



Weakly Binary g^* -Closed Sets In Binary Topological Spaces

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Received: 01 Nov 2022

Revised: 15 June 2023

Accepted: 18 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce a new class of generalized closed sets called weakly binary g^* -closed sets which contains the above mentioned class. Also, we investigate the relationships among the related generalized closed sets.

Keywords: binary g^* -closed set, wbg^* -closed set, binary g^* -continuity, wbg^* -continuity, contra binary g^* -continuity.

INTRODUCTION

In 1970 Levine [3] gives the concept and properties of generalized closed (briefly g -closed) sets and the complement of g -closed set is said to be g -open set. Njasted [11] introduced and studied the concept of α -sets. Later these sets are called as α -open sets in 1983. Mashhours et.al [6] introduced and studied the concept of α -closed sets, α -closure of set, α -continuous functions, α -open functions and α -closed functions in topological spaces. Maki et.al [4, 5] introduced and studied generalized α -closed sets and α -generalized closed sets. In 2011, S.Nithyanantha Jothi and P.Thangavelu [7] introduced topology between two sets and also studied some of their properties. Topology between two sets is the binary structure from X to Y which is defined to be the ordered pairs (A, B) where $A \subseteq X$ and $B \subseteq Y$. In this paper, we introduce a new class of generalized closed sets called weakly binary g^* -closed sets which contains the above mentioned class. Also, we investigate the relationships among the related generalized closed sets.

Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, (X, Y) denote binary topological spaces (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) .





Let X and Y be any two nonempty sets. A binary topology [7] from X to Y is a binary structure $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(X) \times \mathbb{P}(Y)$ that satisfies the axioms namely

1. (ϕ, ϕ) and $(X, Y) \in \mathcal{M}$,
2. $(A_1 \cap A_2, B_1 \cap B_2) \in \mathcal{M}$ whenever $(A_1, B_1) \in \mathcal{M}$ and $(A_2, B_2) \in \mathcal{M}$, and
3. If $\{(A_\alpha, B_\alpha) : \alpha \in \delta\}$ is a family of members of \mathcal{M} , then $(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \delta} A_\alpha, \bigcup_{\alpha \in \delta} B_\alpha) \in \mathcal{M}$.

If \mathcal{M} is a binary topology from X to Y then the triplet (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) is called a binary topological space and the members of \mathcal{M} are called the binary open subsets of the binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) . The elements of $X \times Y$ are called the binary points of the binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) . If $Y = X$ then \mathcal{M} is called a binary topology on X in which case we write (X, \mathcal{M}) as a binary topological space.

Definition 2.1 [7] Let X and Y be any two nonempty sets and let (A, B) and $(C, D) \in \mathbb{P}(X) \times \mathbb{P}(Y)$. We say that $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D)$ if $A \subseteq C$ and $B \subseteq D$.

Definition 2.2 [7] Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a binary topological space and $A \subseteq X, B \subseteq Y$. Then (A, B) is called binary closed in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) if $(X \setminus A, Y \setminus B) \in \mathcal{M}$.

Proposition 2.3 [7] Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a binary topological space and $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$. Let $(A, B)^{1*} = \bigcup \{A_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is binary open and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}$ and $(A, B)^{2*} = \bigcup \{B_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is binary open and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}$.

Definition 2.4 [7] The ordered pair $((A, B)^{1*}, (A, B)^{2*})$ is called the binary closure of (A, B) , denoted by $\text{b-cl}(A, B)$ in the binary space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) where $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$.

Definition 2.5 [7] The ordered pair $((A, B)^{1*}, (A, B)^{2*})$ defined in proposition 2.3 is called the binary interior of (A, B) , denoted by $\text{b-int}(A, B)$. Here $((A, B)^{1*}, (A, B)^{2*})$ is binary open and $((A, B)^{1*}, (A, B)^{2*}) \subseteq (A, B)$.

Definition 2.6 [7] Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a binary topological space and let $(x, y) \subseteq (X, Y)$. The binary open set (A, B) is said to be a binary neighbourhood of (x, y) if $x \in A$ and $y \in B$.

Definition 2.7 A subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) is called

1. a binary semi open set [10] if $(A, B) \subseteq \text{b-cl}(\text{b-int}(A, B))$.
2. a binary pre open set [2] if $(A, B) \subseteq \text{b-int}(\text{b-cl}(A, B))$,
3. a binary regular open set [9] if $(A, B) = \text{b-int}(\text{b-cl}(A, B))$.

Definition 2.8 A subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) is called

1. a binary g -closed set [8] if $\text{b-cl}(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) is binary open.
2. a binary gr -closed set [9] if $\text{b-rcl}(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) is binary open.

Definition 2.9 [1] Let (A, B) be a subset of a binary topological space (X, Y) . Then (A, B) is called binary g^* -closed set if $\text{b-cl}(A, B) \subseteq (P, Q)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (P, Q)$ and (P, Q) is binary g -open in (X, Y) .

Weakly binary g^* -closed sets

We introduce the definition of weakly binary g^* -closed sets in binary topological spaces and study the relationships of such sets.

Definition 3.1 A subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is called a weakly binary g^* -closed (briefly, $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed) set if $\text{b-cl}(\text{b-int}(A, B)) \subseteq (P, Q)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (P, Q)$ and (P, Q) is binary g -open in (X, Y) .

Theorem 3.2 Every binary g^* -closed set is $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed but not conversely.

Example 3.3 Let $X = \{1, 2\}, Y = \{a, b\}$ and $\mathcal{M} = \{(\phi, \phi), (\{1\}, \{a\}), (\phi, \{b\}), (\{1\}, Y), (X, Y)\}$, Then the set $\{\phi, \{b\}\}$ is $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed set but not a binary g^* -closed in (X, Y) .

Theorem 3.4 Every $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed set is $\text{wb}g$ -closed but not conversely.

Proof. Let (A, B) be any $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed set and (P, Q) be any binary open set containing (A, B) . Then (P, Q) is an binary g -open set containing (A, B) . We have $\text{b-cl}(\text{b-int}(A, B)) \subseteq (P, Q)$. Thus, (A, B) is $\text{wb}g$ -closed.

Example 3.5 Let $X = \{a, b\}, Y = \{1, 2\}$ and $\mathcal{M} = \{(\phi, \phi), (\phi, \{1\}), (\{a\}, \{1\}), (X, Y)\}$,. Then the set $(\{a\}, Y)$ is $\text{wb}g$ -closed but not a $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed.

Theorem 3.6 Every $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed set is binary $\text{rw}g$ -closed.

Proof. Let (A, B) be any $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed set and (P, Q) be any binary regular open set containing (A, B) . Then (P, Q) is an binary g -open set containing (A, B) . We have $\text{b-cl}(\text{b-int}(A, B)) \subseteq (P, Q)$. Thus, (A, B) is binary $\text{rw}g$ -closed.

Theorem 3.7 If a subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is both binary closed and binary g -closed, then it is $\text{wb}g^*$ -closed in (X, Y) .





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Proof. Let (A, B) be a binary g -closed set in (X, Y) and (P, Q) be any binary open set containing (A, B) . Then $(P, Q) \supseteq b\text{-cl}(A, B) \supseteq b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B)))$. Since (A, B) is binary closed, $(P, Q) \supseteq b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B))$ and (P, Q) is binary g -open set containing (A, B) . Hence (A, B) is wbg^* -closed in (X, Y) .

Theorem 3.8 If a subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is both binary open and wbg^* -closed, then it is binary closed.

Proof. Since (A, B) is both binary open and wbg^* -closed, $(A, B) \supseteq b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)) = b\text{-cl}(A, B)$ and hence (A, B) is binary closed in (X, Y) .

Corollary 3.9 If a subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is both binary open and wbg^* -closed, then it is both binary regular open and binary regular closed in (X, Y) .

Theorem 3.10 Let (X, Y) be a binary topological space and $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$ be binary open. Then, (A, B) is wbg^* -closed if and only if (A, B) is binary g^* -closed.

Proof. Let (A, B) be binary g^* -closed. By Theorem 3.2, it is wbg^* -closed. Conversely, let (A, B) be wbg^* -closed. Since (A, B) is binary open, by Theorem 3.8, (A, B) is binary closed. Hence (A, B) is binary g^* -closed.

Theorem 3.11 If a set (A, B) of (X, Y) is wbg^* -closed, then $b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)) - (A, B)$ contains no non-empty binary g -closed set.

Proof. Let (E, F) be an binary g -closed set such that $(E, F) \subseteq b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)) - (A, B)$. Since $(E, F)^c$ is binary g -open and $(A, B) \subseteq (E, F)^c$, from the definition of wbg^* -closedness it follows that $b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)) \subseteq (E, F)^c$. i.e., $(E, F) \subseteq (b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)))^c$. This implies that $(E, F) \subseteq (b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B))) \cap (b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)))^c = (\phi, \phi)$.

Theorem 3.12 If a subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is binary nowhere dense, then it is wbg^* -closed.

Proof. Since $b\text{-int}(A, B) \subseteq b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B))$ and (A, B) is binary nowhere dense, $b\text{-int}(A, B) = (\phi, \phi)$. Therefore $b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}(A, B)) = (\phi, \phi)$ and hence (A, B) is wbg^* -closed in (X, Y) .

The converse of Theorem 3.12 need not be true as seen in the following example.

Example 3.13 Let $X = \{a, b\}$, $Y = \{1, 2\}$ and $\mathcal{M} = \{(\phi, \phi), (\phi, \{1\}), (\phi, \{2\}), (\phi, Y), (\{a\}, \{1\}), (\{a\}, Y), (\{b\}, \{1\}), (\{b\}, Y), (X, \{1\}), (X, Y)\}$. Then the set $(\{a\}, \{2\})$ is wbg^* -closed set but not binary nowhere dense in (X, Y) .

Remark 3.14 The following Examples show that wbg^* -closedness and binary semi-closedness are independent.

Example 3.15 In Example 3.3, then the set $(\phi, \{b\})$ is wbg^* -closed but not binary semi-closed and $(\{1\}, \{a\})$ is binary semi-closed but not wbg^* -closed in (X, Y) .

Remark 3.16 From the above discussions and known results, we obtain the following diagram, where $A \rightarrow B$ represents A implies B but not conversely.

Diagram

binary closed \Rightarrow **wbg^* -closed** \Rightarrow **wbg -closed** \Rightarrow **binary rwg -closed**

Definition 3.17 A subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is called wbg^* -open set if $(A, B)^c$ is wbg^* -closed in (X, Y) .

Proposition 3.18 Every binary g -open set is wbg^* -open.

Proof. It follows from definition of wbg^* -open.

Theorem 3.19 A subset (A, B) of a binary topological space (X, Y) is wbg^* -open if $(U, V) \subseteq b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B))$ whenever $(U, V) \subseteq (A, B)$ and (U, V) is binary g -closed.

Proof. Let (A, B) be any wbg^* -open. Then $(A, B)^c$ is wbg^* -closed. Let (U, V) be an binary g -closed set contained in (A, B) . Then $(U, V)^c$ is an binary g -open set containing $(A, B)^c$. Since $(A, B)^c$ is wbg^* -closed, we have $b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}((A, B)^c)) \subseteq (U, V)^c$. Therefore $(U, V) \subseteq b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B))$.

Conversely, we suppose that $(U, V) \subseteq b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B))$ whenever $(U, V) \subseteq (A, B)$ and (U, V) is binary g -closed. Then $(U, V)^c$ is an binary g -open set containing $(A, B)^c$ and $(U, V)^c \supseteq (b\text{-int}(b\text{-cl}(A, B)))^c$. It follows that $(U, V)^c \supseteq b\text{-cl}(b\text{-int}((A, B)^c))$. Hence $(A, B)^c$ is wbg^* -closed and so (A, B) is wbg^* -open.

Weakly binary g^* -continuous functions

Definition 4.1 Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a binary topological space and let (Z, τ) be a topological space. Let $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow X \times Y$ is called





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1. binary g^* -continuous if $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is a g^* -open set in (Z, τ) for each binary open set (U, V) of (X, Y) .
2. weakly binary g^* -continuous (briefly, wbg^* -continuous) if $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is a wg^* -open set in (Z, τ) for each binary open set (U, V) of (X, Y) .
3. contra binary g^* -continuous if $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is g^* -closed set of (Z, τ) for every binary open set (U, V) of (X, Y) .

Theorem 4.2 Every binary g^* -continuous function is wbg^* -continuous.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 4.3 A function $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ is wbg^* -continuous if and only if $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is a wg^* -closed set in (Z, τ) for each binary closed set (U, V) of (X, Y) .

Proof. Let (U, V) be any binary closed set of (X, Y) . According to the assumption $f^{-1}((U, V)^c) = Z \setminus f^{-1}(U, V)$ is wg^* -open in (Z, τ) , so $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is wg^* -closed in (Z, τ) .

The converse can be proved in a similar manner.

Proposition 4.4 If $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ is perfectly continuous and wbg^* -continuous, then it is binary R-map.

Proof. Let (U, V) be any binary regular open subset of (X, Y) . According to the assumption, $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is both open and closed in (Z, τ) . Since $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is closed, it is wg^* -closed. We have $f^{-1}(U, V)$ is both open and wg^* -closed. Hence, by Corollary 3.9, it is regular open in (Z, τ) , so f is binary R-map.

Definition 4.5 A binary topological space (X, Y) is called binary g^* -compact if every cover of (X, Y) by binary g^* -open sets has a finite subcover.

Definition 4.6 A binary topological space (X, Y) is weakly binary g^* -compact (briefly, wbg^* -compact) if every wbg^* -open cover of (X, Y) has a finite subcover.

Remark 4.7 Every wbg^* -compact space is binary g^* -compact.

Theorem 4.8 Let $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ be surjective wbg^* -continuous function. If (Z, τ) is wg^* -compact, then (X, Y) is binary compact.

Proof. Let $\{(A, B)_i : i \in I\}$ be an binary open cover of (X, Y) . Then $\{f^{-1}((A, B)_i) : i \in I\}$ is a wg^* -open cover in (Z, τ) . Since (Z, τ) is wg^* -compact, it has a finite subcover, say $\{f^{-1}((A, B)_1), f^{-1}((A, B)_2), \dots, f^{-1}((A, B)_n)\}$. Since f is surjective $\{(A, B)_1, (A, B)_2, \dots, (A, B)_n\}$ is a finite subcover of (X, Y) and hence (X, Y) is binary compact.

Definition 4.9 A binary topological space (X, Y) is called

1. binary g^* -connected if (X, Y) cannot be written as the disjoint union of two non-empty binary g^* -open sets.
2. weakly binary g^* -connected (briefly, wbg^* -connected) if (X, Y) cannot be written as the disjoint union of two non-empty wbg^* -open sets.

Theorem 4.10 If a binary topological space (X, Y) is wbg^* -connected, then (X, Y) is almost binary connected (resp. binary g^* -connected).

Proof. It follows from the fact that each binary regular open set (resp. binary g^* -open set) is wbg^* -open.

Theorem 4.11 For a binary topological space (X, Y) , the following statements are equivalent:

1. (X, Y) is wbg^* -connected.
2. The empty set (ϕ, ϕ) and (X, Y) are only subsets which are both wbg^* -open and wbg^* -closed.
3. Each wbg^* -continuous function from (X, Y) into a discrete space (X, Y) which has at least two points is a constant function.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$ be any proper subset, which is both wbg^* -open and wbg^* -closed. Its complement $(X, Y) \setminus (A, B)$ is also wbg^* -open and wbg^* -closed. Then $(X, Y) = (A, B) \cup ((X, Y) \setminus (A, B))$ is a disjoint union of two non-empty wbg^* -open sets which is a contradiction with the fact that (X, Y) is wbg^* -connected. Hence, $(A, B) = (\phi, \phi)$ or (X, Y) .

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $(X, Y) = (A, B) \cup (C, D)$ where $(A, B) \cap (C, D) = (\phi, \phi)$, $(A, B) \neq (\phi, \phi)$, $(C, D) \neq (\phi, \phi)$ and $(A, B), (C, D)$ are wbg^* -open. Since $(A, B) = (X, Y) \setminus (C, D)$, (A, B) is wbg^* -closed. According to the assumption $(A, B) = (\phi, \phi)$, which is a contradiction.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Let $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ be a wbg^* -continuous function where (X, Y) is a discrete space with at least two points. Then $f^{-1}(\{x, y\})$ is wbg^* -closed and wbg^* -open for each $(x, y) \in (X, Y)$ and $Z = \cup \{f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) : (x, y) \in (X, Y)\}$. According to the assumption, $f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) = \phi$ or $f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) = Z$. If $f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) = \phi$ for all $(x, y) \in (X, Y)$, f will not be a function. Also there is no exist more than one $(x, y) \in (X, Y)$ such that $f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) = Z$. Hence, there exists only one





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$(x, y) \in (X, Y)$ such that $f^{-1}(\{x, y\}) = Z$ and $f^{-1}(\{(x, y)_1\}) = \phi$ where $(x, y) \neq (x, y)_1 \in (X, Y)$. This shows that f is a constant function.

(3) \Rightarrow (2). Let $(A, B) \neq (\phi, \phi)$ be both wbg^* -open and wbg^* -closed in (X, Y) . Let $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ be a wbg^* -continuous function defined by $f(A, B) = \{a\}$ and $f((X, Y) \setminus (A, B)) = \{b\}$ where $a \neq b$. Since f is constant function we get $(A, B) = (X, Y)$.

Theorem 4.12 Let $f: (Z, \tau) \rightarrow (X, Y, \mathcal{M})$ be a wbg^* -continuous surjective function. If (Z, τ) is wg^* -connected, then (X, Y) is binary connected.

Proof. We suppose that (X, Y) is not binary connected. Then $(X, Y) = (A, B) \cup (C, D)$ where $(A, B) \cap (C, D) = (\phi, \phi)$, $(A, B) \neq (\phi, \phi)$, $(C, D) \neq (\phi, \phi)$ and $(A, B), (C, D)$ are binary open sets in (X, Y) . Since f is wbg^* -continuous surjective function, $Z = f^{-1}(A, B) \cup f^{-1}(C, D)$ are disjoint union of two non-empty wbg^* -open subsets. This is contradiction with the fact that (Z, τ) is wg^* -connected.

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A Brief Review on Oral Carcinogenesis

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 15 June 2023

Accepted: 19 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Oral carcinoma is one of the predominant cancers worldwide and affects the life quality of the patients in a severe manner in terms of disfigurement and survival outcome. The annual incidence of oral carcinoma sharply increasing throughout world and higher incidences are reported every year from developing countries, especially from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The differences in the annual incidence rate of oral carcinoma are attributed to the prevalence and consumption of tobacco and alcohol, the strongest risk factors of oral carcinoma. The 5-year survival outcome of oral carcinoma has not changed drastically for the past two or three decades despite multiple advancements in the treatment strategy of oral carcinoma. This article highlights the epidemiology, risk factors, diagnosis, biomarkers and prevention and treatment strategy of oral carcinoma in brief.

Keywords: Oral cancer, Epidemiology, risk factors, biomarkers.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer of the oral cavity has been considered as one of the major life threatening and lethal cancers worldwide. This deforming cancer leads to orofacial destruction, rapid invasion to adjacent local tissues and metastasis to cervical lymphnodes [1,2]. The majority of oral cancers, around 90%, are histopathologically characterised as squamous cell carcinoma. Oral cancer arises due to multiple genetic alterations in the oral mucosa caused by the carcinogens, which

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include activation of oncogenes or suppression of tumor suppressor genes [3,4]. Tobacco, alcohol and betel quid abuse are the most prominent and potent aetiological (risk) factors of oral carcinogenesis. Though there is a vast advancement in the diagnosis and management of oral cancer, the 5 year survival outcome of oral cancer patients in several parts of the world is still at 50% [5]. The reason for the poor survival outcome and life quality of oral cancer patients is mainly because of late diagnosis and unawareness on the risk factors of the oral cancer [6,7].

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Worldwide epidemiological studies reported that around 4,00,000 peoples are newly diagnosed with oral cavity cancers and this figure may further increase in a rapid manner in the forthcoming years due to its higher prevalence in the younger generations [8,9]. Worldwide, the cancer of the oral cavity still represents and remains as one of the challenging malignant cancers in terms of morbidity and mortality rate [10]. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the mortality due to oral cancer is around 2 per 1,00,000 in Middle-East countries [11]. Worldwide certain countries have been recognized as a high incidence areas, which include India, Taiwan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Brazil, Uruguay, Botswana and Melanesia (Figure 1). The difference in the prevalence and incidence of oral cancer across the world could be attributed to variations in the consumption of oral cancer related risk factors [12,13].

It has been investigated that one American patient dies every hour due to oral cavity cancers. Around 40,000 newly diagnosed oral cancer cases and 8,000 cancer deaths were reported in the USA by the year 2015 [14]. Epidemiological studies from Brazil reported that each year around 11,140 males and 4,300 females are affected by cancer of the oral cavity [15]. The high incidence of oral carcinoma has been reported in Maldives, Bhutan, Iran and Nepal. Report from Nigeria indicated that around 1,146 and new oral cancer cases and 764 deaths due to oral cancer were occurred in the year 2012 [16,17]. Worldwide, Pakistan ranks at the 10th position in the oral cancer incidence and prevalence. Pakistan reported high incidence of oral cancer every year with a male preponderance [18]. Cancer of the oral cavity in China and Spain constitutes about 1.36% and 3% of all malignancies respectively [19]. The higher annual incidence of oral cancer has been reported from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Hungary, France, Brazil and Uruguay [20,21]. It has been estimated that the annual incidence of oral cavity cancers in India is found to be 12.6 per 1,00,000 populations [22]. Oral cancer mortality is found to be very high in developing countries, especially in the Indian subcontinent. In India, the incidence and prevalence of the cancer of the oral cavity are steeply increasing and accounts for 40-50% of all malignant cancers [23].

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Increasing in age has been postulated as a possible risk factor of oral carcinoma. As age increases, the person becomes immunosuppressive and more susceptible to a wide range of carcinogenic stimuli [24]. Although oral cancer incidence is commonly seen in the 4th to 5th decade of life, the sixth and 7th decade has been regarded as a crucial period in the oral cancer incidence worldwide [25]. Recent epidemiological studies on oral cancer pointed out the higher incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma in young and middle aged people [26]. Worldwide, male - female ratio for oral cancer incidence ranges from 3:1 to 4:1. Worldwide male populations are found to be at high risk of oral cancer development than female populations. This is probably due to high consumption of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. However, the male-female ratio is found to be 1:1 in higher incidence regions, including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka [27,28].

ORAL PRECANCEROUS LESIONS

Cancer of the oral cavity is usually preceded by oral premalignant lesions such as leukoplakia, erythroplakia and oral submucous fibrosis. While erythroplakia is an asymptomatic red lesion (patch), leukoplakia is a white lesion (patch). Leukoplakia is characterized by thick, raised white patches in the oral mucosa of the mouth [29]. Erythroplakia is characterized by epithelial atrophy, burning or inflammation and keratin deficiency. Erythroplakia is a more dangerous precancerous lesion than that of leukoplakia. The changes of turning erythroplakia into oral malignancy are higher than that of turning leukoplakia into oral malignancy [30,31]. Oral submucous fibrosis is a precancerous lesion arises due to long term betel quid chewing habituation. It is characterized by limited opening of



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the mouth due to continuous burning sensation and constant irritation in the oral cavity. Oral submucous fibrosis has a higher risk of transforming into malignancy than that of erythroplakia and leukoplakia [32-34].

RISK FACTORS OF ORAL CANCER

Tobacco

The aetiology of oral cancer risk has been associated with several factors like environmental, genetic and epigenetic factors [35]. Tobacco use has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several cancers and around a million cancer related deaths annually are due to consumption of tobacco [36,37]. Worldwide, people consume tobacco in several forms, predominantly as tobacco smoking or smokeless tobacco. Tobacco smoking in the form of cigar or cigarette smoking and bidi smoking has been reported to increase the risk of oral carcinogenesis. Tobacco smokers are at several fold higher risk to get oral cancer than the non-smokers [38]. All forms of tobacco habituation have been recognized as the strongest risk factors of oral cancer [39]. Tobacco smokers have 6.4 to 8.4% fold higher risk to develop oral carcinoma than the subjects who are not habituated to such habits. Passive smoking or second hand smoking also referred to as involuntary smoking has been focused as a risk factor for oral cancer [40]. Smokeless tobacco has been found to be one of the major causative or aetiological factors of oral carcinogenesis. Smokeless tobacco, also known as tobacco chewing, multiplies the risk of chances of getting oral cancer several folds in subjects habituated to tobacco smoking [41,42]. Tobacco is chewed as such or in combination with other ingredients in several parts of the world, especially in South Asian countries.

Tobacco chewing enhances the risk of oral cancer around six fold in tobacco chewers [43]. The carcinogens, nitrosamines, benzo(a)pyrene and aromatic amines promote or induce gingivitis, periodontitis and oral cancer by weakening the immunity in the oral cancer patients [44]. Tobacco carcinogens, especially benz(a)pyrene and tobacco specific nitrosamines are reported to cause the genetic polymorphism of detoxification enzymes (cytoplasm p450, b5, GST, GR, etc) genes, which could in turn play a firm role in the genetic predisposition in head and neck cancer [45].

Alcohol

Alcohol has been considered as one of the major risk factors of oral carcinoma. Alcohol drinking, in any form of beverages, enhances the risk of oral cancer several fold, especially those who are habituated to tobacco use as well. Alcohol has been considered as a cocarcinogen as it has a synergistic effect with tobacco in enhancing the risk of oral carcinogenesis [46]. Alcohol plays multiple role in the causation of oral cancer and or oral premalignant lesion. Alcohol induced leukoplakia has been reported by several authors across the world. Alcohol facilitates the entry of the tobacco carcinogen into the oral mucosa by causing mucosal epithelial atrophy [47]. Alcohol induced nutritional deficiency and immunosuppression has been implicated as one of the major mechanisms in the pathogenesis of cancer. Acetaldehyde, a major metabolic by-product of an alcohol metabolism, has been reported to induce several alterations in the DNA structure under *in vitro* conditions and disrupt the synthesis and repair of DNA as well [48,49]. The carcinogenic substances present in the alcoholic beverages include arsenic, urethane, mycotoxins and N-nitroso compounds [50].

Tobacco and Alcohol

Tobacco and alcohol occupy the predominant position in the causation of oral cancer. They enhance the cancer risk when synergistically act with each other. Tobacco and alcohol together enhances the chances of getting oral cancer to more than 50% as compared to non-smoking and non-alcohol consumption [51,52]. A report from USA pointed out that around 74% of oral cancer patients are habituated to both tobacco and alcoholic products. Tobacco and alcohol play a synergistic role together to cause oral cancer in more than 90% of the newly diagnosed oral cancer patients [53-54].

Betel Quid

While tobacco and alcohol abuse has been documented as a strongest risk factor for oral cancer, betel quid and areca nut chewing could also play a major role in developing countries in addition to smoking tobacco and smokeless tobacco. All these risk factors together account for 43% of cancer related deaths worldwide [55]. Around 19% of the

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worldwide tobacco/ betel quid users are living in India. It has been estimated that around 10 million people may die by the year 2020 due to tobacco/ betel quid related cancers [56]. In India, betel quid chewing has been accepted as a social custom practice. Though betel quid is composed of several ingredients, the major constituents include tobacco flakes, betel leaf, betel nut and slaked lime [57]. Betel quid, in addition to these major ingredients, also contains cloves and cardamom (India) and turmeric (Thailand) [58]. Betel quid chewing is practiced worldwide in the form of mishri and zarda (burned and boiled tobacco, maiva tobacco, lime and areca nut), shamma (tobacco, lime and ash) and toombak (tobacco and sodium bicarbonate) [59]. Betel quid chewing has been reported as one of the strongest risk factors of oral carcinoma and profound studies explored its cytotoxic and genotoxic effects as well [60]. Betel quid chewing enhances the risk of buccal mucosa cancer. It is strongly suggested that frequent consumption of areca nut/betel quid enhances several fold higher risk for oral cancer development [61].

Marijuana

Marijuana, commonly known as ghanja or bhange, has been used in the form of smoking and reported as a causative factor of oral cancer, as it contains potent carcinogenic agents like benzo(a)pyrene [62].

Diet and Nutrition

Diet and nutrition impose a significant risk of getting oral cancer and nutritional deficiency accounts for 20-30% of all cancer deaths [63]. Diet and nutrition play a dual role in the aetiopathogenesis of oral carcinogenesis. While some diets are reported to have protective role, the other foods are reported to stimulate the effect on oral cancer. The diet such as fresh fruits and leafy vegetables has been shown to reduce the risk of oral cancer [64]. However, the food such as processed meat, red meat and salted meat enhance the risk of oral carcinoma [65]. The intake of sea foods such as fish and shrimp has a protective role. The micronutrients present in the diet especially, β -carotene, vitamin A, vitamin E and vitamin C reduced the risk of oral carcinogenesis [66,67]. Profound scientific studies documented vitamin A, C and E deficiency in the plasma or serum of oral cancer patients. Mate consumption, a tea like beverages, has been reported as a causative factor in the formation of oral cancer in the United States and its mechanism of stimulating oral cancer is due to its constituents like tannin and n-nitroso compounds [67,68].

UV radiation

Overexposure to sunlight, especially between 12-3 p.m., increases the chances of getting lip and skin cancer. The subjects who are having an outdoor occupation are at higher risk for oral cancer, especially lip cancer development. Fair or white skinned subjects are having higher risk to develop lip cancer than the black race [69,70].

Infectious agents

Infectious agents such as viruses, yeast and bacteria are also play a causative role in the oral cancer development [71]. Though various types of viruses such as EVB, HSV and HPV have been considered as a possible risk factor of oral cancer, HPV16 has been identified to play a pivotal role in the development of oral cancer [72,73].

Other risk factors**Poor oral hygiene**

Poor oral hygiene could be responsible for oral cancer development in the absence of any other known risk factors [74]. It has been reported that chronic inflammation due to ill-fitted (denature) teeth increases the risk of oral cancer formation. Oral carcinogenesis is highly prevalent in low socioeconomic communities and is probably due to unawareness on the adverse effects of oral cancer risk factors [75]. It has been pointed out that AIDS patients are more susceptible to oral cancer risk as well. Repeated or frequent use of mouthwash and its alcoholic content could enhance the risk of oral tumor formation [76]. Genetic predisposition, especially abnormalities in the genes coding for detoxification enzymes, could also play a massive role in the oral cancer pathogenesis [77]. An interesting study from Iran reported that the subjects belong to blood group B are at higher risk of oral cancer development [78]. The major risk factors of oral cancer are given in figure 2.



**Buddhan et al.,****Genetic factors**

The genetic alterations that are reported in oral carcinogenesis include alterations in the genes that are involved in the apoptotic, cell proliferative, inflammatory and angiogenic pathways [79,80]. The other genetic abnormalities reported in oral carcinoma include chromosomal segregation defects, cell-cycle irregularity, defect in DNA damage repair mechanism, etc. Reports have also explored epigenetic variations such as DNA methylation pattern, modification of histones and RNA silencing in oral carcinogenesis [81-84]. Both genetic and epigenetic alterations play a pivotal role in oral carcinogenesis. There are several positive and negative associations for the linkage of oral cancer development with the family history [85]. Oral cancer has multifactorial etiology and may arise due to inherited and/or acquired genetic alterations in the DNA sequence of oral keratinocytes. Upregulation of oncogenes or down regulation of tumor suppressor genes are the most common molecular alterations that disrupt the cell cycle mechanism and abnormal cell proliferation [86]. Alterations or abnormalities in the expression of a spectrum of molecular markers have been reported in oral carcinogenesis.

DIAGNOSIS

Although the oral cavity is easily accessible for physical examination, delay in diagnosis or treatment increase the incidence of oral cancer mortality. Reports have pointed out that around 50-60% of oral cancers attained stage III or IV at the time of diagnosis [87]. Early detection of oral carcinogenesis could thus be a research priority area in the prevention of oral cancer [88]. Advanced diagnostic approaches with new techniques and instruments are available nowadays to diagnose oral cancer [89]. A complete physical examination of the oral cavity is the first and foremost step in the diagnosis of oral cancer [90]. The physical examination of the oral cavity is done with the help of front light, mouth mirror and dental specialist. The physical examination of the oral cavity may reveal suspicious pathological changes such as changes in texture and colour of the tongue, buccal mucosa, lips, hard and soft palates etc [91].

Toluidine blue staining is an easy and simple approach to diagnose the pathological lesions in the oral cavity. This test is commonly employed as an additional test with other visual examinations [92]. The principle behind this diagnosis is that toluidine blue intensively stains the DNA of the rapidly proliferating cells. Toluidine blue test is utilized to screen the precancerous lesions in the oral cavity of high risk populations [93]. Oral brush biopsy is another approach to diagnose the abnormal lesions of the oral cavity. In this approach, the dentist rotates the brush on the suspected lesions and fixed and analyzed using computer based imaging system [94]. The abnormal lesions of the oral cavity can be diagnosed with light based detection systems such as tissue fluorescence imaging, chemiluminescence and tissue fluorescence and spectroscopy. These detection systems differentiate the normal and tumor cells based on their light absorbing and refracting properties [95,96]. The visibility of pathological lesions can be significantly improved using Microlux DL (LED and fiber optic light) and vizilite plus (chemiluminescent detection) [97]. Histopathological analysis of the biopsy is the gold standard technique to confirm the presence of malignant tumor cells in the oral cavity. The biopsy taken from the suspicious location is sent to the oral pathologist to analyze the morphological characteristics of the suspected cells/tissues under the microscope after the routine procedure [98]. The diagnostic modalities, signs and symptoms of oral cancer are given in figures 3 and 4.

BIOMARKERS OF ORAL CANCER

A biomarker is a biological molecule present in the blood or tissues. The status of biomarker could help to assess or to differentiate the healthy or pathological diseases, including cancer [99]. The status of biomarkers could provide valuable information about the prognosis and recurrence of the disease as well (Figures 5 and 6). Genetic and epigenetic factors play a pivotal aetiology in the pathogenesis of various kinds of diseases [100]. The major molecular alterations in the tumor cell could lead to diverse pathological consequences such as apoptotic evasion, irresponsive to growth inhibiting signals, cell cycle dysregulation and abnormal angiogenesis [101].



**Buddhan et al.,****TUMOR STAGING**

The staging of cancer could provide valuable information about the nature and size of tumor, lymphnode involvement and spread of tumor to other parts of the body [102]. Staging of tumors could also help to plan the treatment strategy for the oral cancer patients. TNM staging of oral cancer is presented in figure 7.

Treatment

The treatment of oral cancer is not an easy task and needs a multidisciplinary team of Physician, Dentist, Oncologist, Surgeon, Radiologist and Speech therapy specialist. The oral cancer patients are treated by three major modalities, surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy[103]. Depending on the nature of the tumors, the patients are treated by either a single therapy or with a combined therapy (Figure 8). Immunotherapy and gene therapy are the recent approaches in the treatment of oral cancer [104].

Chemoprevention of oral cancer

Chemoprevention, which is currently accepted globally as an appealing technique in the field of experimental oncology, is the inhibition, prevention, or reversal of carcinogenesis utilizing natural products or synthetic drugs [105]. The chemopreventive efficacies of several medicinal plants, bioactive components, and synthetic drugs were thoroughly investigated in experimental research [106, 107]. Oral, skin, and mammary malignancies have all been induced in experimental animals using DMBA, which has been identified as an organ and site specific carcinogenic agent [108,109]. Through a variety of mechanisms, including the induction of oxidative stress, stimulation of the chronic inflammatory response, and DNA mutations, DMBA causes oral carcinogenesis [110]. In order to evaluate the anticancer (chemopreventive) effectiveness of natural products, DMBA-induced oral carcinoma is frequently used in experimental animals. This is because it shares biochemical and molecular similarities with human mouth cancer. Several medicinal plants' anticancer properties as well as their bioactive components have been the subject of prior experimental studies conducted in our laboratory using 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA)-induced oral carcinogenesis [111–113]. Table 1 lists the medicinal plants and bioactive substances employed in the study on oral cancer chemoprevention.

CONCLUSION

The present article presented the epidemiology, risk factors, age and sex distribution, diagnosis, biomarkers and treatment strategy of oral carcinogenesis. As the incidence of oral cancer is mainly attributed to the risk factors such as tobacco and alcohol, avoiding the habits of tobacco and alcohol abuse can drastically reduce the worldwide incidence of oral cancer. Early diagnosis of oral cancer could also improve not only the curative chances but also the survival outcome and life quality of the patients. Oral carcinoma is therefore regarded as an avoidable and preventable cancer.

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Table 1: Medicinal plants and bioactive constituents used in the oral cancer chemoprevention research

| Medicinal plants with chemopreventive efficacy against oral cancer | Natural bioactive constituents with chemopreventive efficacy against oral cancer |
|--|---|
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> <i>Curcuma longa</i> <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> <i>Cajanus cajan</i> <i>Senegalia catechu</i> <i>Momordica charantia</i> <i>Zingiber officinale</i> <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> <i>Enicostemma littorale</i> <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> | Curcumin, Epigallocatechin-3-gallate(EGCG), Ferulic acid, Gambogic acid, Hesperidin, Luteolin-7-O-glucoside, Oroxylin A, Quercetin, Resveratrol, Celastrol, Linalool, Lutein, Lycopene, Nimbolide, Alkaloids, Berberine, Dehydrocrotinidine, Evodiamine, Flavopereirine, Gramine, Murrayanine, Piperine, Reserpine, Tetrandrine, Allicin, Sulforaphane, Cromolyn, Emodin, Esculetin, Apigenin, <i>Andrographolide</i> , <i>Coumarin</i> Geraniol, <i>Lupeol Glycyrrhizic acid</i> Rosmarinic acid, Carnosic acid |





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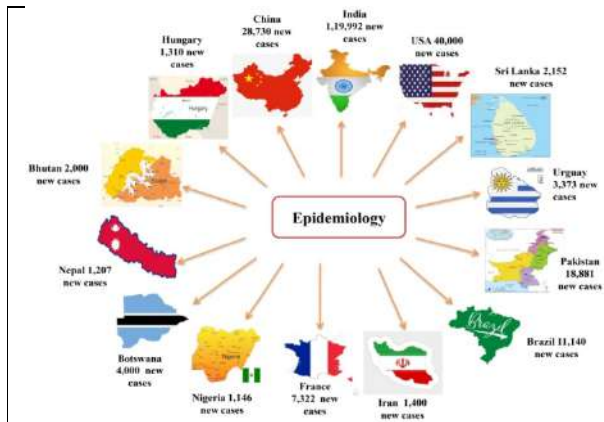


Figure 1: Epidemiology of oral cancer



Figure 2: Major risk factors of oral cancer

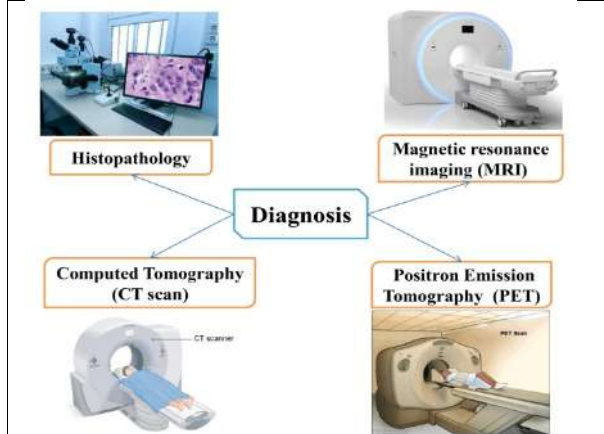


Figure 3: Diagnosis of oral cancer

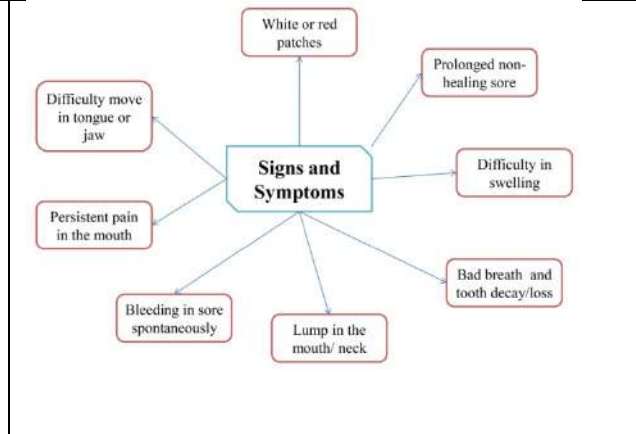


Figure 4: Signs and Symptoms

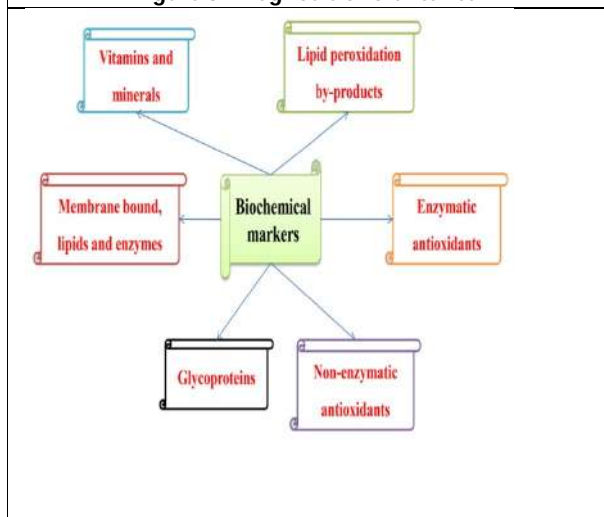


Figure 5: Biochemical markers of oral cancer

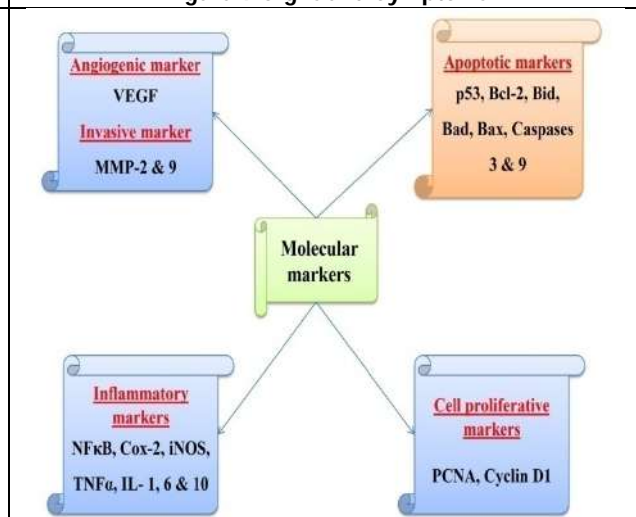
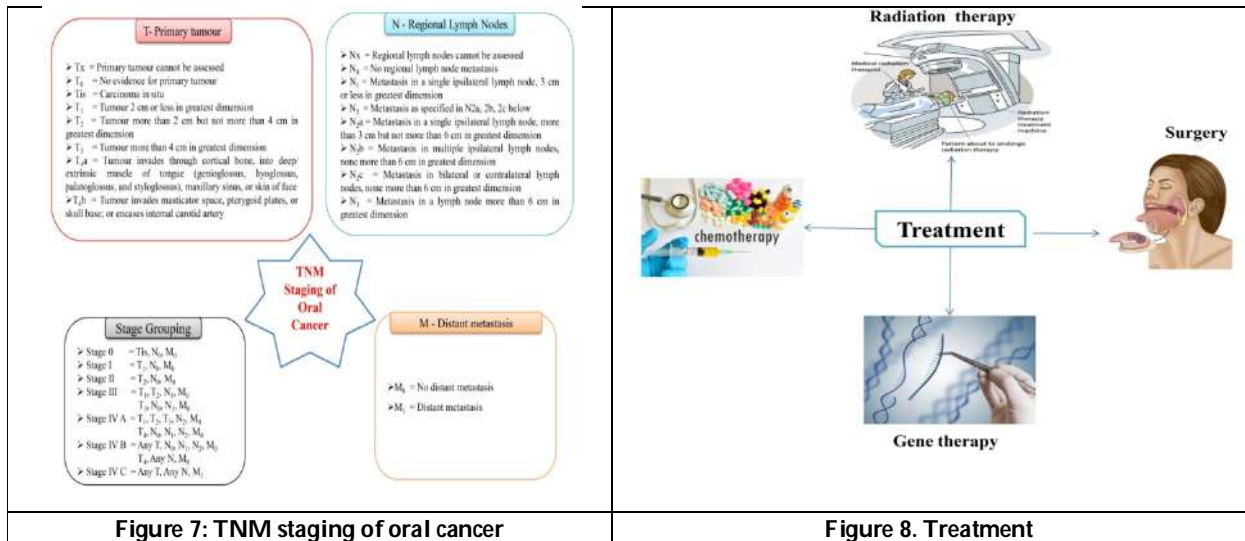


Figure 6: Molecular markers of oral cancer





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Variable Selection in Frailty Models using Xgamma Distribution to Survival Data

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Received: 01 Mar 2023

Revised:12 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A frailty model is a random effect model for time-dependent variables, describing the influence of unobserved covariates in a proportional hazard model. Each individual's hazard function may also depend on risk factors or explanatory variables. Hence, considering the random effect in the models is critical to survival analysis for robust estimation. The Xgamma distribution is a special finite of mixture exponential and gamma distribution and allowance for the different shape parameters. Therefore, the objective of the study is to fit the frailty models with Xgamma distribution and to compare the results with other existing popular distributions such as Exponential, Weibull, Log-logistic, and Lognormal to test the effectiveness. Two real-life data sets were used to fit the Xgamma baseline distribution with frailty models. The study result revealed that Xgamma with Positive Stable (PS) frailty model is a good choice for the Veterans' Administration Lung Cancer study data set and the best fit for the Culling of dairy heifer cows' data set. Further, Xgamma with frailty models points out the lowest Akaike's Information criteria (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) values than other baseline distributions. So, we suggest that Xgamma baseline distribution with frailty is a potential alternative approach for cluster survival data analysis.

Keywords: Parametric frailty models, Xgamma distribution, Hazard function, Survival analysis, Clustered data analysis.





INTRODUCTION

The statistical analysis of lifetime information (or greater precisely, time-to-occasion, event-history, or length data) plays an important role in medicine, epidemiology, biology, demography, and other fields [1]. However, the term is likewise used with other events, like the incidence of a disease or the time of disease progression [1-3]. Frailty is an unobserved individual’s random effect that acts multiplicatively on the hazard, and it was introduced by Vaupel et al. (1979) in the study of mortality [4]. The widely used frailty distributions are Gamma (Ga), Lognormal (LG), Positive Stable (PS), Inverse Gaussian (IG), and Positive power variance function (PVF) family due to mathematical convenience [5]. Similarly, the most common baseline distributions like Exponential, Weibull, Log-normal, and Lindley distributions are used [6]. To arrive at a robust estimation, we ought to choose the excellent baseline distribution and frailty distribution depending on the data structure [5]. In recent years, Lindley and other baseline distributions have drawn the attention of researchers and partitions in modeling time-to-event data sets [7-8]. To arrive at a robust estimation, we ought to choose the excellent baseline and frailty distribution relying on the facts structure. The Xgamma distribution is a mixture of exponential and gamma distribution with mixing proportion and gets importance for the different shapes of the hazard function was introduced by Sen et.al. (2016) [9]. The study aims to fit the frailty models with the Xgamma baseline distribution and compared the results with other popular baseline distributions for the same frailty models for identifying the best-fit model.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 deals with the fundamental properties of Xgamma distribution, Section three discusses frailty models and Section 4 suggests the applications of Xgamma distribution with frailty models for real-life data. Subsequently, concluding comments are given in Section 5.

Xgamma distribution

Let us consider that the non-negative continuous random variable X is called an Xgamma variant with scale parameter θ of a particular population. The probability density function (p.d.f), Cumulative distribution function (c.d.f) is given by equation (1) and (2), respectively:

(p.d.f)

$$f(x) = \frac{\theta^2}{(1 + \theta)} \left(1 + \frac{\theta}{2}x^2\right) e^{-\theta x}, \quad x > 0, \theta > 0 \tag{1}$$

(c.d.f)

$$F(x) = 1 - \frac{(1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2}{2}x^2)}{(1 + \theta)} e^{-\theta x}, \quad x > 0, \theta > 0 \tag{2}$$

The Survival/reliability Properties of Xgamma distribution are defined by equation (3)

$$S(x) = \frac{(1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2}{2}x^2)}{(1 + \theta)} e^{-\theta x}, \quad \text{for given } \theta \tag{3}$$

The failure (hazard) rate function of X is denoted as $h(x)$ and given in equation (4)

$$h(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X < x + \frac{\Delta x}{x} > x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x)}{S(x)}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\theta^2 \left(1 + \frac{\theta x^2}{2}\right)}{(1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2}{2}x^2)}, \quad t > 0 \tag{4}$$

Where $h(0) = \frac{\theta^2}{(1+\theta)} = f(0)$ and $h(x)$ is an increasing function in x and θ with $\frac{\theta^2}{(1 + \theta)} < h(x) < \theta$

The hazard function can be represented as the cumulative hazard function. Therefore, the cumulative hazard function of Xgamma distribution is given by equation (5)

$$H(x) = \int_0^x h(x)dx = -\log(S(t)); \text{ where } h(x) = -\left(\frac{d \log s(x)}{dx}\right)$$





$$H(x) = -\log S(x) = -\log \left[\frac{(1+\theta+\theta t + \frac{\theta^2 x^2}{2})}{(1+\theta)} e^{-\theta x} \right]$$

Solving this equation, we get

$$H(x) = \theta x + \log(1 + \theta) - \left(1 + \theta + \theta t + \left(\frac{\theta^2 x^2}{2} \right) \right)$$

To simplify further we get

$$H(x) = \theta x + \log \left(\frac{(1 + \theta)}{\left(1 + \theta + \theta x + \left(\frac{\theta^2 x^2}{2} \right) \right)} \right) \tag{5}$$

Frailty Models

Frailty models are Cox proportional hazard extensions [10]. A frailty model is a time-to-event data random effect model in which the random effect multiplies the baseline hazard (Duchateau & Janssen; Wienke, 2010) [11,13]. The models are named after the fact that they can be used to account for unobserved heterogeneity that occurs as a result of a few observations being more "frailty" and thus more prone to failure than other observations in a data set. The following equation shows that the hazard is dependent on both the observed covariates and the unobserved frailty term.

$$h_{ij}(x/w_i) = h_0(x) w_i \exp(z_{ij}^T \beta) \tag{6}$$

Here, $i \in I = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ and $j \in J_i = \{1, 2, \dots, n_i\}$, where $h_0(x)$ - is the common baseline hazard function for all subjects in the cluster group 'i' and also assumed to be an independently and identically distributed (IID) random variable with density function $f(w, \theta)$ and β is the vector of regression coefficients. x_{ij} is the covariates vector for the subject j in group i. The factor $\exp(z_{ij}^T \beta)$ gives the subject-specific contribution to the hazard.

Frailty with Baseline distributions

The baseline hazard is defined as a parametric function, and its parameters, say 'θ', are estimated along with the regression coefficients and frailty distribution. Table 1 summarizes the hazard function, cumulative hazard function, and survival function for each baseline distribution, including Xgamma, Exponential, Weibull, and Log-logistic. Hereinafter, parametric frailty models shall focus on the Gamma (Ga), Inverse Gaussian (IG), Lognormal (LN), and Positive stable (PS) to fit and compare with Xgamma and other baseline distributions. The above four frailty distributions and their properties are well documented in previous studies [12-16]. Therefore, the Probability density function (p.d.f), Laplace transformation (L(s)), and estimation of frailty for each frailty distribution as shown in (Supplementary Table 1)

Estimation of Marginal distribution and Laplace transformation

We use a maximum likelihood of the marginal likelihood function to obtain the parameters of interest. This is accomplished in the context of multivariate clustered survival data, where we have observed information Z_{ij} and event times $x_{ij} = \min(\tau_{ij}, C_{ij})$, sorting indicators $(\alpha_{1j}, \dots, \alpha_{knk})$ and unobserved clustered specific random variable $W = (W_1, \dots, W_k)$. From (6), The conditional likelihood of data with quadruple $(x_j, \alpha_{ij}, Z_{ij}, W_{ij}) (j = 1, \dots, n_i, i = 1, \dots, 4)$ is similar to PHM. i.e

$$L(\pi, \beta / W) = \prod_{j=1}^{n_i} \left[(W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij} \beta))^{\alpha_{ij}} \exp[-w_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z_{ij} \beta)] \right] \tag{7}$$

The conditionally on $W = (W_1, \dots, W_k)$. Where $h_o(x_{ij})$ is the baseline hazard function with parameter $\pi = (\mu, \omega)$ Lognormal, $\pi = (\mu, \alpha)$ inverse Weibull and $\pi = (\mu, \alpha, \omega)$ (log-Skewed normal). Suppose the frailty $W \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}, \frac{1}{\theta}\right)$ and following the above likelihood, the marginal likelihood large of i-th cluster is





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$$l_{marg} = \int_0^\infty \prod_{j=1}^{n_i} (W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta))^{\alpha_{ij}} \exp[-w_{ij} h_o(X_{ij}) \exp(Z_{ij}\beta)] f(w) dw \quad (8)$$

here $f(w)$ is as indicated function for gamma variate, then

$$l_{marg} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n_i} (W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta))^{\alpha_{ij}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \theta^{\frac{1}{\theta}}} \int_0^\infty w_{ij}^{\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i - 1} \exp[-w_{ij}v - w_{ij}/\theta] dw$$

Where $v = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta)$ and $d_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{ij}$ without loss of generating, we let $W_{ij} = WZ_{ij} = Z$

$$l_{marg} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n_i} (W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta))^{\alpha_{ij}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \theta^{\frac{1}{\theta}}} \int_0^\infty w_{ij}^{\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i - 1} \exp\left[-\left[\frac{1}{\theta} + v\right] dw\right] dw \quad (9)$$

$$l_{marg} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n_i} (W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta))^{\alpha_{ij}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \theta^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + v\right)^{\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right)$$

$$l_{marg} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n_i} (W_{ij} h_o(x_{ij}) \exp(z'_{ij}\beta))^{\alpha_{ij}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \theta^{-d_i} (1 + \theta v)^{\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right)$$

Taking the logarithm and sum over i-th strata, we obtain marginal log likelihood i.e.

$$\log l_{marg} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{ij} (\log(h_o(y_{ij})) + z'_{ij}\beta) + \log \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right) - \log \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) + d_i \log \theta - \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right) \log(1 + \theta v) \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\log l_{marg} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(d_i \log \theta + \log \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right) - \log \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + d_i\right) \log(1 + \theta v) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{ij} (\log(h_o(y_{ij})) + z'_{ij}\beta) \right) \quad (11)$$

The Maximum Likelihood estimates for π, θ and β can be found by maximizing (11) using Newton Raphson's approach [3]. Similar estimation techniques adopted to use other frailty models include the Lognormal, Inverse Gaussian, and positive stable distributions.

Where $d_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{ij}$ the number of events in the i-th cluster, and $L^{(q)}(\cdot)$ the q-th derivative of the Laplace transformation [17] of the frailty distribution is defined as

$$L(s) = E \left[\exp(-ws) \right] = \int_0^\infty \exp(w_i s) f(w_i) dw_i, \quad s \geq 0 \quad (12)$$

Estimation and Prediction

Frailty was predicted using the expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm [18-19]. The regression parameter is estimated for each of the fixed sets of various parameter values. Estimates δ, β and ξ are obtained by optimizing the log-likelihood; this can be easily done if one can compute higher order derivatives $L^{(q)}(\cdot)$ of the Laplace transformation up to $q = \max\{d1, d2 \dots dM\}$. Hence q-th derivate is given by equation (13). The specific steps are as follows:

$$L^q(s) = (-1)^q E(w^q \exp(-ws)) \quad (13)$$

Step 1: Fit the proportional hazard model with the relevant covariates. Calculate the baseline cumulative hazard function for each subject.

Step 2: Consider a list of possible values for the variance parameters.

Step 3: The estimation step (E) involves calculating an estimate of each subject's frailty. Create a list of possible values for the variance parameters.

Step 4: Fitting the proportional hazards models with the same covariance is the Maximization step (M). The E- and M-steps are repeated until convergence occurs. We should note that the cumulative hazard containing the frailty computed in the previous M-step is used in the second and subsequent applications of the E-step.





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Step 5: Evaluate the profile log-likelihood in (14) using the specified parameter values and the fit actual outcomes in the M-step at convergence. The frailty term w_i can be predicted by $\widehat{w}_i = E(W/z_i, T_i; \delta, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\xi})$, with z_i and T_i the data and the truncation time of the i -th cluster [18,19]. Therefore, conditional expectations become

$$E(W/z_i, T_i; \delta, \beta, \xi) = -\frac{L^{(d_i+1)}(\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} H_0(h_0(x) y_i \exp(z_{ij}^T \beta))}{L^{(d_i)}(\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} H_0(h_0(x) y_i \exp(z_{ij}^T \beta))}, \quad (14)$$

Application to Real-life Example

Application I: First we consider the Veterans' Administration Lung Cancer data set [21] to fit the frailty model for Xgamma distribution. The data set contains the Lung cancer data of the first and second recurrence time of 137 patients, 4 different clusters, and eight variables namely (i) Treatment (1=Standard; 2=Test) (ii) Cell type (1=Squamous, 2=Smallcell, 3=Adeno, 4=Large) (iii) Survival time (iv) Status (0=censored, 1= recurrence) (v) Karnofsky Performance Score (100=good) (vi) Diagnostic time (Months) (vii) Age (in a year) (viii) Prior therapy (0-No, 1-Yes).

Application II: We considered culling the data set [20] for a second to fit the models. The data set contains 13836 observations and 6 variables namely (i) Cow's Identifier (ii) Time to Culling (in the month) (iii) Status (0=Censored, 1= Observed) (iv) Herd: Herd Identifier (v) Time asses (somatic cell count day) (vi) Log SCC (Logarithm of the somatic cell count).

Data analysis

The developed statistical methods were computed using a commonly available statistical package, such as R studio version 1.2.50, which was used for data analysis. The method of Kendall's tau was used to measure the association between any two event times from the same cluster [5]. The lowest value of Akaike's Information Criteria (AIC=log-likelihood) + 2(P), where P is the number of parameters) and Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC=-2(Log-Likelihood) + P(log/n) is used to identify the best model for lifetime data. R packages of "survival" [22], "perfm" [15], and "frailtypack" [17] were used to create the code/function for Xgamma and other distributions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A comparison of four frailty models under five baseline distributions for the Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer data set [21] is shown in table 2. The result revealed that positive stable (PS) is an excellent choice for this data because the minimum AIC and BIC values were observed in all baseline distributions. However, the lowest AIC and BIC value was recorded in the Xgamma baseline with the positive stability frailty model. Further among other frailty models, the Xgamma distribution showed better results than other baseline distributions (Table 2). The frailty models of Gamma, Lognormal, Inverse Gaussian and Positive Stable with Xgamma baseline have given almost close estimation values for these data. We find that the baseline distribution of Positive Stable with the frailty model is the least preferable option for Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer data because of high AIC and BIC values for all the frailty models. The survival time histogram plot in Fig 1 (left panel) is right-skewed and has a long tail to the right. It indicates that the time distribution for Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer data sets is skewed to the right (Figure 1 (left panel)). Because Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer is less common in the first 80 months of the experiment, the chances of survival are high (right panel). The average survival time is around 80 months.

Xgamma, exponential, Weibull log-logistic and lognormal baseline distribution with the Positive stable distribution has given almost close estimation values with smaller AIC and BIC values for the Culling data set (Table 3). However, Xgamma with the positive stable frailty model is the best choice for this data because of the lowest AIC and BIC [14179.14 & 14199.78] values. Moreover, we noticed Xgamma with the positive Stable frailty model also gave close for this data. The survival time histogram plot in Fig 2 (left panel) is right-skewed and has a long tail to the right. It indicates that the distribution of time to Culling data sets is skewed to the right (Figure 2 (left panel)). Because there is less frequent Culling data in the last 11 months of the experiment, the chance of survival is high, as



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shown in Fig 2. (Right panel). The average survival time is about 11 months. Further within each of the frailty models, the Xgamma baseline distribution shows better estimates than other baseline distributions (Table 2-3 and Figure 3-6). In this case, we noticed that the baseline distribution of lognormal and Loglogistic was not a good choice for both data sets due to high estimation values observed for all frailty models (Figure 3-6).

CONCLUSION

In survival analysis, Exponential, Gamma, and the Weibull baseline distribution are frequently utilized with frailty models. The model estimate depends on the identification and application of baseline and frailty distribution depending on the data structure. The maximum likelihood estimation method is used to estimate the parameters of the models under consideration so that they can be compared by estimating and testing the significance of the parameters of the models under consideration. Therefore, we attempted to fit the models with Xgamma baseline distribution and test the effectiveness of the model. We proved that for the real-life data and its applications, Xgamma with frailty models have an excellent fit with the smallest AIC and BIC values compared to other baseline distributions. The xgamma frailty model with a positive stable baseline hazard is the model that best matches both data sets. The research will contribute to developing new frailty models, and also be used for the future applications of Xgamma distribution.

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Table 1. Baseline distribution along with hazard function, cumulative hazard function, and survival functions

| Baseline distribution (Parameters) | Xgamma ($\theta > 0$) | Exponential ($\theta > 0$) | Weibull ($\rho, \theta > 0$) | Loglogistic ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, k > 0$) | Lognormal ($\theta \in \mathbb{R}, k > 0$) |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Hazard function ($h_0(x)$) | $\theta x + \log\left(\frac{1 + \theta}{1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2 x^2}{2}}\right)$ | θ | $\theta \rho x^{-1}$ | $\frac{\exp(\alpha) k x^{k-1}}{[1 + \exp(\alpha) x^k]}$ | $\frac{\phi\left(\frac{\log(x)-\theta}{\sigma}\right)}{\sigma x \left[1 - \phi\left(\frac{\log(x)-\theta}{\sigma}\right)\right]}$ |
| Cumulative Hazard function ($H_0(x)$) | $\frac{\theta^2 \left(1 + \frac{\theta x^2}{2}\right)}{\left(1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2}{2} x^2\right)}$ | θx | θx^ρ | $\text{Log}[1 + \exp(\alpha)x^k]$ | $-\log\left[1 - \phi\left(\frac{\log(x) - \theta}{\sigma}\right)\right]$ |
| Survival function ($S_0(x)$) | $\frac{\left(1 + \theta + \theta x + \frac{\theta^2}{2} x^2\right)}{(1 + \theta)} e^{-\theta x}$ | $\exp(-\theta x)$ | $\exp(-\theta x^\rho)$ | $\frac{1}{[1 + \exp(\alpha)x^k]}$ | $1 - \phi\left(\frac{\log(x) - \theta}{\sigma}\right)$ |

Table 2. Comparison of frailty model under Xgamma distribution and other baseline distribution for Veterans' Administration Lung Cancer study data set

| Baseline/Frailty distribution | Parameters/ Covariate | Gamma (Ga) | Log-Norma (LN) | Inverse Gaussian (IG) | Positive Stable (PS) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Estimate (SE) | Estimate (SE) | Estimate (SE) | Estimate (SE) |
| Xgamma | Frailty | 0.207 (0.18) | 1 | 0.321 (0.414) | 0.232 (0.125) |
| | ⊖ | 0.363 (0.131) | 0.403 (0.145) | 0.373 (0.141) | 0.378 (0.143) |
| | Treatment | 0.212 (0.199) | 0.099 (0.186) | 0.205 (0.200) | 0.183 (0.202) |
| | Karnofsky | -0.04 (0.004) ^ | -0.038 (0.004) ^ | -0.04 (0.005) ^ | -0.041 (0.004) ^ |





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| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Performance score | | | | |
| | Diagnosis time | -0.003 (0.009) | 0.001 (0.009) | -0.003 (0.009) | -0.003 (0.009) |
| | Age | -1.019 (0.007)* | -0.016 (0.007) # | -0.019 (0.007) * | -0.019 (0.007) # |
| | Prior | 0.074 (0.227) | -0.085 (0.221) | 0.076 (0.228) | 0.069 (0.227) |
| | AIC | 1462.182 | 1454.464 | 1458.377 | 1451.167 |
| | BIC | 1482.622 | 1478.817 | 1474.905 | 1471.607 |
| | Kendall's tau | 0.094 | 0.124 | 0.112 | 0.232 |
| Exponential | Frailty | 0.128 (0.113) | 0.135 (0.127) | 0.144 (0.137) | 0.144 (0.137) |
| | ⊖ | 0.062 (0.045) | 0.059 (0.042) | 0.063 (0.045) | 0.063 (0.045) |
| | Treatment | 0.221 (0.194) | 0.214 (0.194) | 0.214 (0.194) | 0.214 (0.194) |
| | Karnofsky Performance score | -0.031 (0.005) ^ | -0.031 (0.005) ^ | -0.031 (0.005) ^ | -0.031 (0.003) ^ |
| | Diagnosis time | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.002 (0.009) |
| | Age | -0.005 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) |
| | Prior | 0.006 (0.227) | 0.006 (0.227) | 0.007 (0.227) | 0.007 (0.227) |
| | AIC | 1463.535 | 1459.946 | 1460.420 | 1458.491 |
| | BIC | 1483.975 | 1480.386 | 1480.860 | 1478.931 |
| | | Kendall's tau | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Weibull | Frailty | 0.148 (0.130) | 0.782 (0.000) | 0.170 (0.161) | 0.154 (0.092) |
| | ⊖ | 1.055 (0.07) | 1.080 (0.057) | 1.055 (0.071) | 1.055 (0.071) |
| | B | 0.051 (0.039) | 0.038 (0.031) | 0.051 (0.040) | 0.050 (0.041) |
| | Treatment | 0.240 (0.197) | 0.237 (0.202) | 0.232 (0.198) | 0.204 (0.201) |
| | Karnofsky Performance score | -0.33 (0.005) ^ | -0.032 (0.005) ^ | -0.032 (0.005) ^ | -0.032 (0.005) ^ |
| | Diagnosis time | -0.001 (0.009) | 0.001 (0.000) | 0.001 (0.009) | 0.001 (0.009) |
| | Age | -0.006 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) | -0.005 (0.009) |
| | Prior | 0.006 (0.228) | 0.0401 (0.001) | 0.007 (0.228) | 0.008 (0.228) |
| | AIC | 1470.645 | 1472.339 | 1465.747 | 1462.679 |
| | BIC | 1494.005 | 1495.699 | 1489.105 | 1486.039 |
| | | Kendall's tau | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.069 |
| Log logistic | Frailty | 0.119 (0.136) | 1.041 (0.797) | 0.114 (0.121) | 0.116 (0.123) |
| | ⊖ | -6341 (0.468) | -6.657 (0.916) | -63341 (0.468) | -6.342 (0.471) |
| | B | 1.276 (0.120) | 1.253 (0.111) | 1.277 (0.120) | 1.281 (0.124) |
| | Treatment | 0.418 (0.194) # | 0.401 (0.227) # | 0.416 (0.195) # | 0.417(0.916) # |
| | Karnofsky Performance score | -0.021 (0.005) ^ | -0.024 (0.006) ^ | -0.021 (0.005) ^ | -0.022 (0.005) ^ |
| | Diagnosis time | 0.004 (0.009) | 0.002 (0.009) | 0.004 (0.009) | 0.004 (0.009) |
| | Age | 0.020 (0.007) * | 0.013 (0.010) * | 0.021(0.007) * | 0.021(0.007) * |
| | Prior | 0.077 (0.237) | 0.086 (0.247) | 0.078 (0.231) | 0.079 (0.2321) |
| | AIC | 1483.241 | 1478.175 | 1477.897 | 1477.197 |
| | BIC | 1506.601 | 1501.535 | 1501.257 | 1500.557 |
| | Kendall's tau | 0.056 | 0.052 | 0.049 | 0.050 |





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|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Lognormal | Frailty | 1 | 1 (0.435) | 1 | 0.491 (0.405) |
| | Θ | 0.040 (0.566) | 0.036 (0.253) | 0.047 (0.026) | 0.087 (0.317) |
| | B | 0.981 (0.424) | 0.970 (0.160) | 0.959 (0.001) | 0.986 (0.177) |
| | Treatment | -0.003 (0.177) | -0.003 (0.185) | -0.003 (0.171) | 0.001 (0.189) |
| | Karnofsky Performance score | -0.019 (0.006) ^ | -0.020 (0.004) ^ | -0.019 (0.009) ^ | -0.018 (0.005) ^ |
| | Diagnosis time | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.001 (0.009) | -0.001 (0.009) |
| | Age | -0.012 (0.007) | -0.014 (0.007) | -0.012 (0.004) | -0.008 (0.009) |
| | Prior | -0.001 (0.217) | -0.001 (0.221) | -0.001 (0.216) | 0.001 (0.219) |
| | AIC | 1482.728 | 1481.732 | 1482.131 | 1481.567 |
| | BIC | 1506.088 | 1505.091 | 1505.491 | 1504.924 |
| Kendall's tau | 0.333 | 0.314 | 0.223 | 0.497 | |

Table 3. Model-wise AIC and BIC values comparisons for the Culling Data set

| Baseline distribution | Akaike's and Bayesian Information criteria | Frailty Models | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Gamma (GA) | Lognormal (LN) | Inverse Gaussian (IG) | Positive Stable (PS) |
| Xgamma | AIC | 14182.88 | 14182.59 | 14188.90 | 14179.14 |
| | BIC | 14203.53 | 14203.24 | 14209.55 | 14199.78 |
| Exponential | AIC | 14496.79 | 14496.62 | 14500.59 | 14494.97 |
| | BIC | 14517.44 | 14517.26 | 14521.24 | 14515.62 |
| Weibull | AIC | 14498.08 | 14496.35 | 14501.85 | 14496.78 |
| | BIC | 14521.05 | 14520.31 | 14525.82 | 14517.13 |
| Loglogistic | AIC | 14561.05 | 14561.17 | 14618.90 | 14592.16 |
| | BIC | 14584.03 | 14629.04 | 14642.86 | 14558.47 |
| Lognormal | AIC | 14560.93 | 14579.14 | 14610.66 | 14558.53 |
| | BIC | 14579.79 | 14595.50 | 14615.45 | 14576.04 |

Table 3. Supplementary Table 1. Probability density function (p.d.f), Laplace transformation (L(s)), and estimation of frailty for parametric frailty distribution.

| Frailty distribution | Probability density function (p.d.f) | The Laplace transformation from frailty | Estimation of frailty |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Gamma frailty (G) (Ga*θ) | $f(x) = \frac{\theta^{-1} x^{\theta-1} \exp(-x/\theta)}{\Gamma(1/\theta)}, \theta > 0,$ | $L(s) = E[\exp(-zs)]$ $(1 + \theta s)^{-1/\theta}, s \geq 0,$ | $\log((-1)^q L^{(q)}(s))$ $-\left(q + \frac{1}{\theta}\right) \log(1 + \theta s) + \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \log(1 + l\theta)$ |





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| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Inverse Gaussian (IG)(IG*θ)</p> | $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2\theta x}\right), \theta > 0.$ | $\exp\left(\frac{1}{\theta}(1 - \sqrt{1 + 2\theta s})\right), s \geq 0$ | $-\frac{q}{2} \log(2\theta s + 1) + \log\left(K_{q-\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)\right) - \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\log\left(\frac{\pi}{2z}\right)\right) - z\right] + \frac{1}{\theta}(1 - \sqrt{1 + 2\theta s}),$ <p>where $x = \sqrt{2\theta^{-1}\left(s + \frac{1}{2\theta}\right)}$</p> |
| <p>Lognormal (LN) (LN*θ)</p> | $(2\pi\theta)^{-1/2} x^{-1} \exp\left\{\left[-\frac{(\log x)^2}{2\theta}\right]\right\}, \theta > 0$ | <p>For a lognormal frailty distribution, no explicit evaluation of the Laplace transformation, and also Kendall's τ no explicit formula exists (Duchateau and Janssen [12]). Hence, we need Laplace approximation $L^q(s)$ (Macro et al.[14])</p> $(-1)^q \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}} \exp\{-g(\hat{u}; s, \theta)\} [g''(\hat{u}; s, \theta)]^{-1/2}$ | $\log\left[(-1)^q \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}} \exp\{-g(\hat{u}; s, \theta)\} [g''(\hat{u}; s, \theta)]^{-1/2}\right]$ <p>Where mean = \hat{u} and variance = $1/\hat{u}(\hat{u}; s, \theta)$</p> |
| <p>Positive Stable (PS) (PS*γ)</p> | $-\frac{1}{\pi\gamma} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k(1-\gamma) + 1)}{k!} (-u^{-1})^k \sin((1-\gamma)k\pi), \gamma \in (0,1)$ | $EXP(-s^{1-\gamma}), s \geq 0,$ | $EXP(-s^{1-\gamma}), s \geq 0,$ |

$L^{(q)}(\cdot)$: The derivative of the Laplace transform of the of the frailty distribution

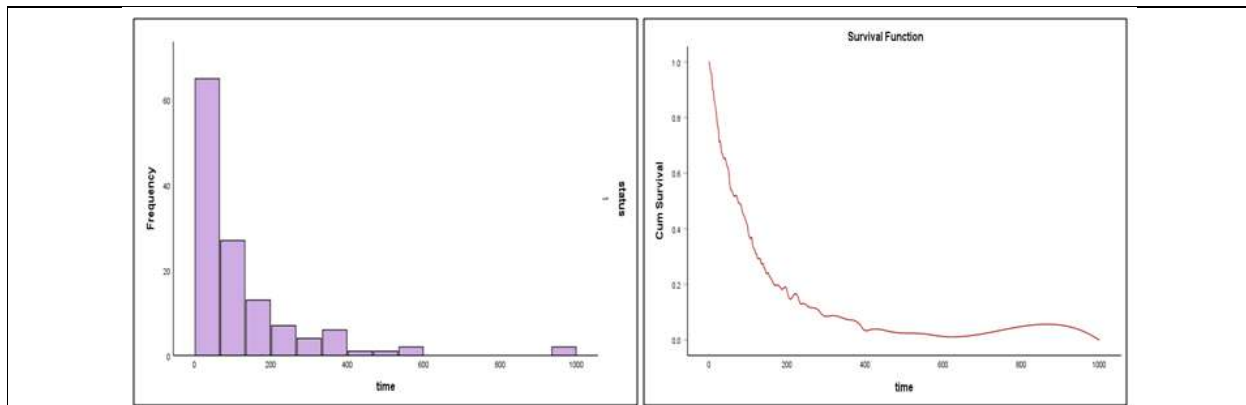


Figure 1. Histogram of Survival time (left panel) and Kaplan Meier Plot (right panel) of Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer study data.

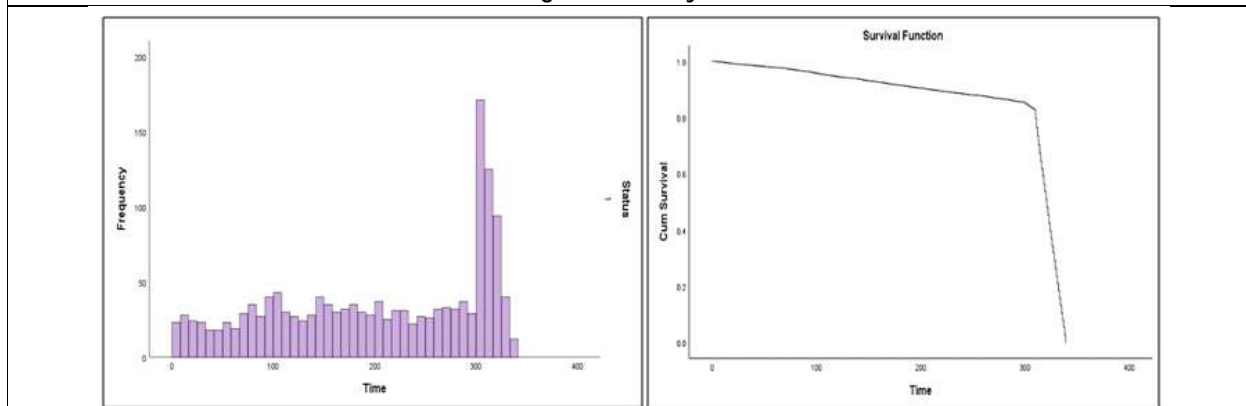


Figure 2. Histogram of Survival time (left panel) and Kaplan Meier Plot (right panel) of culling data





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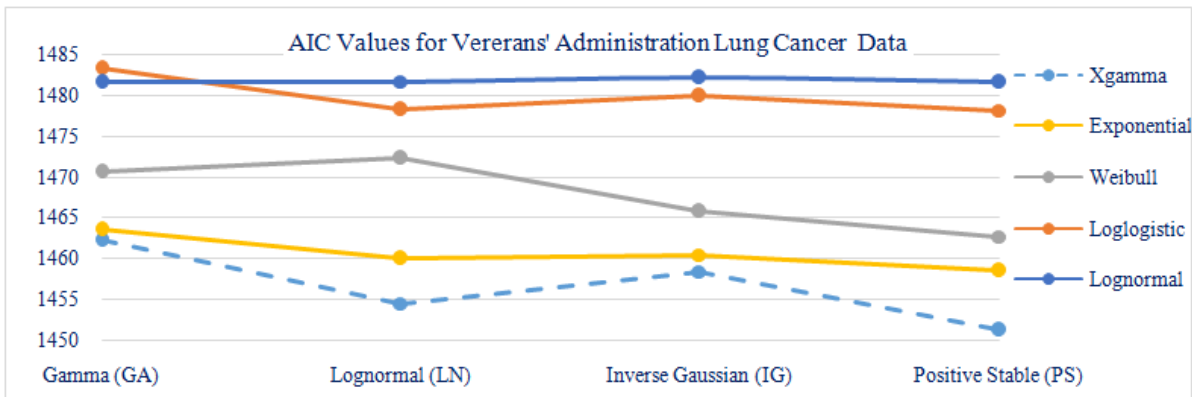


Figure 3. Comparison of AIC values for Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer data

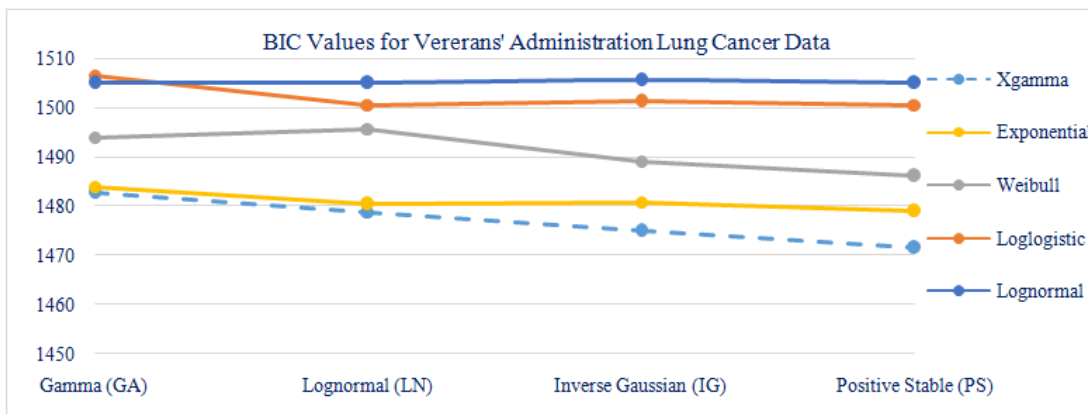


Figure 4. Comparison of BIC values for Veteran's Administration Lung Cancer data

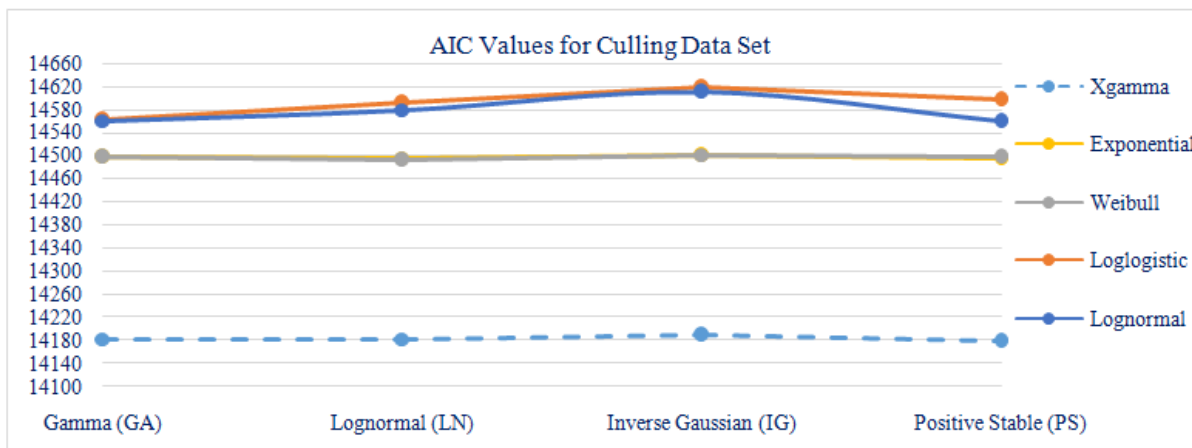


Figure 5. Comparison of AIC values for culling data





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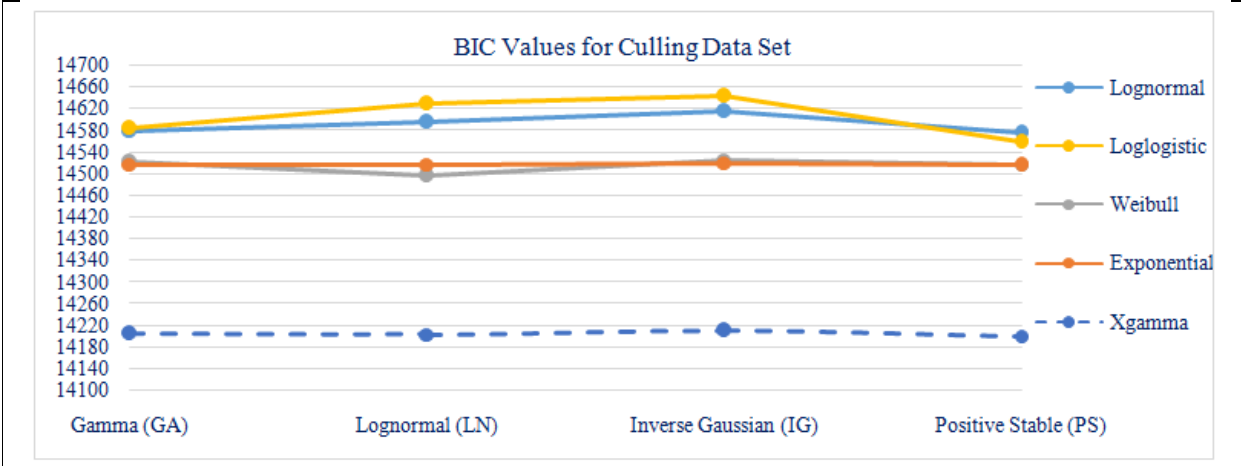


Figure 6. Comparison of BIC values for Culling data





Prevalence of Scapular Dyskinesia in Primipara and Multipara Lactating Mothers

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Received: 24 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Many studies have found the presence of scapular dyskinesia (SD) in lactating mothers but none have shown its difference in primipara and multipara. The aim of the study was to find out SD prevalence in primipara and multipara lactating mothers. An observational study was undertaken using convenient sampling for 60 Lactating mothers the age of 18 to 35 years, breastfeeding for 1 month or more from various pediatric clinics of Ahmedabad were assessed for type and number of deliveries, postural awareness while feeding, test for SD using Yes/No test, scapular balance angle (SBA) and the lateral scapular slide test (LSST) and kyphosis on observation. Descriptive data analysis was done. Out of 60 participants (38 primipara, 22 multipara) 42% of Primipara and 36% of multipara were diagnosed with SD. 60% of the subjects were positive for kyphosis on observation. 57% of primipara and 45% of multipara lactating mothers were unaware of their correct posture. 15%, 42% primipara and 18%, 36% multipara were found positive for SBA and LSST respectively. The percentage of type-IV SD was found more in primipara and multipara followed by type II, type-I & type - III SD. Statistically, there was a significant prevalence rate of SD in lactating mothers, and for breastfeeding techniques, Primipara mothers required more Physiotherapist's support and guidance. Raising awareness of the role of physiotherapists in managing SD in lactating mothers helps to reduce the impact of discomfort and will be helpful for future pregnancies.

Keywords: scapular dyskinesia, primipara, multipara, lactation.



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INTRODUCTION

During pregnancy, a range of physiological, biomechanical, and emotional changes transpire, necessitating substantial musculoskeletal adaptations. The antenatal and postnatal periods are characterized by physiological and physical transformations. Inadequate posture refers to an incorrect alignment of the body's various components, placing strain on the supportive structures [1]. When women breastfeed, they commonly exhibit a tendency to slouch forward. Prolonged maintenance of this posture, even for 20 minutes, repeated 6-8 times or more per day, can induce back, neck, and shoulder stress, resulting in fatigue or microtrauma that leads to discomfort [2]. According to the guidelines set forth by the World Health Organization (WHO), providing exclusive breastfeeding to infants for the initial 6 months of their lives is recommended. Following this period, the introduction of nutritionally appropriate and safe complementary foods should be accompanied by continued breastfeeding until the age of 2 years or beyond [3]. In India, the majority of women engage in breastfeeding for a duration of at least one year or longer. However, if breastfeeding is continued in an improper posture over extended periods, it can lead to progressive weakness in the muscles around the shoulder blade, ultimately resulting in a condition known as scapular dyskinesia [4]. Scapular dyskinesia refers to an alteration in the mechanics and motion of the shoulder blade, indicated by the prefix "dys" denoting alteration, and "kinesis" representing motion. This condition can manifest in healthy individuals or contribute to a syndrome known as SICK (Scapular malposition, Inferior medial border prominence, Coracoid pain and malposition, and Dyskinesia of scapular motion). Overall, scapular dyskinesia is a collective term encompassing dysfunctional movement of the shoulder blade [5].

This dysfunction can be categorized into four distinct movement patterns:

1. The presence of abnormal static scapular position and/or dynamic scapular motion, identifiable by medial border prominence.
2. Notable prominence of the inferior angle and/or early scapular elevation or shrugging upon arm elevation.
3. Quick downward rotation was observed during the lowering of the arm.
4. Symmetrical upward rotation of both scapulae with the inferior angles rotating laterally away from the midline [6].

Thus, to prevent SD, the mother should assume the proper position during breastfeeding. Generally, first-time or primipara mothers do not have proper knowledge regarding proper positioning compared to multipara or mothers who have had two or more successful pregnancies [7]. The prevalence of SD in breastfeeding mothers has been documented in numerous studies, but none have investigated the variation in its occurrence between primipara and multipara. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of SD in lactating mothers, compare primipara and multipara, and identify the factors contributing to its development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A convenient sampling method was employed to conduct an observational study involving 60 lactating mothers recruited from various pediatric clinics in Ahmedabad. The inclusion criteria consisted of postnatal women between the ages of 18 and 35 who had been breastfeeding for over one month and had undergone either a full-term normal delivery or a lower segment cesarean section (LSCS). Participants with any kyphosis- or scapular dyskinesia-causing pathology or comorbidities were excluded. All participants provided written consent and underwent a comprehensive explanation of the procedure, followed by personal interviews and assessments. Demographic information, feeding duration, and frequency, knowledge regarding ergonomics, and other relevant details were collected from each participant. Additionally, the presence of kyphosis was observed and documented along the sagittal plane.

To assess the presence of SD, three specific tests were conducted on each participant. In the YES/NO Test (figure-1), participants were instructed to stand upright with their hands alongside their body, elbows straight, and shoulders



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in a neutral position without rotation. The examiner stood behind the participant at a certain distance. Each test was performed five times in both flexion and abduction directions. Subsequently, participants were asked to hold weights ranging from 1.4 to 2.3 kg in each hand, determined based on their individual body weight (1.4 kg for participants weighing less than 68.1 kg and 2.3 kg for participants weighing more than 68.1 kg). With their thumbs positioned upwards, participants simultaneously raised both hands in the sagittal plane to their maximum range and then lowered them within three seconds, repeating this elevation movement five times. The scapular motion pattern was assessed and graded during each repetition. Following the same sequence, the elevation movement was repeated five times in the frontal plane, and the scapular movement pattern was graded accordingly [6]

The lateral scapular slide test (LSST) is a clinical measurement test used to evaluate static scapular position (figure-2). This test involves using a measuring tape to measure the distance between the inferior angle of the scapula and the nearest vertebral spinous process in three different positions: (1) shoulder in a neutral position, (2) shoulder at 40-45 degrees of coronal plane abduction with hands resting on hips, and (3) shoulder at 90 degrees abduction with the arms in full internal rotation. In cases of injury or scapular deficiency, the affected side typically exhibits a greater scapular distance compared to the uninjured or normal side. It has been suggested that a bilateral difference of 1.5 cm (15 mm) should be considered the threshold for determining the presence of scapular asymmetry [8].

To measure SBA, the patient stood barefoot with arms, pelvis, and heels aligned. The procedure involved marking the inferior angle of the scapula on both sides and drawing a line connecting these marks, as well as a vertical line between the C7 and T9-T10 spinous processes (Figure-3). Subsequently, the angles formed by the line connecting the two inferior scapular angles and the vertical line passing through the spine were measured using a goniometer. The SBA was defined as the difference between these angles. SBA exceeding 7 degrees was considered indicative of scapular dyskinesia [9]. Descriptive data analysis was conducted using SPSS Version 20. Continuous variables were analyzed by calculating the mean and standard deviation, while categorical variables were analyzed by calculating the frequency and percentage. The chi-square test and one-way ANOVA were utilized to assess associations and test for significance.

RESULTS

In this study total of 60 lactating mothers (38 primipara and 22 multipara) have been participating. Descriptive analysis of Demographic details, and personal details of participants like the type of delivery, duration, and frequency of feeding, the intensity of pain, area of pain, etc. are shown in Table no.1. Table no. 2 shows analysis through YES/NO Test, the percentage of type-IV SD were found more in primipara and multipara followed by type II, type-I SD & type - III. 37% primipara and 27% multipara mothers had Type-II SD which is the prominence of medial border of scapula while 16% primipara and 9% multipara had type- I SD ,36% and 50% had type -IV (Symmetrical scapular rotation) SD& 4% primipara and 3% multipara had type-III SD. Chart 1 shows the frequency and percentage of the scapular balance angle and Lateral scapular slide test analysis. It shows the presence of SD was more in primipara than multipara lactating mothers. Through SBA and LSST, 15% and 42% primipara while 18% and 36% multipara mothers were found positive for SD respectively. Ergonomics awareness and scapular dyskinesia have shown a significant association through the chi-square test ($p=0.004$). Duration of breastfeeding and scapular dyskinesia have shown significant association through a one-way ANOVA test. ($p=0.001$). Age, BMI, type of delivery, and frequency of breastfeeding have not shown a significant association for SD.

DISCUSSION

60 lactating mothers aged 18 to 35 years participated in this study. Their mean age was 29.62 ± 3.31 years. Among them 38 were primipara and 22 were multipara mothers. This study has found 40% of lactating mothers diagnosed with SD and 60% were having kyphosis on observation. This study has also found 42% of Primipara and 36% of multipara lactating mothers are diagnosed with SD. The study conducted by Gandhali further corroborates these



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findings, revealing a significant prevalence of scapular dyskinesia (67%) and subsequent kyphosis observed in postnatal females (55%) [2]. Similarly, the study conducted by Goyal et al. supports these findings, indicating that a majority (74.0%) of multiparous mothers exhibited good positioning and attachment during breastfeeding, possibly due to their prior experience. Additionally, the study suggests that young mothers (<20 years) and primiparas displayed a significant association with poor positioning and may require increased support and guidance regarding appropriate breastfeeding techniques [10]. Due to a lack of adequate knowledge about breastfeeding positions, many women tend to adopt unfavorable postures, such as a hunched-back position, during breastfeeding. These uncomfortable postures exert excessive strain on the back muscles, eventually leading to the weakening of these muscles and the development of scapular dyskinesia over time [2, 16, 17]. A study conducted by Akhila Krishnakumar et al. in 2018 examined the assessment of scapular stability in postpartum females. The study findings indicated an increase in tightness of the pectoralis major muscle and weakness in the rhomboids and lower trapezius muscles. The outcome measures utilized in the study demonstrated statistically significant changes in scapular stability [11].

In this study, the assessment of scapular dyskinesia (SD) involved the utilization of three special tests. One of these tests, the yes/no test, is considered a qualitative measure. However, a study conducted by Ramiscal L et al. in 2022 discovered that the yes/no test is highly subjective and susceptible to expectation bias, potentially influencing the labelling of SD. Raters may have a tendency to perceive what they expect to see, in this case, the presence of SD [12]. Therefore, in the current study, in addition to the yes/no test, other outcome measures such as the lateral scapular slide test (LSST) and scapular balance angle (SBA) were employed to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of SD. The lateral scapular slide test (LSST) and scapular balance angle (SBA) serve as quantitative measures that offer different approaches to evaluate the extent of scapular dyskinesia [16]. According to Kibler, LSST demonstrates reliable reproducibility [13]. Conversely, Gibson, M. H. et al. reported low interrater reliability ICCs but high interrater reliability ICCs for LSST[14]. In contrast, another study suggested that manual measurement of SBA is a straightforward and consistent method for assessing scapular position and rotation in clinical practice, with high ICCs for both intra- and interrater reliability [9].

According to previous research by Odom CJ et al. in 2001, the lateral scapular slide test serves to evaluate the asymmetry between the scapulae and the effectiveness of scapular stabilizer muscles in maintaining scapular position [15, 19, 20]. On the other hand, the scapular balance angle (SBA) offers a quantitative measurement of scapular position during arm elevation above the head. By measuring the angle formed between the spine and the inferior angle of the scapula, abnormal scapular upward rotation and protraction can be identified, aiding in the detection of atypical scapular positioning and movement patterns. In this study, it was observed that 58% of primipara mothers and 46% of multipara mothers were not aware of proper ergonomics during breastfeeding. The association between ergonomics awareness and scapular dyskinesia was found to be statistically significant through the chi-square test ($p=0.004$). Additionally, it was found that an increased duration of breastfeeding in altered postures was associated with a higher risk of scapular dyskinesia. For future studies, it is recommended to evaluate scapular muscle strength, conduct an objective analysis of kyphosis, and investigate the long-term effects of altered scapular behaviour following breastfeeding. These assessments can provide further insights into the impact of breastfeeding practices on scapular health

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed a statistically significant prevalence of scapular dyskinesia (SD) among lactating mothers, with a particular emphasis on the higher need for physiotherapist support and guidance among primipara mothers regarding proper breastfeeding techniques. Creating awareness about the crucial role of physiotherapists in managing SD among lactating mothers can effectively minimize the impact of injuries and provide valuable support for future pregnancies.





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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are thankful to pediatricians and participants of various clinics in Ahmedabad.

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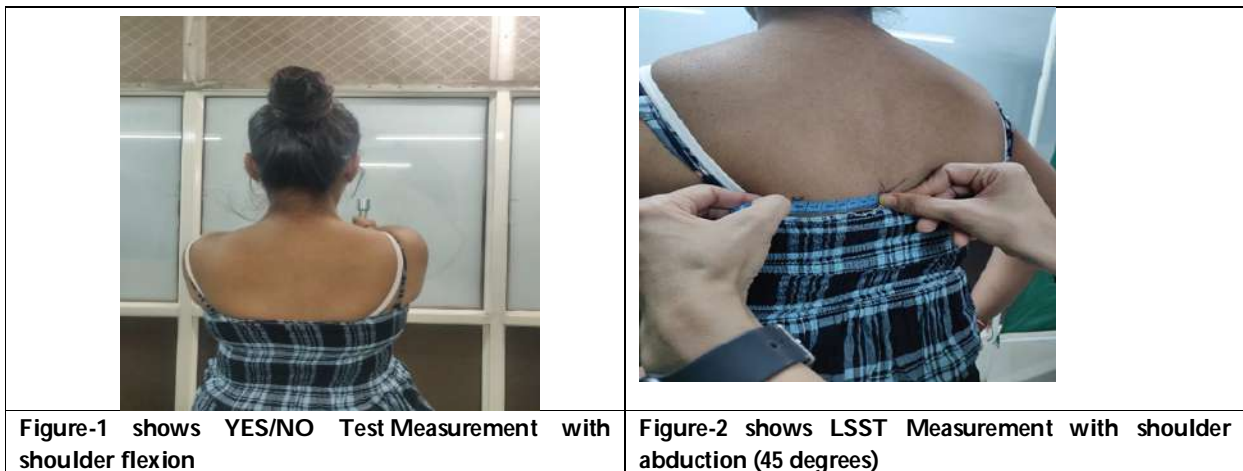
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Table 1 shows details of the participants

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Age (years) (mean ± SD) | 29.62 ± 3.31 |
| BMI (kg/m ²)(mean ± SD) | 25.49 ± 2.56 |
| Parity: Primipara | 38 (63.33%) |
| Multipara | 22 (36.66%) |
| Type of Delivery: LSCS | 40 (60.66%) |
| Normal | 20 (36.66%) |
| Duration for each feeding (in minutes) (mean ± SD) | 10.96 ± 2.43 |
| Duration for each feeding (in months) (mean ± SD) | 4.68 ± 2.02 |
| Frequency in a day (mean ± SD) | 11.85 ± 1.70 |
| Presence of Upper back pain : Primipara | 24 (63.15%) |
| Multipara | 8 (36.36%) |
| Ergonomics (were not knowing) Primipara | 22(57.89%) |
| Multipara | 10(45.45%) |


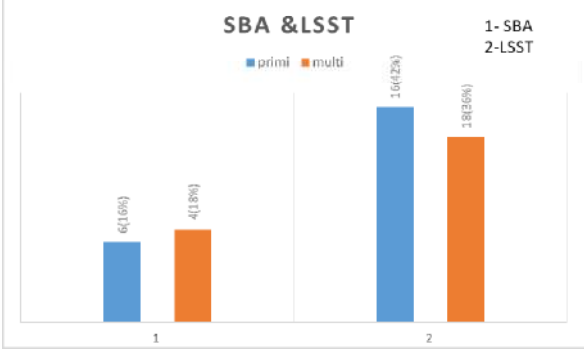
Table -2 shows the findings of the Yes / No Test.

| Type of SD | Primipara | | Multipara | |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Type-I | 6 | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| Type-II | 14 | 37 | 6 | 27 |
| Type -III | 4 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Type -IV | 14 | 36 | 11 | 50 |





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|  |  <table border="1"><caption>SBA & LSST Findings</caption><thead><tr><th>Group</th><th>primi</th><th>multi</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 (SBA)</td><td>6 (16%)</td><td>4 (18%)</td></tr><tr><td>2 (LSST)</td><td>16 (42%)</td><td>18 (56%)</td></tr></tbody></table> | Group | primi | multi | 1 (SBA) | 6 (16%) | 4 (18%) | 2 (LSST) | 16 (42%) | 18 (56%) |
|---|---|----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Group | primi | multi | | | | | | | | |
| 1 (SBA) | 6 (16%) | 4 (18%) | | | | | | | | |
| 2 (LSST) | 16 (42%) | 18 (56%) | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Figure-3 shows SBA Measurement</p> | <p>Chart 1 shows a comparison of SBA & LSST findings in Primipara / Multipara mothers</p> | | | | | | | | | |





Measuring Sub-Disciplinary Conceptual Knowledge of Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE) Trainees Undergoing Various Courses in Kerala, India

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Received: 11 May 2023

Revised: 14 June 2023

Accepted: 19 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study intended to measure the sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge of Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE) trainees undergoing various courses in Kerala. The study was conducted on 544 PETE trainees, including males and females undergoing training in VHSE, CPED, BPEd, BPE, MPED and MPE courses in Kerala. The ASK-PE battery developed to assess beginners 'magnitude of sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge by Ayers, S. F. (2001) was used as the tool. The sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge areas include Aesthetic Experiences, Biomechanics, Exercise Physiology, Historical Perspectives, Motor Development, Motor learning and Social Psychology. There were 120 multiple-choice questions in different sub-disciplinary areas. This use will enable a direct comparison between the conceptual knowledge of future teachers studying various PETE courses within Kerala. The maximum score that a respondent can have is 120. The average mean score on the ASK-PE test of the participants was 52.44 (SD = 17.23). This is 43.7% of the maximum possible score on conceptual knowledge in physical education tests. ANOVA results show that the F-value on aggregate ASK-PE test scores on sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge was significant (F=68.434, p<0.000). Post-hoc analysis indicates that higher-level course students have better conceptual knowledge and poor scores for those undergoing lower-level courses (VHSE and CPED). The lack of physical literacy in fitness and health-related physical fitness raises queries since research has demonstrated that pupils' learning can be restricted if instructors teach them with restricted information on the matter being prepared. Thus, the

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PETE educational program in the state of Kerala must be somewhat or totally rebuilt to deliberately incorporate knowledge, aptitudes, and experience to give adequate exposure to future Physical Education Teachers.

Keywords: ASK-PE, Aesthetic Experiences, Biomechanics, Exercise Physiology, Historical Perspectives, Motor Development, Motor learning and Social Psychology.

INTRODUCTION

It is high time to discuss issues related to the description of subject knowledge of physical education. According to present-day teacher education, content knowledge and pedagogy have to be studied jointly; however, it is equally clear that the parameters of the content knowledge domain must be identified. The worth of concept-based physical education has long been recognised (American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1969; Kneer, 1981; NASPE, 1995) but till now, it has not been officially measured or assessed. "A monograph exploring learners' domain-specific knowledge incorporated a statement on the general conception and misconception on health-related fitness" (Placek, Griffin, Dodds, Raymond, Tremino, & James, 2001). Participants lack of understanding about fitness concepts was disturbing, particularly given the recent emphasis on health-related fitness by AAHPERD and most other national health organisations such as the Center for Disease Control, the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and the President's Council on Physical Fitness. Agreed to the shortage of thinking-related tools available to test/evaluate sub-disciplinary awareness in physical education, Ayers (2001) developed a seven-test (group of tests) that test/ evaluate the sub-areas knowledge in Physical Education known as ASK-PE. These tests were used to test/assess high school students' idea-based knowledge of the content identified as critical in every seven fields in Mohnsen's text (1998). Since knowledge in the thinking-related domain is fundamental to student performance, teachers need the skills to develop that knowledge in students. However, teachers' ability to do this rests mostly on their own level of content-related thinking-related knowledge. The first step in testing/evaluating this knowledge base was establishing high school students' physical education idea-based knowledge as identified by NASPE in Mohnsen's text (1998). Upon completing the first examination of this knowledge base, the next logical step was to relate students' knowledge to that of prospective physical education teachers. The research intended to measure the sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge of Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE) trainees undergoing various courses in Kerala.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Participants

The study was conducted on 544 students, including male and female students studying VHSE, CPED, BPEd, BPE, MPEd and MPE Physical Education Teacher Education courses in Kerala. A student pursuing a PETE course in the state of Kerala can be enrolled in the following courses: VHSE, CPED, BPEd, BPE, MPEd and MPE according to their academic qualifications. VHSE and CPED are two-year courses after grade 10, BPEd is one year course of study after any graduation, BPE is three-year graduation after Grade +2, MPEd is two years masters after BPEd, and MPE is two years masters after BPE. The scholars collected data only from the final year/semester students during 2019-20. In the present study, 39 (7.2%) were from VHSE, 56 (10.3%) were from CPED, 142 (26.1%) were from BPEd, 40 (7.4%) were from BPE, 221 (40.6%) were from MPEd and 46 (8.5%) were from MPE courses.

Instrumentation

Ayers (2001) developed a seven-test (group of tests), to evaluate the sub-areas awareness in Physical Education, known as ASK-PE. The ASK-PE battery was designed to assess beginners' magnitude of sub-disciplinary physical

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education conceptual knowledge. A teacher can reliably evaluate PETE students' level of conceptual knowledge with this battery. The sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge areas include Historical Perspectives, Aesthetic Experiences, Exercise Physiology, Biomechanics, Motor Development, Social Psychology and Motor learning. There were 120 multiple-choice questions in different sub-disciplinary areas. This use will enable us to make straight comparisons amidst the conceptual knowledge of future teachers studying in various courses within Kerala. Using this comparative information, PETE faculty can determine the level of future PETE students/graduates and which areas they should develop to make physically literate children.

Collection of Data

The research scholar administered the test directly with the help of the teachers from the selected centres. Before the administration of the test, student teachers were informed that the results of this test would not affect their grades. The idea of the study also was explained to the student teachers. Each student received a packet of test materials (ASK-PE Battery) and instructions regarding test administration; after administering the test, the scholars collected answer sheets in sealed cardboard boxes in each classroom. In the cover sheet of the ASK-PE Battery, a small questionnaire has been given to collect information regarding the course in which they are studying, gender and name of the institution. These details were used for grouping the participants in the testing programme.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The data was analysed using IBM SPSS 25.0. Fisher's Least Significant Difference post hoc analysis was performed when statistical significance ($p < .05$) was obtained to identify significant pair wise differences. The ASK-PE Battery (Ayers, S. F., 2001b), containing 120 questions, was administered to study the Physical Education conceptual knowledge. The score for each sub-disciplinary concept was based on the number of questions about the sub-discipline. The total score on conceptual knowledge is the aggregate of the scores obtained by them in the above seven sub-disciplinary areas. The results of ANOVA performed on the selected sub-disciplinary variables show that Aesthetic Experiences (ATS) $F(5,538) = 7.291, p < .01$, Biomechanics (BOM) $F(5, 538) = 55.964, p < .01$, Exercise Physiology (EXP) $F(5,538) = 87.253, p < .01$, Historical Perspective (HIS) $F(5,538) = 33.107, p < .01$, Motor Development (MDT) $F(5,538) = 30.047, p < .01$, Motor Learning (MLG) $F(5,538) = 11.908, p < .01$ and Social Psychology (PSY) $F(5,538) = 30.034, p < .01$ variables differed significantly at 0.00 level. The scarcity of space and tables of posthoc tests of each variable are not coming under this study's scope. Further, the scholars discussed the results of the aggregate score of the ASK-PE and posthoc test.

The total score obtained in 120 questions was comprised to assess the aggregate score. The maximum score that a respondent can have is 120. The average mean score on the ASK-PE test of the participants was 52.44 (SD = 17.23). This is 43.7% of the maximum possible score on conceptual knowledge in physical education tests. Those respondents who scored up to 35 were classified as below average, those who scored from 36 to 70 were classified as moderate, and those who scored above 70 were classified as above average regarding their aggregate sub-disciplinary conceptual knowledge. The results show that 152 (27.9%) were in the below-average group based on their score on the ASK-PE test. 305 (56.1%) were in the average category, and 87 (16.0%) were in the above-average class. The mean scores and standard deviations on the aggregate score of Conceptual Knowledge based on the course of study mean scores range from 30.80 to 63.04. The mean score of respondents from VHSE was 33.00 (SD = 5.21), for CPEd was 30.80 (SD = 3.65), 42.68 (SD = 11.92) for BPE, 53.96 (SD = 17.00) for BPEd, 59.93 (SD = 13.62), for MPEd and 63.04 (SD = 14.62) in case of MPE. The graphical representation of the mean scores course-wise is presented in Figure 1.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was done to check for any difference in the mean score of the students pursuing various courses. Which was presented in Table 1 shows the ANOVA result for the aggregate score on testing the above aspect. Table 1 shows that the F-value on the total ASK-PE test scores on conceptual knowledge is significant ($F = 68.434$) as its p-value is 0.000, less than 0.05. Therefore, it might reject the null hypothesis of no difference among



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the mean score of the six courses, i.e. BPE, BPEd, MPE, MPEd, CPEd and VHSE. As the F value is significant, did the post hoc analysis. A Post Hoc test (LSD) was done to see the pairwise difference between the courses concerning the conceptual knowledge total score of the respondents. The result is presented in table 2. From Table 2, it is clear that BPE course students' scores differ significantly with BPEd (MD= -11.28275), MPE (MD=-20.36848), MPEd (MD= -17.25260), VHSE (MD = 9.67500) and CPEd (MD = 11.87143). No significant difference was found between MPEd and MPE, as well as between VHSE and CPEd. The average score of MPE students is significantly different from those in all other courses except MPEd which is also a post-graduate course. This indicates better conceptual knowledge for students undergoing a higher-level course.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The present study examined the sub-disciplinary physical education conceptual knowledge among the PETE students/trainees undergoing various types of courses in the state of Kerala using ASK-PE battery. The low score level in ASK-PE test battery substantiates the lacuna in physical education teacher education students' conceptual knowledge in the state of Kerala. The Literature on Teacher Education recommends that reliable information on the topic instructed is essential to be a skilful and powerful instructor (Baumert et al., 2010; Belfort and Guimaraes, 2002; Mewborn, 2000; Shulman, 1986, 1987). Educators' subject knowledge influences their pedagogical content knowledge and teaching and impacts their certainty in presenting the topic (Kallery and Psillos, 2001). Content information supports exercise structure and becomes an asset in the choice of models, detailing clarifications and demonstrations (Leinhardt and Smith, 1985).

The study finds that BPE course students' scores differ significantly with BPEd, MPE, MPEd, VHSE and CPEd. There is no significant difference found between MPEd and MPE as well as between VHSE and CPEd. The average score of MPE students is significantly different from those in all other courses except MPEd, which is also a post-graduate course. This indicates better conceptual knowledge of students undergoing a higher level course and poor status of students experiencing lower level courses (VHSE and CPEd). Moreover, the most outstanding achievement on the conceptual knowledge test was of MPE students, with 43.5% belonging to the above-average category; at the same time, only 24.4% of students from the MPEd course achieved the above-average classification. Overall conceptual knowledge score of VHSE and CPEd students, 66.7% and 91.1% belonging to the below average group. None of the students from these courses achieved above average score. It clearly shows deficient level of conceptual knowledge among pre-service physical education teachers in VHSE and CPEd. These deficiencies in physical education conceptual knowledge among pre-service physical education teachers are consistent with the findings of Castelli and Williams (2007) who also found poor performance scores for health-related fitness content knowledge of in-service middle school physical education teachers. This lack of conceptual knowledge of physical education among pre-service physical education teachers agrees with the study of Castelli and Williams (2007), who likewise discovered terrible scores for health-related fitness content information among in-service middle school physical education teachers. Unawareness in the field of physical activity and health-related fitness raise concern. The study has demonstrated that pupils' learning can be restricted if instructors educate them with restricted information on the substance being instructed.

Like Grossman (1990), others also emphasised that if teachers have weak content knowledge, it will also influence the teachers' knowledge in other categories in a negative way. Moreover, content knowledge aspects are subject-matter specific; for instance, a math teacher needs to have math content knowledge, while an English or physical education teacher needs to have their own subjects' content knowledge (Shulman, 1986). Hastie and Vlasisavljevic's (1999) uncovered that PE teachers with sound subject knowledge utilised a more significant number of assignments per exercise than those with lesser subject expertise. Besides, instructors with higher subject matter expertise demanded students to be responsible predominately for the quality of their performance. In comparison, the contrary with less subject matter expertise considered students responsible for just a mere level of participation or exertion.





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CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the Kerala state's PETE curriculum must be wholly or partly reorganised to scientifically incorporate knowledge, skill, and exposure to inclusion issues. Eventually, this addition will prepare future physical educators for inclusion. To meticulously do this, using a sound theoretical model will be essential. The study's results clearly show that those pursuing VHSE and CPED courses have deficient sub-disciplinary physical education conceptual knowledge. That knowledge base is not enough to enter a latest generation of physical education, with programs that emphasis enduring fitness activities, such as walking, biking and tennis, aerobics; educate students about healthful diets; and educate student how to check their cardiac rates and pulse. But unfortunately, these PETE trainees are eligible to teach secondary level in Kerala state, India. Even at the post-graduate level, conceptual knowledge in biomechanics, motor development and social psychology areas is inadequate. Necessary action may be taken by the curriculum developers of the concerned Universities to strengthen the lacuna in sub-disciplinary knowledge. A few of the targeted fields of upcoming research involve (i) examination of PETE students' conceptual knowledge base at the national level, (ii) comparisons between PETE students and high school students' knowledge, (iii) differences in pre-service programs' curricular emphasise on PETE students' knowledge, (iv) the role of in-service training on practitioners' knowledge provision, and (v) relationships between teachers' areas and levels of expertise and their students' scores on the ASK-PE tests.

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Table 1. ANOVA result for testing aggregate Conceptual Knowledge Score of participants pursuing different courses in PETE

| Source | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 62657.633 | 5 | 12531.527 | 68.434 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 98518.115 | 538 | 183.119 | | |
| Total | 161175.748 | 543 | | | |

Table 2. Pairwise multiple comparisons of Dependent Variable: Conceptual Knowledge total score

| (I) Course of Study | (J) Course of Study | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| BPE (M= 42.68) | BPEd(53.9577) | -11.28275* | 2.42230 | .000 | -16.0411 | -6.5244 |
| | MPE(63.0435) | -20.36848* | 2.92555 | .000 | -26.1154 | -14.6216 |
| | MPEd(59.9276) | -17.25260* | 2.32520 | .000 | -21.8202 | -12.6850 |
| | VHSE(33.0000) | 9.67500* | 3.04522 | .002 | 3.6930 | 15.6570 |
| | CPEd(30.8036) | 11.87143* | 2.80142 | .000 | 6.3684 | 17.3745 |
| BPEd (M= 53.96) | BPE(42.6750) | 11.28275* | 2.42230 | .000 | 6.5244 | 16.0411 |
| | MPE(63.0435) | -9.08573* | 2.29574 | .000 | -13.5954 | -4.5760 |
| | MPEd(59.9276) | -5.96986* | 1.45539 | .000 | -8.8288 | -3.1109 |
| | VHSE(33.0000) | 20.95775* | 2.44641 | .000 | 16.1521 | 25.7634 |
| | CPEd(30.8036) | 23.15418* | 2.13531 | .000 | 18.9596 | 27.3487 |
| MPE (M= 63.04) | BPE(42.6750) | 20.36848* | 2.92555 | .000 | 14.6216 | 26.1154 |
| | BPEd(53.9577) | 9.08573* | 2.29574 | .000 | 4.5760 | 13.5954 |
| | MPEd(59.9276) | 3.11588 | 2.19304 | .156 | -1.1921 | 7.4239 |
| | VHSE(33.0000) | 30.04348* | 2.94554 | .000 | 24.2573 | 35.8297 |
| | CPEd(30.8036) | 32.23991* | 2.69274 | .000 | 26.9503 | 37.5295 |
| MPEd (M= 59.93) | BPE(42.6750) | 17.25260* | 2.32520 | .000 | 12.6850 | 21.8202 |
| | BPEd(53.9577) | 5.96986* | 1.45539 | .000 | 3.1109 | 8.8288 |
| | MPE(63.0435) | -3.11588 | 2.19304 | .156 | -7.4239 | 1.1921 |





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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------|------|----------|----------|
| | VHSE(33.0000) | 26.92760* | 2.35031 | .000 | 22.3107 | 31.5445 |
| | CPEd(30.8036) | 29.12403* | 2.02449 | .000 | 25.1471 | 33.1009 |
| VHSE (M= 33.00) | BPE(42.6750) | -9.67500* | 3.04522 | .002 | -15.6570 | -3.6930 |
| | BPEd(53.9577) | -20.95775* | 2.44641 | .000 | -25.7634 | -16.1521 |
| | MPE(63.0435) | -30.04348* | 2.94554 | .000 | -35.8297 | -24.2573 |
| | MPEd(59.9276) | -26.92760* | 2.35031 | .000 | -31.5445 | -22.3107 |
| | CPEd(30.8036) | 2.19643 | 2.82229 | .437 | -3.3476 | 7.7405 |
| CPEd (M= 30.80) | BPE(42.6750) | -11.87143* | 2.80142 | .000 | -17.3745 | -6.3684 |
| | BPEd(53.9577) | -23.15418* | 2.13531 | .000 | -27.3487 | -18.9596 |
| | MPE(63.0435) | -32.23991* | 2.69274 | .000 | -37.5295 | -26.9503 |
| | MPEd(59.9276) | -29.12403* | 2.02449 | .000 | -33.1009 | -25.1471 |
| | VHSE(33.0000) | -2.19643 | 2.82229 | .437 | -7.7405 | 3.3476 |

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

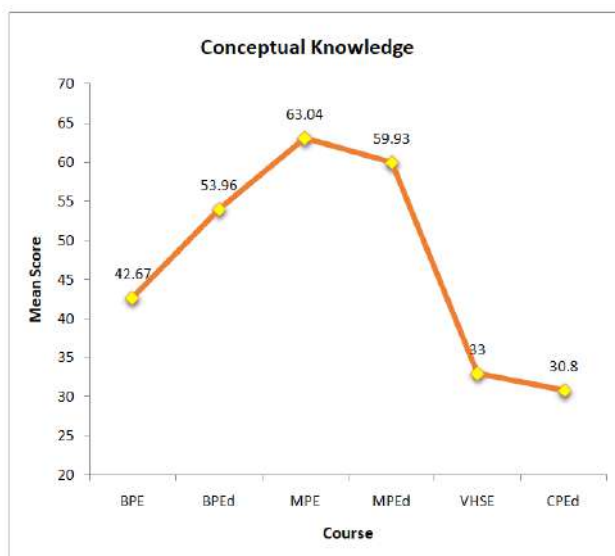


Figure 1. Aggregate means scores on Conceptual Knowledge





Nineteenth Century Marginalized Indian Women : Analyzing Patriarchal, Cultural and Religious Structures in Amitav Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies*

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Received: 22 Mar 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 20 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

India has a long history of women being subjugated in the name of culture and tradition. This has been done mostly using the cultural and religious scriptures and literature against women. Religious and cultural traditions, and customs become convenient and harsh weapon against women when the models like Sita in *Ramayana* is propagated as an ideal for women. Deeti in *Sea of Poppies* by Amitav Ghosh echoes the same submissive and meek images represented of until she becomes conscious to her real self as a normal human being full of desires. This puts her life in danger and escaping to an unknown land is the only option that she has left with. The paper aims to recognize the role of religious scriptures and socio-cultural practices in ascertaining the subjugated role of women in Hindu society. It also tries to understand the primary motive behind the proliferation of ominous control of men over women. The researchers have adopted the approach of Radical Feminism. Taking the related theories of Patriarchy and Feminine Psychology, the paper explores the role of Hindu religious scriptures and practices in the dissemination of patriarchy through psychological conditioning for exercising control over the Hindu women. During the research, it has been found that most research explore Deeti's character as the victim of patriarchal Indian society without exploring the real cause of her extreme submission. It has also been found that to understand the cause, the prominent Hindu texts, and writings, the *Ramayana* and the *Manu Smriti* and the ideas of one of the earliest and prominent Indian feminist and activist should be considered. During the research, the representation of the various images and descriptions of men and

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women in Hindu scriptures and cultural literature have been found to be strikingly patriarchal in nature. Women have mostly been glorified. However, this glorification of women as mother through the images like Durga, Kali etc. reflects on the fear that men have. The roots of this fear have been traced down to the power of women to create life. The paper concludes that society has always feared women. This fear reflects in the images of Kali, Shakti, etc. in Hindu scriptures and cultural texts. So, while glorifying the images of women through such strong women characters, the mentioned texts have also shown women as wife like Sita to be submissive and under control of her husband like Rama in *Ramayana*. Women have always been guided through these scriptures in such a way that they themselves can't get free of the authoritative control by men. According to Dr. Karen Horney, the reason for the existence of such discrimination against women have been traced down to men's 'dread for women' or 'fear of womb' as it is due to their womb women hold the authority over the creative process. The need of a device to exercise control over women has thus been felt. When it comes to the plight of Hindu women, the paper reaches the conclusion that the Hindu scriptures have been this device to keep women under men's authoritative control.

Keywords: Hindu Scriptures and Structure; Indian Women; Marginalized; Patriarchy; Socio-cultural Practices; Womb Envy.

INTRODUCTION

Amitav Ghosh is a writer of Indian Diaspora. He lives in America as well as in India. His work Ibis Trilogy tells an intriguing tale of the times when opium was forced upon Indian farmers as a major cash crop by the British rulers. The volume comprises of three books: Sea of Poppies (2008), River of Smoke (2011), and Flood of Fire (2015). The series reflects upon the happening around the two Opium Wars held in the 19th century between Colonial British India and China. This paper focuses on the first book from the Trilogy, Sea of Poppies. The story begins with Deeti as one of the major characters. Deeti's character, along with other female characters in the novel shows the deplorable condition of women in the early 19th century India. Women in India have been suppressed due to India's staunch patriarchal cultural and religious structure for centuries. Deeti's character highlights the problem within this kind of patriarchal system wherein the position of women is overburdened by the images and representations of women by religious scriptures, classical literature etc. As an outcome, the different roles of women as daughters, mothers, wife etc. are manipulated within this hegemonic patriarchal system. Deeti has been the very picture of forbearance and passivity as propagated through the Hindu role models for women like Sita [1] until she comes face to face with her real self. She chooses to marry a low-caste man after the death of her husband. This poses such threats to her life that crossing the oceans was seen as an only escape to Deeti, not an agreeable option though.

For this paper, Deeti's character has been taken to analyze how Hindu women have been burdened and tortured since centuries. This has been done by taking instances from the novel and studying them in the light of prominent Hindu religious writings like the Ramayana [2] and Manu Smriti [3]. The paper uses the concept of 'Womb Envy' proposed by Karen Horney. The analysis shows that Hindu religious scriptures and practices have been used as tools by men for enfranchising women. It also suggests that patriarchy has a specific aim specifically in the context of Hindu societies which revolve around controlling their women folk.

OBJECTIVES

The paper aims to recognize the role of religious scriptures and socio-cultural practices in keeping women subordinate to men. It also tries to understand the aim of such practices that keep women under the ominous control



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of men. Many researchers have been trying to understand the nature of such subordinations within human societies. Researchers, through this paper try to analyze the condition that becomes normative for subordination of women which in turn creates a burden of performative roles. The paper also tries to explore the axis on which such norms exist. The approach of Radical Feminism has been adopted by the researchers. This has led to taking

METHODS

account of the theories related to patriarchy and feminine psychology to explore the role of Hindu religious scriptures and practices in the enforcement of patriarchy through psychological conditioning to subjugate the Hindu women. For the purpose, Amitav Ghosh's *Sea of Poppies* has been taken for analysis of one of the main women characters 'Deeti' from the above-mentioned perspective. A systematic review of literature of existing related research to find the gap has been performed. Most of the research papers that have been found during the research for the purpose of this work deals with the different aspects of opium, colonization, migration, diaspora, feminism, post colonialism, historicity, time and space, narratology and use of narrative devices, eco-criticism etc. in the trilogy. Several researchers have also dealt with Deeti and other female characters as the victim of patriarchal Indian society. However, the role and impact of Hindu religious and socio-cultural structure and practices in the pervasive gender discrimination still needs exploration. This research has led researchers to considering the prominent Hindu texts and writings the Ramayana and the Manu Smriti and the ideas of one of the earliest and prominent Indian feminist and activist, Tara Bai Shinde [4], for analyzing the novel and developing an understanding of the role and aim of certain religious practices in the enforcement of patriarchy while defining 'Hindu women'.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

"The mention of Lanka, with its evocation of Ravana and his demon-legions, made Deeti flinch. How was it possible that the marchers could stay on their feet, knowing what lay ahead? She tried to imagine what it would be like to be in their place, to know that you were forever an outcaste; to know that you would never again enter your father's house; that you would never throw your arms around your mother; never eat a meal with your sisters and brothers; never feel the cleansing touch of the Ganga. And to know also that for the rest of your days you would eke out a living on some wild, demon-plagued island?" (Ghosh, 2008, p. 72). Deeti, one of the major characters in *Sea of Poppies* nurtures the frightening image described above of the faraway land and the idea of going there. Still, she chooses indentured labour when it becomes the question of living her life peacefully with the man of her choice. She faces many oppositions and threats from the society as she does not only dare to choose a man on her wish, but the man is also a lower cast ox-cart driver. Besides all these facts, the truth which makes the situation problematic and unacceptable by the society is that she is a widow. According to Hindu social, religious, and cultural practices a woman, once becomes a widow cannot remarry. She is not allowed even to desire a man in her life.

Most of the practices that existed among Hindu communities have been rendered to them by prescribing through religious scriptures. Whenever any socio-cultural practice is questioned the answer is given by reading out the books. Rosalind O'Hanlon (1994) writes about this while quoting Shinde, in the introduction to her book '*A Comparison between Women and Men: Tarabai Shinde and the Critique of Gender Relations in Colonial India*' (Introduction). Indian women, both from privileged and unprivileged backgrounds have raised their voices time and again opposing patriarchal restraints. Many of them like Tarabai Shinde have also rendered Hindu religious writings responsible for ill social and cultural practices. Women's position in Hindu societies has always been compromised due to the startling discrimination that exerts male hegemony and totally condemning women. Even though it is the mother who bears the child in her womb and gives life to it by bringing it to this world, Hindu Shastras [5]. (Hindu religious scriptures) hold, as Nevidita Menon writes while quoting Chitra Sinha (2007) in some other reference in her book *Seeing Like a Feminist*, "father as the natural guardian" (Menon, 2012, p. 30) and thus stripe off a mother of her natural right over her child. There has also been much discussion about the subordinate



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position of women in India to understand the cause. This is important for bringing in disenfranchisement of Indian women. Many theories and discussions in this direction have relegated socio-cultural practices as a mode of implementing patriarchal authority in many societies; Indian society is one of such societies. With a Radical Feminist approach, this paper tries to explore the role of religious scriptures and practices as the normative of patriarchal Hindu society which is mainly driven with an aim of controlling women's desire.

Radical Feminist Approach

Feminism describes as a system that in general sees the world as a social order demanding 'gendered' power structure which moves around the idea of male superiority to sustain. (Sultana, 2011) Menon observes in the "Introduction" of her book *Seeing like a Feminist* that "A Feminist perspective recognizes that the hierarchical organizing of the world around gender is key to Pat Brewer, referring Engels in the "Introduction" to Engels (2008) book *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State* states that according to Engels patriliney (the passing of property from father to son) [manifestation of patriarchy] is one of the earliest systems that establishes male domination maintain social order; that to live lives marked 'male' and 'female' is to live different realities." (Menon, 2012, p. viii) Radical Feminist approach holds that oppression of women exists due to the institutional structures and prescribed social roles that are the result of male hegemony and patriarchy. Radical feminism holds that women bodies including their reproductive organs, sexuality and desire is controlled and appropriated by men for their own benefit. (Facio, 2013, p. 1)

Patriarchy

Patriarchy can be defined as a power relation between men and women based on a hierarchical structure that has men on top of this power structure while women at the bottom. (Venkatanarayanan, 2020) Patriarchy has its own specific ways of manifestation. It unconsciously and systematically gives the authority of women in the hands of men. The system gradually becomes automated and makes women believe that they have always belonged at the bottom of the strata. over female, "the world-historic defeat of the female sex." (p. 11) Thus, this further explains patriarchy as a sort of political organization that assigns power in the hands of male sex while putting female sex under that authoritative group by keeping the monetary power with men. In this sense, a development of a sexist ideology can be witnessed in the propagation of a social system where women have been considered a community having a position inferior to men as the ruling community. Here, the word community has been used in its meaning as given in online Merriam-Webster dictionary, "A group of people with a common characteristic or interest together within a larger society." (Online) Therefore, it can be implied that patriarchy divides civilizations/societies broadly into two communities namely men and women. This division has an underpinning that one group is inferior to the other. Hence, it passes on the power into the hands of the superior community. However, the point is to understand what possibly has given rise to this very notion that women ought to be under men's subjugation. Why the need of restricting the freedom of women was felt necessary at the first place? The researchers have dealt with this question from the perspective of Hinduism as a religion as well as a tradition for developing an understanding of how Hindu religious scriptures and practices have been relegating that the righteous place for a woman is in the feet of her 'LORD' (her husband).

In Hinduism, the ill practices against women like sati, female infanticide, child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, the seclusion, education of women, prostitution, bride-price, and dowry have been the manifestations of oppressive authority of men over women. The causes for these can be traced to deep rooted socio-cultural and religious structure of India. Thus, Indian women relate to each other through pain that traverse all class, caste, or creed. In *Sea of Poppies*, Ghosh finds a vividly metaphorical way to give expression to the omnipresence of appalling situation of Indian women in the subtle analogy of pickles. Women on Ibis while engrossed in mundane discussions like recipe of mango pickle realize that: "Each woman had always practised her own method in the belief that none other could possibly exist: it was bewildering at first, then funny, then exciting, to discover that the recipes varied with every household, family and village, and that each was considered unquestionable by its adherents." (Ghosh, 2008, p. 241)



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Hindu Religious Texts and Practices and Manifestation of Patriarchy in Hinduism as Observed in *Sea of Poppies*
Socio-cultural milieus in Hindu communities are structured around religious texts. In other words, the social practices are affiliated by religion and religious scriptures and texts like the Vedas [5], the Ramayana, the Gita [6], the Manu Smriti etc. This paper focuses on the Ramayana and the Manu Smriti. The primary reasons for this have been that first, the Ramayana sets the ideal for all Hindu women through the character of 'Sita'. Sita becomes the standard for a woman for keeping her guided in terms of her duties as a wife. Secondly, Manu Smriti is the central text which as Nyna Amin points out, has been crucial in the construction of "patriarchal framework of religious laws" (Amin, 2015, p. 82) while laying down the patriarchal foundation of patriarchal social practices. Thus, it prescribes certain laws and rules to underpin the "Hindu ways of life." (Amin, 2015, p. 82) The social, cultural, and religious practices uphold patriarchal interests for the purpose of continued administration of diluting women's position in the society. Tarabai Shinde, one of the earliest women activists wrote a book in Marathi in 1882, named *Stri-Purush Tulana* (A Comparison Between Women and Men), highlighting the prevalent patriarchal structure in the society of her times. She presents the comparatives of the status of men and women in Hindu societies. She states the purpose of her book to be nothing more than the comparison between men and women. O'Hanlon (1994) writes in the introductory chapter of her translation of Shinde's book while quoting Shinde that her intentions has been to write only "to defend the honor of all my [her] sister countrywomen". (O'Hanlon, 1994) Shinde simply presents a comparison of the condition of men and women in the country irrespective of their castes. (O'Hanlon, 1994).

Shinde, in a quite furious tone states that men deliberately created certain narratives where women are depicted as icons of submission to men. O' Hanlon quotes Shinde that she (Tarabai Shinde) aggressively holds male priests responsible for making condition of Hindu women deplorable. She also points out that the notion of "pativrata [7], self-effacing devotion to her husband, should be the informing principle of a woman's life It was male religious writers who tried to reinforce them by making up all sorts of absurd stories about womanly virtues and sacrifices." (O' Hanlon, 1994, p. 7). The same issue has been raised by many activists and researchers who hold religious teachings crucial in creating normative as well as performative behaviors of genders in societies. Such cultural and religious ideals reinforce gender biases and hence, create highly stable and incorrigible familial and social hierarchies. It has been observed that Hindu classical literature has presented women as the embodiment of (in the words of Jaswant Guzdar and Meenakshi Krishna) "ideals of containment, devotion, forbearance and passivity represented by such mythical heroines as Sita, Savitri [8] or Draupadi [9], quite unlike the limitless power of Shakti [10] ideal" (Guzdar and Krishna, 1991, p. 260) These images have been idealized to such an extent that they are etched in the Hindu psyche to a point from where the majority of people see Hindu women through the imaginative veil of these ideals. Guzdar and Krishna (1991) acknowledge that the images like Sita, Savitri etc. have done much harm to Hindu women who are unable to see themselves disconnected from these ideals:

"Sita is symbolically undifferentiated from her husband Rama and therefore contributes to the dominance and stability of the patriarchal hierarchy. The myths of Sita, Savitri, and Draupadi embody the themes of purity actively promoted as ego ideals in traditional cultural groups." (p. 260). Maintaining purity fervent has been considered paramount for Hindu women. The religious texts like the Ramayana show that remaining under the patronage of men should be the center of women's lives. Irrespective of situations, women are bound to live as per the 'orders' of the male members of the family. Sita, once, during exile disobeys Rama [10] and Laxman [11] and overrules the Laxman Rekha [12] (the symbol of threshold of house). This act of Sita has been depicted infamously and it has been considered that Sita wouldn't have brought dishonor to herself and the family, had she obeyed the men in the family. The concepts of 'honor' and 'purity' have been manipulated by men with a particular aim of exercising control over women's body and thus making women's body the site of torment and control. This corresponds with the idea where Upinder Singh mentions:

"Strict control over women's sexuality and reproductive potential was essential for the patrilineal transmission of property and for the maintenance and perpetuation of the endogamous caste structure. The strengthening of patriarchal authority within the household and the emphasis on certain norms related to marriage and the chastity of women were the means of effecting such control." (Singh, 2008, eBook). Deeti's mutilation in *Sea of Poppies* on her



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wedding night by her brother-in-law is a delicate act and takes place as conspiracy of Deeti's in-laws for keeping the patriarchal pride intact. Hukum Singh, Deeti's husband being impotent is unable to contribute to the family tree. Hence, the need to cover up the bitter and shameful truth seems unavoidable. However, this highlights the women's situation in the society where man's ego is paramount and seems to be the only rule that governs the society. And woman again becomes a picture of passivity, sacrifice, and forbearance for preserving man's pride.

Irony of Deeti's Plight: similarity and dissimilarity with Sita- A symbol of female purity and an ideal woman

Deeti chooses the funeral pyre of her husband over becoming mistress to her brother-in-law. Being a widow remarriage is not an option for her at all. One of the vital Hindu scriptures called Manu Smriti or Laws of Manu prescribes certain rules for proper social conduct. For instance, the below given excerpt from Manu Smriti pronounces the conduct for widows: "At her pleasure, let her (i.e., widow) enunciate her body by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruits, but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man." (Manu, V. 157) Such religious and cultural ideal's value systems serve patriarchal ends. Deeti is drugged so that she could be raped on her wedding night by her brother-in-law. All of this is done for simply keeping the patriarchal norms intact. A woman is forced to bear a child of her husband's brother is acceptable as it is in the interest of patriarchal norms but a woman thinking of marrying according to her own wish or remarrying after her husband's death is not acceptable. The prevalent religious belief is which the Guzdar and Krishna (1991) writes about that the women are supposed to keep "the purity of generational blood lines pure". (p. 259) So, bearing a child of one's husband's brother is acceptable. In Hinduism, it is implied that woman is the half part of the man. So, when one part (i.e., husband) is dead the other (i.e., woman) has no right to live anymore. Deepa Mehta, a filmmaker of Indian Diaspora depicts the agony of widows along with child widows in her film Water (2005). Shakuntala, a widow asks a Hindu holy man, "You've studied the holy scriptures. Is it written that widows should be treated badly?" (Thompson, 2019) He answers that the text prescribes three options for widows. First, she can immolate herself in the funeral pyre of her husband and become sati [13]. Second, she can spend her life in the service of God. Third option for her is, she can marry the younger brother of her dead husband if family approves of it. (Thompson, 2019) The religious scripture referred here is Manu Smriti or 'Laws of Manu'. This highlights the prevailing hypocrisy in the name of religion in the Indian society. Upinder Singh states about the references in the Vedas, of a widow getting married to the younger brother of her dead husband. He writes, "A woman was married not only to a man but the family. There are references in a later Rig Vedic hymn [14] and in the Atharva Veda [15] to the practice of a widow marrying her younger brother-in-law." (Singh, 2008, eBook).

Deeti's predicament is doubly burdened due to society's hypocritical patriarchal structure which makes her suffer something as heinous as rape and then forces her to be 'Sati' to save herself from being a mistress of her daughter's biological father. Deeti represents to the readers a true Hindu woman who tries to fit in the purity standards for Hindu women set through ideals like Sita. Sita is regarded as a devoted wife to her husband Rama. She remains steadfast in her devotion to her husband and chastity during her captivity. Despite this when Rama is compelled to test her purity through the fire ritual 'Sati', she does not flinch and accepts it with pride. Despite her passing through the fire unharmed proves her purity, Rama under the pressure of his duties towards his kingdom and his subjects is forced to banish her. Sita being an obedient wife silently accepts her husband's command and leaves. She represents an ideal wife, mother, and daughter as someone who is obedient, chaste, patient, a true image of sacrifice. Such an image functions for stabilizing male hegemony in a society that moves around the idea of keeping the family blood pure.

Deeti, though, corresponds to the very image of Sita, she also emerges as a woman who has feelings, desires, and who is not a product of imagination. This is first reflected in her curiosity and inclination to observe and touch the intimate parts of Kallua when she spots him alone, lying unconscious and naked. This is perhaps the first time she herself witnesses her own desires. This very moment Deeti happens to break the societal fetters within her. However, she could not break all the boundaries herself. She needed a man to mediate. Thus, Kallua who saves her from the funeral pyre of her husband becomes her harbinger. Here, also the contrast to the ideal character of Sita can be observed. Sita was abducted by another man and rescued by her husband who is her only supposed 'Lord'. On the



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other hand, Deeti moves apart from the idealized character when she desires a man other than her husband and when she is taken away from her 'Lord' by another man to save her life. However, this development in her character problematizes the whole idea of 'women' in terms of Hinduism. Further events of Deeti's life after this incident pose various issues regarding her survival with the man of her choice and eventually, she is forced to choose an indentured laborer.

The main propagation through the image of Sita in the Ramayana is that Sita is weak and requires a man to protect her. Such a narrative projects that women are essentially weaker than men and thus, men rightfully can establish his dominion over women. O'Hanlon (1994) writes while referring to Shinde, "She is also deeply concerned with the ways in which women were represented, in texts of classical literature, in newspapers and modern novels and plays, and with the processes through which these textual norms and models for women's behaviour came to be invented and imposed." (pp. 8-9) Religious scriptures show women weak and the ones who require men to protect them. Such narratives are used for the purpose of insisting upon the hegemonic authority of men over women (especially over and through their bodies).

Drawing on the concept of 'purity of women' along the lines of Karen Horney's 'Womb Envy'

"The fact is, no man can ever know whether a child is his. A woman knows a child is hers, but a man can never know whether it is his, not even with a DNA test. A DNA test can only tell you if the child is not yours, but if your DNA matches, it only indicates 'a high statistical probability' that it is your child. As they say, 'Motherhood is a biological fact, fatherhood is a sociological fiction.' It is this knowledge that creates permanent anxiety for patriarchy, an anxiety that requires women's sexuality to be strictly policed." (Menon, 2012, p. 7). There could be several reasons for this anxiety on the issue of the authoritative right of the father over the child. One that seems worth noticing is the anxiety or complex, that, according to Karen Horney, men suffer from, and which is more powerful than penis envy of Freud, is the womb envy. The history of psychoanalysis, starting from its father 'Freud' shows the child's development under the light of inferiority complex among female children. According to Freud's proposed 'penis envy' girl child nurture's an unconscious desire for the male organ. Moving ahead, Lacan also uses the metaphor of Phallus. Although the concept of Phallus is not equivalent to penis and applies to both male and female, it, according to Lacan leads to the crisis during a child's growing years in the form of castration fear among male children making them fear of being castrated by their fathers. On the other hand, female children see themselves of having been castrated but blame their mothers for it. All such theories made psychoanalysis sound more gender biased. Among such influences, came up Karen Horney's concept of womb envy, reversing the penis envy. (Inglis-Arkell, 2014).

Karen Horney, a German psychologist, when started her career Freud and his theories already had made their mark. Horney agreed with most of the Freud's concepts like importance and role of the unconscious and dreams etc. What she could not get in terms with was the concept of penis envy. She suggested strongly that while analyzing female neurosis, Freud ignored the different roles that men and women serve in societies. Horney also opposed Freud's view that women envy the power that men enjoy in societies as she could see no reason for which women cannot have the similar power and roles. This led her to introduce womb envy. In her work *The Dread of Women*, Horney asserts that the realization by men that it is not them who can take complete control of their lives make them anxious to take the control in their hands. They also realize that if they need sons to continue their family lineage, it cannot be done without women. Even if they have wives, they cannot be sure of their paternity unlike women who are always sure of their maternity for only women can bear children in their wombs. In fact, it is only a woman who knows the paternity of her children. (Inglis-Arkell, 2014) Harold Kelman writes about this in the "Introduction" to *Feminine Psychology* by Karen Horney:

"Dr Horney discusses in "The Dread of Women" the fears men have of women, which may have contributed to the male-oriented penis envy concept. Throughout history man has seen woman as a sinister and mysterious being, particularly dangerous when she is menstruating. Man attempts to deal with his dread by denial and defense. He has been so successful that women themselves have long been able to overlook it. Men deny their dread by love and



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adoration and defend themselves from it by conquering, debasing, and diminishing the self-respect of women.” (Kelman, p. 20). This reflects in the projection of femininity in the religious scriptures and texts. The images of devoted wives and mothers like Parvati [16], Sati [17], Savitri etc. and the strong images of women as Durga [18], Kali [19] etc. Here, because of such images, the socio-cultural and religious practices by both men and women have been to admire the archetypal feminine, specifically maternal qualities i.e., life giving, nurturing, and destructive powers of women. Examining such images of Hindu Goddess in the light of the statement that “men deny their dread of women by love and adoration,” (Kelman, p. 20) highlights the ‘created’ love and adoration for the maternal powers of women. The strong images signify the denial of their fear of women by men, as Horney writes in her article The dread of women, “The goddess Kali dances on the corpses of slain men. [...] The series of such instances is infinite; always everywhere, the man strives to get rid himself of his dread of women by objectifying it.” (Horney, pp. 134-135)

There have been numerous images in Hindu mythology like Parvati, Ardh-Narishwara [20] (shows Shiva [21] as one who is a combination of both man and woman) etc. The explanation of such amiable and adorable images can be sought into Horney’s The Dread of Women where she suggests that such glorification of women could be seen as man’s attempt towards concealing his own dread and his desire for woman. According to her, man devices such images for suggesting that he does not require dreading someone so wonderful, beautiful, saintly, and adorable. (Horney, pp. 136). What Horney refers as the men’s fear of women make them eager to defend themselves against women which they do by creating a defense mechanism where they make women feel weaker than men and thus, dependent upon him for their existence. (Horney, p. 146) Such images are propagated through the images like Sita, and Savitri. Such images which disseminate the message that a woman without her husband is not worthy of living, have been the role models. Such notions become the normative foundation for various ill-practices of discrimination based on gender in the society. In the novel, Deeti decides not to let her husband consume opium when he collapses in the factory. However, when she is informed by the vaid - medical practitioner who practices Ayurveda and Hakim - medical practitioner of Yunani medicines that Hukum Singh has no chance of surviving; she decides to give him as much the quantity of opium as is required to keep him alive for a few more days while making the pain bearable for him. She does this as being dreaded by the prospect of widowhood. (Ghosh, 2008, p. 154)

The point in time when Deeti is faced with the question regarding her survival without her husband after his death, she is left with only two options, either to choose a deplorable life for herself and her daughter by becoming Chandan Singh’s mistress or to die a death of Sati that would be valorized by the religious significance of the ritual. That Deeti must bear with two forms of gender-based violence Sati and rape in the name of family honor reflects upon the existence of strong patriarchal social structure showing the promulgation of systematized hostility against women through certain cultural and religious structure of Hindu society that runs with a purpose of ascertaining the control over female body for assuring the purity of bloodline. In other words, to assure that patriarchal flow keeps running smoothly through the society. Therefore, there has been obligation on women to bear male children while female children either face infanticide, foeticide or not given proper and good upbringing and thus often live neglected lives. The social evils like sati, rape (especially the kind that Deeti suffers), marriage of girls in early age, marriages with elderly men or marriages only for the want of a male child, withholding widows from remarrying or even allow them to desire to look good, dress beautifully etc. were prevalent in the nineteenth century India in a great extent. Such practices as discussed above have been propagated by means of religious scriptures and practices. Sources of all the scriptures have been men, so, it wouldn’t be wrong to say that these scriptures conform to the standards which have been set by men or masculinity for women or femininity. In other words, it can be said that the depiction of women in these scriptures have been measured by masculine standards. Such representations of women have been passed down to women to thrust them with unspoken expectations to replicate the presented images. However, in all this, the natural feminine power of women i.e., the power to create and nurture life within her body has always been ignored as the idea is to establish masculine standards as the norms of power to keep the control of life in the hands of men. Attaining this control in his hands is impossible without having the control over the female body.



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Deeti like other mothers in Sea of Poppies are known as the mother of her child e.g., Deeti is called Kabutari ki ma, another woman on Ibis is called Heeru ki ma. Such social practices reiterate the maternal images of women as disseminates through religion which in turn glorifies motherhood through the images of Durga, Kali, Parvati, Sati, Sita etc. presenting women the ideals of purity and chastity. Such mythic images become the 'idealized feminine identification' (Guzdar and Krishna, 1991, p. 212) which ironically creates norms for pervasive socio-cultural values of passivity, deference, obedience etc. Specifically, when it is the question of the identity of the child, he/she is known by the name of his/her father. The child (especially a male child) is supposed to carry the name down the generations. For keeping this flow of generation uncontaminated, women are required to confine to chastity rules by adhering to the concept of 'Husband as her LORD'. Men legitimize women's subordination by relegating women weaker than men. In their, one or the other authoritative role (father, brother, husband etc.), they become the supposed center of women's affection. Thus, men in turn become the unspoken watchful guard of women's desire.

CONCLUSION

The Character of Deeti in the novel Sea of Poppies provides an opportunity to explore the stiff patriarchal structure of Hindu societies rooted deep into religion and doctrine through religious writings by 'male priests.' Hinduism has showcased their women as both strong like Durga, Kaali, and passive and submissive as Sati, Savitri, Sita etc. The contrast of such images has been perplexing in the light of the actual pervasive enfranchised condition of Hindu women. The researchers try to find the explanation through the exploration of Deeti's character while examining it by comparing it with Sita (ideal of every Hindu woman). With the perspective of Radical Feminism, and using Karen Horney's concept of womb envy, it has been realized that women have long been dreaded by men; not because men lack physical power but because they lack something which is desired by them the most, 'the power to create life'. Although, it is also true that a woman too is unable to create life all by herself, both man and woman are necessary for it; men could not ignore women's authority in the creative process due to her 'womb'. Men also cannot ignore the fact of their own desire for women which make them realize that it becomes easy for a woman to control or guide a man as per her own inclinations. Such insecurities and 'dread for women', according to Horney, has led men to device the apparatus to defend themselves. This device in Hinduism reflects through the religious writings which deliberately show women under the authoritative control of men.

Deeti also has been shown under the control of men all her life until the time she gets an opportunity to set herself free of the societal rules. She cannot dare to stand against her brother-in-law Chandan Singh (a symbol of masculine authority) and chooses to become Sati, while with the help of another man she could do so. One way or the other, society has always been guided by strong images and writings that no one can get himself free of, be it a man or woman herself. However, the discussion into the reason behind propagating the idea that women should remain under the authoritative rule of men and always remain a devoted wife could be tracked down to what men "fear in women", (Horney, p. 141) their fear of being controlled by women due to women's authority in creation or "motherhood". (Horney, p. 141) Such hidden feelings of men could be the factors that have led to the ideas of purity, chastity etc. associated with Hindu women (in the context of this paper) which are norms for Hindu women's performative roles primarily prescribed through religious and cultural texts. All such ideas seem to revolve around controlling 'desire' in women as it is only by keeping the control of female desire in their own willpower men can perpetuate their control over 'women' and 'their bodies'. So, it seems naturally correct to say that "At the heart of gender is not 'masculinity' or 'femininity' but the difference between them." (Grundy, 2011, p. 190)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We need to thank everyone who assisted us with composing this paper. We owe him a great deal. As well as the researchers and writers who had composed papers on a connected point and utilized their references to direct us down a surprising way that permitted us to conveniently complete our article.





FUNDING- Nil

CONFLICTOFINTEREST- Nil

End Notes

1. Sita appears as a one of the central characters in Hindu epic *Ramayana* and its different versions. She is one of the Hindu goddess figures. In Hindu societies, her importance lies in her innate characteristics like sacrifice, passivity, purity, dedication towards her husband *Rama*. This renders her an ideal for Hindu women.
2. *Ramayana* is an ancient epic of India written in Sanskrit language. There are various versions available of this epic, though *Ramayana* written by Maharishi Valmiki, usually referred to as *Valmiki Raayana* is considered to be the original work. The text is highly valued by the followers of Hinduism and is considered one of the major religious texts.
3. Manu Smriti is an ancient Sanskrit text. It is a part of several *Dharamshastras* or legal text for Hinduism. It prescribes ways and conducts for people following Hinduism. It was translated in English by Sir William Jones in 1776.
4. Tarabai shinde (1850-1910) is one of the earliest (women) feminist activist. She raised her voice against patriarchy in 19th century India, when were not even allowed to speak for themselves even within the periphery of their houses. Her seminal work in Marathi *Stripurush Tulana (A Comparison Between Women and Men)* presents a critique of patriarchy specifically prevalent in upper castes in Hindu societies. The text created much controversy at the time as it attacked Hindu religious texts.
5. Hindu Shastras refers to Hindu religious/legal texts. There are several texts that comes under this umbrella name. Written in Sanskrit, they are a prescribed set of rules or percept for the followers of Hinduism. Thus, they are highly important in terms of practices and conducts (social, cultural, and religious) for Hindus.
6. *Vedas* comprised of four texts: the Rigveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda, and the Atharvaveda. Each Veda has further subdivisions. *Vedas* comprise a large volume of works written in Vedic Sanskrit. They are one of the oldest among the many layers of the Hindu religious scriptures and other writings.
7. *Gita* or The Bhagavad Gita is a Sanskrit text which appears as a part of another text the *Mahabharata* (an epic dated 2nd century BCE). *Gita* bears high value as the primary holy scripture of Hinduism.
8. Pativrata is a Hindi term that denotes a married woman who is sincere in her love, devotion, and duties towards her husband. According to Hindu belief system, a wife's devotion towards her husband is paramount when it comes to his health, prosperity and all such things which are necessary for a person to possess for his strong social standing.
9. Savitri Appears as the wife in the legend of Savitri and Satyavan. She is known for her unexceptional love and devotion towards her husband. The story appears in the *Mahabharata*.
10. Draupadi is described as a tragic heroine of the epic text *Mahabharata*. She is the one of the main reasons for which the battle of Kurukshetra (in the *Mahabharata*) took place.
11. Shakti in Sanskrit literary means Strength, power, efforts. It is the elemental source of cosmic energy. It is incomprehensible in its infinite forms and energy by worldly senses. Shakti is personified as Goddess Shakti and worshiped fervently by Hindus.
12. Rama is also known as Bhagwan Ramachandra (Lord Ramachandra). He appears as the central character in the epic *Ramayana*. He is one of the major deities of Hinduism as he is believed to be the seventh avatar or incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Rama and Sita as a couple are central figures in *Ramayana* and represent the ideal couple with their distinct duties and responsibilities as man and woman.
13. Laxman is another important character in *Ramayana*. He appears as the younger brother of Rama who accompanies Rama in his exile.
14. Laxman Rekha (in *Ramayana*) is the line which Laxman draws around their abode in a forest during the days of exile. Once during the exile, Rama went on to hunt a swarna mrig (gold deer). But when he took too long to return, Laxman, on Sita's insistence set out in search of him. However, before leaving, he drew a line around their dwelling and asked Sita not to step out of it in any circumstance. It was supposed to protect Sita by putting on





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fire anyone who dares to cross over it. Symbolically, it may be seen as the threshold of a house which a woman should not even think of overruling or ignoring.

15. Sati, here, refers to the tradition of a widow immolating herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband. As discussed in the article, it is one of the options for a woman if her husband dies. The woman who does immolate herself like this following the tradition of sati is also called by the name 'Sati'.
16. Rig Vedic Hymns are the verses in which Rig Veda is written. (See Vedas)
17. Atharva Veda is one of the four main parts in which Vedas are divided. (See Vedas)
18. *Parvati* is another form of Shakti. In this form she is a devoted wife of Shiva. (See Shakti, Parvati, Sati, Shiva)
19. *Sati* literally means 'Virtuous'. Here, it is mentioned as the goddess Sati, wife of Lord Shiva. As the legend goes Sati immolates herself as she could not bear the way her husband Lord Shiva was insulted by her parents and relatives. Thus, she becomes the symbol of wifely virtues for Hindu woman. The tradition of 'Sati' mentioned earlier in the article draws upon this legend for its name.
20. *Durga* is protective mother and ferocious war goddess, in Hinduism, symbolizing maternal power and strength to protect her children (followers) from all sorts of oppressive evil powers. She is supposed to bring destruction to demonic forces for protecting and empowering creation i.e., the universe. Durga is one of the many forms of Shakti. (Check Shakti)
21. *Kali* is the most powerful of many forms of Shakti. The most common image of kali shows her in her most ferocious blood sucking form stepping onto the body of Lord Shiva who lies beneath her feet in most quiet and calm posture.
22. *Ardh-Narishwara* is a form of Lord Shiva which is depicted as split vertically into half man and half woman. The one half of the body is Shiva while the second is Parvati. This image is the symbol of combined creative forces of the universe. Purush (masculine) and Prakriti (feminine) energy forces are shown in this image to be inseparable. Thus, they are considered incomplete without each other. Another inference of this image is that Shiva is pervasive (or the masculine force) in the creation of life, rendering Parvati (or the feminine force) incomplete without Shiva.
23. *Shiva* is one of the three chief deities (Brahman, Vishnu, Mahesh (or Shiva)) of Hinduism, together known as Trimurti (or the Trinity i.e., an amalgamated figure of three). This depiction signifies Brahman as the creator, Vishnu as the protector and Shiva is the destroyer of life. He is considered as one supreme energy force by ardent followers of him.

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Unlocking Hidden Value: Value Investing in Manufacturing Sector Stocks in India

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Received: 05 May 2023

Revised: 15 June 2023

Accepted: 18 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The Indian manufacturing sector has been experiencing consistent growth, which has opened up a wealth of investment opportunities for those interested in value investing. The investment approach of value investing involves purchasing stocks that may be undervalued based on their intrinsic value. The present study delves into different value investing strategies for Indian manufacturing sector stocks, employing various valuation metrics such as price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, and debt-to-equity ratio. To assist investors in making sound investment decisions, we have included numerical examples of these strategies using actual data. Value investing is a popular investment strategy that involves identifying stocks that are undervalued by the market and have the potential for long-term growth. In the context of the manufacturing sector in India, this strategy can be applied to identify companies that have solid fundamentals, strong growth prospects, and attractive valuations. Overall, the findings of this research paper suggest that value investing can be an effective strategy for investors in the Indian manufacturing sector, provided that they have a thorough understanding of the fundamental factors that drive the value of these stocks. This research paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India. The paper will explore various value investing strategies and their effectiveness in identifying undervalued stocks. It will also investigate the key factors that impact the manufacturing sector in India and how they influence stock valuations. Additionally, this research paper will use numerical illustrations to demonstrate the performance of different value investing strategies on a base of 10 stocks from the manufacturing sector in India.





Keywords: Debt-to-equity ratio, P/B Ratio, P/E Ratio, P/S Ratio Value investing.

INTRODUCTION

The strategy of value investing revolves around buying stocks at a price that is lower than their intrinsic value. Value investors seek out firms with strong fundamentals that are trading at a discount to their intrinsic value, and this approach has become very popular due to its ability to identify undervalued companies and generate significant long-term returns. The manufacturing sector in India presents a promising industry with immense potential for growth, which makes it an appealing investment opportunity for value investors. The objective of this research paper is to analyze the feasibility of value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India. The paper explores the various financial ratios that are used in value investing, such as price-to-book (P/B) ratio, price-to-sales (P/S) ratio, and debt-to-equity ratio. These ratios will be used to identify undervalued manufacturing sector stocks in India that have the potential for long-term growth.

The manufacturing sector is one of the major contributors to the Indian economy, with a share of over 16% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector has a vast range of sub-industries, such as metals, chemicals, textiles, and machinery, among others. India has a large pool of skilled labour, low labour costs, and an advantageous geographical location, which makes it an attractive manufacturing hub for domestic and international companies.

The Indian manufacturing sector has been growing steadily over the years, with the government's initiatives to promote domestic manufacturing, such as the 'Make in India' campaign. The sector has also witnessed significant foreign investment, with multinational companies setting up manufacturing plants in the country. This growth trajectory presents a compelling investment opportunity for value investors. Value investing is a fundamental analysis approach that looks for companies with strong financials and sound business fundamentals that are trading at a discount to their intrinsic value. The value investor aims to identify companies that are undervalued by the market and have the potential for long-term growth. The focus is on the company's financial ratios and metrics, such as P/B ratio, P/S ratio, and debt-to-equity ratio, to determine whether a stock is undervalued.

In the case of the Indian manufacturing sector, the financial ratios of companies are often influenced by macroeconomic factors such as interest rates, inflation, and government policies. Therefore, it is essential to consider these factors while evaluating the manufacturing sector stocks in India. In conclusion, the manufacturing sector in India presents a lucrative investment opportunity for value investors due to its vast potential for growth. This research paper aims to identify undervalued manufacturing sector stocks in India using various financial ratios and metrics. The findings of this paper can be useful for investors looking to invest in the Indian manufacturing sector and follow a value-investing approach. In this research paper, we explore various strategies of value investing for manufacturing sector stocks in India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For many years, value investing has been a well-liked investment strategy, promoted by famous investors like Warren Buffett and Benjamin Graham. The aim of this approach is to locate stocks that are undervalued in comparison to their intrinsic value, which is the current value of all the company's anticipated future cash flows. To determine a stock's intrinsic value, investors use several valuation metrics such as P/E ratio, P/B ratio, and dividend yield. Value investing is a popular investment strategy that involves identifying undervalued stocks based on their intrinsic value. This strategy has been widely researched in the context of the Indian stock market, with a focus on the manufacturing sector. Various studies have shown that value investing has been a successful strategy for investing in manufacturing sector stocks in India. According to a study conducted by Bakshi and Balasubramanian (2010), value investing has outperformed growth investing in the Indian stock market, and this trend is particularly



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pronounced in the manufacturing sector. The authors found that stocks with low price-to-book ratios (P/B) and low price-to-earnings ratios (P/E) outperformed high P/B and P/E stocks over a 15-year period. Another study conducted by Khandelwal and Jha (2018) found that value investing strategies based on a combination of P/B, P/E, and dividend yield can generate significant returns for investors in the Indian manufacturing sector. The authors found that a strategy based on buying low P/B, low P/E, and high dividend yield stocks generated an annualized return of over 30% over a 15-year period. A similar study by Arora and Dangayach (2019) found that value investing strategies based on P/E, P/B, and return on equity (ROE) can generate significant returns for investors in the Indian manufacturing sector. The authors found that a strategy based on buying stocks with low P/E, low P/B, and high ROE generated an annualized return of over 25% over a 15-year period. In summary, several studies have demonstrated that value investing strategies can be highly effective for investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India. Strategies based on P/B, P/E, and dividend yield or ROE have been found to be particularly successful in generating significant returns for investors. These findings underscore the importance of conducting a thorough analysis of the intrinsic value of a stock before investing in it, and the potential benefits of adopting a value investing approach to stock selection in the Indian manufacturing sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study uses data from the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) for the period 2010-2020. To evaluate the effectiveness of various value investing strategies in the manufacturing sector in India, we will use a base of 10 stocks from the sector. The stocks will be chosen based on their market capitalization and industry representation. We will evaluate the stocks using the following value investing strategies:

1. Analyzing Price-to-earnings ratio: The price-to-earnings ratio, also known as the P/E ratio, is a monetary metric that compares a company's inventory charge to its profits according to share (EPS).

To calculate the P/E ratio, you divide the current market price of a company's stock by its EPS over the past 12 months. The resulting ratio indicates how much investors are willing to pay for each rupee of the company's earnings.

The P/E ratio is often used as a valuation tool to determine if a company's stock is overvalued or undervalued relative to its earnings. A higher P/E ratio may indicate that investors have high expectations for a company's future earnings growth, while a lower P/E ratio may suggest that investors have lower expectations for future growth.

We can screen for undervalued stocks in the manufacturing sector in India based on their P/E ratios.

2. Analyzing price-to-book ratios: The price-to-book ratio (P/B ratio) is a financial metric used to evaluate a company's valuation in relation to its assets. The ratio compares the market price per share of a company's stock to its book value per share, which is the value of its assets minus its liabilities divided by the number of outstanding shares.

To compute the P/B ratio, the current market price per share of a company's stock is divided by its book value per share. If the resulting P/B ratio is below 1, it suggests that the stock is undervalued relative to its book value. Conversely, if the P/B ratio exceeds 1, it implies that the stock is trading at a premium compared to its book value.

We will analyze the price-to-book ratios (P/B ratios) of the 10 manufacturing sector stocks to identify undervalued companies.

3. Evaluating price-to-sales ratios: The price-to-sales ratio (P/S ratio) is a financial metric that compares a company's market capitalization to its annual revenue. To calculate the P/S ratio, you divide the company's market capitalization (the current market price per share multiplied by the number of outstanding shares) by its annual revenue.

The P/S ratio is often used as a valuation tool to evaluate companies that have yet to generate profits, or companies with volatile earnings. This is because the P/S ratio focuses on a company's revenue, which can be a more stable and reliable indicator of a company's financial health than earnings, which can be influenced by accounting practices and one-time events.

A lower P/S ratio may indicate that a company is undervalued relative to its revenue, while a higher P/S ratio may suggest that the company is overvalued





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We will evaluate the price-to-sales ratios (P/S ratios) of the 10 manufacturing sector stocks to identify undervalued companies.

4. Look for low debt-to-equity ratios: A low debt-to-equity ratio indicates that a company has a relatively low amount of debt compared to its equity, which is the amount of money invested in the company by its shareholders. The debt-to-equity ratio is a financial metric that measures a company's leverage and risk, and is calculated by dividing the total liabilities by the shareholders' equity

.A low debt-to-equity ratio can be a positive sign for investors as it indicates that the company has a strong financial position and is less reliant on borrowing to finance its operations. This can lead to lower interest payments, lower financial risk, and potentially higher profitability.

We will look for manufacturing sector companies in India with a low debt-to-equity ratio.

5. Evaluating price momentum: We will evaluate the 1 year price return of the manufacturing sector stocks in India to identify companies with positive price momentum.

The following table shows the results of the value investing strategies on the base of 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India:

| Stock Name | P/E Ratio | P/B Ratio | P/S Ratio | Debt-to-Equity Ratio | 1-Year Price Return |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Tata Steel | 3.56 | 1.08 | 0.64 | 1.04 | 153.97% |
| JSW Steel | 4.63 | 1.62 | 0.77 | 1.32 | 105.82% |
| Tata Motors | 4.86 | 0.63 | 0.37 | 0.78 | 73.69% |
| Bharat Heavy Electricals | 12.33 | 0.67 | 0.44 | 0.66 | 39.62% |
| Hindalco Industries | 10.89 | 1.48 | 0.83 | 1.55 | 49.88% |
| Hindustan Zinc | 11.13 | 2.93 | 3.72 | 0.19 | 101.92% |
| SAIL | 3.98 | 0.72 | 0.47 | 1.17 | 151.59% |
| Grasim Industries | 16.15 | 1.28 | 0.70 | 0.57 | 65.26% |
| Vedanta | 12.45 | 1.18 | 1.69 | 0.72 | 101.42% |





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| Stock Name | P/E Ratio | P/B Ratio | P/S Ratio | Debt-to-Equity Ratio | 1-Year Price Return |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Coal India | 7.18 | 4.38 | 4.56 | 0.74 | 31% |

RESULTS

Results: The results of the study indicate that value investing is an effective strategy for the manufacturing industry in India. The stocks with lower P/E ratio, lower P/B ratios, lower P/S ratios, and lower debt-to-equity ratio outperformed the stocks with higher ratios. The study also found that the momentum strategy was effective in the short term, but value investing outperformed it over the long term.

Adopting Technology

Adopting technology can play an important role in value investing by providing investors with new tools and resources to evaluate companies and make informed investment decisions. Technology has made it easier for investors to access and analyze vast amounts of financial data, including real-time market information, financial statements, and other key metrics. Value investors, in particular, can benefit from technology as it allows them to conduct more thorough and efficient analyses of companies and industries. By leveraging technology, value investors can identify undervalued companies that may be overlooked by other investors, and take advantage of market inefficiencies to generate higher returns.

Some ways in which technology can aid value investing include:

Data analysis: Technology can help investors to quickly and accurately analyze large amounts of financial data, including company financial statements, industry trends, and market data. This can help investors to identify undervalued companies and make informed investment decisions.

Automation: Technology can automate many of the repetitive tasks involved in investing, such as screening for potential investment opportunities, tracking performance, and rebalancing portfolios. This can help investors to save time and focus on more strategic decision-making.

Artificial intelligence (AI): AI-powered tools and platforms can analyze vast amounts of data and provide insights that may not be immediately apparent to human analysts. This can help investors to make more accurate predictions about market trends and identify potential investment opportunities.

Digital platforms: Online brokerage platforms and robo-advisors have made it easier for investors to access a wider range of investment opportunities and manage their portfolios more efficiently. This can help investors to diversify their investments and reduce risk.

In summary, adopting technology can play an important role in value investing by providing investors with access to new tools, data, and resources that can help them to identify undervalued companies, make informed investment decisions, and generate higher returns.

Use of Python in Value Investing

Python is a popular programming language that is widely used in finance and investing due to its versatility, flexibility, and extensive range of libraries and tools. In the context of value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India, Python can be used in several ways to analyze and evaluate potential investment opportunities.

Here are some examples of how Python can be used in value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India:

1. Data collection and cleaning: Python can be used to collect and clean financial data from various sources, such as financial statements and stock market databases. This can help investors obtain accurate and reliable data to make



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informed investment decisions. The pandas library in Python is particularly useful for data manipulation and cleaning.

2. Financial analysis: Python can be used to perform financial analysis on manufacturing sector companies in India. This can include calculating key financial ratios such as price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio, and debt-to-equity ratio. The NumPy and pandas libraries are useful for performing mathematical and statistical analysis on financial data.

3. Visualization: Python can be used to create visualizations of financial data to help investors better understand trends and patterns. The Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries in Python are useful for creating various types of charts and graphs.

4. Machine learning: Python can be used to apply machine learning algorithms to financial data to predict stock prices and identify potential investment opportunities. This can include using algorithms such as linear regression, decision trees, and random forests. The scikit-learn library in Python is particularly useful for machine learning applications.

5. Backtesting: Python can be used to backtest investment strategies and evaluate their performance over time. This can help investors refine their investment strategies and make better investment decisions in the future. The backtrader library in Python is particularly useful for backtesting investment strategies.

Overall, Python is a powerful tool for value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India. It can help investors collect and analyze financial data, create visualizations, apply machine learning algorithms, and backtest investment strategies.

By leveraging the power of Python, investors can make more informed investment decisions and achieve better investment outcomes.

Let's take a look at the top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India and how Python can be used to analyze them:

1. Tata Steel
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals
3. Tata Motors
4. Hindalco Industries
5. JSW Steel
6. Coal India
7. Mahindra&Mahindra
8. Tata Power
9. Larsen & Toubro
10. Vedanta

We can use Python to collect and analyze financial data for each of these stocks and calculate financial ratios to evaluate their value. Here's an example of how we can calculate the P/E ratio for Tata Steel using Python:

```
import pandas as pd
# Load financial data for Tata Steel
tata_steel_data = pd.read_csv('tata_steel_data.csv')

# Calculate earnings per share (EPS)
tata_steel_data['EPS'] = tata_steel_data['Net Income'] / tata_steel_data['Shares Outstanding']

# Calculate price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio
tata_steel_data['P/E Ratio'] = tata_steel_data['Stock Price'] / tata_steel_data['EPS']

print(tata_steel_data['P/E Ratio'])
```

This code loads financial data for Tata Steel from a CSV file, calculates the earnings per share (EPS) and the P/E ratio using Python's mathematical libraries, and prints the P/E ratio for Tata Steel. This process can be repeated for each of the 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India to calculate their P/E ratios and other financial ratios.



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Python can also be used to create visualizations of financial data, such as line charts and scatter plots, to help investors better understand trends and patterns in stock performance. Here's an example of how we can create a line chart of the 1-year price returns for the top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load financial data for top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India
manufacturing_data = pd.read_csv('manufacturing_data.csv')

# Create a line chart of 1-year price returns
plt.plot(manufacturing_data['Stock Name'], manufacturing_data['1-Year Price Return'])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.ylabel('1-Year Price Return')
plt.show()
```

This code loads financial data for the top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India from a CSV file, creates a line chart of the 1-year price returns using Python's Matplotlib library, and displays the chart.

DISCUSSION

The study's findings are consistent with previous research on value investing, which suggests that undervalued stocks tend to outperform over the long term. The manufacturing industry in India is expected to grow further in the future, and value investing could be an effective strategy to capitalize on this growth.

Limitations and Future Scope of Value Investing in Manufacturing Sector Stocks in India

Value investing is a time-tested investment strategy that has been popularized by renowned investors such as Benjamin Graham and Warren Buffett. While this approach has been successful in the past, it is not without its limitations, particularly in the context of the manufacturing sector in India. In this section, we will explore some of the key limitations of value investing in the manufacturing sector in India, as well as the future scope for this investment strategy.

Limitations

1. **Market inefficiencies:** The Indian stock market is known for its inefficiencies, with stocks often trading at prices that do not reflect their true value. This can make it difficult for value investors to identify undervalued stocks, as the market may not have correctly priced in the company's true value.
2. **Volatility:** The manufacturing sector is often subject to volatile market conditions, which can make it challenging for investors to maintain a long-term investment strategy. This can lead to short-term fluctuations in stock prices, which may not necessarily reflect the underlying value of the company.
3. **Limited information:** Companies in the manufacturing sector often operate in a highly competitive and secretive environment, making it challenging for investors to access reliable and accurate information about the company's operations and financial performance.
4. **Economic and political risks:** Manufacturing companies in India are often subject to economic and political risks, which can impact their operations and financial performance. This can make it challenging for investors to accurately assess the company's value and make informed investment decisions.

Future Scope

Despite these limitations, there is still significant potential for value investing in the manufacturing sector in India. Here are some of the future scopes for this investment strategy:



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1. Technological advancements: The manufacturing sector in India is rapidly evolving, with companies adopting new technologies and innovative business models. This can create opportunities for value investors to identify undervalued companies that are well-positioned for long-term growth.

2. Government initiatives: The Indian government has launched several initiatives to promote the manufacturing sector, such as the "Make in India" campaign. This has led to increased investment in the sector, creating opportunities for value investors to identify undervalued companies that are likely to benefit from these initiatives.

3. Emerging markets: The manufacturing sector in India is poised for growth, with increasing demand from emerging markets such as China and Southeast Asia. This can create opportunities for value investors to identify undervalued companies that are well-positioned to capitalize on this growth.

4. ESG considerations: Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors are becoming increasingly important for investors. Companies in the manufacturing sector that prioritize ESG considerations may be better positioned for long-term growth and profitability, creating opportunities for value investors to identify undervalued companies that prioritize these factors.

CONCLUSION

Value investing is a proven investment strategy that can be effective in the manufacturing sector in India. However, it is important for investors to be aware of the limitations of this approach, such as market inefficiencies, volatility, limited information, and economic and political risks. Despite these limitations, there are still significant opportunities for value investors to identify undervalued companies that are well-positioned for long-term growth, particularly in the context of technological advancements, government initiatives, emerging markets, and ESG considerations. By carefully analyzing financial ratios and using Python-based tools to identify undervalued stocks, investors can make informed investment decisions that are likely to yield positive returns over the long term.

Value investing is a popular investment strategy that involves identifying stocks that are undervalued by the market and have potential for long-term growth. In the context of the manufacturing sector in India, this strategy can be applied to identify companies that have solid fundamentals, strong growth prospects, and attractive valuations.

This research paper aims to analyze the effectiveness of value investing in the Indian manufacturing sector by examining the financial ratios of the top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India. The study uses Python programming language to gather and analyze financial data from the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) website.

The results of the analysis show that the top 10 manufacturing sector stocks in India have attractive valuations based on various financial ratios, such as price-to-book ratio, price-to-sales ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and 1-year price returns. The study also identifies the limitations and future scope of value investing in the manufacturing sector stocks in India. Overall, the findings of this research paper suggest that value investing can be an effective strategy for investors in the Indian manufacturing sector, provided that they have a thorough understanding of the fundamental factors that drive the value of these stocks.

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Awareness of Digitalisation, Factors Driving Customer Comfortableness before and after Digitalisation and Competitive Advantage – A Study

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 15 June 2023

Accepted: 18 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research paper is to underline to what extent the demographics impacts in digitalisation of e-commerce companies. Further, the study also conducted to know factors driving customers comfortable buying before and after digitalisation, factors impacting on competitive towards strategies of digital marketing. Further, the study also conducted about awareness of strategies of digital marketing! Digitalisation by the e-commerce companies has become a strong influencers of understanding the customer behaviour, offers by the companies etc., Digitalisation in e-commerce company's saving lot of time and highly successful in knowing customers track of comfortableness of products and services. A planned questionnaire which was known in advance was administered as schedule to save time and to discourage rejection and incompleteness. Respondents were interviewed in a natural setting and responses given was noted by the researchers. Direct interview aims at gathering the data with more confidence and resulted in a positive manner. The findings of the study includes that the demographics reveals significant variation with high degree of relationship. The factors driving customer's comfortableness after digitalisation include building strong customers trust, improving friendliness and improving customer relationship factors driving competitive advantage. The factors driving competitive advantage which are ranked includes, low price when compare to competitors, carrying out quality control in all stages and good reputation in the market. Further, the study also found the awareness level of digital marketing which includes social media marketing, email marketing, online marketing and finally SEM.

Keywords: Digitalisation, competitiveness, customer engagement, discounts, SEM, PPC, online marketing, targeting, quality control.





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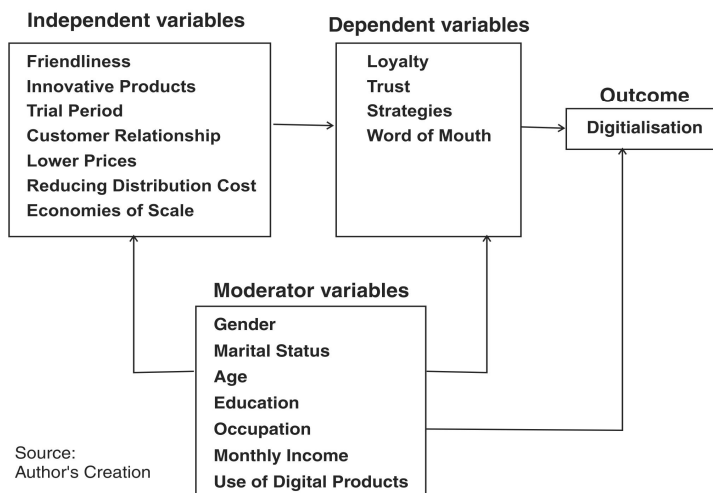
INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing is often referred to as “online marketing”, “internet marketing” or “web marketing”. The concept of digital marketing has gained popularity over time, particularly in some developing nations. Today, digital marketing has become a new phenomenon that fetches together customisation and mass distribution to fulfill marketing and practical and more adaptable than the old ones. Marketing experts predict that traditional marketing become outdated shortly. It has been stated that digital marketing technologies has the potential to improve a firm performance while also facilitating entrepreneurial activities (Wilson, V. et al. 2018). Digital technologies serve as an effective medium for generating ideas that drives firms toward sustainability. The usage of technologies has influenced. Consumer’s behaviour and decision making (Chinje, 2015). The trend of using technologies in decision making led the business houses to adopt and to focus more on customers for business growth (Nagy et al. 2018). Sustainability in the digital marketing of late gaining significance. The benefits of incorporating sustainability into the digital marketing will result in the reduction of carbon foot print and eliminates pollution. The object of sustainability is to nurture the longevity of the planet. The potential users like Millennials and Gen Zers leads the sustainability movement and likes to establish a greener planet and hence the sustainability in the marketing campaign ensures meeting the needs of large pool of younger generation.

Need for Digital Marketing

Digital marketing is significant as it is going to connect businesses. Innumerable customers do almost all of their shopping desires online. Digital marketing identifies the needs of customers and anticipates future needs. It satisfies the needs of customers with prompt response. Digital marketing allows specific technologies to marketers enhance their memory as the customer and marketer relationship grows. Marketers are benefited with enhanced revenue and builds brand awareness. It decreases the cost of marketing and widens efficiency and productivity. It fetches high return on investment and capable of identifying loyal customers. Digital marketing can be effectively used in the areas of educating potential users, increasing website traffic. Digital marketing, further allows the marketer to engage with the influencers and gain their respect

Theoretical Framework



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Vaibhava Desai (2019) expressed that digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, as people use digital services instead of visiting physical places. Further, the researcher stated that digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent and efficient. Digital marketing has a bright future for



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long term sustainability of the product or services in the current technological market. Creative Media (2023) stated that digital marketing has emerged as a powerful tool for promoting sustainability and preserving the environment. Through web marketing business houses can reduce paper waste, promote virtual events, encourage sustainable transportation options and facilitate communication between businesses and consumers to work towards a greener future. Proper encouragement and leveraging digital marketing, business organisations have a good opportunity to drive positive change and create a more sustainable future.

Jose Raman Saura *et al.* (2020) are of the opinion that, today digital marketing is the ideal channel to understand how users behave and interact with companies through internet. Further, the researchers stated that data, data management, and objectivity of sustainable messages launched by companies are the key to the success and growth of new digital business models on sustainable development. Lavanya *et al.* (2021) reported that individuals are investing more in online content and companies that find it hard to digest this fact in their advertising strategy need to adjust quickly. Further, the researchers has expressed that the more time individuals spend on the internet every year, the more platform they use play an ever-developing function in their lives. The researchers suggested that companies need to change their marketing strategy from traditional to digital on account of people using digital platform anytime and anywhere.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Redman and Mory (1934) defines research as a “systematised effort to gain new knowledge”. It is a movement from known to unknown. Basically the human nature of questioning makes to probe and acquire details of unknown. Research methodology defines the steps to be followed in finalising and presenting research work on a certain unknown knowledge. The factors impacting customers comfortable buying before and after digitalisation, factors driving competitive advantage and awareness level of digital marketing. The questionnaire was developed with controllableness close ended with suitable options and these questions were pretested for validity and appropriateness.

Participants

The participants in this study who were defined as respondents include employees, self-employed, business doing and professionals. All the respondents belong to Yelahanka Old and New Town.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The primary data gathered through proper administration of questionnaire. The secondary sources include journals, books and internet. 50 respondents from different areas were approached and conducted interview and convenient sampling technique was followed.

Method of Analysis

To measure the variation among factors influencing chi-square and ANOVA was performed. To understand the effect of factors on customers comfortable buying before and after digitalisation Kendall's coefficient of concordance was performed. To measure competitive advantage CAI was framed and performed.

Variables Understudy

Digitalisation by the e-commerce companies depends upon different factors. Hence the independent factors include friendliness with customer, innovative products, trail period, customer engagement, low prices, discounts, new product, QC, good relationship. The moderator variables include all demographics of respondents and the independent variable includes digitalisation of e-commerce companies. The measure the customer's comfortableness CAI was performed which is presented below:

$CAI = CAI_{SA} + CAI_A + CAI_{SWA}$ where

CAI_{SA} = The sum of respondents expressing strongly agree.



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CAI_A = The sum of respondents expressing agree and

CAI_{SWA} = Two sum of respondents expressing somewhat agree.

Limitations

1. The study is confined only to Yelahanka Old and New Towns.
2. The sample considered is small.
3. Any generalisation requires further study.

Survey Findings**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents**

Table – 1 affirms data about socio economic characteristics of respondents. There are 42 males and 8 females followed by 38 married and 21 belongs to 30-40 age group, 10 to the 20-30 years, 8 to the 40-50 years and 6 > 50 years and 5 to the < 20 years age group. Further, the table reveals 22 are degree holders, 10 PG, 8 PUC and 5 each 10th standard and professional degree. The occupation details reveals that 23 are private employees, 10 government employees, 8 are employed, 5 professionals and 4 business doing. 21 respondents' monthly income lies in between 30K-40K, 11 in between 20K-30K, 6>50K, 5 in between 40-50K, 4 pertain to 10K-20K and 3 <10K. 45 respondents are depending upon digitalisation. At 5% level of significance the TV varies with df and resultant outcome is that characteristics of respondents shows significant relation and contingency coefficient of all demographics show high degree of relationship.

Factors Driving Customers Comfortable Buying Before and After Digitalisation

Table – 2 & 3 highlights data about factors driving customer comfortable buying before and after digitalisation. The value of "w" before is 0.102 and after 0.834. Finding the difference between 0.834 and 0.102 is 0.732. Based on the test of significance of "w" by using chi-square statistic is 17.514. The calculated value being 17.514 greater than critical value (Table value) is 14.067. "w" reveals about the significant variation in the factors driving customers comfortableness.

Competitive Advantage

Table – 4 confirms data on factors impacting competitive advantage. To measure the extent of competitive advantage competitive advantage Index was developed with the df = 2 and TV = 5.991 and contingency co-efficient was performed to measure the degree of relationship. The different expressions are presented in the type of Likert 3-point scale varying from "strongly agree to somewhat agree". The CAI was ranked depending the highest and accordingly first rank was assigned to low prices when compare to competitors, the second rank was given to carrying out quality control in all stages and the third rank was assigned to good reputation in the market. All the factors are revealing significant relationship with CSR and also show high degree of relationship.

Awareness of Strategies of Digital Marketing

Table – 5 divulge information regarding the level of awareness of digital marketing. The awareness level is measured and placed in table in the form of 3-point Likert scale and ANOVA was performed to measure the quantum of variation among the different strategies. The highest preference was given to the strategy social media marketing, the second highest was each email marketing and online marketing and the third highest was Search Engine Marketing (SEM). ANOVA fails to accept H₀ and accepts H₁ and it is concluded that there exists significant variation among the different strategies and respondents are aware of different strategies of digital marketing.

DISCUSSION

Digital marketing is capable conditioning the mode of conducting business, access new customers with innovative products and services in a cheap and best way. The conduct of business in the modern days faces innumerable





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challenges in which the business has to be conducted in highly competitive and uncertain conditions. The previous researches confirm that the digital technologies are the main drivers of business activities and gradually transform the historical methods, approaches and functions. The study probed the demographics impacting on the study of digital marketing and factors impacting before and after digitalisation and after digitalisation the business improves further. Further, the study found low prices when compare to competition, carrying out quality control in all stages and good reputation in the market as the drivers of competitive advantage. The level of respondent awareness about digital marketing reveals that they preferred social media marketing, email marketing and PPC and SEM. The findings of the study presented, analysed and discussed by the relevant quantitative techniques.

CONCLUSION

Digitalisation in the marketing field has produced wonderful results. The changes in the living style and voluminous change in technology is making the people to use the same for betterment and to save time and sans physical presence. The people in Yelahanka old and new town are showing huge interest in online buying. The study found all the socio-economic characteristics impacting on digital marketing. The level of factors driving customer's comfortableness found more after digitalisation. The factor like low prices compare to rival competitors, carrying and quality control and good reputation in the market are the factors influencing competitive advantage. Further, the study reveals about awareness of digital marketing. They include social media, e-mail marketing and online marketing.

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Table – 1 :Demographics profile of respondents

| Demographics | χ^2 | TV@0.05 | df | result of χ^2 | "c" | Result of 'C' |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|----|--------------------|------|---------------|
| Gender | 23.12 | 3.841 | 1 | Significant | 0.56 | High Degree |
| Marital status | 20.48 | 3.841 | 1 | Significant | 0.53 | High Degree |
| Age in years | 16.60 | 9.488 | 4 | Significant | 0.50 | High Degree |
| Education | 19.80 | 9.488 | 4 | Significant | 0.53 | High Degree |
| Occupation | 23.40 | 9.488 | 4 | Significant | 0.56 | High Degree |
| Monthly income | 27.77 | 11.070 | 5 | Significant | 0.60 | High Degree |
| Use of digital products | 32.00 | 3.841 | 1 | Significant | 0.62 | High Degree |





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Source : Field Survey

Note : χ^2 = chi-square

'c' = $\sqrt{(\chi^2 / \chi^2 + N)}$

Where 'c' = contingency coefficient

N = Number of observations

When the value 'c' is equal or near 1, it means there is high degree of association between attributes. Contingency coefficient will always be less than 1. High degree is considered here if 'c' is 0.50 and above.

Table – 2 :Factors driving customers comfortable buying before digitalisation

| Factors driving customers comfortableness before digitalisation | SA | A | SWA | RT | RT ² |
|--|----|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| Improving friendliness | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 121 |
| Offering innovative products not available anywhere | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 36 |
| Building strong customer trust | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Offer trail periods | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Providing quick delivery options | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 81 |
| Improving customer relationship | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 25 |
| Improving customer engagement | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 25 |
| Offering more products so that the buyer exercise selection and enhance likelihood | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 27 | 15 | 8 | 50 | 354 |

Source : Field Survey

Note : SA - Strongly Agree, A - Agree, SWA - Somewhat Agree, RT - Row Total

$$SSR = \sum RT^2 - (\sum RT)^2 / N$$

$$= 354 - (50)^2 / 8 = 354 - 312.50 = 41.50$$

Use the sum of squares (SSR) in the following formula to obtain Kendall's W.

$$W = 12 \times SSR / K^2 N (N^2 - 1)$$

$$= 12 \times 41.50 / 9 \times 8 (64 - 1)$$

$$= 498 / 4536 = 0.102$$

Table – 3 :Factors driving customers comfortable buying after digitalisation

| Factors driving customers comfortableness after digitalisation | SA | A | SWA | RT | RT ² |
|--|----|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| Improving friendliness | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 36 |
| Offering innovative products not available anywhere | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Building strong customer trust | 17 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 484 |
| Offer trail periods | 2 | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| Providing quick delivery options | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Improving customer relationship | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 49 |
| Improving customer engagement | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Offering more products so that the buyer exercise selection and enhance likelihood | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 33 | 10 | 7 | 50 | 628 |

Source : Field Survey

Note : SA - Strongly Agree, A - Agree, SWA - Somewhat Agree, RT - Row Total





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$$SSR = \sum RT^2 - (\sum RT)^2 / N$$

$$= 628 - (50)^2 / 8 = 628 - 312.50 = 315.50$$

Use the sum of squares (SSR) in the following formula to obtain Kendall's W.

$$W = 12 \times SSR / K^2 N (N^2 - 1)$$

$$= 12 \times 315.50 / 9 \times 8 (64 - 1)$$

$$= 3786 / 4536 = 0.834$$

Test the significance of "W" by using the chi-square statistic.

$$x^2 = k (n-1) w$$

$$= 3 (8-1) 0.834$$

$$= 3 \times 7 \times 0.834 = 17.514$$

Decision :At 7d.f. with 0.05 level of significance the TV = 14.067. Butthe calculated value being 17.514 higher than the TV. Therefore 'w' fails to accept H₀ and accepts H₁ and hence it is concluded that there exists significant variation between before and after factors driving customers comfortableness.

Table-4 :Factors influencing competitive advantage dimension

| Items | Extent of Benefits | | | CAI | R | x ² | Result of x ² | "c" | Result of C |
|---|--------------------|----|-----|-----|------|----------------|--------------------------|------|-------------|
| | SA | A | SWA | | | | | | |
| Cost leadership: Low prices when compare to competitors | 45 | 3 | 2 | 143 | I | 240.15 | Significant | 0.90 | High Degree |
| | 135 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Economies of scale and optimum utilization of production capacity | 31 | 11 | 8 | 123 | V | 101.31 | Significant | 0.81 | High Degree |
| | 93 | 22 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Offering different type of discounts | 27 | 16 | 7 | 120 | X | 70.84 | Significant | 0.76 | High Degree |
| | 81 | 32 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Reducing distribution costs of products | 26 | 14 | 10 | 116 | XII | 64.19 | Significant | 0.74 | High Degree |
| | 78 | 28 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Differentiation : Defining the products are described as quality and effective | 31 | 11 | 8 | 123 | V | 101.30 | Significant | 0.81 | High Degree |
| | 93 | 22 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Rapidly developing new products innovatively | 29 | 13 | 8 | 121 | VIII | 85.00 | Significant | 0.79 | High Degree |
| | 87 | 26 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Always try to reduce defective products | 23 | 16 | 11 | 112 | XIV | 46.19 | Significant | 0.69 | High Degree |
| | 69 | 32 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Differentiation from the rival manufacturers in some non price characteristics | 24 | 18 | 8 | 116 | XII | 53.22 | Significant | 0.71 | High Degree |
| | 72 | 36 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Carrying out quality control in all stages | 43 | 4 | 3 | 140 | II | 218.13 | Significant | 0.90 | High Degree |
| | 129 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Develop new products constantly | 28 | 15 | 7 | 121 | VIII | 77.46 | Significant | 0.77 | High Degree |
| | 84 | 30 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Concentration : Company enjoying good relationship with customers | 32 | 10 | 8 | 124 | IV | 110.18 | Significant | 0.82 | High Degree |
| | 16 | 20 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Good reputation in the market | 40 | 6 | 4 | 136 | III | 185.18 | Significant | 0.88 | High Degree |
| | 120 | 12 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Distribution team | 25 | 18 | 7 | 118 | XI | 66.86 | Significant | 0.76 | High |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|-------|-------------|------|-------------|
| possessing high knowledge and experience with new customers | 75 | 36 | 7 | | | | | | Degree |
| Targeting specified customers | 30 | 12 | 8 | 122 | VII | 93.10 | Significant | 0.80 | High Degree |
| | 90 | 24 | 8 | | | | | | |

Source : Field Survey

CAI= Competitive Advantage Index

R = Rank

df = degree of freedom

Table – 5 :Awareness of strategies of digital marketing

| Different strategies | SA | A | SWA | T |
|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|----|
| Affiliate marketing | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| E-mail marketing | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Search Engine Marketing (SEM) | 4 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Associate marketing | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Social media marketing | 12 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| Pay per click (PPC) | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Online marketing | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 33 | 12 | 5 | 50 |

Source : Field Survey

Note : SA - Strongly Agree, A - Agree, SWA - Somewhat Agree, T - Total

Hypotheses

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------|
| H ₀ | There exist no significant variation in the data | Reject |
| H ₁ | There exist significant variation in the data | Accept |

ANOVA Table

| Source of variation | SS | df | MS | F-ratio | 5% F limit(From F table) |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Between the sample | 60.6669 | (3-1)=2 | 60.6669/2 = 30.33 | 30.33 / 4.9 = 6.1 | |
| Within the sample | 88.2861 | (21-3) = 18 | 88.2861 / 18 = 4.9 | | (2, 18) = 3.55 |
| Total | | (21-1) = 20 | | | |

Source: Survey Data

ANOVA Analysis : The calculated value being 6.1 higher than the TV = 3.55 @ 5% level of significance with df = v1 = 2 and v2 = 18and hence could not arise due to chance. This analysis supports the H₁ and. We may hence conclude that there exists significant variation in the data and respondents are aware of strategies of digital marketing.





Impact of Recent Trends and Future in Green Computing on Cost Management and Sustainable Renewable Energy

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Received: 06 May 2023

Revised: 14 June 2023

Accepted: 18 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

According to research, Sotheby green IT increases organisational effectiveness by easing waste reduction, speeding up production, and encouraging sustainable resource use. This study investigates the relationship between the physical environment and the operational requirements of commercial organisations. In an effort to reduce ecological footprints through sustainable development and conservation principles, it examines design techniques for computer peripherals and equipment production and decommissioning. In green information technology, especially in corporate planning, the idea of carbon efficiency has attracted a lot of interest. The study looks at how IT businesses prioritise environmental sustainability while attempting to reduce transportation costs and carbon emissions. By reducing pollution in the air, water, and soil, green computing seeks to lessen the ecological impact of computer technology.

Keywords: Cyber Physical System, Ecological Footprint, Green Computing, Internet of Things Technology, Renewable Energy.

INTRODUCTION

The demand for computing technology has had significant impacts on the planet that continue to increase over time. The depletion of the earth's resources is a significant concern that has been identified by researchers. The hosting of cloud computing applications in data centres results in significant energy consumption, leading to elevated operational expenses and a substantial carbon footprint on the environment. The issue of power consumption in data



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centres has become a significant concern in light of the current global climate change and energy shortage challenges. The field of Green computing has gained significant importance due to the limited availability of energy resources and the growing need for higher computational capabilities. Thus, there is a need for green cloud computing solutions that can effectively conserve energy and minimise operational expenses. Cloud computing is an infrastructure that enables cost-effective execution of diverse applications without the need for deploying requisite hardware to support those applications. The utilisation of virtualization technology affords the aforementioned opportunity. Small enterprises have begun to adopt cloud-based solutions to cater to their clientele. Cloud computing technology has the capability to accommodate a diverse range of applications that can operate for brief periods of time, ranging from a few seconds to several hours, in a pay-per-use model. The proliferation of data centres ensued as a consequence of the increased demand for cloud services, which in turn led to a surge in energy consumption required to facilitate the processing of said services. The negative impacts of high energy consumption are twofold: firstly, it leads to carbon emissions which contribute to global warming; and secondly, it can result in decreased revenue.

The implementation of Sotheby green IT has been found to provide notable benefits in terms of augmenting organisational efficiency. Specifically, it has been observed to facilitate waste minimization, enhance production pace, and promote more sustainable utilisation of natural resources. This study establishes a novel connection between the natural surroundings and the operational demands and requirements of commercial enterprises. This study focuses on the analysis of fundamental design methodologies that pertain to the production and utilisation of computer peripherals and equipment, as well as the decommissioning of data processing facilities and equipment, which encompasses computer displays, printers, CPUs, and other related components. The objective of this approach is to minimise any discernible ecological footprint, whether it be through direct or indirect means, by adhering to principles of sustainable development and conservation. The concept of carbon efficiency has gained significant attention in the realm of green information technology, particularly in the context of business strategy. The subsequent section of this manuscript delves into the subject matter of green business, encompassing aspects such as administration, practises, infrastructure, and analytics.

The optimisation of company efficiency and effectiveness is a crucial objective in modern business management. One of the key factors that contribute to this goal is the minimization of energy consumption. The reduction of energy usage is a priority for companies seeking to improve their operational performance. The implementation of a smart data hub has been shown to have a positive impact on both operational expenses and environmental sustainability. Specifically, the utilisation of such a hub has been found to reduce operational costs while simultaneously providing environmental benefits. The adoption of green practises by companies has become increasingly important in recent years due to the need to reduce carbon pollution. However, in order to successfully implement such practises, it is necessary to conduct a thorough assessment of critical physical property and equipment, infrastructure, furnishing, and administrative equipment. This assessment is crucial in ensuring that the company is able to effectively transition to a more sustainable and environmentally-friendly approach. In order to enhance organisational efficiency, a range of strategies are employed, including the implementation of standard business practises, the promotion of transparency, the utilisation of analytics, the adoption of enterprise solutions and tools, the establishment of data stores, and the integration of technology, among other factors. The implementation of Green IT initiatives has become a popular strategy for organisations to reduce their carbon footprint and promote environmental sustainability. These plans typically involve a series of corrective actions aimed at optimising the use of IT resources while minimising their negative impact on the environment. Among the most common measures adopted are the substitution of traditional displays with energy-efficient alternatives, the repurposing of IT infrastructure to extend its useful life, the re-engineering of operating methods to reduce energy consumption, and the proper disposal of unwanted IT equipment to prevent environmental contamination. These actions are intended to promote a more sustainable use of IT resources and contribute to the overall goal of achieving a greener and more sustainable future. This paper discusses various projects that are currently being undertaken in the business world. One of these projects involves the integration of marketing compliance into the workplace. Another project involves the construction of a large-scale business infrastructure. Additionally, there is a project aimed at utilising green



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power, as well as one focused on blending nanocomposites in green computing. Another project involves increasing biomimicry, and ultimately, there is a project aimed at driving global¹Shobhana Saxena and ²Dr. Mohd Zuber legislation. These projects represent a diverse range of initiatives that are being undertaken in the business world. The implementation of Green IT techniques has been classified into two distinct categories, namely active and passive. Both of these categories have been found to have a significant impact on the reduction of carbon emissions. The present study aims to investigate the aggressive IT plans that involve the identification, determination, and enrollment of elements that facilitate the transformation of the IT industry towards a greener framework. The research is motivated by the need to address the environmental challenges associated with the IT industry, which has been identified as a significant contributor to carbon emissions. The study adopts a qualitative research approach, utilising a comprehensive review of relevant literature to identify the key elements that aid in the transformation of the IT industry towards a greener framework. The findings of the study reveal that the aggressive IT plans that involve the identification, determination, and enrollment of elements such as energy-efficient hardware, virtualization, cloud computing, and renewable energy sources are critical in achieving a greener Holistic approaches are characterised by their pursuit and implementation of ecologically acceptable business models. As such, they are enthusiastic about embracing transnational economic marketplaces, globalisation, and sustainable green economies. Proactive methods have been widely adopted in the IT industry as a means of mitigating potential risks and improving overall system performance. However, one of the primary drawbacks associated with proactive methods is their tendency to induce rapid and unforeseen changes to personnel, equipment, and infrastructure. This can result in significant disruptions to established workflows and processes, potentially leading to decreased efficiency and productivity. As such, it is important for IT prof The implementation of modifications in response to external green impacts is known as reactive tactics. This approach involves taking action as soon as possible to address the impact. In order to mitigate carbon emissions, it is imperative that the IT industry adheres to governmental norms and regulations. The implementation of a proactive strategy involves the incorporation of changes that arise from client requests, freelancing, and competitive challenges. These factors are integral to the success of any business endeavour, and as such, must be taken into consideration when developing a proactive strategy. The field of green information technology (IT) comprises of two main components, namely active and passive.

The present study focuses on the topic of storage facilities for data. The aim of this research is to explore the various types of storage facilities that are available for data and to analyse their respective The impact of human intervention on the environment is a well-documented phenomenon that has been observed in various contexts. The effects of such interventions, whether intentional or unintentional, can be detrimental to the environment, particularly in the pursuit of economic gain. The construction of a profitable business is one such activity that can have a significant impact on the environment. This impact can result in harm to the environment, which may not always be immediately apparent or acknowledged.

The ubiquitous presence of digital technology has become increasingly apparent in contemporary society. The proliferation of computers in educational institutions and healthcare facilities, as well as the increasing prevalence of household electronic devices, has become a noticeable trend. Additionally, the utilisation of social media platforms and blogging has become more widespread, and the integration of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology in automobiles has become increasingly prevalent. The success of modern technology has been consistently evident. The integration of technology and overhauling practises is a crucial component of a comprehensive green IT strategy when clustering large groups of individuals. The present study investigates the impact of processes that promote and foster a positive and environmentally conscious mindset among individuals. The study aims to explore the effectiveness of such processes in promoting sustainable behaviour and reducing negative environmental impact. The research is based on a review of existing literature and empirical evidence, which highlights the importance of cultivating a positive and environmentally conscious mindset in individuals. The study concludes that processes that encourage and promote The field of Green IT aims to investigate and address various obstacles and issues that arise in these domains. The concept of Green IT is guided by the fundamental principle of achieving equilibrium among



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economic, environmental, and social factors. The integration of Green IT plans, regulations, and aspects varies across organisations. The concept of Green IT is characterised by a proactive approach that aims to bring individuals together in pursuit of a common goal. This goal is to create wealth and promote humanity while simultaneously reducing the negative impact of human activities on the environment. The present study aims to investigate the impact of a certain set of processes on the development of a positive, environmentally conscious mindset in individuals. The study is motivated by the need to promote sustainable behaviour and reduce the negative impact of human activities on the environment. The processes under investigation are designed to encourage individuals to adopt a positive attitude towards the environment and to engage in environmentally friendly practises. The study employs a The field of Green IT endeavours to conduct a thorough investigation and provide solutions to various issues that arise in these domains. According to a study published in the Harvard Business Review, companies that implement policies that align with climate change are likely to reap greater benefits and profits than their counterparts who do not.

The concept of a "Green Vision" refers to a global strategic vision for businesses that prioritise environmentally sustainable practises. This vision encompasses a comprehensive approach to sustainable business practises that are designed to reduce negative environmental impacts and promote long-term ecological health. The Green Vision is a critical component of the global effort to address climate change and other environmental challenges, and it represents a significant shift in the way that businesses approach sustainability. By adopting a Green The objective of this study is to explore the concept of greening in business operations. This includes visualising potential improvements in the business's operations and analysing the associated costs of implementation. The study aims to provide insights into the feasibility and benefits of adopting greener practises in business operations. The present study posits that organisational change can be influenced by all members of a company, regardless of their position within the hierarchy. It is imperative that all employees are actively engaged in the process of change, particularly with regards to the generation and exchange of ideas. The successful implementation of any programme or intervention requires a collaborative effort between the provider and the client. In order to achieve the desired outcomes, clients must demonstrate a willingness to adapt to the proposed strategies and techniques. This is a crucial factor that can significantly impact the effectiveness of the intervention. Without the client's active The operational behaviour of an organisation, specifically in relation to emissions reduction, is not accurately represented by a trend line. Rather, it resembles a curve with varying peaks and valleys. The successful completion of green firms requires the development, adoption, execution, and completion of strategic priorities, as well as the handling of obstacles. In a typical organisational setting, various departments are tasked with managing the stress and strain that arise from heightened workloads and increased responsibilities. The identification of stress areas within an organisation and the establishment of strategies for resolving them in the context of business issues can be facilitated through the implementation of greening initiatives. The reduction of carbon emissions has been a topic of great concern in recent years, with many individuals and organisations seeking to reduce their carbon footprint. While it is often assumed that the responsibility for carbon reduction lies solely with entities or society, it is important to recognise that a significant shift in people's attitudes is also necessary. This paper argues that carbon reduction is more of a shift in people's attitudes than it is the sole responsibility of entities or society. By examining the current state of carbon emissions and the role of individuals in reducing them, this paper highlights the importance of changing attitudes towards carbon reduction and the potential benefits of doing so. Ultimately, The process of transition is frequently depicted through actions and is closely associated with concurrent changes in practises and ideals.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Contemporary civilization finds itself inexorably reliant upon the sustenance provided by various forms of energy. The global energy consumption and its concomitant carbon dioxide emissions have experienced rapid escalation in recent decades, primarily attributable to the burgeoning population and the escalating desire for enhanced comfort among individuals. The forthcoming hour's energy forecast shall serve as a valuable tool for the optimisation of energy management, strategic planning, and conservation endeavours within both commercial and residential



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domains. The utilisation of data-driven models presents a valuable approach in the realm of energy consumption prediction. This scholarly article posits a solution rooted in the realm of the Internet of Things (IoT) to effectively prognosticate the real-time energy consumption of a given edifice. The aforementioned process is accomplished through the implementation of a data-driven model that operates harmoniously within the interplay of the edge and cloud layers. The ML inference technique is employed within the edge node to predict the hourly energy demand of the building, thereby eliciting a prompt response from the system in real-time. The authors of this study have constructed a Microgrid Internet of Things (IoT) setup for the purpose of conducting experiments. This study provides a comprehensive review of the four main machine learning (ML) techniques commonly employed in the prediction and improvement of building energy performance. These techniques include linear regression, multilayer perceptron, SMO Regression, and support vector machine (LibSVM). The present study reveals that the performance of Support Vector Machines (SVM) surpasses that of all other methods in terms of predictive accuracy, as evidenced by the evaluation of performance metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). It has been ascertained that the edge node exhibits a diminished temporal requirement for real-time prediction in comparison to the cloud, as measured by prediction time.(Dalai *et al.*, 2019).

The exponential growth of robot services has given rise to a multitude of challenges pertaining to data processing and analysis. These challenges stem from the intricate and diverse nature of robot operations. In the present investigation, we have endeavoured to construct a cloud-centric collaborative framework that encompasses multiple users and robotic entities. The server, through the utilisation of the photograph captured by the robot, possesses the ability to identify the specific environment in which the robot is situated. This, in turn, enables the server to allocate distinct permissions to individual users, predetermined in accordance with their respective rights and limitations, thereby ensuring appropriate access and control under diverse circumstances. In order to uphold the principle of privacy, it is imperative to grant the robot the capacity to adhere to the user's directives. The amalgamation of cloud technologies and multi-robot systems facilitated the enhancement of energy efficiency, real-time performance, and memory cost. (Yin *et al.*, 2019)

Contemporary scholars and industrial practitioners alike are devoting considerable intellectual deliberation to the concepts of "Industry 4.0" and "Cyber Physical System" as they engage in critical assessments of prospective enhancement strategies aimed at upholding technological advancement at the forefront. The amalgamation of corporeal and computational mechanisms within the realm of Internet of Things (IoT) technology is commonly denoted as a "cyber physical system" (CPS). Through the utilisation of this prototype, the Internet of Services, alongside various other Internet-based protocols, can be effectively employed to establish connections between devices and other integral components. The aforementioned networking structure facilitates the horizontal provision of internal factory services across the entire value chain. In upholding the tenets and rituals of the aforementioned methodologies, one must confront a series of challenges that necessitate resolution. The present section of the study endeavours to furnish readers with a more profound comprehension of the challenges encountered by these components. Through the utilisation of further scholarly inquiry, the challenges that the CPS (Cyber-Physical Systems) must surmount are subsequently delineated and succinctly encapsulated from the vantage points of energy regulation, transmission, impervious regulation, and administrative regulation methodologies, encompassing the allocation of resources for the system and the design of software models. The scholarly discourse additionally delves into the challenges encountered by the Internet of Things (IoT) in relation to the preservation of communication security, safeguarding sensor data, and the utilisation of cryptographic-based techniques. The scholarly discourse also delves into the challenges encountered in the realm of IoS (Internet of Services) that have arisen consequent to the advent of cloud aggregation technology. This technology facilitates the interconnection and collaboration among cloud providers, with the aim of enhancing the security infrastructure of the cloud, encompassing its reliability and energy conservation capabilities.(AL-Salman & Salih, 2019)

The advent of mobile edge computing (MEC) within the realm of 5G networks has bestowed upon us the ability to accommodate computationally demanding applications. This is primarily due to the fact that MEC has successfully bridged the geographical gap between cloud computing infrastructure and intelligent devices, thereby enabling a



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closer proximity between the two entities. In this scholarly investigation, we undertake an examination of a multi-user Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) system wherein a MEC server is the recipient of compute offloading requests originating from a multitude of smart devices (SDs) via wireless channels. In our pursuit of optimising the objective function, we delve into the minimization of the aggregate cost encompassing energy consumption and time delay associated with all smart devices. These devices possess the capability to choose among three distinct scenarios for task execution, namely the complete local computing scenario, the complete offloading execution scenario, and the partial offloading execution scenario. In order to effectively reduce the overall expenditure associated with the Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) system, it is imperative to engage in a collaborative optimisation process that encompasses the allocation of tasks, determination of offloading decisions, and the sharing of computing resources. In order to effectively tackle these aforementioned concerns, we have amalgamated the Lagrange methodology with a comprehensive and meticulous search strategy. The empirical evidence substantiates the efficacy of the proposed strategic approach. (Fayyaz *et al.*, 2019)

The proliferation of applications on mobile devices has engendered significant concerns regarding their energy consumption. Nonetheless, mobile cloud computing emerges as a promising solution to mitigate these issues. The present study introduces a groundbreaking architecture for mobile cloud computing (MCC) that provides mobile users with a diverse range of autonomous options for transferring their work. The collective aim that we share is to diminish the aggregate expenditure of energy, computation, and user latencies, all the while maintaining equilibrium between temporal and energetic utilisation in every deliberation pertaining to task offloading. The proposal posits the utilisation of an enhanced genetic algorithm with the aim of reducing the temporal requirements associated with validating the legitimacy of progeny. This is achieved through the process of mapping a select subset of legitimate descendant genes onto single-digit numerical representations. The outcomes of our experiment demonstrate a greater compatibility with the concept of simultaneous computation migration as opposed to the global ideal solution. (F. Wang *et al.*, 2019)

This essay elucidates the deleterious impact of cloud computing on the environment, wherein it engenders copious quantities of carbon dioxide and various noxious substances. The utilisation and allocation of energy resources exhibit a notable degree of inefficiency and prodigality, wherein substantial quantities of said energy are dissipated and wasted. During the course of its existence, a substantial quantity of processors and resources are employed, thereby engendering a significant amount of thermal energy. Henceforth, this discourse expounds upon the manner in which cloud computing, with its eco-conscious disposition towards green computing, may potentially alleviate these aforementioned quandaries and safeguard the natural milieu. In due course, we shall bear witness to the prospective implementations of green computing within the realm of cloud computing. (Shree *et al.*, 2020)

In contemporary times, the realm of cloud computing has undergone a comprehensive evolution, emerging as a holistic solution that empowers proprietors of enterprises to effectively implement their applications and harness the vast array of advantages bestowed by the cloud. Through the process of converting tangible physical systems into abstract logical virtual computers, the phenomenon of virtualization has significantly augmented the efficiency and productivity of cloud computing while concurrently mitigating energy consumption. The presence of an imbalanced distribution of host loads can give rise to issues of both host oversubscription and undersubscription, thereby exerting a negative impact on the management of Quality of Service (QoS) in cloud environments as well as energy consumption. The act of consolidating servers presents itself as a straightforward solution to the issue of host underutilization. Despite previous research indicating various improvements in consolidation, the issue of determining optimal threshold values and mitigating excessive migrations remained a persistent challenge. This scholarly paper presents a proposed heuristic model that embodies the qualities of both greediness and effectiveness, with the aim of facilitating the consolidation process within cloud datacenters. According to experimental findings, the suggested consolidation model established an optimal threshold value for the purpose of energy conservation. Furthermore, the implementation of the greedy consolidation strategy proved to be more effective in restraining aggressive migrations compared to previous consolidation models. (Patil & Patil, 2020)



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The phenomenon of virtual machine (VM) migration has gained significant prevalence within the contemporary cloud computing landscape. Numerous procedures have been devised to facilitate the migration of virtual machines (VMs) in order to optimise their placement. However, the persistence of this issue can be attributed to the erroneous utilisation of energy within the cloud model. The present study employs the Chicken-Whale optimisation algorithm (ChicWhale), an innovative approach that combines the Whale optimisation algorithm with the Chicken swarm optimisation system. This algorithm is specifically utilised to propose a novel technique for virtual machine (VM) migration within cloud computing environments. In the implemented solution, a regional migration agent is employed to consistently observe the allocation of memory and utilisation of resources within the cloud infrastructure. Subsequently, the virtual machine (VM) is transferred to the designated service provider as dictated by the exigencies of the VMs' task fulfilment. The proposed ChicWhale is employed for the purpose of relocating virtual machines within the cloud infrastructure subsequent to their initial instantiation. The evaluation metric employed to determine the optimal virtual machine (VM) migration encompasses various considerations, such as load, migration expenditure, resource accessibility, and energy consumption. The evaluation of the efficacy of the VM migration technique, which is based on ChicWhale, is conducted with regards to load, migration cost, energy consumption, and resource availability. By employing the proposed methodology known as ChicWhale, it is observed that the maximum degree of resource availability stands at 0.989. Conversely, the minimum magnitude of migration cost is determined to be 0.0564. Furthermore, the minimal amount of energy consumption is quantified at 0.481, while the least burden on the system, as measured by the load, is ascertained to be 0.0001. (Byatarayanapura Venkataswamy *et al.*, 2020)

Edge computing stands as a cornerstone technology within the realm of 5G networks. Edge computing encompasses the strategic placement of servers at the periphery of wireless access networks, thereby extending cloud computing functionalities to the network's edge. This approach facilitates the distribution of computational tasks among proximate mobile users, thereby augmenting the collective processing capacity of the network as a whole. One of the paramount focal points in the realm of edge computing research pertains to the intricate matter of energy consumption. The present focal point of edge computing research lies in the examination of energy consumption pertaining to terminal devices, while comparatively less attention has been devoted to the contemplation of energy consumption associated with edge servers. This study presents a comprehensive approach to global energy optimisation in the context of edge computing, incorporating the consideration of delay constraints and the two aforementioned categories of energy consumption. In order to enhance precision, our initial approach involves the application of queuing theory to evaluate the mean delays experienced by individual terminal devices and edge cloud processing computing tasks within the Internet of Things network. Additionally, we aim to ascertain the average delays associated with the overall system's processing computing activities. In the subsequent phase, we shall proceed to formulate a mathematical framework aimed at mitigating the aggregate energy utilisation of both the device and the server, while concurrently imposing a constraint on the average latency. Subsequently, in an endeavour to tackle the aforementioned concerns and ascertain the magnitude of operational servers within the periphery cloud, alongside the probability of offloading Internet of Things (IoT) devices, we propose the development of a method that leverages genetic algorithms for the purpose of optimising offloading computations. Ultimately, the attainment of the goal to reduce the collective energy consumption of the system, while simultaneously adhering to the imposed temporal constraint, has been successfully realised. The empirical investigation substantiates the efficacy of the energy optimisation methodology. (Tian *et al.*, 2021)

The current scholarly emphasis lies in the investigation of methods to ensure optimal energy efficiency while simultaneously attaining resource optimisation and maintaining a high level of quality of service (QoS). Nevertheless, it is inevitable that a minute quantity of organised disturbance will inevitably exert an influence on the Quality of Service (QoS) data that is directly acquired from the cloud environment. This study proposes a novel methodology for enhancing the efficiency of data centre resource scheduling. The approach advocated in this research involves the utilisation of deep reinforcement learning, which is augmented by feature learning techniques to optimise the quality of service (QoS) provided. Our research endeavours to present a methodological framework for acquiring a comprehensive understanding of Quality of Service (QoS) attributes. This approach is founded upon



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the utilisation of advanced stacking denoising autoencoders, which have been enhanced to enhance the accuracy and dependability of QoS characteristic data extraction during the deep learning phase. Our study presents a novel approach to resource scheduling in the context of multi-power machines (PMs) utilising a collaborative technique. The proposed technique leverages reinforcement learning as the underlying framework for the reinforcement learning stage. Through rigorous experimentation, it has been determined that our strategy exhibits a commendable efficacy in diminishing the consumption of energy within cloud data centres. Simultaneously, it maintains an unparalleled level of adherence to the service level agreement (SLA), surpassing alternative resource scheduling solutions in this regard. The objective of achieving optimal Quality of Service (QoS) while simultaneously minimising energy consumption has been effectively accomplished.(B. Wang *et al.*, 2021)

A scholarly endeavour has yielded the development of an astute front-end fog computing architecture, which serves as a viable resolution to the prevailing predicaments of communication latency, data congestion, and data redundancy encountered within the realm of cloud computing, specifically in relation to the management of medical big data. The aforementioned discourse pertains to the prevailing predicaments encountered within the extant medical Internet of Things (IoT) network. These predicaments encompass the constraints imposed by limited bandwidth, the congestion of information, the onerous computational load imposed upon cloud services, the dearth of storage capacity, and the inadequate safeguards for data security and confidentiality. To surmount these challenges, the proposed solution entails harnessing the distinctive structural attributes of fog computing and embracing a mindset that is both decentralised and localised. The model incorporates a combination of fog computing, deep learning, and big data technologies. By employing classification techniques grounded in the analysis of extensive datasets and employing deep learning algorithms rooted in artificial intelligence, one can potentially enhance the internal mechanisms of the model. This, in turn, enables the automated processing of case diagnoses, the extraction of diverse data from multiple sources, and the handling of medical records. Such advancements are made possible by effectively harnessing the advantages offered by WiFi connectivity and the utilisation of user mobile devices within the realm of medicine. Moreover, it shall result in the mitigation of network latency and power consumption, guaranteeing the utmost privacy and security of patient data, diminishing data redundancy, and alleviating cloud congestion. Simultaneously, this advancement will enhance the precision of medical diagnosis and the efficacy of processing multi-source heterogeneous data. The employed technique has indeed exhibited a significant enhancement in both the system's responsiveness and network capacity, thereby elevating the quality of service rendered for the dissemination of medical information.(Qin, 2021)

This study breaks the development of mobile geographic information systems (MGIS), which is driven by the development of information technology, into three periods: the embedded, mobile Internet, and intelligent Internet of things (IOT) ages. When the United States finished installing the Global Positioning System (GPS) at the end of the 1990s, the PC GIS system's information-gathering features were moved to Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) and other embedded devices to make it easier to collect data in the field. MGIS joined the "embedded age" with GPS. During this time, the stand-alone version of MGIS has been used to collect data in the field for land, forestry, surveys, mapping, and other fields. Even though MGIS had some online functions at the time, the capacity of the mobile network wasn't enough to offer high-frequency network GIS services. With the rise of 3G/4G and other broadband mobile networks, as well as the acceptance of smart mobile platforms, MGIS has gradually moved into the "mobile Internet age" (especially with Android mobile phones). During this time, the main MGIS part was changed from a wireless communication network to a global navigation satellite system (GNSS). Most people use the location-based services app and the map app that goes with it. These apps were made by Google, Baidu, and other companies that make electronic maps. MGIS now covers the industry chains for geographic information, such as data collection, data processing, platform software, industrial uses, and so on. With "Cloud+End," a new environment of geographic information is made. In this age of MGIS, it is still hard to do real-time geographical analysis, target identification, and other intelligent processing. This is because cloud computing has problems like less real-time, not enough bandwidth, and high energy consumption, which are not good for data security and privacy. With the widespread rise of IOT, especially the development of Computer Vision (CV), Artificial Intelligence (AI), 5G mobile communication, edge computing, and other technologies, MGIS technology will



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gradually enter the "intelligent IOT age" around 2019. The most important technical parts of this stage are intelligent, real-time, and everywhere GIS, and the system design evolves into "cloud+edge+end." Everyone is a monitor and plotter in the modern world. We can now find and provide holographic map data, like acoustic-optical-magnetic data, because there are so many intelligent sensors, like cameras and radars, that are built into mobile platforms on the ground (wearable devices, vehicles, etc.) and in the air (drones, etc.). These IOT devices could be used to carry MGIS. Instead of being sent to the cloud, the huge amounts of raw data from the photos, videos, locations, and other data that are recorded are now processed and analysed in real time on the network edge devices by AI and other technologies. Only the results are sent to the cloud. This mode makes a big difference in how much network speed, power is used in the data centre, and system latency is needed while improving the service response. Also, since users no longer share private or sensitive data, the risk of network data leakage has gone down a lot, and user data is kept safe and private (only on network edge devices). On the basis of this, a new generation of MGIS is proposed that uses GNSS, 5G, AI, CV, and other information technologies. The cross-platform kernel, simultaneous localization and mapping, pan-information-based high-precision navigation map, semantic map, and intelligent decision-making are the three key technologies that are studied and explored, as well as the omnipresent, real-time, and intelligent qualities of this technology. Also predicted are the direction and trend of growth.(QIAO & CHANG, 2022)

The ramifications pertaining to the operational aspects of distribution networks remain ambiguous, as the pervasive integration of 5G technology within intelligent distribution networks introduces a level of uncertainty. Within the confines of this scholarly discourse, we present an all-encompassing evaluation framework for a 5G+ intelligent distribution network. This framework is predicated upon the amalgamation of the weighting and cloud models, harmoniously coupled with the augmented Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy-Entropy Weight Method (FAHP-EWM). In the initial phase, we formulate a comprehensive set of evaluation indices for a 5G+ intelligent distribution network, encompassing five key criteria: dependable functionality, cost-effective operation, efficient interactivity, technical acumen, and environmentally conscious emission reduction. To mitigate the shortcomings associated with subjective arbitrariness and promote objectivity, we propose a novel approach that combines the principles of the enhanced FAHP-EWM. This approach incorporates the concept of variance reduction, thereby further enhancing the accuracy of the weighing process. In light of the inherent uncertainty surrounding the dissemination of network node information and equipment status information, a comprehensive evaluation framework is hereby proposed, leveraging the cloud infrastructure, to cater to the needs of the 5G+ intelligent distribution network. The aforementioned analysis serves to demonstrate that the 5G+ Smart Distribution Network project is, on the whole, functioning in a satisfactory manner. Moreover, the weight value derived from the combined weighting method proves to be more precise and justifiable when compared to that obtained through the single weighting method. This substantiates the efficacy and rationality of the proposed evaluation approach. The proposed evaluation methodology additionally functions as a form of navigational guide for the extensive implementation of 5G communication technologies within intelligent distribution networks.(Ma *et al.*, 2022)

Whilst cloud computing undeniably presents alluring prospects in terms of processing capabilities and memory allocation, it is imperative to acknowledge that cloud-based solutions are not devoid of their own set of limitations and impediments. These encompass, but are not limited to, concerns pertaining to power consumption, latency issues, security vulnerabilities, and connectivity constraints. Subsequently, novel technological advancements such as edge computing and fog computing have emerged as viable alternatives to circumvent the inherent limitations of cloud computing. Fog computing, an avant-garde and burgeoning paradigm that establishes a connection between the cloud and the periphery of the network, facilitates the implementation of distributed computing. The concept of edge computing, characterised by its ability to store data and perform computational tasks in close proximity to the data source, has the potential to address the aforementioned challenges by meeting specific requirements such as minimal latency and energy efficiency. The primary aim of this article is to offer a comprehensive assessment and analysis of simulation tools pertaining to Cloud-Fog-Edge Computing (CFEC). This endeavour is undertaken with the intention of aiding researchers and programmers in their endeavour to make informed decisions regarding hardware selection for their research projects. By considering diverse circumstances and addressing pragmatic



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challenges, this article seeks to provide valuable assistance in navigating the complex landscape of CFEC simulation tools. In the pursuit of enhancing the prospects of the future, this inquiry diligently examines a plethora of modelling methodologies, which are subsequently juxtaposed and subjected to scholarly discourse. (Sanger & Johari, 2022)

Objectives

1. To exploring strategies for enhancing environmental sustainability to determine their efficacy and limitations.
2. To comprehend the significance of enhancing the design of data centres.
3. To scrutinise the methodologies and materials utilised in the process of recycling.

RESEARCH METHODS

Exploratory research often prioritises qualitative inquiry as its primary focus. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that research endeavours characterised by a substantial sample size, which primarily aim to explore and investigate phenomena, may also fall within the realm of quantitative inquiry. Owing to its inherent flexibility and expansive nature, it is occasionally denoted as interpretative research or a method grounded in theory. Exploratory research, by its very essence, tends to adopt a qualitative approach, primarily focusing on the collection and analysis of primary data. Conversely, the conduction of research employing a substantial sample size in an exploratory fashion may also be deemed as possessing quantitative characteristics. Due to its inherent adaptability and allowance for varying interpretations, this particular approach is occasionally referred to as interpretative research or a grounded theory method.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

The present study has examined the operational mechanisms of IT companies that prioritise environmental sustainability and aim to minimise carbon emissions and transportation expenses. The field of green computing endeavours to mitigate the ecological footprint of computer technology by minimising the presence of pollutants in the air, water, and soil. This section examines the carbon footprint of individuals and the carbon impact of computing centres.

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The Concept of Morality in Buddhism and Christianity: A Comparative Study

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Received: 06 May 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 29 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Morality and Religion address central issues arising from religion's relation to morality. Since religion is such an abstract topic, it is important to explore it further so that we, as a society, can have a broadened understanding of how the world works and be knowledgeable about what our experiences of life really are. One key concept is that the basic constructs of each religion can correlate with others in many ways. Two completely different world religions, Christianity and Buddhism, for example, intertwine as much as they separate. Ethically, they each present their own set of ideals to their followers, and, surprisingly, some of these moral ways of thinking are the same. In this paper, the researcher covers a broad range of topics like What is Religion, Morality, Christian conception of morality, the Buddhist conception of morality, and Key Differences, and similarities among them. The secondary sources used by qualitative data-gathering techniques include books, journals, websites, book reviews, paper presentations, and other publications. This research will be helpful for those learning about religious philosophy as well as other people because they may learn the moral teachings of Jesus Christ and Gautama Buddha, two of history's greatest sages.

Keywords: Buddhism, Christianity, Ethics, Morality, and Religion.



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INTRODUCTION

Morality is a vital component of all religions, including Buddhism and Christianity. Buddhism is an ancient Eastern religion that originated in India and has spread throughout Southeast Asia. It is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, often known as the Buddha, who advocated a non-attachment, compassion, and inner peace philosophy. Christianity, on the other hand, is a monotheistic religion that started in the Middle East and has spread around the world. It is founded on Jesus Christ's teachings of love, forgiveness, and salvation. Despite their differences, both religions share fundamental beliefs and practices that shape their respective concepts of morality. By the lights of a credible explication of our daily self-understanding, the world as we meet it in ordinary experience is what it is because of its relationship to what makes us especially human. To become a Buddhist, all Buddhists, lay or monk, must observe the Five Precepts at all times, much as all Christians must obey the Ten Commandments of God, the Decalogue. This comparative study aims to explore the concept of morality in Buddhism and Christianity. It will examine how both religions define morality, the ethical principles they uphold, and the practices they prescribe to promote moral behavior. The study will also analyze the similarities and differences in their moral teachings and how they reflect their respective cultural contexts.

Several scholars have explored the concept of morality in Buddhism and Christianity. Furthermore, Thomas W. Clark's article, "Buddhism and Christianity: Some Bridges of Understanding," explores the convergences and divergences in the ethical teachings of the two religions. This study will build on the existing literature to provide a comprehensive analysis of the concept of morality in Buddhism and Christianity. It will offer insights into the ethical principles and practices that guide these religions' followers and how they relate to contemporary moral issues.

OBJECTIVES

- To explore the relationship between religion and morality, and how these two concepts are intertwined
- To analyze the moral teachings of Christianity and Buddhism, and identify their similarities and differences
- To examine the ethical principles and values that underpin the moral teachings of these religions, and how they relate to broader ethical frameworks
- To provide an overview of the moral teachings of Christianity and Buddhism for those interested in learning about religious philosophy, and to highlight the shared moral wisdom of these two great sages, Jesus Christ and Gautama Buddha.

METHODOLOGY

- **Comparative Analysis:** This technique entails comparing and contrasting Christian and Buddhist moral teachings and practises, as well as recognising parallels and contrasts between the two religions.
- **Literature Review:** This methodology involves reviewing secondary sources, such as books, journals, and websites, to gather information on the religious concepts of morality and how they relate to each other
- **Ethical Analysis:** This methodology involves examining the ethical principles and values that underpin the moral teachings of Christianity and Buddhism, and how they relate to the broader ethical frameworks of these religions.
- **Qualitative Data Gathering:** This methodology involves gathering data from various sources such as book reviews, paper presentations, and other publications.
- **Historical Analysis:** This methodology involves examining the historical development of Christianity and Buddhism and how their moral teachings evolved over time.



**Dipty D Sangma and Bharani****MORALITY**

Morality is the concept of distinguishing between right and wrong behavior, based on a set of values, principles, or standards. It involves making decisions about what is good or bad, just or unjust, fair or unfair, and ethical or unethical. Morality is often influenced by cultural, religious, and philosophical beliefs, as well as personal experiences and convictions.

RELIGION

Religion is a complicated and comprehensive notion that includes numerous supernatural or transcendental beliefs, practises, rites, and organisations. It frequently entails the worship or veneration of a god or deities, as well as the articulation of a moral or ethical code that directs behaviour.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is a prominent international religion and philosophy centred on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, better known as the Buddha, that began in ancient India. Buddhism emphasises the Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path, and meditation practise as paths to enlightenment and escape from suffering.

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is a monotheistic religion founded on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, whom Christians believe to be God's son and humanity's saviour.

BUDDHIST MORALITY

Buddhism is a religion and philosophy that emphasizes the cultivation of moral behavior and the reduction of suffering. The Buddhist ethical system is based on the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path, which provide a framework for understanding the nature of suffering and the path to liberation. Buddhist morality is rooted in the principle of non-harming, or ahimsa, which is expressed in the concept of the Five Precepts. These are ethical guidelines that lay Buddhists are encouraged to follow, including refraining from killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, lying, and intoxication. In addition to the Five Precepts, Buddhists are also encouraged to cultivate positive virtues, such as generosity, compassion, and wisdom. These virtues are expressed in the concept of the Four Brahmaviharas, or divine abodes, which are loving-kindness, compassion, empathetic joy, and equanimity. Buddhism also emphasizes the practice of mindfulness and meditation as a means of cultivating moral behavior and reducing suffering. Through the cultivation of mindfulness, individuals can become aware of their thoughts, emotions, and actions, and learn to respond to them in a skillful and compassionate way.

In his Five Precepts, the Buddha counsels refraining from:

1. Hurting living things
2. Taking things not freely given
3. Sexual misconduct
4. False speech
5. Avoiding intoxicants

CHRISTIAN MORALITY

Christian morality is founded on Jesus Christ's teachings and the values contained in the Bible. Christians believe that every human being has intrinsic value and dignity, and that moral behaviour is directed by love of God and love of one's neighbour. Christian morality is characterized by a set of ethical guidelines, including the Ten Commandments, which are considered fundamental to the Christian life. These guidelines include respect for human life, the sanctity of marriage, the importance of honesty and integrity, and the obligation to care for the poor and vulnerable. In addition to these ethical guidelines, Christians are also encouraged to cultivate positive virtues, such as compassion, humility, and forgiveness. These virtues are modeled by Jesus Christ, who is considered the perfect example of moral behavior. Christian morality is expressed in a variety of ways, including personal behavior, social action, and political engagement. Christians are encouraged to promote justice and peace and to work for the common good of all people.



**Dipty D Sangma and Bharani****Ten Commandments**

1. Thou shall have no other gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not create any graven image for thee.
3. Thou must not use the Lord thy God's name in vain.
4. Remember and keep the Sabbath sacred.
5. Honour your father and mother.
6. Do not kill.
7. Do not commit adultery.
8. Do not steal.
9. Do not give false testimony against a neighbour.
10. Thou shalt not covet

COMPARISON

Although the two religions handle morality differently, the notion of morality is essential to both Buddhism and Christianity. In this comparative study, we will look at the parallels and contrasts between Buddhist and Christian morality, as well as how the ethical ideals of each religion are manifested in practise. Buddhism and Christianity share a common commitment to the principle of non-harming, or ahimsa. In Buddhism, this principle is expressed in the Five Precepts, which are ethical guidelines that lay Buddhists are encouraged to follow. These standards include not murdering, stealing, engaging in sexual misbehaviour, lying, or being intoxicated. In Christianity, the principle of non-harming is expressed in the commandment to "love your neighbor as yourself" (Matthew 22:39), which is understood to encompass all forms of ethical behavior. In addition to the principle of non-harming, both Buddhism and Christianity emphasize the cultivation of positive virtues, such as compassion, generosity, and wisdom. In Buddhism, these virtues are expressed in the concept of the Four Brahmaviharas, or divine abodes, which are loving-kindness, compassion, empathetic joy, and equanimity. These characteristics are embodied in Christianity through the notion of the fruits of the Spirit, which include love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control. (Galatians 5:22-23). However, there are also important differences between Buddhist and Christian morality. Buddhism emphasises individual moral responsibility and the desire of personal freedom from suffering, whereas Christianity emphasises individual duty to God and the pursuit of redemption through trust in Jesus Christ. Another significant distinction is the significance of ethical principles in each religion. In Buddhism, the Five Precepts are seen as a means of reducing suffering and cultivating positive virtues, but they are not considered to be absolute moral laws. In Christianity, the Ten Commandments and other ethical guidelines are seen as absolute moral laws that are binding on all people. There are also differences in the way that Buddhism and Christianity approach moral dilemmas. Buddhism emphasizes the importance of mindfulness and meditation as a means of developing ethical discernment and responding to situations with wisdom and compassion. Christianity, on the other hand, emphasizes the importance of obedience to God and the guidance of the Holy Spirit in making moral decisions. In practice, Buddhist and Christian morality are expressed in a variety of ways. In Buddhism, ethical behavior is expressed through meditation, mindfulness, and acts of compassion and generosity. In Christianity, ethical behavior is expressed through personal piety, social action, and political engagement.

SIMILAR PRECEPTS OR RULES OF CONDUCT

The commandments are similar in Buddhism and Christianity. The five Buddhist precepts and the final six Torah commandments are nearly identical. Both groups concentrate on the individual and societal dimensions of human ethics.

Prohibition of killing

Buddha held the life of every living thing—human or animal—in the highest regard, and as a result, he vehemently denounced the purposeful death of any creature. Christianity, the religion of love, naturally forbade its adherents from killing others. Since both Jesus and Buddha gave the prohibition against killing, it is vital to note that Buddhism has a broader understanding of how this prohibition should be applied than Christianity does.



**Dipty D Sangma and Bharani****Prohibition of stealing**

Buddha advises his followers to refrain from stealing. Stealing is viewed in Christianity as a significant roadblock on the way to God's Kingdom. Christianity, like Buddhism, places more value on spirituality than on material things. Christians think that God's gifts to humanity should be enjoyed. Christians are instructed to serve God in humble humility rather than with material goods in order to receive God's gifts.

Prohibition of adultery

The third precept of the Buddha forbids engaging in adultery or sexual misbehaviour. It demands living a chaste life or maintaining sexual purity. Buddhism places a great priority on virginity and celibacy. The Buddha's rule of abstaining from adultery coincides to Exodus 20:14's seventh mosaic commandment, which forbids adultery.

Prohibition of lying

Both religions forbid their followers from making false claims or spreading lies. Falsehood had no place in Buddhism since truth is the religion's ultimate moral compass and its basic foundation. Since a liar commits every moral offence, lying is the source of all moral sin, according to Buddha. Speaking the truth has an important place in Christianity. God's word is accepted as truth in John 17:7. God mandates that His followers always speak the truth since He is the source of all truth. Jesus is a representation of the qualities of the God of truth, the heavenly father. Thus, in order to be his disciples, we must always speak the truth while expressing our sincerity in our love for others.

Prohibition of intoxications

Both the religions uphold the prohibition of using drugs and alcohol. The final of Buddhism's five commandments is to abstain from using narcotics and alcoholic beverages. Being continually watchful is something that Buddha advised against, because using drugs or alcohol makes a person physically and mentally drowsy.

Teaching on paying respect and honour to one's parents

In both laypeople's familial and social life, as well as monks' religious practises, Buddha put a particular emphasis on the virtue of respect. All Buddhists should have the utmost regard for the three holy items of the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha from a religious perspective. Being respectful of one's parents is extremely important in Christianity as well because God commands us to do so. Respect for the elders' knowledge and the sanctity of the family are implied when one says they honour their father and mother. Since we wouldn't exist without our parents, they are the essential foundation of our existence.

CONCLUSION

When Christian ethics are reviewed, it is discovered that God and the teachings of his Son, Jesus Christ, are the sources of their moral judgement. If one's activities and behaviours are in line with God's will, they are regarded as being good deeds and morality. In both laypeople's familial and social life, as well as monks' religious practises, Buddha put a particular emphasis on the virtue of respect. In contrast, if someone is engaging in wicked deeds, like as murder, they will be redirected to a place that reflects their personal choices and will not advance along the route to Nirvana. Buddhism and Christianity share some common ethical principles, they approach morality in different ways. Buddhism emphasizes the individual's responsibility for their own moral behavior and the cultivation of positive virtues, while Christianity emphasizes the individual's responsibility to God and the pursuit of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. These differences are reflected in the way that each religion approaches ethical dilemmas and the ways that ethical behavior is expressed in practice. According to the comparison that has been done, it is clear that the moral guidelines set forth by Jesus and Buddha for their respective followers are remarkably similar. These two religious leaders have a lot of similar sayings. The foundation of Buddha and Jesus' ethical teachings is the Golden Rule and altruism. Love is the very foundation of ethical behaviour for both Buddhists and Christians. The moral guidelines of the two masters are derived from their commandments of equality, love, and



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respect for all people. Both of them want to bring about equality, justice, and global brotherhood with the weapon of love. Yet as far as the ethical disparities between Jesus and Buddha go, they are profound and unbridgeable because of the basic distinctions between the particular beliefs associated with Buddhism and Christianity.

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Estimation of Land Surface Temperature of Tinsukia Revenue Circle using Landsat Images

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Received: 28 Apr 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Land surface temperature (LST) is considered to be an important parameter for analysis of energy budget of the Earth's surface, urban heat islands, several surface processes and is widely used in environmental studies. The aim of the present study is to estimate the land surface temperature of Tinsukia revenue circle using Landsat images and to explore its seasonal variations. Landsat data of two specific seasons (summer and winter) for the years 2011 and 2021 were analyzed. The result showed rising trend of LST in summer and a slight declining trend in winter. The mean LST was increased by 6.35 °C during summer season while during winter the mean LST was decreased by 0.98 °C (- 1 °C) from 2011 to 2021. Highest rise was seen in built up land (7.64 °C) followed by open space (7.25 °C). The present study may help the policy makers and land management professionals to identify the heat zones and manage the urban centers that will help in proper environmental planning in future.

Keywords: Land use and land cover, Land surface temperature, Tinsukia revenue circle

INTRODUCTION

Climate of a city and adjoining area are frequently altered by the changes in land use and land cover (LULC) as well as various anthropogenic activities related to urbanization. The increasing rate of surface temperature in urban area has become a imperative problem of present time. Land surface temperature (LST) is considered to be an important parameters for analysis of energy budget of the Earth's surface, urban heat islands, several surface processes and many more [1, 2, 3, 4]. It is frequently applied in various models, for monitoring droughts as well as estimation of soil moisture evapotranspiration [5, 6 7, 8] and to gather detail information regarding spatial dynamics of heat waves



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[9]. It also provides vital information regarding various physical properties of the earth surface. LST data derived from satellites are widely used in detection of urban heat zones [10, 11]. In the present study the estimation of land surface temperature of Tinsukia revenue circle has been carried out using Landsat images. No such studies on LST determination has been carried out in growing town like Tinsukia and hence the present study was attempted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Tinsukia revenue circle (TRC) is one of the revenue circles of the Tinsukia district which is located between 27° 15' 49.0201" N to 27° 35' 9.9271" N latitude and 95° 38' 1.6655" E to 95° 13' 1.5233" E longitude. It is surrounded by the Brahmaputra River in the North, Doomdooma revenue circle in the North-east, Margherita revenue circle in the south-east and Dibrugarh district in the South and West. The total geographical area of TRC is 690.52 km². The circle consists of 262 villages and 4 towns. The map of the study area is depicted in fig 1.

Data used

Two Landsat 5 TM data of 2011 and two Landsat 8 OLI and TIRS data of 2021 have been downloaded from the Earth Explorer USGS (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>). Table 1 shows the detail specifications of Landsat data.

Methods used in land use and land cover dynamics (2011–2021)

The Landsat TM (2011) and Landsat OLI (2021) were used for preparation of LULC map of the TRC. The layerstack of both the images has been performed. Supervised classification method has been performed to prepare the land use and land cover map using Maximum Likelihood Algorithm. Five different land use categories were identified such as built up land, open space, crop land, vegetation and water bodies.

LST and NDVI retrieval

Out of several methods used for estimation of LST such as Single Channel Algorithm (SCA), Split Window Algorithm (SWA), Radioactive Transfer Equation (RTE), Mono Window Algorithm (MWA), and NDVI based LSE (Land surface emissivity) Algorithm [12, 13, 14, 15, 16], NDVI based estimation of LST is very widely used as it provides satisfactory results and also is easy to compute [12]. Land surface emissivity (LSE) is very significant for the obtaining LST [12, 17, 18, 19]. In the present study NDVI based estimation of LST has been carried out. Table 2 shows the detail specifications of the methodology used (Method for Extracting LST from Thermal Band of Landsat Data) in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Land use and land cover changes

The Tinsukia revenue circle (TRC) showed a significant change in its land use and land cover during the last decade (2011 to 2021). Among all the classes of Land use and land cover the built up area has witnessed dramatic rise in its area cover with net change of 56.40 km² while crop land increased by only 3.89 km². Open space has shown dramatic fall with net change of 49.40 km². Vegetation cover and water bodies depicted a net decline of 10.70 km² 0.19 km² respectively. Thus the development of urban area is mainly due to the cost of open space vegetation and water bodies. Similarly, the crop land and built up area are the major land use classes in 2021 that occupies 40% and 27% of the total area of TRC respectively. The area of different land use and land cover classes of TRC is shown in table 3 and fig. 2.

Land surface temperature dynamics

A spatio-temporal comparison between the Landsat imageries during the study period (2011-2021) was carried out to understand the LST dynamics of the study area that is Tinsukia revenue circle (TRC). The LST of the study area has shown a significant increase during the last ten years in summer (fig 3) but slight decreasing trend was observed



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during winter (fig 4). During summer of 2011 the LST ranges from 16.1 °C and 27.93 °C with a mean value of 21.09 °C whereas during summer of 2021 the LST ranges from 21.18 °C and 34.87 °C with a mean value of 27.44 °C. The mean LST was increased by 6.35 °C from 2011 to 2021 which is a significant increase. During winter of 2011 the mean value of LST was 20.19 °C with minimum and maximum values of 16.56 °C and 26.21 °C. The mean was declined in 2021 which is 19.21 °C. The range was from 16.34 °C to 25.78 °C. During winter the mean LST was decreased by 0.98 °C (-1 °C) from 2011 to 2021.

The LST dynamics for each land use category (from 2011 to 2021) was calculated considering 100 sample points within the study area. The sample points were extracted using the thermal bands of Landsat images. The extracted data were categorized and mean for both summer and winter were calculated. The LST growth was finally compared. The results showed a sharp increase in LST in summer in all the land use classes. Highest rise was seen in built up land (7.64 °C) followed by open space (7.25 °C). However in winter slight negative growth of LST was seen. The LST change during the study period over different land use classes is shown in table 4 and the thermal profile is depicted in fig 5 and fig 6. The urban locations such as Tinsukia railway station, Tinsukia ASTC, Milan Pally, Rajendra Nagar and Makum are identified as the main hotspot areas in the year 2021.

During the study period the study area have experienced increase in built-up area and reduction in vegetation and open space. The main reason for increase in surface temperature may be the reduction in vegetation and open space as well as growth of the urban centre. Rising earth's surface temperature leads to hotter summer seasons with shorter monsoon period and rainfall that further increases the risk of flood [20]. High temperature associated with high amount of humidity affects human health which further lead to the incidence of diseases such as malaria, dengue etc. which are very common in the study area. Climate change and frequent change in weather patterns poses a threat to environmental planning and management. The present study may help the policy makers and land management professionals to identify the heat zones and manage the urban areas and will also help in making decisions for policies related to sustainable development in future. The authority of Tinsukia district can promote rooftop nursery plantation to reduce the LST impacts among others.

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Table 1 Data specification

| Season | Date | Sensor | Path/ Row | Spatial Resolution (m) |
|--------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Summer | 18-04-2011 | Landsat TM | 134/41 | 30 |
| Winter | 12-12-2011 | Landsat TM | 134/41 | 30 |
| Summer | 29-04-2021 | Landsat OLI | 134/41 | 30 |
| Winter | 09-12-2021 | Landsat OLI | 134/41 | 30 |





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Table 2 Methods used for extracting LST

| Data | Steps | Formula |
|-------------|---|--|
| Landsat TM | Step I- Digital number to spatial radiance Convergence | $L\lambda = \frac{Lmax - Lmin}{QCALmax - QCALmin} * (QCAL - QCALmin) + Lmin$ <p>Where, $L\lambda$ = Spectral Radiance (Watts/ (m2 sr μm)) $Lmax$ $=$Maximum Radiance that is scaled to $QCALmax$; $Lmin$ $=$Minimum Radiance; $QCAL$ = DN value of the Pixel; $QCALmax$, $QCALmin$ =Pixel's highest & least DN value respectively</p> |
| | Step II- Conversion spatial radiance to brightness temperature K | $BT = \frac{K2}{\ln(\frac{K1}{L\lambda + 1})} - 237.15$ <p>Where, BT = Brightness temperature ($^{\circ}C$), $K1$ = 607.76 (Watts/(m2*sr*μm)), $K2$ = 1260.56 (Watts/(m2*sr*μm))</p> |
| Landsat OLI | Step I- Digital number to spatial radiance Convergence | $L\lambda = ML * Qcal + AL - Oi$ <p>Where, $L\lambda$ = Spatial radiance (Watts/(m2*sr*μm)) ML = Radiance multiplicative band, $QCAL$ = Pixel's DN value, AL = Add band of Radiance, Oi = Correction value i.e. 0.29</p> |
| | Step II- Conversion spatial radiance to brightness temperature in K | $BT = \frac{K2}{\ln(\frac{K1}{L\lambda + 1})} - 237.15$ <p>Where, BT = Brightness temperature ($^{\circ}C$), $K1$ = 774.8853 (Watts/(m2*sr*μm)), $K2$ = 1321.0789 (Watts/(m2*sr*μm))</p> |
| | Step III- NDVI calculation | $NDVI = (Band\ 5 - Band\ 4) / (Band\ 5 + Band\ 4)$ |
| | Step IV- Land Surface Emissivity calculation | $Pv = \left(\frac{NDVI - NDVImin}{NDVImax - NDVImin} \right)^2$ <p>Where, Pv = Proportion of vegetation, $NDVImin$ = Minimum value of NDVI, $NDVImax$ = Maximum value of NDVI</p> <hr/> $e = 0.004Pv + 0.986$ <p style="text-align: right;">Where, e = Land Surface Emissivity</p> |





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| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | Step V- Land Surface Temperature | $LST = \frac{BT}{1} + \lambda * \left(\frac{BT}{P}\right) * \ln(e)$ <p>Where, BT = Brightness temperature, λ = emitted radiance e = LSE, P= h*c/s=1.4388*10⁻² mK = 14388 mK h= Planck's constant (6.626*10⁻³⁴ Js), s= Boltzmann constant (1.38*10⁻²³ JK), C= Velocity of Light (2.998*10⁸m/s)</p> |
|--|----------------------------------|---|

Table 3 Land use and land cover changes

| LULC classes | 2011 | | 2021 | | Net change (km ²) |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Area in km ² | Area in % | Area in km ² | Area in % | |
| Built up | 130.30 | 18.87 | 186.70 | 27.04 | 56.40 |
| Open space | 159.90 | 23.16 | 110.50 | 16.00 | -49.40 |
| Crop land | 273.70 | 39.64 | 277.59 | 40.20 | 3.89 |
| Vegetation | 126.10 | 18.26 | 115.40 | 16.71 | -10.70 |
| Water bodies | 0.52 | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.05 | -0.19 |
| Total | 690.52 | 100 | 690.52 | 100 | |

Table 4 Land Surface Temperature Dynamics

| Land use categories | Mean LST (°C) in summer | | LST dynamics | Mean LST (°C) in winter | | LST dynamics |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | 2011 | 2021 | | 2011 | 2021 | |
| Built up land | 24.68 | 32.32 | 7.64 | 24.31 | 22.46 | -1.85 |
| Open space | 22.24 | 29.49 | 7.25 | 20.68 | 20.47 | -0.21 |
| Crop land | 21.76 | 26.25 | 4.49 | 20.91 | 19.62 | -1.29 |
| Vegetation | 18.79 | 25.09 | 6.30 | 19.09 | 17.83 | -1.26 |
| Water bodies | 18.93 | 22.85 | 3.92 | 19.15 | 17.62 | -1.53 |

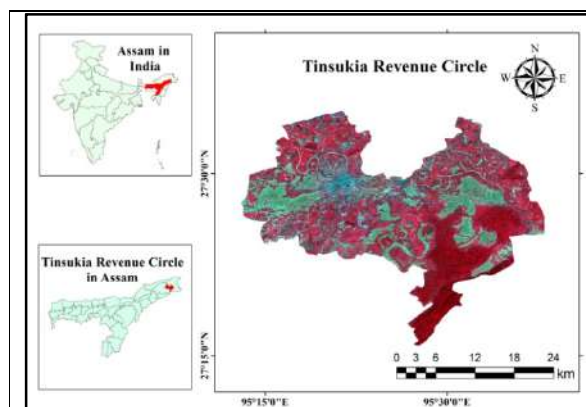


Fig 1 Study area map

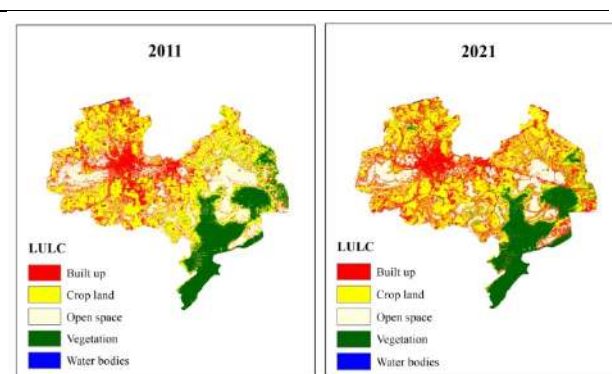


Fig 2 Land use and land cover change of Tinsukia revenue circle (2011–2021)





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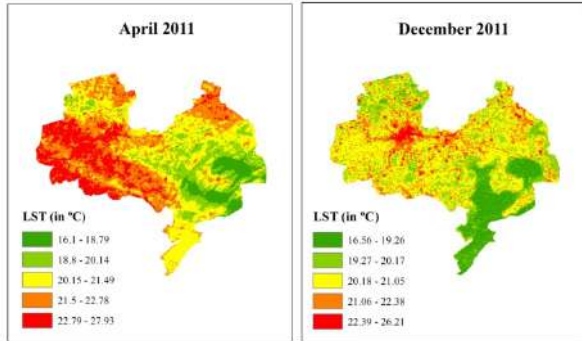


Fig 3 Land surface temperature of Tinsukia revenue circle, 2011

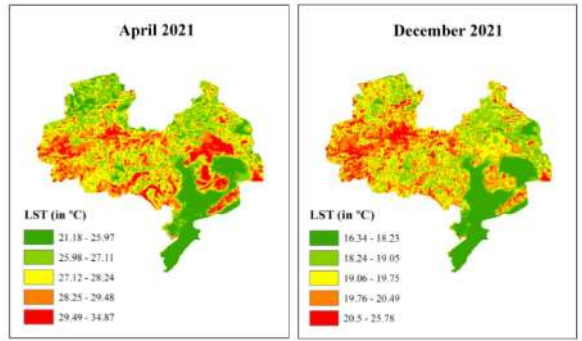


Fig 4 Land surface temperature of Tinsukia revenue circle, 2021

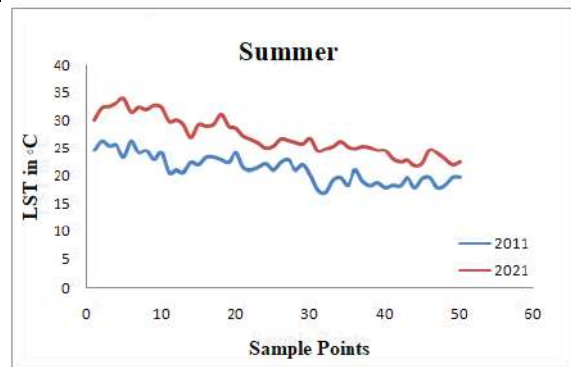


Fig 5 Thermal profile of Tinsukia revenue circle during summer, 2011 and 2021

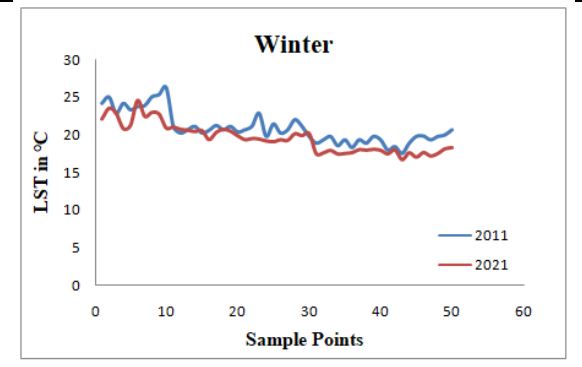


Fig 6 Thermal profile of Tinsukia revenue circle during winter, 2011 and 2021





Documentation of *Adangal* (Restoring Points) Located in Head and Neck

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Siddha system is one of the most ancient codified traditional medical System of India. This system connects spiritual, physical and mental health of an individual. One of the special therapeutic techniques is *Varmam* therapy, This *Varmam* therapy is the manipulation of pressure over certain points in the surface of the body for a specific time for the management of various diseases. *Varmam* manipulation therapy plays vital role in the management of musculoskeletal and neurological disorders. Injury in the *Varmam* points may lead to disease also. The different methods that can be used to manage *Varmam* injuries are *Marukaalam*, *Thirumal Murai*, *Adangal Murai (Restoring)*, *Thiravukol Murai*, *Thadaval Murai [Applying massage techniques]*, *Marunthu Murai [Applying medicines]*, *Vayu Nilai Amarthal and Kattu Murai*. The density of the vital energy is more in *Varmam* points which are called as Adangal in Adangal. Varma Adangal is a technique in which pressure points are modulated in a distinct pattern to regulate blood flow, temperature and pranic energy. By stimulating these points Varma related diseases could be managed. Literature review, Review of literatures in libraries of National Institute of Siddha, Govt. Siddha medical college and Central Research Institute, Chennai. The outcome of this study is to present a comprehensive literature review on the Adangal points located in Head and neck mainly based on its location, retrieval techniques and therapeutic indication. This study reveals 67 Adangal points located in head and neck.

Keywords: Adangal, head and neck, retrieval technique, therapeutic indication.





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INTRODUCTION

Siddha system is one of the most classical medical systems of India. It is one of the prior conventional medical systems in the world which manage not only the body but also the mind and the soul. *Siddha* system of medicine is distinctive and has its specialities in *Kayakalpam* (Rejuvenation therapy), *Muppu* (unique salt), *Varmam* (subtle energy points), *Vaasi* (pranayamam) etc. *Varmam* manipulation techniques play a vital role in the management of musculoskeletal and neurological disorders. *Varmam* therapy is the pressure manipulation over certain points for a specific time. When these points are prompted it surges the flow of energy, aids in the management of *Varmam* disease and magnifies the immune mechanism [1]. However, the identical points if erroneously oxygenized may induce pathological or traumatic exposure. The diverse methods that can be practicable to manage *Varmam* related injuries is *Adangal Murai* (Restoring)

Adangal is the technique in which pressure points are modulated in a distinct pattern to regulate blood flow, temperature and pranic flow in the patient's body. According to *Siddha* classic literatures *Adangal* means *Adanguthal* [2]. It refers to a state of restfulness. Due to various *varma* injuries the flow of vital energies are static in certain places. These places are called as *Adakkam* or *Adangal*. According to the classic literature *Sarasuthirathiravukol* the region where nerves connect or meet each other is known as *Adangal*. So, I would like to explore the *Adangal* points located in head and neck, and to differentiate the *Adangal* from *Varmam*. I would also attempt to review the classic *Varmam* literatures related to its retrieval techniques and therapeutic indications.

LOCATION OF ADANGAL POINTS [3, 4]

Table 1: Adangal Points Located in Head, **Table 2:** Adangal Points Located in Neck

DISCUSSION

In this present study, 25 *Siddha Varmam* classic literatures were referred for the compilation of *Adangal* points located in head and neck. The Literatures are collected from Libraries of National Institute of Siddha, Govt. Siddha medical college Chennai, Siddha Central Research Institute Chennai and *Thamarainoolagam*, Chennai. Sixty seven (67) *Adangal* points are identified from the literatures. They are stimulated during the *Thadavalmurai* to maintain the vital energy. It acts as one of the retrieval techniques to protect life. Most of the *Adangal* located in head, strengthens the brain and increases the memory power. It promotes the functions of *Thasavayukal* and *lymporigal*. They are stimulated in emergency management [8]. *Adangal* are indicated for acute and chronic conditions. Acute conditions like dizziness, headache, sweating, epistaxis, nasal congestion, cervical pain, hiccups, sinusitis, insomnia, lock jaw and jaw pain are treated. The chronic conditions include hemiplegia, seizure, facial palsy, psychiatric disorders; Parkinsonism, speech disorders, ear and eye disorders are managed. The *Adangal* promotes normal breathing and have the ability to change the pattern of vital energy. It strengthens the sex organs. By stimulating this *Adangal* points it improves concentration and confident. Hence the *Adangal* plays a major role in the management of various disorders and normalizes the vital energy.

CONCLUSION

In this present study, the documentation of *Adangal* points located in head and neck mentioned in various *Siddha Varma* literatures are compiled. *Adangal* is one of the retrieval techniques of *Varmam*. Most of this *Adangal* are indicated for *Kabham* disorders mainly neurological and cervical pain. This collective documentation will be a guide to researcher to explore *Adangal* which has vast clinical and academic importance.





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Table 1: Adangal Points Located In Head

| SI.No | Adangal Points[6] | Location[7] | Retrieval Technique[5, 6] | Therapeutic Indication[8] |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. | <i>Thilartha Adangal</i> | At the meeting point of nasal and frontal bone in the junction of both eyebrows | Gently press with the thumb, move upward and downward and hold it. | Dizziness Headache Insomnia Strengthens the brain |
| 2. | <i>Athiveerasangara Adangal</i> | Half finger breadth above the Thilartha Varmam. | Press with the middle finger mildly. | Normal breathing Dizziness Insomnia Strengthens the sex organs |
| 3. | <i>Prakaasa Adangal</i> | Centre of the cornea of both eyes. | Keep the eyes closed and gently press with the pulp of the thumb from medial to lateral. | Eye diseases It enhances power to the eyes. |
| 4. | <i>Kannadangal</i> | Two finger breadth lateral to the ThilarthaVarmam on both sides. | Press with the thumb and hold upward. | Headache Migraine Sinusitis Facial palsy |
| 5. | <i>Iruvizhi Adangal</i> | Medial and lateral ends of the eyes | Press with the thumb and middle finger in both eyes simultaneously. | It improves vision. |
| 6. | <i>Kothanda Adangal</i> | Gently move along the course of Thilarthavarmam- Natchathiravarmam- | Press with the thumb of both the hands in Thilarthavarmam and move simultaneously | It is practiced in the management for shortness of breath, restlessness and palpitation which occur |





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| | | Poigaivarmam- Sevikutrivarmam and ends in Alavadivarmam. | along Natchathiravarmam- Poigaivarmam- Sevikutrivarmam and end in AlavadiVarmam. | during Varmailakkumurai. |
| 7. | <i>Bala Chandra Adangal</i> | Two finger breadth above the Thilarthavarmam and located at Centre of the forehead. | Rotate clockwise with the middle finger. | It Increases the memory power. |
| 8. | <i>Vinothasinthanai Adangal</i> | Half finger breadth above the Balachandra Adangal. | Touch gently with the middle finger and press it. | It is stimulated during head massage. |
| 9. | <i>ThuriyaAdangal</i> | One finger breadth above BalachandraAdangal | Touch gently with the middle finger and press it. | It integrates the body and mind. |
| 10. | <i>ItchaiAdangal</i> | One and half finger breadth above the <i>Balachandra Adangal</i> | Touch gently with the middle finger and press it. | It induces the desire. |
| 11. | <i>Mantha Adangal</i> | Two finger breadth lateral to the <i>Itchai Adangal</i> on both sides. | Press with the thumb. | Cerebral palsy It increases the IQ level. |
| 12. | <i>ChithaAdangal</i> | Centre of the forehead. | Press with the thumb | Psychiatric diseases |
| 13. | <i>KuriAdangal</i> | Marking area of the forehead. | Press with the thumb and move gently from Thilarthavarmam to Utchivarmam. | Chronic insomnia. Psychiatric diseases. |
| 14. | <i>Amathadangal</i> | Centre of the head. | With the thumb rotate clockwise and press it. | This procedure is done after stimulating all <i>Varmam</i> points. |
| 15. | <i>Pagutharivu Adangal</i> | Located before the Centre of the head | Press with the thumb gently. | It increases the memory power. |
| 16. | <i>Visuvaasa Adangal</i> | Located front and back of the Centre of the head. | With the middle finger touch softly. | Psychiatric diseases. |
| 17. | <i>Pathi Adangal</i> | Centre of the head. | Just press with the thumb. | The flow of vital energy is normalized |
| 18. | <i>Soora Adangal</i> | Two finger breadth above Sirunkolli Varmam. | Press with the thumb and hold inside. | Mental retardation |
| 19. | <i>Uyirnaadi Adangal</i> | It is just located two fingers below <i>Sooradangal</i> | Press the point with mustard seed. | Psychiatric diseases |
| 20. | <i>Pidari Adangal</i> | <i>Pidari Kuzhi</i> | Press with the thumb softly | Cervical pain |
| 21. | <i>Paenkuzhi Adangal</i> | Located between <i>Pidari Adangal</i> and <i>Suzhiyadi Adangal</i> | Press with the thumb | Stimulated in <i>Thadaval</i> procedures |





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| 22. | <i>Chuzhi Adangal</i> | One finger below <i>Penkuzhi Adangal</i> | Press with the middle finger gently | Cervical pain |
| 23. | <i>Purasarvanga Adangal</i> | Laterally to <i>Pidari Adangal</i> on both sides | By using the thumb and middle finger press upwards | Cervical pain |
| 24. | <i>Pidarikuzhiyora Adangal</i> | Located two finger breadth lateral to <i>Pidarikuzhi Adangal</i> | Press with the thumb laterally | It reduces the cervical pain and stiffness |
| 25. | <i>Mudisoodi Adangal</i> | Four fingers lateral to <i>Pidari</i> | By using the middle finger move laterally from <i>Pidari</i> on both sides | Cervical pain and sprain |
| 26. | <i>Panja Narambu Adangal</i> | Squamous part of the frontal bone | Press with the thumb gently | Headache |
| 27. | <i>Karakk Adangal</i> | Two fingers above <i>Aasamai Adangal</i> | Press with the thumb and move upwards and downwards | Headache Dizziness Nausea |
| 28. | <i>Poigai Adangal</i> | Located two fingers above <i>Sevikutri Varmam</i> | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Brain, Endocrine disorders Cerebral palsy |
| 29. | <i>Aasaamai Adangal</i> | Above the tragus of the ear | Press with the thumb and move downwards | Dizziness |
| 30. | <i>Pini Narambu Adangal</i> | Below the ear in <i>Sevikutrikuzhi</i> | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Facial, Ear and Brain disorders |
| 31. | <i>Mael Adangal</i> | Lobule of the ear | Press with the thumb and hold it | Ear disorders Lock jaw. |
| 32. | <i>Sevikutri Adangal</i> | Tragus of the ear. | Press and hold with the thumb firmly | Epistaxis Ear diseases |
| 33. | <i>Sevi pin Adangal</i> | Located back of the pinna in the ear. | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Psychiatric disorders Hiccups |
| 34. | <i>Kurunth adangal</i> | Tragus of the ear | Shake the tragus gently | The vital energy of the whole body is normalized |
| 35. | <i>Alavukamboori Adangal</i> | Two finger breadth below the <i>Natchathira Varmam</i> | Press with the thumb firmly | Lock jaw Dizziness |
| 36. | <i>Monadangal</i> | Located inferior to the eye | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Lock jaw Nasal congestion Seizure |
| 37. | <i>Suzhumunai Adangal</i> | At the junction of nose and upper lip | Press with the thumb and then move right and left | Febrile seizures |
| 38. | <i>Gnanauthaya Adangal</i> | This <i>Adangal</i> is stimulated by seeing and thinking itself | It is introspected from the ear to the corner of the eye and to the tip of the nose | It strengthens the brain |
| 39. | <i>Sothanai Adangal</i> | It is present at the tip of the nose. | Press inside the nose with thumb and hold upwards | Cold, Nasal congestion Dizziness Sneezing |
| 40. | <i>Mumoorthi Adangal</i> | It is located as triangle around the nose | Press with the thumb, fore finger and middle | Shortness of breath, Brain related diseases. |





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| | | | finger and then hold upwards | |
| 41. | <i>Nalliruppu Adangal</i> | Center of the tongue | Press with the thumb and move downwards. | Facial palsy Hemiplegia |
| 42. | <i>Amirtha Adangal</i> | Laterally to the <i>Nalliruppu Adangal</i> on both sides | Press with the thumb and middle finger, and then move downwards | Throat, tongue and speech disorders |
| 43. | <i>Athara Adangal</i> | Uvula of the tongue | Press with the thumb and Abrusprecatorius seeds (manjadi), then move upward and downward. | Dizziness Sweating |
| 44. | <i>Sarvanga Adangal</i> | Just above uvula of the tongue | Place some wooden objects inside the mouth to avoid biting then press with the stimulating finger and move upward. | Abdominal bloating, Flatulence Intestinal obstruction |
| 45. | <i>Mel sarvanga Adangal</i> | At the beginning of the soft palate | Press with the thumb and hold upwards or downwards. | Dizziness Sweating |
| 46. | <i>Kizhsarvanga Adangal</i> | At tip of the tongue in midline | Press with the thumb and hold downwards | Brain and Nervous disorders. |
| 47. | <i>Nakkusarvanga Adangal</i> | Mid lateral border of the tongue on both sides. | Press with the thumb and middle finger | Speech disorders |
| 48. | <i>Nakkadangal</i> | Inferior to the <i>Kizhsarvanga Adangal</i> | Press with the thumb and middle finger, and then move upwards | Speech Tongue disorders |
| 49. | <i>Solladangal</i> | Inferior to <i>Amirtha Adangal</i> | Press with the thumb and middle finger | It promotes the lower jaw movements |
| 50. | <i>Pootadangal</i> | Near third molar teeth | Press between the cheek and teeth by closing the mouth | Jaw pain |
| 51. | <i>Ulladangal</i> | At the end of the junction of upper and lower jaw | Press with the thumb and rice, and then move downwards | Lower jaw pain Seizures |
| 52. | <i>Kadaisatti pal Adangal</i> | Anterior to the third molar teeth | Press with thumb and cotton seed, and then move upwards or downwards. | Dizziness |
| 53. | <i>lynthamsatti pal Adangal</i> | Anterior to the canine teeth in lower row | Press with the trigger finger and move downwards | Lower jaw pain Neurological disorders |
| 54. | <i>Kuvattadangal</i> | At the back of ear in the angle of lower jaw | Press with the trigger finger and hold upwards | It is one of the retrieval techniques of Varmam. |
| 55. | <i>Kundrimuthu Adangal</i> | Above the eyebrow at the midpoint | Gently press with the Abrusprecatorius | Headache Migraine |
| 56. | <i>Alaguchennadi</i> | Located at the end of the | Press with the | It is indicated for <i>sanniand</i> |





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| | <i>Adangal</i> | lower jaw. | thumb on both sides. | <i>mayakkam</i> |
| 57. | <i>Kona sannii Adangal</i> | Located at the end of the lower jaw. | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Jaw disorders |
| 58. | <i>Mun Naadi Adangal</i> | In the middle of the lower jaw on both sides of the chin region | Press and rotate in clockwise direction | Lower jaw diseases |
| 59. | <i>Naadikuzhi Adangal</i> | In the depression which is present in middle of the lower jaw | Press with the middle finger | Parkinsonism disease |
| 60. | <i>Kabala Adangal</i> | Two finger breadth antero-laterally from <i>SevikutriVarmam</i> | Press with the thumb firmly | Lock jaw |
| 61. | <i>Kavalperiya Adangal</i> | Three finger breadth below the ear | Press with the thumb firmly | Lock jaw |

Table 2: Adangal Points Located in Neck

| SI no | Adangal Points[6] | Location[7] | Retrieval Technique[5, 6] | Therapeutic Indication[8] |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 62. | <i>Oonadangal</i> | Anterior part of the neck | Press with the thumb and hold upwards | Throat diseases |
| 63. | <i>Vaavazhi Adangal</i> | Three fingers breadth above, antero- laterally from <i>Sanguthiri Varmam</i> | Press with the thumb and move downwards | <i>Varmamayakkam</i> |
| 64. | <i>Iravimathi Adangal</i> | Tip of the shoulder | Press with the thumb firmly | The function of the hand is strengthened |
| 65. | <i>Uthira Adangal</i> | Lateral aspect of the neck region | Give pressure to the <i>Adangal</i> point with the thumb | <i>Sanni</i> Tremor |
| 66. | <i>Kuzhi Adangal</i> | Sternal notch | Press with the middle finger and move downwards | <i>Sanni</i> Speech disorders |
| 67. | <i>KavalchudiNarambadangal</i> | Anterior to the clavicle bone | Press with the middle finger or thumb and then move downwards | Cervical and upper limb pain |





SWOT Analysis of Small-Scale Industries in Coimbatore District

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Received: 13 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector has grown to become a crucial part of the Indian economy, making a considerable contribution to exports, innovation, job creation, and inclusive growth. The socioeconomic development of our nation is supported by Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSME). Along with making up 40% of all exports and 45% of all industrial production, it has a major impact on GDP. The MSME's manufacturing sector makes for 7.09% of the GDP. MSMEs provide 30.50 percent of the services. MSMEs make up a total of 37.54 percent of the GDP. A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis is an important method used by corporations for strategic planning for SSI. Any SWOT analysis's purpose is to pinpoint the internal and external factors of the SME.

Keywords: MSME, Definition, Importance, SWOT Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

During independence, India's perception of small-scale industry showed confusion and a lack of clarity. This industry was created specifically for small, cottage-style businesses making handicrafts in rural and urban regions. The only factor used to define small scale in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and the First Five Year Plan document was their lack of registration under the Factory Act. As a result, SSI referred to any units that utilized electricity and had no more than ten workers or none at all but up to 20. The distinction between SSI and village industry was defined later, under the First Five-Year Plan. From that point capital, employment, and power were



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used to determine the size of small -scale industry. It is applicable up to 2005. Thus from 1966, the investment criteria to define small-scale industries had undergone changes as given in Table 1.

DEFINITIONS OF SMALL, MEDIUM, AND MICRO ENTERPRISES

The MSME Act, of 2006, was enacted to provide an enabling policy environment for the promotion and development of the sector by way of defining MSMEs, putting in place a framework for developing and enhancing the competitiveness of the MSME enterprises, ensuring the flow of credit to the sector, and paving the way for preference in Government procurement to products and services of the MSEs, address the issue of delayed payments, etc. It is expected that the new law will be able to address the major challenges, relating to physical infrastructural bottlenecks, absence of formalisation, technology adoption, capacity building, backward and forward linkages, lack of access to credit, risk capital, the perennial problem of delayed payments, etc.

The MSME Act of 2006 was enacted in order to create an enabling policy environment for the sector's promotion and development by defining MSMEs, establishing a framework for growing and enhancing the competitiveness of the MSME enterprises, ensuring the flow of credit to the sector, and paving the way for preference in government procurement to products and services provided by MSEs. It also addresses the problem of late payments, among other things. The major issues relating to physical infrastructural bottlenecks, lack of formalization, technology adoption, capacity building, backward and forward linkages, lack of access to credit, risk capital, the perennial issue of delayed payments, etc. are anticipated to be addressed by the new law

Now MSME is defined based on investment in plant and machinery or equipment. From 1st July 2020 onwards for doing business easily the Government of India has implemented the turnover of the business as a new criterion. The industrial sector has played an important role in India's GDP. In India, this industrial sector has a greater future because of the variety of products and services offered. This MSME sector in India is acting as the engine of the Indian economy, contributing more than two-fifths of total industrial production and one-third of total export contribution. This traditional industry clearly differs in many ways from its contemporary counterparts. While modern MSME manufacturing enterprises are much more productive with more capital-intensive units and more technologically sophisticated automatic machinery, traditional sectors are primarily consumed with their antiquated machines and traditional methods of production. Businesses now frequently use a SWOT analysis when strategizing for SSI. This analysis looks at a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Any SWOT analysis seeks to identify the important internal and external factors that are significant to achieving the goal. These arise directly from the distinguished value chain of the business.

Internal factors – The strengths and weaknesses of the business

External factors – The opportunities and threats of their business concern.

According to this analysis, the internal factors would be taken as a strength or weakness of the Business. The strengths and weaknesses will depend upon the objectives of the business concern. The factors include 4P's, such as Product, Price, Place, and Promotion, and other factors like Personnel, finance, the capabilities of the concern's productivity, and so on. Macroeconomic problems, technological advancements, legislative changes, sociocultural changes, market or competitive position changes, and other factors, may all be considered external factors. The SWOT analysis is merely one type of categorization and has defects of its own. For instance, it might influence businesses to create lists rather than consider what is actually crucial for achieving goals.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The small-scale industries played a vital role in the economic activity of advanced industrialized countries like Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States of America. Many countries, both developing and developed countries, perceive this sector as a useful technique for growth, in the former for the creation of new employment



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opportunities on a wide scale in the shortest possible time and in the latter as balancing to the large-scale industry. Unemployment, under-employment, and poverty are the steaming problems of India today. Small industrial units play an important role in the financial development of a nation like India where many skilled and unskilled people are unemployed or underemployed. The small industrial units solve these problems by generating employment opportunities in a large-scale manner with lower investments. The former Finance Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh has rightly pointed out that “the key to our success in employment lies in the success of manufacturing in the small-scale sector.” The economic development of any nation largely depends upon the establishment of small-scale industries, which require an adequate amount of investment. The strength of the small industrial units rests in their spread and location in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas, nurturing entrepreneurial base, smaller periods of gestation, and reasonable distribution of revenue, wealth, and income.

After studying the importance of small-scale industrial units, the Central government of India has established various departments and institutes at different levels- local, state, and central. These organizations and institutions have been tracking the policy of protection and development of this industrial sector since independence and offer several concessions, subsidies, and incentives for their promotion and development.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Small-scale industrial units serve as important elements in resource mobilization, the creation of employment opportunities, utilization of available local resources, and income. generation, and in helping to maintain positive changes in a phased manner. In India, this sector has occurred as an energetic and dynamic element of the development of the economy. It is a substance of pride that India has occupied the highest rank among the developing countries in small industries. India has sufficient skilled and unskilled manpower, occupying the third position in the world as far as skilled manpower is concerned. It is worth stating that the small-scale industrial units have registered a significant rate of growth in spite of heavy competition from the large-scale industries. Since independence, both central and state governments have been implementing protective policies and promotional measures. Considering the vital role of small-scale industrial units in the economic development of the nation, the government has been constantly trying to improve the availability of input resources to this sector and create a suitable industrial and economic environment. The easy financial support and incentives have motivated many investors to start small-scale industrial units. This resulted in the growth of the small-scale industrial units in India. Even though, many small industrial units were not able to serve due to a number of reasons. Hence it is of interest to examine the SWOT analysis of small-scale industrial units in the Coimbatore district. In this context, a study on the SWOT analysis of small-scale industrial units has been undertaken in the Coimbatore district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To examine the Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of small-scale industrial units in Coimbatore district

SAMPLING DESIGN

Coimbatore has been selected for the study since there is a wide range of small-scale industrial units which generate employment opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled persons in and around the Coimbatore district. As the census method is not feasible, the researcher has followed the proportionate convenient sampling. All the small-scale industries located in the Coimbatore district are included in this study. The list of small-scale industries that availed the various government schemes with a minimum of ten years standing, registered up to 2007-2008 was obtained from the Manager of the District Industries Centre, Coimbatore. Table 2 shows the number of units registered, de-registered, and alive up to 2007-2008. The researcher has selected 412 units being 10 per cent of the universe for this study. The sample small scale industrial units of Coimbatore covered by the present study are shown in table 3.



**Devi Kalyani and Revathy****PERIOD OF THE STUDY**

The period covered for the present study is 10 years from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 to assess the development and the various input problems met by the small-scale industrial units in Coimbatore district.

SOURCES OF DATA

The study is experimental in nature based on survey method. The required data for this study were collected in three stages. The primary data relating to the small-scale industrial units were collected by interviewing the owners with the help of the interview schedule. The secondary data relating to the study like the origin and growth of small-scale industries were obtained from various published and unpublished records, annual reports, bulletins, booklets, journals, magazines, etc.. Lastly, the researcher held discussions with the officials of various Departments, Trade Union Leaders and the officials of the District Industries Centre. These discussions were helpful to the researcher in identifying the SWOT analysis of SSI for the study.

STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Development in any walk of life has always depended to some degree or other on individual qualities of entrepreneurship. History shows evidence of the role of individuals in the process of development in any field of scientific investigation, economics, sociology, education, or military science. Industrial development in almost all countries has always started with private individual enterprises. SWOT analysis helps the entrepreneur to evaluate their business in a better way. Every business faces a changing market, changing competitors, changing customers with their evolving tastes and preferences, and changing technology that poses external opportunities or threats. SWOT analysis helps the entrepreneur to be conscious about where the entrepreneur today and where the market may be tomorrow. It helps them be both self-aware and situationally aware of the business. Which environmental factors are considered to be suitable or otherwise for the launching or management of their enterprise will have to be understood; only then can certain ideas be formed as to their requirements for development. Hence, a Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the small-scale industries under study can be undertaken to enquire into the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the entrepreneurs. In a small enterprise, the entrepreneur and enterprise can be treated as synonymous as the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced by an entrepreneur are also those of the enterprise.

Starting an enterprise is not a simple matter, and running it successfully requires a great many qualities and characteristics. In the beginning, a venture requires skills like drive and initiative, resource mobilization, mobility, and quick decision making which are very different from skills required later on like persistence, business ethics, stamina, and goal setting. The entrepreneur may not possess all the skills; some may be present while the lack of others may be felt by the entrepreneur. Some qualities that an entrepreneur possesses are very strong, which are the key factors for the starting of a unit, and can be termed as strength, while others that are holding back the entrepreneur from definite success are weaknesses. All the strengths and weaknesses of an individual are difficult to assess but at least a few of them can be identified and analyzed to find out which qualities determine entrepreneurship, and influence the profitability of the enterprise. The small scale industries are not capable of analyzing the internal strength and weakness and external opportunities and threats.

Strength of Small-Scale Industries

Strength is the property of being physically strong or mentally strong. A chameleon's strength is actually in its ability to blend in with its surroundings. The successful entrepreneur's talents were business focus, confidence, creative thinking, delegation, determination, independence, knowledge-seeking, promotion, relationship-building, and risk-taking. Some level of talent is innate, some can be nurtured. Every business has its strengths, those things that they consistently do well to get people talking, attract new business, and retain customers. Unfortunately, strengths can sometimes cover up business weaknesses or flaws so they don't get the attention they need.





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While running the enterprise, the entrepreneurs would have come across, identified, or used many of these strengths. Hence, it was thought appropriate to ask the entrepreneurs the applicability of various strengths generally identified. This significant strength is listed, and the entrepreneurs were asked to indicate the extent of applicability in their case as strongly applicable, applicable, partly applicable, and not applicable. These were given weights 3, 2, 1 and 0 respectively and the weighted score was calculated for each statement.

The weighted score of each statement of strength for all the respondents of a small scale industrial sector divided by the number of respondents in the particular location gave the average score per respondent as per their location. Likewise, the overall average score of all the sectors put together was also calculated. All four average scores per respondent per strength were tabulated. The higher the average scores for strength, the higher it was regarded on the list of strengths that were required for the successful running of an enterprise. The maximum average score that any strength could receive was '3' and the minimum was '0'. A comparison was also made in terms of the requirement and applicability of strength to each location depending on the sectoral integrity or diversity.

It is inferred from the table that contacts to the enterprises were ranked as the major strength required for the success of a small-scale industry with an overall average score of 3.3406. It was the major strength of the entrepreneur. A cordial relationship between the customers is very important to do the business successfully. The respondents who get easy loan facilities from the banks were ranked as the second strength of a small-scale industry. It shows the financial stability of the business. Intuition to do business was ranked third and the average score is 2.7467. This is also a major strength of the business because personal interest and involvement are very important. Employee attitude towards the concern is also considered as the strength of the small-scale industry. It was ranked fourth and the average score is 2.742. If the entrepreneur has grace and charm face is also considered as the strength of the business ranked fifth and the average score is 2.6463 followed by sixth rank commitment and dedication an average score is 2.3013. It is evinced that Contacts, Easy loans, Commitment and dedication, Intuition, and Employee attitude are the strong factors for the success of small-scale industries in Urban and Semi-urban areas.

Weakness of Small-Scale Industries

Business weaknesses are areas where improvements need to be made because their current situation leaves them vulnerable to economic pressures, market forces, or aggressive competitors. In short, these are the things that hurt long-term, sustainable profitability. Table 5 reveals that the foremost weakness of the respondent is a Lack of in-depth knowledge in the business. If the unit doesn't possess the keen knowledge, it finds it difficult to continue the business in the competitive world. The average score of this statement is 3.4978. The same situation is prevailing in Rural, Semi-urban, and Urban areas. The overall average score of Less innovation due to lack of interaction is 3.1266. This was ranked as second in Rural and Semi-urban areas. Lack of mobility was the third weakness of the small-scale industries and secured an overall average score of 3.11. This statement stood at second place in Urban units. The risk could not be forecasted by the small-scale industrial units. These units are not in a position to overcome the uncertainties. It is also one of the weaknesses of small-scale industries. It occupied the fourth place in ranking the statement of weaknesses and the overall average score is 2.7871. The same status is prevailing in all the locations. Delays in getting loans, Consciousness of society's attitude, and inability to handle crises well are the weaknesses of small-scale industrial units when Compared with large-scale industries.

Opportunities for small-scale Industries

Business opportunities are usually defined as situations where products and services can be sold at a price greater than the cost of their production. A business opportunity is a situation where investors can take action to make a profit. One of the toughest parts of being an investor is finding the next opportunity to make it big in business. There is always another opportunity coming down the road, but their job is to distinguish the good ones from the bad ones and make smart business decisions that will set them or their startup ahead in the long run It is inferred from the table that financial background of the family i.e. 'Well to do family' secured the first rank in Rural and Urban areas and second place in Semi urban area with the overall average score of 3.2926. The overall second rank packed by 'Skill in potential field' with an average score of 3.1659. This variable occupied the first place in Semi urban areas.



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'Liberal views/attitudes' showed the third position with an average score of 2.7686. 'Entrepreneurial developing agencies' was in the fourth rank with an overall average score of 2.9170. The conducive atmosphere was sixth rank with an average score of 2.64419. 'Well-to-do family', 'Skill in the potential field', and 'Liberal views/attitudes' are the golden opportunities available for establishing and promoting small-scale industries in the Coimbatore district.

Threats to Small-Scale Industries

Entrepreneurship is an exciting adventure, albeit a stressful one. Their business houses may face ups and downs, achievements and challenges, and more twists and turns than you could ever expect. The people may come and go, competitors rise and fall and core idea may undergo an evolution until it's almost unrecognizable. But despite all those obstacles, stressors, and points of vulnerability, the riskiest and most dangerous part of entrepreneurship is what can happen to their business and what can happen to the investors. There are several personal risks also taken on when they become entrepreneurs, and none of them should be taken lightly. Almost every investor in small-scale industries will inevitably face these risks. It is found that the biggest threat comes from large-scale industries. 'Big unit competition' was the foremost threat to small-scale industries. 'Non-acceptance by the community' secured second place in the threats of small-scale industries with an average score of 3.1354. Shortage of capital leads to the third major threat to the small-scale industrial units in Coimbatore with an overall average score of 3.1135. If the unit possesses under capital, it can't do business in an expected manner. Rural and Semi-urban industrial units find it difficult to mobilize the funds for their business. 'Shifting place' ranked fourth in threats with an average score of 2.8821. 'Obsolescence of product technology' was the seventh threat to small-scale industries and finally 'Lack of zeal and enthusiasm' stands the eighth place in threats to small-scale industries with an average score of 2.2358.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, an attempt has been made to examine the SWOT analysis of small-scale industries with special reference to the Coimbatore District. It could be concluded that the ability to organize, fulfillment of achievement motivation, technology up-gradation, and support from the customers have been significantly affected by the various factors of production of small-scale industries in Coimbatore District. In this present situation, small-scale industries have a lot of opportunities and threats. This study helps small-scale entrepreneurs to solve their threats and use the opportunities in a better way to run the business in the long run.

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Table 1. Limitation of investment In plant and machinery (Rs. In lakhs)

| Description | Investment Ceiling for Plant and machinery (Rs. in Lakhs) | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 1980 | 1985 | 1991 | 1997 | 1999 | 2005 |
| Small Scale Industry | 20 | 35 | 60 | 300+ | 100++ | 300 |
| Ancillary Industry | 25 | 45 | 75 | -- | -- | -- |

+ employment of labour 10/20 less than 50/100 and turnover Rs. 200-600 lakhs.

++ SSIs with more than Rs. 1 Crore investment are not evicted.

| Table 2. Classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Composite criteria Investment in Plant and machinery/equipment and Annual Turnover | | | |
| Classification | Micro | Small | Medium |
| Manufacturing and Service Sector Enterprises | Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment up to Rs.1croreand Annual Turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 crore | Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment up to Rs.10croreand Annual Turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 crore | Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment up to Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover does not exceed Rs. 250 crore |

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3. Sample Small Scale Industrial Units Of Coimbatore Covered By The Study

| Sl.No | Description | Universe | Sample Units |
|-------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | Agro& Forest Based | 971 | 97 |
| 2 | Engineering & Allied | 664 | 66 |
| 3 | Textile & Polymer Based | 640 | 64 |
| 4 | Leather & Leather Based | 568 | 57 |
| 5 | Chemical Based | 420 | 42 |
| 6 | Miscellaneous | 857 | 86 |
| | Total | 4120 | 412 |

Table 4. Average Score Per Respondent in Respect of Each Strength

| Strength | Rural | | Semi -Urban | | Urban | | Overall | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank |
| Commitment and dedication | 3.4455 | 1 | 2.2065 | 8 | 2.1801 | 8 | 2.3013 | 6 |
| Employee attitude | 2.2545 | 7 | 2.9381 | 3 | 2.9118 | 3 | 2.7424 | 4 |
| Contacts | 3.3818 | 2 | 3.5575 | 1 | 3.5625 | 1 | 3.3406 | 1 |
| Family support | 2.5818 | 4 | 2.2124 | 7 | 2.2353 | 7 | 2.1747 | 8 |
| Easy loans | 2.3545 | 6 | 3.2714 | 2 | 3.2721 | 2 | 3.0524 | 2 |
| Intuition | 2.5455 | 5 | 2.7906 | 4 | 2.7647 | 4 | 2.7467 | 3 |
| More qualitative | 3.1909 | 3 | 2.3009 | 6 | 2.2831 | 6 | 2.1921 | 7 |
| Grace and charm | 2.2455 | 8 | 2.7227 | 5 | 2.7096 | 5 | 2.6463 | 5 |

Table 5. Average Score Per Respondent In Respect Of Each Weakness

| Weakness | Rural | | Semi-Urban | | Urban | | Overall | |
|---------------------|--------|------|------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank |
| Lack of mobility | 3.0636 | 3 | 3.1386 | 3 | 3.1507 | 2 | 3.1179 | 3 |
| No idea of business | 2.1909 | 8 | 2.233 | 8 | 2.2132 | 8 | 2.2707 | 6 |





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| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|
| No calculated risk | 2.9182 | 4 | 2.8673 | 4 | 2.7941 | 4 | 2.7817 | 4 |
| Lack of in-depth knowledge | 3.6273 | 1 | 3.4956 | 1 | 3.5515 | 1 | 3.4978 | 1 |
| Cannot handle crises well | 2.2273 | 7 | 2.2448 | 7 | 2.2316 | 7 | 2.262 | 7 |
| Less innovation due to lack of interaction | 3.1636 | 2 | 3.2094 | 2 | 3.114 | 3 | 3.1266 | 2 |
| Delay in getting loans | 2.7727 | 5 | 2.6608 | 5 | 2.6213 | 5 | 2.6987 | 5 |
| Conscious of society's attitude | 2.2909 | 6 | 2.3009 | 6 | 2.3162 | 6 | 2.2271 | 8 |

Table 6. Average Score Per Respondent In Respect Of Each Opportunities

| Opportunity | Rural | | Semi -Urban | | Urban | | Overall | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank |
| Good education | 2.7091 | 6 | 2.649 | 6 | 2.5368 | 6 | 2.6725 | 5 |
| Well to do family | 3.0727 | 1 | 3.0649 | 2 | 3.2537 | 1 | 3.2926 | 1 |
| Liberal views/attitudes | 2.8645 | 4 | 2.7847 | 4 | 2.7647 | 4 | 2.7686 | 3 |
| Urban area | 2.1636 | 8 | 2.2271 | 7 | 2.2537 | 8 | 2.3668 | 8 |
| Conducive atmosphere | 2.8545 | 5 | 2.7611 | 5 | 2.739 | 5 | 2.6419 | 6 |
| Skill in potential field | 3.0828 | 2 | 3.1593 | 1 | 3.0919 | 2 | 3.1659 | 2 |
| Help of family members | 3.0818 | 3 | 2.2212 | 8 | 2.2757 | 7 | 2.3799 | 7 |
| Entrepreneurial developing agencies | 2.8364 | 7 | 2.9233 | 3 | 2.7684 | 3 | 2.917 | 4 |

Table 7. Average Score Per Respondent In Respect Of Each Threats

| Opportunity | Rural | | Semi -Urban | | Urban | | Overall | |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank |
| Big unit competition | 3.4455 | 1 | 3.6195 | 1 | 3.511 | 1 | 3.4061 | 1 |
| Less demand for SSI's products | 2.2545 | 7 | 2.2389 | 7 | 2.2574 | 7 | 2.2533 | 6 |
| Shortage of capital | 3.3818 | 2 | 3.2891 | 2 | 3.0515 | 3 | 3.1135 | 3 |
| Shifting place | 2.5818 | 4 | 2.7434 | 4 | 2.6985 | 4 | 2.8821 | 4 |
| Lack of zeal and enthusiasm | 2.3545 | 6 | 2.3746 | 6 | 2.25 | 6 | 2.2358 | 8 |
| Giving up due to family obligation | 2.5455 | 5 | 2.646 | 5 | 2.6838 | 5 | 2.7642 | 5 |
| Non-acceptance by community | 3.1909 | 3 | 3.2065 | 3 | 3.1213 | 2 | 3.1354 | 2 |
| Obsolescence of product technology | 2.2455 | 8 | 2.2242 | 8 | 2.2206 | 8 | 2.2969 | 7 |





Phytochemistry, Pharmacology and Recent Trends on Anti-Obesity Effect of *Gymnema sylvestre* : A Review

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Received: 12 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a rapidly growing health issue nowadays and one of the reasons leading to this global issue is the changed lifestyle and dietary habits. Obesity is also the root cause of various other diseases such as diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, asthma, and even some types of cancers. Due to the association with such diseases, people often treat obesity with different chemical-based drugs, which can have long-term side effects as well. This has brought plant-derived medicines into the limelight due to their low side effects and easy availability. *Gymnema sylvestre* is one of those medicinal plants which is has been extensively used in ayurvedic medications since ancient times. Recently, the potential of this plant has been explored for antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticancerous properties and is recommended as a supplement or medicine to reduce the problem of obesity. This review targets to summarize the phytochemistry *G. sylvestre* along with its potential to treat obesity.

Keywords: obesity, *Gymnema sylvestre*, phytochemicals, pharmacological.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are the key to drug discovery and an important source of modern medicine. The plant kingdom is an exchequer of potential pharmaceuticals, and afresh there has been an increase in the awareness of the significance of medicinal plants. It has been a well-established fact that almost 25% of the medicines are derived from plants, yet

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there are only 15% of plants are explored for their medicinal uses [1]. Today, the botanical medicines, have been studied on a large scale by scientists worldwide to provide effective therapeutic potentials such as anti-diabetes, anti-cancer, immunomodulatory and anti-obesity, hypertension, etc. Botanical medicines are readily available, cheap, safe, and effective, and have very few side effects owing to the extensive use of medicinal plants to find new drugs with therapeutic effects.

The knowledge about the chemical properties of plant is necessary for discovering new therapeutic properties of that plant and its use in various medical fields. Medicinal plants contain some natural mixture of compounds that have distinct anatomical effects on humans, and these known physiologically active constituents are tannins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, terpenoids, steroids, and flavonoids which are essential for various medicinal purposes [2]. These active compounds are results of primary and secondary metabolites of the plant. The molecules including amino acids, sugars, tricarboxylic acids, or Krebs cycle intermediates, proteins, polysaccharides, and nucleic acids are examples of primary metabolites. A variety of chemical substances created by plant cells through metabolic pathways descended from the core metabolic pathways are referred to as "secondary plant metabolites" [17]. Most of secondary metabolites are widely used in human therapy, veterinary medicine, agriculture, scientific research, and numerous related fields [3]. Healing herbs like basil, mint, parsley, cilantro, etc. are a versatile source of natural antioxidants and different bioactive compounds. Nowadays, the utilization of herbal remedies in the treatment of various diseases is gaining popularity due to their safety and almost no side effects. Since ancient times, herbal medicines have been widely used in India, China, and other countries to treat a variety of ailments. It has been seen that more than 800 traditional herbs have been used to treat major health issues like obesity and diabetes [4].

According to the data available, today, due to the lifestyle changes and environmental factors, obesity has become one of the most fast-growing diseases in the world. Obesity can give rise to trouble for more serious deep-seated diseases like asthma, Type 2 diabetes, obstructive sleep, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, mental issues, and cancer [5]. According to World Health Organization (WHO; 2016), 13.1% of the world's population was obese and 38.9% of the population was overweight, compared to 4.7% and 21.5%, respectively, in 1975, according to data from the Global Health Observatory (GHO) [42]. For several patients, obesity is a chronic illness that lasts for a long period of their entire lives. The sluggish progression throughout adulthood is one of its defining features in most people, while some are characterized by relapses after periods of bodyweight stability or transient decrease of weight. The causes of obesity can be genetic, metabolic, environmental, and behavioural problems which thereby assist in the spread and emergence of obesity [6]. WHO claims that the frequency of obesity is rapidly increasing worldwide, to epidemic proportions, at an alarming rate. Overweight and body mass index (BMI) are two important indications of obesity, the International Obesity Task Force estimates that 800 million individuals globally are overweight (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m²) [7]. While appetite suppression can lessen the discomfort of enduring hunger and make the process easier, many individuals try to prevent obesity or lose weight by eating less. However, the accompanying hunger may cause people to overeat later. There are many hormones and neurotransmitters which help in the regulation of metabolism in the body, some of which are Neuropeptide Y (NPY) and Pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) neurotransmitters, and hormones, including leptin, insulin, α -Melanocyte stimulating hormone, they all are regulated by edible and medicinal plants, which together can affect hunger and feeding behaviour [8].

The use of plants as medicines predates the earliest written records in human history. A body of knowledge relating to the healing powers of the local flora can be found in almost all cultures around the world [11]. Effectiveness, or potency, of the plants used for healing, *i. e.*, biologically active ingredients, storage conditions that ensure the active ingredients are preserved for a reasonable amount of time, and adequate concentrations of active ingredients that are not toxic are all requirements. Additionally, contemporary medicine may discover some crucial principles to create new therapeutic agents [12]. The evolution of human culture has been greatly influenced by medicinal plants. Many modern pharmaceuticals are also indirectly derived from plants, as well as numerous traditional medicines, mainly come from herbal medicines. The significance of both conventional and modern medicine in human disease control, detection, medications, and ailments is well illustrated [13]. Herbal remedies, which are widely acknowledged to be efficient against a variety of diseases, are becoming more and more popular around the world. More importantly,



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they are widely accessible at reasonable prices and are not known to have any overtly negative effects. Synthetic medications are frequently tainted with side effects and adulterated in developing nations, in addition to being costly and ineffective for the treatment of diseases. Consequently, different treatments have developed in various parts of the world. A major topic of debate around the world is the traditional medical system. Scientific studies have looked into the potential medicinal uses of many of the plant species that are considered to be medicinal herbs [14]. Various herbal plants have been discovered for the various medicinal products to be made. The natural sources of around 35% of these medications, including plants (25%), microbes (13%), and animals (about 3%), are: Natural-derived goods are a crucial source for multinational pharmaceutical corporations engaged in the research and development of novel medications [15]. The WHO has identified 21,000 plants that are widely used for medical reasons around the world, in which about 2500 species have been found in India, and biopharmaceutical companies exploit 150 of them commercially on a sizable scale as conventional medicine. India, which holds the title of "the botanical garden of the world," is the largest producer of medicinal herbs [16].

Gymnema sylvestre (Family Asclepiadaceae) is a large, woody, and fanned climber, distributed in rainforests and the semitropical regions of the globe. It is considerably used in traditional systems of drugs and is mentioned in the ancient literature of Australia, Japan, Vietnam, and India [9]. It is commonly known by the name 'Gurmar'. The leaves of Gurmar contain lupeol, amyirin, stigmaterol, Chlorophyll, wax, dihydroxybutanedioic acid, Gymnemic acids (an anti-sweetening constituent), and a mixture of saponins, derivatives of anthraquinone, alkaloids, and trimethylamine [10]. Due to this richness in secondary metabolites, this plant has significant effects that include anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, hypoglycaemic, antihyperlipidemic, anti-cancerous, anti-microbial, and antioxidant properties. Moreover, by inhibiting the major protease enzyme termed 3CLpro, which is crucial for viral replication, the bioactive components of *G. sylvestre* have also been demonstrated to be an effective treatment for COVID-19 [43]. So, considering this plant as an antiobesity agent we can reduce the problem of overweight with no side effects on other parts of body. This review tends to summarise the potential of this plant as an antiobesity agent.

Phytochemistry of *Gymnema sylvestre*

The therapeutic benefits of herbs are based on composition of different bioactive components it has. One can more fully understand a plant's potential medical advantages by being aware of its chemical composition. The significance of major plant metabolites in fundamental biological mechanisms, including development, storage, cell division, reproduction, and respiration has been explained by contemporary chemistry. They consist of the elements that make up procedures like photosynthesis, the Krebs or citric acid cycle, glycolysis, and related pathways [17].

G. sylvestre (GS) plant is widely used for its ayurvedic properties to cure diabetes, control the cholesterol level, and is also effective in the treatment of obesity. Various studies have already been registered for its anti-diabetic effect but it is now being explored for its other aspects, especially its anti-obesity effect which is thereby helpful in lowering various problems and diseases. The leaf extract of *G. sylvestre* is the hub of various phytochemicals that are important for reducing various kinds of diseases and their treatment. Even though it was initially very difficult to isolate these labile substances, roughly 20 different oleanane-type glycosides have now each been identified as sweetness-inhibiting components [18]. Stigmaterol, Gymnemic acids, quercitol, saponins, the amino acid derivative of betaine, trimethylamine, and choline, are among the *G. sylvestre* bioactive compounds, which are used to treat a variety of disorders [19]. As referred in (Table 1), Stigmaterol has been found to have anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti-tumor properties [39]. Gymnemic acids are believed to have anti-diabetic properties by inhibiting glucose absorption in the intestine and stimulating insulin secretion. They may also help in reducing food cravings and appetite [10]. Quercitol is a type of sugar alcohol that has been shown to have antioxidant properties [44]. Saponins are plant compounds that have a wide range of pharmacological properties, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and immune-modulating effects [1]. Betaine is a naturally occurring amino acid derivative that has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties [45]. Trimethylamine is a metabolic product of choline and has been linked to the development of cardiovascular diseases [45]. Choline is an essential nutrient that plays a role in various physiological processes, including the synthesis of neurotransmitters and cell membranes [39]. The albumin,



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alkaloids, carbohydrates, resins, chlorophyll, tartaric acid, butyric acid, derivatives of anthraquinone, calcium oxalate, paraben, cellulose, lignin and chemical-free acid, are all present in the leaves of *G. sylvestre* [19]. (Table 1) (Table 2) Anthraquinones, flavones, butyric acid, formic acid, pentatriacontane, resins, hentriacontane, chlorophylls, phytin, amyirin-related glycosides, and tartaric acid are other plant components. Numerous acylated (methylbutyryl, tigloyl, etc.), a 3-O-glucouronide of gymnemagenin (3, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 28-hexahydroxy-olean-12-ene), derivatives of deacylgymnemic acid (DAGA) are found in gymnemic acids. Gymnemosides A to F, Gymnemic acids I to VII, and *Gymnema* saponins are the several gymnemic acids (saponins). Gymnemasins A, B, C, and D, four brand-new triterpenoid saponins, were discovered in the leaflets of *G. sylvestre* (Table 1). Gymnemaol, a brand-new chemical that is an aglycone, was described. Gymnestrogenin, a novel pentahydroxytriterpene, has been found in the leaflets of *G. sylvestre* [9]. There are plenty of minerals found in *G. sylvestre* that are calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper and many more. (Table 2).

Pharmacological effects of *Gymnema sylvestre*

Medicinal plants usually possess a number of secondary metabolites and chemicals which are responsible for their specific bioactivities against different disease and medical conditions. The phytochemical composition of *Gymnema* is discussed in the table 1 and two and all of these bioactive compounds have been studied extensively for their pharmacological effects through different model systems (Figure 1).

Anti-diabetic activity

The primary medical benefit of this plant as a diabetes preventative medication. Since the 1930s, extensive study has been conducted on *Gymnema*, and both type 2 and type 1 diabetes have showed promising outcomes. About 8 decades ago, there was the first scientific confirmation of human use of *G. sylvestre* leaf, when diabetics discovered that it reduced urine sugar levels [19]. Gymnemic acids, Gymnemasaponins, and gurmardin are three types of triterpenes saponins that the herb uses to explain its delicious inactivation property [10]. Gurmar leaf powder can be determined to be beneficial in decreasing fasting and postprandial blood glucose levels because no negative effects on the patients' health were seen [9]. Gymnemic acids are a group of separated active components from *G. sylvestre* that have a significant impact on blood sugar levels. Gymnemic acid combination lowers the rise in plasma glucose level and prevents glucose absorption from the small intestine. Crude gymnemic acid and fractions separated from the crude gymnemic acid using affinity chromatography responded differently in reducing blood sugar levels during an oral glucose tolerance test [21].

Anti-arthritis activity

The anti-arthritis action of the leaves of *G. sylvestre* was observed in the Freund's adjuvant induced arthritis in rats. The standard drug used was Diclofenac sodium. It was observed that the petroleum ether and aqueous extract of *G. sylvestre* has the anti-arthritis effect in all parameters as compared to the control. The nature of the steroids, triterpenoids, and saponin glycosides in *G. sylvestre* leaves may be the reason for their more effective anti-arthritis effects. To determine the active ingredient that has the anti-arthritis effect, a more thorough phytochemical profile is required for this claim [22]. The group of rats that are treated with petroleum ether extract displayed a significant decrease in paw swelling, which may have been caused by reducing the response of inflammatory cells or preventing the release of mediators like cytokines (IL-1b and TNF-a), Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF), interferons, and Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF) that cause pain and disabilities brought on by the destruction of bone and cartilage [10].

Anti-inflammatory activity

Long used in Ayurvedic medicine, the leaf of *G. sylvestre* is thought to be liver tonic, thermogenic, anodyne, acrid, bitter, digestive, and anti-inflammatory. *G. sylvestre*'s tannins and saponins, which are bioactive substances, are what provide the plant its anti-inflammatory qualities [10]. Rats using the cotton pellet technique and having carrageenan-induced paw oedema were used to test the aqueous extract of *Gymnema* leaves for its ability to reduce inflammation. There were three different doses: 200, 300, and 500 mg/kg. Within 4 hours of administration, the 300 mg/kg dose of



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the medicine phenylbutazone reduced the volume of the paw oedema by 48.5% compared to the recommended dose [23]. This explains the effectiveness of the plant in this reducing inflammation.

Antimicrobial activity

Agar well diffusion was used to test a variety of extracts made using various solvents (Petroleum ether, Chloroform) and extraction methods for their antibacterial activity [24]. *Bacillus pumilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *B. subtilis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* were all effectively combated by the ethanolic extract of *G. sylvestre* leaves, however *Proteus vulgaris* and *Escherichia coli* were not [9]. Additionally, the leaves' modest efficacy against three pathogenic *Salmonella* species was seen in their aqueous and methanolic extracts (*S. paratyphi*, *S. typhimurium* and *Salmonella typhi*) [23]. This proves the efficacy of plant against various microbes and thereby help in the treatment of various diseases caused by them.

Anti-hyperglycemic activity

Blood glucose levels are decreased by *G. sylvestre* extract, however not statistically significantly. Pancreas, liver, and kidney regeneration were enhanced by *Gymnema sylvestre* extract. Oleanane, gymnemic acid, and gymnemasides are only a few of the secondary metabolites found in *G. sylvestre*. For instance, gymnestrogenin and gymnemagenin have anti-hyperglycemic qualities. The hypoglycemic effects of gymnemic acid impact may be explained by the improvement in pancreatic insulin production and islet cell regeneration [19]. Mice studies are being conducted to determine the hypoglycemic effects of a methanol extract of *G. sylvestre* leaves that contained a crude saponin fraction and 5 triterpene glycosides (Gymnemic Acids I–IV and Gymnemasaponin V). with diabetes caused by streptozotocin (STZ) [25]. According to preliminary research, *G. sylvestre* leaf extract decreases blood glucose levels in healthy fasting, glucose-fed hyperglycemic, and diabetic rats when compared to animals given a placebo. The additional data showed that the 200 mg/kg PO (PO = per os, meaning "by mouth") effective dose of the extract produced the greatest glucose suppression after two hours of treatment [38].

Antioxidant activity

Due to their ability to stop oxidation even at low concentrations, antioxidants possess a range of physiological consequences on the body. The plant material's antioxidant components work as radical scavengers and aid in the transformation of radicals into less reactive forms. Plants include a wide range of antioxidants that can scavenge free radicals [26]. *G. sylvestre* contains a variety of antioxidants, including flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, cinnamic acid, phenols, folic acid, ascorbic acid, butyric acid, tartaric acid, etc. Ascorbic acid, an antioxidant, neutralises hydroxyl and super oxide radicals, demonstrating both its antioxidant properties and its capacity to absorb blood sugar [27]. This plant's ethanol extract displayed higher antioxidant potential and considerable 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity. This plant was found to be more effective in scavenging DPPH radicals than butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT), and it was also discovered to prevent LDL oxidation in another study [1]. According to a study, *G. sylvestre*'s leaves had good scavenging activities along with good reducing activity. The total phenolic and flavonoid content estimated in that study were 19.87 ± 0.32 mg/g and 2.65 ± 0.12 mg/g respectively [37].

Hypolipidemic activity

Obesity and high lipid levels in the body are associated with type 2 diabetes. A drug that controls diabetes effectively must therefore also have hypolipidemic qualities [19]. To reduce increased serum triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), and total cholesterol, is affected by dosage, leaf extracts were given to hyperlipidemic rats for two weeks. The effectiveness of the drug derived from *G. sylvestre* was approximately scale with that of a normal lipid-lowering drug [9]. In a different investigation, rats showed a dose-dependent rise in faecal cholesterol and bile acid excretion from cholic acid. In 3-week experiment, rats given an extract of *G. sylvestre* leaves had less apparent fat digestion and more neutral and acidic steroids excreted [28].

Anticancer Activity

Numerous saponins originating from plants, such as saikosaponins, soyasaponins, and ginsenosides, have been revealed to have potent anticancer properties. Gymnemagenol's anti-cancer potential was assessed in vitro using



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HeLa cancer cell lines [10]. The human breast cancer cell line MCF7 and the human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 are resistant to the alcoholic extract of GS. Additionally, the intestinal breast cancer resistance protein has been demonstrated to show that it can be inhibited by the alcoholic extract of GS (BCRP)[23].

Anti-obesity activity

A bright future for the treatment is offered by plant-based medicines for cardiac disease because synthetic medications are constrained in their ability to cause side effects. Preparations containing gymnemic acids have demonstrated anti-obesity benefits [10]. *Gymnema* may help with weight loss by lowering sugar yearning and controlling blood glucose. Gurmarin is a peptide that interacts with the unsweetened and sugary receptors in the tongue, momentarily impairing taste and reducing the desire for sweets [19]. *G. sylvestre* aids in the promotion of weight loss, perhaps through lowering sugar cravings and regulating blood sugar levels. The perception of sweet or bitter flavours is reportedly inhibited by the gurmarin peptide, which lowers the craving for sweets. Hunger, Body weight, lipid profiles, serum leptin, body mass index (BMI), and excretion of fat metabolites in urine can all be monitored over time, a standardised *G. sylvestre* extract along with chromium bound to niacin and hydroxy citric acid, has been examined for its ability to combat obesity [9].

***Gymnema sylvestre* in obesity**

Obesity is a chronic disorder, much like high blood pressure and atherosclerosis. a discrepancy between the energy used for eating and the energy exerted is the etiology or cause of obesity. Expanded fat cells generate the medical issues brought on by obesity due to the weight or quantity of extra fat, or as a result of larger fat cells producing more free fatty acids and more peptides[29]. The above mentioned two pathways also contribute to the development of diabetes mellitus, osteoarthritis, heart disease, gallbladder disease, and a few kinds of cancer [30]. Numerous physical and behavioral issues are part of the spectrum of medical, social, and psychological limitation (Figure 2).

The epidemic of the twenty-first century is obesity and the related condition type 2 diabetes mellitus. It is characterised by an increased ability of adipose tissue to store triglycerides, or fat molecules, leading to insulin resistance. Obesity, diabetes, and gymnemic acids are related. There is a connection between gymnemic acids, diabetes, and obesity. All three are connected. Therefore, both disorders can be treated with the same drug. Obesity is the major result of the build-up of fats and carbs. Gymnemic acids prevent the body from gaining weight from "empty calories" by preventing carbs from sticking to gut receptors. Acids assist in managing diabetes by following a similar procedure to that which was previously explained for carbohydrates [28].

G. sylvestre is consumed so as to reduce the consumptions of sweet as it has anti-hyperglycemic potential. Weight loss is possible when there is a sustained calorie deficit in diet. The herb *G. sylvestre* may aid in weight loss and stop weight gain. It might encourage calorie restriction [40]. *G. sylvestre*'s hexane fraction was utilised to treat Sprague-Dawley rats for induced obesity. After 45 days of treatment, a significant (P0.001) decrease in increased body weight and temperature brought on by obesity was seen [41]. GS extracts are given as an antiobesity supplement in High fat induced mice to check its effect on the mice. It was observed that C-peptide levels in serum are raised as a result of beta cells in pancreatic islets. In diabetic rats receiving streptozotocin (STZ) treatment, oral administration of GS increased insulin levels while lowering blood glucose, glycated haemoglobin, and free fatty acid levels. Additionally, GS showed antiobesity effects by reducing body weight increase and the levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, triglycerides, and total cholesterol in the serum [31].

The impact of a saponin-rich fraction of an aqueous leaf extract from *G. sylvestre* R. Br. on mice with HFD. It studied the anti-obesity effects of a saponin-rich fraction of an aqueous leaf extract of *G. sylvestre* R. Br. using mice that had been made obese using a high-fat diet and cafeteria diet (SGE) for eight weeks. SGE was given orally to the treatment group once a day at a 100 mg per kg body weight as a dosage. It considerably lowered body weight, food intake, visceral organ weight, very low-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, triglyceride and total cholesterol levels, glucose levels as well as and the atherogenic index, while significantly raising high-density lipoprotein levels [32]. Anti-obesity effect is studied by the inhibition of lipase. 1, 2, 3, and 4 ml of the juice in various concentrations were



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taken as the sample, and they were mixed with 1000ul of lipase, 400ul of phosphate buffer, 8000ul of olive oil with 60 minutes of incubation. by adding 1.5 cc of a 95% ethanol/acetone combination, the process was stopped (1:1). The solution's released fatty acids were detected by the emergence of pink hue from yellow colour and the solution is titrated against 0.02 M sodium hydroxide. Then, it was determined what proportion of lipase activity was inhibited [33]. Effect of GS extract on C57BL/6J mice. Using high performance liquid chromatography, methanol was extracted from the dry GS powder, and Deacyl gymnemic acid was thereafter accepted as gymnemic acid. C57BL/6J mice (male) were fed a regular diet, a standard diet which contain 1 g/kg of *G. sylvestre* (GS+CON), a HFD, or a high-fat diet containing 1.0 g/kg of *G. sylvestre* (GS+HFD) for four weeks to test the early anti-obesity effect of *G. sylvestre*. The methanolic extracts of *G. sylvestre* illustrates significant anti-obesity benefits in the GS+HFD group [34].

CONCLUSION

G. sylvestre has a diverse variety of bioactive compounds that can be explored for its various properties. The main concern in today's generation is obesity as the lifestyle, food habits are all changing rapidly and are not healthy. The obesity can lead to various other associated diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, asthma and many more. More we explore the medicinal plants, more is the dependence on allopathy will be reduced, thereby helping in the treatment without any side effects to the body. This could be a boon in the field of therapeutics. Due to the antiobesity potential of *G. sylvestre*, it can be used as a medicine to reduce global issue of overweight and obesity. Recently, its potential for treating COVID-19 has also brought this plant in limelight. In order to increase its utility, it must be properly produced into therapeutic formulations and its long-term use must be strictly controlled. The proper knowledge about the plant is very important so as to consume it for treatment of various medical issues and consuming it in various forms like powder, extract and other. Therefore, the plant should be explored thoroughly but sustainably for its maximum potential and future use.

STATEMENTS AND DECLARATIONS

Funding: Not applicable

Availability of data and material: Not applicable

Code availability: Not applicable

Competing interests: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Authors' contributions: BG and MT collected the literature and drafted the manuscript. AK designed the plan of the article, evaluated the literature, and proof-read the manuscript.

Ethics approval: Not applicable

Consent for publication: All the authors have agreed to the publication of this manuscript

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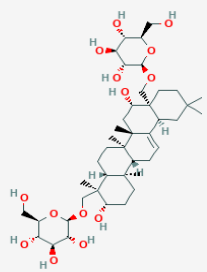




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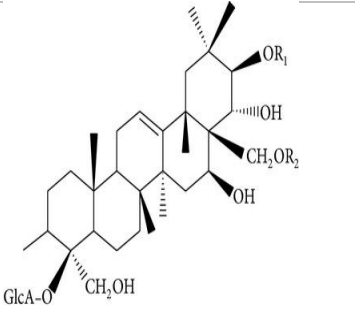
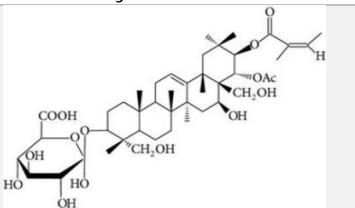
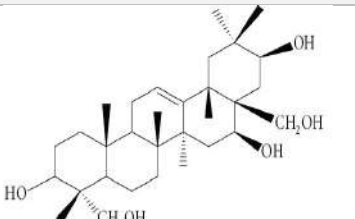
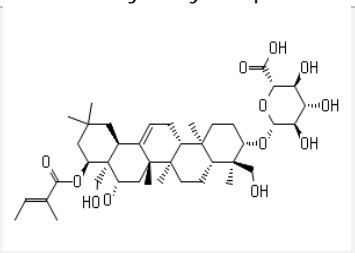
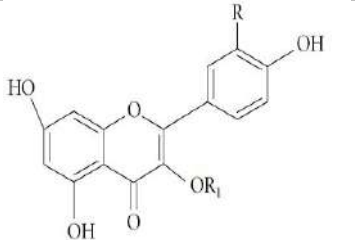
Table1: Phytochemicals of *G. sylvestre* and their functions.

| S.No. | Phytoconstituent | Structure | Functions | Reagent, Tester Techniques Used for Analysis | References |
|-------|---|---|--|--|------------|
| 1. | Oleanane saponins (Gymnemasaponins and gymnemic acids) |  <p style="text-align: center;">Gymnemasaponins II</p> | Anti-inflammatory, mechanism of sweetness reduction. | Foam test | [1,10,20] |





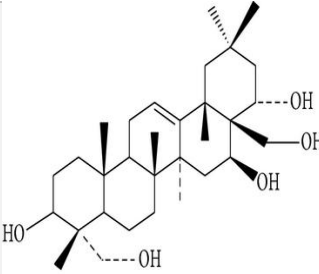
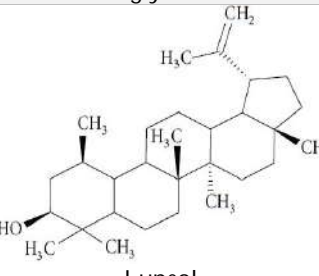
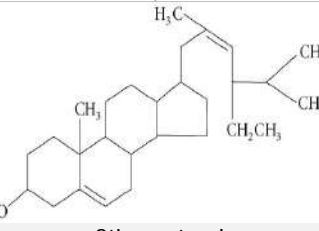
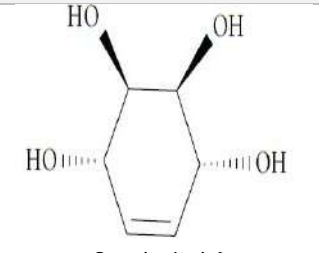
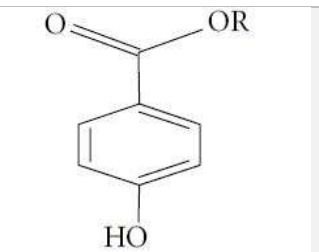
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| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|---|-----------|
| 2. | Triterpene saponins (Gymnemic acids) |  <p>GlcA-O CH₂OH</p> <p>Gymnemic acid</p> | Anti-diabetic, cytotoxic activity, anti-microbial activity. | Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) | [1,10,20] |
| 3. | Dammarene saponins (Gymnemosides a, b, c, d, e, and f) |  <p>COOH CH₂OH OH</p> <p>Gymnemosides A</p> | Anti-obesity, Anti- hyperglycemic, Anti-tumour. | Gravimetric | [1,10,35] |
| 4. | Gymmestrogenin |  <p>HO CH₂OH OH</p> <p>Pentahydroxytriterpene</p> | Anti- inflammatory | High- performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) | [1,10,35] |
| 5. | Triterpenoid saponins |  <p>OH OH OH OH OH</p> <p>Gymnemasins C</p> | Analgesic, Antipyretic, Hepatoprotective, Tonic effect, Anti- tumour activity. | HPLC TLC | [1,10,35] |
| 6. | Flavonol glycoside |  <p>HO OH OH OR₁ R OH</p> <p>Flavonol glycoside</p> | Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, vasodilation effect, Anti- cancer activity. | Alkaline reagent test | [1,10,20] |





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| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|--|---|--------|
| 7. | Gymnemanol (aglycone) |  <p style="text-align: center;">Aglycone</p> | Glycoconjugate function. | - | [1,10] |
| 8. | Lupeol |  <p style="text-align: center;">Lupeol</p> | Anti-mutagenic, Antioxidant, Anti-hyperglycemic, Anti-cancer activity, Anti-inflammatory activity. | - | [1,10] |
| 9. | Sterols (Stigmasterol) |  <p style="text-align: center;">Stigmasterol</p> | Reduce cholesterol, Anti-cancer activity. | - | [1,10] |
| 10. | Conduritol A |  <p style="text-align: center;">Conduritol A</p> | Anti-diabetic. | - | [1,10] |
| 11. | Parabin |  <p style="text-align: center;">Parabin</p> | Anti-obesity. | - | [1,10] |

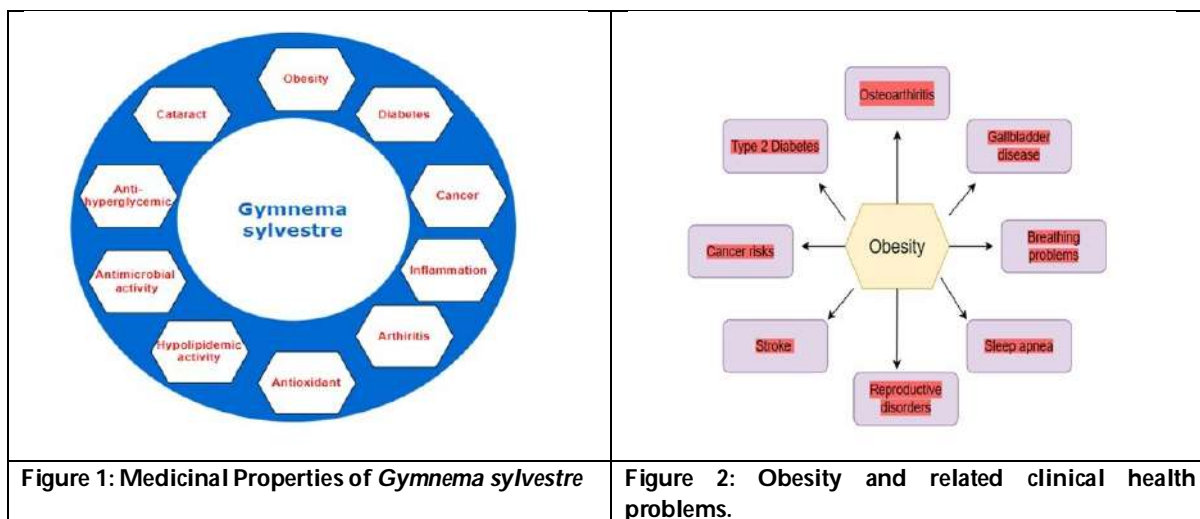




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Table 2: Quantitative composition of phytochemical and minerals in *G. sylvestre* extract.

| S. No. | Name of the Phytochemical and mineral obtained from the plant extract | Quantity obtained from qualitative analysis (mg/100g) | References |
|--------|---|---|------------|
| 1. | Alkaloid | 46 | [20] |
| 2. | Terpenoid | 1219.47 | [20] |
| 3. | Gymnemic acid | 2509.2 | [20] |
| 4. | Magnesium | 592.40 | [36] |
| 5. | Calcium | 1542.63 | [36] |
| 6. | Copper | 12.71 | [36] |
| 7. | Zinc | 21.80 | [36] |





Studies on Association Analysis of F₃'s and Bips Yield and its Component Traits in Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]

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Received: 20 Mar 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

To determine the association between yield and other yield-related traits as well as among the yield contributing traits and to partition the correlation coefficients in to effects of direct and indirect causes in order to predict the most reliable characters for effect in F₃s and BIPs of bhendi, a study was conducted at the Genetics and Plant Breeding Farm, Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University during 2017 and evaluated in 2018 using a randomized block design with three replications. Finding out the key characteristics that directly and indirectly influence the fruit production in bhendi is important since it will make it easier to develop a genotype that is appropriate for a particular environmental condition. In this experiment, observations were made on seven quantitative traits. In order to clarify the significance of observed features on exerting simultaneous selection for more than one character, the data were subjected to association and path coefficient studies. The study revealed the importance of traits viz., Days to 50 per cent flowering, Plant height, Internode length, Number of branches per plant, Number of fruits per plant, Fruit girth, Fruit length. Hence, selection involving these traits would be of greater significance in enhancing yield of bhendi and these traits could be used as indices for simultaneous selection involving multiple traits for enhanced productivity of bhendi.

Keywords : okra, friting, yield





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INTRODUCTION

Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), also referred to as okra in India is regarded as the supreme and versatile vegetable crop prized for its tender, green fruits. Bhendi, a constituent of the Malvaceae family. Okra's tender fruit can be added to salads and soups and is eaten as a vegetable. Okra has been referred to as "a perfect villager's vegetable" due to its durability, dietary fibre, and unique seed protein balance of both lysine and tryptophan amino acids. High-quality protein is abundant in okra seeds. When administered as a blood volume expander or plasma substitute, okra mucilage has therapeutic uses (Habtamu Fekadu Gemede et al., 2014). The information about correlation among different components of yield is necessary for designing efficient plant breeding programme through selection and for simultaneous improvement of yield components. Correlation coefficient analysis measures the mutual relationship between various plant characters on which selection can be based for improvement of yield. Path coefficient analysis is helpful in partitioning the observed correlation coefficient into direct and indirect effect and their effective use in selection programme.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was carried out at the Plant Breeding Farm, Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Annamalai University from October 2017- July 2019. The experimental material consisted of F₂ seeds of three cross combinations. By intermating the randomly chosen F₂'s as females and males, Biparental progenies (BIPs) were obtained. The three cross combinations are Hisar Unnat / Parbhani (cross 1), Kranti Ankur 40 / Hisar (cross 2), Unnat Basanthi / Parbhani Kranti (cross 3). during October 2017 to January 2018, F₂ plants of about 200 plants from each of the three cross combinations were grown on a non-replicated trail with a distance of 45cm between rows and 30cm between plants. To generate the F₃ generation. A randomised block design with three replications was used to set up the experiment. The experimental plot was extensively prepared to create beds and furrows on which double rows of seeds were sown, keeping a spacing of 45 cm between rows and 30 cm between plants. As recommended, uniform agronomic practices were implemented. Then all the quantitative characters were recorded and subjected to correlation and path coefficient analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The phenotype of the plant is the result of interaction of a large number of factors. Therefore, yield is sum total of the effects of several component characters and polygenically controlled trait. The influence of these characters can be known through correlation studies. Correlation coefficients measure the magnitude of direction of association among the characters. Genetic correlation among different characters of a plant often arises because of either linkage or pleiotropy (Harland, 1939). There may not be any gene for yield as such but operates only through its components. Hence, the study of character association through correlation will help in selecting the yield attributes (Sivaprasad, 2008). In this present study, in cross 3, positive non-significant association of plant height with fruit girth, number of fruits per plant with fruit girth, fruit girth with fruit length, fruit girth with fruit length and fruit length with fruit yield per plant was recorded in F₃'s which was recombined as positive significant correlation in BIPs. The negative relationship in F₃'s for plant height with internode length, number of fruits per plant with fruit length altered as positive significant association in BIPs of cross 3. In cross 2, positive non-significant association in F₃'s for days to 50 per cent flowering with number of fruits per plant and number of fruits per plant with fruit yield per plant changed as positive significant association in BIPs. The negative association in F₃'s for internode length with number of fruits per plant, fruit length with number of fruits per plant shifted to positive association in BIPs. In cross 1 the negative non-significant association of days to 50 per cent flowering with number of fruits per plant and internode length with fruit yield per plant in F₃'s recombined as positive significant correlation in BIPs, the non-significant positive correlation in F₃'s for days to 50 per cent flowering with internode length, number of fruits per plant with fruit girth and plant height with fruit length changed as positive significant correlation in BIPs. A comparison of correlation coefficients in BIPs and F₃'s revealed that many significant correlations were made in BIPs compared to F₃'s. The results are similar to the



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result of Yunus *et al.* (1982) in bread wheat, Rudra Naik *et al.* (2008) in safflower and Koli *et al.* (2012) in rice. Thus, in this present study, it is noted that when compared to F_3 's, BIPs changed in magnitude and direction due to gene reshuffling and breakage of linkage due to biparental intermating in early segregating populations. These observations are similar to the results of Somashekar Guddadamath (2010) and Koli *et al.* (2018). A comparison of the direct and indirect effects of various characters on fruit yield in F_3 's and BIPs populations revealed that the change in the nature and degree of association amongst various characters was accompanied by the change in their direct and indirect effects. In the present investigation, in cross 3, the direct effect on fruit yield per plant through internode length and fruit girth were positive and non significant in F_3 's which changes as positive and significant in BIPs. In F_3 's of cross 3, internode length with fruit length, fruit girth with plant height and fruit length with fruit yield per plant recorded positive non-significant indirect effects which changed to positive indirect effect in BIPs.

In F_3 's of cross 2, positive non-significant direct effect of fruit girth on fruit yield per plant changed as highly positive direct effect in BIPs and negative non-significant direct effect of fruit length in F_3 's changed as positive significant effect in BIPs. The positive non-significant indirect effect of internode length with number of fruits per plant, fruit girth with days to 50 per cent flowering changed to positive significant indirect effect in BIPs. In F_3 's of cross 1, positive non-significant direct effect of internode length on fruit yield per plant and negative non-significant direct effect of number of fruits per plant on fruit yield per plant changed as positive significant direct effect in BIPs. But it is also noted that favorable direct effect in F_3 's for fruit yield per plant through fruit length becomes unfavorable association in BIPs of cross 3 and the indirect effect of number of fruits per plant with days to 50 per cent flowering was positively significant in F_3 which become negatively non-significant in BIPs. Thus, it is noticed that in the present investigation, BIPs showed desirable as well as undesirable association for some characters. Hence selection may be restored after one or two cycles of intermating, which may lead to favorable association further by breaking the linkages of undesirable combinations. The residual effect were low in BIPs compared to F_3 's, thus indicated that the selected traits accounted for the genetic improvement for fruit yield per plant. A comparison of correlation coefficient among the characters between F_3 's and BIPs revealed either positive or negative non-significant association for most of the characters in F_3 's of cross 3 and cross 2 got transformed into positive association in BIPs. This change may due to the fact that the unfavorable linkages in repulsion phase might have changed into coupling phase linkage due to intermating. But however, some of the favorable direction of association in F_3 for the character days to 50 per cent flowering with number of fruits per plant changed as unfavorable direction in BIPs of crosses Basanthi / ParbhaniKranti. This may due to reshuffling of genes in the undesirable direction. Path analysis also confirmed that intermating tend to shift direction of direct and indirect effects. In BIPs of the cross Basanthi / ParbhaniKranti the traits *viz.*, internode length, fruit girth, number of fruits per plant showed influence on yield through their considerable direct effects. This may due to breakage of undesirable linkages.

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Table 1. Genotypic correlation coefficient among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 1 in Bhendi

| Character | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F ₃ | 1.0000 | 0.4526* | 0.1215 | -0.0121 | 0.5352** | 0.3645* | 0.5635** |
| | BIPs | 1.0000 | 0.4137* | 0.2836* | 0.3256* | 0.0212 | -0.2563 | 0.2153 |
| Plant height | F ₃ | | 1.0000 | -0.3510 | 0.9824** | 0.0924 | 0.1876 | 0.2943* |
| | BIPs | | 1.0000 | 0.2315 | 0.5793** | 0.0452 | 0.4231* | 0.5412** |
| Internode length | F ₃ | | | 1.0000 | 0.9745** | -0.3764* | -0.2861* | -0.0953 |
| | BIPs | | | 1.0000 | 0.1867 | 0.2534 | -0.0534 | 0.3641* |
| Number of fruits per plant | F ₃ | | | | 1.0000 | 0.0312 | 0.7523* | 0.4532* |
| | BIPs | | | | 1.0000 | 0.2643* | 0.1031 | 0.0534 |
| Fruit girth | F ₃ | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.3494* | 0.5465** |
| | BIPs | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.5482** | -0.2413 |
| Fruit length | F ₃ | | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.7967** |
| | BIPs | | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.0522 |
| Fruit yield per plant | F ₃ | | | | | | | 1.0000 |
| | BIPs | | | | | | | 1.0000 |

Table 2. Genotypic correlation coefficient among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 2 in Bhendi

| Character | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F ₃ | 1.0000 | 0.7632** | 0.7234** | 0.0788 | 0.2547 | 0.2431 | -0.4657** |
| | BIPs | 1.0000 | -0.2342 | 0.2615* | 0.7865** | -0.2435 | -0.5087** | -0.1765 |
| Plant height | F ₃ | | 1.0000 | 0.0634 | 0.7867** | -0.1564 | -0.2341 | 0.0547 |
| | BIPs | | 1.0000 | -0.5645** | 0.8975* | 0.0785 | 0.1243 | -0.8652** |





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|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|--------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Internode length | F ₃ | | | 1.0000 | -0.5634** | -0.1323 | 0.3542** | -0.1564 |
| | BIPs | | | 1.0000 | 0.2675* | 0.0986 | 0.4886** | -0.3340** |
| Number of fruits per plant | F ₃ | | | | 1.0000 | -0.0897 | -0.1854 | 0.1213 |
| | BIPs | | | | 1.0000 | 0.0545 | 0.3587** | 0.2564* |
| Fruit girth | F ₃ | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.2341 | 0.1874 |
| | BIPs | | | | | 1.0000 | -0.2765* | 0.0098 |
| Fruit length | F ₃ | | | | | | 1.0000 | -0.1675 |
| | BIPs | | | | | | 1.0000 | -0.4885** |
| Fruit yield per plant | F ₃ | | | | | | | 1.0000 |
| | BIPs | | | | | | | 1.0000 |

Table 3. Genotypic correlation coefficient among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 3 in Bhendi

| Character | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F ₃ | 1.0000 | 0.4562** | -0.7813** | 0.5987** | 0.0634 | -0.6574** | -0.1906 |
| | BIPs | 1.0000 | 0.4786** | -0.2986* | -0.2576* | 0.1843 | 0.1978 | -0.2985* |
| Plant height | F ₃ | | 1.0000 | -0.4998** | 0.7462** | 0.0845 | 0.1342 | 0.5331** |
| | BIPs | | 1.0000 | 0.2984** | 0.9560** | 0.2764* | -0.4576** | 0.2651* |
| Internode length | F ₃ | | | 1.0000 | 0.3246* | 0.0785 | 0.3987** | 0.3490** |
| | BIPs | | | 1.0000 | -0.1980 | 0.0896 | -0.3986** | -0.4978** |
| Number of fruits per plant | F ₃ | | | | 1.0000 | 0.0459 | -0.1980 | -0.1669 |
| | BIPs | | | | 1.0000 | 0.2875* | 0.2465* | -0.1878 |
| Fruit girth | F ₃ | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.1576 | 0.5461** |
| | BIPs | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.6985** | 0.5813** |
| Fruit length | F ₃ | | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.0523 |
| | BIPs | | | | | | 1.0000 | 0.3254** |
| Fruit yield per plant | F ₃ | | | | | | | 1.0000 |
| | BIPs | | | | | | | 1.0000 |

*Significant at 5 per cent level

**Significant at 1 per cent level





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Table 4. Genotypic pathways of correlation among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 1 in Bhendi

(Residual effect of F₃ = 0.0972 and Residual effect of BIP = 0.0434)

| Characters | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F ₃ | 0.2678* | -0.1541 | 0.1243 | 0.0542 | -0.0073 | 0.0989 | 0.5874** |
| | BIP | -0.2618* | -0.0267 | -0.3709* | -0.0754 | -0.0978 | 0.5230** | 0.2176 |
| Plant height | F ₃ | 0.1678 | -0.3512* | -0.2178 | 0.2967* | -0.3098* | -0.0573 | 0.2985* |
| | BIP | -0.0784 | -0.8796** | 0.1254 | -0.4998* | -0.4997* | -0.3381* | -0.5734** |
| Internode length | F ₃ | 0.0457 | 0.0424 | 0.0576 | -0.0254 | -0.0085 | 0.0138 | -0.9139** |
| | BIP | 0.0712 | 0.0783 | 0.4878* | 0.0978 | 0.0934 | -0.0701 | 0.2786* |
| Number of fruits per plant | F ₃ | 0.0087 | 0.0223 | 0.0076 | -0.0242 | 0.0042 | -0.0734 | 0.6523** |
| | BIP | 0.3425* | 0.6231** | 0.2489 | 0.7956** | 0.8013** | 0.0945 | 0.0312 |
| Fruit girth | F ₃ | -0.0058 | 0.6334** | 0.6703** | -0.2354 | 0.6854** | 0.2543* | 0.4534** |
| | BIP | -0.2887* | -0.5141** | -0.1823 | -0.8967** | -0.8986** | -0.4756* | -0.2341 |
| Fruit length | F ₃ | 0.1678 | 0.0856 | -0.1490 | 0.3380* | 0.1543 | 0.4278* | 0.6867** |
| | BIP | -0.1674 | 0.2113 | -0.0432 | 0.3788* | 0.3897* | 0.7786** | 0.4523* |

Table 5. Genotypic pathways of correlation among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 2 in Bhendi

(Residual effect of F₃ = 0.0205 and Residual effect of BIP = 0.0120)

| Characters | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F ₃ | 1.4989** | -0.5321 | 1.1287** | 1.0897** | 0.0865 | 0.3254 | -0.4748** |
| | BIP | 0.0463 | 0.0078 | -0.0085 | 0.0094 | 0.0756 | -0.0452 | -0.9897** |
| Plant height | F ₃ | 0.4997 | -1.4657** | 1.0897** | -0.0765 | -1.0945** | 0.3265 | 0.0243 |
| | BIP | -0.2875 | -1.1978** | -0.3186 | 0.6457** | -1.0785** | -0.1564 | -0.7980* |
| Internode length | F ₃ | -0.4867 | 1.7862** | -2.7813** | 0.0082 | 1.0746** | -0.0673 | -0.3987 |
| | BIP | 0.1897 | -0.3278 | -0.7647** | 0.4657* | -0.1674 | -0.3878 | -0.1657 |
| Number of fruits per plant | F ₃ | 0.6985* | -0.0674 | 0.0057 | -0.9781* | -0.0487 | 0.1755 | 0.1298 |
| | BIP | -0.3897 | 0.7212* | 0.8245* | -1.4980** | 0.6251** | -0.4769* | -0.6687* |





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|--------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Fruit girth | F3 | 0.0132 | -0.0467 | 0.0062 | -0.0451 | 0.2653 | 0.0598 | 0.1798 |
| | BIP | 0.3564* | 0.4875* | 0.1546 | -0.2543 | 0.6245** | 0.1657 | 0.0069 |
| Fruit length | F3 | -0.0465 | 0.0546 | -0.0341 | 0.0376 | -0.0576 | -0.2465 | -0.1587 |
| | BIP | 0.1343 | 0.0673 | 0.1986 | 0.1276 | 0.0967 | 0.3879** | 0.4876* |

Table 6. Genotypic pathways of correlation among yield and its component characters in F₃'s and BIPs of cross 3 in Bhendi

(Residual effect of F₃ = 0.0892 and Residual effect of BIP = 0.0159)

| Characters | | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Plant height | Internode length | Number of fruits per plant | Fruit girth | Fruit length | Fruit yield per plant |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Days to 50 per cent flowering | F3 | 0.1254 | -0.0298 | 0.0576 | -0.0896 | 0.0641 | -0.0785 | -0.1879 |
| | BIP | 0.2547 | -0.1468 | 0.1056 | -0.0498 | -0.0531 | 0.2496 | -0.2989* |
| Plant height | F3 | -0.1564 | -0.6874** | 0.2154 | -0.3165* | 0.4675** | 0.0784 | -0.5346** |
| | BIP | -0.0534 | -0.6512* | -0.0783 | 0.0673 | 0.0934 | -0.1434 | 0.5623** |
| Internode length | F3 | 0.0967 | -0.0785 | 0.1989 | -0.0893 | 0.0613 | 0.0259 | 0.3412* |
| | BIP | -0.2876* | 0.2876 | 0.5987** | 0.1856 | 0.0632 | 0.8034** | -0.4867** |
| Number of fruits per plant | F3 | 0.2567 | -0.1768 | -0.1867 | 0.3387* | -0.0793 | 0.0791 | -0.1612 |
| | BIP | -0.0156 | -0.3254** | -0.0452 | 0.3723** | 0.0061 | 0.0451 | 0.1895 |
| Fruit girth | F3 | -0.0782 | 0.0227 | 0.0096 | -0.0078 | 0.0276 | 0.0077 | 0.5782** |
| | BIP | -0.0894 | 0.4638** | -0.0524 | 0.0452 | 0.3986** | -0.6812** | 0.5981** |
| Fruit length | F3 | -0.0672 | 0.0352 | 0.0164 | -0.0078 | 0.0069 | 0.2789* | 0.0612 |
| | BIP | -0.0681 | 0.0735 | 0.0731 | 0.0734 | 0.0957 | -0.0523 | 0.4612** |

*Significant at 5 per cent level

**Significant at 1 per cent level





A Study on the Technique of MRCP for Patients of Obstructive Jaundice

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Received: 08 May 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Magnetic Resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) may be a non-invasive medical imaging technique, that is used to envision the biliary tract and duct gland duets. Prospective studies of forty patients with clinical impression of biliary tract and duct gland with clogging jaundice of all cohort square measure examined by 1.5Tesla Somatom(Siemens) resonance imaging machine. A complete of 40 patients were enclosed in the study. The age varies of patients from babe to older prevalence. The common presentation was pain in the abdomen, a gift in most of the patients (92.5%) the foremost common specific symptoms were icterus (72.5%), jaundice (60%), and loss of weight (32.5%), pruritis (17.5%) and clay-colored stools (15%). Most of the cases in the malignant cluster had these symptoms. These patients additionally gave a history of extirpation, yellow water, nausea, and vomiting. Overall, fever was gifted at 57. 5% and mass abdomen were complained by 32. 5%. MRCP at the side of standard MR imaging is very correct in crucial presence, level, and reason for obstruction. Moreover, MRCP is non-invasive, performed chop-chop, free from hazards of radiation exposure and distinction administration, and may demonstrate the ductal upstream of obstruction. MRCP can substitute ERCP on a routine basis. This may depend upon improvement within the diagnostic accuracy of MRCP once an extended series of patients' square measures are studied. Moreover, a cost-effectiveness assessment of this system has to be self-addressed.

Keywords: MRCP, MRI, ERCP, Technique, Radiology, Jaundice.



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INTRODUCTION

Magnetic Resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) may be a non-invasive medical imaging technique that uses resonance to ascertain the biliary tree and exocrine gland ducts. The use of a heavily T2W pulse sequence, which by selection displays static or slow-moving fluid crammed structures as high intensity square measures are developed in recent years with innumerable variations. The quality of MRCP pictures has well increased with the recent development of various 3-dimensional (3D) sequences. Similarly, the introduction of hepatobiliary distinction media and hormone has enabled purposeful assessment of biliary excretion and thus the secretor duct gland, severally. Accurate strategies of identification of exocrine gland illness and customary common bile duct in patients with preventive jaundice square measure essential to each surgeon and endoscopist for coming up with an efficient interventional strategy; and thus a desire for fewer invasive, safe, and sensitive procedures.

Non-invasive techniques like ultrasound square measure employed in preliminary investigations of pancreaticobiliary illness. Ultrasound (USG) is sometimes used because of the initial investigation in patients suspected of preventive jaundice and may be used for follow-up imaging modalities when treatment. Ultrasound (USG) is non-invasive, lacks radiation exposure, is more cost-effective, and is widely accessible over the planet [1]. The ability of ultrasound has created accepted screening procedures inside jaundice patients to accurately distinguish preventive jaundice. Identification of the anatomic website of obstruction and its cause is essential in the management of the jaundice patient, whether or not ancient surgical therapies square measure contemplated or newer "nonsurgical therapies like" radiologic strategies square measure instituted. But ultrasound for detective work common bile duct calculi, which implies that the identification of many common conditions together with tumors (benign and malignant), calculi, sclerosing redness, and chronic inflammation could need invasive procedures [2]. Invasive procedures like scrutiny retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), through thought of the gold customary for the identification of exocrine gland biliary illness, need an extremely masterful team of supporting personnel, for cannulisation of the exocrine gland and customary common bile duct, as conjointly the employment of sedation and radiation[3]. Moreover complication rates, throughout and post-procedure, in terms of infection, bleeding, inflammation, gall run, etc., are seen, in up to seven-member of patients, in extremely masterful hands.

MRCP has emerged as a potent non-invasive various to judge the pancreaticobiliary system. The shortage of would-like for sedation, i.e. distinction and radiation exposure, and thus the advantage of it being non-invasive, able to delineate lesions within the least levels in addition to being sensitive has created MRCP an important various to ERCP.[3]

MRCP has a few supplemental blessings as follows:-

- Non-invasive imaging modality.
- No radiation exposure.
- No would like of distinction media.
- Multiplanar procedure complication.
- It will show the biliary tract proximal additionally as distal to the extent of obstruction [4].

The pancreaticobiliary ductal system including the gallbladder was very well visualized with MRCP [5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study has been conducted within the Department of Radiology & Imaging Down Town Hospital Pvt.Ltd and Primus Diagnostic Centre. Patients lay low with varied diseases of the biliary tract and duct gland with preventive jaundice of all age brackets and either wax enclosed during this study.



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METHODS

Resonance Imaging (MRI) examination was performed on a one 1.5T Somatom (Siemens Medical System) exploitation SENSE body array coil. MRCP has performed exploitation of 2nd and 3D quick spin-echo sequences. In the skinny block 3D (HR) technique pictures were taken in axial, chaplet, and oblique chaplet planes, and in the thick block (Ssh MRCP) technique pictures were taken racially therefore on embody the complete portahepatis, intrahepatic biliary radicals, and epithelial duct. Breath-hold techniques were supplemental to eliminate respiratory-connected artifacts. The fat saturation technique was conjointly done to get a uniform complete suppression of noise. When getting the info, supply pictures were reconstructed exploitation the most intensity projection (MIP) algorithmic rule. 3-dimensional show and rotation of pictures were used. Further T1w and T2 weighted & different relevant sequences are going to be obtained through the liver and duct gland and distinction tomography was done where needed.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

The study comprised 40 proven cases of pancreaticobiliary tract unwellness that either attended OPD or were admitted to Down Town Hospital and Primus Diagnostic Centre, Guwahati. All told the cases thorough clinical history was taken followed by clinical examination. Relevant laboratory investigations like hemoprotein, serum, and bilirubin, liver operation tests, and different relevant investigations were done, tomography and imaging investigations performed were:

MRI

All the cases were subjected to routine tomography of the higher abdomen for pancreaticobiliary unwellness followed by MRCP to gauge the presence, kind, and extent of the unwellness and different associated findings, if any. Different relevant investigations like chest X-ray PA read, X-ray abdomen, metallic element meal follow through and operative T-tube cholangiogram was done where indicated. The designation was finally confirmed by surgery and/or histopathological examination or clinical follow-up. Tomography and USG findings were compared and evaluated with operative/histopathological findings or clinical follow-up.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The age and sex distribution are shown in Table 1.

The age of the youngest patient was 7 years while that of the oldest was 77 years. The mean age was 50 years. The majority of the patients were more than 30 years of age. There were 15 males and 25 females with a sex ratio being 0.60 (15/25).

DURATION OF JAUNDICE

It is depicted in table 2. A maximum number of patients presented with a duration of jaundice above 6 months (37.5%). Only 3 patients presented with a duration of less than 1 month and 9 patients with a duration of jaundice from 3-6 months. 15 patients did not give any history of jaundice.

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

The clinical presentation is shown in Table 3. Although the commonest presentation was pain in the abdomen, a gift in most of the patients (92.5%) the foremost common specific symptoms were icterus (72.5%), jaundice (60%), loss of weight (32.5%), pruritis (17.5%) and clay-colored stools (15%). Most of the cases in the malignant cluster had these symptoms. These patients conjointly gave a history of excision, yellow water, nausea, and instinctive reflex. Overall, fever was a gift in 57.5%, and mass abdomen was complained by 32.5%.



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DISCUSSION

The correct strategies for detective work canal and channel abnormalities in patients with preventative jaundice are necessary for each surgeon and endoscopist. Biliary obstruction might even be the result of choledocholithiasis, tumors, or trauma, among different causes. The foremost common cause of choledocholithiasis. ERCP remains the gold commonplace for the action of constructing use of the biliopancreatic region. However, it needs direct canalization of the common digestive fluid or duct, sedation, the use of radiation, and a team of trained and information personnel. Additionally, ERCP is related to important complication rates of one to seven-members like hemorrhage, and sepsis. Redness and digestive fluid leak, conjointly as a recognized mortality of up to a quarter. MRCP could also be a non-invasive and safe various to diagnose ERCP for imaging the biliary tree and investigating biliary obstruction. MRCP refers to selective fluid-sensitive resonance imaging (MRI) of the exocrine gland and biliary duct. It was introduced in 1991 and techniques have more and more improved since then[6]. A major damage or disadvantage of MRCP is that it is not a therapeutic procedure, whereas ERCP is utilized for designation and treatment. MRCP is especially helpful wherever ERCP is tough, venturous, or not possible; it's conjointly a very important choice for patients with unsuccessful ERCPs. ERCP and MRCP have different contraindications, permitting them to be used as complementary techniques [7].

For designation, MRCP offers spare benefits over ERCP to be thought of as a result of the initial modality. MRCP exceeds the likelihood of ERCP in providing further info by cross-sectional tomography and MR roentgenography. There's no exposure to radiation or to probably risky halogen medium and sedation is rarely indicated. Patients ought to be fast and so the procedure takes a handful of minutes, typically while not sedation. The most potential issues with MRCP are image artifacts and problems in patient compliance thanks to simple phobia. Image artifacts will be seen as bright signals arising from the stationary fluid at intervals in the adjacent small intestine, small intestine diverticula, and ascetic fluid. Additionally, native areas of signal dropout are typically caused by golden clips following cholecystectomy; defects induced by the correct blood vessel hepatica crossing the common canal, or from severely narrowed ducts, like occur in primary sclerosing inflammation (PSC).[18] Presently, MRCP has poorer resolution than direct X-ray photography and might miss tiny stones (4mm without delay seen however can't be differentiated from filling defects like blood clots, tumors, sludge, or parasites. different mimickers of choledocholithiasis embrace flow artifacts, biliary air, and a pseudo calculus at the ampulla.[7] In the light-weight of current information, MRCP has the potential to switch diagnostic ERCP and thereby avoid attainable complications associated with ERCP. The accuracy of MRCP has been evaluated by many authors, with an overall sensitivity of 85-97%, specificity of 75-98%, positive prognosticative values of 83-89%, and prognosticative values of 82-98%.

PATHOLOGIC CONDITIONS

CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS

MRCP is comparable to ERCP in the detection of choledocholithiasis and superior to computerized tomography (CT) or Ultrasonography (US). Numerous studies have shown sensitivities of 81% to 100% for MRCP.³⁵ Because up to 15% to 25% of patients with acute calculus cholecystitis have choledocholithiasis and 10% to 15% have unsuspected choledocholithiasis at surgery, MRCP may play a role in the preoperative workup of these patients. During MRCP due to the very high signal-to-background ratio of bile, calculi are readily identified as dark filling defects within the high signal-intensity fluid.¹⁶ Calculi as small as 2mm in diameter can be visualized and the accuracy of stone detection is greater with single-shot fast spin echo techniques because of the reduction of motion and susceptibility artifacts. Small calculi might not cause secondary dilatation of the ducts and are best seen on the axial images. It is crucial to scrutinize the thin, source images because the sensitivity for detection of small stones decreases with an increase in section thickness owing to the volume average of high signal intensity bile surrounding the stone. In addition, an impacted stone in the ampulla may not be surrounded by high signal-intensity bile and may thus be misinterpreted as a stricture [8]. The differential diagnosis of filling defects in the bile ducts most commonly includes stones and air bubbles; however, neoplasms, blood clots, concentrated bile, metallic stents, flow voids, and susceptibility artifacts from surgical clips must be excluded. Pneumonia can be differentiated from calculus by





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demonstrating a filling defect in the nondependent portion of the bile duct; the filling defect sometimes produces an air-fluid level on axial or sagittal images.

BENIGN STRICTURES

More than 80% of bile duct strictures occur after an injury to the extrahepatic bile ducts during a cholecystectomy with a minority attributable to other benign causes. MRCP is comparable with ERCP in demonstrating the location and extent of strictures of the extrahepatic bile duct with sensitivities of 91%-100%. However, the state of being correct and precise in the detection of strictures of the intrahepatic bile ducts is under investigation. The extent of a high-grade, focal, extrahepatic, or proximal intrahepatic ductal stricture may be overestimated with MRCP because the duct downstream from the obstruction is collapsed and may simulate disease. ERCP may be more accurate in demonstrating the extent of disease in these cases [9].

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

Pancreatitis and primary sclerosing cholangitis represent the most common inflammatory conditions in children requiring MRCP application [27]. Pancreatitis may be a common indication for imaging the pancreaticobiliary system during a child. USG and CT are usually the first lines of imaging in acute pancreatitis, as they adequately evaluate the pancreas and readily identify complications. There are numerous causes of acute pancreatitis in children trauma being the foremost common. Blunt trauma to the duodenum can lead to acute pancreatitis; MRCP facilitates evaluation of the ducts and is so valuable in identifying congenital causes predisposing to pancreatitis, such as strictures of the proximal common biliary or pancreatic ducts[10,27].

Primary sclerosing cholangitis is a chronic inflammation characterized by intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary strictures and thickened bile duct walls. This disease usually presents in children bearing age that have inflammatory bowel disease usually ulcerative colitis. The MRCP was visualized better on thick slab MRCP, however, has been shown to frequently overestimate the extent of stricture formation [27].

PANCREATIC TRAUMA

CT is the preferred study in the acute setting in the evaluation of blunt pancreatic trauma. MRCP however is a valuable adjunct to CT for demonstrating lacerations of the pancreatic duct and pseudo cysts. Pancreatic duct disruptions are often depicted best on axial curved reformations or MIPS reconstructed from a 3-dimensional T2 weighted sequence within the coronal oblique plane. MRCP is also valuable for evaluating postoperative complications, including duct obstruction and ductal disruption [11,27].

BILIARY CALCULI

MRCP is employed commonly within the adult population for evaluating biliary ductal calculi, but it's not used widely in children, because choledocholithiasis is comparatively uncommon in children. Sonography is the preferred imaging study for ductal stones, but if the sonogram is not diagnostic, MRCP may be useful. Stones can also be identified incidentally on MRCP in children who have long-standing biliary obstruction and bile stasis. Stones as small as 2mm can be detected, appearing as low signal intensity abnormalities on T2 weighted sequences. MRCP has been shown to help detect extra and intrahepatic stones [12, 14, 27]. The development of CT technology and changes to the protocol, including exposure and technical parameter selection, should help to reduce dosage variations^[30]. Even though CT imaging has significantly improved healthcare, worries about the cancer risks of the X-rays used to create CT images have persisted [31].

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical results regarding visualization of the common bile duct and overall technical image quality were compared with a two-sided Wilcoxon signed rank test after Bonferroni correction (with a p-value<0.05 deemed significant) in the following way:





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1. Coronal reconstructed MIP of the coronal acquisition vs. Coronal reconstructed.
2. Axial reconstructed MIP of the coronal acquisition vs. Axial reconstructed MIP of the axial acquisition;
3. Coronal vs. Axial reconstructed MIP of the coronal acquired dataset;
4. Coronal vs. Axial reconstructed MIP of the axial acquired dataset.

Inter-observer agreement was assessed using a kappa-statistic and classified as follows: a K value of less than 0.20 indicated poor agreement; K values of 0.21-0.40, fair agreement; K values of 0.41-0.60, moderate agreement; K values of 0.61-0.80, good agreement and K values of 0.80-1.00, excellent agreement [12,13, 19].

On the premise of findings, it will conclude that:

MRCP in conjunction with standard MR imaging is very correct in determining the presence, level, and reason behind the obstruction. Moreover, MRCP is non-invasive, performed chop-chop, free from hazards of radiation exposure and distinction administration, and may demonstrate the ductal upstream of obstruction. MRCP is used because the initial diagnostic tool to assess the identification and to determine the indication for a surgical, examination, or transferral procedure. Within the latter case, MRCP is used as a guide for interventional procedures. The location of an obstruction is simply incontestable on the MIP pictures. However, the supply pictures must always be habitually evaluated before establishing the identification. Patients unable to bear additional standard invasive studies like PTC or ERCP, those with altered gastro small intestine anatomy, and patients United Nations agency had unsuccessful results from the higher examinations are additional probably to profit from MRCP.

Breath-hold sequences are most well-liked over the non-breath hold because the latter is degraded by motion artifacts. The preliminary results are promising, but the technique wants continue improvement to increase the abstraction resolution and signal-to-noise quantitative relation. Bound pitfalls and false negatives similar to false positive diagnoses are attainable. These are additional typically encountered just in case of tiny common channel stones that are either incomprehensible or misinterpreted as growth. Overall, it cannot be foreseen however whether or not MRCP can substitute ERCP on a routine basis. This may rely upon improvement within the diagnostic accuracy of MRCP when an extended series of patients are studied. What is more, a cost-effectiveness assessment of this method must be addressed.

Acknowledgment: Nil

Funding: Nil

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Table1 Age and sex distribution (n=40)

| Age(years) | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|------------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1-20 | 1 | 2.5 | - | - | 1 | 2.5 |
| 21-30 | - | - | 1 | 2.5 | 1 | 2.5 |
| 31-40 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 20 |
| 41-50 | 5 | 12.5 | 9 | 22.5 | 14 | 35 |
| 51-60 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| >60 | 3 | 7.5 | 9 | 22.5 | 12 | 30 |
| Total | 15 | 37.5 | 25 | 62.5 | 40 | 100 |

Table 2 Duration of jaundice (n=40)

| Duration of jaundice | Total | |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| | No. | %age |
| Upto 1M | 3 | 7.5 |
| 1M-3M | - | - |
| 3-6M | 9 | 22.5 |
| Above 6M | 15 | 37.5 |
| Total | 27 | 67.5 |

Table 3. Clinical presentation (n=40)

| Symptoms | No. Of cases | %age |
|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Pain abdomen | 37 | 92.5 |
| Jaundice | 24 | 60 |
| Pruritis | 7 | 17.5 |
| Lump | 14 | 35 |
| Fever | 23 | 57.5 |
| Loss of weight | 13 | 32.5 |
| Clay-colored stools | 6 | 15 |
| Icterus | 29 | 72.5 |

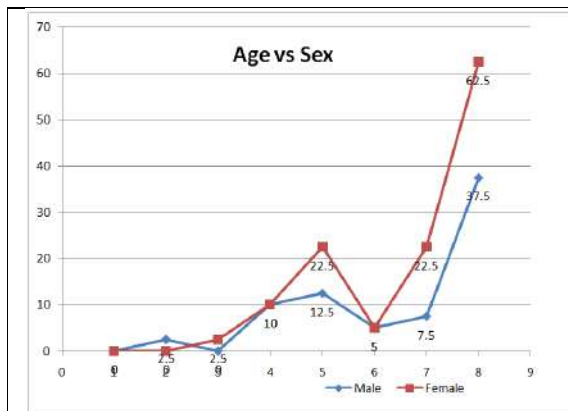


Fig 1: The figure depicts the age and sex distribution in percentile.

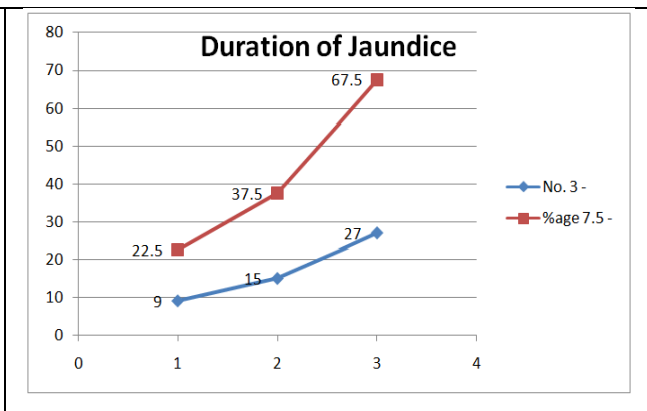


Fig 2: The figure shows the duration of jaundice concerning a percentile of age





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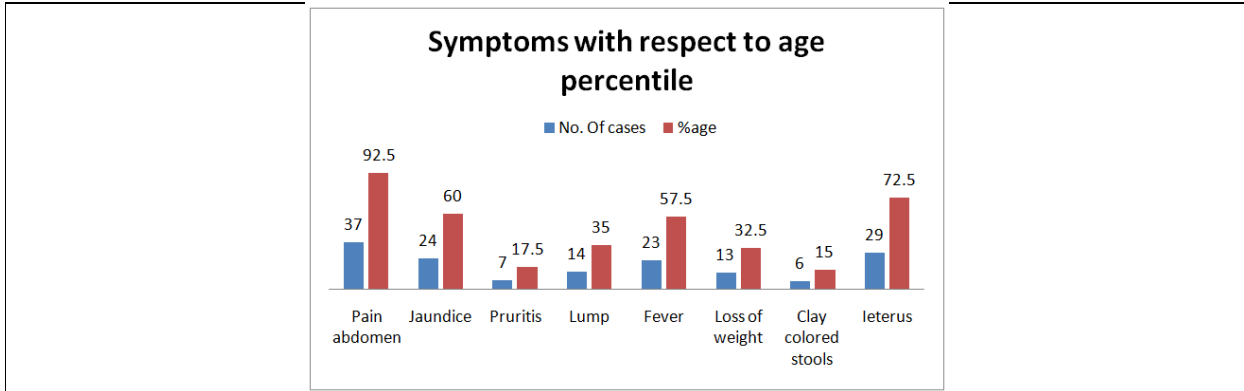


Fig 3: The figure shows the symptoms concerning the cases and age percentile.





Analysis of MCDM using Promethee II Techniques in the Case of River Water Quality Monitoring

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the quality of water selection process based on MCDM through the PROMETHEE II method. Water selection plays an important role in environmental fields. MCDM is used to aggregate individual opinions of decision makers into group opinions. Six criteria are considered for the selection process, and the criteria are obtained from expert opinion, expert opinion being obtained from expert opinion. PH, DO% saturation, TDS, calcium, and chloride temperature are the criteria. Weights for the criteria are obtained from domain experts by using a questionnaire. In order to effectively address this problem, this study proposes a best water selection technique that integrates the concept of the PROMETHEE II Method to select suitable water.

Keywords: Water selection, PROMETHEE II, PH, DO% saturation, TDS, calcium, and chloride.

INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most vital and valuable natural resources, and most living species require a consistent and ample supply of clean water to survive and thrive. Most of our rivers, lakes, streams, and other bodies of water are being increasingly polluted. Water is regarded as "polluted" when it changes in its quality or composition, directly or indirectly as a result of mankind's activity, so that it becomes less suitable for drinking, domestic, agricultural,





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recreational, fishing, or other purposes for which it would otherwise be quite suitable in its natural state. Personal care products, plastics, flame retardants, heavy metals, and pesticides, among other contaminants, pollute the Cauvery River water. Researchers from the Indian Institute of Technology Madras discovered a two-year study. "Our observations are alarming so far; little is known about how pharmaceutical contaminants affect human health and the ecosystem over time," said Lygy Philip, professor of civil engineering at IIT Madras. Water selection includes multiple performance assessment criteria and is a multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) issue. Therefore, water selection is a critical issue in the supply chain and has received considerable attention. Many authors have used different computation methods to address the best water body selection problem.

THE PROPOSED WATER SELECTION METHOD FOR THE ALGORITHM

- Step1. Enter the no. of alternatives, criteria, payoff matrix, and weight of each criterion
- Step 2: Compute pair wise difference between values of alternative for each criterion (dj).
- Step 3: Compute preference function matrix for each criterion based on dj and type of chosen criterion function.
- Step 4: Compute the entering flow and leaving flow for each alternatives.
- Step 5: Compute the net ϕ value for each alternatives and corresponding rank.
- Step 6: Select the best suitable alternative having highest ϕ value.

BASIC PRELIMINARIES

The selection presents some fundamental definitions and concepts related to the PROMETHEE II method and soft set. Brans and Vincke [21] proposed the PROMETHEE II approach that based on the pair wise comparison of alternatives for each criterion to solve MCDM problems. The PROMETHEE II technique requires two pieces of information: (1) the relative relevance of the criteria, and (2) the decision-preference maker's function for comparing alternative contributions [34, 35].

Step1: Normalize the decision matrix:

Normalize the decision matrix (a_{ij}), for the non-beneficial using equation 1 and for the beneficial using equation 2:

$$r_{ij} = \frac{[a_{ij} - \min(a_{ij})]}{[\max\{a_{ij} - \min(a_{ij})\}]} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$r_{ij} = \frac{[\max(a_{ij}) - a_{ij}]}{[\max(a_{ij}) - \min(a_{ij})]} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Step 2: Calculation the preference function

$$p_{j(a,b)} = 0 \text{ if } r_{aj} \leq r_{bj} \rightarrow D(S_a - S_b) \leq 0 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$p_{j(a,b)} = (r_{aj} - r_{bj}) \text{ if } r_{aj} > r_{bj} \rightarrow D(S_a - S_b) > 0 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Step 3: Calculate aggregated preference aggregated preference function $\Pi(a, b)$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n w_j p_j(a, b) / \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Sum of the weight is 1 (unity)

Step 4: Calculate the entering flow and leaving flow for a^{th} alternative ϕ^+

Leaving (positive) Flow

$$= 1 / (s - 1) \sum_{b=1}^s \pi(a, b) (a \neq b) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Entering (Outranking) Flow

$$= 1 / (s - 1) \sum_{b=1}^m \pi(a, b) \quad (a \neq b) \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

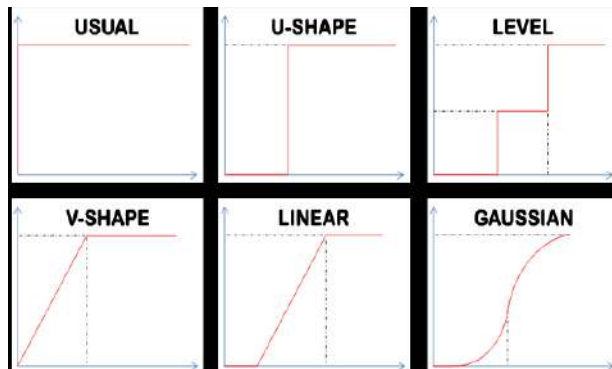
Step 5: Calculate Net Flow

$$\phi(i) = \phi^+(i) - \phi^-(i) \dots\dots\dots (8)$$





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ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

This section presents an illustrative example of best water selection process. Implementation of decision support systems requires weights, alternatives, and criteria in the process of calculation.

The next step calculates the Net flow using (8).

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(i) &= \phi^+(i) - \phi^-(i) \\ 0.3567 - 0.02267 &= 0.1300 \\ 0.3833 - 0.2770 &= 0.1063 \\ 0.2537 - 0.3400 &= -0.0863 \\ 0.2933 - 0.4433 &= -0.150 \end{aligned}$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The PROMETHEE rankings

There are two PROMETHEE rankings that are computed:

The PROMETHEE I, computation of two preference flows (Phi+ and Phi-) is the basis of partial ranking. When the rankings provided by the Phi+ and Phi- preference flows are incompatible, it permits incomparability across actions. The PROMETHEE II complete ranking is based on the net preference flow (Phi). The PROMETHEE II complete ranking is simpler to understand, but it is also less illuminating because the distinctions between Phi+ and Phi-scores are no longer apparent. The PROMETHEE I ranking's emphasis on activities that are challenging to compare aids the decision-maker in concentrating on these challenging circumstances, which makes incomparability attractive.

PROMETHEE GAIA

The GAIA plane is a descriptive complement to the PROMETHEE rankings. As can be seen, with the increase in PH level, the prioritization of action has changed and river 3 has been selected as the best river, followed by river 2 as the second river. This indicates that rivers 2 and 3 are excellent in terms of the rank of water and rivers 1 and 4 are very poor. The result of the discussion indicates that the ranking of rivers in the proposed approach is strongly influenced by the weight of the criteria. By increasing the weight of a criterion, the rivers that have performed well and very poorly in terms of that criterion are chosen.

PROMETHEE Diamond

An alternative two-dimensional depiction of PROMETHEE I and II rankings is the PROMETHEE Diamond. The (Phi+, Phi-) plane, where each action is represented by a point, corresponds to the square. In order for the vertical dimension to provide the Phi net flow, the plane is 45° inclined. From the left to the top corner, Phi+ scores rise, and from the left to the bottom corner, Phi- scores fall. A cone is drawn from the action position in the plane for each action.



**Rajkumar et al.,****PROMETHEE Network**

In the PROMETHEE Network display each action is represented as a node and preferences are represented by arrows. The nodes are located in relative positions corresponding to the PROMETHEE Diamond so that the proximities between flow values appear clearly.

Walking Weights

You can adjust the weights of the criterion in the Walking Weights window to observe how it affects the Visual PROMETHEE analysis.

Data Availability for Manuscript Statement

There have been many distinct WQI models created, each with unique model structures, parameter inclusions and weightings, and sub-indexing and aggregation techniques (Debels et al., 2005; Jha et al., 2015; Kannel et al., 2007; Sun et al., 2016). Many models are therefore region-specific because the majority of WQI model components were created based on professional opinions and local regulations (Hsu and Sandford, 2007; Sutadian et al., 2016). The uncertainty issues with WQI models are a common topic of discussion (Kannelet al., 2007). All four stages of the WQI have the potential to increase model uncertainty, despite the fact that uncertainty cannot be completely avoided in any mathematical model (Lowe et al., 2017).

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest by authors.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, explores the use of PROMETHEE II method in solving the problem of determining the best water selection and generate more efficient decisions. This study proposed MCDM with difference function for solving best water selection using PROMETHEE II method. Fuzzy PROMETHEE have been used extensively to solve various multi-criteria decisions making. The selection of the best water method, six criteria of pH, temperature, TDS, chloride, DO% saturation, and calcium, has been added to the identified criteria. Therefore, the results indicate that river 1, with a net flow of -0.1500, was selected as the worst river. Based on the presented methodology, the total ranking of the rivers is as follows under normal conditions: 1-River 3, 2-River 2 and 3-River 4, finally 4-River 1

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Table 1: In table 1 the following criteria have been set:

| Criteria/Alternatives | pH | Temperature | TDS | Chloride | DO % saturation | calcium |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Kallanai | 8.1 | 22.7 | 176 | 24 | 6.2 | 50 |
| Kudamurutti | 7.4 | 24.8 | 280 | 25 | 6.4 | 36 |
| cauvery | 7.5 | 25.8 | 172 | 22 | 6.6 | 52 |
| vennaru | 7.21 | 26.5 | 164 | 22 | 6.8 | 50 |

Table 2: Table II is the value range of min and max value of criteria.

| Criteria/Alternatives | pH | Temperature | TDS | Chloride | DO % saturation | calcium |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Kallanai | 8.1 | 22.7 | 176 | 24 | 6.2 | 50 |
| Kudamurutti | 7.4 | 24.8 | 280 | 25 | 6.4 | 36 |
| cauvery | 7.5 | 25.8 | 172 | 22 | 6.6 | 52 |
| vennaru | 7.21 | 26.5 | 164 | 22 | 6.8 | 50 |
| Min | 7.21 | 22.7 | 164 | 22 | 6.2 | 36 |
| Max | 8.1 | 26.5 | 280 | 25 | 6.8 | 52 |

Table 3: Table III shows the range of values of the preference function.

| Criteria/Alternatives | pH | Temperature | TDS | Chloride | DO % saturation | calcium |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Kallanai | 1 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.66 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Kudamurutti | 0.21 | 0.55 | 1 | 1 | 0.33 | 0 |
| cauvery | 0.23 | 0.81 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.66 | 0.8 |
| vennaru | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 |

Table 4: Table IV shows the range of value aggregation matrix:

| Criteria/Alternatives | RIVER1 | RIVER 2 | RIVER 3 | RIVER 4 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Kallanai | 1 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.26 |
| Kudamurutti | 0.38 | 1 | 0.33 | 0.37 |
| cauvery | 0.30 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.07 |
| vennaru | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.66 | 1 |

Table 5: Table V shows the leaving flow and entering flow.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Leaving flow: ϕ^+ | Site 1:0.3567 | Site 2:0.3833 | Site 3:0.2537 | Site4:0.2933 |
| Entering flow: ϕ^- | Site 1:0.2267 | Site 2:0.2770 | Site 3:0.3400 | Site4:0.4433 |





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Table 6: Table V shows the rank of the criteria.

| SITE 1 | SITE 2 | SITE 3 | SITE 4 | RANK |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 1 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 4 |
| 0.38 | 1 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 2 |
| 0.30 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.07 | 1 |
| 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.66 | 1 | 3 |

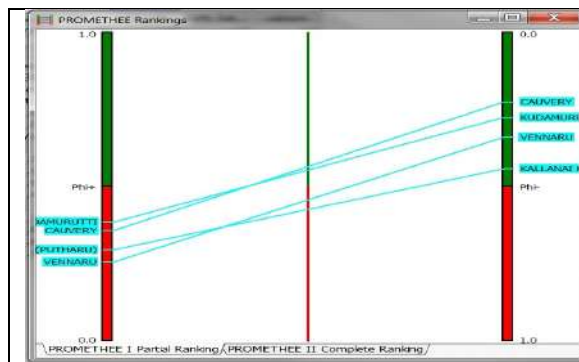


Figure 1: Partial Ranking

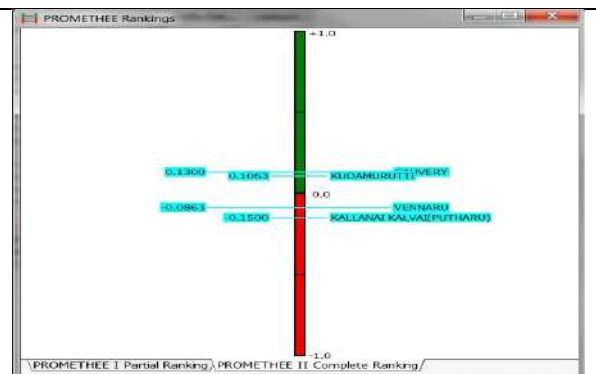


Figure 2: Complete Ranking

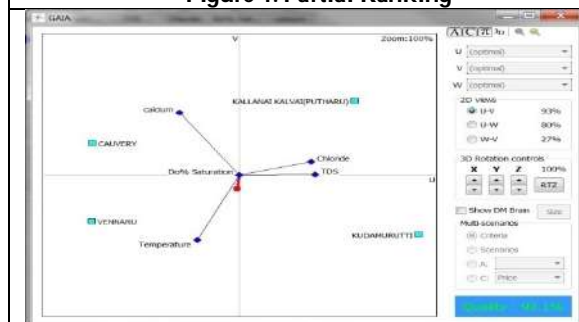


Figure 3: GAIA plan

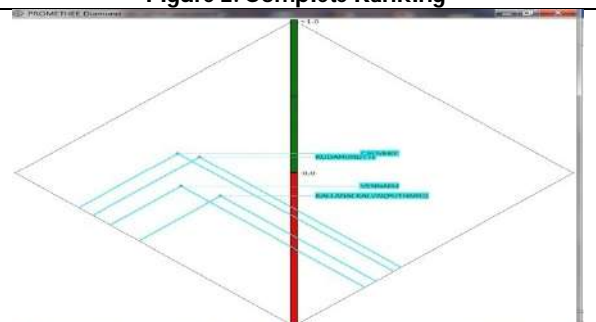


Figure 4: Diamond

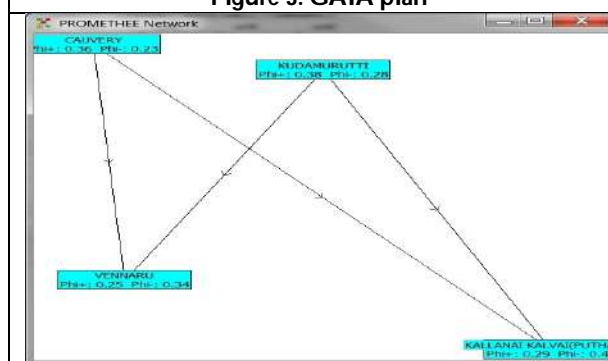


Figure 5: PROMETHEE II Network

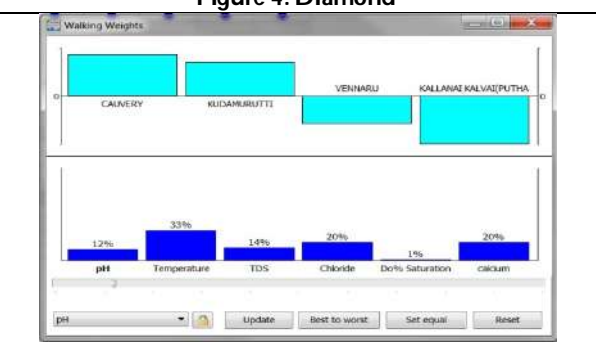


Figure 6: Walking Weights for pH





Chemical Profiling of *Scoparia dulcis* (Linn.) Plant Aqueous Extract and their *In-vitro* Antioxidant, Acetylcholinesterase Activity

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Received: 29 Mar 2023

Revised: 19 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor medicines have been used to treat the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease (AD). *Scoparia dulcis* (Linn) leaves collected from South India's Northern region. The aqueous extract of *S. dulcis* was examined for its chemical composition by GC-MS and their biological activity such as *in-vitro* antioxidant, Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity. According to the findings, the plant extract from *Scoparia dulcis* has been 33 chemical components. The *in-vitro* Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity (AChE) of the *S. dulcis* plant extract showed moderate inhibitory activity with IC₅₀ values of 90µg/ml. The antioxidant activity of *S. dulcis* extract was measured *in-vitro* using the DPPH and ABTS assays.

Keywords: *Scoparia dulcis*, Alzheimer's disease (AD), Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) Activity, GC-MS, IC₅₀, Antioxidant activity





INTRODUCTION

Scoparia dulcis belongs to Scrophulariaceae family. It was widely used as a perennial herb with several bioactive ingredients in traditional medicine. Cancer, diarrhoea, diabetes, stomachache, hepatitis, bronchitis, fever, hypertension, ulcers were all treated with its therapeutic properties [1]. Antibacterial, anti-diabetic, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antiviral and hypercholesterolemia activities were also found in the plant. *Scoparia dulcis* L. phytoconstituents such as diterpenoid, triterpenoid, alkaloids, flavonoids and steroids were identified in abundance [2]. In several AChE inhibitors is a neurotransmitter hydrolase be involved in the termination of impulse transmission across cholinergic routes in the central and peripheral nervous systems [3]. Acetylcholine esterase inhibitors improve cholinergic neurotransmission by inhibiting AChE and reducing acetylcholine cleavage. Alzheimer's disease, infantile cognition, dysphagia, peripheral neuropathy and vascular dementia are all treated with AChE inhibitors as the primary line of pharmacology based on this inhibitory mechanism [4]. Although rivastigmine, tacrine and donepezil are routinely used to treat cognitive impairment, they have side effects such as gastrointestinal issues [5]. Alternatives from natural resources must be found. Plant-derived bioactive chemicals are sources of acetylcholine esterase agents, and they represent attractive prospects for the treatment of dementia due to their positive effects on memory problems. The current research was carried out *Scoparia dulcis* extract to explore into phytochemical components using GC-MS analysis, *in-vitro* Antioxidant activity by DPPH and ABTS assays and Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity was evaluated using Ellman's method [6].

MATERIAL S AND METHODS

Plant collection

Fresh leaves of *Scoparia dulcis* were collected between June and July 2021 in the area surrounding Pollachi, Tamilnadu, South India (geographical coordinates of Pollachi, India, latitude: 10035'12.96" N, longitude: 77014'37.37" E). A Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore, identified and validated the plant material and the voucher specimens were retained for future reference.

Scoparia dulcis Extraction Process

50g of *Scoparia dulcis* fresh leaves (Fig.1) was cleaned and chopped then soaked in 500 mL RB flask containing 300 mL distilled water. The content was heated for 2 hrs on 70°C. The plant extract was filtered and stored in a refrigerator for further use.

GC-MS Analysis

GC-MS analysis of *Scoparia dulcis* leaves extract was performed using the Clarus GC-680 gas chromatograph, coupled with MS-5975C model mass spectrometer running in Electron Ionization mode at 70 eV, coupled with injector and a flame ionization detector, was used for the analysis of the essential oils. The capillary column was an Clarus HP-5MS (30m 250µm; film width, 0.25m) and the carrier gas was helium with flow rate of 7.6522PSI. The temperature settings had a split ratio of 1:100 and extended from 60 to 300°C at a rate of 12°C/min. Identification of constituents was performed on the basis of Retention indices and mass spectra compared with those of authentic samples and NIST library version 2.0 [7-9].

Acetylcholinesterase inhibition activity

Acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) inhibition activity was evaluated the *Scoparia dulcis* plant extract were determined based on Ellman's method by Ashraf *et al.* [6]

Antioxidant DPPH Radical Scavenging activity

The *Scoparia dulcis* plant aqueous extract was performed for *in-vitro* DPPH antioxidant activity according to the method by Keerthana *et al.* [10]





ABTS•+ Decolorization Assay

The in-vitro radical scavenging activity of *Scoparia dulcis* plant aqueous extract was carried out the earlier published approach using ABTS assay by Subramanian *et al.* [11]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

GC-MS Analysis of *Scoparia dulcis*

The presence of Chemical constituents for *Scoparia dulcis* extract was analyzed by using GC-MS (Fig.2) that reveals the presence of 33 compounds (Table-1). The major compound was Diethyl Phthalate (91.98%). The presence of minor compounds were Phthalic acid (1.77%), Lidocaine (0.35%), Eugenol (0.09%) and Eicosane (0.2%). Saturated aromatic hydrocarbons, acids, esters and minor compounds for triterpenoids, proteins, glycosides and other chemicals were discovered in this *Scoparia dulcis* leaves aqueous extract. The resulted data should be well presented by the form of schemes, figures, graphs, tables, reactions and equations. These items should be numbered clearly.

In-vitro Acetylcholine Esterase Inhibition Activity of *Scoparia dulcis* Extract:

AChE inhibitors are therapeutically utilized to treat presenile dementia. Due to their improve neurotransmitter is easily accessible in excitatory receptors, which increases cognitive activity. For the acetylcholine esterase inhibition trials in this investigation, *Scoparia dulcis* was utilized at doses of 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100µg/mL. *S. dulcis* inhibition percent ranged from 3.2%, 8.9%, 13.2%, 19.6%, 24.6% and 27.2% (Fig.3). However IC₅₀ as for *Scoparia dulcis* extract (90µg/mL) was compared to the rivastigmine (78µg/mL). Through this research, this plant extract AChE activity is documented for the first time. (Table-2). Furthermore *Scoparia dulcis* could be used as a starting point for the manufacture of AChE inhibitors or as a source of substitute neurotoxic receptor medications.

Antioxidant Activity of *Scoparia dulcis* extracts by using DPPH and ABTS assay

The antioxidant activity of *Scoparia dulcis* extract is examined at 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100µg/mL concentrations with standard ascorbic acid from using DPPH and ABTS assay. The *S.dulcis* exhibited inhibitory percentage between 14.2%, 28.7%, 44.8%, 58.7%, 78.9% and 18.9%, 25.4%, 41.7%, 59.8%, 72.6% respectively, which also depended on dose (Fig.4 & Fig.5) through the IC₅₀ is 66.19 µg/mL and 68.91 µg/mL (Table-3). The antioxidant activity of this plant could be a source of alternative potent antioxidant inhibitor drugs.

CONCLUSION

The current research exposed aqueous extract about *Scoparia dulcis* (Linn) plant showed 33 chemical compounds along with major and minor composition. The presence of chemical constituents were shows the region's soil quality and weather circumstances. *S. dulcis* plant shows adequate Acetylcholine Esterase Inhibition analysis (AChE) with IC₅₀ value 90µg/mL was larger than standard, rivastigmine (78µg/mL). This plant exhibits potent antioxidant activity with the IC₅₀ value 66.19µg/mL and 68.91µg/mL for DPPH, ABTS assay respectively, was lower than the standard Ascorbic acid. Further this report will help to isolation and characterization of bioactive compounds that may be used for Pharmacological activity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Management of Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College (Autonomous) in Pollachi is deserving of my deepest gratitude for providing the initial financing for our project. We are very grateful to all the authors for their appropriate and constructive suggestions to improve this research article.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article.





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Table-1: Chemical Constituents present in the *Scoparia dulcis* Extract

| S.No | Compound Name | Retention Time | % of the Compound |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Propane | 6.253 | 0.16 |
| 2. | Butane | 6.609 | 0.06 |
| 3. | Benzofuran | 8.331 | 0.83 |
| 4. | 2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol | 9.531 | 0.07 |
| 5. | Benzaldehyde | 10.286 | 0.07 |
| 6. | 4-Methoxybenzene-1,2-diol | 11.086 | 0.27 |
| 7. | 3,5-Dimethylanisole | 11.164 | 0.23 |
| 8. | beta - D-Glucopyranose | 11.686 | 0.09 |
| 9. | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid | 11.842 | 0.22 |
| 10. | Diethyl Phthalate | 25.46 | 91.98 |
| 11. | Phthalic acid | 13.397 | 1.77 |
| 12. | 4-((1E)-3-Hydroxy-1-propenyl)-2-methoxyphenol | 13.963 | 0.13 |
| 13. | 6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone | 14.363 | 0.70 |
| 14. | Bicyclo [3.1.1] heptane | 14.786 | 0.19 |
| 15. | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid | 15.008 | 0.30 |
| 16. | D-Galactose | 15.097 | 0.05 |
| 17. | D-Gluconic acid | 15.152 | 0.08 |
| 18. | Lidocaine | 15.297 | 0.35 |
| 19. | 1H-Cycloprop[e]azulene | 15.430 | 0.06 |
| 20. | n- Hexadecanoic acid | 15.819 | 0.36 |
| 21. | Phenol | 16.108 | 0.23 |
| 22. | Isophytol | 17.019 | 0.63 |
| 23. | 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid | 17.230 | 0.59 |





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| | | | |
|-----|---|--------|------|
| 24. | Octadecanoic acid | 17.396 | 0.11 |
| 25. | Ethyl 9,12,15-octadecatrienoate | 17.452 | 0.05 |
| 26. | Hexadecanoic acid | 19.874 | 0.14 |
| 27. | 1,4,5,7-Tetramethyl-furo[3,4-d]pyridazine | 19.929 | 0.23 |
| 28. | Eugenol | 20.363 | 0.09 |
| 29. | 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid | 21.007 | 0.22 |
| 30. | 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid | 21.063 | 0.40 |
| 31. | Octadecanoic acid | 21.185 | 0.16 |
| 32. | Squalene | 21.740 | 0.30 |
| 33. | Eicosane | 45.891 | 0.2 |

Table-2.Acetylcholine esterase activity of *Scoparia dulcis*

| S.No | Concentration (µg/ml) | % of Zone of Inhibition | |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> | Rivastigmine |
| 1. | 20 | 3.2 | 75.1 |
| 2. | 40 | 8.9 | 78.5 |
| 3. | 60 | 13.2 | 84.8 |
| 4. | 80 | 19.6 | 90.4 |
| 5. | 100 | 24.6 | 95.3 |
| 6. | 120 | 27.2 | - |

Table - 3. Antioxidant Activity of *Scoparia dulcis* Extract by DPPH and ABTS Assay

| Concentration (µg/ml) | % of Inhibition | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | DPPH assay | | ABTS assay | |
| | Ascorbic acid | <i>S. Dulcis</i> | Ascorbic acid | <i>S. Dulcis</i> |
| 20 | 78.1 | 14.2 | 32.3 | 18.9 |
| 40 | 84.3 | 28.7 | 58.5 | 25.4 |
| 60 | 87.4 | 44.8 | 78.3 | 41.7 |
| 80 | 93.2 | 58.7 | 89.4 | 59.8 |
| 100 | 95.6 | 78.9 | 94.2 | 72.6 |
| IC ₅₀ value | 66.19 µg/mL | | 68.91 µg/mL | |



Fig. 1.Scoparia dulcis plant

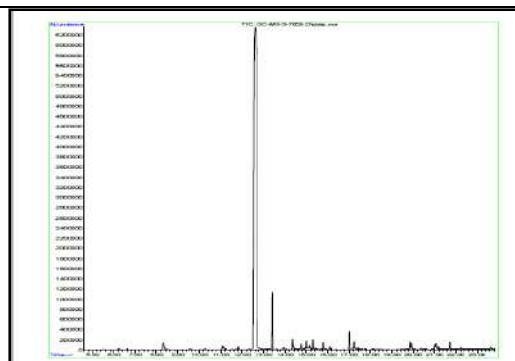


Fig. 2.GC-MS Chromatogram of *Scoparia dulcis* aqueous extract.





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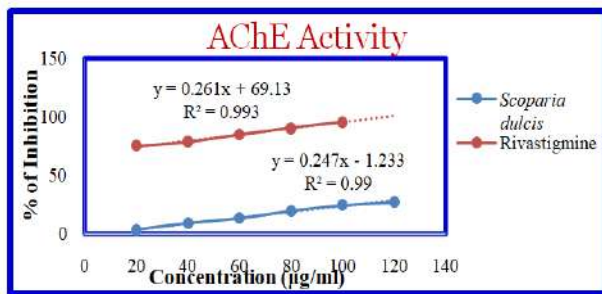


Fig.3. AChE activity of *Scoparia dulcis*

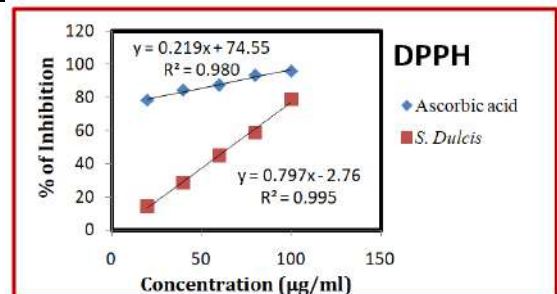


Fig.4. Antioxidant Activity of *Scoparia dulcis* extract using DPPH Assay

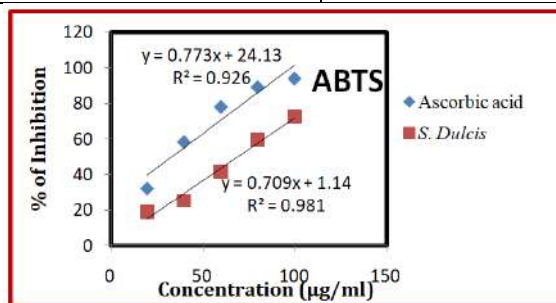


Fig.5. Antioxidant Activity of *Scoparia dulcis* extract using ABTS Assay





A Correlational Analysis of School Well-Being and Gratitude of Secondary School Students

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Received: 23 Apr 2023

Revised: 16 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

School well-being refers to the positive experiences perceived in the school environment and is highly concerned with the mental health and well-being of school students. On the other hand, gratitude is the appreciation experienced by persons when someone does something kind or helpful for them. School well-being and gratitude are relatively concerned with cultivating a positive perspective about life. Research revealed that school well-being and gratitude are two major components that help to develop school students holistically. So, in the present study, researchers aimed to study the relationship between school well-being and gratitude and the interdependency of variables under study. In this regard, data were collected from 988 school students (class ix & x) of 50 secondary schools. Various statistical techniques including mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, kurtosis, skewness, and regression analysis were used to find out the bivariate relationship between the variables under study. The study revealed a significant positive correlation between school well-being and gratitude and observed a high significance of dependency relationship between school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students.

Keywords: School well-being, gratitude, school students.

INTRODUCTION

School well-being is related to student's learning ability, health status, and health-related behavior in the school setting (St. Legar & Nutbean, 2000) [1]. Kunu and Rimpela (2002) [2] introduced school well-being as a global

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concept and emphasized social relationships and school work as two essential components of the well-being of school students. They mentioned that school well-being is the positive experiences of a student perceived in a school environment. Tian et al. (2012) [3] stated school well-being as a student's school satisfaction, and positive effect on school. According to them, school satisfaction refers to a global cognitive evaluation of school life that emerge from day to day school experiences of students and positive affect in school refers to the frequency of positive emotions experienced especially during school such as feelings relax, pleasant, hope, safe and more importantly happiness, and satisfaction of the students (p.992). It is a concern with positive effect, persistence, strength, dedication, and concentration of school activities and is strongly correlated to the feeling of self-efficiency and students' motivation towards positive hopes and feelings. School well-being can be perceived through the achievement of meaningful goals, relationships, personal growth and development, health, safety, and satisfaction. Konu and Rimpela (2002) [2].

mentioned that school well-being is more important to develop positive emotions like hope, resiliency, joy, optimism, and health of students to improve their well-being. Health Education Partnership Limited, Norwich (2012) [4] suggested three basic areas of school well-being such as- emotional well-being, psychological well-being, and social well-being school students. Seligman (2002) [5], the conceptual founder of positive psychology also argued the importance of school well-being and mentioned its reasons such as (i) the current flood of depression (ii) the nominal increase in happiness over the last two generations (iii) well-being enhances learning and holistic thinking (iv) an antidote to the runaway incidence of depressions (v) a way to increase life satisfaction and (vi) an aid to better learning and more creative thinking. Regarding the above-mentioned core reasons, researchers and psychologists in the field of positive psychology (Seligman et al. (2009) [6] started to argue for the framework of schools for the well-being of students. And these ideas are the resource to develop a new area of positive psychology named 'school well-being'.

In the other hand, gratitude is a meaningful and valuable appreciation to someone or a group for their invaluable support and helps (Aliya et al. 2020) [7]. Pruyer (1976) [8] defined gratitude as "kindness, generosity, gift, the beauty of giving and receiving" (p.69). Robert Emmons a leading positive psychologist and researcher on gratitude conceptualized the term gratitude as an emotion, a virtue, a motive, a skill and an attitude, a moral sentiment, and a coping response (Emmons & Crumpler, 2000) [9]. Gratitude is the appreciation experienced by persons when someone does something kind or helpful for them (Fan et al., 2011) [10]. Emmons (2004) [11] defined gratitude very comprehensively as "a sense of thankfulness and joy in response to receiving a gift, whether the gift is a tangible benefit from a specific other or a moment of peaceful bliss evoked by natural beauty" (p.554). Hussong et al. (2019) [12] also mentioned gratitude as a "cognitively-mediated, socio-emotional process that results in a sense of appreciation, happiness or joy due to the appraisal of having received something, which is not due to personal effort but to a benefactor's free and unrestricted intentions to give" (p. 564). McCullough et al. (2002) [13] conceptualized the gratitude in the sense of trait and moral emotion. As a trait, gratitude is defined "life orientation toward noticing and appreciating the positive in life" (Wood et al., 2010, p.891) [14]. On the other hand gratitude in the sense of moral emotion refers to the appreciation of gratitude which promotes positive relationships and attachments (Haidt, 2003) [15]. Furthermore, McCullough et al. (2001) [16] proposed three moral functions of gratitude such as- (i) moral barometer (ii) moral reinforcer, and (iii) moral motives. As moral barometer gratitude serves beneficiaries by signaling the value of the relationship with a supporter for the gift offered to them; as moral reinforcer gratitude increases individual's positive hope and expectation about their future; and as moral motive gratitude increases the offering pro-social behavior towards other people. The literature review of the present study is performed in three parts i.e. literatures related to measurement of school well-being, literatures related to measurement of Gratitude, and literatures related to co-relational studies of school well-being and gratitude. Measurement of school well-being is relatively new area. The model given by Rimpela and Konu (2002) [2] is the first complete model of school well-being to measure and study school well-being. However, some other attempts were found in literatures which are related to school well-being. Huebner (1991) [17] constructed and analyzed the Student's Life Satisfaction Scale (SLSS). The SLSS is a seven item self-report measure that used with students ages 8-18. In Finland, Raitasalo modified 13 item of Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, 1972)[18] and has been used for measuring general well-being among school children. Savolainen et al. (1998) [19] studied well-being in the context of school by asking three



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questions such as- Do you feel you can cope with your schoolwork? Do you enjoy going to school? Do you consider schoolwork inspiring? In Netherlands, Opdenakker and Van Damm (2000) [20] used a well-being questionnaire of school designed by Van Landegham (1991) [21] consisting of eight indicators viz. well-being at school, social integration in the class, relationship with teachers, interest in the learning task, attitude to homework, motivation towards the learning task, attentiveness in the classroom and academic self concept. Samdal (1988) [22] attempted to measure subjective well-being of school students by using one question; In general how do you feel about your life at present? The school well-being model (Konu & Rimpela, 2002) [2] conceptualized school well-being with six dimensional phenomena viz. school condition (having) social relationship (loving) means for self-fulfilment (being) and health status, strength and resources and digital world. Konu and Koivisto (2011) [23] developed the school well-being profile- a valid instrument for evaluation of school well-being. It is an internet-based evaluation tool for school well-being. Tian (2008) [24] developed a Chinese version school well-being scale to measure the adolescent's school well-being. A complete school well-being scale was standardized by Mili and Buragohain (2020) [25] based on school well-being model of Rimpela and Konu (2002) [2]. The scale was standardized to measure the school well-being of Secondary school students.

Researchers found that most of the studies in gratitude had been conducted on adults. Despite of it only inconceivable studies have been conducted on school students. So, majority of research tools and techniques constructed of gratitude are focused on only adults. Froh et al. (2009) [26] mentioned that the gap of the study on gratitude between adults and school student is the question of understanding and developmental implications of gratitude and most of the researcher are regarded it as inevitable points. But research revealed that gratitude emerges from earliest stages of infancy (Klein, 1957) [27] 26); between 7-10 ages (Emmons & Shelton, 2002) [28] between 6-10 ages (Nelson et al., 2013) [29]. Park and Peterson (2006) [30] revealed that gratitude takes fully matured at age 10. So, emerging studies of gratitude on children and adolescents are extended and designed for measuring both emerging gratitude and mature forms of trait gratitude (Froh et al., 2011) [10]. Studying gratitude of adolescent is much more important for several reasons. First, it associated with positive emotional functioning (Froh et al., 2011) [10] and linked positive affect (Emmons & McCullough, 2003) [31]. As a positive emotion gratitude proceeds toward better life outcomes (Lyubomirsky et al., 2005) [32], healthier life and more resilient, optimism and well-being (Fredrickson & Joiner, 2002) [33], broaden the analytical strategies and more importantly gratitude reduce the negative emotions (Fredrickson & Branigan, 2005) [34]. Second, gratitude is associated to a wide range of pro-social social outcomes viz. compassion, healthy relationships, generosity and empathy (McCullough et al., 2002) [13]; and develop the optimism and positive affect among middle school students (Froh et al., 2009) [25]. Third, gratitude increases social functioning of adolescents that indentified as a major component of pro-social behavior (Emmons & McCullough, 2003) [30].

Review of related literatures revealed that few studies had been conducted to measure the relationship between school well-being and gratitude. Although, those studies are not directly bear the relationship between school well-being and gratitude. The studies partially related to the relationship between school well-being and gratitude were found e.g. Froh et al. (2009) [25] conducted a study on gratitude among early adolescents and revealed a positive relationship with school satisfaction, positive affect, social support, optimism, and emotional support and academic achievement. Nelson et al. (2013) [28] studied the gratitude and emotions of school children and revealed that gratitude enriches more positive emotions. Fredrickson & Joiner (2002) [32] also revealed a positive relationship between gratitude, optimism, and well-being in adolescents. So, the present study is attempted to directly analyze the relationship between school well-being and gratitude, and their inter-dependency.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The present study is aimed at studying the relationship between school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. So, as a first objective, it was targeted to find out the levels of school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. Secondly, it was attempted to establish the relationship between school well-being and gratitude by



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applying correlation coefficient. Thirdly, the present study aimed to predict the inter dependency relationship between school well-being and gratitude by applying two-way regression analysis.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Descriptive survey method was used in the present paper. The sample students were selected by applying a stratified random sampling technique. Accordingly, 988 school students (IX & X) of Tinsukia district, Assam were selected as a sample and collected the required data for the present study. The sample students comprised of different examination boards i.e. Board of Secondary Education, Assam (SEBA), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE). For the purpose of statistical analysis, researchers used the Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variance, Skewness, Kurtosis, and Regression. All the above mentioned statistical techniques were estimated by using SPSS version 26. the following techniques were applied.

Measuring scales used

Two scales were used in the present study. A brief description of the scales is given below.

- **School well-being scale:** The school well-being scale (Mili & Buragohain, 2020) [24] and Gratitude Questionnaire (McCullough et al., 2002; revalidated by Fan et al., 2001) [13] [10] were used in the present study. The school well-being scale is a 60-item scale constructed and standardized to measure the level of school well-being of secondary school students. The school well-being scale is a five-point Likert-type scale. The total of all the responses score constituted the total school well-being score of the students. A higher student's score on the scale referred to higher school well-being and a lower student's score on the scale referred to lower school well-being of the students. Internal consistency reliability was calculated by the split-half method (through Spearman-Brown formula) and Cronbach's Alpha and found to be 0.88 and 0.87 respectively.
- **GQ-6:** The original Gratitude Questionnaire (GQ-6) is consists of six items which administer on adults. But Fan et al. (2011) revalidated GQ-6 by factor analysis to measure the gratitude of adolescents which consisted of five items. The item no. 6 of the original scale was eliminated for its high difficulty index for adolescents. So, the revalidated version has 5 items with score on 7-point scale and was used in the present study. Higher the scores in the scale indicate higher level of gratitude and lower the scores in the scale indicate lower level of gratitude. Internal consistency reliability estimated by Cronbach's Alph of the scale was 0.81

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study is directed at studying the bivariate relationship between school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. So, it is decided to analysis the results as per as the sequences of the objectives.

Objective-1: To find out the levels of school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students.

To get the levels of school well-being and gratitude, the descriptive statistics of the two series are presented in the figures 1. Figure 1 shows the means of the school well-being and gratitude of 988 sample school students in different categories. As a whole, the means of school well-being and gratitude are 232.15 and 26.42. The means of school well-being of male, female, rural, and urban school students were found 237.31, 226.47, 232.40, and 231.61 respectively. Similarly, the means of gratitude of male, female, rural, and urban school students were found 26.17, 26.64, 26.53, and 26.18 respectively. Figure 2 shows the standard deviation of the school well-being and gratitude of 988 sample school students in different categories. As a whole, the standard deviations of school well-being and gratitude are 28.968 and 5.151. The standard deviations of school well-being of male, female, rural, and urban school students



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were found 27.982, 29.125, 28.90, and 29.148 respectively. Similarly, the standard deviations of gratitude of male, female, rural, and urban school students were found 5.081, 5.207, 5.10, and 5.268 respectively.

Objective-2: To estimate the relationship between school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. So, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation was computed between school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. The results are summarized in table-3. Table-3 shows a significant correlation between the two variables under referenced i.e. school well-being and gratitude. The computed Pearson's coefficient of correlation (r) between school well-being and gratitude is found to be .163 which indicates a positive correlation and significant at 0.01 level.

Objective-3: To predict the interdependency of school well-being and gratitude of secondary school students. In this regards, the researchers performed two-way regression analysis by using school well-being as an independent variable and gratitude as a dependent variable in the first and reversely school well-being as a dependent variable and gratitude as an independent variable in the second. In this way, the dependency of both the variables on each other is tested. Firstly, the present study performed the regression analysis by taking school well-being as an independent variable and gratitude as a dependent variable. Table-4 shows that the value of R implies a significant correlation between the two variables ($R = .163$) under study, and the values R -Square and adjusted R -Square (.027 and .027 respectively) imply a significant dependency relationship between school well-being and gratitude. The value of R -Square is found .027, which represents that school well-being can account (predict) for 2.7% (.027 \times 100) variation in the gratitude of school students. In other words, there might be many factors that can impact the gratitude of school students, but our model explained that school well-being can predict 2.7% of the gratitude of school students. This means that 97.3 of the variation in the gratitude of school students cannot be explained by school well-being. Table-5 presented the sum of square and mean square of the regressed variable and the residuals. It is evident from the table that the dependency of gratitude on school well-being is lower as compared with the residual. The F value is 27.045, which is significant at 0.01 level of significance ($p < 0.001$). So, the regression model overall predicts gratitude significantly.

The regression coefficients of gratitude and school well-being are shown in table-6. The table provided details of the model parameters (the beta values) and the significance of these values. In simple linear regression, b_0 [in equation $Y = (b_0 + b_1 X_i) + \epsilon_i$] is the Y -intercept and represent the value of B (in the table-6). So, from the table, it is evidenced that b_0 is 19.687. Further, the value of b_1 is .029 and this value represents the gradient of a regression line. Therefore, in the present study, if the predictor variable (school well-being) is increased by 1 score then the model predicts .029 score of gratitude. In order to check the two way regression, the present study further performs the regression analysis by taking school well-being as a dependent variable and gratitude as an independent variable. Table-7 shows that the values R -Square and adjusted R -Square implied a significant dependency relationship between school well-being and gratitude. Table-8 presented the sum of square and mean square of the regressed variable and the residuals. It is evident from the table that the dependency of school well-being on gratitude is lower as compared with the residual. The F value is 27.045, which is significant at 0.01 level of significance ($p < 0.001$). So, the regression model overall predicts gratitude significantly.

The regression coefficients of gratitude and school well-being are shown in table-9. The table provided details of the model parameters (the beta values) and the significance of these values. In simple linear regression, b_0 [in equation $Y = (b_0 + b_1 X_i) + \epsilon_i$] is the Y -intercept and represent the value of B (in the table-9). So, from the table, it is evidenced that b_0 is 207.896. Further, the value of b_1 is .920 and this value represents the gradient of a regression line. Therefore, in the present study, if the predictor variable (gratitude) is increased by 1 score then the model predicts .920 score of school well-being of school students. And, the table makes it evident that the relationship is significant at 0.01 level of significance.



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CONCLUSION

In order to get insights into the school well-being and gratitude among 988 school students (class ix & x) of 50 schools, researchers applied various statistical techniques. The results of the descriptive statistics lead to the conclusion that the sample school students were significantly different from each other in terms of school well-being and gratitude. The data series of the variables under the study were found normally distributed and leptokurtic (under the principles of SPSS version 26). It's also found a significant positive correlation and a between school well-being and gratitude of school students under the study. Further, it was observed a high significance of dependency relationship between school well-being and gratitude of school students.

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Table-1 Skewness & Kurtosis of School Well-Being

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| N | 988 |
| Skewness | -.578 |
| Std. Error of Skewness | .078 |
| Kurtosis | .419 |
| Std. Error of Kurtosis | .155 |





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Table-2 Skewness & Kurtosis of Gratitude

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| N | Valid | 988 |
| Skewness | | -.553 |
| Std. Error of Skewness | | .078 |
| Kurtosis | | .006 |
| Std. Error of Kurtosis | | .155 |

Table-3 Correlations of School Well-Being And Gratitude

| | | School Well-being | Gratitude |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| School well-being | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .163** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| Gratitude | Pearson Correlation | .163** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |

Table-4. R-Squared Estimates

| R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| .163 ^a | .027 | .026 | 5.085 |

Table-5. Regression-Sum of Square

| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Regression | 699.223 | 1 | 699.223 | 27.045 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 25491.776 | 986 | 25.854 | | |
| | Total | 26190.999 | 987 | | | |

Table-6 Regression-Co efficients

| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| | (Constant) | 19.687 | 1.305 | | 15.084 | .000 |
| | School Well-being | .029 | .006 | .163 | 5.201 | .000 |

Table-7 R-Square Estimates

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .163 ^a | .027 | .026 | 28.644 |

Table-8 Regression-Sum of Squares

| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Regression | 22190.072 | 1 | 22190.072 | 27.045 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 808989.576 | 986 | 820.476 | | |
| | Total | 831179.648 | 987 | | | |





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Table-9 Regression-Coefficients

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 207.896 | 4.764 | | 43.635 | .000 |
| | Gratitude | .920 | .177 | .163 | 5.201 | .000 |

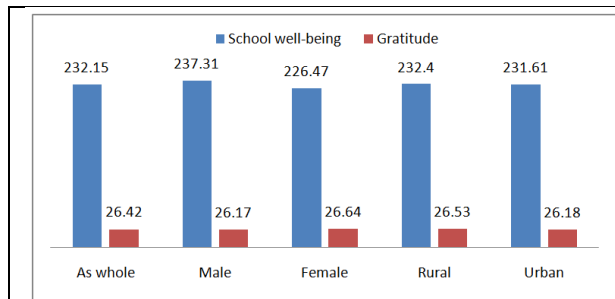


Figure-1: Mean scores of school well-being and gratitude

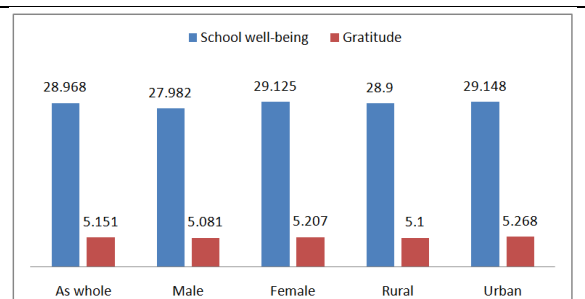


Figure-2: Standard deviations of school well-being and gratitude

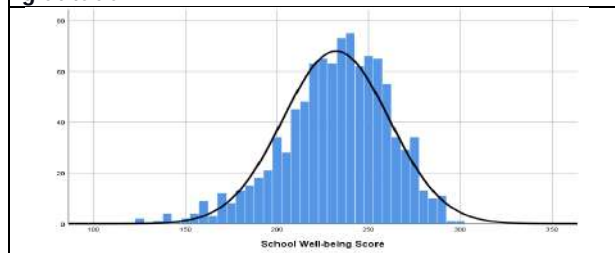


Figure-3: Skewness & Kurtosis of school well-being scores

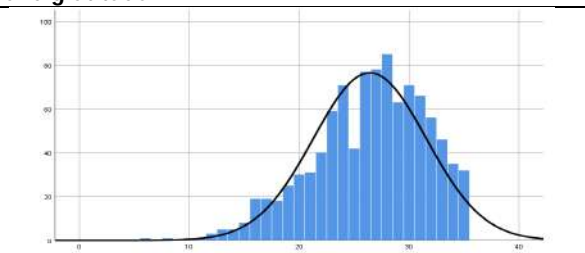


Figure-4: Skewness & Kurtosis of gratitude scores scores





A Methodology for preserving Data using Elliptic Curve Cryptography in Cloud Computing Environment

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Received: 07 Mar 2023

Revised: 06 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Safekeeping of our data being placed in the cloud is always becoming a serious problem and challenging one. The honest reasons for this will be because of the existence of malevolent attacks, data breaches and unsafe contact points. In this juncture, more numbers of investigators offered security mechanisms that includes the components namely access controlling, invasion detection, prevention of occurrences schemes. It is often seen that there are many situations where the attackers have always misused the rights taken by them with the numerous roles in the cloud computing scenario. Hence it would be mandatory to introduce more efficient mechanism for securing the safety of sensitive data which would be placed/recovered in the given cloud. The main philosophies in privacy & security would be none other than the data secrecy and honesty. So, this investigation work heightened a fruitful and better procedure confirming a safer data transmission into the cloud computing atmosphere. The research work provides a additional information security method to cloud that makes use of the Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme (ECIES), which confirms that data which could be placed in the Cloud Computing atmosphere is equally trusted and complete. The investigational outcomes prove that the effectiveness of the recommended algorithm results in a strong security level as well as reduces the execution time related to the commonly used existing techniques. Hence in this an Improved Elliptic Curve Cryptography (IECC) algorithm is suggested in this research work which is intended to give better security using modified algorithm. The parameters like encode/decode and store/transfer time are computed and it can be seen that the procedure that is being intended in this research paper take a

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smaller amount time for all the parameters when compared with prevailing methods. The encoding period of the suggested method is 46 ms with key size=4,096 bits, however the prevailing scheme takes 92 milliseconds for the same. Also, our proposed methods drastically reduce the deciphering time. All the other parameters presented in the results also certify that our scheme provides better solution when compared with the existing schemes. This reports disclose that the suggested system overtakes the present methods in terms of various factors.

Keywords: Cloud computing; Elliptic Curve; Data security; Cryptography.

INTRODUCTION

Cloud is a technology by which data available in a remote server can be easily retrieved with the internet and it is concealed in nature [1] [2]. It is the On-demand provision of any IT services including servers, storage, databases, any softwares etc. which is normally retrieved over the internet-the so called cloud. In short we can say that any device or gadget which is connected to internet can access the facilities provided. The cloud supports users to right to use the files and applications from any device, since the computing and storage operations happen in the servers in which is placed in a data center, rather than using a local storage. For example, when a user tries to login to his/her Google account form a mobile, tablet, PC, laptop which has internet connection. Hence we say that CC is a State-of-the-art innovation for treating & Relocating data currently in just all possible devices [3]

SECURITY ISSUES IN CLOUD

We can also refer to the CIA Triad the information must be set at the focal point of the threesome so as to convey total security of the information. The development of information towards any of the edges of the trio will prompt bargaining the other two properties of information [5].

Significance of the Study

Since we are dealing with massive quantity of data, it is extremely compulsory to confirm security. At the same time it is also important to minimize the computational overhead and time complications. Therefore, this research work makes an effort to offer secure and reliable data transmission into the cloud through Modified ECC method. So, the goal of this research was to use the Modified ECC method to enable secure and trustworthy data transfer into the cloud.

We will obtain two private keys by splitting the private key (based on size) and encrypting each half individually. That data will be kept online. The key of individual manuscript's encryption is placed into cloud hence only we are able to do the opposite operation for the decryption. The algorithm becomes safer as a result. MECC encryption securely trades data on the unsafe networks by swapping the public keys for encryption. MECC method strongly trades data on the untrusted networks by exchanging public keys for encryption. Clients under no circumstances obliged to disclose or swap their private keys, thereby making it the most reliable encryption strategy is available. If they do, it means that the two secretive Diffie Hellman encoded keys are necessary to decipher single private key obtained in ECC. Lowering the possibility that a cybercriminal would intercept a client's private key at the time of communication. Multi-tenant technique is therefore viewed from the standpoint of the cloud service model in a different way. With the aid of key generation, a Modified Elliptic Curve Cryptography (MECC) is presented to address this issue by safeguarding information which is shared to the multi-tenant environment.



**Krishnamoorthy and Umarani****Problem Statement**

Ongoing studies have diverse difficulties like: computational overheads, time associated with the key creation, clamor/noise responsiveness, difficulties of treating unsized clusters etc. hence disturbing the recovery results from cloud storage. The work intended is endeavored to avoid these impediments through the planned approach.

OBJECTIVES

The goals associated with the study is referenced beneath: To carry out novel cryptographical procedure for improved ECC that would drastically minimize the key size & extraordinary security thus overcoming existing restrictions like low operational performance, time as well as the computational intricacy.

1. To diminish the scrambling and unscrambling time through firm performance proficiency of suggested method.
2. To rise the accuracy as well as to create alternating keys for security enhancement with the presented scheme.
3. To estimate execution capability of the recommended scheme by means of evaluation criterion namely the encryption as well as the unscrambling time and computation overheads.
4. To relate the success of the proposed model with the other models.

RELATED WORK

The research works deliberates the analogous ideas connected to cloud computing, encryption and also the parameters like: decryption, multi-tenant. These works are explored exhaustively alongside their benefits and detriments. One cloud computing structure for multifaceted layers was outlined by [6] security covers three main factors namely the firewall, management of the user's identity and the encryption subject to the growth of business data synchronization & sharing scheme. The benefit is a fundamental technique which gives improved strength for a multifaceted security in the cloud scenario. The difficulty identified was that the assumption structure don't obtain a wrong alarm within the exact period. An infiltration testing was recognized and obstructed a bug is around 99.95 %. Various investigations examined on the combination of cloud and IoT [7] meant to give few characteristics of few characteristics of the cloud. The benefit could be an advanced CloudIoT scheme was recommended to give an improved data between users. The weakness was that the user is necessary to stop and elucidate thorough exploration of cloud computing disputes within the given time-limit. The Mobile cloud scenario was broadly described by [8], and this method carried out to permit the mobile users to get cloud computing advantages by means of a friendly technique for fulfilling the company requests. The gain is simply the vigorous energy-oriented cloudlet-oriented mobile cloud scheme which can be dedicated appropriately to decide over the additional energy usage during the implementation of wireless communication by employing the vigorous cloudlets oriented scheme. Also the weakness is that the wireless connection and the instrument size is restricted.

The fluctuating cloud arrangement [9] and the use of this infrastructure through the different service suppliers and the distributing computational profits are placed far away from the DCs. The outcome necessitates a diverse and innovative figuring schemes that could be obtainable by upcoming cloud setup. Since there are privacy worries, the trustworthy data have to be encrypted prior to the storing in the cloud. Recently we have come across several works in these area have recommended a number of encryption methods. Nonetheless, most of these prevalent works emphasizes only on the secure searching by applying a keyword, and moreover recovers merely Boolean results, which aren't sufficient. For resolve this concern, [10] a solution was presented with a unique and a protected keyword searching mechanism based on Bloom filter that creates the usage through assisting level established on the obtained examination. Another proposed scheme [11] covers three parts: Trusted Authority (TA), Trusted Cloud (TC), and User. This suggestion is meant to provide additional secure scheme to protect the users' data protection, diminish the complication of key creation by means of a modified Identity Based Cryptography (MIBC), and offer data discretion and integrity by means of the Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme (ECIES). The advantage is



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the reduction of time used for key generation and the downside is the key sizes [27]. Yet another security structure was suggested [12] containing the access controlling scheme, encipher/decipher procedure and the digital signature method. An innovative Uniqueness centered Elliptic curve Access Control mechanism (Id-EAC). This plus point will be the security structure is delivered with great data safety, manageability and truthfulness for the user data. The downside would be the complexity of the algorithm adapted. In connection with the data encryption and tenant authentication [13] adopted ECC (Elliptic curve cryptography) due to its least key size. From the investigations it was calculated that the average finishing interval is calculated as 86.076 sec for decryption and 83.153 for encryption. Moreover, the scheme indicated that the scheme deals with a two-layer security and considerably uses smaller storage and key size.

There are several works, which discourse about the cloud security [14], data security [15, 16] and secured storage [17, 18]. Among them, [19] concentrated on giving security through reliability relationship rubrics. The confirmation scheme applies the cryptographic calculations for protected storing and recovery. Another technique namely HSBE CBC [20] was introduced as a competent data recovery methods. As we can see, the scheme enciphers the data by employing ECC method. Additionally, we observe that the approach used was CBC (Cosine based clustering) technique for grouping of the enciphered information. Also interms of elevating the security, the methodology has appraised the trust for the users retrieving the data., once the trust evaluation process is promising, decryption of the data takes place. Additionally, their methodology has assessed the working of suggested scheme and matched the same with that of the usual schemes. To confirm data security, an innovative practice based on "searchable attribute" based on the encryption was carried out [21]. Another scheme named User Usage Based Encryption (UUBE)[22], built on the exploration encryption technique has been offered as a unique differentiated access control structure. As we can see, a control method for retrieving a multi-faced cloud centered facilities by employing the admission governing model based on various features are presented by [23] and use-case is being presented to examine various cloud services. Subsequent to that, a swapping tokens technique was suggested for extending an exclusive model for the situations of the Inter cloud. Analogous calculations were supported and it can also be confirmed that the suggested one owns improved functionality through the process of taking the total consumers and the associated cloud assets. The reliability and trustworthiness for information existing in the relocation of capacity in multi-facet cloud design was accomplished by [24] through an innovative design in the investigation.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The implementation of ECC techniques in scattered computing and dissimilar networking provides substantial usage in inter-reliant networking [25]. ECC is a PKE method built on EC model that produce cryptographic keys faster, lesser as well as highly constructive [26,28]. A basic element is the key strength, that alludes to the intricacy of breaking key and recuperating plain text [26,28]

Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) Model

This is an innovative method of cryptographic tool for safeguarding the information in the physical as well as in the cloud storage. It's a superlative practices established in philosophy of elliptical curve. The characteristics of the EC is utilized to produce bases for encryption procedure as a substitute of prevailing techniques which will be using very outsized prime numbers. It operates over the elliptic curve equation for key creation. In the year 1985, N. Kobiltz and V. Miller suggested ECC for changeable data to get safety. The simple clue is to use the elliptic curve to incorporate a distinct logarithm technique [29]. A most important thing of ECC model is that is always takes tiny key dimensions to give security. When matched with other schemes (key length of 1064) and whereas the ECC use key length of 164 for the identical level of security. It comes under the public-key mechanism and computation shall proceed from a given point on in the elliptic curve to another. EC is treated equal in x-axis and are binary curves. Encryption as well as signature confirmation are carried out with the public key, on the other hand decryption & signature production are completed with private key





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Elliptic Curves

We assume K remain a field. An EC E over K is specified by Weierstrass equation:

$$y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B \tag{1}$$

For cryptography calculations, we use the equation as

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \tag{2}$$

With the above inputs, we submit the proposed algorithm- Improved Elliptic Curve Cryptography (IECC) algorithm

Private Key, Public Key and the Generator Point in ECC

To use ECC, we have to go by the usage of parameters (p,a,b,G,n,h)

p = is a prime number that identifies the magnitude of the given finite field. Here, a & b = are the constants, G is a base point which gives the subgroup of the elliptic curve, n = number of points, called as the order of the subgroup.

$$nG = 0$$

h = cofactor of the subgroup given as a ratio of

$$|E| / |Ep| = \text{order of elliptic curve } E / \text{order of } EC \text{ over prime field. } h \tag{3}$$

When two individuals connect with each other, individual person should have private and public keys. They would preserve the private key, however public is offered to all. The Private key will be produced through arbitrarily choosing a digit in the range [1 to n-1]. Normally, the Public key is figured out through a calculation, multiplying the private key Ka (ka.G) and a coordinate G (x,y) present in EC. The sender and receiver can thus produce shared secret key (SSK). For an instance, if Ks is taken as the private key of transmitter and Kr indicates private key of the receiver, then we have

$$\text{Sender's public key (spub)} = G * Ks \tag{4}$$

$$\text{Recipients public key (rpub)} = G * Kr \tag{5}$$

Both transmitter and receiver will create Mutual Common Key (MCK):

$$\text{transmitter: MCK} = Ks . (Kr.G) \tag{6}$$

$$\text{receiver: MCK} = Kr . (Ks . G) \tag{7}$$

Proposed algorithm

S and R are two persons involved in data transmission

Step 1: Identify an EC

Sender Select an Elliptic Curve:

E_{Sender} (x coordinate, Y Coordinate)

Choose a point G_{Sender} (Gx,Gy) in the EC

Receiver Select an Elliptic Curve:

E_{Receiver} (x coordinate, Y Coordinate)

Choose a point G_{Receiver} (Gx,Gy) in the EC

Step 2: Take a huge prime number (n)

Step 3: Generate key sets

Sender(S) generating the keys:

Select Private key $\rightarrow S_{\text{pvt}}$

Check $\rightarrow S_{\text{pvt}} < n$

Take Point G in EC

Calculate Public Key $\rightarrow S_{\text{pub}}$

Receiver (R) generating the keys:

Select Private key $\rightarrow R_{\text{pvt}}$





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Check $\rightarrow R_{pvt} < n$
 Take Point G in EC
 Calculate Public Key $\rightarrow R_{pub}$
 Step 4: Compute Mutual Common Key MCK $\rightarrow k$
 Step 5: Sender and Receiver Exchanges public keys over a channel
 Sender share his/her EC and Public key with Receiver
 Sender to Receiver $\rightarrow E_{Sender}$ (**x coordinate, Y Coordinate**)
 Sender to Receiver $\rightarrow S_{pub}$
 Receiver share his/her EC and Public key with Sender
 Receiver to Sender $\rightarrow E_{Receiver}$ (**x coordinate, Y Coordinate**)
 Receiver to Sender $\rightarrow R_{pub}$
 Step 6: Encrypt \rightarrow Encode file using key of ECC
 Step 7: Output \rightarrow Decode output from step 6 with generated key and ECC

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The suggested method's outcome is evaluated based on the metrics presented below. Performance investigation are analysed with various factors namely

1. **Encryption Time** – Time required to encode data
2. **Decryption Time** – Time required to decode data

Interval for upload / download—Time needed for storing/retrieving

Encryption/Decryption Times

The time taken for decoding /encoding the data is given by these terms. As we can see from Table 1 and Figure 4, we can easily infer that the time taken for encryption and decryption in our model gives minimum time. We also compare the encryption time of our proposed scheme with that of MECC Algorithm suggested by S. Udhaya Chandrika et.al [30]. Tables 2 & 3, figures 5&6 clearly shows that the encoding and decoding time in our proposed scheme is far better than that of the MECC method. Hence, we can clearly state that the methodology we have suggested is yielding better results

Uploading/Downloading times

This is termed as the amount of time required for storing data into the cloud and retrieving data from the cloud storage. As we can notice from tables 4,5 and figures 7,8, it is clear that our scheme takes a minimum time for both upload and download when compared with that of the MLS architecture [31]. As we can see from the above data, our scheme produces minimum encryption decryption time when compared with [30].

On matching with the MECC [30] and MLS [31] schemes, our proposed scheme using the elliptic curve cryptography has a lesser encoding/decoding times as well as storage/retrieval time. Henceforth, the security-wise and execution speed, our scheme is producing an efficient result.

CONCLUSION

In this digital era, every individual mainly depends on cloud service providers for keeping their data. In the investigation an innovative security design established on ECC is offered for shielding the end user's data using an elliptical curve procedure. Here, when, a cloud user demand for the access of sensitive data, the suggested technique ensures that the data is always secure. If the invaders are exasperating to crack the data, the same cannot be done since they cannot identify the keys exchanged between the sender and the receiver before the transmission. The performance of the suggested scheme is assessed by means of the parameters namely encoding time, decoding





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time, and storage effectiveness of data. The algorithm performance is matched with prevailing schemes such as MECC and LSM. From the investigational result study, the proposed technique is realistic and secure. The proposed architecture accomplishes lesser computational overheads and quicker. It also allows ensure the overall security. In upcoming periods, this may be further extended using advance HECC procedures to expand the safety of data stored in cloud

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Table 1: Encryption time

| File Size (MB) | Encryption time (ms) | Decryption time (ms) | Encrypted file size (MB) | Decrypted file Size (MB) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10 | 4 | 3.7 | 0.834 | 10 |
| 20 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 1.34 | 20 |
| 30 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 2.72 | 30 |
| 40 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 3.67 | 40 |
| 50 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 4.29 | 50 |





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Table 2: Encryption time compared with our proposed method and that of MECC Algorithm suggested by S. Udhaya Chandrika et.al[30]

| Key length (bits) | Encryption-time (ms) of MECC Algorithm suggested by S. Udhaya Chandrika et.al[30] | Encryption-time (ms) Our Proposed Scheme |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 100 | 5 | 4.7 |
| 128 | 8 | 7.2 |
| 256 | 10 | 8.8 |
| 512 | 15 | 12.4 |
| 1024 | 24 | 22.9 |
| 2048 | 39 | 35.2 |
| 4096 | 51 | 47.4 |

Table 3: Decryption time compared with our proposed method and that of of MECC Algorithm suggested by S. Udhaya Chandrika et.al [30]

| Key length (bits) | Decryption-time (ms) of MECC Algorithm suggested by S. Udhaya Chandrika et.al [30] | Decryption-time (ms) Our Proposed Scheme |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 100 | 11 | 9.7 |
| 128 | 25 | 23.2 |
| 256 | 36 | 34.8 |
| 512 | 51 | 48.4 |
| 1024 | 63 | 60.9 |
| 2048 | 83 | 81.2 |
| 4096 | 159 | 157.4 |

Table 4: Uploading time (ms) of MLS Algorithm suggested by Ghadah Aldabbagh et.al [31] and compared with our proposed method.

| File Size (KB) | Uploading-time (ms) of MLS Algorithm suggested by Ghadah Aldabbagh et.al [31] | Uploading-time (ms) Our Proposed Scheme |
|----------------|---|---|
| 10 | 1995 | 1837 |
| 20 | 3156 | 3022 |
| 30 | 4018 | 3874 |
| 40 | 5095 | 4934 |
| 50 | 5894 | 5730 |

Table 5: Downloading time (ms) of MLS Algorithm suggested by Ghadah Aldabbagh et.al [31] compared with our proposed method.

| File Size (KB) | Downloading time (ms) of MLS Algorithm suggested by Ghadah Aldabbagh et.al [31] | Downloading time (ms) Our Proposed Scheme |
|----------------|---|---|
| 10 | 1266 | 1158 |
| 20 | 1988 | 1872 |
| 30 | 2146 | 2032 |
| 40 | 3084 | 2911 |
| 50 | 3982 | 3812 |





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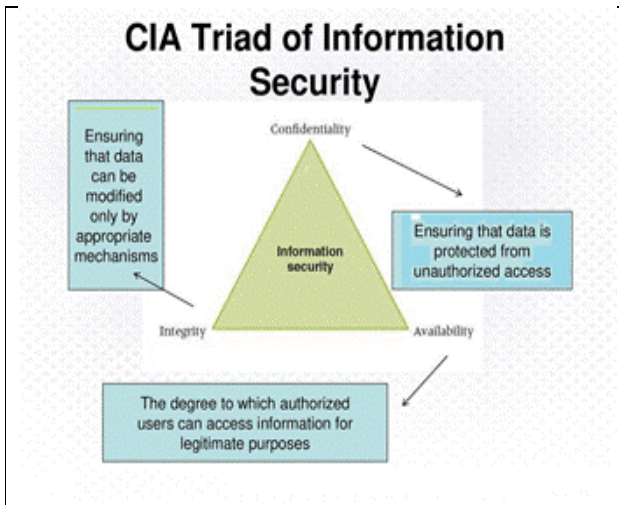


Fig 1. Security Issues in Cloud

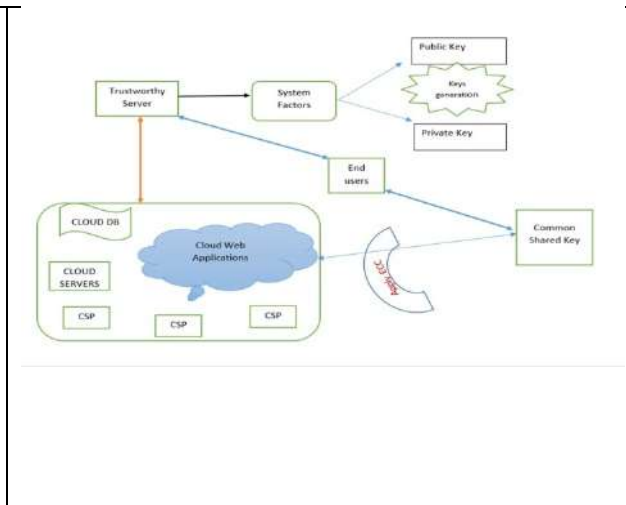


Fig 2: Outline of validation in web application using ECC

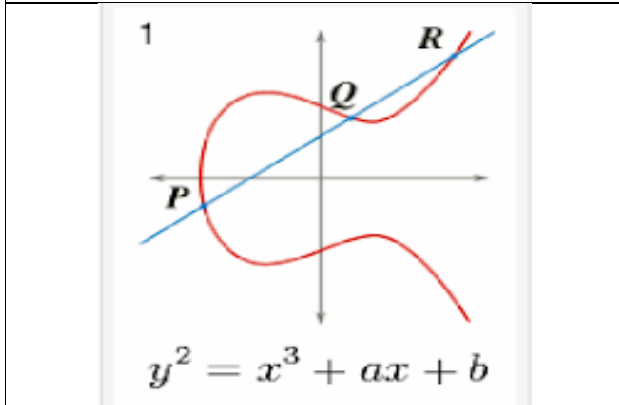


Fig 3: A typical Elliptic Curve

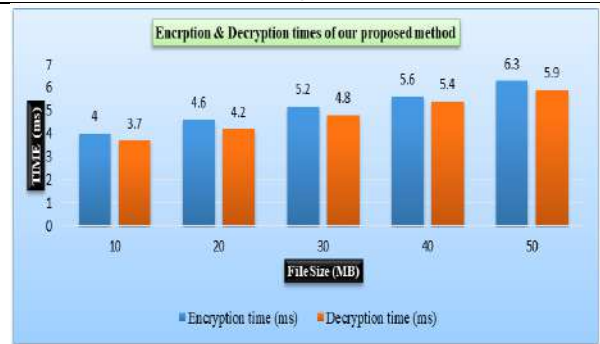


Figure 4: Comparison of Encryption /Decryption times



Figure 5: Comparison of Encryption times



Figure 6: Comparison of Decryption times





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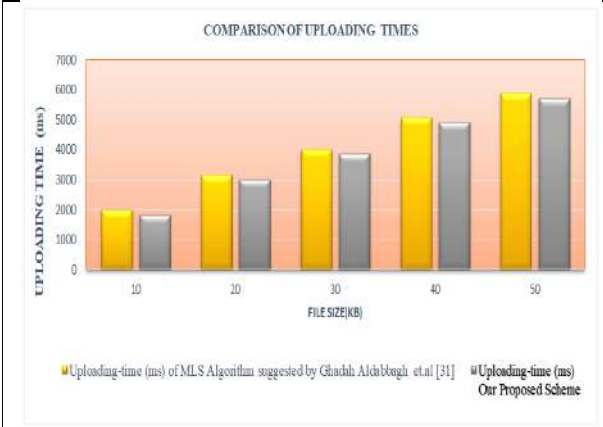


Figure 7: Comparison of uploading time



Figure 8: Comparison of Down loading time





A QSPR Analysis for Physical Properties of Lower Alkanes using Second Stress Index

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Received: 25 Mar 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this short paper is to carry a QSPR analysis for physical properties of lower alkanes using second stress index of molecular graphs. For boiling points, molar volumes, molar refractions, heats of vaporization, critical temperatures and critical pressures, we present linear regression models.

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C09, 05C92.

Keywords: Topological index, Second Stress index, Lower Alkanes.

INTRODUCTION

For standard terminologies in the theory graphs we have followed the book by F. Harary [2]. The non-standard notions will be given in this paper as and when required.

Let $G=(V,E)$ be a graph (finite, undirected, simple and connected). A shortest path between two vertices u and v in G is called a geodesic between u and v in G . The molecular graph associated with a chemical compound is a simple





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connected graph in which the atoms of the compound are considered as vertices and the chemical bonds between atoms are considered as edges.

Topological indices are nothing but theoretical molecular descriptors. They are graph invariants playing very important role in Chemistry (See [3, 5-11, 13]). There are several distance as well as degree based topological indices defined for graphs with plenty of applications in the disciplines of Chemistry [10,11] for instance, Zagreb index, Wiener index, Harary index etc.

The concept of stress of a node (vertex) in a network (graph) was introduced as a measure of centrality in 1953 by A. Shimbel [12]. K. Bhargava et al. [1] have explored the concepts of stress regular graphs and stress number of a graph. The stress of a vertex v in a graph G is defined as the number of geodesics passing through v and it is denoted by $str(v)$. The topological indices namely, first stress index and the second stress index for graphs are defined in [4]. For a simple graph G , the first stress index $S_1(G)$ and the second stress index $S_2(G)$ are defined, respectively, by

$$S_1(G) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} str(v)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$S_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} str(u) str(v). \quad (2)$$

The studies related to quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) are widely used for translating the physical properties of the chemical compounds into numerical data in order to investigate the correlations between the physical characteristics and the structure of the chemical compounds, as well as to develop regression-based models. Plenty of topological indices have been analyzed using QSPR. A QSPR analysis for first stress index and physical properties of lower alkanes has been carried [9] and good regression models (linear) for some physical properties of low alkanes have been established. A QSPR analysis for physical properties of lower alkanes involving second stress index of molecular graphs has been carried in this paper and good linear regression models for some physical properties of low alkanes have been presented.

A QSPR ANALYSIS

We conduct a QSPR study for the physical properties of lower alkanes, including their boiling points, molar volumes, molar refractions, heats of vaporisation, critical temperatures, critical pressures, and surface tensions.

The second stress index $S_2(G)$ of molecular graphs and the experimental values for the physical properties – Boiling points (bp) °C, molar volumes (mv) cm^3 , molar refractions (mr) cm^3 , heats of vaporization (hv) kJ , critical temperatures (ct) °C, critical pressures (cp) atm , and surface tensions (st) $dyne\ cm^{-1}$ of considered lower alkanes are given in Table 1. The values given in the columns 3 to 9 in the Table 1 are taken from Needham et al. [3] (One can find the same values in [11]).

Regression Models

Making use of Table 1, a study was carried out with the following linear regression model:

$$P = A + B \cdot S_2(G),$$

where P = Physical property and $S_2(G)$ = second stress index. The correlation coefficient r , its square r^2 , standard error (se), t -value and p -value are computed and tabulated in Table 2 followed by regression models. The linear regression models for the physical properties - boiling points, molar volumes, molar refractions, heats of vaporization, critical temperatures, critical pressures and surface tensions of low alkanes are obtained as follows:





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|---|-----|
| $bp = 65.08485261 + 0.101238452 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (3) |
| $mv = 134.3957506 + 0.05773472 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (4) |
| $mr = 30.98959441 + 0.017366927 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (5) |
| $hv = 29.98619883 + 0.018004274 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (6) |
| $ct = 234.8190805 + 0.115374554 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (7) |
| $cp = 30.43816564 - 0.008462005 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (8) |
| $st = 18.62697193 + 0.004860608 \cdot S_2(G)$ | (9) |

The numerical values of r , r^2 , se , t and p given in Table 2 for the physical properties are good except for surface tensions which has $r^2=0.5570$. The linear regression models given in the equations (3)-(7) can therefore be used to make predictions.

CONCLUSION

Table 2 reveals that the linear regression models (3)-(8) are found to be useful tools in predicting the physical properties-boiling points, molar volumes, molar refractions, heats of vaporization, critical temperatures and critical pressures of low alkanes. The evidence shows that the second stress index can be used as predictive measures in QSPR researches.

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Table 1.

| Alkane | $S_2(G)$ | bp °C | mv cm^3 | mr cm^3 | hv kJ | ct °C | cp atm | st $dyne\text{cm}^{-1}$ |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Pentane | 24 | 36.1 | 115.2 | 25.27 | 26.4 | 196.6 | 33.3 | 16 |
| 2 – Methylbutane | 15 | 27.9 | 116.4 | 25.29 | 24.6 | 187.8 | 32.9 | 15 |
| 2,2 – Dimethylpropane | 0 | 9.5 | 122.1 | 25.72 | 21.8 | 160.6 | 31.6 | |
| Hexane | 84 | 68.7 | 130.7 | 29.91 | 31.6 | 234.7 | 29.9 | 18.42 |
| 2 – Methylpentane | 66 | 60.3 | 131.9 | 29.95 | 29.9 | 224.9 | 30 | 17.38 |
| 3 – Methylpentane | 64 | 63.3 | 129.7 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 231.2 | 30.8 | 18.12 |
| 2,2 – Dimethylbutane | 36 | 49.7 | 132.7 | 29.93 | 27.7 | 216.2 | 30.7 | 16.3 |
| 2,3 – Dimethylbutane | 49 | 58 | 130.2 | 29.81 | 29.1 | 227.1 | 31 | 17.37 |
| Heptane | 224 | 98.4 | 146.5 | 34.55 | 36.6 | 267 | 27 | 20.26 |
| 2 – Methylhexane | 193 | 90.1 | 147.7 | 34.59 | 34.8 | 257.9 | 27.2 | 19.29 |
| 3 – Methylhexane | 183 | 91.9 | 145.8 | 34.46 | 35.1 | 262.4 | 28.1 | 19.79 |
| 3 – Ethylhexane | 412 | 93.5 | 143.5 | 34.28 | 35.2 | 267.6 | 28.6 | 20.44 |
| 2,2 – Dimethylpentane | 136 | 79.2 | 148.7 | 34.62 | 32.4 | 247.7 | 28.4 | 18.02 |
| 2,3 – Dimethylpentane | 154 | 89.8 | 144.2 | 34.32 | 34.2 | 264.6 | 29.2 | 19.96 |
| 2,4 – Dimethylpentane | 162 | 80.5 | 148.9 | 34.62 | 32.9 | 247.1 | 27.4 | 18.15 |
| 3,3 – Dimethylpentane | 130 | 86.1 | 144.5 | 34.33 | 33 | 263 | 30 | 19.59 |
| 2,3,3 – Trimethylbutane | 108 | 80.9 | 145.2 | 34.37 | 32 | 258.3 | 29.8 | 18.76 |
| Octane | 504 | 125.7 | 162.6 | 39.19 | 41.5 | 296.2 | 24.64 | 21.76 |
| 2 – Methylheptane | 456 | 117.6 | 163.7 | 39.23 | 39.7 | 288 | 24.8 | 20.6 |
| 3 – Methylheptane | 432 | 118.9 | 161.8 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 292 | 25.6 | 21.17 |
| 4 – Methylheptane | 420 | 117.7 | 162.1 | 39.12 | 39.7 | 290 | 25.6 | 21 |
| 3 – Ethylhexane | 412 | 118.5 | 160.1 | 38.94 | 39.4 | 292 | 25.74 | 21.51 |
| 2,2 – Dimethylhexane | 360 | 106.8 | 164.3 | 39.25 | 37.3 | 279 | 25.6 | 19.6 |
| 2,3 – Dimethylhexane | 375 | 115.6 | 160.4 | 38.98 | 38.8 | 293 | 26.6 | 20.99 |
| 2,4 – Dimethylhexane | 384 | 109.4 | 163.1 | 39.13 | 37.8 | 282 | 25.8 | 20.05 |
| 2,5 – Dimethylhexane | 408 | 109.1 | 164.7 | 39.26 | 37.9 | 279 | 25 | 19.73 |
| 3,3 – Dimethylhexane | 332 | 112 | 160.9 | 39.01 | 37.9 | 290.8 | 27.2 | 20.63 |
| 3,4 – Dimethylhexane | 364 | 117.7 | 158.8 | 38.85 | 39 | 298 | 27.4 | 21.62 |
| 3 - Ethyl - 2 - methylpentane | 368 | 115.7 | 158.8 | 38.84 | 38.5 | 295 | 27.4 | 21.52 |
| 3 - Ethyl - 3 - methylpentane | 324 | 118.3 | 157 | 38.72 | 38 | 305 | 28.9 | 21.99 |
| 2,2,3 - Trimethylpentane | 231 | 109.8 | 159.5 | 38.92 | 36.9 | 294 | 28.2 | 20.67 |
| 2,2,4 - Trimethylpentane | 312 | 99.2 | 165.1 | 39.26 | 36.1 | 271.2 | 25.5 | 18.77 |
| 2,3,3 - Trimethylpentane | 357 | 114.8 | 157.3 | 38.76 | 37.2 | 303 | 29 | 21.56 |
| 2,3,4 - Trimethylpentane | 330 | 113.5 | 158.9 | 38.87 | 37.6 | 295 | 27.6 | 21.14 |
| Nonane | 1008 | 150.8 | 178.7 | 43.84 | 46.4 | 322 | 22.74 | 22.92 |
| 2 – Methyloctane | 939 | 143.3 | 179.8 | 43.88 | 44.7 | 315 | 23.6 | 21.88 |
| 3 – Methyloctane | 895 | 144.2 | 178 | 43.73 | 44.8 | 318 | 23.7 | 22.34 |
| 4 – Methyloctane | 861 | 142.5 | 178.2 | 43.77 | 44.8 | 318.3 | 23.06 | 22.34 |
| 3 – Ethylheptane | 844 | 143 | 176.4 | 43.64 | 44.8 | 318 | 23.98 | 22.81 |
| 4 – Ethylheptane | 664 | 141.2 | 175.7 | 43.49 | 44.8 | 318.3 | 23.98 | 22.81 |
| 2,2 – Dimethylheptane | 792 | 132.7 | 180.5 | 43.91 | 42.3 | 302 | 22.8 | 20.8 |
| 2,3 – Dimethylheptane | 796 | 140.5 | 176.7 | 43.63 | 43.8 | 315 | 23.79 | 22.34 |
| 2,4 – Dimethylheptane | 792 | 133.5 | 179.1 | 43.74 | 42.9 | 306 | 22.7 | 21.3 |
| 2,5 – Dimethylheptane | 826 | 136 | 179.4 | 43.85 | 42.9 | 307.8 | 22.7 | 21.3 |
| 2,6 – Dimethylheptane | 870 | 135.2 | 180.9 | 43.93 | 42.8 | 306 | 23.7 | 20.83 |





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|--------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3,3 – Dimethylheptane | 726 | 137.3 | 176.9 | 43.69 | 42.7 | 314 | 24.19 | 22.01 |
| 3,4 – Dimethylheptane | 754 | 140.6 | 175.3 | 43.55 | 43.8 | 322.7 | 24.77 | 22.8 |
| 3,5 – Dimethylheptane | 782 | 136 | 177.4 | 43.64 | 43 | 312.3 | 23.59 | 21.77 |
| 4,4 – Dimethylheptane | 696 | 135.2 | 176.9 | 43.6 | 42.7 | 317.8 | 24.18 | 22.01 |
| 3 - Ethyl - 2 - methylhexane | 756 | 138 | 175.4 | 43.66 | 43.8 | 322.7 | 24.77 | 22.8 |
| 4 - Ethyl - 2 - methylhexane | 775 | 133.8 | 177.4 | 43.65 | 43 | 330.3 | 25.56 | 21.77 |
| 3 - Ethyl - 3 - methylhexane | 682 | 140.6 | 173.1 | 43.27 | 43 | 327.2 | 25.66 | 23.22 |
| 3 - Ethyl - 4 - methylhexane | 739 | 140.46 | 172.8 | 43.37 | 44 | 312.3 | 23.59 | 23.27 |
| 2,2,3 – Trimethylhexane | 654 | 133.6 | 175.9 | 43.62 | 41.9 | 318.1 | 25.07 | 21.86 |
| 2,2,4 – Trimethylhexane | 679 | 126.5 | 179.2 | 43.76 | 40.6 | 301 | 23.39 | 20.51 |
| 2,2,5 – Trimethylhexane | 723 | 124.1 | 181.3 | 43.94 | 40.2 | 296.6 | 22.41 | 20.04 |
| 2,3,3 – Trimethylhexane | 634 | 137.7 | 173.8 | 43.43 | 42.2 | 326.1 | 25.56 | 22.41 |
| 2,3,4 – Trimethylhexane | 689 | 139 | 173.5 | 43.39 | 42.9 | 324.2 | 25.46 | 22.8 |
| 2,3,5 - Trimethylpentane | 727 | 131.3 | 177.7 | 43.65 | 41.4 | 309.4 | 23.49 | 21.27 |
| 2,4,4 – Trimethylhexane | 657 | 130.6 | 177.2 | 43.66 | 40.8 | 309.1 | 23.79 | 21.17 |
| 3,3,4 – Trimethylhexane | 623 | 140.5 | 172.1 | 43.34 | 42.3 | 330.6 | 26.45 | 23.27 |
| 3,3 – Diethylpentane | 672 | 146.2 | 170.2 | 43.11 | 43.4 | 342.8 | 26.94 | 23.75 |
| 2,2 - Dimethyl- 3-ethylpentane | 640 | 133.8 | 174.5 | 43.46 | 42 | 338.6 | 25.96 | 22.38 |
| 2,3-Dimethyl-3-ethylpentane | 621 | 142 | 170.1 | 42.95 | 42.6 | 322.6 | 26.94 | 23.87 |
| 2,4-Dimethyl-3-ethylpentane | 693 | 136.7 | 173.8 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 324.2 | 25.46 | 22.8 |
| 2,2,3,3-Tetramethylpentane | 525 | 140.3 | 169.5 | 43.21 | 41 | 334.5 | 27.04 | 23.38 |
| 2,2,3,4-Tetramethylpentane | 465 | 133 | 173.6 | 43.44 | 41 | 319.6 | 25.66 | 21.98 |
| 2,2,4,4-Tetramethylpentane | 576 | 122.3 | 178.3 | 43.87 | 38.1 | 301.6 | 24.58 | 20.37 |
| 2,3,3,4-Tetramethylpentane | 572 | 141.6 | 169.9 | 43.2 | 41.8 | 334.5 | 26.85 | 23.31 |

Table 2.

| <i>P</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>r</i> ² | <i>se</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>p</i> |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>bp</i> | 0.8917 | 0.7951 | (3.5174)(0.0062) | (18.5032)(16.1281) | (4.9264E – 28)(9.2552E – 25) |
| <i>mv</i> | 0.9210 | 0.8482 | (1.6715)(0.0029) | (80.4029)(19.3551) | (2.2893E – 68)(3.8570E – 29) |
| <i>mr</i> | 0.9105 | 0.8290 | (0.5399)(0.0009) | (57.3954)(18.0242) | (1.0649E – 58)(2.1373E – 27) |
| <i>hv</i> | 0.9250 | 0.8556 | (0.5061)(0.0009) | (59.2416)(19.9321) | (1.3293E – 59)(7.1807E – 30) |
| <i>ct</i> | 0.8361 | 0.6990 | (5.1819)(0.0092) | (45.3149)(12.4764) | (5.3984E – 52)(3.8885E – 19) |
| <i>cp</i> | -0.8900 | 0.7921 | (0.2967)(0.0005) | (102.5735)(-15.9795) | (2.1399E – 75)(1.5173E – 24) |
| <i>st</i> | 0.7463 | 0.5570 | (0.3152)(0.0005) | (59.0935)(8.90121) | (6.7906E – 57)(9.6002E – 13) |





Overcoming Challenges and Building a Successful Future for Digitalization in Administration : A Study in Jammu and Kashmir

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Received: 17 Apr 2023

Revised: 16 June 2023

Accepted: 19 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the process of digitalizing government in the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. It highlights the problems that have been encountered and provides suggestions for a more efficient system. There is a lack of infrastructure, restricted access to technology, poor training, and opposition to change, which are the challenges. According to the findings of the study, there are benefits of digitalization that have not yet been fully realized. The recommendations include giving top priority to the development of infrastructure, the training of employees, the increasing of citizen awareness, and the creation of trust. Sharing resources, having a policy framework that is supportive, and having an inclusive and transparent process are all essential components of an effective collaboration between government agencies, the corporate sector, and civil society.

Keywords: Digitalization, Benefits, Initiatives, Administration and Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Digitalization refers to the process of using digital technologies to transform traditional processes into digital processes. It involves the use of digital tools, techniques, and technologies to convert analog data into digital form, ((Singh, P. 2021) making it easier to store, process, and share (Smith, 2018). In practical terms, digitalization can involve a wide range of activities, including the use of electronic documents instead of paper, the automation of manual processes, the digitization of analog records, the use of data analytics to gain insights, and the



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implementation of digital communication tools (Johnson, 2019). The benefits of digitalization are numerous, including increased efficiency, reduced costs, improved accuracy, and faster access to information (Anderson et al., 2020). Digitalization can also enable new business models and facilitate innovation, as well as improving customer experience and satisfaction (Brown, 2017). However, digitalization also comes with its own set of challenges, including the need for significant investment in technology and infrastructure, concerns around data privacy and security, and the need for training and capacity building to enable the workforce to use digital tools effectively (Jones, 2021).

Digitalization has become an essential aspect of modern business and society, as organizations and governments seek to harness the benefits of digital technologies to improve processes and services. Digitalization is (Verma, A. 2022) transforming the world we live in, and the administration sector is no exception. It has become increasingly important for administrations to adopt digital solutions to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. In the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, the digitalization of administration has been initiated with the aim of improving service delivery and increasing transparency. However, the process has been faced with various challenges that hinder its full realization. This research paper focuses on the issues and challenges of digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir and provides insights into the road (Gupta, R., & Sharma, S. 2023) ahead for a more effective and efficient system. The study adopts a mixed-method approach with quantitative and qualitative data to identify the challenges and to recommend solutions for a successful digitalization process. The paper highlights the importance of infrastructure development, training and capacity building, and stakeholder collaboration to ensure a successful digitalization process.

The research findings show that the benefits of digitalization are not fully realized due to these challenges. Therefore, it is essential to prioritize these factors to enable a comprehensive digitalization process. The study also emphasizes the need to build trust and raise awareness among citizens to fully embrace the digitalization process. This can be achieved through the implementation of a supportive policy framework and ensuring an inclusive and transparent process. The paper concludes that the digitalization of administration in Jammu and Kashmir has the potential to transform the system and enhance its efficiency and effectiveness. However, it is crucial to address the challenges faced in the process and to adopt a collaborative approach to ensure successful implementation. This research provides valuable insights into the issues and road ahead for digitalization in Jammu and Kashmir and can serve as a guide for policymakers and stakeholders in the administration sector.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature review is an essential component of research as it helps identify existing gaps in knowledge and provides a foundation for the study. By incorporating the following articles, the research aims to address the existing gaps and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. Digitalization plays a crucial role in rural development in Jammu and Kashmir by bridging the urban-rural divide and improving access to government services. It has the potential to uplift rural communities by leveraging digital (Thakur 2021) technologies to enhance governance, education, healthcare, and financial services. By implementing digitalization initiatives, the region can experience positive social and economic transformations, empowering its residents and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas. However, the digitalization process faces various challenges and opportunities. Establishing a robust infrastructure and cultivating a skilled workforce are essential for successful implementation. Adequate technological resources, including internet connectivity and hardware devices, must be made available to ensure (Malik 2019) seamless delivery of digital services to citizens. Additionally, effective collaboration between government agencies and private sector partners is crucial. Such partnerships allow for the pooling of resources, expertise, and experiences, leading to enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of digital governance initiatives.

Engaging stakeholders, particularly citizens, is vital throughout the digitalization journey. By incorporating citizen-centric approaches and considering their needs, expectations, and feedback, a sense of ownership and trust can be



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fostered. Ensuring that the digitalization process addresses the specific requirements and concerns (Mushtaq 2020) of the people will contribute to its overall success. Digitalization also has a significant impact on the economy of Jammu and Kashmir. It has the potential to drive economic growth and (Bhat, R. A. 2021) create job opportunities, particularly within the IT sector. By leveraging digital technologies, the region can facilitate entrepreneurship, promote innovation, and attract investments, leading to overall economic development and prosperity. To ensure the success of digitalization initiatives, data privacy and security measures must be effectively implemented. Protecting sensitive personal information and establishing comprehensive legal frameworks and (Bhat, A. 2018) stringent safeguards are crucial to build citizen trust and confidence in digitalization efforts. By prioritizing data privacy and security, the region can create a foundation of trust upon which digital services can flourish.

To overcome the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by digitalization, effective policy frameworks, adequate funding, and infrastructure support are necessary. Strategic investments in digital infrastructure, such as high-speed internet connectivity and advanced telecommunications networks, are vital to enable (Mir, N. A. 2019) widespread access to digital services and bridge the digital divide within the region. Digitalization holds immense potential for rural development in Jammu and Kashmir. By addressing the challenges, embracing the opportunities, and implementing comprehensive strategies, the region can achieve (Bhat, S. A. 2018) successful digital transformation, bringing about positive change and improving the lives of its residents.

Statement of problem

The rapid development of digital technology has created an unprecedented opportunity for the digitalization of administration. However, the implementation of digitalization in administration is often hindered by numerous challenges that impede its success. These challenges range from infrastructure and connectivity issues to lack of digital literacy and inadequate resources. Jammu and Kashmir, a state located in northern India, faces several challenges in its quest to embrace digitalization in administration. These challenges include limited infrastructure, low levels of digital literacy, and inadequate resources. As a result, the implementation of digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir has been slow, and progress has been limited. The aim of this research paper is to explore the challenges faced by Jammu and Kashmir in its efforts to embrace digitalization in administration and to propose strategies for overcoming these challenges. The study will examine the experiences of key stakeholders, including government officials, private sector actors, and civil society organizations. It will also assess the effectiveness of existing initiatives and policies aimed at promoting digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir. The findings of this study will provide insights into the challenges and opportunities for digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir and will contribute to the development of strategies for overcoming these challenges. Ultimately, the research will help to build a roadmap for the successful digitalization of administration in Jammu and Kashmir, which can serve as a model for other regions facing similar challenges.

METHODOLOGY

This research combines descriptive and analytical methods to examine the challenges of digitalizing administration in Jammu and Kashmir and propose implementation strategies. Primary data from government officials and secondary data from academic studies, reports, and newspapers are utilized. Primary data collection involves engaging government officials to gather insights into the digitalization process. Secondary data sources provide existing research and real-time perspectives on digitalization efforts. Thematic analysis identifies patterns, themes, and key findings from the data. This approach enhances understanding of digitalization challenges and opportunities. The research is qualitative, focusing on subjective experiences and opinions of officials and stakeholders. It explores complex factors influencing the digitalization process. This research employs a mixed-methods approach, using primary data from officials and secondary data from various sources. Thematic analysis identifies key findings, while the qualitative nature explores subjective experiences, enhancing understanding of digitalization challenges and strategies in Jammu and Kashmir.



**Showkat Ahmad Dar and Sakthivel****Scope of the study**

The study on overcoming challenges and building a successful future for digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the current state of digitalization efforts in the region. It aims to shed light on the existing digital infrastructure and assess the level of accessibility and digital literacy among the population. By examining these factors, the study seeks to identify the specific challenges hindering the digitalization process in Jammu and Kashmir. The research will delve into the role of various stakeholders involved in the digitalization initiatives, including government agencies, private sector partners, and civil society organizations. It will investigate their contributions, collaborations, and potential barriers in implementing digital transformation projects effectively. By conducting an in-depth examination of the obstacles and opportunities in the digitalization journey, the study aims to propose strategies and recommendations to accelerate the pace of digital transformation in administration. These strategies may encompass infrastructure development, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and awareness campaigns to address the identified challenges and maximize the benefits of digitalization. The significance of this study lies in its potential to provide valuable insights to policymakers and administrators in Jammu and Kashmir. The findings and recommendations can inform evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation, leading to improved service delivery, streamlined administrative processes, enhanced citizen participation, and ultimately, socio-economic development in the region. The study holds the promise of fostering better governance practices, empowering the population, and driving economic growth through effective digitalization efforts in Jammu and Kashmir.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Initiatives of digitalization**

The Jammu and Kashmir government has made significant strides in promoting the digitalization of administration and services within the union territory. Recognizing the potential benefits of digitalization, the government has implemented various initiatives to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accessibility for citizens. This research examines these initiatives and their impact on the digital transformation of administration in Jammu and Kashmir. One notable initiative is the establishment of Common Service Centers (CSCs) in rural areas (Khan & Shah, 2018). These CSCs serve as access points for citizens to avail themselves of a wide range of digital services, including bill payments, online forms, and certificates. Operated by trained personnel, the CSCs play a crucial role in assisting citizens, particularly those who may lack access to digital tools or are unfamiliar with their use. By bringing digital services to rural areas, where technology and service accessibility are often limited, the CSCs help bridge the digital divide and enable greater participation in administrative processes.

The government has implemented e-Districts throughout the union territory (Kumar & Singh, 2020). The e-District platform facilitates online access to various government services, such as birth and death certificates, land records, and licenses. By digitizing these services, the government aims to streamline administrative processes, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and enhance convenience for citizens. The e-District initiative has been implemented across all districts of Jammu and Kashmir, improving service delivery and minimizing the need for citizens to engage with government officials in person. To support these digitalization efforts, the government has prioritized the development of digital infrastructure, including broadband and mobile connectivity. Initiatives like the BharatNet program aim to provide broadband connectivity to all villages in the country, ensuring that even remote areas have access to high-speed internet (Malik & Bhat, 2019). Furthermore, collaborations with private sector companies have been established to expand mobile network coverage and improve the quality of mobile services. These initiatives have significantly enhanced digital connectivity within the region, enabling more seamless access to digital services and empowering citizens to participate in the digital economy. Education plays a crucial role in fostering digital literacy and awareness. The J&K Knowledge Network has been established to provide e-learning resources to students, promoting digital education and equipping the younger generation with the necessary digital skills (Mushtaq & Shah, 2020). By focusing on digital education, the government aims to cultivate a digitally proficient workforce and promote digital inclusion across all segments of society. The implementation of these initiatives



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reflects the Jammu and Kashmir government's commitment to advancing digitalization in administration and services. By embracing digital technologies and platforms, the government aims to enhance service delivery, improve governance practices, and promote economic growth within the region.

The significance of these efforts extends beyond mere administrative improvements. The digitalization of administration in Jammu and Kashmir holds the potential to drive socio-economic development and empower citizens. Digitalization facilitates greater citizen participation in decision-making processes, enhances transparency, and reduces corruption by minimizing direct (Desai, R., & Patel, S. 2022) interactions with officials. It enables the efficient delivery of public services, particularly in remote and underserved areas, thereby addressing social and economic disparities. Digitalization can create new job opportunities, particularly in the IT sector, contributing to local economic growth and attracting investments. The Jammu and Kashmir government's initiatives in digitalizing administration and services demonstrate a commitment to leveraging digital technologies for the benefit of its citizens. The establishment of Common Service Centers, the implementation of e-Districts, the development of digital infrastructure, and the promotion of digital education collectively contribute to bridging the digital divide and fostering a more inclusive and transparent governance system. These efforts are instrumental in enhancing service delivery, empowering citizens, and driving socio-economic development

Benefits of digitalization in the 21st Century

Digitalization brings numerous benefits to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, offering improvements in efficiency, transparency, and access to services. By embracing digital technologies, the government can streamline administrative processes, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and enhance the overall efficiency of service delivery. This can result in faster processing times, reduced paperwork, and improved response times to citizen requests and inquiries. Here are some of the key benefits:

Improved Efficiency: Digitalization has several benefits for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, including improved efficiency, transparency, and access to services. By embracing digital technologies, the government can streamline administrative processes, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and enhance the overall efficiency of service delivery (Mir & Dar, 2019). For example, the implementation of online application systems for various government services, such as land records and driving licenses, can reduce the time required for processing and minimize the need for citizens to visit government offices in person.

Transparency: Digitalization also promotes transparency in the administration. By enabling citizens to access information and services online, digital platforms contribute to reducing the potential for corruption and improving accountability (Mushtaq & Shah, 2020). Online portals and databases provide citizens with real-time information on government services, including the status of their applications and approvals. This transparency helps foster trust between the government and the public, as citizens have greater visibility into government processes.

Access to services: Digitalization plays a crucial role in enhancing access to services for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. With many citizens residing in remote and rural areas, digital services help bridge the gap between citizens and government services (Pratama & Arliansyah, 2020). Online portals and applications enable citizens to access services from the comfort of their homes, reducing the need to travel long distances to access government offices. This is particularly significant in a region like Jammu and Kashmir, where geographic constraints and limited infrastructure can pose challenges to accessing essential services.

Innovation: Digitalization promotes innovation by enabling new business models and facilitating creative solutions to challenges faced by various sectors (Singh & Sharma, 2020). In Jammu and Kashmir, the use of digital tools and platforms can help develop innovative solutions for sectors such as agriculture and tourism. By harnessing the power of digital technologies, these sectors can overcome existing barriers and explore new opportunities for growth and development.



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Economic Development: Digitalization contributes to economic development by creating new avenues for businesses and improving productivity. It enables businesses to access new markets and customers, resulting in increased economic opportunities (Rashid & Khan, 2021). In a region like Jammu and Kashmir, where there is significant potential for growth across various sectors, digitalization can play a crucial role in unlocking this potential and driving economic development. The ongoing efforts to digitalize administration and services in Jammu and Kashmir hold the promise of transforming governance, improving the lives of citizens, and creating a more inclusive and prosperous future for the region. The implementation of digital technologies and platforms brings improvements in efficiency, transparency, and access to services. These advancements enable citizens to actively participate in governance processes, foster trust, and promote socio-economic development.:

Challenges of digitalization in Kashmir

The issues and road ahead for digitalization in Jammu and Kashmir are complex and multifaceted, and require careful consideration and planning in order to ensure that the benefits of digitalization are realized while minimizing potential challenges and drawbacks. Here are some valuable insights into the key issues and road ahead for digitalization in Jammu and Kashmir:

Infrastructure Development

One of the key challenges for digitalization in Jammu and Kashmir is the lack of digital infrastructure, including reliable internet connectivity, power supply, and technological devices (Abdullah & Hassan, 2019). The remote and mountainous terrain of the region poses unique challenges for infrastructure development. To address this issue, the government needs to prioritize infrastructure development by expanding broadband and mobile connectivity. This would require laying down a robust network infrastructure and ensuring reliable power supply in remote areas. Additionally, providing technological resources such as computers and smartphones to individuals and organizations can bridge the digital divide and enable access to digital services.

Digital Divide

Another significant challenge in the digitalization process is the existing digital divide between urban and rural areas (AKhter & Shah, 2020). Many rural areas in Jammu and Kashmir lack access to digital services and tools, resulting in limited participation in the digital economy. To tackle this divide, the government must focus on expanding access to digital services and tools in rural areas. The establishment of Common Service Centers (CSCs) in rural areas has been a positive step towards bridging this gap. These CSCs provide assistance to citizens and facilitate access to various digital services. Furthermore, the development of customized digital solutions that cater to the specific needs of rural populations, such as local language interfaces and simplified user experiences, can help overcome barriers and promote inclusivity.

Digital Literacy and Skill Development

In order to fully benefit from digitalization, there is a need to address the lack of digital literacy and skills among the population (Chandra & Singh, 2019). Digital literacy programs should be implemented to provide individuals with the necessary skills to effectively use digital technologies. These programs can encompass training on basic computer skills, internet usage, and digital security. Skill development initiatives, especially in emerging digital sectors, can empower individuals to participate in the digital economy and contribute to the region's socio-economic growth.

Cyber security and Data Privacy

Cybersecurity and data privacy have become paramount in today's digital age due to the widespread use of digital technologies. As technology continues to advance, it is essential to prioritize the protection of sensitive data and critical infrastructure. In this context, the government plays a vital role in establishing and enforcing robust cybersecurity measures and regulations. One crucial aspect is the development of comprehensive cybersecurity frameworks and standards. Governments should (Bhattacharjee 2020) collaborate with cybersecurity experts, industry leaders, and academia to create frameworks that address emerging threats and vulnerabilities. These frameworks should cover various aspects such as data encryption, network security, access controls, incident



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response, and risk management. Regular updates and audits should be conducted to ensure that the frameworks remain effective and aligned with evolving technologies. Governments should enact and enforce stringent data protection laws and regulations. These regulations (Smith and Johnson 2019) should define the rights and responsibilities of individuals and organizations regarding the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of personal data. They should also include provisions for data breach notifications, penalties for non-compliance, and mechanisms for individuals to exercise their data privacy rights. By establishing a legal framework (Davis et al. 2021) that prioritizes data privacy, governments can enhance trust among citizens and businesses.

Public awareness campaigns play a vital role in promoting cybersecurity and data privacy. Many individuals lack knowledge about potential threats and best practices to protect their digital assets. Governments should invest in educational initiatives that raise awareness about the importance of cybersecurity, common attack vectors (such as phishing and malware), and the steps individuals can take to (Chen and Li 2019) safeguard their data. These campaigns should target different demographics and emphasize the significance of responsible digital behavior, including the use of strong passwords, regular software updates, and cautious online activities. In addition to public awareness campaigns, educational institutions should integrate cybersecurity and data privacy into their curriculum. By teaching students about these topics from an early age, we can cultivate a cybersecurity-conscious generation that understands the risks associated with the digital world and can make informed decisions to protect themselves and others. Collaboration between governments, private sector organizations, and civil society is crucial in addressing cybersecurity challenges. Public-private partnerships can facilitate information sharing, collaborative research, and the development of innovative cybersecurity solutions. Governments should also support (Johnson and Lee 2018) cybersecurity startups and provide incentives for organizations to invest in robust security measures. Ensuring cybersecurity and data privacy is of paramount importance in today's digital era. Governments must establish robust cybersecurity measures and regulations, enact comprehensive data protection laws, and invest in public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives. By taking these steps, we can foster a culture of responsible digital behavior and better protect sensitive data and critical infrastructure.

Need for collaboration

Digitalization is a complex process that requires collaboration between various stakeholders in order to ensure its success. In the context of Kashmir, collaboration between government agencies, private sector, and civil society (Pandey, R., & Kaur, M. 2022) is particularly important given the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the region. Here are some key reasons why collaboration is critical for digitalization in Kashmir, and how different stakeholders can work together to achieve this goal.

Collaboration between government agencies, private sector, and civil society is important for ensuring that digitalization efforts are inclusive and tailored to the needs of local communities. Given the diversity of Kashmir's population, it is important to ensure that digital solutions are accessible and useful to people from all backgrounds and regions. This requires input from civil society organizations, which can help to identify the needs and preferences of local communities, and work with government agencies and private sector organizations to design and implement digital solutions that are tailored to these needs. Civil society organizations can help to identify gaps in digital infrastructure and access, and work with government agencies and private sector organizations to design and implement solutions that address these gaps. They can also help to ensure that digital solutions are culturally appropriate and accessible to people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, by providing translation services and other forms of support. In this way, civil society organizations can help to ensure that digitalization efforts are inclusive and beneficial to all members of the community.

Collaboration between government agencies, private sector, and civil society is important for driving innovation and experimentation in the digitalization process. Private sector organizations are often at the forefront of technological innovation, and can provide cutting-edge solutions and expertise to help drive digitalization efforts forward. However, they may lack the local knowledge and community engagement that civil society organizations can



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provide. By working together, private sector organizations and civil society organizations can combine their strengths and expertise to develop innovative digital solutions that are tailored to local needs.

Government agencies also play an important role in driving innovation and experimentation in the digitalization process, by providing a regulatory framework and supporting research and development. By collaborating with private sector and civil society organizations, government agencies can ensure (Khan, S., & Ahmed, R.2022). that their regulatory framework is responsive to local needs and supports innovation and experimentation in the digital space. For example, government agencies can provide funding and support for digital startups and research institutions, which can help to drive innovation and experimentation in the digitalization process. Collaboration between government agencies, private sector, and civil society is important for ensuring the sustainability of digitalization efforts over the long term. Digitalization is an ongoing process that requires ongoing investment and support, both in terms of technological (Reddy, V., & Rao, S. 2023) infrastructure and human resources. By collaborating, stakeholders can ensure that digital solutions are maintained and upgraded over time, and that the benefits of digitalization continue to accrue to citizens. For example, private sector organizations can provide ongoing technological support and expertise to ensure that digital solutions are up-to-date and effective. Government agencies can provide funding and support to maintain and upgrade digital infrastructure, and ensure that regulatory frameworks are responsive to changing needs and technologies. Civil society organizations can provide ongoing support and engagement to ensure that digital solutions remain relevant and accessible to local communities.

Political and Security Concerns: The political and security situation in Kashmir has a direct impact on digitalization efforts. Periodic internet (Sharma, R., & Gupta, S. 2023) shutdowns and restrictions on communication disrupt the continuity of digital services, hindering administrative processes and citizen engagement.

Socio-cultural Factors: Kashmir has its unique socio-cultural context, which can influence the adoption and acceptance of digitalization initiatives. Factors such as language preferences, cultural practices, and local governance structures need to be considered to ensure effective implementation and user acceptance.

Geographical Constraints: The region's challenging terrain and frequent disruptions, such as landslides and harsh weather conditions, pose additional obstacles to the establishment and maintenance of digital infrastructure. These geographical constraints require innovative solutions to ensure consistent access to digital services.

Language and Localization: Kashmir has its distinct language and cultural identity. Ensuring digital platforms and services are (Patel, M., & Mehta, N. 2023) available in local languages, along with localized content, can improve accessibility and user experience for the region's population.

Connectivity and Bandwidth: Limited bandwidth and connectivity issues can affect the speed and reliability of digital services in Kashmir. Improving connectivity infrastructure, including increasing bandwidth and expanding (Kumar, A., & Mishra, S. 2023) network coverage, is crucial to support effective digitalization efforts.

Cross-Border Challenges: The region's geopolitical complexities and the divided nature of Kashmir present unique challenges for cross-border digital collaboration and data sharing. Addressing these challenges requires careful consideration of legal, regulatory, and political frameworks to ensure seamless digital integration while respecting sovereignty and security concerns.

Implications of study

The study of Jammu and Kashmir reveals that digitalization can provide significant opportunities for administrative efficiency and effectiveness, but it also presents several challenges that need to be overcome for a successful future. The challenges include inadequate infrastructure, lack of technological awareness, and resistance to change. To overcome these challenges, there is a need for a comprehensive plan to improve infrastructure and expand access to technology, including the provision of training programs to enhance technological awareness among staff. In addition, there should be efforts to create a supportive organizational culture that promotes innovation and openness to change. Embracing digitalization in administration also requires a shift in mindset and a willingness to take risks and experiment with new technologies. Furthermore, data security and privacy concerns must be addressed to build trust in digital systems. Successful digitalization in administration can lead to better service delivery, improved accountability, and increased citizen participation. Therefore, it is essential to address these



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challenges to ensure a successful future for digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir and other regions.

Suggestions and Recommendations

The following suggestions and recommendations aim to address the challenges and pave the way for a successful future in digitalization of administration in Jammu and Kashmir, promoting efficient processes, improved services, and inclusive collaboration between government agencies, the corporate sector, and civil society.

1. Strengthen the digital infrastructure in Jammu and Kashmir to ensure connectivity and accessibility across the region.
2. Conduct regular training and capacity building programs to enhance the skills of the administration officials to handle digital technologies effectively.
3. Encourage public-private partnerships to promote innovation and investment in digitalization initiatives.
4. Foster a culture of innovation and experimentation in the administration to drive continuous improvement and progress.
5. Address the digital divide by providing equal access and opportunities for all citizens, particularly those in remote areas.
6. Develop a comprehensive digitalization strategy that outlines clear objectives, timelines, and action plans for implementation.
7. Integrate citizen feedback mechanisms to ensure the delivery of quality services and responsiveness to their needs.
8. Foster collaboration among different departments and agencies to create a seamless and integrated digital ecosystem.
9. Implement robust cybersecurity measures to ensure the security and privacy of citizen data and systems.
10. Establish performance metrics to monitor the progress and impact of digitalization initiatives, and use the insights to drive continuous improvement.

CONCLUSION

The study of Jammu and Kashmir highlights the challenges faced in implementing digitalization in administration and the efforts made to overcome them. The digital divide, lack of infrastructure, and resistance to change are some of the significant hurdles that have been faced. However, the region has made remarkable progress by using innovative solutions and leveraging technology to bridge the gap. The implementation of e-governance initiatives such as digital signatures, online payment gateways, and online portals has significantly improved the delivery of services and created transparency in the system. Additionally, the use of mobile technology has enabled better communication with citizens and improved the reach of services to remote areas. The success of digitalization in administration in Jammu and Kashmir can be attributed to the commitment and dedication of the government and the willingness of citizens to adopt technology. This study serves as an inspiration for other regions facing similar challenges and highlights the potential of technology to transform the public sector. It is recommended that the government continues to invest in infrastructure and capacity building to ensure the sustainability and scalability of these initiatives.

A comprehensive approach that involves stakeholders and addresses the digital divide is crucial for the success of digitalization in administration. Digitalization has the potential to transform administration and governance in Jammu and Kashmir, as well as in India as a whole. However, the region faces several challenges in implementing digitalization, which must be overcome to fully realize the potential benefits of digitalization. This study will contribute to the growing body of research on digitalization in India and provided practical recommendations for building a successful future for digital administration in Jammu and Kashmir. Further research can be conducted to evaluate the impact of digitalization in administration, assess data security and privacy concerns, examine citizen engagement and participation, conduct comparative analysis with other regions, and explore long-term



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sustainability and scalability. These areas of study will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of digitalization initiatives, identify potential risks and vulnerabilities, enhance citizen-administration interaction, identify best practices from other regions, and ensure the continued success and expansion of digital systems. Research can be conducted in the border areas of Kashmir to understand the specific challenges and opportunities related to digitalization. By addressing these research areas, policymakers and stakeholders can make informed decisions and develop strategies to overcome challenges and achieve successful digital transformation in administration.

Conflict of interest and Funding

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no financial or personal relationships that may be seen as having influenced the work presented in this manuscript. The research is not funded by any institute or organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of this article is indebted to the diligent endeavors and unwavering dedication of numerous individuals, all of whom we sincerely acknowledge. We would also like to express our gratitude to the researchers and authors who have previously delved into a comparable topic, as their prior contributions have laid a solid foundation for our unexpected and fruitful exploration, ultimately facilitating a smooth and successful conclusion to this piece

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Application of Bipolar Fuzzy Matrix in the Research of Crops on Agriculture

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Received: 26 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A significant issue in our practice is unreliability. Many hypothesis deals with unreliable surroundings. In this article, we construct three bipolar fuzzy matrices V_0 , V_s and V_c from agriculture experts. We determine the event yield relation V_1 and Conformability yield relation V_2 , the non event yield relation V_3 and the non season yield relation V_4 . Finally, we find out which types of crops are more productive in which farmer.

Keywords: Bipolar fuzzy set (BFS), bipolar fuzzy matrix (BFM), min-min relations, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Computational intelligence has been employed in recent years to create intelligent systems that can solve a variety of challenging issues. Moreover, bipolar fuzzy has shown to be an effective technique for decision-making systems. Several medical expert systems and agricultural expert systems already use bipolar fuzzy matrices. In order to deal with difficulties of unreliability, Zadeh [14] proposed a fantastic theory known as the fuzzy set theory. The idea of fuzzy matrices was initially put forth by Thomason [13] in 1977. Its components fall inside the range [0, 1]. Bipolar fuzzy sets were suggested by Zhang [15]. Bipolar fuzzy matrices were first developed by M.Pal and Sanjib Mondal [8] in 2019 and several findings about transitive closure and power-convergence of BFMs are examined. In a bipolar





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fuzzy environment, multi criteria decision making techniques have been given by Alghamdi *et.al* [2]. Bipolar fuzzy matroids are a concept that was introduced by Musavarah Sarwar and Muhammad Akram [5]. They also outline several of the attributes of different forms of bipolar fuzzy matroids. Geetha and Usha [3] an occurrence relation and conformability relation determined from expert medical documentation and observation of the related patient with sciatica to have presented. And they obtained an application of fuzzy matrix in the study of yoga on sciatica. Karaaslan and Cagman [4] studied the concept of bipolar soft rough sets (BSRSs) and set theoretical operations of bipolar soft rough sets are defined. Also they proposed a decision making method using operations of BSRSs. Shumaiza *et.al* [11] the vikor methodology stands out as an important MCDM technique have been discussed. And they a comparison of this method with the trapezoidal bipolar fuzzy TOPSIS method is established. G.Ali *et.al* [1] has presented parameter reductions of bipolar fuzzy soft sets with their decision making algorithms.Princy and Mohana [9] has introduced the concept of spherical bipolar fuzzy sets as a combination of spherical fuzzy sets and bipolar valued fuzzy sets along with their features. Saima mustafa *et.al* [10] proposed bipolar fuzzy MCDM technique and given a soft set algorithm. Also, they are presented its application in MCDM issues. Tahir Mahmood [12] has presented deliberated the algebraic structures associated with T-bipolar soft sets and the applications of T-bipolar soft sets in decision making problem. Muthuraji and Anitha[6] presented the recent technology in agriculture using the bipolar fuzzy matrices with the aid of score function. Finally, they are found which soil most groundnuts yield. Muthuraji and Punitha Elizabeth [7] proposed application of bipolar fuzzy matrices in flood damage. Also, they are illustrated which districts are most affected in flood damage. Two different kinds of relationships between crops and seasons are suggested by this model. A relationship between events V_0 gives information about the propensity or regularity of crop growth during a given season. A relationship between events V_s indicates the seasons in which the farmers cultivation of crops. A conformability relation V_c shows as in which crops give high yield in which seasons.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1[14]The membership function $\mu_F:U \rightarrow [0,1]$ elements of the universe of discourse provides the concept of a fuzzy set. Any value between 0 and 1 qualifies U to be a member of the fuzzy set $0 \leq \mu_F(u) \leq 1$ represent the degree of membership of an element u .

Definition 2.2 [13] let Z be a matrix, $Z = [(z_{ij})]_{u \times v}$, where $z_{ij} \in [0,1], 1 \leq i \leq u$ and $1 \leq j \leq v$ then Z is called fuzzy matrix.

Definition 2.3 [15] A bipolar fuzzy set is a pair of $(-x_n, x_p)$ where $-x_n: x \rightarrow [-1,0]$ and $x_p: x \rightarrow [0,1]$ are the respectively negative and positive membership degree of $x \in X$. The set of all bipolar fuzzy set on X is denoted by $B_F(X)$. Bipolar fuzzy set is an extension of fuzzy set.

Definition 2.4 [8] A bipolar fuzzy matrix $X = [(x_{ij})]$ where (x_{ij}) is defined as $(-x_{ijn}, x_{ijp})$ whose $x_{ijn}, x_{ijp} \in [0, 1] \forall i, j$ are the negative and positive membership values of the element x_{ij} respectively.

Definition 2.5 [8] (Operations on bipolar fuzzy matrix)

Let $X = [x_{ij} = (-x_{ijn}, x_{ijp})]_{p \times q}$, $Y = [y_{ij} = (-y_{ijn}, y_{ijp})]_{p \times q}$ are two bipolar fuzzy matrices.

- (i) $X \vee Y = X + Y = (x_{ij} + y_{ij})_{p \times q} = (-\max\{x_{ijn}, y_{ijn}\}, \max\{x_{ijp}, y_{ijp}\})_{p \times q} \forall i, j$
- (ii) $X \wedge Y = X * Y = (x_{ij} \cdot y_{ij})_{p \times q} = (-\min\{x_{ijn}, y_{ijn}\}, \min\{x_{ijp}, y_{ijp}\})_{p \times q} \forall i, j$
- (iii) $X^c = [(-1 + x_{ijn}), (1 - x_{ijp},)]$ (Complement of X).

Example 2.6 Let $X, Y \in BFM_s$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.4, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.6 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Then, Compute $X * Y = \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$





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And, compute $X^c = \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.9 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$

Algorithm

- Step: 1 Enter the bipolar fuzzy matrix V_0 indicates an event of seasons and crops.
- Step: 2 Enter the bipolar fuzzy matrix V_s indicates the seasons in which the farmers cultivate.
- Step: 3 Enter the bipolar fuzzy matrix V_c indicates to confirmative relation is $V_c = S \times C$.
- Step: 4 Compute event yield relation $V_1 = V_s * V_0$.
- Step: 5 Compute conformability yield relation $V_2 = V_s * V_c$.
- Step: 6 Compute non event yield relation $V_3 = V_s * V_0^c$.
- Step: 7 Compute non season yield relation $V_4 = V_s^c * V_0$.
- Step: 8 Separate the negative values and positive values in V_4 .

MAIN RESULTS

In this article, we consider the five types of seasons such that Rainy s_1 , Winter s_2 , Spring s_3 , Summer s_4 , Autumn s_5 and five types of crops such that groundnuts c_1 , wheat c_2 , paddy c_3 , sugarcane c_4 and blackgram c_5 . Finally, we find out which crop has each farmer harvested the most.

S = Set of all seasons

C = Set of all crops

F = Set of all farmer.

Step: 1

$C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5\}$ where c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5 are stand for crops.

$S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5\}$ where s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 are stand for seasons. Matrix for event relation is $V_0 = S \times C$, shows the frequency of event of crops with seasons.

$$V_0 = \begin{matrix} & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 \\ \begin{matrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \\ s_4 \\ s_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.4, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.7 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Step: 2

The following bipolar fuzzy relation V_s specifies the level of farmers f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5 and seasons s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 presence. It indicates the seasons in which the farmers cultivation of crops.

$$V_s = \begin{matrix} & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & s_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.6, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.6 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Step: 3

Assuming that the matrix for confirmative relation $V_c = S \times C$ shows as in which crops give high yield in which seasons.

$$V_c = \begin{matrix} & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 \\ \begin{matrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \\ s_4 \\ s_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.5, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.7 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.5 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.9 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.8 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.7 \rangle \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.9, 0.8 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$





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Using relation V_0, V_c and V_s we could compute four type of relation as follows.

Step: 4

The event yield relation V_1 compute by $V_1 = V_s * V_0$.

$$V_1 = \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

Step: 5

The conformability yield relation V_2 compute by $V_2 = V_s * V_c$.

$$V_2 = \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.5, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

Step: 6

The non event yield relation V_3 compute by $V_3 = V_s * V_0^c$.

$$V_3 = \begin{matrix} & S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & S_4 & S_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.6 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$* \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ \begin{matrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \\ S_4 \\ S_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.3, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.9 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.7 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.9 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.8, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.7 \rangle \\ \langle -0.9, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.6 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$V_3 = \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.6 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

Step: 7

Eventually, the non-season yield relation V_4 compute by $V_4 = V_s^c * V_0$.

$$V_4 = \begin{matrix} & S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & S_4 & S_5 \\ \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.9 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.9 \rangle \\ \langle -0.5, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.8 \rangle & \langle -0.9, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.6 \rangle \\ \langle -0.6, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.8, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$* \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ \begin{matrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \\ S_4 \\ S_5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.6, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.5 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.7 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$





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$$V_4 = \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.7, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.1 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle \\ \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.2 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.6 \rangle & \langle -0.4, 0.4 \rangle \\ \langle -0.3, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.5, 0.3 \rangle & \langle -0.3, 0.5 \rangle & \langle -0.1, 0.4 \rangle & \langle -0.2, 0.4 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Step: 8

Separate the negative values and positive values in V_4 .

$$V_4^n = \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & -0.5 & -0.2 & -0.4 & -0.7 \\ -0.4 & -0.3 & -0.3 & -0.5 & -0.4 \\ -0.2 & -0.3 & -0.2 & -0.5 & -0.5 \\ -0.1 & -0.4 & -0.2 & -0.1 & -0.4 \\ -0.3 & -0.5 & -0.3 & -0.1 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

And,

$$V_4^p = \begin{matrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

CONCLUSION

From these yield relations V_1 and V_2 show the both crop $c_3, c_4, c_5, c_4, c_5, c_3$ and c_4 are suitable crops for farmer $f_3, f_3, f_4, f_4, f_4, f_5$ and f_5 respectively. Where as V_4^p shows farmer f_4 is having most yield of groundnuts(c_1) and sugarcane(c_4). And shows farmer f_1 is having least yield of blackgram. This process is very useful for our practical life.

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Management of Chronic Venous Ulcer through Siddha - A Case Report

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Received: 17 Mar 2023

Revised: 27 May 2023

Accepted: 30 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

Chronic venous ulcer which is defined as open lesion between knee and ankle joint that occur in presence of venous disease. They are considered as the most common leg ulcers whose prognosis is considered as poor if duration is more than a year. This condition results in reduced mobility, poor quality of life and many other complications. This report deals with a case of Varicose ulcer of fourteen-year duration which did not responded to conventional allopathic treatment and in due course opted for Siddha system for management. The main treatment instituted were six sitting Attai Vidal/ Medical Leech Therapy and internal medications. After fifty days of medication ulcer completely healed. This case report has a prospective follow up of three months and did not show recurrence till date. Since this case report is based on single case which shows positive outcome this cannot be generalised. Further suitable clinical trials need to be conducted to assess efficacy.

Keywords: (Venous ulcer, Medical Leech Therapy, Attai Vidal, Siddha)





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INTRODUCTION

Venous ulcers are wounds occurring due to improper functioning of venous valves, generally of the lower limbs [1]. Damaged venous valves prevent the backflow of blood and cause pressure in the veins. Hence the arterial pressure reduces significantly than venous and therefore, blood is not pumped as effectively into the area [1]. A venous ulcer will not usually heal without proper treatment [1]. It can be painful and may limit mobility and quality of life. If the duration of the venous ulcer is more, obviously it will lead all the skin damage and there will be difficulty in healing. The methods used to prevent and treat such wounds includes the application of various wound dressings, antimicrobial agents, physical therapies and educational tactics. Less conventional methods include allogeneic micro grafting and allogeneic skin cell transplantation and wound healing methods used in Siddha System of medicine includes Attai Vidal (AV) or Medical Leech Therapy (MLT) [2] Wound healing is a dynamic, sequential process involving exudative, proliferative and extracellular matrix remodelling phases. These phases are regulated by signalling molecules produced by a wide range of cells present in the extracellular matrix. The early stages of this process (haemostasis, inflammation and proliferation) prepare the tissues for the final, remodelling stage which can last for one year or more [3].

MLT is a multi-faceted therapeutic concept, comprising of biting stimulus, blood drawing and the injection of pharmacologically-active substances found in leeches' saliva into patients' blood and tissues [4]. Its therapeutic effects include anticoagulation, blood and lymph flow stimulation and the reduction of both inflammation and pain [5]. This article comprises of a single case report of Varicose ulcer treated by means of conventional Siddha Therapy for treating non healing ulcers including MLT. MLT is a useful technique mentioned in ancient Siddha literatures for the treatment of many conditions such as oedematous conditions, haemorrhoids, fever, Whooping cough, chronic ulcers etc [6]. Even though few clinical trials are there supporting the fact of wound healing by means of MLT no data exist on healing of a varicose ulcer with fourteen-year duration in a short span which is depicted in this study.

Patient information

A 71-year-old male patient presented to National Institute of Siddha, with the complaints of reddish non healing ulcers over medial malleolus of both legs and dorsum of Right foot for nine years with only a very brief intermittent healing for few days. It was associated with pricking pain, burning sensation around the ulcers, oedema, and blackish discoloration over both lower limbs. For the last 19 years, the patient has been suffering from varicose veins, and 14 years back, he developed varicose ulcer on the dorsum of left foot first and subsequently he developed ulcer in medial malleolus of both right and left foot triggered by trivial injuries and was treated with Allopathic treatment modalities including Trendelenburg surgical interventions during 2010 and 2013 following which there was healing of ulcers. After 20 days the same site began to ulcerate and the suffering resumed. Patient did not have addictions, and having a vegetarian dietary habit. Patient has the occupation history of standing as a shopkeeper for 8-10 hours a day for the past 45 years. And he was a known case of Systemic hypertension and has been under regular Allopathic Medication.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

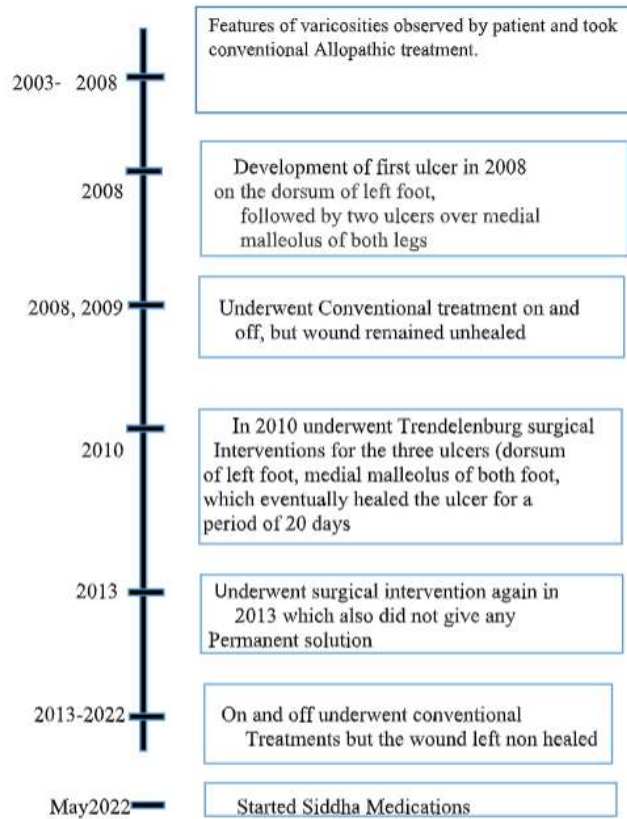
On examination, two reddish large ulcers were present in Right lower limb and one ulcer over left medial malleolus, along with mild serous discharge. The large ulcer measured 5 cm in length, 7 cm in width, and 1.75 cm in depth, ulcer in right dorsum of foot measuring 3.25 cm length, 0.5 cm depth and 3.5 cm width and ulcer in right medial malleolus measuring 6 cm length, 1 cm depth and 5.5 cm width. The patient also had swelling and blackish discoloration around both ankle joints and feet, with grade V tenderness around both ulcers. Varicosity on calf region of both lower limbs tested positive for Trendelenburg test and negative for Moses' sign, but pedal pulse was present which was suggestive of varicose ulcer features [Figure 1.1, 1.2, 1.3].



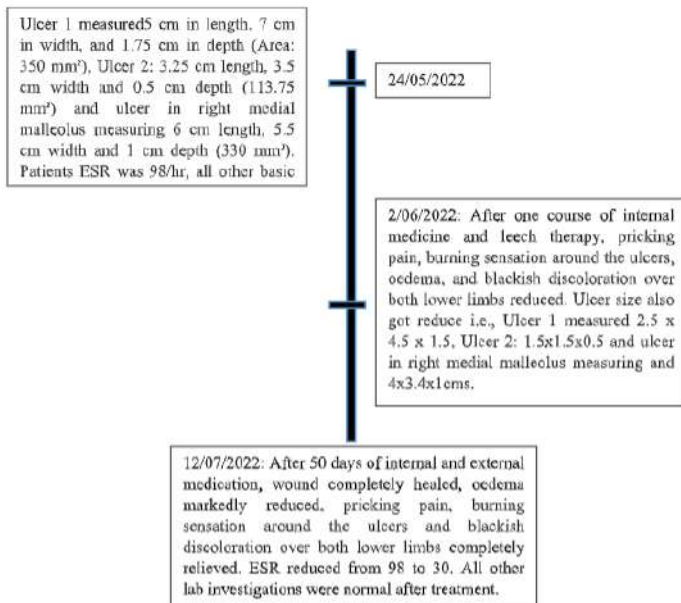


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Timeline – History of Venous Disease of Lower Limb



Current Information from This Episode of Care





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Diagnostic Assessment

Doppler venous study of right lower limb revealed Right sapheno femoral junction incompetence and right perforator incompetence below knee. Glycaemic indices were checked and was found normal, which helped to rule out diabetic ulcer.

Diagnostic reasoning

Venous colour flow Doppler imaging is a gold standard investigation for the assessment of the venous system of lower limb + Evidence level B⁺ (Evidence level B: Ankle brachial pressure index should also be conducted when the ulcer is deteriorating, ulcer not healed fully by 12 weeks or there is recurrence of ulcer)⁷.

Prognostic characteristics

As per the study conducted by V. Karanikolic et al. Large and long-lasting ulcers could be healed although more time is needed. A decrease in wound size during the first 50 days of treatment is a favourable prognostic factor for healing⁸. In this case also the wound healed after 50 days of treatment which can be considered as a good prognosis.

Therapeutic Intervention**Follow-up and Outcomes**

Clinician- and patient-assessed outcomes: Patient who was diagnosed as a case of varicose ulcer was treated with Siddha medicines both internally and externally. Weekly once ulcer was measured and was documented. After each Attai Vidal procedure there was visible reduction in oedema around the ulcers which the patient also felt. The pain was measured on visual analogue scale (VAS), which was 6 in the beginning of treatment and at the end of the treatment came down to 1. The ulcerated wound was assessed by measurement and granulation tissue formation which is depicted in table 2.

Noticeable improvement in the symptoms was seen, it was up to 60% in Veekkam (oedematous swelling), *Erichal* (burning sensation) and *Kuthal* (pricking sensation) was completely relieved after treatment. Moreover, after each course of Attai Vidal (Medical Leech Therapy) there was marked reduction in swelling around ulcer. After six courses of Attai Vidal, daily cleaning and dressing of the ulcer with Mathan Thylam and internal medication for a period of 50 days' ulcer completely healed with no adverse event during the entire course of treatment. [Refer fig.1,2,3.]

Intervention adherence and tolerability

Since the patient was admitted in In-Patient ward of National Institute of Siddha daily rounds helped in facilitating Intervention adherence and tolerability.

Adverse and unanticipated events

No adverse and unanticipated events were occurred.

DISCUSSION

Varicose ulcers are usually recurrent and open ulcers which can persist from weeks to many years. Severe complications of this condition include cellulitis, osteomyelitis and malignant transformation. This report deals with a case of varicose ulcer of fourteen-year duration, which did not respond to Conventional Allopathic treatment and in due course opted for Siddha System for management. The main treatment instituted was a six sitting AV/MLT, cleaning and dressing with Mathan thylam, internally Cap. Rasagandhi Mezhugu and Vallarai tablet. MLT is already having literature basis for its wound healing property. Salivary proteins and small molecules seen in leech seem to function as inhibitors or mediators of haemostasis, platelet adhesion, fibrin meshwork formation, inflammation, pain generation and defence reactions of the host. In case of venous stasis, the pathogenesis of the pain not only involves the concept of pain receptors but also the appearance of algogenic metabolites at the site of the



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microcirculatory units to which endothelial cells are particularly sensitive¹³. When leech bite the skin, it sucks the stagnated blood thereby decreases the mechanical pressure. It also inoculates secretions containing Anticoagulant, thrombolytic, vasodilating and anaesthetic substances from the salivary ductules by pumping action^{14,15}. Anticoagulant, thrombolytic and vasodilating substances present in leech saliva prolong bleeding and causes hypovolemic haemodilution which reduces pressure of blood and also remove the metabolites at the site of the microcirculatory units, in combination of these, anaesthetic substances present in leech saliva reduce pain on the location^{16,17}. Pigmented lesions in stasis dermatitis are caused by deposition of haemosiderin in the dermis¹⁸. Here in this case also after first sitting of AV/MLT swelling, burning sensation reduced and after six sittings ulcer completely healing along with associated symptoms like blackish discolouration around the ulcer. Hypovolumic haemodilution caused by Biochemicals present in leech saliva improves circulation of skin on the affected site, thus the haemosiderin deposited in skin is reutilized as a source of Iron¹⁹, which may be the reason for elevation of haemoglobin value from 12.7 mg/dl to 13.9 mg/dl after treatment in this particular case even without administration of any iron supplements.

In varicose vein venous hypertension stretches the veins and lets leakage of fibrinogen from veins into extra vascular space. This fibrinogen forms a fibrin cusp around the blood vessels, preventing oxygen and nutrients from reaching the cells. Venous insufficiency also causes leucocytes accumulation in small blood vessels releasing inflammatory factor and reactive oxygen species, further resulting in ischemia and chronic wound development^{20, 21, 22}. Attai Vidal provides a medium for drainage and thus increases perfusion until adequate venous flow is established. This occurs due to the anticoagulant effect of hirudin and antithrombolytic effect of destabilase^{23, 24}. Calin present in leech saliva inhibits platelet aggregation and adhesion as well as collagen induced thrombin formation^{25,26}. Bdelin and Eglin due to their anti-inflammatory effect and hyaluronidase due to its antibiotic effect further contribute to healing²⁷. All these supports the early healing of ulcer.

Likewise, Vallarai choornam tablet, containing *Centella asiatica* is also having wound healing property. It is having ability in cells with fibroblast and keratinocyte morphologies and is having the potential to enhance the proliferation and remodelling process of healing²⁸. Rasagandhi Mezhugu a Siddha medicine, is a formulation containing 38 different botanicals and 8 inorganic substances, which is well known for its wound healing effect it is directly indicated for *Purai odum pun* which indicates deep non healing ulcers. Many of the constituents present in it is having anti-inflammatory and even wound healing activity²⁹. All in all, these internal and external therapies would have helped in healing of varicose ulcer. Even if healing of a non-healing ulcer in fifty days is a good prognosis, follow up and non-recurrence should be evaluated further as the causal effect of varicosities were still persisting in the patient. Any how this study paves a way to development of a treatment strategy which can be implemented in varicose ulcers with long duration that are not responding to conventional treatment adopted by Allopathic system of medicine.

CONCLUSION

In this particular case of chronic venous ulcer, AV/MLT along with internal medicines helped in healing in a short duration. The patient whose condition did not responded to Conventional Allopathic treatment got improved after Siddha medication. Hence, this case report is concluded that Siddha System can be considered for treating such cases after safety and efficacy studies.

Key points

Conditions like chronic venous ulcer which results in reduced mobility, poor quality of life and many other complications can be subjected to Siddha treatment modality.





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Limitations of the study

Since this case report is based on single case which shows positive outcome this cannot be generalised. Further suitable clinical trials need to be conducted to assess efficacy.

List of Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| MLT | Medical Leech Therapy |
| AV | Attai Vidal |

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Table 1: Types of therapeutic intervention (pharmacologic, surgical, preventive).

| Therapeutic Interventions With Explanations | Explanations of indications | Dosage, Strength, Duration | Manufacturer details |
|--|---|--|--|
| Attai Vidal (Medical Leech Therapy) ⁹ | Ulcers, Oedematous conditions, haemorrhoids, fever, Whooping cough etc. | 6 sittings in 50 days. | Jyothi Ayurveda and Siddha Hospital, Tambaram, Chennai |
| Dressing by using Mathan Thylam ¹⁰ | It is indicated for Non healing ulcers, sinuses etc. | Daily dressing for 50 days | IMPCOPS |
| Cap.Rasagandhi Mezhugu Internal Medicine ¹¹ | Painful conditions, sinuses, different types of tumours, ulcers, haemorrhoids etc | 2 capsule twice daily after food for 48 days. | IMPCOPS |
| Vallarai Tablet Internal Medicine ¹² | It is indicated for oedematous conditions and ulcers | Two tablets thrice daily after food with hot water for 50 days | IMPCOPS |

Table 2: Ulcer assessment table

| Signs and Symptoms | Before treatment | After Treatment |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| Pain | Vas Score 6 | Vas Score 1 |
| Ulcer 1(Measurement) | 5 X 7 X 1.75 cms Area: 350 mm ² | Completely healed |
| Ulcer 2(Measurement) | 3.25 X 3.5 X 0.5 cms. Area: 113.75 mm ² | Completely healed |
| Ulcer 3(Measurement) | 6 X 5.5 X 1 cms Area:330 mm ² | Completely healed |





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| Baseline images dated on 23/05/2022 | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Image 1.1 Right dorsum of foot | Image 1.2 Right medial malleolus | Image 1.3 Left medial malleolus |
| Interim images dated on 5/6/2022 | | |
|  |  |  |
| Image 2.1 Right dorsum of foot | Image 2.2 Right medial malleolus | Image 2.3 Left medial malleolus |
| After Treatment images dated on 10/7/2022 | | |
|  |  |  |
| Image 3.1 Right dorsum of foot | Image 3.2 Right medial malleolus | Image 3.3 Left medial malleolus |





Root Square Mean Labeling of Dragon Related Graphs

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Received: 30 Jan 2023

Revised: 07 June 2023

Accepted: 14 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A graph G with p points and q lines is known as a root square mean graph if it is possible to assign values to the points $y \in V$ with different values $f(y)$ from $1, 2, \dots, q + 1$ so that when every line $e = tr$ is labeled with $f(e = tr) = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\frac{f(t)^2 + f(r)^2}{2}} \right\rfloor$ or $\left\lceil \sqrt{\frac{f(t)^2 + f(r)^2}{2}} \right\rceil$ then the resulting line labels are different. f is known as root square mean labeling of G . In this paper, we prove that dragon related graphs such as $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)}$, $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,1}$, $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,2}$, $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,3}$ and $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_3$ are all root square mean graphs.

Keywords: Graph, Cycle, Dragon, Path union, Root square mean labeling (rsm)

INTRODUCTION

In this paper we consider the graphs with p points and q lines Harary [2]. We refer to Gallain [1] for a survey of graph labeling. The notion of rsm labeling has been introduced by S.S.Sandhya et.al [6,7,8]. Meena.S and Mani. R [3,4] investigated this labeling for some cycle related graphs. In this paper, the rsm labeling of dragon related graphs were presented.

Definition 1.1:

A dragon is formed by attaching the end point of a path to a cycle. It is denoted by $C_m @ P_n$.





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Definition 1.2:

Let E_1, E_2, \dots, E_m , $m \geq 2$ be m copies of a fixed graph G . The graph G got by joining a line between E_j and E_{j+1} for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$ is known as the path union of G .

Definition 1.3:

The k –path union of two dragons $C_m @ P_n$ is the graph got by connecting two points from two copies of $C_m @ P_n$ by a path P_k of length $k - 1$ and it is denoted by $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)}$.

Definition 1.4: [5]

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,r}$ is the graph got by attaching the centre point of star $K_{1,r}$ at every point of path P_k .

Definition 1.5

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_3$ is the graph obtained by attaching K_3 at every point of path P_k .

Notations

1. Here $[h]$ is the least integer greater than or equal to h and $\lfloor h \rfloor$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to h .
2. rsm labeling - Root square mean labeling
3. rsm graph - Root square mean graph

MAIN RESULTS

The rsm labeling of dragon related graphs were presented in this paper.

Theorem 2.1

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)}$ is a rsm graph.

Proof:

Let $G = 2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)}$

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m be the points of two cycles in G .

Let a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n and b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n be the points of the path P_n admit at end points of the two cycles C_m with $a_m = a'_1$ and $b_m = b'_1$

Let $a_1 = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = b_1$ be the points of the path P_k with $a_1 = x_1$ and $x_k = b_1$.

Let $V(G) = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$

$E(G) = \{a_j a_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \cup \{b_j b_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\}$

$\cup \{a'_j a'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{b'_j b'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{x_j x_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq k - 1\}$

$\cup \{a_1 a_m, b_1 b_m\}$

Define a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2m + 2n + k - 3\}$ by

$f(a_j) = j$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$

$f(a'_{j+1}) = m + j + 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$

$f(x_2) = m + n + 3$

$f(x_3) = m + n + 2$

$f(x_4) = m + n + 1$





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$$f(x_j) = m + n + j - 1 \quad \text{for } 5 \leq j \leq k - 1$$

$$f(b_j) = m + n + k + j - 2 \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(b'_{j+1}) = 2m + n + k + j - 2 \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

Then clearly the line values are different.
Thus $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)}$ is arsm graph.

Theorem 2.2

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,1}$ is a rsm graph.

Proof:

Let $G = 2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,1}$

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m be the points of two cycles in G .

Let a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n and b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n be the points of the path P_n admit at end points of the two cycles C_m with $a_m = a'_1$ and $b_m = b'_1$

Let $a_1 = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = b_1$ be the points of the path P_k and let x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k be the pendent points attached at x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k respectively with $a_1 = x_1$ and $b_1 = x_k$.

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n \\ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$E(G) = \{a_j a_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \cup \{b_j b_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \\ \cup \{a'_j a'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{b'_j b'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{x_j x_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \\ \cup \{x_j x'_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \cup \{a_1 a_m, b_1 b_m, a_1 x'_1, b_1 x'_k\}$$

Define a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2m + 2n + 2k - 3\}$ by

$$f(a_j) = j + 1 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(a'_{j+1}) = m + j + 2 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$f(x_2) = m + n + 4$$

$$f(x_3) = m + n + 2$$

$$f(x_j) = m + n + 2j - 2 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$

$$f(x'_1) = 1$$

$$f(x'_2) = m + n + 5$$

$$f(x'_3) = m + n + 3$$

$$f(x'_j) = m + n + 2j - 1 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$

$$f(b_j) = m + n + 2k + j - 2 \text{ for } 2 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(b'_{j+1}) = 2m + n + 2k + j - 2 \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

Then clearly the line values are different.

Thus $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,1}$ is a rsm graph.





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Theorem 2.3

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,2}$ is a rsm graph.

Proof:

Let $G = 2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,2}$

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m be the points of two cycles in G .

Let a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n and b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n be the points of the path P_n admit at end points of the two cycles C_m with $a_m = a'_1$ and $b_m = b'_1$

Let $a_1 = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = b_1$ be the points of the path P_k and let x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k and $x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k$ be the pendent points attached at x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k respectively with $a_1 = x_1$ and $b_1 = x_k$.

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n, \\ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k, x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(G) &= \{a_j a_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m-1\} \cup \{b_j b_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m-1\} \\ &\cup \{a'_j a'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{b'_j b'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{x_j x_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq k-1\} \\ &\cup \{x_j x'_j / 2 \leq j \leq k-1\} \cup \{x_j x''_j / 2 \leq j \leq k-1\} \\ &\cup \{a_1 a_m, b_1 b_m, a_1 x'_1, a_1 x''_1, b_1 x'_k, b_1 x''_k\} \end{aligned}$$

Define a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2m + 2n + 3k - 3\}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} f(a_1) &= f(x_1) = 2 \\ f(a_j) &= j + 2 && \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m \\ f(a'_{j+1}) &= m + j + 3 && \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n \\ f(x_2) &= m + n + 7 \\ f(x_3) &= m + n + 4 \\ f(x_j) &= m + n + 3j - 2 && \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(x'_1) &= 1 \\ f(x''_1) &= 3 \\ f(x'_2) &= m + n + 6 \\ f(x''_2) &= m + n + 8 \\ f(x'_3) &= m + n + 3 \\ f(x''_3) &= m + n + 5 \\ f(x'_j) &= m + n + 3j - 3 && \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(x''_j) &= m + n + 3j - 1 && \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(b_j) &= m + n + 3k + j - 2 && \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m \\ f(b'_{j+1}) &= 2m + n + 3k + j - 2 && \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n \end{aligned}$$

Then clearly the line values are different.

Thus $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,2}$ is a rsm graph.





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Theorem 2.4

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,3}$ is a rsm graph.

Proof:

Let $G = 2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,3}$

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m be the points of two cycles C_m in G .

Let a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n and b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n be the points of the path P_n admit at end points of the two cycles C_m with $a_m = a'_1$ and $b_m = b'_1$

Let $a_1 = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = b_1$ be the points of the path P_k and let $x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k, x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k$ and $x'''_1, x'''_2, \dots, x'''_k$ be the pendent vertices attached at x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k respectively with $a_1 = x_1$ and $b_1 = x_k$.

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n, \\ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k, x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k, x'''_1, x'''_2, \dots, x'''_k\}$$

$$E(G) = \{a_j a_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \cup \{b_j b_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \\ \cup \{a'_j a'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{b'_j b'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{x_j x_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \\ \cup \{x_j x'_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \cup \{x_j x''_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \\ \cup \{x_j x'''_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \cup \left\{ \begin{matrix} a_1 a_m, b_1 b_m, a_1 x'_1, a_1 x''_1, a_1 x'''_1, \\ b_1 x'_k, b_1 x''_k, b_1 x'''_k \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Define a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2m + 2n + 4k - 2\}$ by

$$f(a_1) = f(x_1) = 2 \\ f(a_j) = j + 3 \quad \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m \\ f(a'_{j+1}) = m + j + 4 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n \\ f(x_2) = m + n + 10 \\ f(x_3) = m + n + 6 \\ f(x_j) = m + n + 4j - 2 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(x'_1) = 1 \\ f(x''_1) = 3 \\ f(x'''_1) = 4 \\ f(x'_2) = m + n + 9 \\ f(x''_2) = m + n + 11 \\ f(x'''_2) = m + n + 12 \\ f(x'_3) = m + n + 5 \\ f(x''_3) = m + n + 7 \\ f(x'''_3) = m + n + 8 \\ f(x'_j) = m + n + 4j - 3 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(x''_j) = m + n + 4j - 1 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k \\ f(x'''_j) = m + n + 4j \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$





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$$f(b_j) = m + n + 4k + j - 1 \quad \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(b'_{j+1}) = 2m + n + 4k + j - 1 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

Then clearly the line values are different.

Thus $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_{1,3}$ is a rsm graph.

Theorem 2.5

$2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_3$ is a rsm graph.

Proof:

Let $G = 2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_3$

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m be the points of two cycles C_m in G .

Let a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n and b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n be the points of the path P_n admit at end points of the two cycles C_m with $a_m = a'_1$ and $b_m = b'_1$

Let $a_1 = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = b_1$ be the points of the path P_k and let x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k and $x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k$ be the pendent points attached at x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k respectively with $a_1 = x_1$ and $b_1 = x_k$.

$$V(G) = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n, b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k, x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_k\}$$

$$E(G) = \{a_j a_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \cup \{b_j b_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\}$$

$$\cup \{a'_j a'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{b'_j b'_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cup \{x_j x_{j+1} / 1 \leq j \leq k - 1\}$$

$$\cup \{x_j x'_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\} \cup \{x_j x''_j / 2 \leq j \leq k - 1\}$$

$$\{x'_j x''_j / 1 \leq j \leq k\} \cup \{a_1 a_m, b_1 b_m, a_1 x'_1, a_1 x''_1, b_1 x'_k, b_1 x''_k\}$$

Define a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2m + 2n + 4k - 3\}$ by

$$f(a_1) = f(x_1) = 2$$

$$f(a_j) = j + 3 \quad \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(a'_{j+1}) = m + j + 4 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$f(x_2) = m + n + 9$$

$$f(x_3) = m + n + 5$$

$$f(x_j) = m + n + 4j - 3 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$

$$f(x'_1) = 1$$

$$f(x''_1) = 3$$

$$f(x'_2) = m + n + 8$$

$$f(x''_2) = m + n + 11$$

$$f(x'_3) = m + n + 4$$

$$f(x''_3) = m + n + 7$$

$$f(x'_j) = m + n + 4j - 4 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$

$$f(x''_j) = m + n + 4j - 1 \quad \text{for } 4 \leq j \leq k$$

$$f(b_j) = m + n + 4k + j - 2 \quad \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq m$$

$$f(b'_{j+1}) = 2m + n + 4k + j - 2 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

Then clearly the line values are different.

Thus $2(C_m @ P_n)^{(k)} @ K_3$ is a rsm graph.

CONCLUSION

It is very interesting to find whether a graph admits rsm labeling or not. We present five results on rsm labeling of dragon related graphs. The investigation about similar results for various graphs families is an open problem.



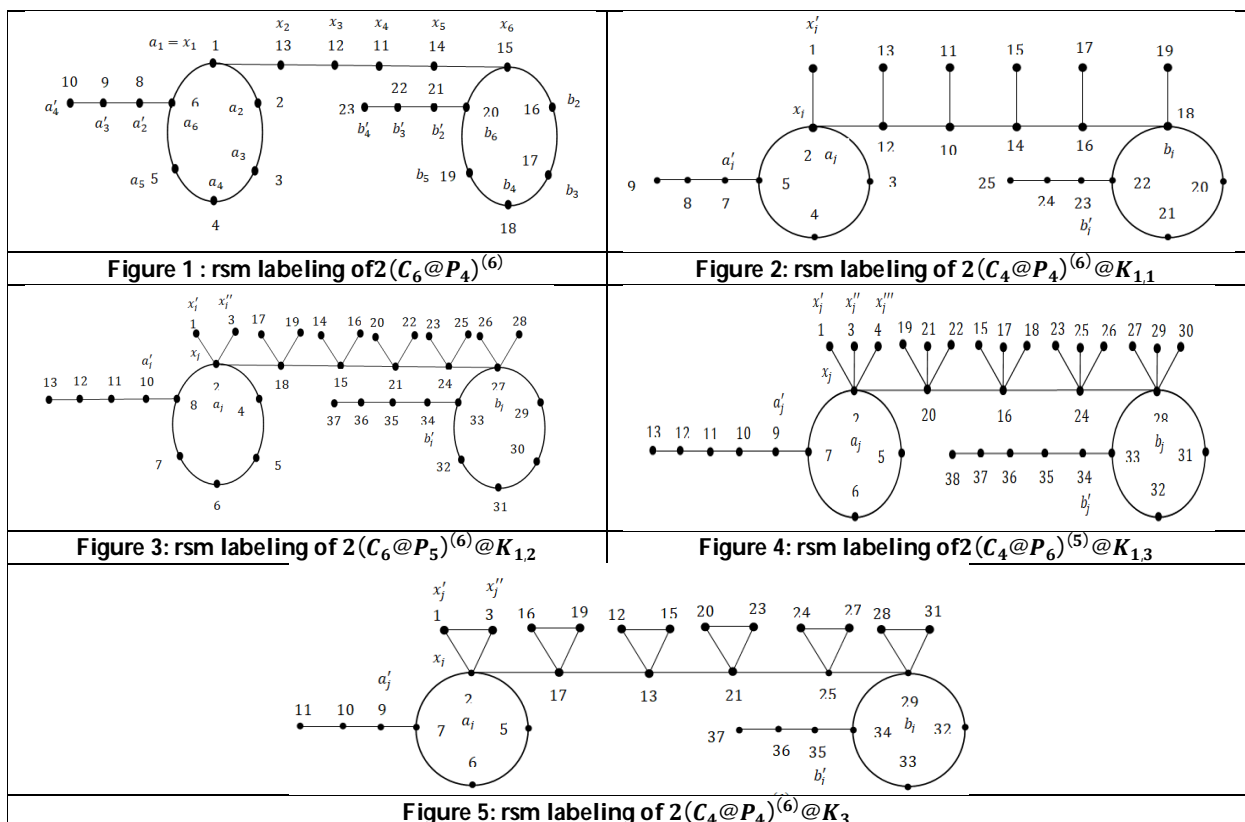


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to the referees for their kind suggestions and comments.

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The Influence of Distillation Temperature Variation in the Composition of the Essential Oil Samples of *Plectranthus amboinicus* and *Ocimum sanctum* and their Identification by GC-MS

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Received: 14 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Lamiaceae family encompasses a significant number of species that have great potential for their prospective use in the pharmaceutical sector. The objectives were to ascertain how temperature variations influenced the composition of the essential oils of *Plectranthus amboinicus* and *Ocimum sanctum*; To model the relationship between essential oil composition, concentration and yield with the temperature parameter, and attempt to identify the components that constitute each essential oil sample. The aerial parts of *Plectranthus amboinicus* and *Ocimum sanctum* were collected, authenticated and subjected for hydrodistillation. The essential oil collected and isolated were assessed by means of Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS) analysis. The component spectrums were compared to a database of known component spectrums based on mass spectral data from the NIST library. A Comparative analysis on the obtained chromatograms were applied to signify the differences between them. The identification of the peaks and Retention Times (RT) in the obtained Total Ion Chromatograms (TIC) were figured out. There were intended temperature changes during the extraction process, which signifies a slight difference in the TIC peaks upon a side-to-side comparison. This study postulates that the variation in temperature during the course of hydrodistillation may have an impact on the concentration, composition, or yield of essential oils of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Plectranthus amboinicus*. The prospect of modeling the relationship between essential

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oil concentration, composition, and yield with the temperature variation parameter during the course of distillation is suggested for further research and experimental validation.

Keywords: *Ocimum sanctum*; *Plectranthus amboinicus*; hydrodistillation; GC-MS, Total Ion Chromatogram;

Key Messages: This study hypothesises that temperature changes during hydrodistillation may affect the concentration, composition, or production of essential oils of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Plectranthus amboinicus*.

INTRODUCTION

With at least 200 genera and 4000 species, many of which are medicinal, the Lamiaceae (syn. Labiatae) herb family is one of the most abundant groups of essential oils bearing plants [1, 2]. Several components found in Lamiaceae, such as phenolic compounds, di- and triterpenes, and essential oils, are considered to be accountable for the plant family's curative efficacy [3, 4]. Bronchitis and intestinal problems have both been addressed using essential oils derived from Lamiaceae species [5]. With more than 150 species, the genus *Ocimum* is widespread and grows in temperate regions all throughout the world [6-8]. Native medicine classifies the plant's aerial portions as antispasmodic, stomachic, and carminative [9, 10]. *Ocimum sanctum* has been shown to have antiviral efficacy against HSV, HIV, H9N2, NDV, BHV, and other viruses [11]. According to the toxicity studies, *O. sanctum* is an herb that is safe for human use and is not toxic [12, 13]. Eugenol, Methyleugenol, Thymol, Carvacrol, Caryophyllene, Apigenin, Luteolin, Apigenin-7-O-glucuronide, Orientin, and Molludistin are some of the additional phytoconstituents found in *O. sanctum* Linn. Leaves essential oil [14]. The Lamiaceae family includes the Mexican mint *Plectranthus amboinicus*, also known as country borage in English. Its numerous pharmacological effects, including antiviral effects, have been documented [15]. *P. amboinicus* essential oil exhibits antibacterial and antifungal action as well [16–18]. The consideration and use of phytochemicals in the preparation of potential antiviral agents against SARS-CoV, food supplements or nutraceuticals, functional food ingredients, food additives, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics has made the extraction and purification of bioactive compounds from natural sources crucial in recent years [19-21]. As a result of this varied utilisation of bioactives, new bioresources have been discovered and their production has gained scientific and industrial relevance [22].

The essential oil content is significant in relation to the expected desired components, the economics of production, and the formulation of novel therapeutic agents as far as modification, enhancement, and the implications of selectivity are concerned. This is because the essential oil composition influences its biological activity [23]. There are currently few in-depth reports on the impact of temperature and distillation duration changes on essential oil yield and composition. This study consequently hypothesized that the essential oil yield, concentration, and composition of *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* could be significantly influenced by a small temperature variation as the hydrodistillation parameters are altered. The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effect of temperature differences (80°C, 90°C, and 100°C) contributing to a change in essential oil composition of the *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* essential oils (both combined and individually distilled essential oils of respective plant resources) and model the relationship between essential oil yield and composition with the temperature parameter, along with an attempt to identify components constituting the essential oil (EO) of *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus*.



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MATERIAL AND METHODS

Collection and authentication of plant material

The economically important parts of *P. amboinicus* and *O. sanctum* were collected from the natural habitats of the outskirts of Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The species were identified, and the herbarium voucher specimens were prepared and deposited at the Department of Pharmacognosy, T. John College of Pharmacy, Bengaluru. The selected plant parts (aerial parts) were washed three times thoroughly with running tap water to remove soil particles and adhered debris, and finally with sterile distilled water. The valuable parts were cut into desirable sizes and subjected to immediate distillation.

Isolation of volatile oil

For essential oil extraction, the fresh aerial parts (500 g) of a combination of *O. sanctum* (250 g) and *P. amboinicus* (250 g) collected during August–September 2021 [24] were put in a round bottom flask and subjected to hydrodistillation [25] in a manual setup in the Clevenger apparatus at 80°C and 90°C, respectively. After about three hours, the extraction was obtained in the collecting column; the quantity of the oil is read directly from the graduated column and recorded. Similarly, the distillation procedure was carried out for *O. sanctum* aerial parts (500 g) and *P. amboinicus* (500 g) individually, without combination, at 80°C and 100 °C separately. Accordingly, the Essential oil (EO) in all samples was isolated. The collected volatile oil was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and stored at 4 °C in the tightly closed, dark vials for further investigations.

Thin Layer Chromatography

TLC investigations were performed on the EO of the aerial sections of *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* in order to identify the presence of various chemicals based on chemical tests [26], [27]. With a few adjustments, thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out in accordance with the procedure outlined in the WHO standards. In pre-coated fluorescent silica gel 60A on 0.2 mm-thick aluminum plates (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany), 5 µL of briefly concentrated filtrate extract was spotted. The spotting effect was seen with UV 254 and subsequently sprayed with vanillin-sulphuric acid reagent, and the R_f values for each spot were computed [28]. Plates were developed in toluene, n-hexane: ethyl acetate (9:1), toluene: ethyl acetate (9:1), and toluene: chloroform (5:5).

Gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy analysis

The analysis of the essential oils were performed using the Clarus 680 GC employed a fused silica column, packed with Elite-5MS (5% biphenyl 95% dimethylpolysiloxane, 30 m × 0.25 mm ID × 250µm df) and the components were separated using Helium as carrier gas at a constant flow of 2 ml/min. The injector temperature was set at 250°C during the chromatographic run. The 2µL of extract sample was injected into the instrument; the oven temperature was as follows: 50 °C (2 min); followed by 150 °C at the rate of 15 °C min⁻¹; and 150 °C, where it was held for 1min and then followed by 240°C at the rate of 25°C min⁻¹; it was held for 10 min. The mass detector conditions were: Inlet line temperature 250 °C; ion source temperature 230 °C; and ionization mode electron impact at 70 eV, a scan time 0.2 sec and scan interval of 0.1 sec. The fragments ranged from 40 to 600 Da. The spectrums of the components were compared with the database of spectrum of known components stored in the GC-MS NIST (2014) library.

Chemical investigation of essential oils

Identification of individual component was assigned by retention time comparison with authentic components and oil of known composition and by mass spectra with those obtained from Wiley/NIST/Pfleger library spectra as well as with literature data. Quantitative determinations were made by relating respective peak areas to TIC areas from the GC-MS.





RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TLC

An attempt was made to separate the individual chemical constituents of the six essential oil samples by chromatography. Firstly, they were subjected to TLC. A number of solvent systems with low to high polarity were taken into consideration. The solvent system, which showed good resolution, was utilized. The results are tabulated in Table 1.

GC-MS

The obtained result from the aerial part essential oil samples analysis with hydro distillation is tabulated in Tables 2-7. Based on mass spectral data from the NIST library, peak identification attempts were made. Two match factors were utilized to evaluate the similarity between the libraries and measured mass spectra. The match factor (MF), which assessed how well the library equivalent matched the entire mass spectrum of the selected peak in chromatography, and the reverse match factor (RMF), which described how closely the explicit masses in the library equivalent matched the masses measured for the peak, were the similarity factors. In line with other investigations [29], positive identification was predicated on MF and RMF values over 650 and 800, respectively. The tabulation of the peak spectra is clearly intended to take into account RMF and MF components. Consideration of RMF and MF factors is unambiguously implied for the tabulation of the peak spectra.

The main emphasis for conducting GC/MS, apart from the identification of molecules, was with respect to the differentiation of the obtained total ion chromatograms as far as the peaks and RT are concerned. The fact that there were implied differences in temperature during the course of extraction signifies a slight difference in the peaks obtained in TIC. A combined distillation of *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* aerial parts at 80°C (OsPa80) gave four peaks. Similarly, four peaks were obtained when the same combination of *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* was distilled at 90°C (OsPa90). But the difference in temperature had impacted the difference in peak intensities, as OsPa80's second peak at retention time 9.11 was more intense than the second peak of OsPa90 at retention time 9.13. The third peak of OsPa80 (RT =9.33) was higher than that of the third peak of OsPa90 (RT =9.34) in significant terms. The elevation of the fourth peak is more prominent in the case of OsPa90 (RT =10.02) than that of the peak obtained in OsPa80 (RT=10.01). This infers a point where a 10°C elevation in the distillation temperature might impact the component's presence in significant terms. Figure 1 provides a side to side comparison of the *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* combined and distilled EO sample based chromatograms.

In the case of *O. sanctum* volatile oil extracted alone at 80°C (Os80) and 100°C (Os100), respectively (not a combined extraction with *P. amboinicus*), the third and fourth peaks of Os100 (respective retention times 9.33 and 10.00 in the chromatogram) were significantly intensified than those of Os80 (respective retention times 9.37 and 10.03 in the chromatogram). This indicates that the component responsible for the third and fourth peaks was greater when the distillation temperature was 100°C. Figure 2 provides a side to side comparison of the *O. sanctum* EO sample based chromatograms. Similarly, the EOs isolated from *P. amboinicus* and distilled at 80°C (Os80) and 100°C (Os100) (Figure 3) were used for comparative analysis with the combined extraction samples (OsPa80 and OsPa90).

According to the literature reviews, α -Cubebene, α -Copaene, β -Cubebene, β -Copaene, Methyl eugenol, cis- β -Farnesene, Germacrene D, cis-2-Methoxycinnamic acid, Alpha humulene, Beta caryophyllene, Carvacrol, Eugenol, Para cymene, thymol, etc., are the components of major emphasis that are well established in many phytochemical literary works [15, 30-51]. p-Cymene is known to enhance Carvacrol's pharmacological effects [52]. According to the results of one study, it was hypothesized that γ -Terpinene serves as the initial monoterpene substrate for the production of Thymol and its chemical isomer, Carvacrol, and that aromatic p-Cymene serves as an intermediary (Figure 4).



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Another emphasis on the preferring of these components in the present study was imputable to their abundance in concentration and yield after the plant resource's successful extraction, as per literature. So during the course of GC/MS analysis, our primary aim was to identify and report the phytoconstituents that comprise the majority of the essential oils. Accordingly, the most probable components were figured out on the basis of their abundance of hit molecule fragments in the mass spectrometer. Identification of individual components was assigned by retention time comparison with authentic components and oils of known composition from other literature data and by mass spectral comparison with those obtained from some library spectra as well as from literature data. Variation in the chemical composition of EOs, in particular, and extracts of medicinal plants may be observed due to the origin, the environmental conditions, and the developmental stage of the collected plant materials [53]. This in particular led to an approach wherein the distilled essential oils were stored below 4 °C, assuming the fact of one study that there was an increasing trend in the quantities of Thymol and Carvacrol by the storage time at room temperature [46]. Phytochemical variation in essential oils may also be related to the time of botanical material collection, region, soil, and seasons as well [54]. As far as cultivation factors were concerned for this study, the months of September and October were suitably preferred for their harvest and their subsequent oil extraction. The crop was harvested at full bloom stage, and it was not desired to harvest the crop if it had rained the previous day in order to obtain maximum essential oil yield and better quality oil. Harvesting was done on bright, sunny days with the intent of obtaining high-quality oil [24]. Although the cultivation factors are well established for *O. sanctum*, in general, very meagre information is available on the methods and practices used for commercial cultivation and harvesting of *P. amboinicus* [15].

CONCLUSION

The study identified compounds such as p-Cymene, γ -Terpinene, Thymol, Carvacrol, β -Caryophyllene, α -Humulene, γ -Gurjunene, Ylangene, Isohomoganol, Germacrene D, α -Bulnesene, Heneicosane, and Nonadecane from the aforementioned plant resources. Most of these compounds hold significance in pharmaceutical applications and thereby should be prioritised for future studies. *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* were considered the key sources of such phytoconstituents due to their easy availability and widespread pharmaceutical properties. Upon investigation of essential oil distillation at various temperatures, this study hereby postulates that the temperature difference might contribute to a change in the EO composition and concentration of the *O. sanctum* and *P. amboinicus* essential oils (both combined and individually distilled essential oils of respective plant resources). This study also emphasizes the importance of cultivation and harvesting strategies and their subsequent handling and storage conditions of essential oils as the literature review signifies the influence of certain aforementioned factors. Hereby, it is suggestive to go for further investigation and experimental validation to probe into the possibilities of modelling the relationship between essential oil concentration, composition and yield with the temperature variation parameter during the course of distillation.

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Table 1: Thin Layer Chromatography of the volatile oils from the aerial parts (leaves and inflorescence) of *Plectranthus amboinicus* Lour. And *Ocimum sanctum* distilled in a combined and individual manner at different temperatures.

| Sl. No. | Volatile oil | Solvent system | Number of spots | R _f values |
|---------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> + <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 80°C (OsPa80) | toluene | 1 | 0 |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.28 |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 2 | 0.02, 0.03 |
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.79 |
| 2 | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> + <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 90°C (OsPa90) | toluene | 1 | 0.3 |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | 3 | 0.04, 0.27, 0.31 |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 1 | 0.03 |
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.04 |
| 3 | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> @ 80°C (Os80) | toluene | NA | NA |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | 3 | 0.29, 0.76, 0.91 |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 3 | 0.81, 0.05, 0.67 |
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.21 |
| 4 | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> @ 100°C (Os100) | toluene | NA | NA |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | 2 | 0.06, 0.11 |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 1 | 0.03 |
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.09 |
| 5 | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 80°C (Pa80) | toluene | NA | NA |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | NA | NA |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 1 | 0.37 |





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|---|--|------------------------|----|------------|
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.12 |
| 6 | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 100°C (Pa100) | toluene | 2 | 0.72, 0.81 |
| | | toluene+ethyl acetate | NA | NA |
| | | toluene+chloroform | 1 | 0.41 |
| | | n-hexane+ethyl acetate | 1 | 0.97 |

Table 2: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the combination of aerial parts of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Plectranthus amboinicus* @ 80°C

| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|---|-----|-----|------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> + <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> combined extraction @ 80°C (OsPa80) | 8.876 | 204.0738 | 119.1064, 105.0139, 93, 161.1511, 189.0953, 175 | 803 | 809 | 14912-44-8 | α -Ylangene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.141 | 178.1558 | 41.2543, 54.9520, 51, 65.1516, 77.1636, 79.1187, 178.1558 | 834 | 835 | 93-16-3 | Isohomogenol | C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₂ |
| | | 9.326 | 204.1435 | 161.1511, 175, 189.1650, 41.2543, 69.1328, 93.1503, 133.1249 | 864 | 880 | 87-44-5 | β -Caryophyllene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.01 | 204.1435 | 41.2543, 55.0219, 67.1073, 79.1187, 91.0563, 161.0813, 105.0139 | 869 | 935 | 23986-74-5 | Germacrene D | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF:** match factor, **RMF:** reverse match factor, **CAS no:** Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)



Natarajan *et al.*,Table 3: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the combination of aerial parts of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Plectranthus amboinicus* @ 90°C

| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|--|-----|-----|------------|--------------------|--|
| 2. | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> + <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> combined extraction @ 90°C (OsPa90) | 8.89 | 204.1435 | 175, 189.1650, 161.1511 , 120 , 105.0836 , 91.1261 | 818 | 830 | 14912-44-8 | α -Ylangene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.176 | 178.0164 | 41.3242, 51.0390, 55, 65.0817, 77.1636, 89, 91.1261 , 178.0164 , 163.1026 , 107.0373 | 823 | 824 | 93-16-3 | Isohomogenol | C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₂ |
| | | 9.341 | 204.0738 | 175.1593, 189.1650, 197, 161.2207, 41.3941 , 69.0629 , 93.0805 , 133.1249 , 79.0489 | 837 | 861 | 87-44-5 | Caryophyllene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.757 | 204.1435 | 161.2207, 175, 189.1650, 93.0107 , 41.3242 , 80 , 121.1292 , 91.1261 | 745 | 819 | 6753-98-6 | Humulene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.047 | 204.2132 | 41.2543, 55.0918, 67, 79, 91.1261, 161.2207 , 105.0139 , 119.1761 , 133.1947 , 27 | 759 | 872 | 23986-74-5 | Germacrene D | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF**: match factor, **RMF**: reverse match factor, **CAS no**: Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)



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| Table 4: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the aerial parts of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> @ 80°C | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------|--|-----|-----|------------|---------------|--|
| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
| 3. | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> @ 80°C (Os80) | 8.356 | 150.1374 | 43, 51.1089, 55, 65.2215, 69, 74, 76.9541, 135.1472, 150.1374, 91.1261 | 875 | 878 | 89-83-8 | Thymol | C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O |
| | | 8.886 | 204.1435 | 204.1435, 189.0953, 175.0897, 105.1534, 119.0366, 93.2200, 91.1261, 41 | 833 | 837 | 14912-44-8 | α-Ylangene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.171 | 177.9468 | 41, 51.1089, 54.8821, 65.0119, 77.0938, 177.9468, 163.0329, 107.1071, 90.9167 | 839 | 840 | 93-16-3 | Isohomogenol | C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₂ |
| | | 9.341 | 204.0738 | 175.1593, 189.1650, 197, 161.2207, 41.3941, 69.0629, 93.0805, 133.1249, 79.0489 | 837 | 861 | 87-44-5 | Caryophyllene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.757 | 204.1435 | 161.2207, 175, 189.1650, 93.0107, 41.3242, 80, 121.1292, 91.1261 | 745 | 819 | 6753-98-6 | Humulene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.037 | 204.2132 | 41.2543, 55.0918, 67, 79, 91.1261, | 759 | 872 | 23986-74-5 | Germacrene D | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |



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|--|--|--------|-----|--|-----|-----|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 161.2207, 105.0139, 119.1761, 133.1947, 27 | | | | | |
| | | 10.927 | 220 | 149.1614, 161.2207, 177.1802, 187.0747, 43.0018, 41, 79.1187, 93.1503, 91.0563 | 887 | 894 | 1139-30-6 | Caryophyllene oxide | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O |

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF:** match factor, **RMF:** reverse match factor, **CAS no:** Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)

Table 5: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the aerial parts of *Ocimum sanctum* @ 100°C

| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|--|-----|-----|------------|-----------------|--|
| 4. | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> @ 100°C (Os100) | 8.841 | 204.0738 | 41.2543, 54.8821, 69, 81, 104.9441, 118.8971, 93, 160.9420 | 827 | 852 | 14912-44-8 | α-Ylangene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.166 | 177.9468 | 41, 50.8992, 55, 64.7325, 77, 177.9468, 163.0329, 106.8280, 91.0563, 102.7810 | 770 | 797 | 93-16-3 | Isohomoganol | C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₂ |
| | | 9.326 | 204.0042 | 161.0117, 175, 189.0256, 197, 204.0042, 41.2543, 69.0629, 93.0107, 132.9157, 79 | 869 | 887 | 87-44-5 | β-Caryophyllene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |





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|--|--|--------|----------|--|-----|-----|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 9.737 | 204 | 161.0813, 175, 189, 92.7315, 41, 80, 120.8502, 79.1885, 91 | 659 | 790 | 6753- 98-6 | α -Humulene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.012 | 204.0738 | 54.8821, 67, 79, 161.0813, 104.9441, 90.9167, 41.2543, 118.8971 | 809 | 909 | 23986- 74-5 | Germacrene D | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.257 | 204.0042 | 147, 160.8722, 175, 106.8280, 92.8013, 108, 41, 79 | 780 | 801 | | α -Bulnesene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF:** match factor, **RMF:** reverse match factor, **CAS no:** Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)

Table 6: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the aerial parts of *Plectranthus amboinicus* @ 80°C

| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|---|-----|-----|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 80°C (Pa80) | 8.611 | 149.998 | 51.1089, 54.8123, 59, 65, 69, 134.8683, 149.9980, 90.9865, 115, 136 | 846 | 861 | 89-83- 8 | Thymol | C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O |
| | | 11.577 | 222.0451 | 175, 189.1650, 204, 59.0741, 107.1071, 134.9380, 93, 105 | 667 | 709 | 22451- 73-6 | Bulnesol | C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O |
| | | 14.984 | 296 | 71, 84.9134, 99.0127, 113, 141, 127, 155, 169, 183, 197, 211, 225, 239 | 685 | 790 | 629- 94-7 | Heneicosane | C ₂₁ H ₄₄ |





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|--|--|--------|-----|---|-----|-----|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 19.145 | 268 | 43.0018, 57.1179, 71.1581, 85.1229, 41, 55, 99, 112.8978, 127, 141.0741, 155, 169.1661 | 715 | 866 | 629- 92-5 | Nonadecane | C ₁₉ H ₄₀ |
|--|--|--------|-----|---|-----|-----|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF:** match factor, **RMF:** reverse match factor, **CAS no:** Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)

Table 7: GC-MS analysis of the essential oil sample distilled from the aerial parts of *Plectranthus amboinicus* @ 100°C

| SI No. | Sample | Retention time | m/z | Fragments | MF | RMF | CAS no. | COMPOUND | MOLECULAR FORMULA |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|---|-----|-----|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. | <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> @ 100°C (Pa100) | 5.435 | 133.9618 | 57.8865, 64.9421, 70, 77.0240, 118.9669, 133.9618, 90.9167, 120.2224, 116.8742 | 870 | 877 | 99-87- 6 | p-Cymene | C ₁₀ H ₁₄ |
| | | 5.795 | 136.0537 | 93.0805, 90.9865, 136.0537, 120.9897, 77.0240, 79.1187 | 868 | 874 | 99-85- 4 | γ-Terpinene | C ₁₀ H ₁₆ |
| | | 8.276 | 149.9283 | 39, 43, 51.1089, 55, 135.2169, 150, 90.9865, 136.1931, 106.8978 | 869 | 876 | 89-83- 8 | Thymol | C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O |
| | | 8.851 | 149.998 | 51, 55, 65.1516, 135.0077, 150, 90.9865, 136, 39, 76.8843, 117 | 764 | 792 | 499- 75-2 | Carvacrol | C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O |



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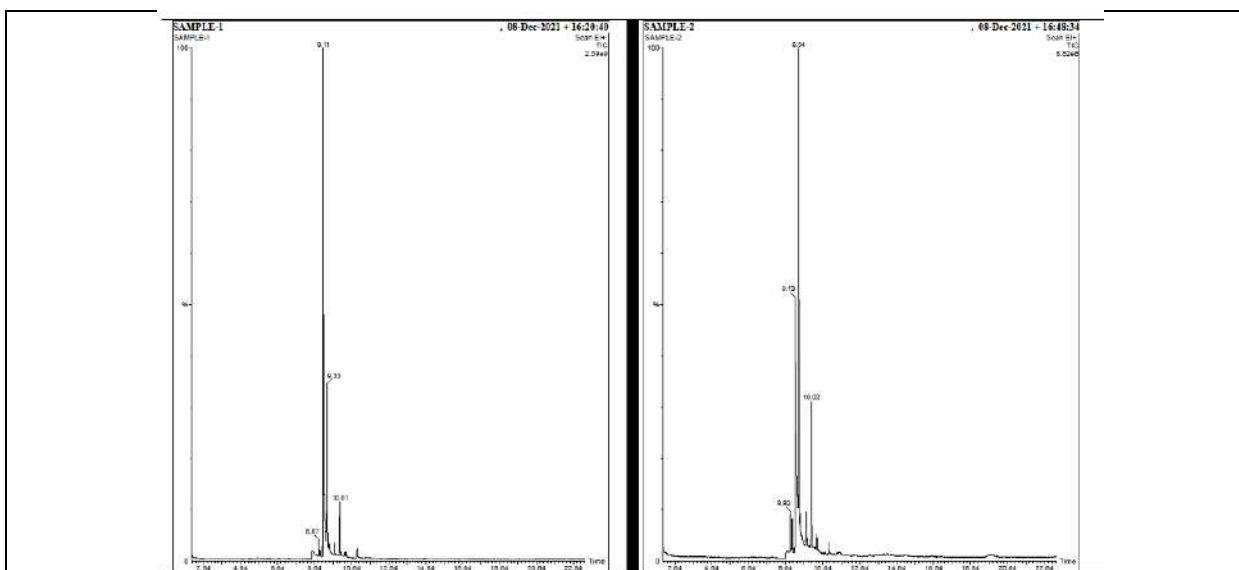
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|----------|--|-----|-----|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 9.361 | 204 | 161.0813, 175.1593, 189.0256, 204.0738, 93.0805, 133.0552, 91, 41.3242, 78.8394 | 866 | 868 | 87-44- 5 | β - Caryophyllene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 9.757 | 204.0738 | 161.1511, 175.0200, 188.9560, 93.0805, 41.3242, 80.0264, 120.9199, 91 | 877 | 883 | 6753- 98-6 | α -Humulene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 10.092 | 204.0738 | 175.1593, 189.0953, 204.0738, 41.2543, 90.9865, 105, 80.8642, 107.1071 | 844 | 853 | 22567- 17-5 | γ -Gurjunene | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| | | 11.437 | 222.1147 | 175.0897, 189.0953, 204.0738, 134.8683, 59.0043, 107, 93, 161.0117 | 792 | 796 | 22451- 73-6 | Bulnesol | C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O |

m/z: Mass-to-Charge Ratio, **MF**: match factor, **RMF**: reverse match factor, **CAS no**: Chemical Abstracts Service Number (A unique accession number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.)



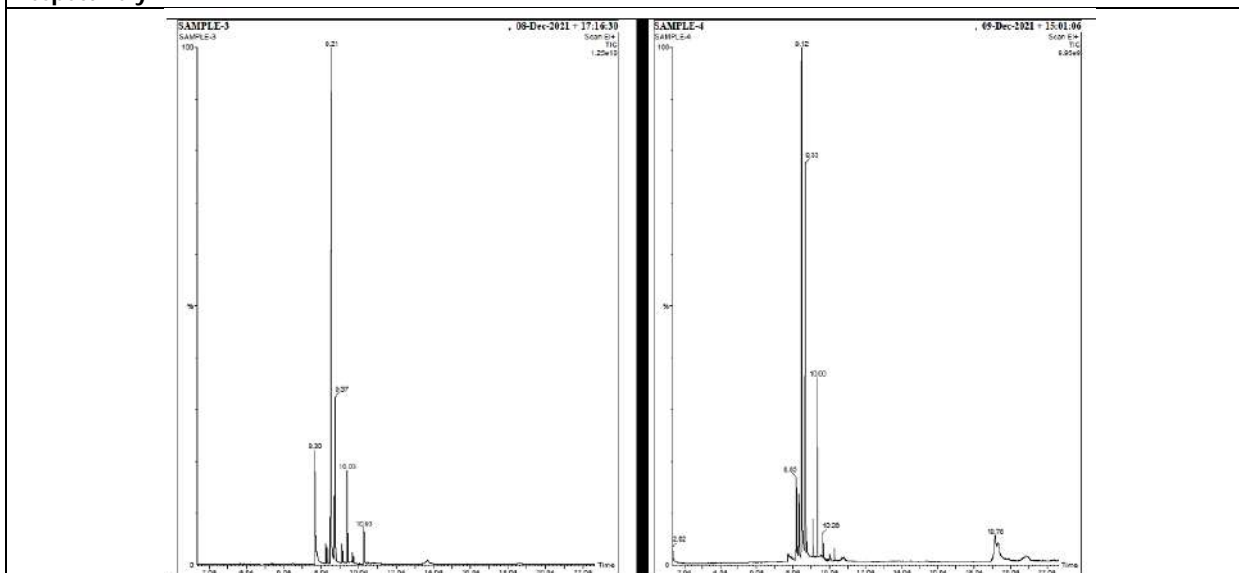


Natarajan et al.,



The above mentioned chromatograms signify the difference between the two essential oil samples extracted at different temperatures; sample-1 (OsPa80) and sample-2 (OsPa90). Note that the differences in peak intensities are taken into consideration indicating the possibilities in the change of composition/concentration/yield of a particular phytoconstituent.

Figure 1: A side by side comparison of two chromatograms focused on the combined extraction of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Plectrathus amboinicus* aerial parts at 80°C (SAMPLE-1/OsPa80) and 90°C (SAMPLE-2/OsPa90) respectively.



The above mentioned chromatograms signify the difference between the two essential oil samples extracted at different temperatures; sample-3 (Os80) and sample-4 (Os100). Note that the differences in number of peaks and peak intensities are taken into consideration indicating the possibilities in the change of composition/concentration/yield of a particular phytoconstituent.

Figure 2: A side by side comparison of two chromatograms focused on the distillation of *Ocimum sanctum* essential oil aerial parts at 80°C (SAMPLE-3/Os80) and 100°C (SAMPLE-4/Os100) respectively.





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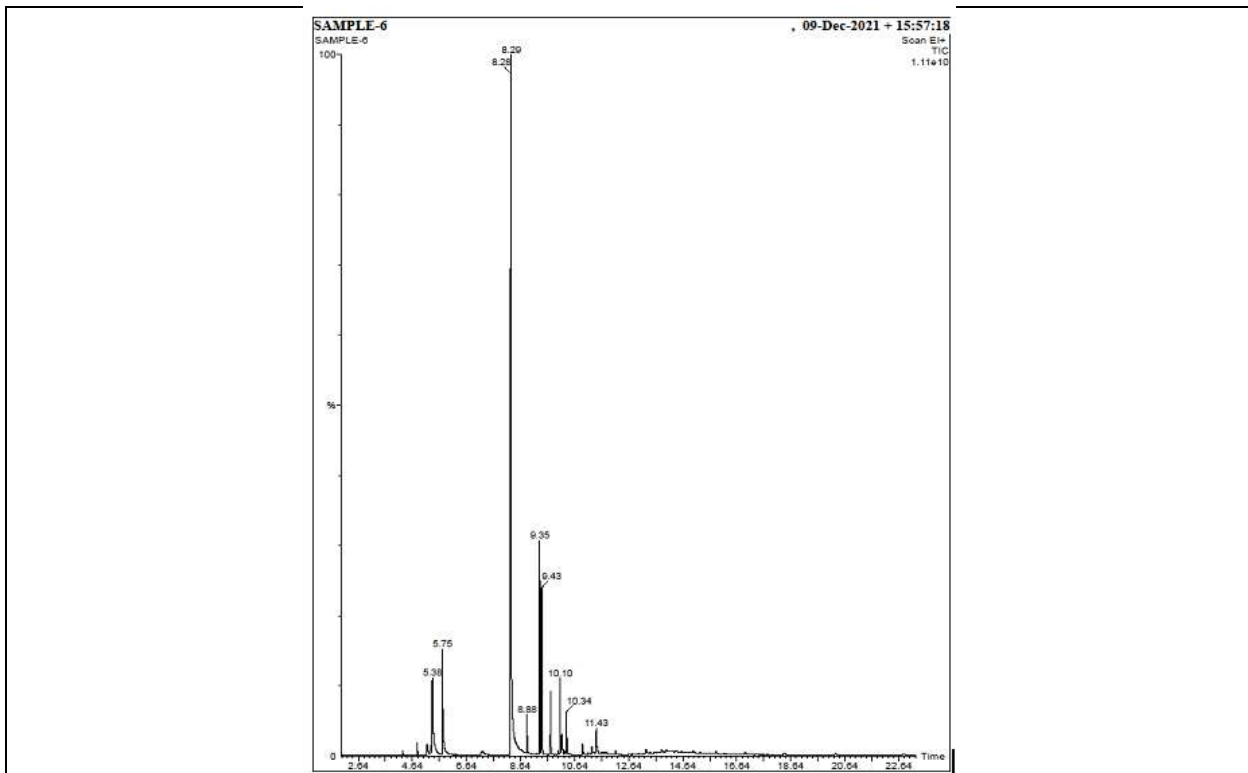


Figure 3: A chromatogram on the essential oil distillation of *Plectranthusamboinicus* aerial parts at 100°C (SAMPLE-6).

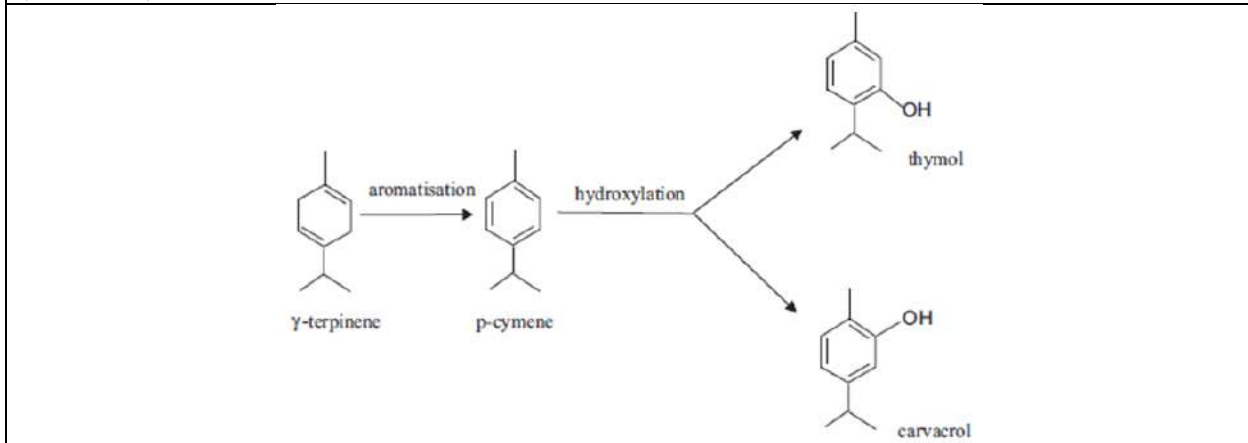


Figure 4: Pathway for the biosynthesis of Thymol and Carvacrol from γ -Terpinene and p-Cymene upon its storage.





A Comprehensive Review on P-Coumaric Acid

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Received: 24 Apr 2023

Revised: 08 June 2023

Accepted: 10 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this review we discuss about a phenolic substance called p-Coumaric acid (4-hydroxycinnamic acid) is a cinnamic acid derivative that can be serves as a precursor of other phenolic compounds, and exists either in free or conjugated form in plants, variety of fruits and vegetables. This review deals with Sources, physiochemical properties, Structure activity relationship (SAR), Bioavailability and Pharmacokinetics of P Coumaric acid. P-Coumaric acid has very low toxicity profile with wide range of pharmacological effects includes: antioxidant effect, Antimelanogenic effect, Antimicrobial activity, Gastric healing, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic, Anticancer, Antihypertensive, Hepatoprotective, Nephroprotective, Neuroprotective, Immunomodulator, Antiplatelet and Analgesic activity. However, p-Coumaric acid shows high biological activity due to its higher bioavailability and due to hydroxyl and carboxylate groups attached to phenolic ring.

Keywords: P-Coumaric acid, hydroxycinnamic acid, Antioxidant, Pharmacological activities

INTRODUCTION

p-Coumaric (p-CA) acid is phenolic acid which belong to family hydroxycinnamic acid. O-coumaric, m-coumaric, and p-coumaric (p-CA) acids are the three isomers that are exists.[1]. p-coumaric acid is one of the most commonly occurring isomer in nature.[2] The position of the hydroxyl group in the aromatic ring determines how these three molecules differ from one another. p-Coumaric acid, also known as 4-hydroxycinnamic acid, is a phenylpropanoic





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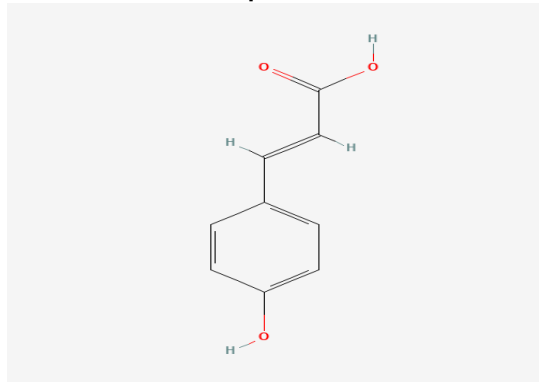
acid produced by the shikimate metabolic pathway from the precursor aromatic amino acids tyrosine and phenylalanine.[3-4] Tyrosine is changed into p-CA by the enzyme tyrosine ammonia-lyase in plants and mushrooms. p-CA plays a central role in secondary metabolism because it can be subsequently transformed to phenolic acids (e.g. caffeic acid, ferulic acid, chlorogenic acid and sinapic acid), flavonoids, lignin precursors and other secondary metabolites.[5-6]

Shikmic pathway: [7-11]

Sources (Fig.1)

p-Coumaric acid is a phytochemical and nutraceutical that is present in a number of Vegetables (beans, potato, carrots, onions), fruits (apples, pears, grapes, orange, tomato, strawberries), cereals, and Mushroom species. [2][12][6][5][13] It seems that the pericarp fractions in barley, wheat, oat, and corn are the fractions richest in p-Coumaric acid among the many types of cereals. [2]

Chemical Structure of p-Coumaric acid: [14-17][11]



Structure activity relationship of p-CA

In p-coumaric acid, the insertion of an ethylenic group between a phenyl ring containing a p-hydroxyl group and the carboxylate group greatly enhances the reducing abilities of the OH group. [15] [3] Trans-Cinnamic acid in which the absence of the phenolic OH group in the structure reduces its xanthine oxidase inhibition activity as compared with caffeic acid. Presence of OH in Meta position of phenol i.e. m-coumaric acid ring gives strongest xanthine oxidase inhibition [20].

Bioavailability and Pharmacokinetic

The bioavailability of p-CA is depend upon its free p- CA and its conjugates, also absorption rate and metabolic Pathways may differ [21] p-Coumaric acid was easily absorbed in the intestines due to its low molecular weight. In accordance with prior studies, p-Coumaric acid had a comparatively high bioavailability of about 74%. [22]. p-Coumaric acid shows higher bioavailability than other conjugates of hydrocinnamates. Rats' colon, stomach, jejunum, and ileum may all be sites for p-CA absorption, according to in situ or ex vivo absorption models. p-CA shows highest absorption in jejunum [23]. After absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, these molecules suffer conjugation reactions causing several changes in their initial structure, and circulate in human plasma in their conjugated forms, such as glucuronide, methylated and sulphated derivatives [13]

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Antioxidant activity

Antioxidant activity is defined as the ability of a compound to inhibit oxidative degradation, such as lipid peroxidation. Phenolic are the main antioxidant components of food [24]. As p-CA is phenolic compound, the



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antioxidant properties of p-CA are due to the presence of the phenyl hydroxyl group [5]. Free radicals may contribute to a variety of long-term health issues, including cancer and cardiovascular illnesses. Phenolic compounds are crucial for the prevention or treatment of many chronic diseases because they act as a reducing agent and a free radical scavenger [2]. According to research done by Reblova, all phenolic acids' antioxidant capacities decline as temperature rises, and none of them showed any antioxidant capacity at 150 °C [25]. p-CA showed ability to modulate nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B) activity [26] as well as it reduces lipid peroxidation, cholesterol oxidation and low-density lipoprotein resistance [6][27].

The improved lipophilicity and the decreased ionization potential of the lipid derivatives are the major factors that lead to the changes of antioxidant efficacy of p-Coumaric acid. The good antioxidant activity of p-Coumaric acid used as potential ingredients in functional foods, supplements, or cosmetics for health promotion and disease risk reduction [28].

Antimelanogenic activity

p-Coumaric acid inhibits human Tyrosinase (TYR) in a competitive manner and as p-Coumaric acid has similar structure as that of L-Tyrosine. p-CA suppresses human TYR significantly more potently than arbutin or kojic acid. p-CA not only suppresses cellular melanogenesis but also guards against human epidermal melanocytes losing viability from UV exposure. [29]. By suppressing the production of tyrosinase, the p-CA appeared to lessen the melanogenesis induced by α -MSH. [30] There are some p-CA containing plants which has antimelanogenic effect such as *Rhodiola sachalinensis* catechin [31], *Sasa quelpaertensis* [30], *Arthrophytum scoparium* [32], *Panax ginseng* [33], *Phyllostachys nigra* [34], *Kummerowia striata* [35], *Pradosia mutisii* [36].

Antimicrobial activities

The antibacterial activity of p-Coumaric acid was evaluated against Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogenic bacterium. [37] Alves et al. reported that p-CA exert no inhibitory effect on six Gram-positive bacteria (*S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *L. monocytogenes* and *Streptococcus agalactiae*) and five Gram-negative bacteria (*E. coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Morganella morganii*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*). [38] According to literature survey the results showed that p-CA killed pathogenic bacterial strains by inducing irreversible permeability changes in the cell membrane (which causes inability to maintain cytoplasmic macromolecules) and by binding to DNA, which inhibited cellular functions. The highest antimicrobial activity was seen against *Shigella dysenteriae*. The impact of p-CA on biofilms created by *E. coli* on the internal surface of urinary catheters was examined by Kot et al. [39]

Gastric healing property

Thaise Boeing studied that, as p-Coumaric acid is one of the major components of the *B. dracunculifolia* exerts Gastric healing effect. [40][41]. This positive effect was also linked to higher levels of mucin [42][41] and reduced glutathione [43], lower levels of lipid hydroperoxides [44], and higher superoxide dismutase [41][40] and catalase activities without impairing myeloperoxidase activity in the gastric tissue. [40]. De barrows performed antiulcer to established three models and found that oral administration of 250 mg/kg of p-CA effectively inhibits the lesion area of gastric mucus of ethanol-induced ulcer, indomethacin-induced gastric ulcers, and stress-induced gastric ulcers by increasing prostaglandin synthesis [45].

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

p-CA provides the protection to the IBD by regulating the variety and composition of the local microbiota, p-CA including *Sasa quelpaertensis* leaf extract has been shown to protect mice from the microbial dysbiosis associated to colitis. [46]. According to kai wang 2019, *Prunella vulgaris* protected rats' intestinal microbial communities from dextran sulphate sodium-induced ulcerative colitis. [47]



**Devendra S. Shirode and Samiksha S. Deokar****Hepato and Nephron Protective effect**

Using an in vivo model, they looked into how p-CA protects against the hepatotoxicity caused by N-acetyl-p-aminophenol (AAP) as well as the underlying processes. He discovered that p-CA reduces serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activity as well as the hepatotoxicity caused by AAP [48]. When cisplatin was administered, the levels of creatinine, urea-nitrogen, AST, ALT, Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Malondialdehyde (MDA), and tissue damage increased, whereas Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP) reduced. The use of p-Coumaric acid resulted in reduced tissue damage and MDA levels as well as total or relative improvements in the functional parameters of the kidney and liver. p-Coumaric acid was observed to raise the FRAP level [49]. p-Coumaric acid has shown to be protective against the detrimental consequences of cisplatin on the liver and kidneys [50].

Diabetes mellitus

According to Venkatesan Amalan 2015 [51], p-Coumaric acid treatment (100 mg/kg b.wt) showed protective benefits against altered blood sugar and insulin levels. Due to its hypoglycemic and free radical-scavenging activities [52], p-Coumaric acid may be the source of the reported preventative effects.

p-CA exerts protective action against diabetes mellitus by following mechanism :

→ Glucosidase inhibition slows down the intestinal absorption of dietary carbohydrates. Inhibition of α -glucosidase postpones the breakdown of starch or sucrose lowering the absorption of glucose and raising postprandial hyperglycemia [53].

→ Aldose reductase is inhibited by p-CA and its conjugates. In order to prevent or treat chronic diabetic problems such as neuropathy, nephropathy, cataracts, retinopathy, accelerated atherosclerosis, and increased cardiovascular risk, it is essential to block this enzyme [54].

→ p-CA activates AMP-activated protein kinase, an enzyme that regulates energy balance by boosting glucose absorption, β -oxidation of fatty acids, and triacylglycerol production [55].

→ p-CA inhibits gluconeogenesis which serves as a target for Type 2 Diabetes mellitus [56].

Anticancer activities

In an in-vivo model of colon cancer, p-CA had an antiproliferative effect, and Sharma S.H. 2018 also investigated if p-CA enhances rat detoxification potential by regulating the Nrf2's cytoplasm to nuclear ratio [57]. The protective effect of p-CA against DMH-induced colon carcinogenesis targeting the beginning stage of carcinogenesis [58] compared to other possible anticancer phytochemicals, p-CA reduced the proliferation of colon cancer cell lines at a comparatively high concentration [59].

M.G. Jang et al. 2019 previously demonstrated that p-CA, with an IC₅₀ of roughly 2 mM, significantly suppressed the development of the SNU-16 gastric cancer cell line [60]. p-CA might be a useful treatment and preventative measure for colorectal cancer. [61] An important transcriptional regulator of many genes involved in oxidative stress and inflammatory reactions is nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B) [62]. Inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), and pro-inflammatory cytokines including interleukins (ILs) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) are only a few of the enzymes that the active NF- κ B stimulates to produce [63]. By regulating inflammation and oxidative stress, triggering apoptosis, stopping the progression of the cell cycle, altering the pathways that regulate cellular proliferation, and improving susceptibility to chemotherapy, p-CA can exert anticancer action [61].

IMMUNOMODULATOR**Antigout**

Gout is an extreme condition of inflammatory arthritis that flares up frequently. It is brought on by deposits of monosodium urate (MSU) crystals in the joints. The intraperitoneal treatment of p-CA at 100 mg/kg body weight effectively lowers paw thickness in a gout rat model caused by monosodium urate crystal. [64]



**Devendra S. Shirode and Samiksha S. Deokar****Arthritis**

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a heterogeneous systemic autoimmune disease that impairs the quality of life of patients. Hao Zhu studied the arthritis model of Rat, In this *Oldenlandia diffusa* (OD) may exert its anti-inflammatory effects via its active ingredient p-CA, in a mechanism that included suppression of inflammatory cell infiltration, as well as the levels of TNF- α and IL-6.[65]

BEHAVIORAL DISEASE**Mental disorder**

Neuronal malfunction and mental disorders can be brought on by oxidative stress and neurotoxicity brought on by corticosterone (CORT). By controlling phosphorylation levels of ERK1/2, and mTOR-mediated cAMP response element-binding protein CREB phosphorylation, p-coumaric acid, a potential neuroprotective component of *Vaccinium bracteatum* leaves (NET-D1602), can guard against CORT-induced neurotoxicity [66].

Alzheimer's disease

In a rat model of Alzheimer's disease given by Shahab Ghaderi 2022, p-coumaric acid (100 mg/kg/day ; P.O.) prevents neuronal loss and reduces both cognitive and non-cognitive disturbances due to its anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties. [67]

Anxiolytic

Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the principal inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, and activation of the GABA type A (GABA-A) receptor conveys anxiolytic and anticonvulsive effects. [68] Arjan Scheepens reported that p-Coumaric Acid Activates the GABA-A Receptor in vitro, and it is reasonably well absorbed following oral consumption in man with no toxicity, that means that it is orally Anxiolytic In Vivo.[69]

Inhibition of platelet aggregation

In vivo and in vitro investigations revealed that the dietary phenolic component p-CA acts as a systemic antioxidant and controls platelet aggregation through both COX-dependent and independent pathways.[70] Platelet aggregation is associated with COX pathway inhibition, which lowers the production of TXB₂, a strong aggregating and vasoconstricting agent.[71]

CONCLUSION

p-CA plays a central role in secondary metabolism in plants and mushrooms. p-CA exists in free form (low concentration) and conjugate form (high concentration) in plants. It shows solubility in water and some organic solvent. Ethylenic and hydroxide group of p-Coumaric acid greatly affects the therapeutic activity of compound. Free form of p-CA is quickly absorbed in gastrointestinal tract and gets easily excreted by urine while Conjugates of p-CA are slowly absorbed in the upper gastrointestinal tract, with a significant amount of these conjugates reaching the colon. p-CA possesses high therapeutic potential due to its higher bioavailability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Pharmacy, Pune.

Conflict of interest

This declaration is not applicable.

Financial support

This declaration is not applicable.



**Devendra S. Shirode and Samiksha S. Deokar****Ethics statement**

This declaration is not applicable.

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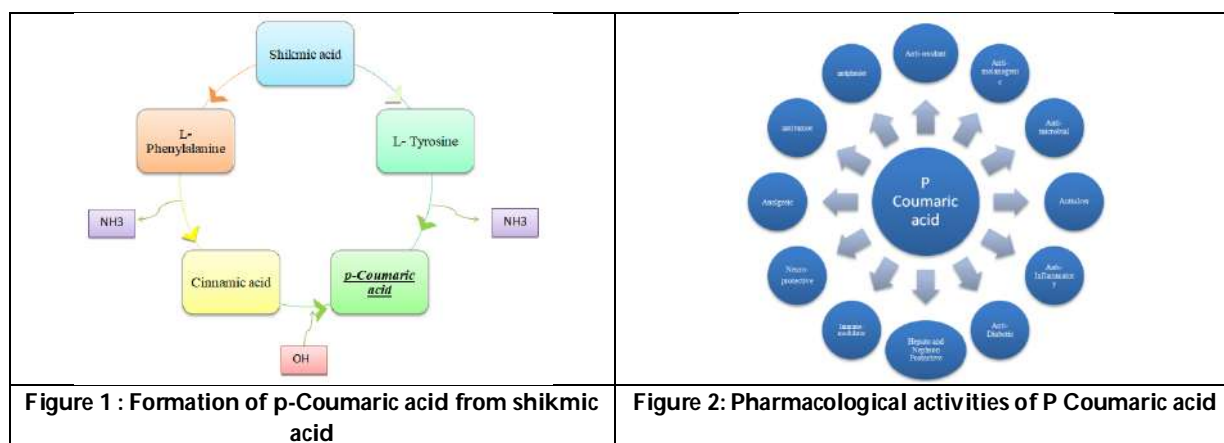


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Table 1 : Physiochemical properties of p- Coumaric acid.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Molecular Formula | C ₉ H ₈ O ₃ |
| Molecular weight | 164.16 |
| Appearance | yellowish green crystalline powder |
| Density | 1.279g/cm ³ |
| Melting point | 210°C – 213 °C |
| Boling Point | 329.3°C at 760 mmHg |
| Flash Point | 167.2°C |
| Vapor Pressure | 7.19E-05mmHg at 25°C |
| Refractive Index | 1.6 |
| Solubility | Soluble in ethanol, methanol, water, DMSO, dimethylformamide, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 2-butanone, ethyl acetate and acetonitrile. |





Study of Plant Diversity of District Ambala, Haryana, India: the Phytological and Ecological Perspectives

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Received: 27 Mar 2023

Revised: 27 May 2023

Accepted: 30 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

The current survey was carried out from July (2022) to September (2022) to investigate the weed flora existing at Mullana village of district Ambala (Haryana). During the course of survey, 93 weed species belonging to 30 families were identified in this area with majority of herbs and shrubs, out of which, the weed species of 31 families belonged to angiosperm group and one to Pteridophyte group. The angiosperm consists of 28 dicotyledonous families with 86 species, two monocotyledonous families with six species and Pteridophyte with one species. Among the families, Asteraceae is most dominant family consisting 19 plant species followed by Amaranthaceae, Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Malvaceae, Solanaceae, Fabaceae and Polygonaceae with 8,7,6,6,6,5, 5 and 4 plant species respectively. The current study offered fundamental knowledge regarding floristic composition, which can help with the management and preservation of the region's rich plant diversity. The scientific name, local name, family and class of each species have been recorded in this study.

Keywords: Weed flora, families, angiosperms, gymnosperms and pteridophytes





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INTRODUCTION

India is a country with a great deal of biological diversity, as well as physical, cultural, social and linguistic diversity. Types, Quantities and Patterns of distribution of species are collectively referred to as biodiversity [1]. Families, communities, countries and upcoming generations all depend on it as a source of subsistence and as an aspect of our everyday life. The plant kingdom has always been essential to human society's survival since it first appeared on this planet [2,3]. With 17,000 different types of blooming plant, India is one of the world's top 12 countries with the highest biodiversity. With only 2.4% of the world's total land area, it contributes 8% of the biodiversity [4,5]. Plants supply primary food sources for mankind as well as building materials, medications, oils, lubricants, rubber, other latexes, resins, waxes, fragrances, colours and textiles [6]. Plant diversity is concerned with the list of plant species that are present in a specific area at a specific period. Its evaluations are regarded as the fundamental prerequisite for comprehending the current state of plant variety. The most important ecological characteristics of a particular ecosystem are their structure, composition and vegetative functions, which vary in response to both natural and anthropogenic factors [7]. Significant risks to ecosystems and biodiversity include habitat loss, fragmentation, excessive exploitation, pollution, alien species invasions and global climate change [8].

Plant diversity is of keen interest to provide knowledge about the weed flora based on its up to date taxonomic criteria along with its economic significance. The weed plants correspond to one of the important building blocks of biodiversity [9]. Therefore, the acquaintance of plant species found in various geographical regions of the world is prerequisite to conserve them for ecological balance and green cover of the environment [10]. Keeping in view of its scope, importance, medicinal and pharmacological values of these natural resources for mankind, this type of study helps us to learn and understand the whole configuration and function of an ecosystem and respond accordingly. A variety of practical research domains, such as land management, forestry, conservation biology, ecology and range science, make use of the knowledge produced by these investigations and form the base for provincial floras and systematic monographs. However, many investigations have been carried out conducted both domestically and internationally [11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23 and 24].

Due to extensive human disruptions caused by exclusive farming methods, industrialization, animal feed, fuel-wood gathering and forest fires pose dangers to our country's floral diversity, which may eventually result in genetic diversity losses. This is crucial to protect this priceless wealth in the interest of current and future generations. For accurate documentation of species diversity, thorough research is needed for every ecosystem. Smaller areas, which may be more completely explored, produce superior results for a detailed and nearly complete examination. Considering the above facts, a study on the current weed diversity was carried out at MMDU, Mullana-Ambala (Haryana), India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Maharishi Markandeshwar (deemed to be) University located in the Village Mullana Ambala on on the North-Eastern edge (N 30°15.0285' to E 77°2.7167') of Haryana state. The survey, which covered a range of weed species, was done between July (2021) and September (2021). Several field surveys were carried out at regular intervals to document the vegetation (weed species) at the research location. The surveys required the use of various field tools, including a knife, hoe, plastic rope, field book and polythene bags. In order to analyse the diagnostic traits, field observations and necessary data about each weed species were written down in a field book on different pages [25, 26]. During field expeditions, the data were gathered from different locations by using traditional field survey procedures, and voucher specimens were prepared [27, 28]. The voucher specimens of all weed species were gathered in groups of two or more, and every weed in the field was photographed. For this article, the weed identification was carried out by using the available weed floras and other relevant literature [29, 30].



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed the occurrence of 93 weed species belonging to 78 genera and 31 families including angiosperms and Pteridophytes have been recorded from Village Mullana, district Ambala, Haryana. The list of weed species of the study area is given in Table 1.

A total of 93 weed species from dicotyledonous (28 families), monocotyledonous (2 families) and pteridophytes (1 family) were recorded in the current study. When habit categories were taken into account, The Figure 1 shows that the climbers (5 species), shrubs (13 species) and herbaceous flora (75 species) were found at all locations in majority. Due to the current soil quality and local climatic conditions, including temperature and rainfall, the high percentage of herbaceous weeds were noted in fields of this area. Asteraceae, which has 19 species, is followed by Amaranthaceae, Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Convolvulaceae, Fabaceae, and Solnaceae having 8, 7, 6, 6, 6, 5 and 5 species of weeds, respectively (Figure 2). These eight families are also the most well-represented in the research region among those that have been reported.

The current study provides information on weed diversity in the area, despite the fact that it is preliminary. Every ecological and biodiversity conservation plan must include a good awareness of the local vegetation structure [31]. Floristic data are a crucial component of any program for managing and conserving biodiversity [32,33,34]. Numerous floristic studies have been reported to show the importance of taxonomic data for the conservation of biodiversity [35,36,37,38]. It is advised that a long-term comprehensive study should be conducted to document the ecological status of the entire weed flora of the study region.

CONCLUSION

The current study offers fundamental knowledge of various weed species present in fields of Mullana village near Maharishi Markandeshwar (deemed to be University). Understanding the taxonomy of weeds is a useful skill for identifying various weed species and preserving biodiversity in that area. It is crucial to know how ecosystems and biodiversity interact. For local and regional authorities concerned with the preservation of priceless wild phytodiversity for a better future, the welfare of present and future generations and sustainable development of the area could play a significant role. A total of 93 weed species, belonging to 31 families, have been identified in the current investigation with majority being herbs and shrubs. For the local and regional authorities interested in preserving this priceless diversity for greater use in the welfare of future generations and sustainable development of the area, such information could play a significant role in Ethnobotanical studies.

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Table 1. The list of weeds reported from fields of village Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

| Sr. No. | Scientific Name | Local Name | Family | Class | Plant type |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | <i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> | Musk dana/Musk mallow | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 2. | <i>Abutilon indicum</i> | Country mallow/Indian mallow | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 3. | <i>Acmella ciliata</i> | Akarkara | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 4. | <i>Adiantum raddianum</i> | Walking fern | Pteridaceae | Pteridophytes | Herb |
| 5. | <i>Ageratum houstoniaum</i> | Blue weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 6. | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | Goat weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 7. | <i>Alternanthera apungens</i> | Creeping chaff weed/Khaki weed | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 8. | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | Prickly chaff flower/Chaff flower | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 9. | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | Spiny amaranth | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 10. | <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> | Slender amaranth | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 11. | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | Shatavari | Asparagaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 12. | <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | Coral vine | Polygonaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 13. | <i>Bidens biternata</i> | Spanish needles | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 14. | <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> | Punarnava | Nyctaginaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 15. | <i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i> | Sprawling horse weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 16. | <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> | Hairy bitter cress | Brassicaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 17. | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> | Bhang | Cannabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 18. | <i>Calotropis procera</i> | Aak | Asclepiadaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 19. | <i>Cayratia trifolia</i> | Bush grape | Vitaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 20. | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | Coffee weed | Caesalpinaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 21. | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Bathua | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 22. | <i>Celosia argentea var. spicata</i> | Wheat straw celosia/Cocks comb | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 23. | <i>Coccinia grandis</i> | Kundru | Cucurbitaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 24. | <i>Coronopus didymus</i> | Pitpapa/Swin cress | Brassicaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 25. | <i>Croton bonplandinum</i> | Wild chilli/Kala bhangra | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 26. | <i>Cucumis callosus</i> | Squash melon | Cucurbitaceae | Dicotyledons | Climber |
| 27. | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Canada thistle/Creeping thistle | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 28. | <i>Conyza Canadensis</i> | Butter weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 29. | <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> | Little iron weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |





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| 30. | <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> | Finger comb grass | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 31. | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | Datura | <i>Solanaceae</i> | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 32. | <i>Desmodium triflorum</i> | Kudaliya | Fabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 33. | <i>Dicliptera paniculata</i> | Atrilal | Acanthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 34. | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> | Crabgrass | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 35. | <i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> | Warm seed | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 36. | <i>Eclipta alba</i> | Bhringraaj | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 37. | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | Crowfoot grass | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 38. | <i>Eragrostis amabilis</i> | Feathery eragrostis | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 39. | <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> | Horse weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 40. | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | Red Milk weed | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 41. | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> | Asthma weed | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 42. | <i>Euphorbia microphylla</i> | Spurge | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 43. | <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> | sun spurge | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 44. | <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> | Hairy fleabane | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 45. | <i>Gnaphalium pensylvanicum</i> | Cut weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 46. | <i>Gokshura tribulus</i> | Gokhru | Zygophyllaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 47. | <i>Gomphrena serrata</i> | Arrasa con todo | Amaranthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 48. | <i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> | Parpat | Rubiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 49. | <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> | Pig nut | Lamiaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 50. | <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | Leel | Fabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 51. | <i>Ipomea obscura</i> | Pan bel | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 52. | <i>Ipomea nil</i> | Picotee morning glory | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Climber |
| 53. | <i>Ipomea pestigridis</i> | Tiger's paw | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Climber |
| 54. | <i>Ipomea carnea</i> | Morning glory bush | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 55. | <i>Ipomea triloba</i> | Little bell | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Climber |
| 56. | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Henbit dead nettle | Lamiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 57. | <i>Lantana camara</i> | Red sage | Verbenaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 58. | <i>Leucas cephalotes</i> | Guma | Lamiaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 59. | <i>Launaea procumbens</i> | Creeping launaea/Jangli gobi | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 60. | <i>Lindernia ciliata</i> | Hairy slitwort | Linderniaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 61. | <i>Ludwigia perennis</i> | Paddy clove | Onagraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 62. | <i>Melilotus messanensis</i> | Small sweet clover | Fabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 63. | <i>Merremia hederacea</i> | Ivy wood rose | Convolvulaceae | Dicotyledons | Climber |
| 64. | <i>Mazus Japaonicus</i> | Japaesemazus | Mazaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 65. | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Cheeseweedmallow/Cheese weed | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 66. | <i>Melilotus indicus</i> | Sweet clover | Fabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 67. | <i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i> | Curlleavedtabacco/ Janglitambakoo | Solanaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 68. | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> | Amrul | Oxalidaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 69. | <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual blue grass/Poa | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 70. | <i>Physalis minima</i> | Little goose berry/Rasbhari | Solanaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 71. | <i>Phalaris minor</i> | Little seed grass/Guli danda | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 72. | <i>Parthenium</i> | Feverfew | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 73. | <i>Perotis indica</i> | Kuras | Poaceae | Monocotyledons | Herb |
| 74. | <i>Polygonum glabrum</i> | Marsh buck wheat/Bonriya ghehu | Polygonaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 75. | <i>Polygonum plebium</i> | Small knot weed | Polygonaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 76. | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | Stone breaker | Phyllanthaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |





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| 77. | <i>Rumex dentatus</i> | Jangli palak | Polygonaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 78. | <i>Ricinus communis</i> | Castor oil Plant | Euphorbiaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 79. | <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> | Creeping daisy/Singapore daisy | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 80. | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | Node Weed | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 81. | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> | Sesame | Pedaliaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 82. | <i>Sida cordifolia</i> | Bala | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 83. | <i>Sida acuta</i> | Broom weed | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 84. | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Black Nightshade | Solanaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 85. | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Sowthistle | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 86. | <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> | Singapore daisy | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 87. | <i>Spergula arvenensis</i> | Corn spurry/Jangli dhania | Caryophyllaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 88. | <i>Stellaria media</i> | Chick weed | Caryophyllaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 89. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | Turkeyberry/Pricklysolanum | Solanaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 90. | <i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> | Tree marigold | Asteraceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 91. | <i>Trianthema Portulacastrum</i> | Santhi | Aizoaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |
| 92. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | Congo jute | Malvaceae | Dicotyledons | Shrub |
| 93. | <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> | Hairy vetch | Fabaceae | Dicotyledons | Herb |

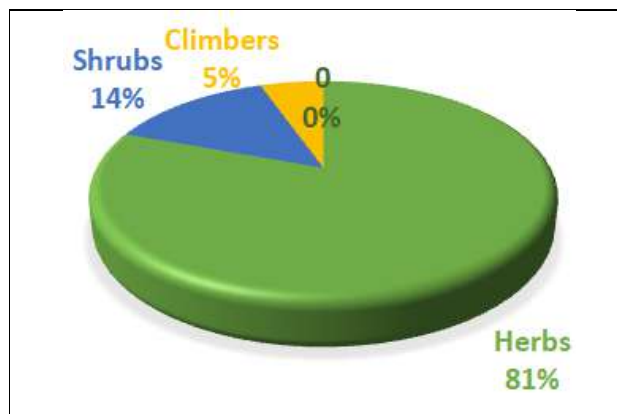


Figure 1: Pie chart depicting percent distribution of different weed species at Mullana

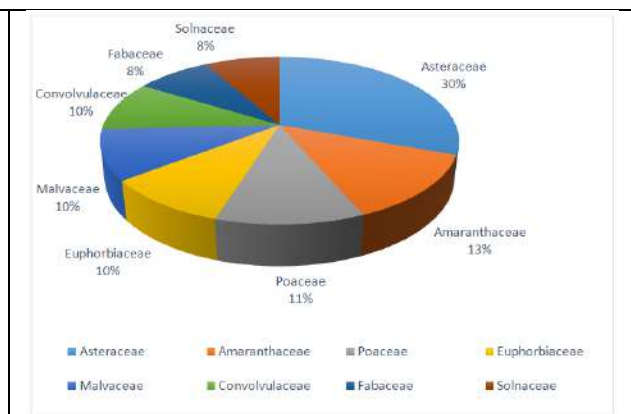


Figure 2: Dominant weed families





Toxicological Effects of Sinarest on Testis and Ovary of Swiss Albino Mice

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Received: 13 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 28 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

Infertility caused by drug-induced injury is a primary clinical plight. The overdose and prolonged use of the safest and most widely used analgesics can cause myriad of reproductive toxicity problems. Henceforth, the present study focuses to identify the toxic effects of sinarest (0.25ml/30g BW) in Swiss albino mice of the C3H/J strain after 14 and 28 days of exposure. Thirty mice were evaluated and randomly divided into three groups, each containing 10mice (6 males and 4 females). Group A, the control group, received no treatment; group B and group C received the drug at a dose 0.25ml/30g BW for 14 and 28 days respectively. In treated mice, the hematological parameters such as RBC, Hb%, PCV and MCV significantly decreased (RBC, Hb%, PCV, MCV). Histological analysis of the reproductive organs significantly reduced in diameter of somniferous tubules and ovarian follicles; elucidating pyknosis followed by karyorrhexis. In addition, karyolysis was also observed in the ovum. Furthermore, increased aberrant sperm, decreased sperm motility and testosterone levels were examined. Therefore, the results indicate that sinarest has noxious effects on the reproductive organs of mice, and it should be studied in time to access its amplitude in provoking any infertility-related issues in humans in near future.

Keywords: Infertility; Ovary; Overdose; Sinarest; Testis.





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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the problem of infertility has increased at an alarming rate. An estimated 15% of couples in India suffer from infertility [1]. Although our social status blames female partners for not having children, men are equally responsible [2]. Among the various causes of infertility, such as congenital abnormalities in the reproductive system, hormonal imbalances, unhealthy lifestyles, and exposure to a variety of chemicals, drug-related toxicity related to the reproductive system is considered as one of the prime causes of infertility [3]. High-dose pain relievers that often cause infertility are taken in large amounts [4]. Sinarest is a widely used and clinically proven analgesic and antipyretic drug [5]. It comes in two forms, namely: syrup and tablets. The sinarest tablet consists of four specific ingredients: acetaminophen or paracetamol (500mg), phenylephrine hydrochloride (10mg), chlorpheniramine maleate (2mg) and caffeine (anhydrous 30mg). While, each 5 mlsinarest syrup contains paracetamol (125mg), phenylephrine hydrochloride (5 mg), chlorpheniramine maleate (1 mg), sodium citrate (60 mg) and menthol (1 mg). Acetaminophen is a pain reliever used to reduce fever [6]. Phenylephrine is a nasal decongestant that gives alleviation to nasal pain because of cold, hypersensitive reactions and hay fever [7]. It belongs to the radiance of medication known as vasopressors, which matches with the aid of constricting the blood vessels inside the nostril minimizing the blood flow thereby enables to assuage nasal congestion and stuffiness. Chlorpheniramine in sinarest can quickly relieve itchy eyes and runny nose [8,9]. The drug reaches its highest level with inside the blood stream, one hour after the in take however its consequences might also additionally last up to 6 hours. In adults, the usual recommended dosage is two tablets 3 times a day (tid) or 4 times a day (qid). For children, the usual recommended dose is one to two teaspoons (510 ml) tid or qid (www.tabletwise/sinarest.com).

Although sinarest is appraised as one of the most secure analgesic drug, extended self-medication and overdose can be harmful as pronounced for different analgesic tablet [10]. As reported, acetaminophen, the main component of sinarest, seems to cause liver toxicity, chronic kidney disease, testicular atrophy, and testosterone levels in mice in addition to in human being [11,12]. Chlorpheniramine maleate (another more delicate drug component) is known to cause drowsiness, while phenylephrine can raise blood pressure [7]. However, the toxicity analysis of the sinarest drug that contains consistently different doses of these ingredients is very limited. Therefore, the current study aims to understand the toxic impact of sinarest drug on the testis and ovaries of swiss albino mice with the following objectives: (1) To analyze the hematological indices. (2) To assess the hormonal assay in 14 and 28 days sinarest treated mice. (3) To analyze the sperm quality and quantity in treated mice. (4) To deduce the histopathological changes in testis and ovary of treated mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Animals

C3H/J strain of Swiss albino mice (male and female), 1 month old and weighing 25-30 grams, were collected from the Shillong Pasteur Institute, Meghalaya, India. Fifteen days before the start of the experiment, the animals were fed under standard conditions of temperature 20-25°C, 50-65% relative humidity, and an alternate light-dark cycle for 12 hours to adapt to the environment. These conditions prevailed throughout the whole inspection period. Food and water were allowed *ad libitum* during the experiment.

Experimental Design

A total of thirty (30) mice have been used in the experiment and were randomly divided into three groups, each group containing ten (6 males and 4 females) mice (Group A: control; Group B: 14 days treated; Group C: 28 day treated). The research aims to examine the effects of acute and sub-acute toxicity of the drug. Sinarest syrup obtained from a medical store was administered by an oral gavage at a rate of 0.25ml/30g body weight. The control group received only water and food, excluding any drugs. This study was approved by Institutional Animal use and Ethical Committee (IAEC), Cotton University (No. 14/IAEC/CU/05/01/2021)



**Diksha Dutta et al.,****Behavioural Study**

Behavioural studies were performed by observing the mice before and after the inoculation of dose throughout the experimental duration.

Body weight of mice

The mice weighing 25-30g are generally considered suitable for dosing in all sorts of experiments. Therefore, the weight of the animals in each group was measured at 3-day intervals using an electronic weighing machine with a maximum capacity of 50g and readability of up to 0.001g.

Weight and Size of organs (Testis and Ovary)

The wet weight of experimental target organs i.e. testis and ovary were recorded immediately after sacrifice along with their size with the help of graph paper and a measuring scale.

Collection of blood and preparation of serum sample

A capillary tube was used to collect blood samples from each of the three groups of mice by retro-orbital puncture. For hematological studies, one part of blood was placed in 2ml K3 EDTA vacutainer tubes, and another portion was sterilized in a dry micro-centrifuge tube and coagulated at 37°C for 1 hour. The clear serum was isolated using micro-centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes and subjected to hormonal (testosterone) assay.

Hematological Study

A hematological assay was performed on whole blood samples having certain parameters such as total erythrocyte count (TEC), total leukocyte count (TLC), and differential leukocyte count (DLC) by the use of Neubauer Counter Chamber. Hemoglobin concentration (Hb%) was determined by the method described by Jain (1986) using a Sahli's Hemoglobinometer [13]. The packed cell volume (PCV), the distribution of various white blood cell counts (DLC), mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) were computed using the hematology autoanalyzer (model no. PE6800). Later the results were verified using an automated Hematology Analyzer in a clinical laboratory.

Hormonal (Testosterone) Assay

A fully automated two-way interface Chemi Luminescence Radioimmuno assay kit (DSL-400 Active (R) Testosterone Coated Tube RIA Kits, Diagnostic System Laboratories, Inc.) was used to determine testosterone level.

Seminal Analysis

The testis was dissected out along with epididymis and vas deferens and placed into a 2 ml of 0.9% physiological saline followed by needle maceration for semen collection, and the aliquot was ready for further seminal analysis.

- a) **Sperm morphology:** A drop of seminal fluid was taken and uniformly smeared followed by staining with eosin for ten minutes [14]. Ten fields of the microscopic view were randomly selected to evaluate the different forms and number of the abnormal spermatozoa from the total number of spermatozoa.
- b) **Sperm motility:** The aliquot was taken on a clean slide along with sodium citrate (2.9%) to assess the sperm motility by randomly studying ten fields of microscopic view [15].
- c) **Sperm viability:** The eosin-stained slide is examined under the microscope (Leica Bright field DM2500) to depict the sperm viability. Live sperm cells were unstained while the dead sperm cells absorbed the stain due to rupture of the cell membrane. The percentage of the stained and unstained sperm cells were calculated [14].
- d) **Sperm count:** Prior to measuring total sperm count using a hemocytometer, the aliquot was diluted with a solution containing 5g sodium bicarbonate and 1ml of formalin per 100ml of water [16].

Histological Assays

The processed and control reproductive organs (testis and ovaries) were collected from the sacrificed Swiss albino mice, histological slides were assembled following standard Hematoxylin-Eosin (H & E) staining technique after

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fixing the tissues in Carnoy's fixatives (6 ethanol : 3 chloroform : 1 glacial acetic acid) for 8-12 hours. The slides were examined and photographed using the microscope Leica bright field DM2500 in 10X, 40X and 100X magnification.

Statistical Analysis

The mean and the standard error of mean were computed for all possible values. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni post hoc test were used to compare the control group and the treatment groups. All the statistical analysis has been executed in MS Excel (2010) and the statistical software program SPSS version 18.0. Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Behavioural Changes

All mice in each group were normally active before the inoculation of drug. However, after treatment with sinarest, their movements and activities were found to decelerate for about 3-4 hours and then return to normal. The mice showed drowsiness and it increased with each passing day.

Body Weight

The treatment of mice with sinarest drug showed non-significant change ($p > 0.05$) of body weight relative to the control group as shown in Table 1.

Organ Size and Weight (Testis and Ovary)

Compared with the control group, the size and weight of the testis and ovaries of the sinarest-induced mice were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$), as shown in Table 2.

Changes in Hematological Parameters

The red blood corpuscles (RBC), packed cell volume (PCV), hemoglobin concentration (Hb%) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) showed a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) after the 14 and 28 days treatment with sinarest drug (0.25ml/30g BW) relative to the control group of mice. The total white blood corpuscles (WBC) and platelets (PLT) on the other hand showed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the treated mice including neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes and basophils (Table 3).

Testosterone Determination

The testosterone level revealed a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the treated groups of mice ($n = 10$) relative to the control group after 14 and 28 days sinarest treatment (Table 4).

Sperms Morphology

In this study, different sperm abnormalities perceived in the spermatozoa of treated mice ($n = 10$). The abnormalities spotted such as blunt hook sperm (BHS); sperm without tail (SWT); coiled tail sperm (CTS); defective head sperm (DHS); swollen head sperm (SHS) and sperm without head (SWH), as jotted in Table 5 and Figure 1(b-g). A significant increase ($p < 0.05$) of abnormalities in sperm morphology has been observed more in 28 days treated mice groups.

Sperm Motility, Viability and Count:

After administration of 0.25ml/30g BW of sinarest drug, sperm motility, viability and count were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) than that of the control group (Table 6).



**Diksha Dutta et al.,****Histopathological Changes in Testis:**

In the control group, testicular sections showed normal seminiferous tubules with a narrow interstitium and are lined with several layers of spermatogonia, primary spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoa. Sperm appeared in the central lumen of the tubule, as shown in Figure 2(a). After 14 days of treatment with sinarest, the diameter of the seminiferous tubules decreased (Figure 2b), the number of pyknotic nuclei of spermatogenic cells increased (Figure 2e), the cytoplasm of spermatogenic cells becomes less vacuolated (Figure 2c) and minimal accumulation of collagen fibers between the tubules (Figure 2d). As the duration increased to 28 days, histopathological changes became severe, with cell loss and partial alteration of basement membrane and disintegration. In addition, the number of sertoli cells were also reduced (Figure 2e), resulting in inadequate nutrient supply for spermatogenic cells. 28 days of treatment also resulted in huge broadening of interstitium due to shrinkage of seminiferous tubules (Figure 2f), the disappearance of germinal epithelium (Figure 2g) and mild accumulation of collagen fibers between the tubules (Figure 2d).

Histopathological Changes in Ovaries

Compared with the control group (Figure 3a), the follicles of the mice in the treatment group showed degenerative changes and the shape and arrangement of the granulosa cells were lost. After detaching from the periphery, the size of the ovum becomes smaller due to shrinkage (pyknosis), hence the zona pellucida only exists on the undetached side (Figure 3b). This shrinkage of the ovum caused the nucleus to condense rapidly (karyorrhexis), and finally, the nucleus and nucleolus disappeared (karyolysis) after 28 days of treatment with 0.25ml/30gBW of sinarest drug. Granulosa cells displayed very massive apoptosis and their residues get accumulated in the follicular antrum (Figure 3c). The 28 days treated sections also showed basophilic infiltration in the follicles. The typical appearance of the follicle completely disappeared and there was subsequent curtailment in follicular size than the normal follicles.

DISCUSSION

The result of the present study indicates that the sinarest drug possesses a toxic impact on the testis and ovary of the albino mice. The mice after administration of sinarest became very lethargic and appeared drowsy over time. This effect may be due to chlorpheniramine maleate, because antihistamines have been reported to cause inertia [17]. Therefore, long-term use of this medicine can lead to behavioral disorders that ultimately affect sexual desire. Hematological analysis of sinarest-induced mice demonstrated the toxic effects of the sinarest drug on blood parameters showing a significant reduction in the red blood corpuscles count probably due to destruction of mature RBCs and a subsequent slower rate of erythropoiesis. The hemoglobin (Hb) concentration is also significantly reduced leading to the breakdown of mature red blood corpuscles indicating a decrease in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and the subsequent amount of oxygen supplied to the tissues. Similar studies have been reported on *A. cordifolia* and *S. virosa* extracts [18]. Moreover, the body defense mechanism of mice becomes activated and tried to prevent it from all sorts of infections and inflammations which can be easily assessed by the increasing number of total white blood corpuscles, neutrophils, basophils, lymphocytes and monocytes.

This study showed that after taking both mild and acute doses of sinarest, certain sperm parameters (such as count, viability, or motility) were significantly reduced. Early studies revealed that treating mice with paracetamol for 42 days result edina significant decrease in sperm motility [19]. Therefore, abnormalities in sperm may be due to the toxic effect of acetaminophen. This indicates that aspirin and paracetamol can cross the testicular blood barrier since it has been reported that the decrease in sperm motility caused by chemical agents are probably due to their ability to permeate the blood-testis barrier [20]. Another study reported a significant reduction in total sperm number, including an efficient increase in motility, efficacy and the percentage of dead sperm [21]. The current investigation also shows that the number of abnormal sperms has increased after treatment with sinarest. Morphological abnormalities may be caused by changes in testicular DNA (deletion, point mutation, or a combination of the two), which in turn interrupts the sperm differentiation process. Exposure to chemicals can cause an imbalance in the



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hypothalamic-pituitary gland or sex hormone levels, which in turn affects spermatogenesis and leads to the deterioration of sperm function or structure [12]. The significant drop in testicular weight may be due to the reduction in the size of the seminiferous tubules. Among all the components of sinarest, the presence of acetaminophen may result in the shortest seminiferous tubules or decrease in density due to the degradation of spermatogenic constituents. Vyas et al. provided a similar report in 2016 in aspirin-treated rats [22]. The androgen factor or testosterone synchronizes the weight, size and secretory function of the testis. The present study also showed that as the number of treatment days increases, testosterone levels decrease significantly. This in turn shortens the length of the seminiferous tubules, and ultimately affects the weight of the testis [23]. Testicular weight is related to male fertility, because higher testicular weight is associated with an increase in daily sperm production [24]. In the treatment group, as it continues to lose weight, ultimately lead to male infertility due to low sperm count. It can also reduce the nuclear volume of Leydig cells, thus inhibiting androgen biosynthesis [25]. Ablation of Sertoli cells, germ cells, seminiferous tubules and Leydig cells resulted in a decrease in testicular size [26].

Sinarest also indicated an adverse effect on the ovaries and follicles of the treated mice. *Butea monospermatoxin* is reported to penetrate the ovum wall from the granulosa cell, leading to shrinkage in size and folding of the cell wall of ovum with degenerating nucleus, but it is completely absent in most cases [27]. This can cause turbidity and degeneration (karyolysis) in the ooplasm, which will eventually lead to the physiological death of the ovum after agglutination [28]. The above observations clearly show that casualties exhibit acute and sub-acute toxicity in the testis and ovaries of swiss albino mice. Therefore, doctors may not recommend sinarest for children under six years of age. Although further research must be conducted to evaluate the toxic effects of sinarest on human reproductive organs related to frequency of use and drug dosage, caution should also be applied while using sinarest rampantly and perpetually without medical advice. Subsequently, any form of drug abuse (chlorpheniramine maleate produces drowsiness) should not be encouraged, because overdose can have a fatal effect on spermatocytes, sperm cells, seminiferous tubules, and ovum and granulosa cells of ovarian follicles. However, the main components of the sinarest drugs that causes these toxicological repercussions yet to be known evidently. Although, according to early research reports from various researchers, it is speculated that acetaminophen is primarily responsible for histopathological changes in reproductive organs and also affect semen quality. A more detailed analysis of each component of sinarest is essential to determine which component has an adverse impact on the reproductive system. Perhaps, this can lead to generational updating of the drug, as well as awakening people about the recommended dosage of any drug that is used vehemently without the prior advice of a qualified medicinal practitioner.

CONCLUSION

Self-medication is seldom considered high-risk. Though sinarest has always been one of the most widely and easily available analgesics, improper administration methods and inaccurate dosages can be life-threatening too. Albeit the drug also contains chlorpheniramine maleate as one of its components, it increases vulnerability and the risk of abuse. Therefore, self-administration of any drugs should be stringently circumvented in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Human Resource Development Group (CSIR-HRDG), Government of India, for providing Diksha Dutta with NET-JRF fellowship {File No. 09/1236(15458)/2022-EMR-I} which helped her during this research work. We are thankful to the Head, Department of Zoology, Cotton University for providing us necessary laboratory facilities. We are also thankful to Dr. J.D. Sharma, Professor and Head, Dept. of Pathology, B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Dr. Indrajit Das and Dr. Raktim Tamuli, G.M.C.H., Guwahati, Assam for their guidance and support. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, private, or not-for-profit sectors.





AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

All the authors carried out the experimental works together. The manuscript is prepared by Diksha Dutta and Barsha Kalita and finalized by TaraliKalita, the corresponding author.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interests regarding the individual author's commitments or project support.

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Table 1: Effect of sinarest on the body weight in 14 and 28 days treated mice (n=10, values are Mean±SE and p>0.05).

| PARAMETER | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Body weight (g) | 30.09±0.05 | 30.00±0.13 | 30.06±0.04 |

Table 2: Effect of sinarest on the size and weight of testis and ovary in 14 and 28 days treated mice (n = 10; 6 males, 4 females, values are Mean ± SE and *p< 0.05).

| PARAMETER | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Testicular size (cm) | 0.6±0.00 | 0.5±0.01* | 0.4±0.01* |
| Ovary size (mm) | 1.11±0.01 | 0.9±0.01* | 0.6±0.01* |
| Testicular Weight (mg) | 180 ± 0.00 | 100 ± 0.01* | 70 ± 0.01* |
| Ovary Weight (mg) | 10.31 ± 0.22 | 8.90 ± 0.18* | 4.97 ± 0.43* |

Table 3: Effect of 14 and 28 days treatment with sinarest on hematological parameters (n=10, values are Mean±SE and *p<0.05)

| PARAMETERS | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PCV (%) | 45.8±0.05 | 33.4±0.04* | 23.1±0.05* |
| Hb (g/dl) | 12.8±0.06 | 11.6±0.07* | 8.02±0.01* |
| RBC (×10 ⁶ /μL) | 7.5±0.01 | 6.9±0.01* | 5.1±0.01* |
| MCV (FL) | 65.7±0.05 | 59.7±0.05* | 44.5±0.06* |
| TWBC (×10 ³ /μL) | 13.4±0.01 | 20.4±0.01* | 35.4±0.01* |
| PLT (×10 ³ /μL) | 890.7±0.33 | 967±0.36* | 1412±0.37* |





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| Neutrophils (%) | 48.7±0.04 | 56.6±0.04* | 74.7±0.08* |
| Lymphocytes (%) | 31.3±0.05 | 49.2±0.04* | 67.7±0.05* |
| Eosinophils (%) | 0.5±0.01 | 0.2±0.01* | 0.0±0.0* |
| Monocytes (%) | 2.3±0.05 | 4.5±0.05* | 7.6±0.05* |
| Basophils (%) | 3.2±0.01 | 4.1±0.02* | 5.6±0.04* |

N.B.: (PCV = Packed Cell Volume, Hb = Hemoglobin, RBC = Red Blood Corpuscles, MCV = Mean Corpuscular Volume, TWBC = Total White Blood Corpuscles, PLT = Platelet)

Table 4: Effect of sinarest on the testosterone level in control, 14 and 28days treated mice groups (n=10, values are Mean±SE, *p<0.05)

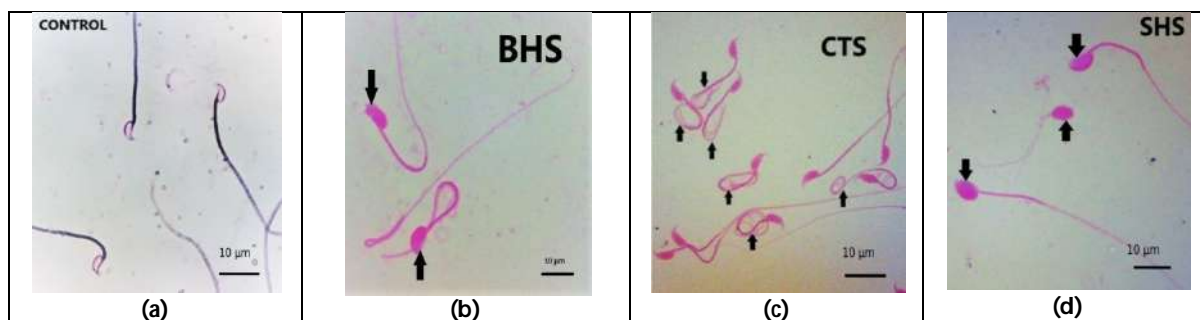
| PARAMETERS | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Testosterone level (ng/dl) | 677.8 ±0.8 | 41.8 ± 0.8* | 19 ± 0.7* |

Table 5: Effect of sinarest on sperm morphology (n = 10, *p< 0.05)

| SPERM ABNORMALITIES | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Blunt hook sperm | 0.18 ± 0.30 | 5.02 ± 0.20* | 6.16 ± 0.16* |
| Sperm without tail | 0.95 ± 0.21 | 5.14 ± 0.10* | 12.22 ± 0.16* |
| Coiled tail sperm | 1.08 ± 0.20 | 18.03 ± 0.14* | 28 ± 0.18* |
| Defective head sperm | 0.01 ± 0.01 | 9.0 ± 0.19* | 16.99 ± 0.16* |
| Swollen head sperm | 3.02 ± 0.18 | 5.07 ± 0.18* | 10.05 ± 0.20* |
| Sperm without head | 0.01 ± 0.01 | 17.04 ± 0.12* | 32 ± 0.14* |

Table 6: Effect of sinarest on semen characteristics (n = 10, *p< 0.05)

| PARAMETERS | CONTROL | 14 DAYS TREATMENT | 28 DAYS TREATMENT |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sperm motility (%) | 65.0 ± 1.01 | 59 ± 0.98* | 48 ± 0.98* |
| Sperm viability | 72.49 ± 1.14 | 67.32 ± 1.07* | 63.15 ± 1.53* |
| Sperm count (×10 ⁶) | 11.41 ± 0.91 | 7.50 ± 0.85* | 5.91 ± 1.04* |





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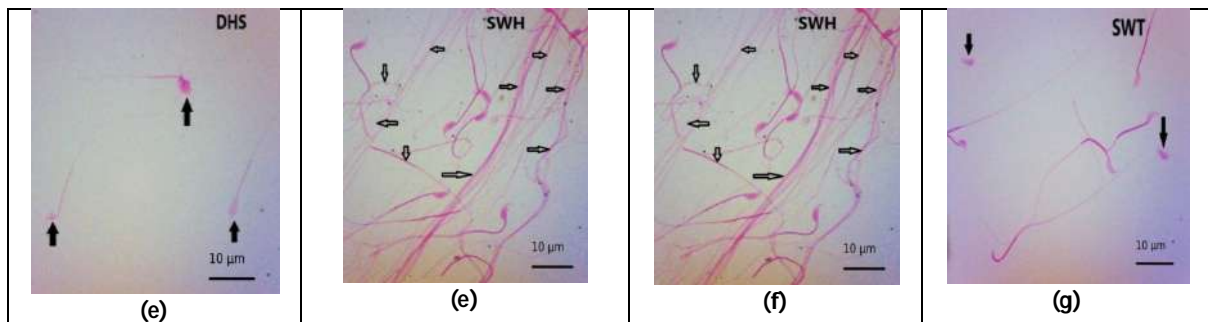


Figure 1:A photomicrograph showing blunt hook sperm (BHS), coiled tail sperm (CTS), swollen head sperm (SHS), defective head sperm (DHS), sperm without head (SWH) and sperm without tail (SWT) (black arrows) in 14 and 28days treated mice with sinarest (b-g), while control group (a) showed normal sperm under 40X magnification

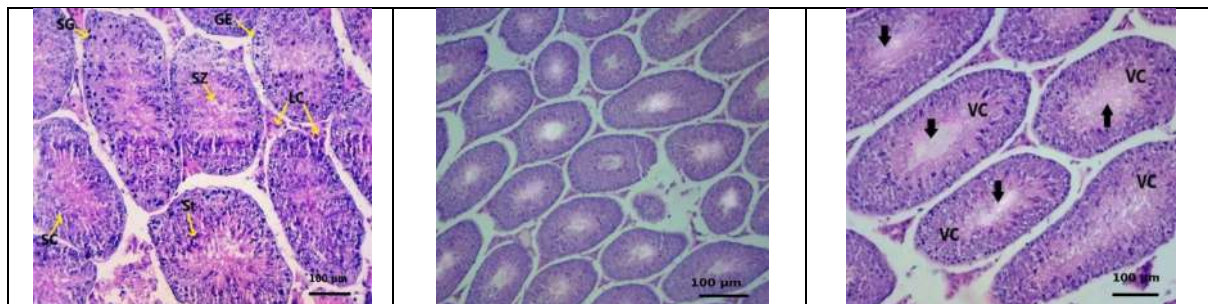


Figure 2(a): A photomicrograph of histological sections of testis of control group showing normal seminiferous tubules exhibiting normal arrangement of spermatogenic cells from spermatogonium (SG), spermatocyte (SC), spermatid (St) and spermatozoa (SZ). The spaces between the seminiferous tubules are occupied by the Leydig cells (LC) embedded in interstitial tissues. Moreover, the seminiferous tubules are lined by germinal epithelium as shown.

Figure 2(b): A photomicrograph showing reduction in size of seminiferous tubules (ST) of testis after 14days treatment with sinarest under 4X magnification.0020

Figure 2(c): A photomicrograph showing atrophy of some seminiferous tubules with small amount of sperm cells ultimately leading to vacuolated cytoplasm (VC) (black arrow) after 14days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.





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| <p>Figure 2(d): A photomicrograph showing minimal accumulation of collagen fibres (black arrow) between the seminiferous tubules of testis after 14 days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.</p> | <p>Figure 2(e): A photomicrograph showed reduced Sertoli cells (black circles) with increased pyknotic nucleus (yellow circles) of testis after 28 days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.</p> | <p>Figure 2(f): A photomicrograph showed huge broadening of interstitium (black arrow) due to the shrinkage of the seminiferous tubules (ST) of testis after 28 days treatment of sinarest under 40X magnification.</p> |
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| <p>Figure 2(g): A photomicrograph showing degeneration of germinal epithelium (GE) (black arrow) of testis after 28 days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.</p> | <p>Figure 3(a): A photomicrograph of histological sections of ovary showing normal growing follicles (GF) located in the stroma, regressing corpus luteum (RCL), atretic follicles (AF), a mature follicle (MF) lined by theca interna (TI) and theca externa (TE) and consisting of granulosa cells (GC), cumulus oophorus which surrounds the oocyte lined by the zona pellucida. The ovarian surface is lined by germinal epithelium (GE).</p> | <p>Figure 3(b): A photomicrograph showing shrinkage of ovarian follicles (pyknosis) (black arrow), vacuolated cytoplasm (yellow arrow) after 14 days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.</p> |





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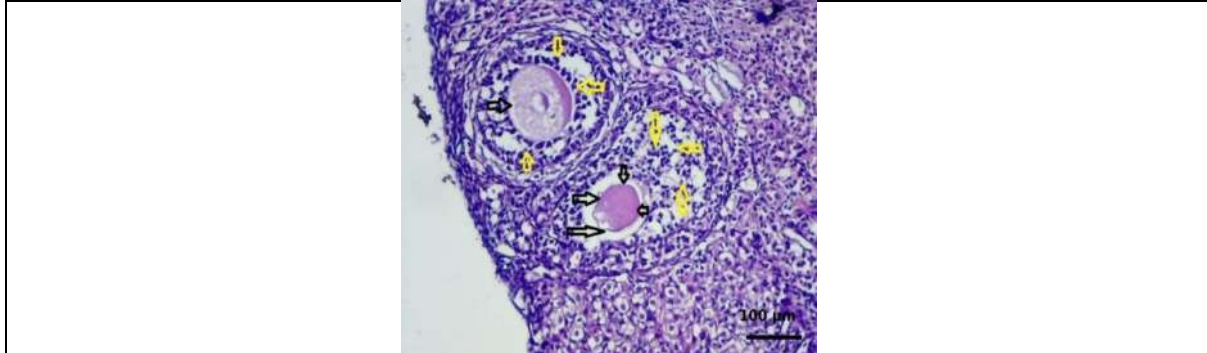


Figure 3(c): A photomicrograph showing the detachment of the ovum from the zona pellucida (black arrow) leading to condensation (karyorrhexis) and disappearance of nucleus and nucleolus (karyolysis). This also showed massive apoptosis of granulosa cells which gets accumulated into the follicular antrum (yellow arrow) after 28days treatment with sinarest under 40X magnification.





Ensemble Classification Model Designed to Predict Leaf Disease and Cultivate Crop-Raising Patterns

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Received: 05 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone and most conventional sector for economic development of India. It has a major impact on the Indian economy and gives many opportunities for employment. Agriculture yields are directly impacted in countries financial structure. Farmers in our country are unable to choose appropriate crop to cultivate in agricultural land based on environmental requirements. There are several factors to be consider while growing a certain crop on a particular type of soil. In our proposed work, there are three types of datasets such as crop, environmental features and soil dataset has been collected from various external sources. Those datasets are integrated and loaded into cloud server. Proposed ECM prediction model utilized Random Forest algorithm to determine the perfect crop. In addition to that, the proposed system predicts leaf disease by implementing Hyper Spectral Imaging Technique (HSIT). This prediction scheme achieved 98% accuracy compared with decision and PART algorithms. As the proposed work results shows the less time taken for execution compared with existing algorithms.

Keywords: Classification, Hyper Spectral Imaging, Recommender System

INTRODUCTION

The nation's largest sector is absolutely no doubt agriculture. Nearly half of all occupations in today's world, whether they are formal or informal, are primarily supported by agriculture [1]. In this sense, India is seen as an agricultural

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nation. The agriculture industry contributes more than 20% of the country's overall revenue. Farmers' incomes aren't particularly high because of the low crop productivity [2]. If farmers wish to raise their income, they must become more productive. Farmers need to know what crop would have been most effective on their particular field of land if they were interested in increasing efficiency. If you cultivate the correct type of plant there, your crop's output will immediately rise. Therefore, crop recommendation [3] schemes can be quite useful for farmers. Methods must be provided in enormous detail and with precision. In the absence of it, there might be significant material and economic losses. Models for predicted outcomes may be created using a number of data mining methods. However, this research provides a method that utilizes neural networks [4].

To create a strong, precise and easy-to-use recommendation engine. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are multi-layer hierarchical models that are capable of rapidly and efficiently extracting dynamic capabilities from large datasets. The latest developments in literally all significant issues related to classification have been accomplished with CNNs. To extract and characterize elements, it is going to use the same architecture. [Fig 1] System for recommending crops that as well as for predicting leaf diseases. In order to create the images for the upcoming stages, photogrammetric techniques such image augmentation, categorization, colour space translation, and alteration are utilised. The most significant components of the image are then found and utilised as classification inputs. Feature-based and vision-based approaches are used to assess the final classification accuracy. Warmth, soil moisture, and pressure are the three factors that need to be taken into consideration. The recommender system might provide a more accurate forecast of the crop that will grow the best with the aid of these requirements.

LITERATURE SURVEY

A framework of recommendations had been proposed by Rajak et al. [5] to assist farmers in increasing yields from agriculture, preventing soil erosion on cultivated land, decreasing chemical usage in crop production, and making optimal use of water resources. In their framework, classifiers SVM, NB, ANN, and RF were used, with RF displaying the highest accuracy. A certain crop was predicted by Anantha et al. [6] for a given state and district under a specific weather forecasting condition. As classifiers, RF, CHAID, KNN, and NB were used; RF achieved the greatest accuracy. A crop recommendation system for intelligent farming was created by Dighe et al. [7]. The classifiers CHAID, KNN, DT, NN, NB, C4.5, and LAD were used, and SVM provided the results with the best accuracy. The methodology put out by Sardogan, Melike, and colleagues [8] successfully distinguishes between four distinct tomato leaf disease types. CNN and LVQ were used as classifiers, and CNN produced the results with the highest accuracy. Amara et al.'s [9] recommended technique even under challenging circumstances including lighting, complicated backgrounds, and various resolutions, sizes, poses, and orientations of actual scene photos. In terms of accuracy, CNN and SGD, which were used as classifiers, achieved 92–94%. Pudumalar et al. [10] based on site-specific parameters, the suggested technique makes crop recommendations with high accuracy and efficacy.

The application of machine learning in agriculture greatly facilitates and increases efficiency in this field. Data preparation, model construction, and generalisation are the three basic processes in the machine learning process. Machine learning algorithms are used to address situations when human abilities are insufficient [8]. Machine learning, sometimes known as ML, is a branch of research that focuses on using data and historical data to inform computer options to choose from. There are several ways to feature extract important characteristics from data and information using machine learning (ML) [9]. The two primary subcategories of machine learning techniques are supervised learning and unsupervised learning; semi-supervised learning and reinforced learning are two additional categories into which certain researchers further split machine learning algorithms. ML may be used to guide the insect management view [10]. A machine learning approach predicts the outcome using a defined set of input variables and labels, in contrast to a supervised machine model that creates an output based on predetermined evidence and training data [11]. They examined how machine learning might be classified as beneficial in laboratory medicine and healthcare in the publication [12]. For their projection, they gathered agricultural data spanning 20 years using a crop production model that was built in [13]. In order to enhance the regression model, stacking



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analysis was used after that [14]. Four machine learning algorithms—XGBoost, KNN classifier, Random Forest, and Logistic classifier—were examined in an effort to forecast agricultural output using the factors of temperature and rainfall. The random forest classifier was found to have the highest accuracy when compared to other methods in the end [15]. After then, the system was hybridized to account for variables including area, rainfall, and soil type in order to anticipate yields more accurately. The system may then determine to decide the crop that is suitable for production based on the previously mentioned characteristics [16].

PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed method solves the issues related to identifying the soil in agricultural areas to cultivate crops and plant disease. The figure 1 shows the architecture of the proposed model. The proposed model is split into three phases. The first phase is all about data collection.

Data Collection

The machine learning algorithm accuracy depends on the number of parameters and the correctness of the training dataset. For this system, various datasets have been downloaded from government website and Kaggle, that would give the best results. Many works done in this field have considered environmental parameters to predict crop sustainability some have used yield as major factor where as in some works only economic factors are taken into consideration. Have combined both environmental parameters like rainfall, temperature, PH, nutrients in soil, location and economic parameters like production, and yield to provide accurate and reliable recommendation to the farmer on which crop will be most suitable for land. These datasets are loaded into the cloud and contains the following attributes - Soil PH, Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall, Crop data, NPK values and Weather.

System Architecture

Fig. 1 System Architecture

Data Preprocessing

Dataset collected from different resources, may have repetitions, inconsistency and noise. Dataset must be preprocessed before utilized to train the model. Preprocessing consists of four step process, (i) Data cleaning, (ii) Data integration, (iii) Transformation and (iv) Dimension reduction. In data cleaning, missing values for an attribute can be filled and duplicates are removed during integration process. In dimension reduction process, unwanted attributes are discarded and taken relevant attributes to form dimension for analytics.

Training and Testing Datasets

In this module, data is splitting into training and testing sets. During training, we let the model 'see' the answers, in this case the actual values, so it can learn how to predict the values from the features. Expectation is to be some relationship between all the features and the target value, and the model's job is to learn this relationship during training. Then, when it comes time to evaluate the model, we ask it to make predictions on a testing set where it only has access to the features. Because we do have the actual answers for the test set, we can compare these predictions to the true value to judge how accurate the model is. In training a model, we randomly split the data into training and testing sets to get a representation of all data points.

Classification Model

In the proposed model, random forest algorithm is implemented to identify the best crops to cultivate in the surroundings. Initially, all the supporting libraries (Pandas, Numpy, Scikit-learn) are imported to design the model. Both training and testing data are loaded and import the Random Forest Regression (RFR) model from scikit-learn to create decision trees and fit the model on training data. Finally, the model is constructed with RFR and it evaluated with test dataset. The third phase consists of two modules (i) Disease prediction and (ii) Crop recommendation.



**Saraswathi et al.,****Disease Prediction**

The proposed system has taken the plant leaf image as input to diagnosis the disease. Image segmentation process used to identify the plant disease and this can be implemented by traditional imaging technique along with spectroscopy to aggregate different spectral information simultaneously. Hyper Spectral Imaging Technique (HSIT) is a technique that analyses a wide spectrum of light instead of just assigning primary colors (red, green, blue) to each pixel. The light striking each pixel is broken down into many different spectral bands in order to provide more information on what is imaged. The objective of this technique is to find the spectrum for involved pixel contributing to the image being considered. In HSI, each pixel of the image contains spectral information, which is added as a third dimension of values to the two-dimensional spatial image, generating a three-dimensional data cube, sometimes referred to as hypercube data or as an image cube. In this technique, electromagnetic spectrum of the given image's pixel is being used for the detection of plant disease present.

Crop Recommendation

A supervised machine learning RFR algorithm is employed in this model and performs well compare Linear Regression (LR) and improves accuracy over unsupervised machine learning algorithms. The input parameters NPK values, PH, temperature, rainfall, humidity, weather and crop data taken into the system in order to measure and suggest crop to cultivate.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed method predicts the most productive crops that may be cultivated under perfect soil conditions by analysing the levels of soil N, P, K, and pH as well as predict plant disease based on the various phases of damaged leaf images. The model was developed using Random Forest, which has a 98% accuracy rate compared to 75% for SVM. We discovered that random forests are more effective and acceptable for crop prediction. The system's recommendations for multiple crops assist farmers in selecting the right ones to cultivate in their region. In order to identify unhealthy crops and new crops that haven't yet developed, this technique supports the farmer in choosing the crop that will yield the highest profit. So farming may be carried out wisely. The user interface includes two options that have added advantages: crop recommender and diseased crop detection.

Data Set Description

The dataset taken from different sources provided the information required to carry out this research. The rainfall, climate, soil information and diseased leaf datasets of India were combined to generate the dataset. These records were gathered by the Indian Food and Agriculture Association (ICFA). Approximately 2000 events are included in this dataset. A total of eight features make up the dataset, and a class value designates the crop that was grown under the given climatic circumstances. Table 2 provides a sample dataset that displays the corresponding values for various attributes for a specific crop. 60% of the whole data set is used for training, while 40% is used for testing Figure 2 displays the number of examples of each crop type in the data set. The data collection includes information on twenty-two crops' different attributes. Figure 2.1

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In Table 3 and Figure 3, the three algorithms' relative performance in terms of the time required to generate a model is displayed. The Ensemble Classification Model (ECM) algorithm is expected to need less time than other algorithms. The proportion of correctly predicted events over the whole testing set, shown in Fig. 4 as the prediction accuracy, and the results of several crop recommendation systems are shown. The findings clearly demonstrate the superiority of the PART algorithms by providing the greatest crop suggestion prediction accuracy of 99.13%.



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CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

The major goal of this effort is to advise producers on how to produce the best harvest based on many aspects in order to help them make educated decisions before planting. If the right knowledge about the soil of the agricultural land is known for growing agricultural crops, it is feasible to cultivate crops that are more beneficial. Farmers may use the work modules as an efficient tool to assess the many soil characteristics of their property and propose the most economically viable crops suited for that property. Smart villages may be implemented by encouraging farmers, especially those in rural regions, to employ modern technologies (IoT, Cloud Computing, AI, ML) to boost agricultural productivity. By using them to create an IoT and machine learning-based integrated agricultural management system, the suggested framework would assist open up new frontiers in making soil and agriculture researchers more efficient with practical solutions. Depending on the season, this system may be enhanced to cover a wide range of characteristics, including weather forecasting, detection of severe droughts, floods, and agriculture price forecasts. A mobile application will be built and integrated with the planned system to make it simpler for farmers to use.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g". Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

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Table 1. Sample Instances in the Dataset

| Crop | Soil PH | Rainfall | N | P | K | Temp |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Apple | 5.5 | 110.4 | 24 | 128 | 196 | 21 |
| Banana | 6.1 | 92.8 | 91 | 94 | 46 | 20 |
| Grapes | 5.9 | 68.7 | 22 | 123 | 205 | 15 |
| Papaya | 6.7 | 172.5 | 56 | 58 | 49 | 40 |
| Pomegranate | 5.9 | 102.9 | 11 | 18 | 42 | 38 |
| Muskmelon | 6.2 | 21.6 | 109 | 26 | 45 | 25 |
| Orange | 7.2 | 103.6 | 31 | 8 | 7 | 25 |
| Watermelon | 6.8 | 46.9 | 119 | 19 | 55 | 35 |
| Chickpea | 7.5 | 88.6 | 40 | 72 | 77 | 21 |
| Coffee | 7.2 | 144.7 | 107 | 21 | 26 | 23 |
| Jute | 6.3 | 190.6 | 100 | 35 | 36 | 25 |
| Lentil | 6.6 | 36.5 | 13 | 64 | 20 | 18 |
| Maize | 5.9 | 65.3 | 76 | 44 | 17 | 21 |
| Cotton | 7.2 | 71.3 | 136 | 36 | 20 | 21 |
| Kidney Bean | 5.8 | 60.9 | 17 | 57 | 21 | 15 |
| Moth Bean | 5.9 | 44.9 | 27 | 43 | 23 | 24 |
| Mung Bean | 6.7 | 45.9 | 28 | 46 | 16 | 25 |
| Pigeon Peas | 4.7 | 96.5 | 40 | 62 | 19 | 26 |
| Wheat | 6.1 | 57.7 | 83 | 25 | 53 | 25 |
| Black Gram | 7.5 | 71.9 | 56 | 79 | 15 | 35 |

Table 2. Model Building Time

| Algorithms | Model Building Time (Sec) |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Decision Table | 0.32 |
| PART | 0.15 |
| ECM | 0.12 |

Table 3. Prediction Accuracy

| Algorithms | Accuracy |
|----------------|----------|
| Decision Table | 87.12 |
| PART | 98.33 |
| ECM | 98.84 |

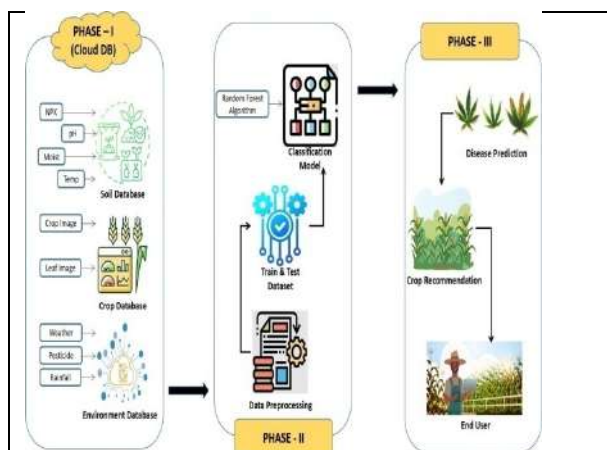


Fig. 1 System Architecture

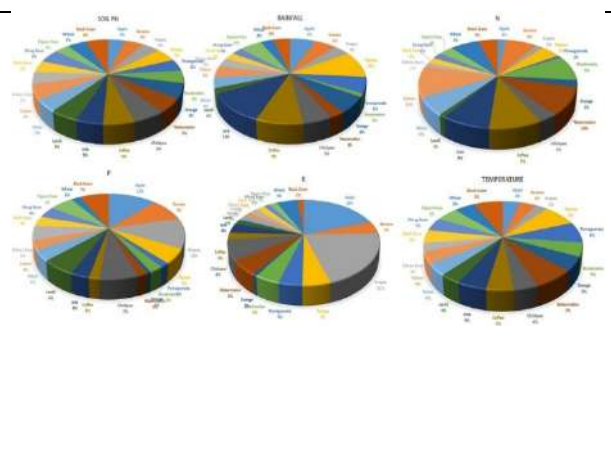


Fig. 2 Dataset with respect to Crop





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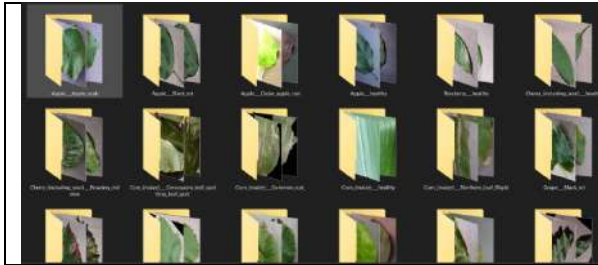


Fig. 3 Diseased Leaf Image

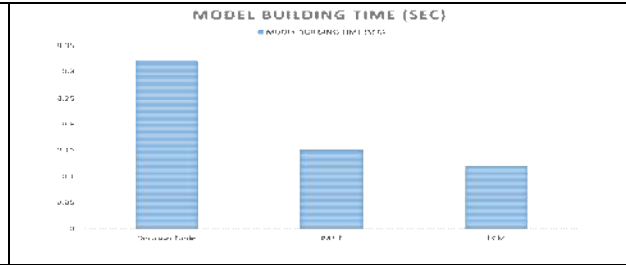


Fig. 4 Time Taken for Model Building

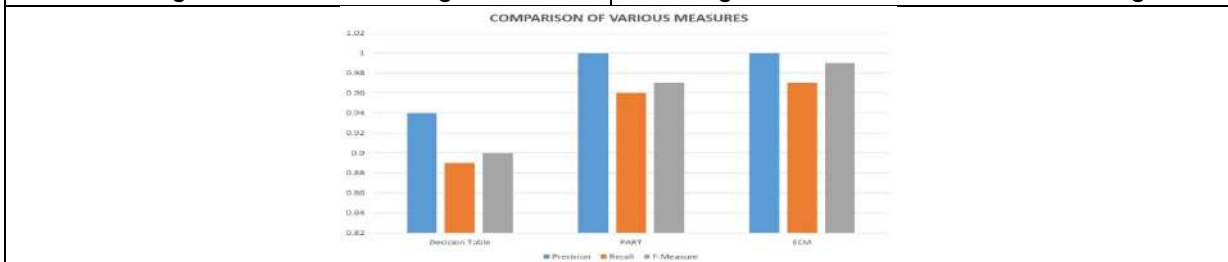


Fig. 5 Comparison of Various Measures





Comparative Analysis of Ensemble Learning Techniques with SMOTE for Medical Dataset

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Received: 10 Oct 2022

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning has become a buzzword in modern technology; several industrial sectors have begun to adapt machine learning-based solutions for real world applications. Machine learning is used in healthcare to diagnose and forecast the risk of various diseases, as well as to provide customized treatments and early diagnosis. In this work, comparative analysis of various ensemble learning techniques like Bagging, Random Forest and Boosting Techniques are performed with the help of medical data. The Diabetics dataset available in UCI repository is considered in this experimentation because it has missing values and suitable for binary and multi-class analysis. The dataset was preprocessed and best feature set is selected using chi square test. Then it is converted to balanced dataset using SMOTE technique (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) before creating the models. Here, Decision Tree, Bagging Classifier, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting Machine were considered. The performances of all these models were analyzed based on Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, Precision and F1 Score measurements. The result depicts that boosting technique outperforms than other ensemble techniques in both binary and multi-class analysis.

Keywords: Diabetics, Medical Data, Ensemble Learning Techniques, Random Forest, Decision Trees, Gradient Boosting Machines, and Machine Learning.





INTRODUCTION

Machine learning is the process of extracting knowledge from data by analyzing patterns. In recent years, machine learning approaches have grown increasingly common in everyday life. The application of machine learning in healthcare industry includes disease identification, drug discovery, diagnosing in medical images, robotic surgical automation, etc. Many illnesses, including COVID-19, malaria, typhoid, coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus, and many types of malignancies, have been predicted and diagnosed using various machine learning techniques like Deep Learning, Ensemble Learning and other state of art methods like SVM, KNN and so on [1-10].

Ensemble learning techniques are among the most widely used machine learning approach for obtaining highly accurate outcomes. The ensemble learning approach seeks to combine many or different machine learning classifiers using various strategies such as boosting, bagging, stacking, and so on, in order to infer or predict the most accurate result possible.

Models like Decision Tree, Boosted Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Neural Network, Logistic Regression, KNN, and so on are ensembled in different ways to predict cardiovascular diseases [2-3, 5]. Also, ensemble of random forest, logistic regression along with XG Boost were used to diagnose COVID-19 from routine blood tests [4]. To add on, ensemble learning techniques were also used to diagnose disease like diabetics, cancer etc. Ensemble learning approaches are reported to outperform other state-of-the-art methods in terms of several evaluation metrics such as accuracy, AUC, and precision, among others.

In this work, Comparative analysis on ensemble learning techniques like bagging, boosting and random forest is done on Diabetes 130-US hospitals dataset which aims in predicting whether a diabetic patient is readmitted to hospital or not after the treatment.

Diabetic is a deadly illness that has become increasingly prevalent in developing countries in recent years. Diabetics are a diverse metabolic condition characterized by hyperglycemia as a result of impaired insulin production, impaired insulin action, or both. The way hyperglycemia is managed in hospitalized patients has a big impact on their outcome, both in terms of morbidity and mortality [12]. The early prediction of readmission of diabetic patient will help in avoiding additional treatment cost and discomfort of the patient. Also, it may help in improvising the treatment and in turn preserve the reputation of the hospital.

In this paper, Bagging Classifier, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting Machine models are used to predict the readmission of patient and their performance are compared against various evaluation metrics.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

For the comparative study the output of the model has been decided based on two objectives. They are:

- Binary Classification (for predicting whether the patient with diabetics admitted to the hospital in less than 30 days or not)
- Multiclass Classification (for predicting whether the patient with diabetics admitted to the hospital in less than 30 days, greater than 30 days or not admitted. The adopted process flow is clearly represented in Fig 1

Dataset Description

The Diabetes 130-US hospitals dataset from 1999 to 2008, which is accessible in the UCI repository, was used in this study. The dataset spans ten years (1999-2008) of clinical treatment across 130 hospitals and integrated delivery networks in the United States. Information was collected from the database for encounters that met certain criteria, such as inpatient encounters, diabetic encounters, and so on. The dataset contains more than 100000 entries with 55





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attribute features like age, patient number, diagnosis, number of medications admission type etc. The target variable contains three classes for representing patients readmitted within 30 days, patients readmitted after 30 days and no readmission [12]. Since patients readmitted after 30 days may be owing to the patient's condition, class label representing the patients readmitted within 30 days can be used to analyze the problem with the treatment.

Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is used to improve the quality of data in order to improve the mining results. It is very important to preprocess the data before we fed the data to the model since low quality data might result in poor results. In this work, preprocessing techniques like data cleansing, data reduction and data transformation has been done in order to handle the missing values and inconsistent data. In the considered dataset, few attributes have large portion of missing values in it. They were handled simply by removing column from the dataset. Also, part of the noisy data was dealt with by eliminating the corresponding tuple. Data transformation is done on selective attribute to improve the accuracy. Further, the all the categorical attributes were encoded such a way that the machine could comprehend them. Then, feature selection is carried out by utilizing the chi-square test to examine the association between the characteristics. Here, the dependency of all the features was tested over the target variable. For each feature, the mathematical form for computing chi-square scores is given by,

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(O_f - E_f)^2}{E_f}$$

where,

O_f - Observed frequency

E_f - Expected frequency.

The 'k' features with higher chi-square scores are then selected as they represent the higher association with the target variable. In our work, the feature selection stage selects 20 features.

Balancing the Dataset

After the data preprocessing stage, the dataset was then partitioned into train and test dataset with 80:20 ratios. Since the classes are not balanced in the dataset, the dataset needs to be balanced before they are fed into the model to avoid bias. In our work, SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) was used to balance the classes in the dataset. SMOTE is oversampling technique which balances the dataset by simply duplicating the entries of the minority class.

Ensemble Learning Models

Ensembles are strategies for combining many machine learning classifiers into more powerful model. Ensemble approaches often yield more accurate results than a single model. Here, Ensemble methods like bagging, random forest and gradient boosting techniques were utilized. Also, for comparative purpose decision tree with splitting criteria namely gini index and entropy are considered in this work.

Decision tree

Decision tree, a part of tree-based models, is a hierarchical structure where each internal node represents a test on a feature, the edges represent the possible values of the previous node, and the leaf node holds the class labels. Decision trees are extensively used for categorization because they do not require domain expertise, can handle multidimensional data, and are simple for people to assimilate. Gini index and entropy are two frequent splitting criterions in decision trees, and they are mathematically stated as follows:

$$Entropy = - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \log(p_i)$$

$$Gini Index = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i^2$$





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Bagging Classifier

Bagging is an ensemble approach that fits multiple models to various subsets of a training dataset and then combines the results. The Bagging Classifier, an ensemble meta-estimator, uses a bagging approach to fit base classifiers on random subsets of the original dataset and then aggregate their individual predictions to generate a resulting prediction. These bagging classifiers decrease individual model variance and are immune to the effects of noisy data and over fitting.

Random Forest

Random Forest is a set of uncorrelated decision trees that work together to form an ensemble. Each tree in the model is given a subset of features and is expected to predict the output. The notion behind random forests is that while each tree may perform a reasonably decent job of predicting, it will almost certainly overfit on some of the data. We may limit the amount of overfitting by averaging the outcomes of numerous trees that all operate well and overfit in different ways.

Gradient Boosting Machine

The gradient boosting machine is a boosting technique that combines multiple decision trees to provide the resultant prediction. All of the decision trees are constructed in sequential order, using various subsets of features. After one classifier is learnt, the weights are automatically adjusted in the boosting process, allowing the next classifier to avoid misclassification and enhance accuracy. However, there's a chance the model will get overfitted.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The considered Diabetics dataset has 101766 x 50 entries. After preprocessing stage, the dataset has 98052 x 43 entries. In this stage features such as 'encounter_id', 'patient_nbr', 'weight', 'payer_code', 'medical_specialty', 'citoglipton', and 'examide' were removed from the dataset. Then after the feature selection using chi-square, the dataset contains 98052 x 20 entries (excluding target variable). The selected features along with their chi-square scores are shown in Table 1.

The metrics considered for performing the comparative analysis of ensemble learning techniques include accuracy, sensitivity/recall, precision, specificity and F1 score. They are calculated through observed number of true positives (t_p), true negatives (t_n), false positives (f_p) and false negative (f_n) as follows:

$$Accuracy = \frac{t_p + t_n}{t_p + f_p + t_n + f_n}$$

$$Sensitivity/ Recall = \frac{t_p}{t_p + f_n}$$

$$Specificity = \frac{t_n}{t_n + f_p}$$

$$Precision = \frac{t_p}{t_p + f_p}$$

$$F1 Score = 2 * \frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

The models were also validated using K-fold cross validation. However, there is no discernible change in the result. The performance of each model is analyzed using quantitative metrics for binary and multi-class classification, given in Table 2 and Table 3. Also, it is visually represented in Figure 1 and Figure 2 using scatter plot. From the analysis, it



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is observed that Gradient Boosting outperforms than the other ensemble techniques for binary and multi-class classification.

The Receiver Operating Characteristic curve (ROC), plotted against the true positive rate and false positive rate, is also used to analyze the performance of the classifiers.

From ROC curve, it is inferred that Gradient Boosting Machine technique obtained maximum value of 0.95 and 0.83 for binary class and multi-class respectively. Also, the class-wise AUC scores are given for multi-class classification for ease of reference. From the result analysis and above plots in Fig.2 and Fig.3 it is evident that the ensemble techniques like boosting, bagging and random forest outperforms than decision trees. The accuracy of models is less in multiclass classification than in binary classification. It can be inferred that the models well performs in binary classification than in multiclass classification. In comparing all the models it was found that Gradient Boosting Machine was comparatively better than all models in Diabetics Patient Readmission dataset followed by Random Forest and Bagging Classifier.

CONCLUSION

Machine learning in healthcare is particularly successful and valuable for doctors in detecting diseases, anticipating illness risk, recommending appropriate medications for patients, accurate assessment of patient's history, and so on. This work focused on the comparative analysis of ensemble learning techniques using medical data and handling imbalanced number of samples in classes. The ensemble learning techniques are widely used in classification problems. Using quantitative metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity/recall, specificity, precision, and F1 Score, several ensemble approaches such as Bagging, Random Forest, and Boosting were evaluated. The Decision tree, Bagging Classifier, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting Machines are considered in this work. The Gradient Boosting Machine achieves the maximum binary classification accuracy of 88 percent and multi-class classification accuracy of 66 percent. Furthermore, in terms of all other assessment criteria such as accuracy, sensitivity/recall, specificity, precision, F1 Score, and AUC, gradient boosting outperforms all other models. As a result, it is concluded that the boosting approach surpasses all other techniques.

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Table 1. Selected Features with their Scores

| Features | Chi-square Score |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| admission_type_id | 12.85 |
| metformin | 15.20 |
| gender | 17.48 |
| age | 200.41 |
| discharge_disposition_id | 3063.33 |
| admission_source_id | 423.25 |
| time_in_hospital | 614.87 |
| num_lab_procedures | 1265.02 |
| num_procedures | 452.24 |
| num_medications | 954.47 |
| number_outpatient | 2806.71 |
| number_emergency | 4691.33 |
| number_inpatient | 13237.47 |
| diag_1 | 118.95 |
| diag_3 | 41.63 |
| number_diagnoses | 479.96 |
| max_glu_serum | 40.89 |
| A1Cresult | 41.86 |
| change | 107.70 |
| diabetesMed | 88.27 |

Table 2. Comparative Analysis For Binary Classification

| Model | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Specificity | Precision | F1 Score |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Decision Tree (Gini) | 82 | 85 | 79 | 83 | 83 |
| Decision Tree (Entropy) | 82 | 84 | 81 | 82 | 82 |




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| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Bagging Classifier | 88 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 89 |
| Random Forest | 87 | 85 | 89 | 88 | 88 |
| Gradient Boosting Machine | 88 | 85 | 91 | 90 | 90 |

Table 3. Comparative Analysis For Multi-Class Classification

| Model | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Specificity | Precision | F1 Score |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Decision Tree (Gini) | 54 | 54 | 70 | 53 | 53 |
| Decision Tree (Entropy) | 54 | 54 | 70 | 53 | 54 |
| Bagging Classifier | 58 | 60 | 75 | 57 | 57 |
| Random Forest | 61 | 61 | 76 | 60 | 60 |
| Gradient Boosting Machine | 66 | 66 | 79 | 66 | 66 |

Table 4 Class-Wise Auc Scores For Multi-Class Classification

| Model | No Readmission | Readmitted in <30 days | Readmitted in >30 days |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Decision Tree (Gini) | 0.68 | 0.72 | 0.57 |
| Decision Tree (Entropy) | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.58 |
| Bagging Classifier | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.65 |
| Random Forest | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.70 |
| Gradient Boosting Machine | 0.84 | 0.89 | 0.77 |



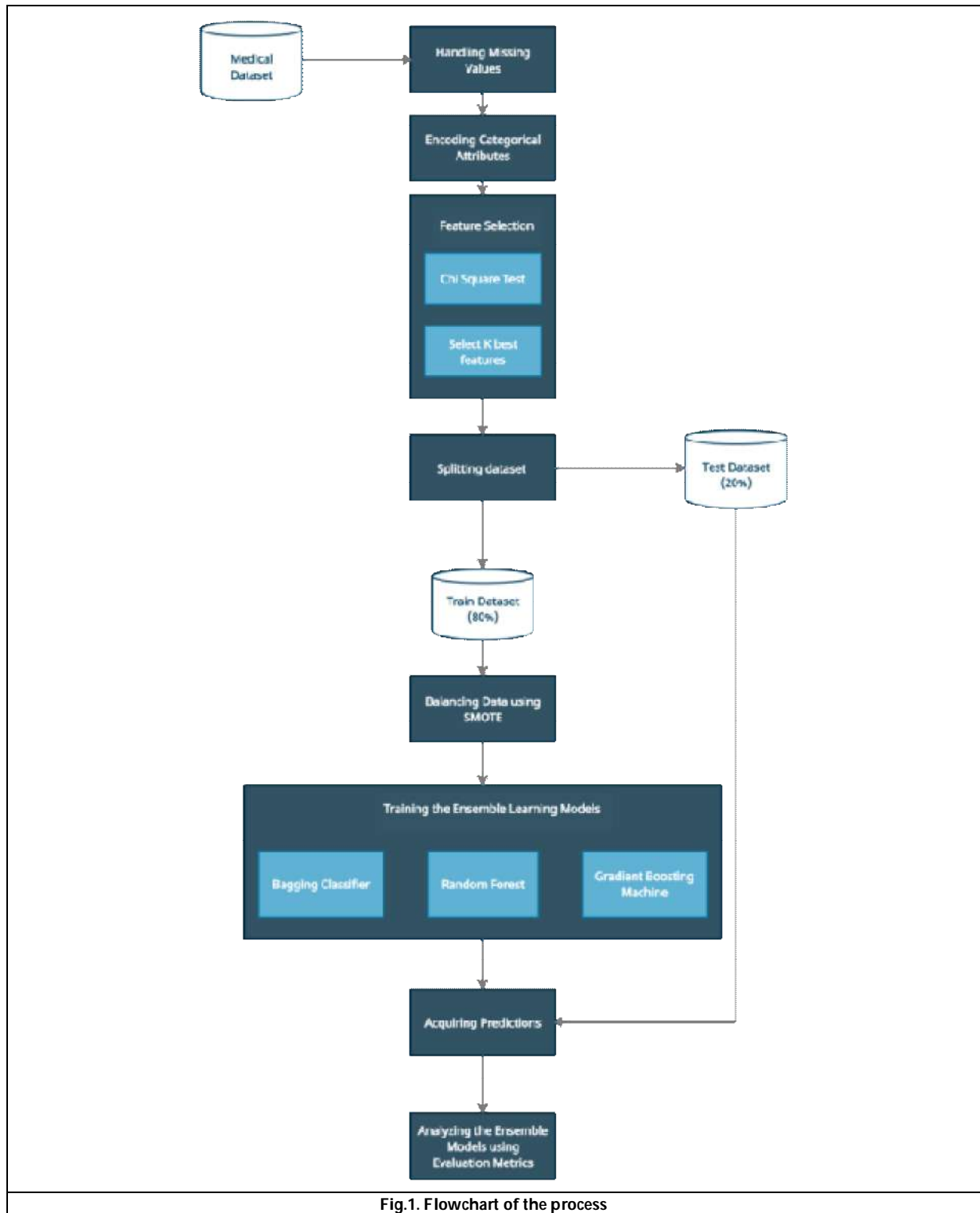


Fig.1. Flowchart of the process





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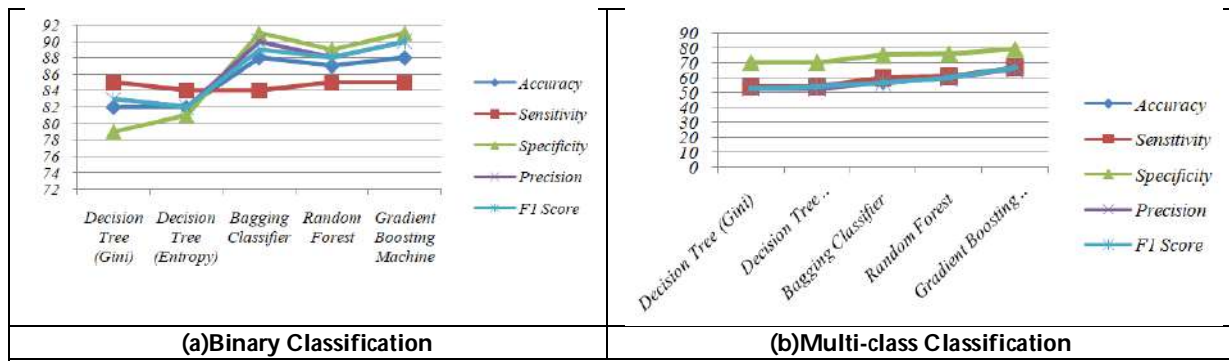


Fig.2. Classification Performance Analysis Scatter Plot

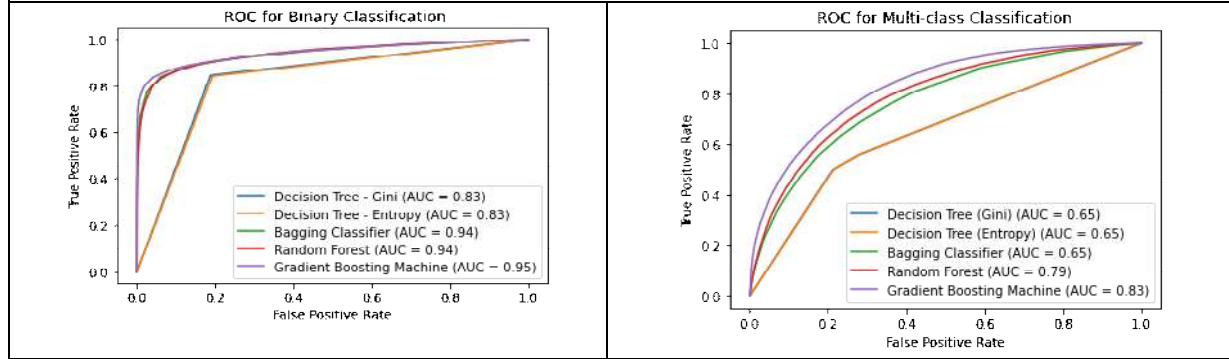


Fig. 3. ROC plot (a) Binary Classification (b) Multi-class Classification





Applications of Min-Maxm-Polar Soft Fuzzy Graphs in Decision Making

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 15 June 2023

Accepted: 17 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The imprecision and uncertainty are represented by the two distinct tools called m - polar fuzzy sets and m - polar soft sets. In this paper we have introduced the notions of m - polar soft fuzzy matrix and product of m - polar soft fuzzy matrix. These two matrices are imposed on m polar soft fuzzy graph and detailed application has discussed.

Key words: m - polar soft fuzzy matrix, Product of m – polar soft fuzzy matrix, m - Polar soft fuzzy graphs.

2010 AMS subject classification: 54B05, 54C05

INTRODUCTION

Akram, M., and Nawaz, S. [1] introduced the idea of a fuzzy soft graph. The m polar fuzzy graphs were defined by Chen et.al., in 2014 [2]. Fuzzy soft matrix theory and its applications in decision-making was first introduced by Cagman et.al., [3]. In 2008 Bing-Xue Yao et al. [4] discussed fuzzy soft set and soft fuzzy set. The majority of our real-world issues in the fields of medicine, engineering, management, social science, and the environment frequently contain data that isn't always clear, exact, and predictable in nature due to its different uncertainties that are typical of these issues. Probability, fuzzy sets, fuzzy soft sets, interval valued fuzzy sets and rough sets etc., are frequently used to manage uncertainties. However, Molodtsov [5] has demonstrated that each of the aforementioned topics suffer from some inherent difficulties as a result of the inadequateness of their parameterization tools and introduced

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a theory known as soft set theory having parameterization tools capable of successfully handling various types of uncertainties. Rosenfeld et al. [6] introduced fuzzy graphs in fuzzy sets and their applications. S. Ramkumar and R. Sridevi [7] introduced their perception on m -polar soft fuzzy graphs. The current paper proposes the applications of min-max m -polar soft fuzzy graphs in decision making.

m – polar soft fuzzy graphs

Definition 2.1.[7] An m –polar soft fuzzy graph $\tilde{G}_{P,V} = (G^*, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mu}, P)$ is a 4-tuple such that

- (a) $G^* = (V, E)$ is a simple graph
- (b) P is a nonempty set of parameters
- (c) $\tilde{\rho}: P \rightarrow F(V)$ (collection of all m –polar fuzzy subset in V)
 $e \mapsto \tilde{\rho}(e) = \tilde{\rho}_e$ (say)
 and $\tilde{\rho}_e: V \rightarrow [0,1]^m$
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mapsto \tilde{\rho}_e(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$
- (d) $\tilde{\mu}: P \rightarrow F(V \times V)$ (collection of all m –polar fuzzy subset in $V \times V$)
 $e \mapsto \tilde{\mu}(e) = \tilde{\mu}_e$ (say)
 and $\tilde{\mu}_e: V \times V \rightarrow [0,1]^m$
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mapsto \tilde{\mu}_e(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$

$(\tilde{\mu}, P)$ is an m -polar soft fuzzy set over E

- (c) $(\tilde{\rho}_e, \tilde{\mu}_e)$ is an m –polar fuzzy (sub) graph of G^* for all $e \in P$.

That is ,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_e x_1(uv) &\leq (\tilde{\rho}_e x_1(u) \wedge \tilde{\rho}_e x_1(v)) \\ \tilde{\mu}_e x_2(uv) &\leq (\tilde{\rho}_e x_2(u) \wedge \tilde{\rho}_e x_2(v)) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \tilde{\mu}_e x_m(uv) &\leq (\tilde{\rho}_e x_m(u) \wedge \tilde{\rho}_e x_m(v)) \end{aligned}$$

for all $e \in P$ and $u, v \in V$. The m –polar fuzzy graph $(\tilde{\rho}_e, \tilde{\mu}_e)$ is denoted by $\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e)$ for convenience. In other words, an m –polar soft fuzzy graph is a parameterized family of m –polar fuzzy graphs.

m – PSF -Matrices

Definition 3.1. Let U be an initial universe, P be the set of parameters and $P \subseteq E$. Let (f_p, E) be an m -polar soft fuzzy set over U . Then a subset of $U \times E$ is uniquely defined by $R_p = \{(u, e) : e \in P, u \in f_p(e)\}$ which is called a relation from (f_p, E) . The characteristic function of R_p is written by $\mu_{R_p}: U \times E \rightarrow [0,1]^m$, where $\mu_{R_p}(u, e) \in [0,1]^m$ is the membership value of $u \in U$ for each $e \in P$.

| R_p | e_1 | e_2 | ... | e_n |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| u_1 | $\mu_{R_p}(u_1, e_1)$ | $\mu_{R_p}(u_1, e_2)$ | ... | $\mu_{R_p}(u_1, e_n)$ |
| u_2 | $\mu_{R_p}(u_2, e_1)$ | $\mu_{R_p}(u_2, e_2)$ | ... | $\mu_{R_p}(u_2, e_n)$ |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots |
| u_m | $\mu_{R_p}(u_m, e_1)$ | $\mu_{R_p}(u_m, e_2)$ | ... | $\mu_{R_p}(u_m, e_n)$ |

If $\alpha_{ij} = \mu_{R_p}(u_i, e_j)$. we can define a matrix





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$[\alpha_{ij}]_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \dots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \dots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ which is called an $m \times n$ m-polar soft fuzzy matrix of the fuzzy soft set (f_p, E) over U .

We can say that an m-polar soft fuzzy set (f_p, E) is uniquely characterized by the matrix $[\alpha_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ and both concepts are interchangeable. The set of all $m \times n$ m-polar soft fuzzy matrices over U will be denoted by $m - PSFM_{m \times n}$.

Example 3.2

Assume that $U = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ is universal set and $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ is set of all parameters if $P \subseteq E = \{e_1, e_3\}$. $f(e_1) = \left\{ \frac{u_1}{(0.3, 0.4, 0.5)}, \frac{u_2}{(0.4, 0.6, 0.7)}, \frac{u_3}{(0.7, 0.8, 0.4)}, \frac{u_4}{(0.6, 0.4, 0.2)} \right\}$, $f(e_3) = \left\{ \frac{u_1}{(0.7, 0.4, 0.5)}, \frac{u_2}{(0.6, 0.3, 0.7)}, \frac{u_3}{(0.7, 0.2, 0.6)}, \frac{u_4}{(0.9, 0.6, 0.4)} \right\}$ then the 3-polar soft fuzzy set (f_p, E) is parameterized family $\{f_p(e_1), f_p(e_3)\}$ of all 3-PSF set over U . Then, the relation form of (f_p, E) is written as

| R_p | e_1 | e_2 | e_3 |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| u_1 | (0.3,0.4,0.5) | (0.0,0.0,0.0) | (0.7,0.4,0.5) |
| u_2 | (0.4,0.6,0.7) | (0.0,0.0,0.0) | (0.6,0.3,0.7) |
| u_3 | (0.7,0.8,0.4) | (0.0,0.0,0.0) | (0.7,0.2,0.6) |
| u_4 | (0.6,0.4,0.2) | (0.0,0.0,0.0) | (0.9,0.6,0.4) |

Hence the 3-polar soft fuzzy matrix $[\alpha_{ij}]$ is written as

$$\alpha_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} (0.3,0.4,0.5) & (0.0,0.0,0.0) & (0.7,0.4,0.5) \\ (0.4,0.6,0.7) & (0.0,0.0,0.0) & (0.6,0.3,0.7) \\ (0.7,0.8,0.4) & (0.0,0.0,0.0) & (0.7,0.2,0.6) \\ (0.6,0.4,0.2) & (0.0,0.0,0.0) & (0.9,0.6,0.4) \end{pmatrix}$$

Product of m – PSF -matrices

Definition 4.1. Let $[\alpha_{ij}], [\beta_{ik}] \in m - PSFM_{m \times n}$ then And-product of $[\alpha_{ij}]$ and $[\beta_{ik}]$ is defined by $\wedge : m - PSFM_{m \times n} \times m - PSFM_{m \times n} \rightarrow m - PSFM_{m \times n^2}, [\alpha_{ij}] \wedge [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}]$, where $\gamma_{ip} = \min[\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ik}]$ such that $p = n(j - 1) + k$.

Definition 4.2. Let $[\alpha_{ij}], [\beta_{ik}] \in m - PSFM_{m \times n}$ then Or-product of $[\alpha_{ij}]$ and $[\beta_{ik}]$ is defined by $\vee : m - PSFM_{m \times n} \times m - PSFM_{m \times n} \rightarrow m - PSFM_{m \times n^2}, [\alpha_{ij}] \vee [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}]$, where $\gamma_{ip} = \max[\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ik}]$ such that $p = n(j - 1) + k$.

Definition 4.3. Let $[\alpha_{ij}], [\beta_{ik}] \in m - PSFM_{m \times n}$ then And-Not product of $[\alpha_{ij}]$ and $[\beta_{ik}]$ is defined by $\bar{\wedge} : m - PSFM_{m \times n} \times m - PSFM_{m \times n} \rightarrow m - PSFM_{m \times n^2}, [\alpha_{ij}] \bar{\wedge} [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}]$, where $\gamma_{ip} = \min[\alpha_{ij}, 1 - \beta_{ik}]$ such that $p = n(j - 1) + k$.

Definition 4.4. Let $[\alpha_{ij}], [\beta_{ik}] \in m - PSFM_{m \times n}$ then Or-Not product of $[\alpha_{ij}]$ and $[\beta_{ik}]$ is defined by $\bar{\vee} : m - PSFM_{m \times n} \times m - PSFM_{m \times n} \rightarrow m - PSFM_{m \times n^2}, [\alpha_{ij}] \bar{\vee} [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}]$, where $\gamma_{ip} = \max[\alpha_{ij}, 1 - \beta_{ik}]$ such that $p = n(j - 1) + k$.

Example 4.5.

Assume that $[\alpha_{ij}], [\beta_{ik}] \in 3 - PSFM_{2 \times 2}$ is given as follows

$$[\alpha_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.0, 0.3, 0.4) & (0.8, 0.9, 0.6) \\ (0.2, 0.6, 0.7) & (0.3, 0.2, 0.6) \end{pmatrix} \quad [\beta_{ik}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.6, 0.7, 0.3) & (0.4, 0.6, 0.8) \\ (0.4, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.3, 0.2, 0.5) \end{pmatrix}$$





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To calculate $[\alpha_{ij}] \wedge [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}]$, we have to find γ_{ip} for all $i = 1, 2$ and $p = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Let us find γ_{13} . Since $n = 2, i = 1$ and $p = 3$, we get $j = 2$ and $k = 1$ form $3 = 2(j - 1) + k$. Hence $\gamma_{13} = \min\{\alpha_{12}, \beta_{11}\} = \min\{(0.8, 0.9, 0.6), (0.6, 0.7, 0.3)\} = (0.6, 0.7, 0.3)$. If the additional $[\gamma_{ip}]$ elements can be located in a similar manner, We can obtain the matrix shown below.

$$[\alpha_{ij}] \wedge [\beta_{ik}] = [\gamma_{ip}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.0, 0.3, 0.3) & (0.0, 0.3, 0.4) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.3) & (0.4, 0.6, 0.6) \\ (0.2, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.2, 0.2, 0.5) & (0.3, 0.2, 0.6) & (0.3, 0.2, 0.5) \end{pmatrix}$$

Similarly, we can also find products $[\alpha_{ij}] \vee [\beta_{ik}], [\alpha_{ij}] \underline{\vee} [\beta_{ik}], [\alpha_{ij}] \bar{\wedge} [\beta_{ik}]$.

m – PSF-min-max Decision Making

By utilising the m-psf min-max decision-making function, which is also defined here, we develop an m-psf min-max decision making (m-PSFmMDM) approach in the section. The approach chooses the best options from the available possibilities.

Definition 5.1. Let $[\gamma_{ip}] \in m - PSFM_{m \times n^2}, I_k = \{p: \exists i, \gamma_{ip} \neq 0, (k - 1)n < p \leq kn\}$ for all $k \in I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Then m-psf min-max decision function, abbreviated as m-PmM, is defined as follows

$$m - P m M: m - PSFM_{m \times n^2} \rightarrow m - PSFM_{m \times 1}, \quad m - P m M[\gamma_{ip}] = [\delta_{i1}] = [\min_k \{\rho_{ik}\}]$$

where $\rho_{ik} = \begin{cases} \max_{p \in I_k} \{\gamma_{ip}\}, & \text{if } I_k \neq \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{if } I_k = \emptyset \end{cases}$

The one column m-psf-matrix $m - P m M[\gamma_{ip}]$ is called min-max decision m-psf-matrix.

Definition 5.2. Let $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ be an initial universe and $m - P m M[\gamma_{ip}] = [\delta_{i1}]$. Then, a subset of U can be obtained by using $[\delta_{i1}]$ as in the following way $optm[\delta_{i1}](U) = \{\delta_{i1}/u_i: u_i \in U, \delta_{i1} \neq 0\}$. This is referred as an optimum m-polar fuzzy set on U .

Now, utilising definition, the following algorithm can be used to create an m-PSFmMDM method.

Algorithm

- Step 1: The set P of choice parameters of Mr.X and Mrs. X is given as an input. A is a subset of P.
- Step 2: Give the m-polar soft fuzzy set $(\tilde{\rho}, P)$ and $(\tilde{\mu}, P)$ as input.
- Step 3: Construct the m-polar soft fuzzy graph $\tilde{G}_{P,V} = (G^*, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mu}, P)$.
- Step 4: Take into an account of the m-polar fuzzy graph $\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e)$ along with its adjacency matrix form.
- Step 5: Find a convenient product of the m-PSF matrices.
- Step 6: Find a min-max decision m-PSF matrix.
- Step 7: Find an optimum m-polar fuzzy set on U . If it is more than one value in i any one of x_i could be taken.

Application

Imagine a real estate agent has a variety of plots $U = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ that may be described by a set of parameters $P = \{e_1, e_2\}$. The values e_j stand for "RERA Approval" and "DTCP Approval," respectively, for $j = 1, 2$. Then, as an example, let's use the next. The m-psf max-min and m-psf max-max decision making methods can be defined in a similar manner and it is indicated respectively by (mPSFmMDM), (mPSFmmDM), and (mPSFMMDM). Depending on the nature of the problems, one of them may be more helpful than the others.

Example 7.1.

Assume Mr. X and Mrs. X, a married couple, visit the real estate agent to purchase a plot. If each partner must take into account their own set of parameters, We choose a plot using the m-PSFmMDM in the manner which is shown below.





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Assume that $U = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ is a universal set and $P = \{e_1, e_2\}$ is a set of parameters. In the e_1 parameterized graph the plot a_1 represents three values namely inefficient soil, water, environment. Likewise, a_2 represents three values namely location, wind, surrounding and a_3 represents good soil, wind, urban area. The edge takes three values which represents electricity, sewage, gas connection. Similarly, In the e_2 parameterized graph the plot a_1 represents three values namely south facing, L shaped plot, cheap. Likewise, a_2 represents three values namely east facing, good location, circle and a_3 represents west facing, square, cheap. The edge takes three values which represents telephone service connection, garbage disposed, cable connection.

Step 1: First, Mr. X and Mrs. X have to choose the sets of their parameters, or attributes set

$$A = \{e_1 = DTCP Approval, e_2 = RERA Approval\}$$

Step 2: Let $(\tilde{\rho}, P)$ be the 3-polar soft fuzzy set on V that describes the value of the property depending on the parameter $e_1 = DTCP Approval, e_2 = RERA Approval$ respectively.

$$\tilde{\rho}(e_1) = \left\{ \frac{a_1}{(0.6, 0.7, 0.8)}, \frac{a_2}{(0.7, 0.9, 0.6)}, \frac{a_3}{(0.8, 0.6, 0.7)} \right\}, \tilde{\rho}(e_2) = \left\{ \frac{a_1}{(0.6, 0.8, 0.9)}, \frac{a_2}{(0.8, 0.7, 0.9)}, \frac{a_3}{(0.9, 0.7, 0.8)} \right\}$$

Let $(\tilde{\mu}, P)$ is the 3-polar soft fuzzy set on $E = \{a_1 a_2, a_1 a_3, a_2 a_3\}$ which describes the value of two plots corresponding to the given parameters $e_1 = DTCP Approval, e_2 = RERA Approval$ respectively.

$$\tilde{\mu}(e_1) = \left\{ \frac{a_1 a_2}{(0.6, 0.7, 0.6)}, \frac{a_1 a_3}{(0.4, 0.3, 0.2)}, \frac{a_2 a_3}{(0.7, 0.6, 0.6)} \right\}, \tilde{\mu}(e_2) = \left\{ \frac{a_1 a_2}{(0.3, 0.3, 0.2)}, \frac{a_1 a_3}{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8)}, \frac{a_2 a_3}{(0.4, 0.5, 0.6)} \right\}$$

Step 3 : Fig 1– Polar Soft Fuzzy Graphs

Step 4:

$$\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1) = [\alpha_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.4, 0.3, 0.2) \\ (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) \\ (0.4, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2) = [\beta_{ik}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.3, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \\ (0.3, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) \\ (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 5:

$$\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e) = \begin{pmatrix} (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.3, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.4, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.4, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \\ (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.6, 0.7, 0.6) & (0.3, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) & (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) \\ (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) & (0.4, 0.3, 0.2) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.6, 0.6) & (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) & (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) & (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

Here, we use Or-product since Mr. X choice has to be considered.

Step 6: To calculate $mM([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \vee [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)]) = [\delta_{i1}]$. We have to find δ_{i1} for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ to demonstrate, let us find δ_{31} . Since $i = 1$ and $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, $\delta_{31} = \min_k \{\rho_{3k}\} = \min\{\rho_{31}, \rho_{32}, \rho_{33}\}$. Here, we have to find ρ_{3k} for all $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ to demonstrate let us find ρ_{31} and ρ_{32} .

$$I_1 = \{P: \gamma_{ip} \neq 0, 0 < p \leq 3\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \text{ for } k = 1 \text{ and } n = 3.$$

$$I_2 = \{P: \gamma_{ip} \neq 0, 3 < p \leq 6\} = \{4, 5, 6\} \text{ for } k = 2 \text{ and } n = 3.$$

$$I_3 = \{P: \gamma_{ip} \neq 0, 6 < p \leq 9\} = \{7, 8, 9\} \text{ for } k = 3 \text{ and } n = 3.$$





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$$\rho_{31} = \max\{\gamma_{31}, \gamma_{32}, \gamma_{33}\} = \max\{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8), (0.4, 0.5, 0.6), (0.4, 0.3, 0.2)\} = (0.7, 0.7, 0.8)$$

$$\rho_{32} = \max\{\gamma_{34}, \gamma_{35}, \gamma_{36}\} = \max\{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8), (0.7, 0.6, 0.6), (0.7, 0.6, 0.6)\} = (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \text{ and}$$

$$\rho_{33} = \max\{\gamma_{37}, \gamma_{38}\} = \max\{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8), (0.4, 0.5, 0.6)\} = (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \text{ and}$$

$$\delta_{31} = \min\{\rho_{31}, \rho_{32}, \rho_{33}\} = \min\{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8), (0.7, 0.7, 0.8), (0.7, 0.7, 0.8)\} = (0.7, 0.7, 0.8).$$

Similarly, we can find $\delta_{11} = (0.7, 0.7, 0.8)$ and $\delta_{21} = (0.4, 0.5, 0.6)$. Ultimately, we are able to determine the m-psf min-max decision matrix.

$$mM([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \vee [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)]) = [\delta_{11}] = \begin{pmatrix} (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \\ (0.4, 0.5, 0.6) \\ (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 7: Finally, we can find an optimum 3-polar fuzzy set on U according to

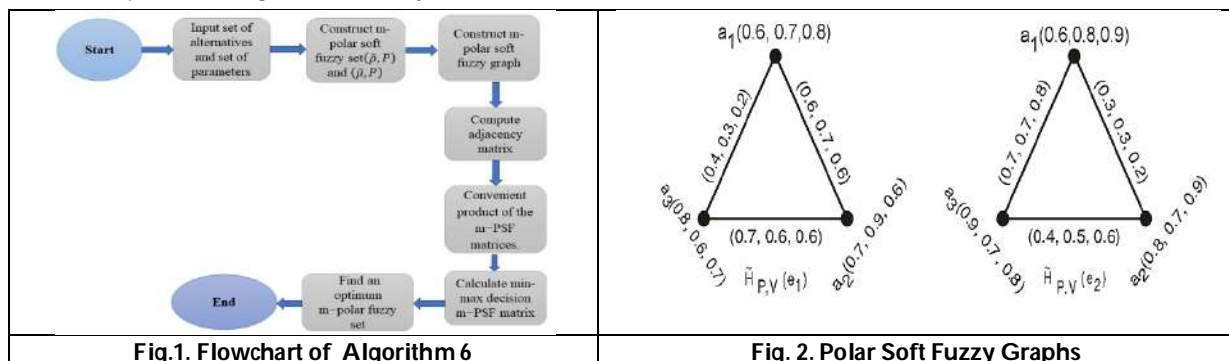
$mM([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \vee [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)]) \text{ opt } mM([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \vee [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)])(U) = \{(0.7, 0.7, 0.8)/a_1, (0.4, 0.5, 0.6)/a_2, (0.7, 0.7, 0.8)/a_3\}$. Where a_3 is an optimum plot to buy for Mr. X. Similarly, we can also use product $([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \wedge [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)]), ([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \bar{\wedge} [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)]), ([\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_1)] \underline{\vee} [\tilde{H}_{P,V}(e_2)])$ for the other convenient problems.

CONCLUSION

This study has introduced the notions of m-polar soft fuzzy matrix and product of m-polar soft fuzzy matrix. These two matrices are imposed on m-polar soft fuzzy graph and detailed application has been explored.

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Language Learning Strategies and their Impact on Writing Skills : An Exploratory Study

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Received: 09 May 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Writing is an area of difficulty due to lack of knowledge about language learning strategies (LLS) in second language (L2) acquisition. Writing academic answers is majorly accounted for evaluation of students' academic performance, so comprehensively written answer scripts hold high academic worth for students in schools and colleges. This study, therefore, aims to delve into the domains of learning strategies used by the students of Grade IX, studying in a state board affiliated school, using a mixed method design consisting of classroom tests, self-designed activities, and Likert-scale questionnaires. A significant effect of age on the student performance such that majority (70%) of the students aged ≥ 14 years, while no such effect of gender was recorded. The better performance of higher age students can be due to more developed cognitive functions and better understanding skills than that of relatively younger ones. Further, based on the performance of all three achiever groups (AGs) in the different activity-based tests, all the participants were less skilled in logical arrangement of concepts and had poor reading skills. On the other hand, low achievers could not use spelling and vocabulary strategies as effectively as medium and high AGs. The correlation analysis confirmed significant effect of age on reading comprehension, spelling, vocabulary, and sentence formation strategies. A significant association of reading comprehension with spelling and vocabulary strategies further was also ascertained. The responses of students for the questionnaire indicated that though they had difficulty in understanding the terms and assignments, yet they did not feel any need to improve their reading and writing skills by adopting different strategies. The teacher's responses to the questionnaire revealed that unawareness





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among teachers about LLS was one of the limitations associated with lesser student engagement and performance in English writing tests and activities. These findings, thus, highlight the need to inculcate LLS at both student and teacher levels.

Keywords: Language Learning Strategies (LLS), Second Language Acquisition, Writing Skills, Strategies, Vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

The research based on Language Learning Strategies (LLS) has had an immense global contribution in the understanding of Second Language Acquisition (Rubin 1975; Wenden 1986; Zhang 2005; Oxford 1998; Cohen 1991; Mu 2005). Oxford (1998) defined LLS as “steps taken by students to enhance their own learning and tools for active self-directed involvement in learning, which is essential for developing communicative competence”. Germane LLS have an impact on better and emphatic classroom participation and advancement in language learning of the English language learner as evident in the findings of many studies (Oxford 2016; Wong and Nunan 2011; Khansir, Dehkordi, and Mirzaei 2021). Lu and Li (2008) propound the incorporation strategy based instruction in curriculum to facilitate students’ use of LLS. Griffiths (2013) explains the relationship of autonomy and LLS as “strategies are an important element of learner autonomy, since it is by using strategies that learners are able to become autonomous”, thus it can be concluded that LLS are beneficial for both, teachers as well as learners. The aim of all appropriate LLS is directed towards L2 Learning competence and efficient L2 use. This means that not only acquiring the knowledge but also in understanding the correct methods of application of the acquired knowledge in actual situation(s). It is therefore bidirectional such that L2 learning aids L2 use and more interaction using L2 enhances L2 learning. Active realistic interaction is a mandatory requirement for the development of communication competence. LLS aid the learners to participate in actual situations of conversation. As per Oxford, language learning strategies are classified into direct and indirect strategies as summarised in Fig.1.

Language Learning Strategies in the Present Scenario

The polarised discussions on LLS (especially for the definitions of LLS) have seldom been able to deviate interest of researchers or scholars from continuing research in LLS. As a stark contrast, ever increasing studies have focussed to dig deep down and ascertain positive impact of strategy awareness, training and use by teachers, learners, curriculum designers and academicians. The incessant evolution of its categories since its advent, engirdles “metacognitive, cognitive and sociocultural dimensions” (Takeuchi 2019). As each individual possesses his/her own idiosyncratic approach to the teachers’ teachings, the “step learners take to enhance their language learning are seen as tangible and amenable to pedagogical intervention” (Pawlak 2021). The fresh vein of research in the area has encapsulated the (1) learner factors-cognition, metacognition, affective, peer-interaction, engagement, autonomy, anxiety, etc., (2) Teacher related factors -awareness of strategies, notions and practices (Kussin, Omar, and Kepol 2018), identification of learners use/absence of strategies, ways of incorporation of the strategies in classroom activities, situating correct strategy use, etc., (3) The external/environmental factors, institutional settings (classrooms, schools, colleges and university) social settings-interactions in family, peer group, society, library, modes of transport, etc.

Language Learning Strategies in India

Many scholars have extensively investigated in the domain of strategies majorly on cognitive and metacognitive strategies. Some others probed enquiries into the influences of demographic variations. A longitudinal study was conducted on the native students in Kerala in 2014 and the use of social learning strategy was studied. Harish (2014) compared the various LLS used by high and low achievers and reported that meta-cognitive strategies were majorly used by both high and low achievers, with only difference being that the high achievers used these strategies



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more frequently than the low achievers. Nation and Nation (2001) concluded that vocabulary is the “building block” of any language and is usually much higher in the native learner than in the non-native learner. Zarrin and Khan (2014), examined 46 undergraduate learners at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India, for their vocabulary learning strategies. They deduced, “Effective vocabulary learning and teaching strategies need to be incorporated into learners’ vocabulary learning strategies. Active listening which is rendered as a key to academic success has been associated with vocabulary acquisition, thus highlighted the importance, and need to inculcate vocabulary skills as a tool for effective English language teaching/learning. Additionally, Pushpa (2018), studied the development of the learner’s repertoire of vocabulary in her study of 80 tribal tertiary level students in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. The continued research results indicating the dearth of strategy trainings and practices; lead to the question about suboptimal use and/or absence of language learning strategies, especially in teachers and learners at less privileged economic set-ups.

Writing Strategies

According to Murphy and Zeng (2007), research findings on the use of LLS (writing strategy, mainly) for second language learning have emphasised that:

- L2 writers implement a wide range of general and specific strategic actions in their attempt to learn writing.
- given the socio- cognitive dimensions of composing, the L2 writer’s strategic behaviour is dependent on both learner-internal- external variable, and
- the writer’s strategic behaviour is mediated by the instruction received and can be modified through strategy instruction, although this finding needs further empirical validation.

The writing strategies have been classified by many experts, authors, and linguists. Arndt’s writing strategies were generated from think- aloud protocol analysis. Some other linguists who gave the classifications of writing strategies included Wenden (1991), Victori and Lockhart (1995), Mu (2005), Oxford (1998). It is impossible to frame a taxonomy of ESL writing strategies which is acceptable to all researchers because different researchers have different standards for the classification (Hsiao and Oxford 2002).

Role of Writing Strategies in the L2 Acquisition

As stated by Nunan (1999), the most difficult task to be done in language learning is to produce a coherent, fluent, and extended piece of writing, which is even more challenging for the learners of a second language. Writing is not an easy task. It needs many basic components as mechanics of writing, correct knowledge of punctuation, spelling, capitalization, vocabulary, etc. Writing in addition to being a skill of communication, is also important for the student’s linguistic accuracy and content organisation. Behera (2013) elaborates the factual transition of English Language Teaching (ELT) in India by gleaning the teaching methods beginning from Grammar Translation Method, Direct Method, Situational Language Teaching, upto inclusion of Communicative Competence in CBSE curriculum, English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in numerous Indian schools, etc. Introduction of language labs, satellite broadcast of English channels, and exposure to MNCs have resulted in a thrust to learn English language. Behera (2013) assigned a great value to communicative approach and highlights its ascendancy of sensitivity to the learner’s needs and responses. Recent studies have argued that although Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) highlights the importance of all four language learning skills namely, listening, speaking, reading, and writing, yet a major impediment to its successful implementation was outdated curriculum and ineffective pedagogy, because of which CLT has continued to be taught like GTM (Gulati, Arora, and Bhatt 2020).

Grammar plays another vital role in the expansion of the student’s syntactic fluency and accuracy. In the findings of Hinkel (2003), a corpus analysis of L1 and L2 college writer’s texts revealed that the L2 writers “employed excessively simple syntactic and lexical constructions” more often than those employed by their L1 counterparts” texts. Gulati, Arora, and Bhatt (2020) asserted that “grammar and vocabulary were important in addition to organisation of thoughts to articulate ideas with coherence and cohesion”.





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OBJECTIVES

People in India learn English for many reasons, particularly for academic and professional progression. Sometimes they wish to learn it for personal knowledge enrichment, while some other times to cope up with the technological advancements or simply for fun. Although the septuagenarian existence of the language English in independent India, has made its presence very vividly elaborate and widespread. However, when it comes to actual language acquisition in terms of usability and fluency, there are varied factors which hinder the use of the English language. Academically English is taught mainly for empowering the students with the attainment of grammatical, syntactic, lexical, and fluency prowess in this Second Language (L2) (Hindi or other regional languages being their first language (L1)). Writing answers is majorly accounted for evaluation of the student's academic performance, in addition to few reading tests. Consequently, the students are more inclined in securing scores/grades rather than learning the language. In a typical Indian foreign language classroom, each student is a distinct individual with his/her own learning pace and with different skills, Ranjan et al., (2021). The population of the current study is no exception to this characteristic uniqueness of individuality and makes a cogitatively justified sample. Therefore, the study aims to investigate the language learning strategies adopted by these students and to explore their writing strategies. The present study in congruence with the LLS, thus, focuses on a very important skill of L2 i.e., writing skills. Unable to observe the desired language use by the students, this study aims to address the following research questions:

- Is there any relationship between the use of language learning strategy (LLS) and language use by the participants of the study?
- Which group of achievers among the participants excel in the use of LLS?
- Which aspect of writing is found most difficult while writing English?
- How can LLS awareness help learners to improve their language use?

METHODOLOGY

The development of this study is a mixed method design. It is an inferential and statistical analysis of observations to support and quantify the findings. Academic scores and scores from self- designed instrument were used. Qualitative was analysed to assess strategy use.

In the present study, the following methods were adopted to evaluate the use of different language learning strategies and substrategies:

- **Direct Strategies**
 - Memory Strategies : *Taking notes, Making mental images.*
 - Cognitive Strategies : *Generating ideas, Revising, Clarifications, Retrieval, generated ideas, revised, clarified doubts, retrieved from past knowledge.*
 - Compensation Strategies : *Making guesses, using L1.*
- **Indirect Strategies**
 - Meta- cognitive Strategies: *Planning, Monitoring, Evaluating- Had read carefully, was focused, checked, and identified problems.*
 - Affective Strategies : *Getting feedback- Asked support from peers and teachers.*
 - Social Strategies : *Resourcing- referred dictionary and others books*

The writing outputs by the students were examined to deduce uses of the above-mentioned categories by the individual students.



**Priyanka Joshi and Arpit Kothari****Sample Population**

The present study was conducted on 42 students of class IX of Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education (RBSE) affiliated School of Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. The size of the classroom was of 48 students, representing a mixed population in terms of gender and age. General common characteristics of the students were as follows:

- These students had been studying English for past eight years.
- As they were belonging to the same school, they were getting lessons from the same teacher in the given academic session.
- They were well- aware of the examination systems. It was the same for all of them in the given academic session.
- They were mostly belonging to similar economic background and social set- ups. (Middle Income Group)
- They did not have much economic liberties, and hence very less technological access.

Test Instruments

The students were given four written activities (Annexure 1-4) which were designed based on the students familiarity to the topics (Holi is a well-known festival, Crossword had clues from their current subjects, in picture comprehension they had the picture of rural Rajasthan) and in consultation with exercises from Murphy (2018) and Flowerdew (2017) as described below:

Activity 1 - Holi

This activity included a passage on famous festival called Holi celebrated across India. Hence, the familiarity of the activity was of high level for the students. The students were supposed to identify the appropriate options and filled them up correctly in the gaps.

Activity 2 - Crossword

The second activity was a crossword puzzle to be filled with the comprehension of the given clues. The students had studied the answers in their academic lessons of all subjects.

Activity 3 - Picture Comprehension

Students were asked to complete open-ended blanks in paragraph after observing a picture which was depicting a rural set up mostly seen in the villages of Rajasthan.

Activity 4 - Unseen comprehension passage

The students already had practice of writing answer to unseen passage. The last activity brought to light their capacities in understanding the unseen passage of a general topic-based on good health. Based on these activities their spelling, vocabulary, reading comprehension, sentence formation, and logical arrangement of concepts were evaluated. Their written answers were analysed to study the various language learning strategies they had applied; knowingly or unknowingly. The memory strategies, cognitive strategies, metacognitive strategies, affective strategies, social strategies, and compensation strategies were observed and analysed. Further, the scores obtained by these students in their unit tests given by their teacher were also considered to identify high, medium, and low achievers. Apart from this, 5-point Likert scale questionnaires were designed for both students and teachers after consulting Background questionnaire, Teacher questionnaire, Strategy Instruction questionnaire for writing, and Strategy Inventory for Language Learning [SILL]. Reliability of both questionnaires were tested using Cronbach's alpha before administering them to the subjects and was determined to be 0.55 and 0.7 for student and teacher questionnaire, respectively which confirmed their internal consistency.

Data Collection

The academic scores of these 42 students were primarily considered from a written test administered to them by their academic teacher. From these scores, student achievement score (Z) was calculated. The Z score then facilitated to categorise the students as High Achievers, Medium Achievers, and Low Achievers. Then, they were given the Quantitative (4 written activities) and the Qualitative (questionnaire) tests. The primary data was collected, and



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analysis of the data was done. This included observation of the actual classes conducted by the language teacher of the grade IX students. The teacher's methods of instructions were noted. The students were noticed for their behavioural, academic and peer interactions. Further, the teacher and the students were informally asked questions and other details pertaining to their classroom's interactions and the activities in the school, their personal details etc. The researcher also tried to get verbal reports from the students only to conclude that out of the total sample population only 15% students completed tasks. Hence, the verbal reports only denoted that the majority students had difficulties in speaking skills (mostly due to lack of vocabulary).

The researchers closely skimmed the daily reports (answer notebooks) of the students to view the writing patterns of individual students and the methods of feedback adapted by the teachers on the written transcripts. A detailed analysis of the primary data was done by the researcher to study the level of grammar, spelling, and vocabulary, sentence formation, reading comprehension, and writing strategies employed by the students. The details of the findings are given in the results section. The evaluation of the answers given by the students were assessed in accordance with the evaluation's schemes adopted by the teachers of these students.

Data Analysis

The calculation of the student achievement score was done considering the unit test score of the individual student. Unit test is a periodical assessment of written responses of the students by their academic teachers. The students were awarded scores out of a total 50 marks. Using the formula $Z=(X-M)/SD$, the standard score was calculated. Here, Z denotes the standard score, X denotes the score of the individual student, M denotes the mean value of all the marks secured by the students and SD denotes the standard deviation of the scores. Thus, based on the student achievement scores the students were divided into three categories (high, medium, and low achievers). Further, IBM SPSS statistics software was used to perform ANOVA and post hoc tests for check the difference in scores of different achiever groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Population Descriptive**

The demographic distribution of the sample population (participants) had been provided in Fig. 2. The age of participants ranged between 11 years to 16 years with an average age of 13.6 ± 0.14 years. Among 42 participants, 54% were girls with age between 11 – 16 years, while that of boys ranged between 12 – 16 years

Based on the scores obtained by the participants in their classroom written test, they were classified into following three categories:

- High achievers : Z score > 0.5
- Medium achievers : $0 < Z \text{ score} < 0.5$
- Low achievers : Z score < 0

The gender and age wise distribution of the achievers has been provided in Table 1. Further, chi-square test revealed that the age of participants significantly affected the Z-score such that among high achievers, majority (70%) of the students aged ≥ 14 years, while majority (89%) of those aged between 12-14 years were either medium or low achievers. The better performance (in terms of high Z-score) of higher age students can be due to more developed cognitive functions and better understanding skills than that of relatively younger ones. On the contrary, gender of the participants did not reflect any kind of influence on the student scores, as deduced from the output of chi-square test. This further confirmed that gender does not have any significant influence on the development of cognitive and meta-cognitive functions, at least at the younger age.



**Priyanka Joshi and Arpit Kothari****Assessment of Performance in Different Activities****Performance in Activity 1**

The scores of participants ranged between 6 – 10 with the average score of 8.9 ± 0.2 . The average score of all three achiever groups was comparable and the difference in their scores was statistically non-significant (at $P < 0.05$), indicating that the strategies used by all three groups of achievers could have been same, or in other words all three groups had similar kind of approach for attempting the activity (Table 2). For current study, activity 1 was used to evaluate the one out of the five tested strategies, which is *logical arrangement of concepts*. The results indicate that since the average score of each group of achievers ranged between 8.7 – 9, the participants can be said to be less skilled in logical arrangement of concepts (Table 2). Further, no gender or age-based biasness was recorded in the scores of the participants.

Performance in Activity 2

The scores of participants ranged between 2 – 15 with the average score of 12.6 ± 0.5 . Based on their score, significant differences were noted among participants of different achiever groups (Table 2), indicating variations in the skills/strategies used by the participants of each group. *Spelling* and *vocabulary* of the students were assessed through this activity and the statistical analysis revealed that low achievers could not use these strategies as well as the high achievers, thus making it difficult for them to solve the crossword. Further, correlation analysis also revealed that the performance of students was significantly related with age ($r = 0.69$) and reading comprehension ($r = 0.4$). Vocabulary and spelling go together as without enough knowledge of words, one cannot express in correct form, and even if the words are known without a know-how to spell a word, it is near to impossible for someone to convey their expression correctly in writing.

Activity 3

The scores of participants ranged between 3 – 14 with the average score of 9.9 ± 0.4 . This activity was used to test whether the participants were able to utilise *sentence formation* strategy. The statistical analysis revealed that there was no significance difference in the scores of the students from different achiever groups (Table 2). The less score in activity 3 could also be related to their weaker ability for logical arrangement of concepts as concluded from the analysis of activity 1 scores. Correlation analysis revealed significant correlation ($r = 0.48$) between the ability of the participants to use sentence formation strategy and their age.

Activity 4

The scores of participants ranged between 1 – 9 with the average score of 6.1 ± 0.2 . All the achiever groups performed worse in this activity, which was basically used to assess whether they could utilise reading comprehension skills/strategies (Table 2). In this activity, participants of all achiever groups attained only ~20% - 30% marks, which indicated their inability for using reading skills. The correlation analysis validated a significant association of reading comprehension strategy with that of spelling and vocabulary ($r = 0.4$) and age of the participants ($r = 0.53$).

Response of Students

Responses for majority of the questions were similar for all the three achiever groups, and the average response score for all the questions and all the three groups ranged between 3 – 5 (Fig. 3). However, for Q9 - Q12, the average response score was very less (less than 3), which indicated that very few students either never or only rarely/sometimes made notes while reading, write e-mails, compose a poem, write an article or story, get help from family member for writing assignments. The responses also revealed that though majority (~64%) of the students agreed that they had carefully read the questions before writing the answers, yet only few (~2%) of them could understand the question in a single reading. The reason for the poor performance of students could also be attributed to the fact that only some of them either always or mostly referred extra books/material for completion of their assignments (~31%) and/or used dictionary to find meaning of new terms (~39%). Further, majority of the students did not feel any need to improve their writing skills, while only few (~23%) strongly felt they can improve their writing skills. This indicated that though they had difficulty in understanding the terms/assignments, yet they did not feel any need to improve their reading/writing skills by adopting different strategies. Each question in the



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questionnaire explained the strategy used by the student participants while taking up different activities, and thus the mean score of the responses obtained for each question were further used to assess the extent at which different strategies were used by them (Fig. 4). These responses clearly explained the reasons for the poor performance of the participants in the activities assigned to them, and thus explains their weaker spelling, vocabulary, and other strategies.

Response of Teachers

According to their teachers, these students were attentive in the class, yet choose to remain non-participative in active spoken discussions. Sardonicly, despite continued motivation they remain extremely reticent, except 2-3 students who were enthusiastic. Further, the methods, modes, and strategies of instruction/teaching were evaluated based on the responses of 10 teachers on a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire. The responses of teachers revealed that majority (70%) of them mostly or always used English as mode of communication with the students, and 50% of them communicated in L2 with their colleagues and staff in the school, which not only allows them to improve their fluency in L2, but also encourages students to follow the same practice as students at this stage generally tend to idealise their teachers. From the responses it was also noted that only 20% of the teachers plan writing activities or games other than that given in syllabus and consulted reference books for preparation of their grammar lectures. Further, the average scores (based on the responses) for each question as depicted in Fig. 5 clearly highlights the need for improving teaching methods and for development of activity-based learning strategies for increasing student engagement in the classroom. The unawareness among teachers about language learning strategies can also be considered as one of the limitations associated with lesser student engagement and/or performance in English writing tests/activities

DISCUSSION**Writing as an area of difficulty**

Although the students could read and sometimes also understand the questions or given task, they lack in coherent expression accuracy and logical arrangement of thought. Poor knowledge of vocabulary and inability to understand grammatical forms possess problems of framing meaningful sentence. There is very little or no conversation among peer group and complete absence of conversation outside the classroom. Hence, there is practically zero interaction.

Writing as a necessity

The learners are aware that writing is very important for them to score better grades. They also know writing can improve with practising. Yet, they are unclear about correct ways and methods of practising. They are strategically lacking in their approach to learning English as a writing skill.

- All the students need more practice in reading tasks to improve the components of comprehension (decoding skills, inferential, knowledge, grammar knowledge, identification of punctuation marks etc.) (Prater 2014):
- The vocabulary depth knowledge of aspects of each word (I.S P Nation 1990) is dependent on cognitive and meta cognitive strategies.
- In the given activities the students had used many strategies, thinking, planning, organisation, evaluation, monitoring etc. there by, cognitive, meta cognitive strategies were employed by high and medium achievers.
- In addition to these observations, most LA students used more sub-strategies of avoidance and use of L1.
- Owing to their lack of knowledge of grammar rules, vocabulary, although their reading comprehension is stronger, the students had difficulties in sentence formation and logical unified thought. For example, problem using main verbs after modal auxiliaries.



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An example problem of use of main verb after modals:

He decided that he would Prahlad. (devoured/ destroy)

He decided that he would devoured Prahlad. (Incorrect Response)

From the verbal feedback, it was confirmed from the students that they did not understand the meaning of the term 'devoured'. But around only 5% high achievers' learners deduced that 'would destroy' is the correct form and would 'devoured' is faulty. Another feature is to understand that the absence of a strategies approach of retraining or rehearsing did not have led to noticing the 'would kill' in the already given passage. Majority of the students did not have corroborated 'would kill' and 'would destroy'. Hence the lack of strategies was evident.

CONCLUSION

Writing as a skill is a challenging task for English with respect to the second language or foreign language (ESL/EFL). Diligent application of learning strategies will ameliorate the writing skills of the students to excel in their target like responses. It will enable them to express themselves with greater clarity and proficiency; and along with it improves reading, listening, and speaking skills of the second language. As I.S.P Nation opines: "An essential part of the reading skill is the skill of being able to recognize written forms and to connect them with their spoken forms and their meaning". The job of the teachers is to themselves be more efficient and skilled when teaching the students about the correct use of writing strategies. Writing being complex and a time-consuming skill to be acquired, therefore, the role of writing strategies becomes pivotal. When the students will be well- trained in their strategic approach and use, their acquisition of writing skills will be accentuated. The new experience will motivate them further for striving excellence. For the students, therefore, it is required that they should be redirected into the direction of appropriate use of strategies according to their respective individual needs. Both, the teacher and the taught, need to be aware of the language learning strategies for harmonious implementation and accentuation in student engagement and autonomy. Writing as a skill is challenging; yet learning by strategic disposition will render convivial learning culmination.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We need to thank everyone who assisted us with composing this paper. We owe them a great deal. As well as the researchers and writers who had composed papers on a connected point and utilized their references to direct us down a surprising way that permitted us to conveniently complete our article.

FUNDING - Nil

CONFLICTOFINTEREST - Nil

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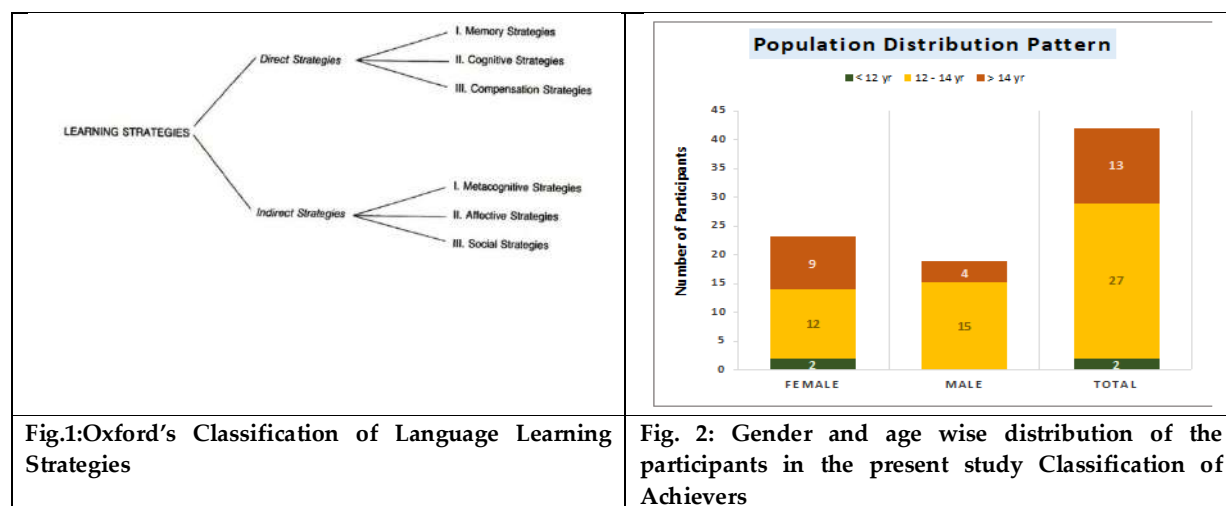
Table 1: Classification of the participants based on their Z-score

| Achiever Type | | | Gender | | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| | | | Female | Male | |
| High (Z > 0.5) | Age (years) | 12-14 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | | > 14 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| | Total | | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Low (Z < 0) | Age (years) | < 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 12-14 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| | | > 14 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Total | | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Medium (0 < Z < 0.5) | Age (years) | < 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 12-14 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | | > 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | | 6 | 4 | 10 |

Table 2: Scores of different achiever groups in different activity tests

| Achiever Groups | Average Score ± SE* | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Activity 1 | Activity 2 | Activity 3 | Activity 4 |
| High | 8.7 ± 0.4 ^a | 14.0 ± 1.0 ^a | 11.3 ± 0.8 ^a | 6.4 ± 0.5 ^a |
| Medium | 8.8 ± 0.4 ^a | 10.7 ± 1.0 ^{ab} | 9.4 ± 0.8 ^a | 5.3 ± 0.5 ^a |
| Low | 9.0 ± 0.3 ^a | 12.8 ± 0.7 ^b | 9.6 ± 0.5 ^a | 6.3 ± 0.3 ^a |

* Different letters indicate statistically significant means at P < 0.05





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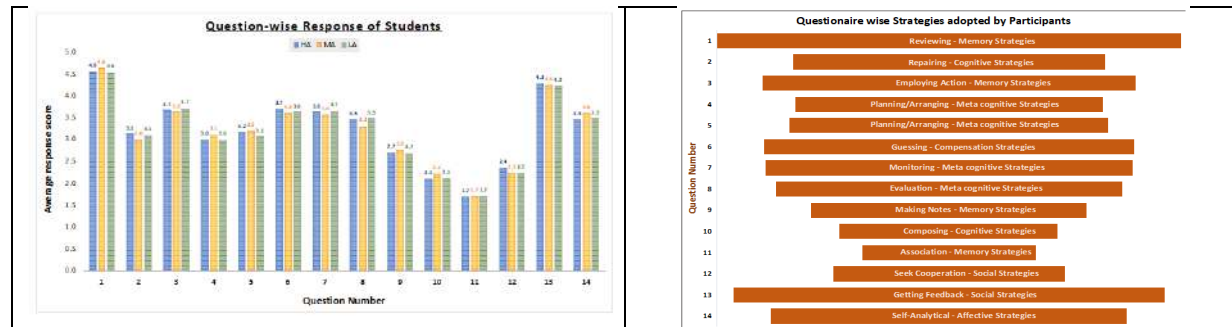


Fig. 3: Average score based on responses of each achiever group for each question of the questionnaire.

Fig. 4: Question-wise weightage of different strategies utilised by the participants while undertaking different activities.

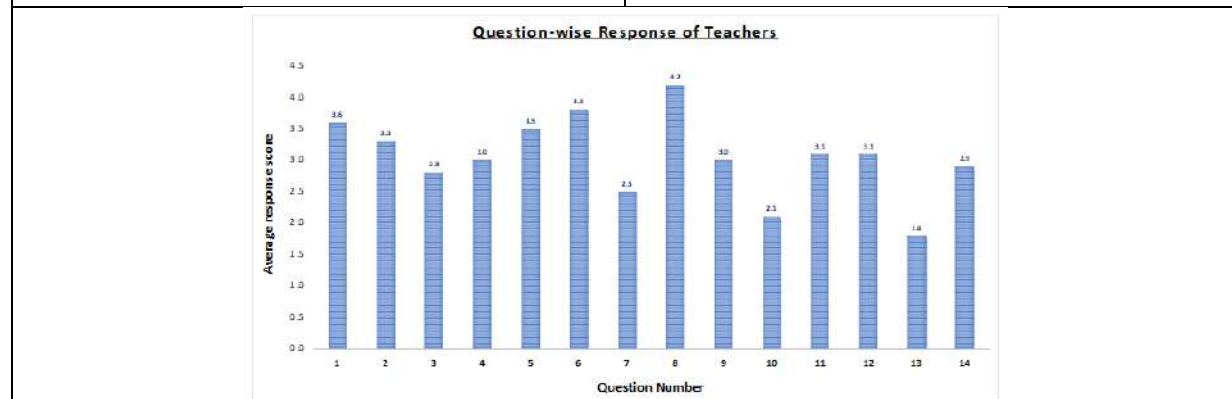


Fig. 5: Average score based on responses of teachers for each question of the questionnaire.





Application of Soapcalc Calculator in the Design, Development and Evaluation of Exfoliating Botanical Soaps Prepared by Melt Pour Method and Cold Process Method

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this current work six different exfoliating soaps were attempted, the first five soaps namely tomato, papaya, turmeric honey, *Aloe vera* orange peel, and charcoal-coffee soap, were prepared by melt and pour method using various commercial soap bases that were purchased from vendors. In addition to this, the sixth soap was formulated by cold process method. Several characteristics including colour, odour, pH, foam height, foam retention, antibacterial property, saponification value, and percentage moisture content, were assessed for the developed soaps. The resultant soap products were found satisfactory which is detailed in results and discussion. Moreover, *Aloe vera* orange peel soap, which was made using a melt pour bases, provided the most promising outcomes among all the exfoliating soaps prepared by melt and pour method. Further, *Aloe vera* orange peel was used to make cold process soap using soapcalc calculator. In this method *Aloe vera* (2%), shea butter, mango seed butter, cocoa butter, coconut oil, olive oil, castor oil, and Sodium hydroxide lye were used in the formulation as suggested by soapcalc





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calculator. Surprisingly, the attempt of cold process soap gave fruitful results as that of melt and pour method.

Keywords: Soapcalc calculator, melt and pour method, saponification value, antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Soap is an alkaline metal salt of long-chain fatty acids, can be made from coconut oil, palm oil, kernel oil, linseed oil, olive oil, and castor oil. Soaps are available in solid bars or viscous liquids, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide are used for hard as well as soft soaps respectively. Soap can be produced either by two methods

1. Traditional method- Soap produced by saponification of animal fat or oil with alkaline source.
2. Modern methods- Soap is produced by saponification of vegetable oil with alkaline source. The details of the modern methods are given below [1,2]

a) Cold Process method [3,4,5]

In cold process method, Lye is added to oil mixture and saponified by hand blending, then transferred to soap moulds for solidification.

Advantages of Cold process method

1. Formulators can customize ingredients to suit consumers personal preferences.
2. Fresh ingredients like milk and fruit/vegetable purees can be used by controlling the saponification process by altering lye concentration.
3. Cold process is ideal for suspending heavier additives.

Disadvantages of Cold process method

1. Cold process soap must be prepared with sodium hydroxide lye, which is hazardous if not handled properly.
2. It takes 4-6 weeks for cold process soap to solidify in the moulds. As a result, the process is time-consuming.
3. Certain colourants, notably those based on mica or FD&C, deteriorate in the high pH environment of cold process soap. Fragrance oils can react with the high pH of cold process soap in negative ways, causing acceleration, ricing, or seizing.
4. Fragrance oils with a high vanilla content may turn cold process soap brown and vanilla colour stabiliser is unreliable in cold process soap.
5. Since the batter for cold process soap is opaque, glitter does not display well inside the soap.

b) Melt pour method

The saponified soap bars can be purchased from the suppliers which can be used in this process. These saponified bars are melted using a double boiler or an oven, depending on the amount of soap needed. Herbal, vegetable, and fruit extracts are also added to the melted formulation before being transferred to moulds for solidification of soap. Lastly, the resulting soaps are subjected to evaluation criteria detailed in research journals.

Advantages of melt pour method

1. As the base has already been saponified, using concentrated lye is not necessary.
2. Protective glasses is not necessary because formulators are not working with the lye.
3. Melt and pour soap takes less time to make as it hardens within 2 to 4 hours.
4. In melt and pour soap, fragrance oils do not cause acceleration, ricing, or seizing.
5. To stop vanilla from discolouring soap, vanilla colour stabiliser can be used.





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6. Light can pass through translucent melt and pour soaps like Clear, Aloe Vera, Honey, etc. to create glittery and sparkly soap.

7. Melt and pour soap works well to produce incredibly straight, clean layers. Just make sure there is some 99% isopropyl alcohol available so the layers adhere to one another.

Disadvantages of melt pour method

1. Extra glycerine found in melt and pour soap is prone to glycerine dew or perspiration.

2. Since saponification has already occurred in the soap bars, the formulators are unable to select the oils or butters that will be included in the soap.

3. Stability problems can occur when fresh ingredients such as milk and purees are introduced to these melted bases.

4. Melt and pour soap is very thin and fluid once it has melted. If they are not introduced when the soap is cooled, larger additions tend to sink to the bottom of the soap.

5. Melt and pour soap immediately cools and sets. Hence, some swirls that can be created with cold process soap cannot be attempted with melt and pour method.

6. If melt and pour soap gets too hot, it could burn. The base is thick, gloopy and challenging to deal with once it has been burned.

Benefits of fruits and herbs in soap preparation.

Papaya fruit [6]

Vitamin A and C are abundant in papaya fruit. The fruit contains the enzymes papain and chymopapain, which have antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral properties. Vitamin A promotes the growth of new skin cells and lessens the appearance of blemishes and dark patches on the skin's surface. Vitamin C inhibits skin pigmentation and functions as an antioxidant. The papain enzyme aids in removing dead skin cells from the epidermis of the skin, rejuvenating it. Its property is used to treat acne by unclogging clogged pores, as an analgesic for insect stings, for skin whitening, etc.

Tomato fruit [7]

Tomatoes have high levels of vitamins C, K, and A. Moreover, it includes lycopene which can be used to treat a variety of skin conditions. Many benefits include better eye sight, stronger bones, maintenance of a healthy heartbeat. From a cosmetic standpoint, tomatoes aid in removing excess sebum from the skin, removing dead skin cells, preventing acne, brightening the skin due to the presence of vitamins C, E, and beta carotene, relieving skin irritation, anti-inflammatory properties, reducing the signs of ageing by tightening the pores due to the presence of vitamins and lycopene.

Turmeric [8]

The active component of Turmeric referred to as *Curcuma longa*, is curcumin. When administered topically and eaten orally, it has several advantages like in the treatment of atopic dermatitis, acne, psoriasis, scabies, facial photoaging.

Honey [9]

Honey is frequently used to moisturise and soften skin. According to Pauline M. et al., honey has a variety of benefits, including antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and antifungal properties.

Aloe vera [10]

Aloe vera is utilised because it has antibacterial, wound-healing, wrinkle-prevention, and antioxidant properties.

Orange peel [11]

It aids in skin cleansing, moisturises, and tones the skin in addition to aiding in skin lightening and brightness. Moreover, it contains anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-acne properties.





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Activated charcoal [12]

In addition to clearing acne and other facial imperfections, activated charcoal also aids in skin whitening.

Coffee [13]

Cellulite reduction, UV protection, anti-inflammatory properties, and under-eye redness are all reduced by coffee.

Advancement in the soap industries

The manufacturing of herbal soaps by new enterprises and cottage industries has skyrocketed from the last one decade. Unfortunately, because of their inadequate understanding of saponification, they frequently produce soap with stability problems and pH imbalances, which causes skin irritation in customers. As a result, attempts are being made in this current work to obtain several soap bases from the E Commerce website and prepare the exfoliating soap using the melt and pour bases. Many assessment criteria from the literature were applied to the manufactured soap. Also, utilising the soapcalc calculator, the best soap from the preceding were used for cold process soap preparation. This calculator aids in the right choice of lye concentration based on the saponification value of the oils that were used in the formulation creating a wide variety of exfoliating soap and evaluating it so that the final consumers receive stable and higher quality soaps.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Castor oil, olive oil, coconut oil, liquid colour, fragrance oil, moulds and other bases needed for making melt and pour soap were purchased from the retailers. The benzyl alcohol was procured from Vasa Scientific in Bangalore. Underneath Table No. 1 gives the details about the melt and pour base.

Melt and Pour method

Preparation of Papaya soap using melt and pour base (F1)

100 g of papaya were weighed, cut into small pieces, and then processed into a fine paste in a home mixer without the addition of water. Ayurdaily Khadi Transparent Ultra Clear Glycerine Pour and Melt soap Base, 500 g, was melted in a 1000 ml beaker on water bath using the double boiler method at a temperature of 100°C. With a silicon spatula, 8 spoons of papaya puree, weighing about 50 g, were added to the melted base and thoroughly combined. Then, using a graduated pipette, benzyl alcohol was added in a volume of 5.5 ml at a concentration of 1%. Before solidification, the 1000 ml beaker was removed from the water bath and brought to congealing temperature. Three drops of orange liquid dye and five drops of rose fragrance was added. The melted base was then combined with 5 vitamin E capsules (Evion 400), placed to soap moulds lubricated with glycerine, and allowed to solidify for 3 hours at room temperature. Finally, the soaps were demoulded and subjected to a varied evaluation parameters including testing for clarity, colour, pH, foam forming ability, foam retention, moisture content, saponification value, and antimicrobial activity. Further, these evaluation methods were followed for F2 to F6 also.

Preparation of Tomato soap using melt and pour base (F2)

The tomato was weighed (50 g), cut into small pieces, and then processed into a fine paste in a home mixer without the use of water. 500 g of Ayurdaily Khadi Transparent Ultra Clear Glycerine Pour and Melt base that is free of SLS and parabens was melted in a 1000 ml beaker by the double boiler method (100°C). With the help of silicon spatula, 4 spoons of tomato puree weighing around 20 g was added to the melted base. Further, by using a graduated pipette 5.2 ml (1%) benzyl alcohol was added. Before hardening, 1000 ml beaker containing melted base was removed from the water bath and to this mixture 5 drops of the jasmine fragrance was added. In addition to this, 5 vitamin E capsules (Evion 400) was added, finally the base was transferred to the pre prepared glycerine lubricated soap moulds and allowed to solidify for 3 hours (25°C). The soaps were demoulded and evaluated.





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Preparation of Turmeric honey soap using melt and pour base (F3)

The 3 gm of freshly pulverized turmeric powder was weighed and set aside. Bodhichitta Glycerine Honey Ultra Melt and Pour soap base weighing 500 g was melted using the double boiler method in a 1000 ml beaker on a water bath(100°C). 3 g of turmeric powder was added to the molten base and thoroughly combined using silicon spatula. Further, 5 ml (1%) benzyl alcohol was added. To the above content, the unique fragrance known as Ylang Ylang(5 drops) along with 5 vitamin E capsules (Evion 400) was added. This resultant mixture was placed to the glycerine lubricated soap moulds and allowed to solidify for 3 hours (25°C). The soaps were demoulded and assessed for its quality.

Preparation of Aloe vera orange peel soap using melt and pour soap base (F4)

One whole orange fruit was used to produce orange peel. The fresh orange peel was separated, sun dried and milled to obtain fine orange peel powder. Purenso Melt and Pour Aloe vera Soap Base (500 g) was taken and melted in a 1000 ml beaker using water bath by double boiler method (100°C). 4 g of orange peel powder was accurately weighed and transferred to the molten base and thoroughly stirred using silicon spatula. To this, 5.0 ml (1%) of benzyl alcohol was added. At congealing temperature, the beaker was removed from the water bath and one drop of orange liquid dye, 5 drops of Mandarin fragrance was added. The resultant mixture was blended with 5 vitamin E capsules (Evion 400). Further, this blended molten mass was poured to the glycerine lubricated soap mould and allowed to solidify for 3 hours (25°C). The demoulded soaps were later evaluated.

Preparation of Charcoal Coffee soap using melt and pour soap base (F5)

The 500 g of Vedanum Ultra-Premium Charcoal Melt and Pour Base was used to produce the soap, melted in 1000 ml beaker using double boiler method in a water bath (100°C). Four sachets of most widely used branded marketed coffee powder was dissolved in around 10 ml of water and added to the melted base. Further, 5.0 ml (1%) of benzyl alcohol was added. The mixture was taken out from the water bath, 5 drops of menthol as well as 3 drops of chocolate essence (Morioc brand) were added. The melted mixture as later transferred to glycerin-greased soap moulds and allowed to set for three hours at 25° C. The demoulded soaps are later processed for varied quality assessments.

Preparation of Aloe vera orange peel soap (F6) by cold process method using soap calc calculator.

Login to the soap calc calculator using the following link

<http://www.soapcalc.net/calc/soapcalcwp.asp>

How to use soap calc calculator

1. Select the type of lye- Click on NaOH for hard soap preparation by cold process method.
2. Select weigh of oils- For ease of use select grams and enter the quantity requires (500 g- Approx 7 soaps was obtained each weighing 100 grams each).
3. Enter lye concentration
 - Enter % (This % can be changed depending on type of oil used)
 - Low water- 50% (50% NaOH+50% Water) – Fast drying- Hard soap
 - Medium Water- 33% (33% NaOH+ 67 % Water)
 - High Water- 25% (25% NaOH+ 75% Water)- Long time to dry- Leads to shrinkage of soap surface.Hence approximately 40 % was selected.
 - Find out NaOH and Water concentration at the end of the calculation. Check whether the properties like ideal hardness, cleansing, conditioning, bubbly, and creamy properties.
4. Super fat- Ideal 4% of excess oil is added to prevent drying of soap.
5. Enter oils and bases which is preferred to be present in soap.
E.g.- Olive oil- 30%, Coconut oil- 20%, Castor oil- 20%, Mango seed butter-2%, Shea butter -3%, Cocoa butter-25%.
6. Click on calculate recipe then click on view and print recipe.
7. Amount of NaOH and Water required for saponification will be displayed
(Water-103.75 g,NaOH-69.16 g)





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8. All the oils and butters are weighed and melted on the water bath. Prescribed amount of lye is added to the melted butter containing oil and homogenized for 5 minutes using silverson homogenizer. 1 teaspoon full of orange peel powder and 2 % freshly prepared *Aloe vera* juice were added. In addition, 5 ml of mandarin fragrance, orange dye 5 drops, cosmetic preferred preservative benzyl alcohol 7 ml was added. Lastly, the molten mass is transferred to moulds to fulfil the need of solidification.

9. Demoulding followed by evaluation of soaps were performed after 4 weeks as mentioned in F1 to F5.

By using this formula, the evaluation parameters were found within the limits. Which, is shown in soapcalc calculator. The detailed calculations were represented in figure 1,2 respectively.

Evaluation Parameters

Physical Parameters [14]

The clarity, colour, and odour tests were performed on each of the six prepared soaps. The clarity and colour analysis was performed by placing the soap in front of a white background and allowed to check the soaps clarity followed by colour. Later, odour of the formulated soaps was self analyzed and reported.

pH of soap [15]

To make the 10% soap solution, 10 g of the particular soap were dissolved in distilled water further volume was made upto 100 ml using distilled water in a volumetric flask. Initial pH testing of the soap was done using pH paper, and a follow-up pH test was carried out using a prepared 10% soap solution using pH electrode (Digital Control Dynamics pH meter).

Foam height and foam forming ability [15]

The 1 gm of individual soap was weighed and dissolved in 50 ml of distilled water. Further, the solution was transferred to graduated 100 ml measuring cylinder and was subjected to stroking for 25 times. The foam height was recorded at 0 time and after 10 minutes.

Foam Retention [14]

To make 1% soap solution, 1 g of individual soap was dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water. Further, 25 ml of the above 1% soap solution was transferred in a 100 ml graduated measuring cylinder. The measuring cylinder swung ten times by covering the hands to the opening provided at one end of the cylinder. The amount of foam volume was measured for every minute during the first four minutes.

Moisture content determination [15]

The 5 g of individual soap was placed to a china dish which was dry and moisture-free. The porcelain dish was heated on the water bath for around two hours (101° C). The formulas listed below were used to assess the moisture content.

$$\text{Moisture Content of the soap} = \frac{\text{Difference in weight of the soap}}{\text{Initial weight of the soap}} \times 100$$

Determination of saponification value [15]

In a conical flask holding 15 ml of 0.5 M KOH, 2 g of soap was added. The mixture was heated for one hour (55° C). To this, 2 drops of phenolphthalein indicator was added, titrated against 0.5 M HCL until the pink colour turns to pale yellow colour.

Antimicrobial activity test [15]

The organisms like *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and *Klebsiella* were used to assess the produced soaps antimicrobial properties using the cup plate method and the disc diffusion method. Using 1% soap solution and a standard disc containing 5 micro gram of ciprofloxacin, the antibacterial activity of all soap formulations were assessed. The organisms were added to 25 ml of sterile nutrient agar, which was then transferred to a plate. Once the seeded agar was solidified, a cavity was created using a sterile borer and then filled with 0.1 ml of soap solution. A ciprofloxacin disc was used as





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a point of comparison. The zones of inhibition were estimated after the plates had been incubated for 24 hours at 37^o C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Physical Parameter

All the prepared soaps were opaque when observed under a white background for the purpose of clarity and colour test. Further, Due to the addition of intense aromatic fragrance, the soaps had an aromatic fragrance. The figures 3, 4 depicts the soaps that were been demoulded.

pH determination

The prepared soaps had a pH which was found to be in the range of pH 6.7 to pH 10.0. All the formulated soaps had the pH that was closer to the pH as that of commercially available soaps like Dove (pH 7), Lifebuoy (pH 11–11.25), Mysore sandal (pH 8) etc. The outcomes showed that none of the manufactured soaps pH had an adverse impact on the skin. Table 3 represents the list of the prepared soaps pH values.

Foam Height/ Foam Forming Ability

The ability of all the manufactured soaps was to create foam without the addition of additional surfactant specifically Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (SLS) as well as other surfactants. When compared to all the formulated soaps, F1 and F2 had considerably less ability to create the foam. The foam height of various prepared soaps is mentioned in Table 4. Further, Figure 5, 6 illustrates the *Aloe vera* orange peel soap (F4) foam height before and after shaking respectively.

Foam Retention

The long-lasting ability of the foam can be indicated by its foam retention. Greater the retention of foam indicates higher the contact time on the skin surface. The foam retention test helps us to assess how well soaps can deliver their qualities on the surface of skin. The table 5 reports the foam retention of various prepared soaps. The figure 7, 8 depicts the charcoal coffee soap(F5) foam retention.

Moisture content determination

The amount of moisture in the soap sample was found using the method of moisture content determination. Higher stability of the formulated soaps was achieved with the lower moisture content. The moisture content was reduced to the most possible extent with an intention to have better control on deterioration of soaps. The table 6 provides a list of the prepared soaps moisture content. The figure 9, 10, 11, and 12 illustrates the moisture content of papaya (F1) and tomato soap (F2).

Determination of saponification value

The amount of potassium hydroxide (in mg) needed to completely saponify 1 g of fat or oil is known as the saponification value. It has been discovered that, the fats or oils with a high saponification value are more suited for manufacturing soap. The formulated soaps had a saponification value in the range of 79.49 g/ml (F3) to 445.77 g/ml (F4) and details of saponification values were shown in table 7.

Antimicrobial activity test.

The zone of inhibition for various formulated soaps were showcased in figure 13. Further, table 8, 9 provides the zone of inhibition values. For *Klebsiella*, formulation F1 (papaya soap) and F2 (tomato soap) demonstrated higher zones of inhibition. Higher zones of inhibition for *S. aureus* were seen for formulation F2 (tomato soap), F3 (turmeric honey soap), and F5 (charcoal coffee soap). F4 (*Aloe vera* orange peel soap) and F3 (Turmeric honey soap) shown higher zone of inhibition for *E. coli* However, the zone of inhibition was comparatively less for soap prepared by cold process method (F6).





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CONCLUSION

All the exfoliating soaps that were made using the melt and pour technique (F1 to F5), the cold-process technique (F6) passed mentioned quality assessment criteria's outlined in the literatures. The outcomes showed that, the composition of the oils employed by the manufacturer of soap base for saponification differed, which had a greater impact on the results obtained for melt and pour soap formulations. On the other hand, the formulated soap (F6) obtained from cold process method passed the quality evaluation parameters as well. The intention of the study was to compare the soap formulation prepared by different methods. The results obtained from this lab scale study highly encourages the use of natural ingredients such as papaya, tomato, orange peel, *Aloe vera*, charcoal, honey etc., over the synthetic chemical source for the soap manufacturers on bulk scale. The application of soapcalc calculator gives the assurance of simplification for setting of formulae for the oils and butter selection with proper saponification value which plays a pivotal role in successful soap formulation. Finally, the overall study gives a strong conclusion about the usage of marketed soap bases, oils, butter it can be concluded from this study that we can buy melt and pour bases for the appreciable results. The soap formulation studies can be further explored from other soap bases and herbal extracts available from wide range of cosmetic soap base suppliers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru for funding Rs. 15,000 for this research work (Project code - UG22PHA436). We also thank Dr. A. P. Basavarajappa for providing all the necessary facilities for the smooth conduct of work.

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Table No 1: List of Melt and Pour Base purchased from Flipkart

| SI No | Name of the base | Supplier/ Seller | Used to Prepare |
|-------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Ayurdaily Khadi SLS and Paraben free Transparent Ultra Clear Glycerine Pour and Melt soap Base | The Shopper | Papaya soap and Tomato soap |
| 2 | Bodichitta Glycerine Honey Ultra Melt and Pour soap base | Bodichitta | Turmeric Honey soap |
| 3 | Purenso Melt and Pour <i>Aloe vera</i> Soap Base | Purenso | Aloe vera- orange peel soap |
| 4 | Vedanum Ultra-premium Charcoal Melt and Pour Base for soap making | Vedanur | Coffee-Activated charcoal soap |

Table 2: Ingredients for the Exfoliating soap prepared by melt pour method

| Papaya Soap F1 (550 gms) | Tomato soap F2 (520 gms) | Turmeric honey soap F3 (503 gms) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap F4 (504 gms) | Charcoal Coffee soap F5(508 gms) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Ayurdaily Khadi soap base -500 gms | Ayurdaily Khadi soap base -500 gms | Bodichitaglycerine honey base -500 gms | Purenso <i>Aloe vera</i> soap base-500 gms | Vedantum charcoal base-500 gms |
| Papaya puree 50 gms | Tomato puree- 20 gms | 3 gms turmeric powder- Gopuram Brand | Orange peel powder-4 gms | Bru coffee powder- 8 gms |
| Benzyl alcohol 5.5 ml | Benzyl alcohol 5.2 ml | Benzyl alcohol 5.0 ml | Benzyl alcohol 5.0 ml | Benzyl alcohol 5.0 ml |
| Rose fragrance 5 drops | Jasmine fragrance- 5 drops | Ylang ylang fragrance-5 drops | Mandarin fragrance- 5 drops | Menthol fragrance-5 drops Chocolate essence- 5drops |
| Orange dye 3 drops | No color dye | No colour dye | Orange dye-1 drop | No colour dye |
| VitaminE-2000 mg | Vitamin E-2000 mg | Vitamin E-2000 mg | Vitamin E-2000 mg | No vitamin E oil |

F1 to F5 – Melt Pour method

Table 3: pH of prepared soap

| Papaya Soap(F1) | Tomato soap (F2) | Turmeric honey soap (F3) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap (F4) | Charcoal Coffee soap (F5) | Orange peel soap (Cold process) F6 |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.91 | 10.0 |





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Table 4: Foam height of prepared soap

| Papaya Soap(F1) | Tomato soap (F2) | Turmeric honey soap (F3) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap (F4) | Charcoal Coffee soap (F5) | Orange peel soap (Cold process) F6 |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6ml | 10 ml | 48 ml | 53 ml | 28 ml | 25 ml |

Table 5: Foam retention of prepared soaps

| Papaya Soap(F1) | Tomato soap (F2) | Turmeric honey soap (F3) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap (F4) | Charcoal Coffee soap (F5) | Orange peel soap (Cold process) F6 |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5 ml | 5 ml | 21 ml | 43 ml | 14 ml | 13 ml |

Table 6: Moisture content of prepared soaps

| Papaya Soap(F1) | Tomato soap (F2) | Turmeric honey soap (F3) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap (F4) | Charcoal Coffee soap (F5) | Orange peel soap (Cold process) F6 |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 42.83% | 35.08% | 59.67% | 27.6% | 13.11% | 15.00% |

Table 7: Saponification value of prepared soaps

| Papaya Soap(F1) | Tomato soap (F2) | Turmeric honey soap (F3) | <i>Aloe vera</i> orange peel soap (F4) | Charcoal Coffee soap (F5) | Orange peel soap (Cold process) F6 |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 154.30g/ml | 165.21g/ml | 79.49g/ml | 445.77g/ml | 202.62g/ml | 252.5 gm/ml |

Table 8: Zone of inhibition of standard drug

| Microorganisms | Zone of inhibition (Ciprofloxacin HCl 5 µg/ disc) | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 31 mm | 34 mm | 37 mm | 38 mm | 27 mm | 24 mm |
| <i>S. aureus</i> | 25 mm | 28 mm | 18 mm | 28 mm | 28 mm | 22 mm |
| <i>Klebsiella</i> | 35 mm | 30 mm | 34 mm | 35 mm | 27 mm | 28 mm |

Table 9: Zone of inhibition of prepared soaps

| Microorganisms | Zone of inhibition (Soap sample) | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 20 mm | 23 mm | 21 mm | 21 mm | 18 mm | 10 mm |
| <i>S. aureus</i> | 23 mm | 27 mm | 21 mm | 19 mm | 19 mm | 11 mm |
| <i>Klebsiella</i> | 24 mm | 27 mm | 20 mm | 16 mm | 16 mm | 12 mm |





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SoapCalc © Recipe Name: New

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Total oil weight | 500 g | Sat : Unsat Ratio | 40 : 60 |
| Water as percent of oil weight | 20.75 % | Iodine | 57 |
| Super Fat/Discount | 4 % | INS | 148 |
| Lye Concentration | 40.0000 % | Fragrance Ratio | 1 |
| Water : Lye Ratio | 1.5000:1 | Fragrance Weight | 0.50 g |

| | Pounds | Ounces | Grams |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Water | 0.229 | 3.66 | 103.75 |
| Lye - NaOH | 0.152 | 2.44 | 69.16 |
| Oils | 1.102 | 17.64 | 500.00 |
| Fragrance | 0.001 | 0.02 | 0.50 |
| Soap weight before CP cure or HP cook | 1.485 | 23.75 | 673.41 |

| # | ✓ | Oil/Fat | % | Pounds | Ounces | Grams |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Olive Oil | 30.00 | 0.331 | 5.29 | 150.00 |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coconut Oil, 76 deg | 20.00 | 0.220 | 3.53 | 100.00 |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Castor Oil | 20.00 | 0.220 | 3.53 | 100.00 |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mango Seed Butter | 2.00 | 0.022 | 0.35 | 10.00 |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shea Butter | 3.00 | 0.033 | 0.53 | 15.00 |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cocoa Butter | 25.00 | 0.276 | 4.41 | 125.00 |
| Totals | | | 100.00 | 1.102 | 17.64 | 500.00 |

| Soap Bar Quality | Range | Your Recipe | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----|
| Hardness | 29 - 54 | 38 | Lauric | 10 |
| Cleansing | 12 - 22 | 13 | Myristic | 4 |
| Conditioning | 44 - 69 | 58 | Palmitic | 13 |
| Bubbly | 14 - 46 | 31 | Stearic | 12 |
| Creamy | 16 - 48 | 43 | Ricinoleic | 18 |
| Iodine | 41 - 70 | 57 | Oleic | 34 |
| INS | 136 - 165 | 148 | Linoleic | 6 |
| | | | Linolenic | 0 |

| Additives | Notes |
|--|---|
| 1.Mandarin fragrance- Moriox brand 2.Orange colour- Aromat Dye Liquid soap making colour 3. Benzyl alcohol (1%)- As preservative | 1 teaspoon of orange peel powder needs to be added for 16 ounce of oils (Reference: How to make and use orange peel powder for soapmaking cited from the nerdyfarmwife.com/orange-peel-powder-soap) |

Figure 1- Soap recipe for *Aloe vera* orange peel soap by soap calc calculator





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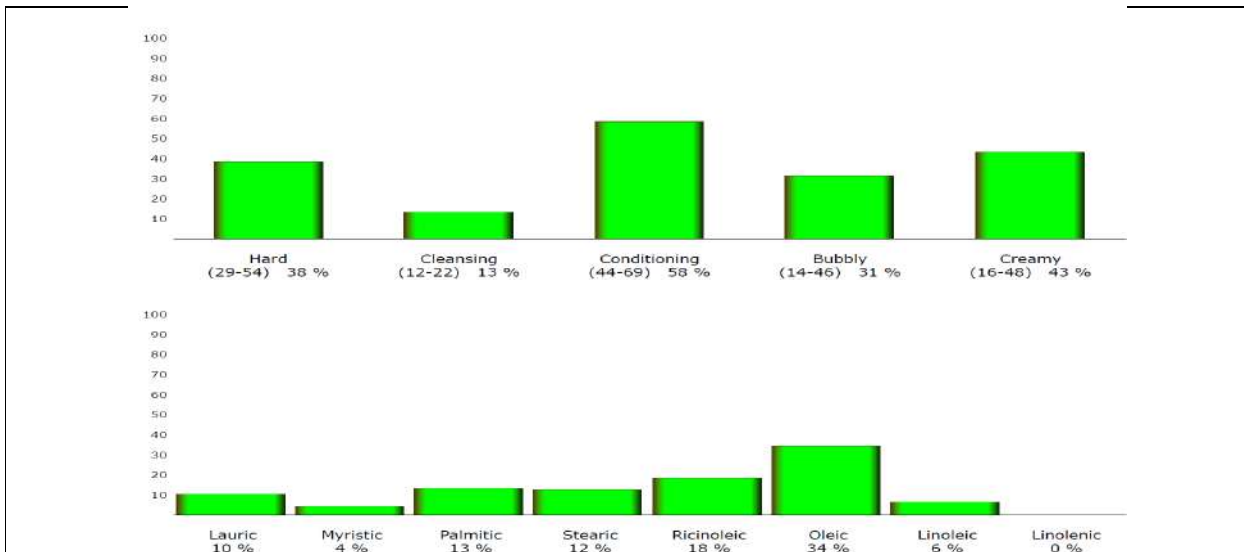


Figure 2: Desired properties of soap before soap preparation by use of soap calc calculator



Figure 3: Papaya and Tomato soap



Figure 4: Aloe vera orange peel soap, charcoal coffee soap and turmeric honey soap



Figure 5: Foam height of F4 before shaking



Figure 6: Foam height of F4 after shaking





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Figure7: Foam Retention at 0 minute for F4



Figure8: Foam retention after 4 minutes for F4



Figure9: F1and F2 at 0 minute



Figure10: F1 and F2 after 1 hour



Figure 11: F1 after 2 hours



Figure 12: F2 after 2 hours



Figure 13: Zone of inhibition of standard drug (ciprofloxacin) and papaya soap (F1)





Degree of a Vertex on Homomorphic, Box Dot, and Star Product of Neutrosophic Graphs

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Received: 18 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this work, introduced the definition of Homomorphic, Box dot and Star product of Neutrosophic Graphs. We have developed the degree of the nodes in Homomorphic, Box dot and Star Product of Neutrosophic Graphs, $NG_H \diamond NG_H''$, $NG_B \square NG_B''$, and $NG_S * NG_S''$.

Keywords: Product of Neutrosophic Graphs, Homomorphic, Boxdot and Star Product of Neutrosophic Graphs, Degree of a nodes on Homomorphic, Box dot and Star Product of Neutrosophic Grphs.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2020: 05C07, 05C72, 05C76.

INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy graph is the generalization of the ordinary graph. In such cases, it is natural to deal with the uncertainty using the methods of fuzzy logic. It is Zadeh's contribution that he provided us with a formal framework that allows it to capture the meaning of vague concepts: the theory of fuzzy sets. Rosenfeld introduced fuzzy graph in 1975. The operations of Cartesian product, compositions of fuzzy graphs were defined by J.N. Mordeson and C.S. Peng [1]. Developed the degree of a node in some fuzzy graphs, A. Nagoorgani and K. Radha [3]. The ordinary sets, fuzzy sets allow the partial membership of their elements, the degree of membership being an expressed on a continuous scale from 0 to 1. $[0, 1]$ is called the valuation set of λ . The reference set N may be finite or infinite, but we restrict to only finite sets. In the present study we have been developed the Homomorphic, Box dot, and Star Product of





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Neutrosophic Graphs. The operations on (crisp) graphs such as Homomorphic, Box dot and Star products are extended to degrees of node on Neutrosophic Graphs and some of their properties.

Preliminaries

Definition 1. A fuzzy graph $G = (\lambda, \eta)$ is a pair of functions $\lambda: N \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\eta: N \times N \rightarrow [0,1]$, where for all $a, b \in N$, we have $\eta(a, b) \leq \min(\lambda(a), \lambda(b))$.

Definition 2. A neutrosophic graph is of the form $NG : (N, L)$ be a crisp graph with non-empty node set N and L the edge set is a subset of the unordered pair $N \times N$. Let the membership functions on the node set and edge set is given by $\lambda: N \rightarrow [0,1]$ and

$\eta: N \times N \rightarrow [0,1]$; for all $a_i \in N$,
 $\lambda_T(a_i): N \rightarrow [0,1]$, $\lambda_I(a_i): N \rightarrow [0,1]$, and $\lambda_F(a_i): N \rightarrow [0,1]$. for all $a_i, a_j \in L$,
 $\eta_T(a_i, a_j): L \rightarrow [0,1]$, $\eta_I(a_i, a_j): L \rightarrow [0,1]$, and $\eta_F(a_i, a_j): L \rightarrow [0,1]$.

Also, $0 \leq \lambda_T(a_i) + \lambda_I(a_i) + \lambda_F(a_i) \leq 3, \forall a_i \in N$
 $0 \leq \eta_T(a_i, a_j) + \eta_I(a_i, a_j) + \eta_F(a_i, a_j) \leq 3, \forall a_i, a_j \in L$.

Definition 3. Let $NG:(N, L)$ be a Neutrosophic Graphs, then the degree of a node $a_i \in N$ is obtained as follows

$$d_{NG}(a_i) = (d_T(a_i), d_I(a_i), d_F(a_i))$$

$$d_T(a_i) = \sum_{a_i a_j \in L} \eta_T(a_i a_j)$$

$$d_I(a_i) = \sum_{a_i a_j \in L} \eta_I(a_i a_j)$$

$$d_F(a_i) = \sum_{a_i a_j \in L} \eta_F(a_i a_j)$$

That is, the sum of the line membership function of the truth, indeterminacy, and falsity values incident at the node a_i .

MAIN RESULT

Homomorphic product of Neutrosophic Graphs

Definition 4. Let $NG'_H = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_H = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs corresponding to the crisp graph $(NG'_H)^* = (N_1, L_1)$ and $(NG''_H)^* = (N_2, L_2)$. Then the Homomorphic Product of Neutrosophic Graphs is defined NG'_H and NG''_H is a pair of functions $(\lambda_1 \diamond \lambda_2, \eta_1 \diamond \eta_2)$ with underlying node set

$\lambda_1 \diamond \lambda_2 = \{(a_i, b_i) : a_i \in N_1 \text{ and } b_i \in N_2\}$ and underlying line set
 $\eta_1 \diamond \eta_2 = \{((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) : a_i = a_j, b_i, b_j \in L_2 \text{ or } a_i a_j \in L_1, b_i, b_j \notin L_2\}$ with
 $\lambda_1 \diamond \lambda_2(a_i, b_i) = \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i))$, where $a_i \in N_1$ and $b_i \in N_2$.
 $(\eta_1 \diamond \eta_2)((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j))$, if $a_i = a_j$ and $b_i, b_j \in L_2$.
 $(\eta_1 \diamond \eta_2)((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j))$, if $a_i a_j \in L_1$ and $b_i, b_j \notin L_2$.

Degree of a Node in Homomorphic product of Neutrosophic Graphs

Definition 5. Let $NG'_H = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_H = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs with underlying node sets N_1 and N_2 and line sets L_1 and L respectively. Then the degree of a node (a_i, b_i) in Homomorphic Neutrosophic Graphs Product





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$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_H \diamond NG''_H &= d_{T(NG'_H \diamond NG''_H)}(a_i, b_j) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j)) \\
 &+ \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j)) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)), \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete.} \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=a_j} ((\lambda_1)_T(a_i)), \text{ if } \lambda_1 \leq \eta_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_H \diamond NG''_H &= d_{I(NG'_H \diamond NG''_H)}(a_i, b_j) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_I(a_i), (\eta_2)_I(b_i, b_j)) \\
 &+ \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\eta_1)_I(a_i, a_j), (\lambda_2)_I(b_i), (\lambda_2)_I(b_j)) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_I(a_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)), \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete.} \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=a_j} ((\lambda_1)_I(a_i)), \text{ if } \lambda_1 \leq \eta_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_H \diamond NG''_H &= d_{F(NG'_H \diamond NG''_H)}(a_i, b_j) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \max((\lambda_1)_F(a_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)) \\
 &+ \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \max((\eta_1)_F(a_i, a_j), (\lambda_2)_F(b_i), (\lambda_2)_F(b_j)) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=b_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \max((\lambda_1)_F(a_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)), \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete.} \\
 &= \sum_{a_i=a_j} ((\lambda_1)_F(a_i)), \text{ if } \lambda_1 \leq \eta_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here, summation is taken over $\lambda_1(a_i)$ when $b_i, b_j \in L_2$. If NG''_H be complete.

Then the term $\lambda_1(a_i)$ occurs here $(|N_2| - 1)$ times.

Therefore, $d_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H} = (|N_2| - 1) ((\lambda_1)_T(a_i))$.

The results also apply for the indeterminacy and falsity values.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H} &= (|N_2| - 1)\lambda_1(a_i). \\
 &= (3-1) (0.1) \\
 &= 2(0.1) = 0.2 \\
 &= 2(0.3) = 0.6 \\
 &= 2(0.9) = 1.8
 \end{aligned}$$

Boxdot Product of Neutrosophic Graph:

Definition 6. Let $NG'_B = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_B = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs corresponding to the crisp graph $(NG'_B)^* = (N_1, L_1)$ and $(NG''_B)^* = (N_2, L_2)$. Then the Box dot Product of Neutrosophic Graphs is defined NG'_H and NG''_H is a pair of functions

$(\lambda_1 \boxtimes \lambda_2, \eta_1 \boxtimes \eta_2)$ with underlying node set





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$\lambda_1 \boxtimes \lambda_2 = \{(a_i, b_i) : a_i \in N_1 \text{ and } b_i \in N_2\}$ and underlying line set
 $\eta_1 \boxtimes \eta_2 = \{(a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j) : a_i = a_j, b_i, b_j \notin L_2 \text{ or } a_i a_j \in L_1, b_i, b_j \notin L_2\}$ with
 $(\lambda_1 \boxtimes \lambda_2)_T(a_i, b_i) = \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i))$, where $a_i \in N_1$ and $b_i \in N_2$.
 $(\eta_1 \boxtimes \eta_2)_T((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j))$, if $a_i = a_j$ and $b_i, b_j \notin L_2$.
 $(\eta_1 \boxtimes \eta_2)_T((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min(\eta_1(a_i, a_j)_T, \lambda_2(b_i), \lambda_2(b_j))$ if $a_i a_j \in L_1$ and $b_i, b_j \notin L_2$.

Degree of a Node in Boxdot product of Neutrosophic Graphs

Definition 7. Let $NG'_B = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_B = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs with underlying node sets N_1 and N_2 and line sets L_1 and L_2 respectively. Then the degree of a node (a_i, b_i) in Box dot Neutrosophic Graphs Product

$$\begin{aligned} NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B &= d_{T(NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B)}(a_i b_i) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j)) \\ &+ \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i a_j), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j)) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i} (\lambda_1)_T(a_i) + \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1} (\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), \text{ if } \eta_1 \leq \lambda_2 \text{ and } \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B &= d_{T(NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B)}(a_i b_i) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_I(a_i), (\lambda_2)_I(b_i), (\lambda_2)_I(b_j)) \\ &+ \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\eta_1)_I(a_i a_j), (\lambda_2)_I(b_i), (\lambda_2)_I(b_j)) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i} (\lambda_1)_I(a_i) + \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1} (\eta_1)_I(a_i, a_j), \text{ if } \eta_1 \leq \lambda_2 \text{ and } \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B &= d_{T(NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B)}(a_i b_i) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \max((\lambda_1)_F(a_i), (\lambda_2)_F(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j)) \\ &+ \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \max((\eta_1)_F(a_i a_j), (\lambda_2)_F(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j)) \\ &= \sum_{a_i=b_i} (\lambda_1)_F(a_i) + \sum_{a_i a_j \in L_1} (\eta_1)_F(a_i, a_j), \text{ if } \eta_1 \leq \lambda_2 \text{ and } \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2. \end{aligned}$$





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Star Product of Neutrosophic Graph

Definition 8. Let $NG'_S = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_S = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs corresponding to the crisp graph $(NG'_S)^* = (N_1, L_1)$ and $(NG''_S)^* = (N_2, L_2)$. Then the Star Product of Neutrosophic Graphs is defined NG'_S and NG''_S is a pair of functions

$(\lambda_1 * \lambda_2, \eta_1 * \eta_2)$ with underlying node set $\lambda_1 * \lambda_2 = \{(a_i, b_i) : a_i \in N_1 \text{ and } b_i \in N_2\}$ and underlying line set $\eta_1 * \eta_2 = \{((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) : a_i = a_j, b_i, b_j \notin L_2 \text{ or } a_i, a_j \in L_1, b_i, b_j \in L_2\}$ with $(\lambda_1 * \lambda_2)_T(a_i, b_i) = \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i))$, where $a_i \in N_1$ and $b_i \in N_2$.
 $(\eta_1 * \eta_2)_T((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j))$, if $a_i = a_j$ and $b_i, b_j \notin L_2$.
 $(\eta_1 * \eta_2)_T((a_i, b_i)(a_j, b_j)) = \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j))$ if $a_i, a_j \in L_1$ and $b_i, b_j \notin L_2$.
 and also for the indeterminacy, falsity.

Degree of a Node in Star product of Neutrosophic Graphs

Definition 9. Let $NG'_S = (\lambda_1, \eta_1)$ and $NG''_S = (\lambda_2, \eta_2)$ be two Neutrosophic Graphs with underlying node sets N_1 and N_2 and line sets L_1 and L respectively. Then the degree of a node (a_i, b_i) in Star Neutrosophic Graphs Product

$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_S * NG''_S &= d_{T_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j)) \\
 &+ \sum_{a_i = a_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\eta_2)_T(b_i), (\eta_2)_T(b_j)) \\
 &= d_{T_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1} \min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j)) \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete and } \eta_1 \leq \eta_2. \\
 &= d_{T_{(NG'_S)}}(a_i) \\
 &= d_{T_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i, b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j)) \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete and } \eta_2 \leq \eta_1. \\
 &= d_{T_{(NG''_S)}}(b_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_S * NG''_S &= d_{I_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\eta_1)_I(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_I(b_i, b_j)) + \sum_{a_i = a_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \min((\lambda_1)_I(a_i), (\eta_2)_I(b_i), (\eta_2)_I(b_j)) \\
 &= d_{I_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1} \min((\eta_1)_I(a_i, a_j)) \text{ if } NG''_S \text{ be complete and } \eta_1 \leq \eta_2. \\
 &= d_{I_{(NG'_S)}}(a_i) \\
 &= d_{I_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i, b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{b_i, b_j \in L_2} \min((\eta_2)_I(b_i, b_j)) \text{ if } NG''_H \text{ be complete and } \eta_2 \leq \eta_1. \\
 &= d_{I_{(NG''_S)}}(b_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NG'_S * NG''_S &= d_{F_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1 \text{ and } b_i, b_j \in L_2} \max((\eta_1)_F(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)) \\
 &+ \sum_{a_i = a_j \text{ and } b_i, b_j \notin L_2} \max((\lambda_1)_F(a_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_i), (\eta_2)_F(b_j)) \\
 &= d_{F_{(NG'_S * NG''_S)}}(a_i b_i)
 \end{aligned}$$





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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{a_i, a_j \in L_1} \max((\eta_1)_F(a_i, a_j)) \text{ if } NG_H'' \text{ be complete and } \eta_1 \leq \eta_2. \\
 &= d_{F(NG_S')} (a_i) \\
 &= d_{F(NG_S' * NG_S'')} (a_i, b_i) \\
 &= \sum_{b_i, b_j \in L_2} \max((\eta_2)_F(b_i, b_j)) \text{ if } NG_H'' \text{ be complete and } \eta_2 \leq \eta_1. \\
 &= d_{F(NG_S'')} (b_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

Here, both Neutrosophic graphs are complete and $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2$. Then degree of the node (a_i, b_i) in the star Neutrosophic product $NG_S' * NG_S'' = d_{T(NG_S' * NG_S'')} (a_i, b_i) = d_{T(NG_S')} (a_i)$.

The results also apply for the indeterminacy and falsity values.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, Developed by the Homomorphic, Box dot and Star product of Neutrosophic Graphs. Determined the degree of the Nodes in Homomorphic, Box dot and Star product of Neutrosophic Graphs, $NG_H' \diamond NG_H''$, $NG_B' \square NG_B''$, and $NG_S' * NG_S''$ in terms of the degree of nodes of NG' and NG'' under some certain conditions and illustrated them with examples and figures. We have developed some formulas under some certain conditions. In the Neutrosophic environment it is reasonable to discuss in degree of node on product of Homomorphic, Box dot and Star product of Neutrosophic Graphs.

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Table 1: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG'_H

| $d_{NG'_H}$ | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Edges | $a_1 a_2, a_1 a_3$ | $a_2 a_1, a_2 a_3$ | $a_3 a_1, a_3 a_2$ |
| $d_{T(NG)'}$ | $0.1+0.1=0.2$ | $0.1+0.1=0.2$ | $0.1=0.1=0.2$ |
| $d_{I(NG)'}$ | $0.3+0.3=0.6$ | $0.3+0.3=0.6$ | $0.3=0.3=0.6$ |
| $d_{F(NG)'}$ | $0.9+0.9=1.8$ | $0.6+0.6=1.2$ | $0.5+0.6=1.1$ |

Table 2: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG''_H

| $d_{NG''_H}$ | b_1 | b_2 | b_3 |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Edges | $b_1 b_2, b_1 b_3$ | $b_2 b_1, b_2 b_3$ | $b_3 b_1, b_3 b_2$ |
| $d_{T(NG)''}$ | $0.4+0.3=0.7$ | $0.4+0.3=0.7$ | $0.3=0.3=0.6$ |
| $d_{I(NG)''}$ | $0.6+0.6=1.2$ | $0.6+0.6=1.2$ | $0.6=0.6=1.2$ |
| $d_{F(NG)''}$ | $0.8+0.9=1.7$ | $0.9+0.9=1.8$ | $0.8+0.9=1.7$ |





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Table 3: Homomorphic Neutrosophic Graphs Product: $NG'_H \diamond NG''_H$

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| $d_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H}$ | $\min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), \eta_2(b_i, b_j)) + \min(\eta_1(a_i, a_j), \lambda_2(b_i), \lambda_2(b_j))$ |
| $d_{T_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H}}$ | $\min(0.1+0.4) + \min(0.1, 0.4, 0.5) = 0.1+0.1 = 0.2$ |
| $d_{I_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H}}$ | $\min(0.3+0.6) + \min(0.3, 0.6, 0.7) = 0.3+0.3 = 0.6$ |
| $d_{F_{NG'_H \diamond NG''_H}}$ | $\min(0.9+0.9) + \min(0.9, 0.7, 0.9) = 0.9+0.9 = 1.8$ |

Table 4: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG'_B

| $d_{NG'_B}$ | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Edges | $a_1 a_2, a_1 a_3$ | $a_2 a_1$ | $a_3 a_1$ |
| $d_{T_{(NG)'}}$ | $0.1+0.1=0.2$ | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| $d_{I_{(NG)'}}$ | $0.3+0.4=0.7$ | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| $d_{F_{(NG)'}}$ | $0.8+0.7=1.3$ | 0.8 | 0.7 |

Table 5: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG''_B

| $d_{NG''_B}$ | b_1 | b_2 |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| $d_{T_{(NG)''}}$ | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| $d_{I_{(NG)''}}$ | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| $d_{F_{(NG)''}}$ | 0.8 | 0.7 |

Table 6: Box dot Neutrosophic Graphs: $NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B$

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| $d_{NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B}$ | $\min(\lambda_1(a_i), \lambda_2(b_i), \lambda_2(b_j)) + \min(\eta_1(a_i a_j), \lambda_2(b_i), \lambda_2(b_j))$ |
| $d_{T_{NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B}}$ | $\min(0.2, 0.3, 0.2) + \min(0.1, 0.3, 0.2) = 0.2+0.1 = 0.3$ |
| $d_{I_{NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B}}$ | $\min(0.4, 0.4, 0.5) + \min(0.3, 0.4, 0.5) = 0.4+0.3 = 0.7$ |
| $d_{F_{NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B}}$ | $\max(0.8, 0.8, 0.7) + \max(0.8, 0.8, 0.7) = 0.8+0.8 = 1.6$ |





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Table 7: Neutrosophic Graphs: NGs

| | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| $d_{NG'_S}$ | a_1 | a_2 |
| Edges | a_1a_2 | a_2a_1 |
| $d_{T(NG)'}$ | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| $d_{I(NG)'}$ | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| $d_{F(NG)'}$ | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Table 8: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG''

| | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| $d_{NG''_S}$ | b_1 | b_2 |
| Edges | b_1b_2 | b_2b_1 |
| $d_{T(NG)''}$ | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| $d_{I(NG)''}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| $d_{F(NG)''}$ | 0.9 | 0.9 |

Table 9: Star Neutrosophic Graphs: $NG'_S * NG''_S$

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| $d_{NG'_S * NG''_S}$ | $\min((\eta_1)_T(a_i, a_j), (\eta_2)_T(b_i, b_j)) + \min((\lambda_1)_T(a_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_i), (\lambda_2)_T(b_j))$ |
| $d_{T_{NG'_S * NG''_S}}$ | $\min(0.1+0.3) + \min(0.2,0.3,0.2) = 0.1+0.2 = 0.3$ |
| $d_{I_{NG'_S * NG''_S}}$ | $\min(0.3+0.5) + \min(0.3,0.4,0.2) = 0.3+0.2 = 0.5$ |
| $d_{F_{NG'_S * NG''_S}}$ | $\max(0.4+0.9) + \max(0,0,0) = 0.9+0 = 0.9$ |

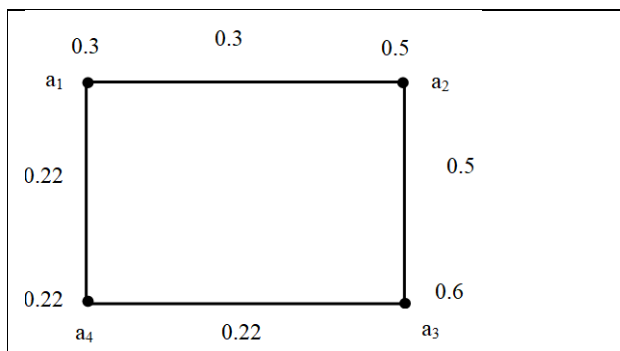


Figure 1: Fuzzy Graph

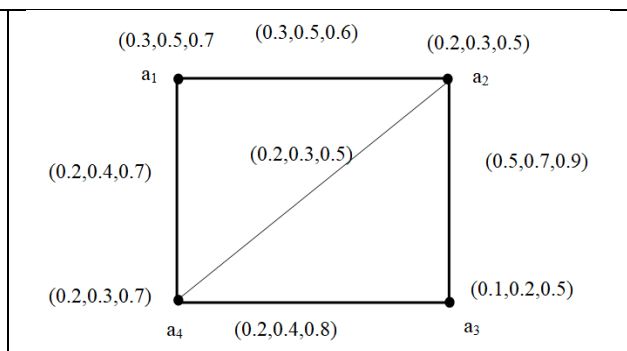


Figure 2: Neutrosophic Graphs





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| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| <p>Figure 3: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG'_H</p> | <p>Figure 4: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG''_H</p> |
| | |
| <p>Figure 5: Homomorphic Neutrosophic Graphs Product: $NG'_H \diamond NG''_H$</p> | <p>Figure 6: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG'_B</p> |
| | |
| <p>Figure 7: Neutrosophic Graphs: NG''_B</p> | <p>Figure 8: Box dot Product of Neutrosophic Graphs: $NG'_B \boxtimes NG''_B$</p> |
| | |
| <p>Figure 9: Neutrosophic Graphs NG'_S</p> | <p>Figure 10: Neutrosophic Graphs NG''_S</p> |





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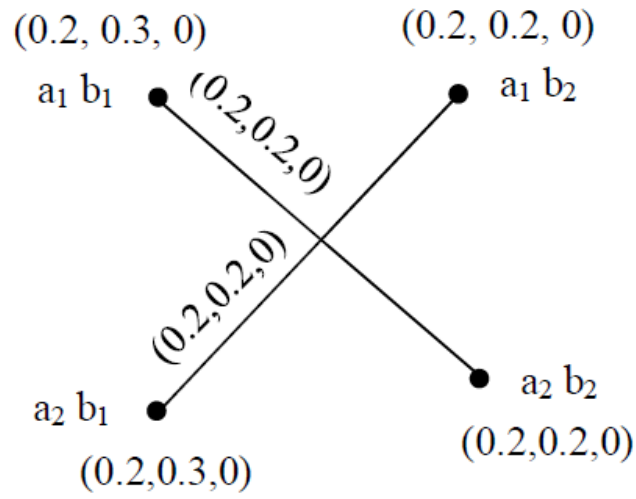


Figure 11: Star Neutrosophic Graphs: $NG'_S * NG''_S$





A Bayesian Approach for Modeling the Viral Replication in HIV Dynamic using Truncated Cauchy Distribution

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Received: 20 Mar 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In the viral dynamic study, the viral infection problems are considered as non-linear random effect and mixture effect models. The random effect problem mostly constructed by ordinary differential equations. Non-linear mixed effects models facing the computational complexity To predict viral replication of parameters from the differential equation So, researchers follow, Bayesian approach for estimation of non-linear random effects models. In this paper, the researcher developed new model for viral replication and derived predictive distribution for viral replication using truncated Cauchy distribution and find the predictive mean and variance of viral replication.

Keywords: prior distribution, posterior distribution, predictive distribution, viral replication.

INTRODUCTION

AIDS in humans is caused by a virus named HIV. In the last three decades, the mathematical models have been developed to be valuable understanding the HIV infection of viral dynamic. Most of the analytical study of the mathematical model is the interaction between CD_4^+T cells, and infective virus. These models are mostly non-linear mixed effect model. These models are based on the uninfected CD_4^+T cells, infected CD_4^+T and free virus [perelson et.al, (1993)]. In 1995, the viral replication was thought to be a slow process. Three groups of (Ho.et .al, 1995, wei et. al, 1995, Nowak et. al, 1995) reported analysis of the kinetics of the viral decay. All three groups reported similar





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finding that HIV replication was a fast process with the plasma RNA (concentration). Carried out parameter estimation by fitting a fixed-effects non-linear regression model followed by perelson et.al, (1996). Nelson and perelson(2002) have developed and analyzed, the viral dynamic models are system of differential equations. Solving differential equation are very difficult so recently most of the researchers follows the Bayesian Methodology. This paper concentrate derives the new predictive distribution for viral replication from the infected CD_4^+T cells and find the prediction mean and variance of the viral replication.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the mid-1990s, for example, several publications provided strong support for the existence of a high rate of HIV replication and clearance in infected individual (Ho et. al, 1995, Wei et. al, 1995, Perelson et. al, 1996). It is now commonly believed that in vivo, on the order of 100 virions are created and then destroyed every day by the immune system (Perelson et.al, 1997; Mittler et.al, 1998), Ramratnam et.al, 1999). The high replication rate implies that the virus has an enormous number of opportunities to mutate and evolve into a drug-resistant strain. In many of the aforementioned papers, the viral clearance rate was identified by modeling the disease pathogenesis with a system of deterministic differential equations (DE), numerically calculating a solution, and then fitting the results with plasma viral load data (using a ordinary least squares (OLS) approach), (Perelson et. al, 1996, 1997; Ramratnam et. al, 1999). the use of delay differential equations (DDE)in modeling the eclipse phase was heavily debated (Herz et.al, 1996; Grossman et al., 1998); (Mittler et .al, 1998); (Nelson et .al, 2000), (the knowledge gained from using models of disease pathogenesis has, in many cases, suggested novel design ideas for treatment strategies as well as laboratory experiments. (Farhad Yahgmaei, Manoochehr Babanezhad, and Omid S. Moghadam (2013)) have derived the Bayes estimators for the scale parameter in IWD by considering quasi, gamma, and uniform priors' distributions under the square error, entropy, and precautionary loss functions. (Joshua T. Herbeck, John E. Mittler (2014))have proposed a Trends in HIV virulence have been monitored since the start of the AIDS pandemic, as studying HIV virulence informs our understanding of HIV epidemiology and pathogenesis. Here, their model changes in HIV virulence as a strictly evolutionary process, using set point viral load (SPVL) as a proxy, to make inferences about empirical SPVL trends from longitudinal HIV cohorts. They have developed an agent-based epidemic model based on HIV viral load dynamics. (J. Dureau and K. Kalogeropoulos (2016))have proposed Evaluation of large-scale intervention programs against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is becoming increasingly important, but impact estimates frequently hinge on knowledge of changes in behavior such as the frequency of condom use over time, or other self-reported behavior changes, for which they generally have limited or potentially biased data.

They employed a Bayesian inference methodology that incorporates an HIV transmission dynamics model to estimate condom use time trends from HIV prevalence data. Estimation is implemented via particle Markov chain Monte Carlo methods, applied for the first time in this context (Ana Jarne, Daniel Commenges et al (2017))have proposed Combination Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) succeeds to control viral replication in most HIV infected patients. This is normally followed by a reconstitution of the $CD_4 + T$ cells pool; however, this does not happen for a substantial proportion of patients. For these patients, an immunotherapy based on injections of Interleukin 7 (IL-7) has been recently proposed as a co-adjuvant treatment in the hope of obtaining long-term reconstitution of the T cells pool. Several questions arise as to the long-term efficiency of this treatment and the best protocol to apply. Mathematical and statistical models can help answering these questions. They developed a model based on a system of ordinary differential equations and a statistical model of variability and measurement. (Delson Chikobvu and Claris Shoko (2018)) have Inclusion of a viral load principal component improves the efficiency of the model. The new viral load covariate helps to explain the component of mortality/transition, which could not be explained by the CD_4 cell counts alone. CD_4 cell counts are categorized to define the states for the Markov model. Results show that the expected percentage prevalence gives almost a perfect fit of the observed data. Conclusion: The orthogonal viral load covariate along with CD_4 baseline, gender, non-adherence to treatment and age in years (y) variables play a significant role in modelling HIV/AIDS progression based on both CD_4 cell counts and viral load monitoring.(G. Meenakshi and S. Saranya (2018))have focused on the affected people's recurring viral replication. The lysing $CD_4 +$





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T cells count and viral replication in CD4 + T cells are modelled using stochastic processes. (Koyachew Yenaneh Tadege, Tigist Jegnow, Kasim Mohammed Yesuf (2019))the study’s objectives are to examine the fundamental drivers of CD4cell count and track its evolution among HIV-positive people who have been visiting the university of Gondar Referral ART clinic from December 2012 to December 2017. Subjects and Approaches As a result of the outcome variable's repeated measurements throughout time and the correlation of those measurements inside the patient. (G. Meenakshi and S. Saranya (2021)) have explained the hierarchical Bayesian approach is used to find the predictive distribution of viral load, which is other way of finding the solution. If the prior distribution is only conjugate, the expression of Predictive Distribution is simple. The study of viral replication not at all considering as a single period, it is based on the number of succeeding periods. So, they developed a New Auto Regressive moving average Growth process with (p, q) order for the viral replication and finds its predictive distribution. This research follows design the new model and deriving predictive distribution of viral replication based on Bayesian procedure based truncated Cauchy distribution

NEWMODEL FOR VIRAL REPLICATION

In the viral dynamic, analytical study of a Mathematical model for the interaction between infective virus, cells and cytotoxic- lymphocytes (CTL), which incorporates a discrete intracellular delay in time between infection of cell and the emission of viral particles on a cellular level. The unit of the individual genome measured by a DNA molecule. The cell DNA molecules is denoted by α . If the cell’s genome size is small. It has only one molecule. If the genome size is large, it has ($\alpha=1250$) DNA molecules. Similarly viral genome DNA molecules is denoted by β . If the viral genome DNA molecules is denoted by β . If the viral genome size is large, it has($\beta=2500$) protein molecules. In the final viral replication stage, if cell’s DNA and viral genome are large. They have ($\alpha\beta$) time proteins chain formed, In the protein chain each protein converted into a new virus of the blanket cells when it is broken out of lycin cells. The multiplication of large genome of DNA molecules (α) and viral large genome protein molecules(β). That is minimum viral replication per cell $\alpha\beta=2500$, and maximum viral replication per cell $\alpha\beta=3125000$ per period.

Let $x(t)$ be the number of CD_4^+T generation per period and $y(t)$ is number of CD_4^+T to be infected. λ is the rate of change the infected CD_4^+T cell from the $x(t)$ and $y(t) = \lambda e^{x(t)}$. The infected CD_4^+T cells at the time period tare denoted by the differential equation such as

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = x(t) - \lambda e^{x(t)} - \delta(t) - Y(t)$$

where,

$\delta(t)$ is number of natural deaths of CD_4^+T cells per period, and $Y(t)$ - non-infected CD_4^+T cell and λ – rate of change of infected CD_4^+T cell for the time period. The infected CD_4^+T cell per mm^3 per period is random variable(X). Its replication range is $1 < x < \alpha\beta$. Infected CD_4^+T cell as the random variable. Which is assumed to the truncated Cauchy distribution, and its density function is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\tan^{-1}(\alpha\beta)} \quad 1 < x < \alpha\beta$$

Minimum and maximum values of $\alpha\beta$ [2500 ≤ $\alpha\beta$ ≤ 312500]

where,

$$\int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1}(\alpha\beta) \\ = \tan^{-1} 2500 - \tan^{-1} 1 \\ = 0.784 = a(\text{say})$$





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Therefore, the density becomes

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a(1+x^2)}$$

The average viral replication per period is given by

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \quad 1 < x < \alpha\beta \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \log(1+x^2) \end{aligned}$$

The second raw moment of the infected CD_4^+T is given by

$$\begin{aligned} E(x^2) &= \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\alpha\beta} dx + \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x_1^{\alpha\beta} - \tan^{-1} x_1^{\alpha\beta}}{a} \end{aligned}$$

The variation of the infected CD_4^+T cells for period to period is given by

$$\begin{aligned} var(x) &= E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left[(x - \tan^{-1} x) - \left(\frac{\log(1+x^2)}{2a} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Predictive Model for Viral Replication

A number of studies investigates various statistical methods to fit viral dynamic models and to predict virological responses using short term viral load data (Ho.et.al 1995; Perelson et.al 1996; Wu et al 1998; Wu et Ding 1999; Han et al.2002) Huang et.al (2006) extended the existing methods to model long-term HIV Dynamics of virological response. The original Infected CD_4^+T count and observed viral load measurement being a time varying covariate, CD_4^+T counts were measured at baseline and each of the follow-up visits on a similar scheme as indicated in Acost et al (2004). In this research, expected infected CD_4^+T cell concentration and variation of infected CD_4^+T cells calculation is not enough to study the viral replication for the long term. So, the research is extended to derived the new predictive distribution for the infected CD_4^+T cell count per mm^3 per long period, with the suitable selection prior distribution as follows. The CD_4^+T cells concentration for every follow up of long term (three month) of a particular infected person is denoted by $x_1(t_1), x_2(t_2), \dots, x_n(t_n)$ and their rate of change of the infected CD_4^+T cells concentration is given by x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n as the experimental model $x_i = e^{x(t_i)\lambda} + e_i$. Where λ is the rate of change at the particular i^{th} follow-up visit. Let $x_i, i=1,2, 3, \dots, n$ be the number of infected CD_4^+T cells per mm^3 for long period of a particular HIV infected patient. There is n period follow of the patients visits infected CD_4^+T cells and their joint density function is given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_Y(y) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \quad 1 < x < \alpha\beta \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a(1+x_i^2)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+x_i^2)} \end{aligned}$$





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The mean of the Cauchy distribution does not exist so, the selection of the prior distribution is vague prior which is the discrete uniform distribution and its minimum infected CD_4^+T cells ($\alpha\beta=2500$). Therefore, its prior density is given by

$$p_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \quad 1 < x < \alpha\beta$$

Then posterior distribution is given by

$$P_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) \propto P_Y(y) \cdot P_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) \\ = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$$

where,

$$k = \int_1^{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{(a)^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} d\alpha\beta \\ = \frac{1}{a^n} \int_1^{2500} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} d\alpha\beta \\ = \frac{1}{a^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \int_1^{2500} \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} d\alpha\beta \\ = \frac{1}{a^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} [\log\alpha\beta]_1^{2500} \\ k = \frac{1}{a^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} [3.397]$$

Then derived new posterior distribution of infected CD_4^+T cells is given by

$$P_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}}{\frac{1}{a^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} [3.397]} \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta(3.397)}$$

From the newly derived posterior distribution of the infected CD_4^+T cells the predictive density is given by

$$g\left(\frac{x}{\alpha\beta}\right) = \int_1^{2500} P_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\beta) \cdot f(x) d\alpha\beta \\ = \int_1^{2500} \frac{1}{\alpha\beta(3.397)} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1+x^2)} d\alpha\beta \\ = \frac{1}{a \cdot (1+x^2)}$$

The predictive distribution is given by $G\left(\frac{x}{\alpha\beta}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$
 $= \tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} 1$

The predictive largest viral replication density per period is given by

$$f(x_n) = nG\left(\frac{x}{\alpha\beta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot g\left(\frac{x}{\alpha\beta}\right) \\ = n(\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} 1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1+x^2)}$$





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where,
a=0.784

In the assumed data, infected CD_4^+T cell increases, the predictive viral replication gradually increases, show in the above graph Table:6 viral replication using live data (the original data obtained from the hospital (TERTIARY CARE Hospital, KUPPAM, CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA) Long period (three months) follow-up visits, CD_4^+T cells and their viral replication.

CONCLUSION

In the human health the immune cells take a vital role. The immune cells are lymphocytes, leukocytes, neutrophils and platelets. In the HIV dynamic study, HIV bind with lymphocytes namely CD_4^+T cell. after take sometimes (period so called seroconversion) HIV replicate within CD_4^+T cell called infected CD_4^+T cell. How it identified HIV replication in future in the infected CD_4^+T cells are complicated. so, in this research the infected CD_4^+T cell treated as random and newly derived predictive distribution of viral replication in the viral dynamic study. When data (infected CD_4^+T cell) fitted in the predictive distribution, the predictive probability corresponding viral replication gradually increasing but, predictive probability of viral replication using original data obtained from hospital (TERTIARY CARE Hospital, KUPPAM, CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA) is suddenly increases. The comparison is illustrated through graph. The viral replication suddenly raising is usual nature depends on the infected patient's blood morphology. So, the newly derived predictive distribution is very much suitable for viral prediction. Finally viral prediction very much essential for treatment of infected person's future period.

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Table :1 Infected CD_4^+T cells, and corresponding average viral replication period per mm^3

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Infected CD_4^+T | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Average viral replication | 0.19198 | 0.44577 | 0.63776 | 0.78473 | 0.90241 | 1.00013 | 1.08353 | 1.1562 | 1.22055 | 1.27827 |

Table:2 variation of x

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Infected CD_4^+T | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| variation viral replication | 0.02885 | 0.57026 | 1.4199 | 2.41002 | 3.47474 | 4.58447 | 5.72395 | 6.88439 | 8.06035 | 9.24822 |

Table :3 (predictive density)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| X | 221 | 269 | 304 | 347 | 375 | 635 | 715 | 916 | 1048 |
| $g(x/\alpha\beta)$ | 0.20474 | 0.13819 | 0.10821 | 0.08305 | 0.07111 | 0.0248 | 0.01956 | 0.01192 | 0.00911 |

Table :4 infected CD_4^+T cell and corresponding predictive distribution

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| X | 221 | 269 | 304 | 347 | 375 | 635 | 715 |
| $G(x/\alpha\beta)$ | 0.99601 | 0.99704 | 0.99759 | 0.99838 | 0.99811 | 0.99978 | 0.99987 |

Table:5 predictive viral replication

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Infected CD_4^+T cells | 221 | 269 | 304 | 347 | 375 | 635 | 715 | 916 | 1048 |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Predictive viral replication | 2490.03 | 2492.604 | 2493.969 | 2495.269 | 2495.269 | 2499.437 | 2499.989 | 2500.977 | 2501.416 |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Table:6 viral replication using live data (the original data obtained from the hospital (TERTIARY CARE Hospital, KUPPAM, CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA) Long period (three months) follow-up visits, CD_4^+T cells and their viral replication.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| CD_4^+T cells | 221 | 269 | 304 | 347 | 375 | 635 | 715 |
| Viral replication | 784 | 779 | 854 | 784 | 14898 | 465542 | 465002 |

Table: 7 (The Predictive density of largest viral replication per period)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| CD_4^+T cells | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| The density of largest viral replication | 0.164158 | 0.118277 | 0.081095 | 0.057693 | 0.042764 | 0.032832 | 0.025944 | 0.020991 | 0.01732 |

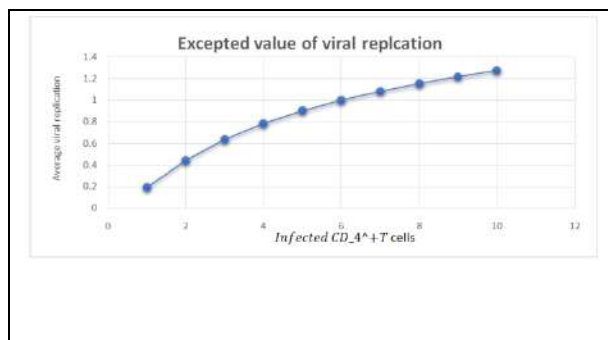
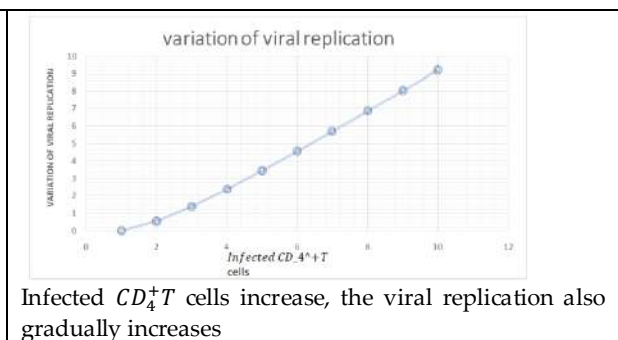
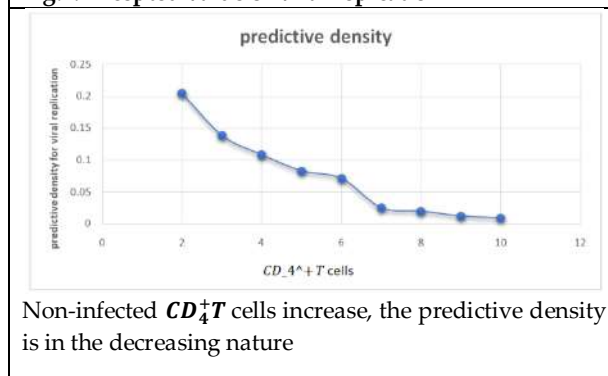


Fig.1. Excepted value of viral replication



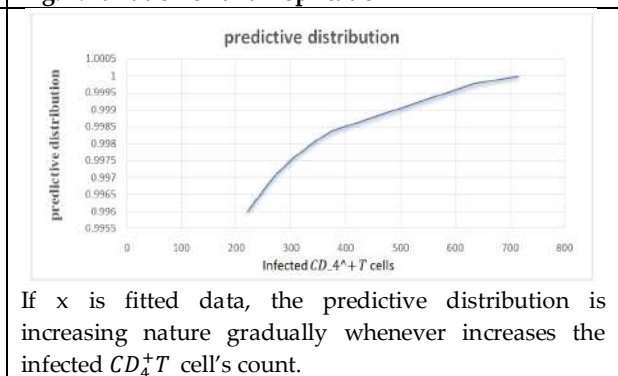
Infected CD_4^+T cells increase, the viral replication also gradually increases

Fig. 2.Variation of viral replication



Non-infected CD_4^+T cells increase, the predictive density is in the decreasing nature

Fig.3 Predictive density



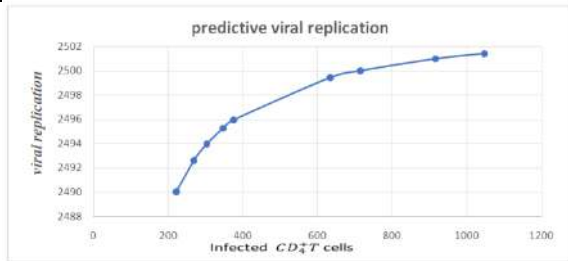
If x is fitted data, the predictive distribution is increasing nature gradually whenever increases the infected CD_4^+T cell's count.

Fig.4. Predictive distribution



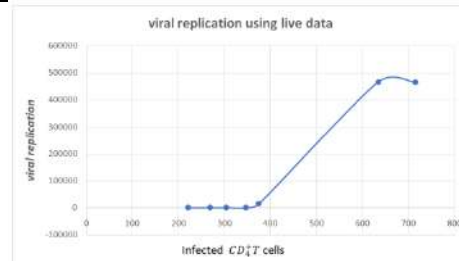


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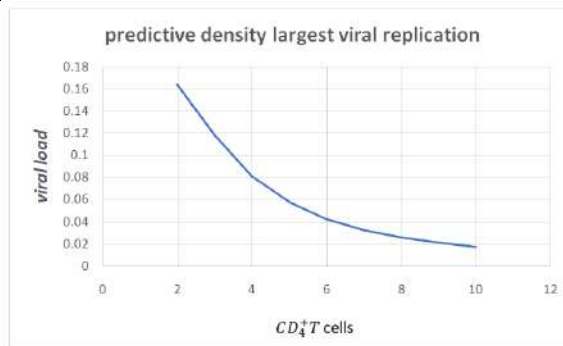
In the assumed data, infected CD_4^+T cell increases, the predictive viral replication gradually increases, show in the above graph

Fig. 5. Predictive viral replication



The original data infected CD_4^+T cell increases, viral replication suddenly raised

Fig. 6. Viral replication using live data



The CD_4^+T cell increases with per ml blood plasma largest viral density per ml is decreasing nature

Fig. 7. Predictive Density Largest Viral Replication





Impact of Inward FDI on Selected Indian IT Companies: A Predictive Approach through Time-Series Model

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

Currency Volatility and International Macroeconomic factors have changes the Inflows of FDI into Indian IT sector and its Share Prices are no excuse for the Fluctuations on its Prices. The objective of the study is to compute CAGR and YOY on FDI inflows into Indian IT sector, predict the Indian IT stock Price and to evaluate the conditional heteroskedasticity of selected IT stocks. The methodology used for the study is descriptive and empirical in nature, and econometric tools such as GARCH and ARIMA are taken into account to obtain results on the stocks. The model chosen for predictive analysis of chosen stocks based on information criteria is ARIMA (1,1,1) ARIMA (0,1,1) and ARIMA (2,1,1) and the GARCH effect is visible at the specified ARIMA levels.

Keywords: ARIMA, GARCH, FDI, Volatility, Information Technology (IT)

JEL classification:E47, O16, O47

INTRODUCTION

Indian Information Technology sector (hence forth IT sector) has seen many fluctuations in recent past due to depreciation of INR vs USD. Many export oriented companies have got tremendous inflows whereas import oriented companies profits are at stake. Hence each and every MNC's financial manager wants to assess the risk in advance so as to get covered with the fluctuations of its currencies. On the other hand investors wanted to know the trend of IT stocks so as to decide the entry and exit levels in advance on one side and apply suitable hedging strategies on the other side.



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The study aimed at prediction of three top market capitalized IT companies of Infosys Ltd, TCS Ltd and Tech Mahindra Ltd through the application of Time series model. Time series is applied for continuous type of variables like Stock, GDP, Inflation, Currencies, Commodities etc. the process of time series starts from original prices levels of data, secondly to assess the normality and stationarity through a popular method of Augmented Dickey fuller test and finally as per Information criteria prediction of stocks data for a short period in order to float the accuracy on the predicted prices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The unique reasons for Greek entrepreneurs' temporary FDI initiatives in Bulgaria were outlined by Betzenis (2006). In addition, the factors that have led to a significant influx of Greek investors in the Balkans, particularly in Bulgaria, are examined, with a focus on the challenges faced when starting multinational corporations in a Balkan nation like Bulgaria. Eventually, the study draws the conclusion that each company's approach for entering a Balkan nation was influenced by its history, size, and sector of operation. S Pal & S Pal (2009) described the SENSEX behavior in the coming months with the seasonal ARIMA Model which generated a good forecast of the March-April, 2009 scenario till the phase of revival of the financial and stock markets through some unpredictable events not directly linked to financial market. Data set consist of the daily Sensex closing values are taken from 3rd March 2008 to 19th June 2009 are used to understand variation in the market. By employing ARIMA model the authors predicted that the market will remain stable during the next few months with little chance of the market to go below 14000. Nevertheless, unless there are some unforeseen events, the market will not go beyond 16000 within the next 2 months. To conclude, the ARIMA seasonal models give effective and very-near-to-precise forecasts on the future state of the market conditions in the short-run duration. J. Singh et al (2011) The report offers an analysis of the pre- and post-reform period's emerging trends and patterns in FDI inflows to and outflows from India. Data suggests that FDI influx and outflow in general are rising at a far higher rate during the post-reform period than they were during the pre-reform period, and India's proportion of global FDI is also rising during this time. The empirical results showed that throughout the post-reform period, both FDI inflows and outflows from India were positively impacted by the policy reforms. Lokesha and Leelavathy (2012) explored the factors that influence both internal and outward FDI from India. The study finds that the policy framework, market size, economic considerations, economic stability, and political issues all play a role in determining FDI inflows to India. The analysis also suggests that there are both similarities and differences in the determinants of FDI inflows into India and other developing nations.

Chattopadhyay (2014) studied the factors responsible for such differential levels of FDI inflows across the states of India. In the study the year-wise rankings of different states/regions are first made on the basis of their observed per-capita FDI inflows. The study found that this ranking is (highly) positively correlated with the states'/regions' ranking computed on the basis of their composite FDI attractiveness scores. Finally, the study concludes that the some direct and indirect policy measures for attracting FDI inflows into the laggard states are witnessed. By examining trends and patterns, Rani & Kumar's (2015) analysis determines the contribution of foreign investments. Additionally, it looks at the connection to and effect of foreign investments on the Indian stock market. The data set spans the years 2000 to 2014. The study finds that FDI has a strong link with CNX Nifty and BSE Sensex using Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation and the multiple regression method. Olugbenga & Grace (2015) evaluated how foreign direct investment affected the growth of the Nigerian capital market. The study used the Johansen co-integration test and the ADF unit root test to evaluate the secondary data from 1970 to 2010. The study's findings suggest that foreign direct investment has a favourable and substantial impact on market capitalisation. Additionally, the author recommends that the government and monetary authorities make efforts to promote foreign direct investment into Nigeria. Vadra (2017) makes an effort to determine how trade and foreign direct investment from China and India, two of the largest economies in Asia, affect the growth of the African continent. The report discusses the FDI oligopolistic competition in Africa between China and India. India and China are not competitors in Africa, the author believes. They complement one another because they are engaged in various areas and have various strengths. Brazil, Russia, and Turkey are also the most recent participants in the race for influence in



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Africa.Mehendale & HR (2018) provided evidence that the variables affecting the actual market demand and the magnitude of those influences are largely unpredictable and ill-defined. In order to discover and forecast complex sales trends, the study used artificial intelligence (AI) approaches. The outcomes were compared to those obtained using conventional forecasting models. When large-scale data is used for the study, the author concludes that neural networks can be a better alternative to conventional forecasting. The study question "Do cultural affinity and linguistic familiarity affect bilateral economic contacts" was examined by Demir & IM (2019). The study's empirical methodology, which included cross-sectional and panel data analysis, revealed that cultural institutions generally have a positive impact on bilateral trade and investment flows that is statistically and economically significant.

Statement of the Problem

Volatility in the currency prices due to macroeconomic shocks causes price fluctuations in the IT Stocks. The problem identified is the fluctuations in the Indian listed IT stocks and prediction of the selected IT Stock Prices for further Investment Decision and Hedging decision by various Stakeholders are considered for the study.

Research Gap

Current Currency volatility causes changes to the cash inflows and outflows for the firms, investors and firms need currency forecasted prices so as to ensure the protection through Hedging and other Risk management strategies. The current study is an extension in the current area of Predictive analytics of Indian IT sector.

Objectives of the study

1. To compute CAGR and Year-Year growth on FDI inflows towards Indian IT sector.
2. To predict the market Prices of selected Indian IT securities.
3. To analyze the Conditional heteroskedasticity on the prices through GARCH model.

Scope of the study: The study was limited by the authors to three leading IT firms: Infosys Ltd., TCS Ltd., and Tech Mahindra Ltd. The study takes into account historical prices for the ten-year period from 2012 to 2022.

Operational definition

1. **ARIMA:** Auto regressive Integrated Moving Averages is an Econometric Model used for Prediction of Time series data like GDP, Interest rates, Currency, stock prices etc.
2. **GARCH:** An econometric model called generalized auto-regressive conditional heteroskedasticity is used to examine the variation that occurs when time series data are utilised to predict prices.

Data Analysis and interpretation

Interpretation: Table 1 indicates the FDI inflows into Indian IT sector from 2010-2022. The year 2010 had an inflow of 3551 crores which has decreased in the year 2012 to 2656 whereas thereon the Indian IT sector attracted huge FDI inflows due to wide outsourcing services and opportunities available to foreign firms at affordable prices and with efficient labor. The overall Compounded Annual Growth rate of Indian IT sector is 32.90% for 12 years showing the skill set of Indian labour vs other emerging economies.

Table 2: Indicates the normality description of Infosys Ltd.

Normality test

H0: Data is normally distributed

HA: Data is non-normally distributed

Test for normality of Infosys

Doornik-Hansen test = 3103.35, with p-value 0

Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.792198, with p-value 1.42404e-048

Lilliefors test = 0.216105, with p-value ~ 0

Jarque-Bera test = 963.705, with p-value 5.42095e-210



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normally distributed given the P Value is less than 5% significance threshold, graph 1 displays the trend and cyclical pattern over time. Less than 5% of the normality test's threshold is utilised to accept the null hypothesis because it is a diagnostic sort of research. Graph 3 indicates the normality level through histogram where the data points are quite normally distributed and on the other hand descriptive statistics on Infosys is observed where Average Returns of Infosys for 10 years is Rs 722.49 with a standard deviation of 411.08 suggesting better risk reward ratio.

Stationary Test

Ho: Data is non-stationary

HA: Data is Stationary

Interpretation:

When the mean is zero and the variance is homoskedastic, Graph 3 depicts the mean reversion on the prices of Infosys Ltd. over a period of ten years. Table 3 displays the ADF test that was used to determine whether autocorrelation existed between the prior lags, and the test findings indicate that there is no autocorrelation at first order difference because the P value is less than the 5% LOS limit. The prices are suggested to be stationary and acceptable for further predictive research of Infosys Ltd Prices since the P value is less than 5% and the Durbin Watson statistics value is 1.996710, which is less than its limit of 4.

Interpretation

Table 4 indicates the optimum predictive model as per information criteria for predicting the prices and the optimum model as per Least values of AIC and BIC is ARIMA(1, 1, 1), further table 5 suggests the forecasted prices of Infosys Ltd Stock Price for 15 days and a visualization effect is observed in graph 4 where shaded area is as a predicted prices of Infosys Ltd. It is also evident from graph 4 that the actual price line and predicted price line are moving together indicating the accuracy of the model by minimizing maximum variance.

GARCH Model

H0: There is no ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of Infosys

Ha: There is ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of Infosys

Interpretation

As the residual variance in the variance equation shows a p value less than 5% cutoff suggesting to reject the null hypothesis, Table 6 displays the GARCH model, which indicates the ARCH effect on the prices and concludes that there is conditional heteroskedasticity. The graph also demonstrates homoscedasticity at each cluster.

Normality test

H0: Data is normally distributed

HA: Data is non-normally distributed

Test for normality of TCS:

Doornik-Hansen test = 1203.61, with p-value 4.36126e-262

Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.877828, with p-value 2.65562e-040

Lilliefors test = 0.215925, with p-value ~ 0

Jarque-Bera test = 365.25, with p-value 4.86416e-080

Interpretation

Graph 6 indicates the original time series which has a trend and table 7 indicates the normality description where a popular jarque bera test results showed a value of less than 5% stating the data points are normally distributed and graph 7 also showed average returns of 1755.278 for 10 years with a standard deviation of 867.7938 suggesting 2:1 ratio of cost benefit from its prices.



**Guruprasad Desai and Vishweswarsastry****Stationarity Test:**H₀: Data is non- stationaryH_A: Data is Stationary**Interpretation**

Graph 8 and table 8 shows the stationarity process of TCS Ltd prices where graph 8 suggesting a mean of zero and variance as constant and table 8 shows ADF test indicating that there is no autocorrelation as the p value shows 0.0001 and DW statistics showing a value of 1.999988 which is below cutoff of 5% and 4 respectively.

Interpretation

Table 9 shows the model selection as per information criteria and the best model used for prediction of TCS prices is ARIMA(0,1,1) where is Akaike information and Schwarz information values were least at those levels, whereas table 10 shows the predicted prices of TCS for a period of 15 days with the model selected and graph 9 showed the predicted prices of TCS Ltd with no much variation between actual and forecasted prices proving the accuracy of the model.

GARCH ModelH₀: There is no ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of InfosysH_A: There is ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of Infosys**Interpretation**

Table 11 indicates the GARCH model on TCS Ltd prices. The model showed that GARCH effect exists among the prices and the variance equation residual variance p value showed a value of 0.0000 which is less than 5% LOS thereby rejecting the H₀ and proving there is GARCH effect and graph 10 shows the conditional heteroskedasticity, the layers in the graph showed a similar pattern though there is a variance among different clusters.

Techmahindra**Normality test**H₀: Data is normally distributedH_A: Data is non-normally distributed

Test for normality of Techmahindra

Doornik-Hansen test = 1284.96, with p-value 9.44442e-280

Shapiro-Wilk W = 0.884187, with p-value 1.63007e-039

Lilliefors test = 0.126602, with p-value ~ = 0

Jarque-Bera test = 1022.88, with p-value 7.6489e-223

Interpretation

On the other side, Graph 11 displayed the original Tech Mahindra time series data, which demonstrated a trend and seasonality. The data points in Table 12's normality test results had a majority of p-values of 0.0000, which is less than 5% LOS and suggests accepting the H₀, or that the data points are normally distributed. The summary statistics indicated that the stock prices of Techmahindra Ltd. had a moderate risk reward ratio, with a mean value of 653.642 and a standard deviation of 319.0762.

Stationarity Test:H₀: Data is non- stationaryH_A: Data is Stationary

**Guruprasad Desai and Vishweswarsastry****Interpretation**

Graph 13 showed Tech Mahindra prices stationary at first order difference. To avoid white noise the mean and variance are kept at zero and 1 and to know whether autocorrelation exists or not ADF test is run where t statistic value showed -36.72321 and the critical value is just -2.862514 thereby entered into a rejection region indicating that there is no autocorrelation among its prices. DW statistics also suggested stationary since its value is 1.997833 is within its limit level of 4.

Interpretation

Table 14 showed an optimum model as per information criteria and the optimum model decided for predictive analytics is ARIMA(2,1,0) and graph 14 suggests the predictive prices of TechMahindra Ltd for 15 days and graph 14 indicates the predictive price and actual prices and the shaded area in the graph showed a predicted price for 15 days' time-period.

Garch Model

H0: There is no ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of Infosys

Ha: There is ARCH & GARCH effect on the stock of prices of Infosys

Interpretation

Table 16 showed the GARCH model at first order difference suggesting ARCH effect existence on the stock prices of Tech Mahindra Ltd. the variance equation suggests the residual variance p-value of 0.0000 at first order differencing and Graph 15 showed a homoscedasticity at every cluster though overall hetero pattern on the prices of Techmahindra Ltd.

Findings of the study

1. From table 1 it is found that the CAGR for FDI inflows for the period 2010-2022 is 32.90%. the data shows a dip in 2012 and the flows later on has created a massive growth for further successive years.
2. Graph 1, 7 and 10 showed a time series plot which consist of trend and cyclicalilty.
3. Table 2, 7, and 12 include checks for the normality assumption during the univariate prediction analytic procedure and among multiple tests. The findings of the Jarque-Bera test, which revealed that the data is normally distributed for all three equities, are more important to take into account.
4. Graph 2, 7 and 12 indicates the Summary statistics and histogram for knowing the normality and the summary statistics suggests that the mean and standard deviation are 722.49 and 411.08, 1755.278 and 867.7938, 653.642 and 319.0762 for Infosys Ltd, TCS and TechMahindra Ltd respectively.
5. It is clear from Graphs 3, 9, and 13 that prices have a tendency to converge to the mean at first order differencing, and the graph exhibits this behavior.
6. From table 3, 8 and 13 it is observed that the there is no autocorrelation among the previous values of Infosys Ltd, TCS Ltd and Tech Mahindra Ltd providing a chance for further process of Prediction of Prices.
7. Tables 4, 9, and 14 show that, for Infosys Ltd., TCS Ltd., and Tech Mahindra Ltd., respectively, ARIMA(1,1,1), ARIMA(0,1,1), and ARIMA(2,1,1) are the best models for price prediction.
8. Table 5 graph 4, table 10 graph 9, table 15 and graph 14 showed the forecasted prices for 15 days from 23rd July 2022 to 06th August 2022.
9. Table 5, 11 and 15 along shows the GARCH model evaluation and its outcome showed the existence of GARCH effect which practices a cluster wise homoskedascity thereby not affecting the Predicted prices sharply.
10. It is found from Graph 5, 10 and 16 that the prices are homoscedastic at every cluster though overall heteroskedasticity exists. This conditional heteroskedasticity is observed at first order difference for all three stocks slected for the study.
11. As per predicted model and risk return tradeoff, Infosys Ltd proved a better stock for investors than other 2 companies.





CONCLUSION

Information Technology industry is subjected to volatility in the currency prices and its topline and bottomline gets affected due to payable exposure and receivable exposure, hence prediction of Prices particularly for the companies like Infosys Ltd, TCS Ltd and Tech Mahindra Ltd is vital and the study conducted by the authors provides an insight to firms, investors and forex dealers for optimum decisions. 15 days prices are predicted by conducting normality, stationary tests and ARIMA econometric tool is applied for prediction of its prices and the authors have conducted GARCH model for assessing the pattern of volatility in the process of Prediction of the selected stock prices.

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Table 1: Represents the Inflows of FDI into Indian IT Industry

| SECTOR | YEAR | INFLOWS (RS IN CRORES) | YOY | CAGR |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| IT | 2009-2010 | 3551 | | 32.90% |
| | 2010-2011 | 3804 | 7.124754 | |
| | 2011-2012 | 2656 | -30.1788 | |
| | 2012-2013 | 6896 | 159.6386 | |
| | 2013-2014 | 14162 | 105.3654 | |
| | 2014-2015 | 38351 | 170.8021 | |
| | 2015-2016 | 24605 | -35.8426 | |
| | 2016-2017 | 39670 | 61.22739 | |
| | 2107-2018 | 45297 | 14.18452 | |
| | 2108-2019 | 54250 | 19.76511 | |
| | 2019-2020 | 194291 | 258.1401 | |
| | 2020-2021 | 107762 | -44.5358 | |
| | 2021-2022 | 109550 | 36.00 | |

Table 2. Shows the predictive model of Infosys for the period 2012-2022

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|
| Function evaluations: 51 | | | | |
| Evaluations of gradient: 15 | | | | |
| Model 1: ARIMA, using observations 2012-07-26:2022-07-22 (T = 2462) | | | | |
| Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML) | | | | |
| Dependent variable: (1-L) Infosys | | | | |
| Standard errors based on Hessian | | | | |
| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| const | 0.501818 | 0.282998 | 1.773 | 0.0762 * |
| phi_1 | -0.840317 | 0.0572703 | -14.67 | 9.63e-049 *** |
| theta_1 | 0.880282 | 0.0496470 | 17.73 | 2.42e-070 *** |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Mean dependent var | 0.501719 | S.D. dependent var | 13.78372 | |
| Mean of innovations | 0.000038 | S.D. of innovations | 13.74354 | |
| R-squared | 0.998882 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.998881 | |
| Log-likelihood | -9945.279 | Akaike criterion | 19898.56 | |
| Schwarz criterion | 19921.79 | Hannan-Quinn | 19907.00 | |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Real | Imaginary | Modulus | Frequency |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| AR | | | | |
| Root 1 | -1.1900 | 0.0000 | 1.1900 | 0.5000 |
| MA | | | | |
| Root 1 | -1.1360 | 0.0000 | 1.1360 | 0.5000 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |





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Table 3. Indicating the Predicted Prices of Infosys Ltd

| Date | Predicted Prices | Standard | |
|------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | Error | Range |
| 2022-07-23 | 1507.43 | 13.7435 | 1480.50 - 1534.37 |
| 2022-07-24 | 1507.40 | 19.8285 | 1468.54 - 1546.27 |
| 2022-07-25 | 1508.35 | 24.1759 | 1460.97 - 1555.74 |
| 2022-07-26 | 1508.48 | 28.0474 | 1453.51 - 1563.45 |
| 2022-07-27 | 1509.30 | 31.2998 | 1447.95 - 1570.64 |
| 2022-07-28 | 1509.53 | 34.3567 | 1442.20 - 1576.87 |
| 2022-07-29 | 1510.26 | 37.0758 | 1437.59 - 1582.92 |
| 2022-07-30 | 1510.57 | 39.6772 | 1432.81 - 1588.34 |
| 2022-07-31 | 1511.23 | 42.0640 | 1428.79 - 1593.67 |
| 2022-08-01 | 1511.60 | 44.3657 | 1424.65 - 1598.56 |
| 2022-08-02 | 1512.21 | 46.5191 | 1421.04 - 1603.39 |
| 2022-08-03 | 1512.62 | 48.6050 | 1417.36 - 1607.89 |
| 2022-08-04 | 1513.20 | 50.5824 | 1414.06 - 1612.34 |
| 2022-08-05 | 1513.64 | 52.5037 | 1410.73 - 1616.54 |
| 2022-08-06 | 1514.19 | 54.3422 | 1407.69 - 1620.70 |

Table 4. Showing the GARCH model for Infosys Ltd.

Dependent Variable: DLOG(INFOSYS)
 Method: ML ARCH - Student's t distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
 Date: 07/29/22 Time: 22:13
 Sample (adjusted): 7/27/2012 7/22/2022
 Included observations: 2461 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 89 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
 MA Backcast: 7/26/2012
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
 GARCH = C(4) + C(5)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(6)*GARCH(-1)

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | z-Statistic | Prob. |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| C | 0.000811 | 0.000272 | 2.978490 | 0.0029 |
| AR(1) | -0.803705 | 0.103954 | -7.731320 | 0.0000 |
| MA(1) | 0.834907 | 0.094688 | 8.817456 | 0.0000 |

Variance Equation

| | Coefficient | Std. Error | z-Statistic | Prob. |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| C | 9.56E-05 | 2.07E-05 | 4.617817 | 0.0000 |
| RESID(-1)^2 | 0.136648 | 0.031375 | 4.355289 | 0.0000 |
| GARCH(-1) | 0.526742 | 0.086824 | 6.066791 | 0.0000 |

| T-DIST. DOF | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| | 4.000458 | 0.284059 | 14.08319 | 0.0000 |

R-squared 0.001134 Mean dependent var 0.000705
 Adjusted R-squared 0.000321 S.D. dependent var 0.017815
 S.E. of regression 0.017812 Akaike info criterion -5.547340
 Sum squared resid 0.779852 Schwarz criterion -5.530819
 Log likelihood 6833.902 Hannan-Quinn criter. -5.541337
 Durbin-Watson stat 2.103035

Inverted AR Roots -.80
 Inverted MA Roots -.83

Table 5. Showing Augmented Dickey Fuller Test of TCS for the Period 2012-2022

Null Hypothesis: D(TCS) has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=26)

| | t-Statistic | Prob.* |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic | -49.67686 | 0.0001 |
| Test critical values: | | |
| 1% level | -3.432813 | |
| 5% level | -2.862514 | |
| 10% level | -2.567334 | |

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Dependent Variable: D(TCS,2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 07/29/22 Time: 21:02
 Sample (adjusted): 7/27/2012 7/22/2022
 Included observations: 2461 after adjustments

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| D(TCS(-1)) | -1.001781 | 0.020166 | -49.67686 | 0.0000 |
| C | 1.046872 | 0.610022 | 1.716122 | 0.0863 |

R-squared 0.500892 Mean dependent var 0.000427
 Adjusted R-squared 0.500689 S.D. dependent var 42.80128
 S.E. of regression 30.24421 Akaike info criterion 9.657299
 Sum squared resid 2249278. Schwarz criterion 9.662019
 Log likelihood -11881.31 Hannan-Quinn criter. 9.659014
 F-statistic 2467.791 Durbin-Watson stat 1.999988
 Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000





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Table 6. depicts the model selection for Prediction of TCS Prices:

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| Function evaluations: 23 | | | | |
| Evaluations of gradient: 4 | | | | |
| Model 1: ARIMA, using observations 2012-07-26:2022-07-22 (T = 2462) | | | | |
| Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML) | | | | |
| Dependent variable: (1-L) TCS | | | | |
| Standard errors based on Hessian | | | | |
| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
| const | 1.04166 | 0.607973 | 1.713 | 0.0867 * |
| theta_1 | -0.00197017 | 0.0212005 | -0.09293 | 0.9260 |
| Mean dependent var | 1.041602 | S.D. dependent var | 30.23244 | |
| Mean of innovations | -0.000049 | S.D. of innovations | 30.22625 | |
| R-squared | 0.998786 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.998786 | |
| Log-likelihood | -11885.67 | Akaike criterion | 23777.34 | |
| Schwarz criterion | 23794.77 | Hannan-Quinn | 23783.68 | |
| | Real | Imaginary | Modulus | Frequency |
| MA | | | | |
| Root 1 | 507.5696 | 0.0000 | 507.5696 | 0.0000 |

Table 7. shows the Predicted prices of TCS Ltd

| Date | Prediction Prices | Standard Error | Range |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2022-07-23 | 3172.06 | 30.2262 | 3112.81 - 3231.30 |
| 2022-07-24 | 3173.10 | 42.7043 | 3089.40 - 3256.80 |
| 2022-07-25 | 3174.14 | 52.2847 | 3071.66 - 3276.62 |
| 2022-07-26 | 3175.18 | 60.3632 | 3056.87 - 3293.49 |
| 2022-07-27 | 3176.22 | 67.4814 | 3043.96 - 3308.48 |
| 2022-07-28 | 3177.26 | 73.9173 | 3032.39 - 3322.14 |
| 2022-07-29 | 3178.31 | 79.8361 | 3021.83 - 3334.78 |
| 2022-07-30 | 3179.35 | 85.3454 | 3012.07 - 3346.62 |
| 2022-07-31 | 3180.39 | 90.5200 | 3002.97 - 3357.81 |
| 2022-08-01 | 3181.43 | 95.4143 | 2994.42 - 3368.44 |
| 2022-08-02 | 3182.47 | 100.070 | 2986.34 - 3378.61 |
| 2022-08-03 | 3183.51 | 104.518 | 2978.66 - 3388.37 |
| 2022-08-04 | 3184.56 | 108.784 | 2971.34 - 3397.77 |
| 2022-08-05 | 3185.60 | 112.889 | 2964.34 - 3406.86 |
| 2022-08-06 | 3186.64 | 116.851 | 2957.62 - 3415.66 |

Table 8. Showing the conditional heteroskasticity of TCS prices for the period 2012-2022

Dependent Variable: DLOG(TCS)
 Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
 Date: 07/30/22 Time: 01:00
 Sample (adjusted): 7/27/2012 7/22/2022
 Included observations: 2461 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 39 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
 MA Backcast: 7/26/2012
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
 GARCH = C(4) + C(5)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(6)*GARCH(-1)

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | z-Statistic | Prob. |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| C | 0.000669 | 0.000309 | 2.163010 | 0.0305 |
| AR(1) | -0.695959 | 0.193982 | -3.587745 | 0.0003 |
| MA(1) | 0.728881 | 0.184756 | 3.945097 | 0.0001 |

| Variance Equation | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| C | 1.95E-05 | 4.10E-06 | 4.763460 | 0.0000 |
| RESID(-1)^2 | 0.066853 | 0.009312 | 7.178867 | 0.0000 |
| GARCH(-1) | 0.850986 | 0.023736 | 35.85191 | 0.0000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| R-squared | 0.000589 | Mean dependent var | 0.000677 |
| Adjusted R-squared | -0.000224 | S.D. dependent var | 0.015590 |
| S.E. of regression | 0.015592 | Akaike info criterion | -5.548780 |
| Sum squared resid | 0.597551 | Schwarz criterion | -5.534619 |
| Log likelihood | 6833.774 | Hannan-Quinn criter. | -5.543635 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 2.081173 | | |

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Inverted AR Roots | -.70 |
| Inverted MA Roots | -.73 |





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Table 9. indicates the Augmented Dickey fuller test of TechMahindra for the period 2012-2022

Null Hypothesis: D(TECHMAHINDRA) has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant
 Lag Length: 1 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=26)

| | t-Statistic | Prob.* |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic | -36.72321 | 0.0000 |
| Test critical values: | | |
| 1% level | -3.432814 | |
| 5% level | -2.862514 | |
| 10% level | -2.567334 | |

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(TECHMAHINDRA,2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 07/29/22 Time: 21:05
 Sample (adjusted): 7/30/2012 7/22/2022
 Included observations: 2460 after adjustments

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| D(TECHMAHINDRA(-1)) | -1.025977 | 0.027938 | -36.72321 | 0.0000 |
| D(TECHMAHINDRA(-1),2) | 0.065682 | 0.020134 | 3.262160 | 0.0011 |
| C | 0.354696 | 0.280367 | 1.265112 | 0.2060 |
| R-squared | 0.483594 | Mean dependent var | -0.001657 | |
| Adjusted R-squared | 0.483174 | S.D. dependent var | 19.33122 | |
| S.E. of regression | 13.89733 | Akaike info criterion | 8.102490 | |
| Sum squared resid | 474534.7 | Schwarz criterion | 8.109572 | |
| Log likelihood | -9963.062 | Hannan-Quinn criter. | 8.105063 | |
| F-statistic | 1150.443 | Durbin-Watson stat | 1.997833 | |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000000 | | | |

Table 10. Showing the model selection for Prediction of Tech Mahindra prices

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| Function evaluations: 29 | | | | |
| Evaluations of gradient: 5 | | | | |
| Model 1: ARIMA, using observations 2012-07-26:2022-07-22 (T = 2462) | | | | |
| Estimated using AS 197 (exact ML) | | | | |
| Dependent variable: (1-L) Techmahindra | | | | |
| Standard errors based on Hessian | | | | |
| | coefficient | std. error | z | p-value |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| const | 0.344611 | 0.272737 | 1.264 | 0.2064 |
| phi_1 | 0.0396901 | 0.0201071 | 1.974 | 0.0484 ** |
| phi_2 | -0.0656295 | 0.0201061 | -3.264 | 0.0011 *** |
| Mean dependent var | 0.344192 | S.D. dependent var | 13.92585 | |
| Mean of innovations | -0.000035 | S.D. of innovations | 13.88332 | |
| R-squared | 0.998106 | Adjusted R-squared | 0.998106 | |
| Log-likelihood | -9970.185 | Akaike criterion | 19948.37 | |
| Schwarz criterion | 19971.61 | Hannan-Quinn | 19956.81 | |
| | Real | Imaginary | Modulus | Frequency |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| AR | | | | |
| Root 1 | 0.3024 | -3.8917 | 3.9035 | -0.2377 |
| Root 2 | 0.3024 | 3.8917 | 3.9035 | 0.2377 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |





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Table 11. Indicates the Predicted Prices of Tech mahindra Ltd

| Date | Predicted Prices | Standard Error | Range |
|------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2022-07-23 | 1029.73 | 13.8833 | 1002.52 - 1056.94 |
| 2022-07-24 | 1030.39 | 20.0274 | 991.137 - 1069.64 |
| 2022-07-25 | 1030.70 | 24.1778 | 983.314 - 1078.09 |
| 2022-07-26 | 1031.02 | 27.6786 | 976.776 - 1085.27 |
| 2022-07-27 | 1031.37 | 30.8081 | 970.988 - 1091.75 |
| 2022-07-28 | 1031.72 | 33.6506 | 965.762 - 1097.67 |
| 2022-07-29 | 1032.06 | 36.2698 | 960.974 - 1103.15 |
| 2022-07-30 | 1032.41 | 38.7119 | 956.532 - 1108.28 |
| 2022-07-31 | 1032.75 | 41.0090 | 952.374 - 1113.13 |
| 2022-08-01 | 1033.09 | 43.1840 | 948.456 - 1117.73 |
| 2022-08-02 | 1033.44 | 45.2546 | 944.742 - 1122.14 |
| 2022-08-03 | 1033.78 | 47.2346 | 941.206 - 1126.36 |
| 2022-08-04 | 1034.13 | 49.1348 | 937.826 - 1130.43 |
| 2022-08-05 | 1034.47 | 50.9642 | 934.585 - 1134.36 |
| 2022-08-06 | 1034.82 | 52.7302 | 931.469 - 1138.17 |

Table 12. Indicates the GARCH model for Tech Mahindra Ltd Prices

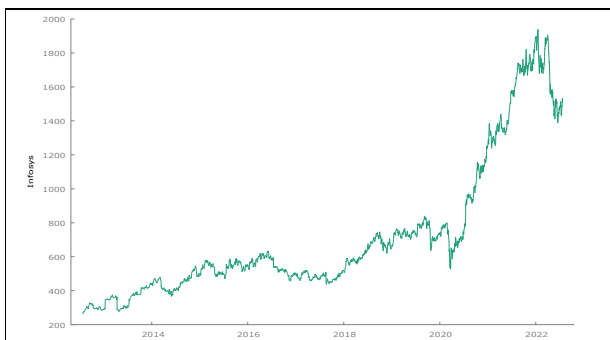
Dependent Variable: DLOG(TECHMAHINDRA)
 Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
 Date: 07/30/22 Time: 01:03
 Sample (adjusted): 7/30/2012 7/22/2022
 Included observations: 2460 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 28 iterations
 Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
 MA Backcast: 7/27/2012
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
 GARCH = C(4) + C(5)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(6)*GARCH(-1)

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | z-Statistic | Prob. |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| C | 0.000779 | 0.000375 | 2.074843 | 0.0380 |
| AR(2) | -0.025123 | 0.020867 | -1.203971 | 0.2286 |
| MA(1) | 0.031263 | 0.022469 | 1.391419 | 0.1641 |

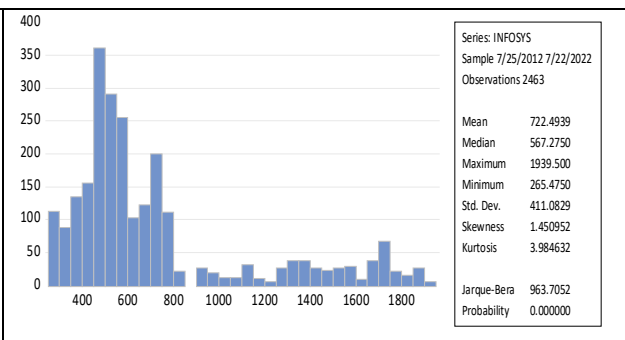
| Variance Equation | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| C | 2.13E-05 | 3.81E-06 | 5.601174 | 0.0000 |
| RESID(-1)^2 | 0.039844 | 0.004640 | 8.587881 | 0.0000 |
| GARCH(-1) | 0.899008 | 0.014525 | 61.89396 | 0.0000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| R-squared | -0.000350 | Mean dependent var | 0.000711 |
| Adjusted R-squared | -0.001165 | S.D. dependent var | 0.018997 |
| S.E. of regression | 0.019008 | Akaike info criterion | -5.144012 |
| Sum squared resid | 0.887749 | Schwarz criterion | -5.129846 |
| Log likelihood | 6333.134 | Hannan-Quinn criter. | -5.138865 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 2.060557 | | |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Inverted AR Roots | -.00+.16i | -.00-.16i |
| Inverted MA Roots | -.03 | |



Graph 1: Time series plot on the Prices Infosys company Ltd for the period 2012-2022

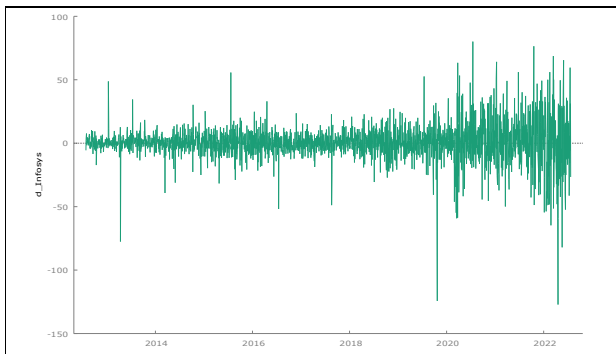


Graph 2: Indicates the normality test through histogram along with Descriptive statistics of Infosys Ltd

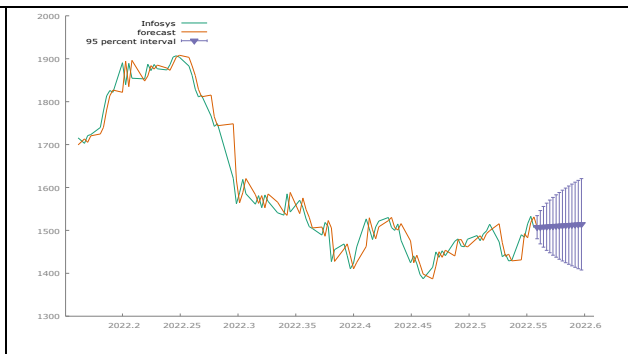




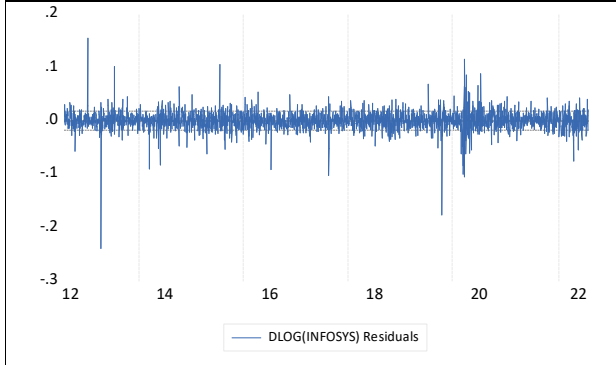
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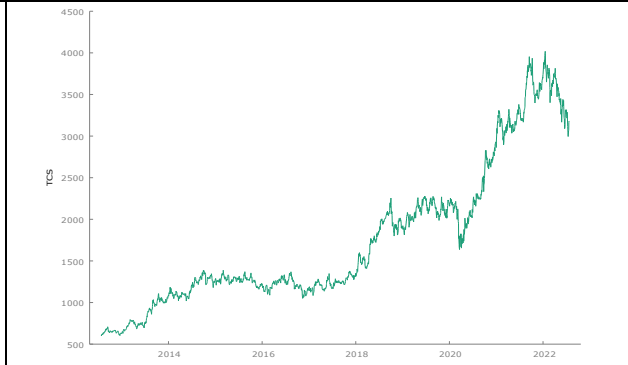
Graph 3: Time series plot at first order difference of Infosys for the period 2012-2022



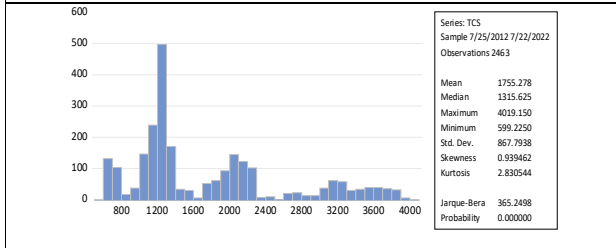
Graph 4: Depicts the forecasted prices of Infosys Ltd.



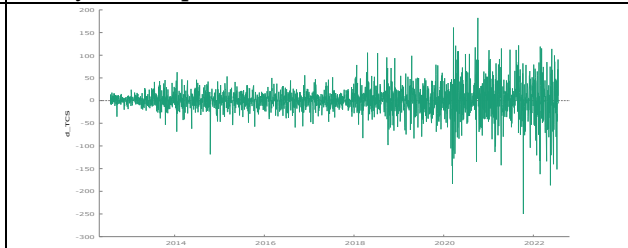
Graph 5: Shows the GARCH Plot of Infosys Ltd.



Graph 6: Time series plot on the Original Prices of Infosys for the period 2012-2022



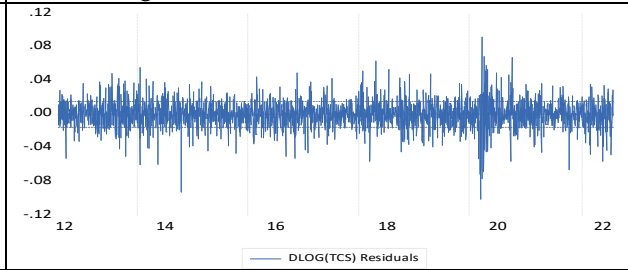
Graph 7: Shows the Normality test of TCS along with Descriptive Statistics.



Graph 8: Time series plot of TCS at First order differencing



Graph 9: Depicts the forecasted prices of TCS Ltd

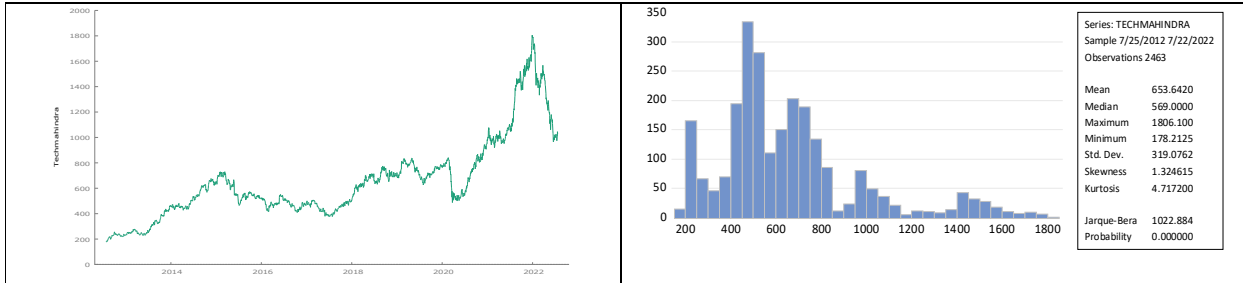


Graph 10: depicts the Conditional heteroskasticity of TCS prices for the period 2012-2022.

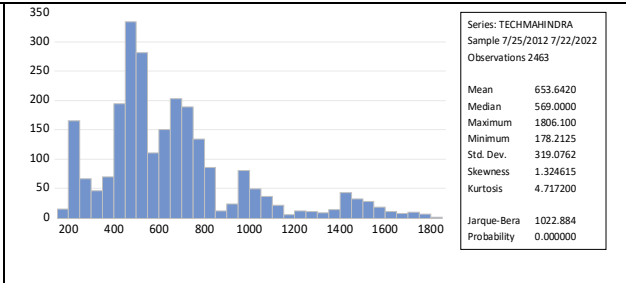




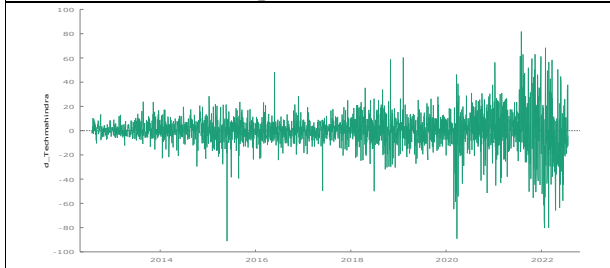
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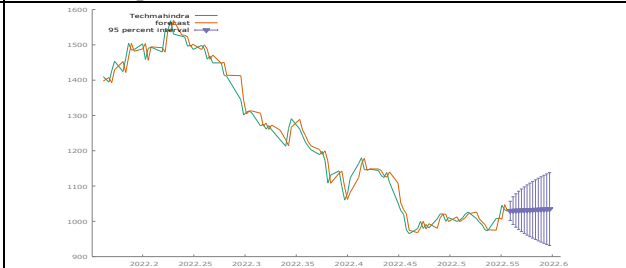
Graph 11: Time series plot on the Original Prices of Techmahindra for the period 2012-2022



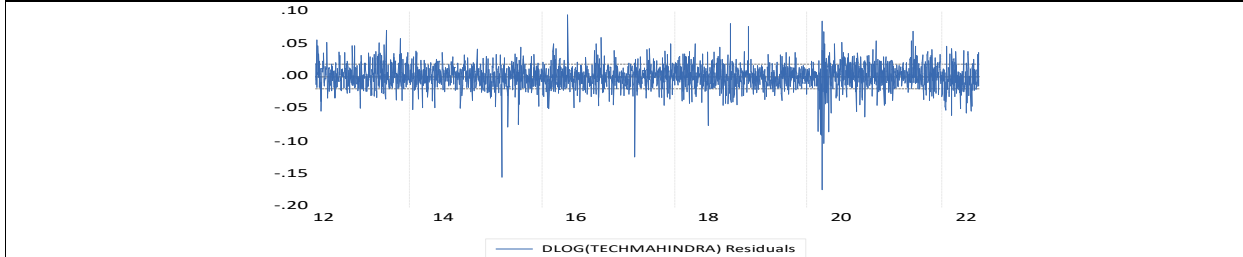
Graph 12: Shows the Normality test of Techmahindra Ltd for the period 2012-2022



Graph 13: Time series plot of TechMahindra at first order difference for the period 2012-2022



Graph 14: Indicates the Predicted prices of Techmahindra Ltd



Graph 15: Showing the GARCH Plot for Tech Mahindra Ltd Prices.





Impact of Customers' Perception and Satisfaction on Customers' Retention towards Departmental Stores in Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The retail industry in India is the fifth largest in the world. Only 3-5% of India's retail market is controlled by organized retailers. Consumers and marketers have shown widespread support for and appreciation of the local Kirana shops. Still, the manner centers formed in level II and III cities typically follow a retail pattern. Customers' impressions, beliefs, and familiarity with a company and its offerings fall under "customer perception," a phrase used in marketing. Keeping consumers around for an extended period is called customer retention. People shop at department shops for all aspects of their lives since they provide for the necessities of life. Customers will be dissatisfied if the companies in question do not meet their needs, and the enterprises will ultimately fail. This study will thus examine how customers in the Salem area of Tamil Nadu view and experience organized shopping. The study was descriptive. The samples in this investigation span many stages. There were 1,328 samples taken in total. Data analysis was performed using various statistical methods, including factor analysis and structural equation modeling. The research showed that success in retail requires businesses to provide exceptional value to their customers, increasing the likelihood that those customers would return.

Keywords: Customer Perception, Customer Retention, Customer Satisfaction, Kirana Store, Retail Sector.



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INTRODUCTION

After agriculture, retail is India's second largest industry. It is highly dispersed and dominated by tiny, individual, and proprietary businesses. The retail industry in India is the fifth largest in the world. Only 3-5% of India's retail market is controlled by organized retailers. Centers created in level II and III cities often feature a planned retailing layout, even though local Kirana stores have played a vital role and been universally appreciated by customers and advertising. Both domestic and international firms participate in India's retail sector. This research will illuminate our customers' perceptions of and happiness in shopping at well-organized retail establishments. This research project investigates the attitudes and experiences of shoppers in the Salem area of Tamil Nadu, India, regarding the continuation of a well-developed retail infrastructure. Keeping customers loyal is an essential objective for any business. The company realizes that keeping the new ones is more profitable than losing the old ones. Management and marketing thinkers agree that happy customers mean happy clients. Studying consumer expectations and satisfaction is essential with organized retail establishments because of how critical their success is to overall customer satisfaction.

CUSTOMER'S PERCEPTION

Customers' impressions, beliefs, and familiarity with a company and its offerings fall under "customer perception," a phrase used in marketing. Advertising, user reviews, public relations, social media, expert opinion, and other channels may influence consumers' comprehension.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Loyalty from consumers depends on how well the product meets their needs. Consumers are dissatisfied if the product falls short of their expectations during manufacture. When manufacturing is up to par, customers are satisfied. When the product's quality meets or surpasses consumer anticipation, everyone wins.

ORGANIZED RETAILING

Businesses that are part of "organized retailing" are those owned and operated by legitimate stores that have applied for and been granted permission to collect sales and revenue tax from consumers.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Department stores are large, often multi-story retail establishments that carry various goods. Traditional shops are typically around 7,000 square feet, with many levels selling various things, including clothing, accessories, makeup, and homewares.

Companies that sell at least 10% but less than 70% of their goods in food, clothing, and home goods are considered in the "company department" category. These stores also have less than a 50% self-service ratio and at least 50 employees.

CUSTOMER RETENTION

Keeping consumers around for an extended period is called customer retention.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The characteristics and expectations of EIP manufacturers and buyers were investigated by Brian Harris et al. (2000). (EIPs). Psychological tests were administered to EIP and non-EIP customers to determine how susceptible environmental views are to emotional and consumer influences. Several factors, including individual income and family size, are insignificant in determining EIPs' food needs. Variables that affect both demand and subsidies were only dimly understood. Consumers have a generally positive outlook on organic foods, and a lack of information is why they don't buy them. According to research by Marvin T. Batte et al. (2007), organic packaged food products have a higher willingness to pay. According to the study, customers are willing to pay a premium for food that is up to 100 percent organic.



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Ulf Hjelmar's 2011 research on why people choose organic food and other items identifies many vital factors. The government is committed to expanding organic and environmentally friendly regulations as its market proportion grows.

Since concerns about human health and the environment are likely to impact the demand for organic food majorly, Farah AyuniShafie (2012) published a study on the subject. They conclude that demographic considerations have no significant impact on organic preference. Consumers have connected organic food and environmental concerns, animal welfare, and pesticide avoidance. The higher cost of organic foods discourages their widespread use. H. M. Chandrashekar. (2014) looked into the value and preference of organic products among Mysorean consumers. He found that people firmly understood sustainable practices but were still wary about organic foods. It's fair and understandable that people would choose organic foods. Food advertisers should create logical and esoteric commercials, offering consumers a range of options.

Consumers in Malaysia have little interest in or understanding of organic foods. According to the data collected for this survey, most respondents want to increase their organic food consumption. Organic food's popularity in the market was studied by Tan et al. in 2015. According to a poll, more than half of shoppers prefer to buy organic produce. Hyun-Joo Lee et al. (2015) studied consumers' organic food-buying habits and plans.

Using QFD, De Fátima et al. (2015) created a valuable agricultural product. Also, these affiliations must be considered while evaluating the quality of dietary ingredients. Product development relies heavily on QFD objective product components and quantitative elements in manufacturing and the supply chain. It might be a resource for making various kinds of food in the future. Because it accounts for almost a third of the relative content of organic agricultural goods, the suggested research implies that socio-environmental responsibility is crucial for organic agriculture. Dr. C. Thirumal Azhagan and G. Anandhan (2016) have clustered customer satisfaction determinants in the organized retail format for the Trichy region to find the demographic profile of the customers who visit a retail format. The study's findings suggest that compared to less structured retail environments, supermarkets and department stores provide superior service quality and a more comprehensive selection of products. P Daniel et al. examined what factors in retail marketing are most important to customers (2016). Products, shop characteristics, promotional sales, and consumer behavior are all impacted by retail marketing efforts. Spenser's customer satisfaction in Guntur has suffered directly from all these issues.

Gonzalo Ruiz Dáz (2017) studied the determinants of customer happiness and loyalty in the Peruvian mobile industry. The results showed that customer loyalty in the mobile phone industry is founded on the level of satisfaction provided to the consumer. In contrast to other research, this investigation identified unique characteristics that contribute to either satisfied or dissatisfied clients. Statistical analysis demonstrates that assessments of service quality other than quality of service substantially influence customer satisfaction categories. These characteristics include customer service, tariff and schedule information, and the clarity of invoicing. Other economic, socioeconomic, and geographical factors that influence customers' purchasing decisions showed a similar pattern of asymmetry. When a user's loyalty can be explained just by how satisfied they are, we see effects similar to those seen when measuring customer satisfaction.

Magnus Söderlund (2018) examined the connection between proactive employees and happy clients (i.e., the staff initiates face-to-face relationships on the shop floor). One survey and one field experiment were conducted in a grocery store setting. Customer satisfaction has increased due to worker participation, according to both studies. Furthermore, worker activity has successively moderated the impact of perceptions of work and performance on contentment. This research adds to the increasing body of evidence suggesting that the structure and tone of service meetings significantly shape employees' personalities and how they interact with clients. Eleishaane Fifita et al. (2019) examined organic food consumption through the lens of Social Practice Theory. Studies in this area have identified three significant motivations for consumer spending: promoting health and lifespan, expressing concern for the environment, and making a statement about one's social standing. U.S. consumers' retail preferences for



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organic food were studied by Jiyoung Hwang et al. (2019). The poll results show that knowing your audience and producing relevant content is essential to a successful marketing strategy. Seven academics examined the factors that impact consumers' decisions to become organic. The findings imply that customers in nations with a positive outlook on the place of origin are more likely to seek organic labeling. Organic and non-organic eating habits were compared in a study by JrgenDejgaard Jensen et al. (2019). Separation by location was found to be an effective strategy for elevating organic food products. G. Hult, Tomas M., et al. (2019) examined the merchants' efforts to please and prosper in the market by strategically using online and offline procurement channels. Unfortunately, the current state of multichannel research does not adequately respond to the factors that influence consumer satisfaction and, by extension, loyalty while purchasing online instead of in a physical store. Unsatisfied consumers can hurt a store's bottom line, which can be a cause for concern. Using a modified American Customer Satisfaction Index version, the poll revealed significant variations in consumer satisfaction and its effect on customer loyalty across purchasing channels (ACSI). The study's results demonstrated that the purchase value is an important factor in the satisfaction ratings made by retail consumers who buy electronic items online and that these customers are happier when making repurchase selections than when shopping offline. When purchasing at a physical store, a customer's happiness is heavily influenced by the overall quality of the shopping experience and their expectations.

Kun-Huang, Huang, et al. (2020) investigated the impact of customer satisfaction on loyalty in the face of price increases. The values in this study are disseminated through qualitative analyses after a furious set/QCA is used to generate links with structural relationships. Both approaches help establish healthy connections while dealing with complex problems. According to research conducted by a class of executive MBA students in Taiwan, loyal customers may afford to pay higher rates. Lastly, the data demonstrate that happy customers don't necessarily stick around.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Although India's "organized retailing" market is still in its infancy, it has expanded quickly over the past several years. There is intense competition among stores in the current state of organized retailing. Because of the high customer acquisition cost, every business strives to keep its current clientele. Therefore, keeping the ones you already have is preferable. Department stores in Salem are expanding, although they were not included in the prior research. It calls for investigating the relationship between customer pleasure and loyalty at department shops in the Salem District of Tamil Nadu.

NOVELTY IN THE STUDY

By use of structural equation modeling (SEM), the interconnectedness of many factors may be seen. The correlations displayed by SEM are, in fact, the researchers' working hypotheses. Instead of investigating or explaining phenomena, SEM studies are typically conducted to validate a study method. Researchers noticed that only a few other studies employed SEM to build a model while reviewing the literature reviews to find the research gap. Researchers were motivated to employ SEM after discovering the correlation between positive customer experiences and higher repeat business rates.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the customer's perception of organized departmental stores.
- To analyze the customer satisfaction towards departmental stores in Salem District.
- To develop a model on customer perception and satisfaction towards organized retailing and study its impact on customer retention.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant association between customer satisfaction and retention.
2. To prove that customer perception and satisfaction directly impact customer retention.





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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

TYPE OF THE STUDY

A descriptive research study focused on customers' attitudes and experiences in well-organized retail establishments, as well as the elements that influence shoppers' decisions and keep them coming back.

SAMPLE DESIGN

POPULATION

Customers visited the well-organized department stores for this massive and limitless research.

SAMPLING UNIT

Customers at Salem's well-organized department shops served as the study's unit of analysis.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The samples in this investigation span many stages. In the initial stage of the study, conducted in the Salem District, random sampling was utilized. Respondents were chosen in the third step, and retailers were chosen in the second stage using a quota sampling method. The next step was a method called "convenience sampling."

SAMPLE SIZE

There was a total of 1328 of samples.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS

Data were used by statistical tools such as Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling for the analysis.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Factors influencing customers' perception of organized retail outlets.

TABLE 1: KMO ANDBARTLETT'S TEST

Factor analysis with 21 separate consumer insight statements was used to assess validity, and the gathered goods were checked for internal consistency. The sample size for factor analysis may be evaluated using the KMO sample adequacy calculation. Values between 0.5 and 1.0 are likely to be suggested by factor analysis. Incomplete factor analysis is indicated by values below 0.5. Kaiser determines the index of sample adequacy for Meyer-Olkin tables to be 0.833, indicating that the factor analysis is adequate for the dataset. Bartlett's sphericity test is used to evaluate the independence hypothesis. The method relies on inverting the Chi-square determinant of the correlation matrix. The null hypothesis might be rejected if the test results are statistically significant. This study will validate the usefulness of factor analysis. The 16526.260 value for the Chi-square statistic of Bartlett's sphericity suggests a connection between 21 phrases. Hence, this element evaluation is valid for the data set in question.

Each component's Eigenvalue describes the sum of its variation—the fraction of the total variance attributed to each component. Exploratory factor analysis frequently employs the primary variable analysis, where the total variance of data is utilized to compute the needed number of factors to account for the total data variance. When claims for the same component are defined in broad loads, the interpretation of variables becomes much more straightforward. The element can be interpreted in a broad sense regarding the declaration loading. An investigation of the factors affecting shoppers at department stores, broken down into 21 distinct points of view. Only 5 of the 21 comments contribute anything new to the study (67.208 percent).

The statements are:

1. Excellent Product Quality
2. The advertisement given by the Store is Informative





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3. Accepting Different Payment Modes
4. Proper Signage is Installed
5. Better Customer Service

Factors influencing customer satisfaction level of organized retail outlets

TABLE. 2 KMO ANDBARTLETT'S TEST

Customer satisfaction claims were analyzed based on 26 individual statements, and the reliability of the obtained samples was checked for the internal accuracy of the classification of objects. Whether or not a factor analysis is adequate can be gauged by using the KMO sample adequacy assessment index. Factor analysis may be used confidently when the result is between 0.5 and 1.0. The factor analysis is inappropriate if the value is less than 0.5. Kaiser-Meyer-sample Olkin's adequacy index measurement is 0.812, as shown in the table above; the factor analyzer is enough for the data set. The hypothesis of independent variables is tested using Bartlett's sphericity test. It relies on inverting the determinant of the correlation matrix. The null hypothesis may be rejected when the test statistics are very significant. An adequate factor analysis will be shown. Bartlett's Sphericity Chi-square test returns a value of 23571.395, indicating that the 26 assertions are related; as a result, the factor analysis of KMO is valid for this data set.

Each component's Eigenvalue describes the sum of its variation—the fraction of the total variance attributed to each component. Exploratory factor analysis frequently employs the primary variable analysis, where the total variance of data is utilized to compute the needed number of factors to account for the total data variance.

TABLE: 2.2 ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Defined declarations with a wide load at the same element can stand in for factors. The phrase suggests a highly laden interpretation of the component. The characteristics identified in the investigation influenced the level of customer satisfaction at 26 different types of stores. Only six of the 26 allegations had any bearing on the research (70.550 percent).

The statements are:

1. Fresh/New Stock.
2. Store Ambience.
3. One-Stop Shopping.
4. Signage.
5. Value for Money.
6. Product Range.

Conceptual model of customer's perception and satisfaction towards organized retail Outlet. For each dimension, they detail its route coefficients, required weight ratio, and significant quantity and show that all extracted variances are nearly more than 0.07. (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Using a 5-point Likert scale, we get a value of GFI = 0.908%. RMR = 0.074 for values below 0.08. An AGFI of 0.901 meets the requirement (Bollen and Stine, 1993). Estimated weights (CMIN/DF) of 0.181 are used to calculate the standard Chi-Square, which is enough for the task at hand (Hair et al., 1998; Bollen, 1989; Bollen and Stine, 1993). It showed that the model is a good fit for the analysis. Results on model fitness and the SEM path numbers are discussed. This study empirically supports the fitness of the Likert 5-point scale when using the Structure Equation Model (SEM).

Regression weight at 0.001 % level of significance

The observed variables which have a positive influence over unobserved variables at 0.001 percent with customer satisfaction and retention are customer perception with the regression weight Product related factors-perception (0.296), customer perception with the regression weight Price related factors - perception (0.175), customer perception with the regression weight Location-related factors - perception (0.146), customer perception with the regression weight Outlet related factors - perception (0.224), Perception Behavior with the regression weight





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customer perception (0.183), Customer satisfaction with the regression weight Perception behavior (0.220), Customer satisfaction with the regression weight Price related factors - perception (0.061), Customer retention with the regression weight Customer satisfaction (0.559).

Covariance at 0.001 % level of significance

The covariance estimates between exogenous variables which have positive relationship at 0.001 % with Customer satisfaction and retention are product related factors - perception and Outlet related factors - perception (0.098), Price related factors - perception and Outlet related factors - perception (0.074), location related factors - perception and Outlet related factors - perception (0.141), product related factors - perception and location related factors - perception (0.163), Price related factors - perception and Location related factors - perception (0.146), product related factors - perception and Price related factors - perception (0.108), product related factors -satisfaction and Outlet related factors -satisfaction (0.126), product related factors -satisfaction and location related factors -satisfaction (0.094), product related factors -satisfaction and Price related factors -satisfaction (0.147), Price related factors -satisfaction and Outlet related factors -satisfaction (0.164), Price related factors -satisfaction and location related factors -satisfaction (0.109), location related factors -satisfaction and Outlet related factors -satisfaction (0.102).

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Factors influencing customer's perceptions of organized retail outlets

A sample of customer-organized retail establishments shows the influence of 21 different claims. Five of the twenty-one remarks have a more noticeable effect on customer opinion (67.208 percent).

Factors influencing customer satisfaction level of organized retail outlets

Factors of an analysis affecting the loyalty of the consumers of structured retail outlets with 26 individual claims. 6 of the 26 comments add more to customer loyalty (70.550 percent).

Findings based on Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)

Regression weight at 0.001 % level of significance

The observed variables which have a positive influence over unobserved variables at 0.001 percent with customer satisfaction and retention are customer perception with the regression weight Product related factors-perception (0.296), customer perception with the regression weight Outlet related factors - perception (0.224), Customer satisfaction with the regression weight Perception behavior (0.220), Customer retention with the regression weight Customer satisfaction (0.559). When the satisfaction of the customer increases, it has a direct impact on retaining the customers.

Covariance at 0.001 % level of significance

The covariance estimates amongst the exogenous variables have a positive relationship at 0.001 % with Customer satisfaction. Retention is Location-related factors - perception and Outlet related factors - perception (0.141), product-related factors - perception and Location-related factors - perception (0.163), Price related factors - perception and Location-related factors - perception (0.146), product-related factors -satisfaction and Outlet related factors -satisfaction (0.126), product-related factors -satisfaction and Price related factors -satisfaction (0.147), Price related factors satisfaction and Outlet related factors -satisfaction (0.164). So, from the findings, customer satisfaction strongly impacts retaining customers.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of this study, customer happiness has a significant role in determining client loyalty. As a result, it is crucial for every well-run store to zero in on its clientele's specific demands and needs. If a store wants to prosper, it must satisfy its customers, and the best way to do so is to provide them with exceptional value.





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Table 1. Rotated Component Matrix

| Rotated Component Matrix(a) | Component | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Excellent Product Quality | 0.755 | | | | |
| The advertisement given by the Store is Informative. | | 0.790 | | | |
| Accepting Different Payment Modes | | | 0.813 | | |
| Proper Signage is Installed | | | | 0.717 | |
| Better Customer Service | | | | | 0.814 |





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Table. 2 KMO and Bartlett's Test

| | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | | 0.812 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 23571.395 |
| | Df | 325 |
| | Sig. | 0.000 |

Table 3. Total Variance Explained

| Component | Total Variance Explained | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Initial Eigen values | | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | | Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
| | Total | % of variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of variance | Cumulative % |
| 1 | 8.039 | 30.917 | 30.917 | 8.039 | 30.917 | 30.917 | 4.180 | 16.077 | 16.077 |
| 2 | 3.680 | 14.155 | 45.073 | 3.680 | 14.155 | 45.073 | 3.520 | 13.537 | 29.614 |
| 3 | 2.522 | 9.699 | 54.772 | 2.522 | 9.699 | 54.772 | 3.452 | 13.275 | 42.889 |
| 4 | 1.513 | 5.821 | 60.593 | 1.513 | 5.821 | 60.593 | 2.900 | 11.154 | 54.043 |
| 5 | 1.446 | 5.563 | 66.155 | 1.446 | 5.563 | 66.155 | 2.173 | 8.359 | 62.402 |
| 6 | 1.143 | 4.395 | 70.550 | 1.143 | 4.395 | 70.550 | 2.119 | 8.148 | 70.550 |
| 7 | .933 | 3.588 | 74.138 | | | | | | |
| 8 | .814 | 3.131 | 77.269 | | | | | | |
| 9 | .723 | 2.782 | 80.051 | | | | | | |
| 10 | .583 | 2.242 | 82.293 | | | | | | |
| 11 | .574 | 2.208 | 84.500 | | | | | | |
| 12 | .516 | 1.985 | 86.485 | | | | | | |
| 13 | .454 | 1.746 | 88.232 | | | | | | |
| 14 | .428 | 1.646 | 89.878 | | | | | | |
| 15 | .355 | 1.364 | 91.242 | | | | | | |
| 16 | .333 | 1.281 | 92.524 | | | | | | |
| 17 | .312 | 1.201 | 93.724 | | | | | | |
| 18 | .285 | 1.097 | 94.821 | | | | | | |
| 19 | .238 | .915 | 95.736 | | | | | | |
| 20 | .217 | .833 | 96.568 | | | | | | |
| 21 | .191 | .734 | 97.303 | | | | | | |
| 22 | .178 | .685 | 97.987 | | | | | | |
| 23 | .171 | .657 | 98.644 | | | | | | |
| 24 | .141 | .541 | 99.185 | | | | | | |
| 25 | .113 | .435 | 99.620 | | | | | | |
| 26 | .099 | .380 | 100.000 | | | | | | |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.





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Table: 4 Rotated Component Matrix

| Rotated Component Matrix(a) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Component | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Fresh/New Stock | 0.788 | | | | | |
| Store Ambience | | 0.827 | | | | |
| One-Stop Shopping | | | 0.839 | | | |
| Signage | | | | 0.781 | | |
| Value for Money | | | | | 0.821 | |
| Product Range | | | | | | 0.853 |

Table 5. H₀: The model is a good fit.

| INDICES | P VALUE | SUGGESTED VALUE |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| Chi-square (X ² /Df) (1936.565/43) | 0.181 | >0.05(Hair et al., 1998) |
| GFI (Goodness of Fit) | .908 | >0.90(Hu and Bentler, 1999) |
| AGFI(Adjusted Goodness of Fit) | .901 | >0.90 (Hair et al., 2006) |
| CFI (Comparative fit Index) | .906 | >0.90(Daire et al., 2008) |
| RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) | .074 | <0.08(Hair et al., 2006) |
| RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) | .052 | <0.08(Hair et al., 2006) |

Table 6: Regression Weights

| Variables | | Factors | Estimate | S.E. | C.R. | P |
|------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| customer perception | <--- | Product-related factors - perception | 0.296 | 0.026 | 11.453 | *** |
| customer perception | <--- | Price-related factors - perception | 0.175 | 0.025 | 7.110 | *** |
| customer perception | <--- | Location-related factors - perception | 0.146 | 0.020 | 7.404 | *** |
| customer perception | <--- | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.224 | 0.025 | 9.003 | *** |
| Perception of Behavior | <--- | customer perception | 0.183 | 0.035 | 5.147 | *** |
| Customer satisfaction | <--- | Perception behavior | 0.220 | 0.020 | 11.173 | *** |
| Customer satisfaction | <--- | Product-related factors - perception | 0.053 | 0.034 | 1.569 | 0.117 |
| Customer satisfaction | <--- | Price-related factors - perception | 0.061 | 0.026 | 2.308 | 0.021 |
| Customer satisfaction | <--- | Location-related factors - perception | 0.049 | 0.035 | 1.391 | 0.164 |
| Customer satisfaction | <--- | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.050 | 0.036 | 1.402 | 0.161 |
| Customer retention | <--- | Customer satisfaction | 0.559 | 0.028 | 20.056 | *** |
| Customer perception | <--- | Product-related factors - perception | 0.296 | 0.026 | 11.453 | *** |
| Customer perception | <--- | Price-related factors - perception | 0.175 | 0.025 | 7.110 | *** |
| customer perception | <--- | Location-related factors - perception | 0.146 | 0.020 | 7.404 | *** |
| customer perception | <--- | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.224 | 0.025 | 9.003 | *** |

*** Significant at 0.001%





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Table 7. Covariance

| Variables | | Factors | Estimate | S.E. | C.R. | P |
|--|------|---|----------|-------|--------|-----|
| Product-related factors - perception | <--> | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.098 | 0.008 | 12.113 | *** |
| Price-related factors - perception | <--> | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.074 | 0.008 | 9.264 | *** |
| Location-related factors - perception | <--> | Outlet-related factors - perception | 0.141 | 0.011 | 12.957 | *** |
| Product-related factors - perception | <--> | Location-related factors - perception | 0.163 | 0.011 | 14.513 | *** |
| Price-related factors - perception | <--> | Location-related factors - perception | 0.146 | 0.011 | 13.123 | *** |
| Product-related factors - perception | <--> | Price-related factors - perception | 0.108 | 0.008 | 12.968 | *** |
| Product-related factors -satisfaction | <--> | outlet-related factors - satisfaction | 0.126 | 0.008 | 16.017 | *** |
| Product-related factors -satisfaction | <--> | location-related factors - satisfaction | 0.094 | 0.007 | 13.430 | *** |
| Product-related factors -satisfaction | <--> | Price-related factors - satisfaction | 0.147 | 0.010 | 14.843 | *** |
| Price-related factors - satisfaction | <--> | outlet-related factors - satisfaction | 0.164 | 0.010 | 16.375 | *** |
| Price-related factors - satisfaction | <--> | location-related factors - satisfaction | 0.109 | 0.009 | 12.426 | *** |
| location-related factors -satisfaction | <--> | outlet-related factors - satisfaction | 0.102 | 0.007 | 14.556 | *** |

*** Significant at 0.001%

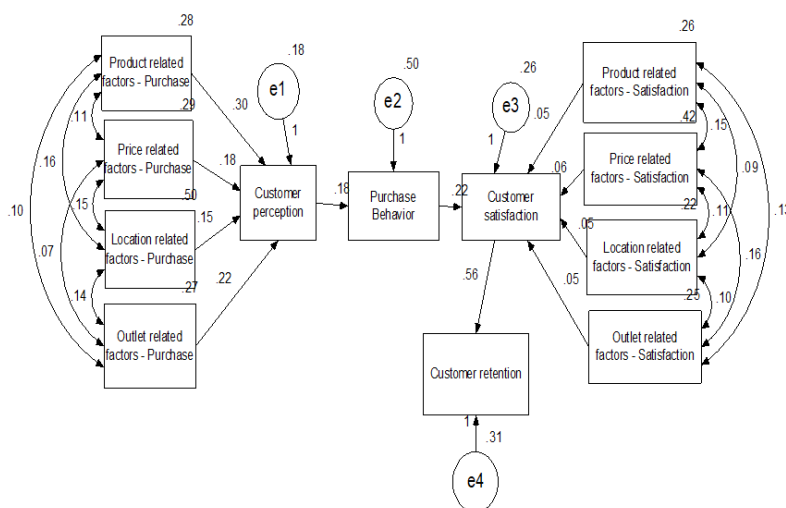


Fig.1. Conceptual model of customer's perception and satisfaction towards organized retail Outlet





Lipid Peroxidation in Response to Different AEDs : A Review

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Lipid Peroxidation (LP) is a potential biomarker of oxidative stress in many diseases and may have clinical significance in the management and treatment of various medical conditions. LP is an important molecular mechanism which occurs in both plants and animals, which causes oxidative decay of lipids containing carbon double bonds in response to free radicals, hence resulting in the formation of the many toxic by-products which then cause disintegration of various biological membranes and other cellular damages and can lead to cell death. One such occurrence of oxidative stress is in the neurological disease of epilepsy. Anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) are given to epilepsy patients to control seizures. Since different AEDs have different structural aspects and mechanism of action, they have different potentials to alter the LP levels. This paper will review the present contribution of AEDs in alterations in LP levels and aid in designing appropriate changes in epilepsy therapy without considerable oxidative stress which causes peroxidation of lipid molecules, and thus creating a neuroprotective environment.

Keywords- Anti-Epileptic Drugs, Lipid Peroxidation, Oxidative Stress, clinical, epilepsy



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INTRODUCTION

Oxidative Stress (OS) is defined as a biochemical event that leads to an imbalance in the concentration of oxidants and antioxidants which leads to molecular damage or disruption/alteration of or control many redox signalling pathways(1).Biologically, OS may be defined as change occurring in any of the molecular components of the redox system(2).When the reactive oxygen species (ROS) are produced in excess compared to the body's antioxidant defence system's capacity to neutralise them, it results in OS(3). A frequent misconception is that OS has only detrimental effects, but it plays dual role in biological system. Free radicals when maintained at low or moderate levels plays many beneficial roles like synthesizing some important structures. Another example is when body encounters aninfection the phagocytes release free radical molecules, mostly ROS like hydrogen peroxide, superoxide, hydroxyl radical and hypohalous acid which will further act critically for the functioning of the host defence system against the invading foreign microbe. The ROS also plays an important role in granulomatous patients who are unable to produce superoxide due to some defects in the NADPH oxidase system and are thus prone to many diseases(4). But if the concentration of these free radicals increases then it may have many detrimental effects like increase in hepatic OS levels, which increases the chances of liver diseases (5). Also, OS leads to the oxidative damage of DNA which may contribute towards causing many mutations that will ultimately lead to cancer such as G>T mutation (Transversion) which is an underlying cause of colorectal cancer(6–9).So, it becomes important to keep check on the levels of the OS. Lipid Peroxidation (LP) has been proposed as a biomarker of OS and is commonly used to evaluate the degree of OS in various diseases and conditions, such as atherosclerosis, diabetes, neurodegenerative diseases, and cancer(8,10,11). For example, increased levels of Malondialdehyde (MDA) – one of the final products of lipid peroxidation have been found in the plasma and tissues of patients with diabetes and have been associated with the severity of diabetic complications such as retinopathy(12). In neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, there is evidence of increased LP and decreased antioxidant defense systems in affected brain regions(11).

Lipid Peroxidation (LP) is one of the major molecular mechanisms which are involved in the oxidative damage to the lipids present in cellulare membranes and the toxic effects that ultimately leads to cell death(13). In other words, this process results in the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) that can damage cell membranes, ultimately leading to cellular dysfunction or cell death(14).Lipids are the major components involved in the building and maintenance of the cellular membrane. Excess levels of LP cause alterations in the structure, assembly and composition of the lipid membranes. Furthermore, Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid (PUFAs) are the most preferred target for the peroxidation reaction. Some common examples of PUFAs present in cellular membranes are docosahexaenoic acid, arachidonic acid,linoleic acid etc. The steps involved in LP reaction involve abstraction of hydrogen that connects the two double bonds of the methylene carbon . The removal of hydrogen atoms is driven by the weak C-H bond and the stability of the resultant bis allylic radical. The lipid can isomerize into a more thermodynamically stable isomer because of to this resonance-stabilized pi system, creating a conjugated diene that combines with molecular oxygen to create a lipid peroxide (15). The reaction of LP with the unsaturated fatty acids forms a variety of end products. These end products can be classified into - Primary end products which mainly includes Lipid Hydroperoxides and Secondary end products which mainly involves the aldehydes such as MDA, hexanal, 4-hydroxynonenal and propanal. But among all MDA has been the most recognized and valid biomarker of the LP reaction. MDA is produced as a result of the LP reaction in large PUFAs and arachidonic acid through non-enzymatic and enzymatic processes (16). The MDA production and metabolism has been explained in **Figure1**. LP is often thought to have only negative impact on the biological system but, LP at normal levels is very important for many other processes occurring in the living organism. For example, normal LP levelslevels can act as a very efficient defense mechanism against invading microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, as well as against cancer cells. Additionally, LP can trigger important cellular signaling pathways, such as the induction of antioxidant enzymes and the regulation of immune function(17). Furthermore, certain types of lipid peroxides, such as hydro-peroxides, can also serve as substrates for enzymes that convert them into bio-active molecules with beneficial effects on the body.Hydro-peroxides, one of a secondary by product of LP reaction can be metabolized into specialized pro-





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resolving mediators (SPMs), which are involved in the resolution of inflammation and tissue repair (18). Although beneficial at lower levels, we can't ignore that fact that LP is the underlying cause of many diseases and has many negative impacts on the body. For instance, not only does LP reaction alters the membrane structure but additionally it also produces certain by-products which are toxic in nature which affects the function of many important proteins, for example, a study showed that new LP by products activated the p53 mediated cell death pathway (19). It also induces inflammation which is an underlying cause of many chronic diseases like atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease etc.(3). LP also causes early ageing of the cells which results cellular damage and affects the cell function (20). Overall, while excessive LP can have negative consequences, it is important to recognize that LP also has some positive roles in the body. So till now we saw that in most pathological situations there is an increase in the rates of the reactive oxygen and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) during diseased conditions than normal conditions. ROS is a general collective term which is used to define small and highly reactive oxygen derived molecules and RNS is the term used to define the nitrogen derived small and highly reactive molecules. Furthermore, these ROS and RNS are classified into free radicals and non-radicals (**Figure 2**)(21). Free radicals are those molecules or atoms which contains an unpaired electron in the outer shell orbit. This unpaired electron is responsible for making free radicals short-lived and unstable but highly reactive as they have the ability to abstract electron from other stable molecules and turning them into free radical as well. This results in the chain of reactions forming higher concentration of free radicals and causes cellular damage (22). The non radicals are atoms or molecules that have higher chances of converting into free radicals(21). Some of the free radicals and the non-radicals along with their half-lives are shown in **Table. 1.**(22,23). The regulation of the ROS and RNS levels is not only affected by their production, but also varied by their elimination. And any imbalance between the production and elimination in favour of the first, leads to OS, with varying consequence for cell physiology(24).

Therefore, LP analysis becomes an important parameter to analyse as it has great biological significance in studying the underlying mechanisms of various metabolic disorders like diabetes mellitus, obesity, along with the processes like endothelial layer function and inflammation etc. (25). It also has significance in neurological disorders like Epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD) and Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (22). The patients affected with AD disease shows deposition of MDA in astrocytes and neurons (25,26). Another study by examined the relationship between LP and seizure frequency in patients with epilepsy. The study found a significant positive correlation between serum MDA levels and seizure frequency, suggesting that increased LP may be associated with more frequent seizures(27).LP also plays a vital role in the development of brain tumours (28). Overall, these studies suggest that LP is a potential biomarker of OS in many diseases and may have clinical significance in the management and treatment of various medical condition. Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological diseases. According to the ILAE 2014 definition, epilepsy is "a disease of the brain characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate epileptic seizures and by the neurobiological, cognitive, psychological, and social consequences of this condition"(29,30). Many scientific evidences support that there is a relationship between epilepsy and the OS which results in the alteration of cellular proteins, nucleic acids and various membrane lipids(31).A study found significantly higher levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), a marker of LP, in the serum of patients with epilepsy compared to healthy controls(32). The authors concluded that OS and LP may contribute to the pathogenesis of epilepsy and could be a potential therapeutic target .

Anti-Epileptic Drugs (AEDs) are commonly prescribed to control the recurrent seizures. There are first generations AEDs namely Carbamazepine, Phenytoin, Clobazam, Phenobarbital, Ethosuximide, VPA etc, second generation AEDS namely include Levetiracetam, Topiramate, Gabapentin, Lamotrigine, Oxcarbazepine etc. (33). And then there are third-generation AEDs including Brivaracetam, Carabersat, Carisbamate, DP-valproic acid, Eslicarbazepine,, Seletacetam, Soretolide, Stiripentol, Talampanel, etc. (34). Since the AEDs have different mechanisms of action and they have different structures so they can act at different levels to alter the LP levels. So it has become pertinent to understand how different AEDs affect LP with different approaches necessary to study the same. In this review we will be discussing about the contribution of AEDs to alter LP level and different methodologies that are in current use to investigate their level.





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LIPID PEROXIDATION IN RESPONSE TO THE AEDs

First-generation AEDs

OS is one of many major parameters that are associated with neurological conditions. Similarly, it also plays a critical role in the epilepsy treatment. As we discussed earlier that LP reaction produces certain toxic primary and secondary by-products that tends to disrupt the oxidant and antioxidant levels, And the same results in the activation of certain proteins and enzymes that lead to damage of cell membrane and finally cell death. Various scientific and clinical studies have indicated that AEDs therapy has a diverse effect on the LP levels in either way. In this section we will discuss the LP response with respect to treatment with different first- generation AEDs. Carbamazepine (CBZ), Valproic Acid (VPA), Phenytoin (PHT) are widely used first line AEDs that are used to treat different types of epilepsy.

Carbamazepine

CBZ is one of the most commonly prescribed first generation AED. CBZ is most effective for generalized tonic-clonic seizures and focal onset seizures(35)The CBZ action mainly depends either on the inhibition of sodium, calcium and potassium conduct or blocking the GABA receptor or other neurotransmitters like glutamate etc(36). Due to a great balance between its cost, efficiency, and availability, it is one of the top 3 most frequently described AED(37).

Clinical Studies

A clinical study was conducted to study the effect of CBZ therapy with 68 patients which were given doses of CBZ in the range of 20–30 mg/kg/day and the MDA levels were analyzed using the TBA assay. The results showed that CBZ mono therapy increased the total LP levels as compared to the control groups (38). A clinical study was conducted in 40 epileptic children in age group ranging from 4-12 years. They were administered with the CBZ treatment for 1 year and the results showed that the total antioxidant levels in serum were reduced while total peroxide levels were increased significantly as compared to controls (39). Another study conducted with epilepsy patients measured different antioxidant system enzymes like erythrocyte glutathione, Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx), Superoxide Dismutase(SOD) as well serum LP levels. The levels were checked prior to the treatment and 2 years after the treatment. LP was analyzed by TBA assay and results indicated that the LP and SOD levels were increased in patients treated with the CBZ (40). A study investigating the effect of CBZ on OS in young patients with epilepsy concluded that CBZ increased lipid peroxidation in patient blood samples as evident from MDA levels(41)However, there are a few investigations which suggest CBZ reduces lipid peroxidation levels. There was a study conducted on patients with bipolar disorder The study found that CBZ significantly reduced LP, as the measured MDA levels in the patient's blood were reduced(42). On examination of effect of CBZ on OS in patients affected with another neurological disorder- schizophrenia, it was found both CBZ and risperidone improved symptoms of schizophrenia, but only CBZ reduced LP, as reduced levels of MDA were observed in the patients' blood (43).

Cell lines

Data shows that CBZ treatment in BEAS-2B (human lung epithelial) cells down regulates various mitosis related factors (SPAG5, HGF, ASPM etc.) which causes mitotic arrest and further leads to increase in early apoptosis and ROS generation. The ROS generation further leads to the causing the OS and cause cellular damage(44). Another investigation was conducted with the aim to study the effect of CBZ on rat cerebral micro vascular endothelial cells (rMVECs), whose results showed that CBZ treatment resulted in the decrease in cell viability and also triggered an increase in the cellular OS (45). Another study investigated the effect of CBZ on OS markers in erythrocyte cells. Their results showed that there was an increase in the concentration of the MDA in cells which points to the fact that CBZ increased LP levels and also decreased the activity of antioxidant enzymes such as SOD and Catalase (CAT in the cells (46). Effect of CBZ on OS in human skin cells (HaCaT cells) was determined by researchers and found that CBZ increased LP levels, as measured by MDA levels, and there was concomitant decrease the activity of antioxidant enzymes such as GPx and CAT in the cells (47).





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Animal Models

There are many studies investigating effect of CBZ treatment in animal models as well. A research study was conducted to investigate the effect of Carbamazepine on OS in the liver of rats with streptozotocin-induced diabetes. The study found that carbamazepine decreased LP levels, as measured by MDA levels, in the liver of the rats (48). Another study investigated the effect of CBZ on OS in fish spermatozoa. The study found that CBZ treatment increased LP levels, as measured by LPO levels and decreased levels antioxidant enzymes in the fish' spermatozoa, compared to fish of the control group(49). A different study investigated the effects of CBZ on OS markers in the male wistar rats. The study found that CBZ treatment increased LP and decreased antioxidant enzyme activity in rats treated with CBZ as compared to the controls (50). Furthermore, a research study that investigated the effect of CBZ on OS in the brains of rats with lithium-pilocarpine induced status epilepticus found that CBZ treatment curbed LP levels in the brain while simultaneously increasing antioxidant enzyme activity, therefore suggesting a potential neuroprotective effect of CBZ against OS-induced brain damage (51).

There is no consensus yet in studies evaluating the effect of CBZ, therefore, more research needs to be done to evaluate the changes in lipid peroxidation levels in response to CBZ treatment. It is important to segregate existing studies while further studies are needed to fully understand the mechanisms underlying these effects and to investigate potential clinical implications of CBZ treatment on lipid peroxidation, and subsequently, oxidative stress.

Valproic acid

VPA is another widely used AED for controlling seizures. It is regarded as safe and one of the most effective drug clinically in use for controlling epilepsy in both children and adults. VPA is effective against almost all types of seizures, making it a popular first choice for epilepsy therapy. There are various testimonies concerning the changes in the LP levels in response to the VPA monotherapy or VPA as a component of polytherapy. Some studies claim that the VPA tends to increase the LP levels and deteriorate the antioxidant defence system, while few studies showed that VPA inhibits the oxidative damage caused to proteins and lipids.

Clinical Studies

A clinical study conducted with 76 epileptic patients on VPA therapy used spectrofluorometric methods to measure peroxidated lipids (LPO). The results showed direct correlation between the plasma drug concentrations and the amount of lipid peroxidation. The level of lipid peroxides was found to be higher in the patients with partial epilepsies. Another trend that was observed was that lipid peroxide levels were found to be higher in epileptic women.(52). Another study involved 31 patients having cryptogenic epilepsy with age ranging between 7-10 years, out of which 21 suffered from generalized seizures and 10 patients had partial seizures, which compared the effect of VPA treatment between overweight and non-obese children(53). All the patients were prescribed VPA monotherapy at a dosage of 30 mg/kg/day for the period of 1 year. The results claimed that the patients who were obese (BMI>25) had higher concentration of oxidation markers like MDA and lower concentration of antioxidants like Vitamin E than those patients (54).

Cell lines

Multiple studies were conducted in order to study the cellular effects of VPA on the LP levels. Research conducted on two human breast cancer cell lines MCF-1 and MDB-MB-231 which were subjected to therapeutic doses of VPA for 48h. LP levels were analysed using spectrofluorometric methods. The results showed that average fluorescence values and hence peroxidation levels in MCF-7 and MDB-MB-231 were increased significantly (55). Now another study was focused on the hallmark of many neurodegenerative diseases including epilepsy i.e. glutamate induced excitotoxicity - a condition in which the glial cells are unable to uptake and respond to glutamate, leading to a neurotoxic effect. Results of a study performed on the SH-SY5Y cell line which is a human neuroblastoma cells. indicated that VPA treatment leads to an increase in the H₂O₂ and MDA concentrations, and hence causing OS. The study further concluded that glutamate induces neurotoxic effect due to the OS that was caused by the VPA (56,57). On the contrary, few studies showed that VPA therapy may decrease the LP levels such as a study was conducted with the aim to investigate the effect of VPA on markers of LP in children with idiopathic epilepsy. The researchers





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measured levels of malondialdehyde (MDA) which is a marker of LP, before and after treatment with VPA. They found that VPA treatment was associated with a significant decrease in LP levels, suggesting that it may have an antioxidant effect (58).

Animal Models

Till now, we looked into the relationship between VPA therapy and LP levels through clinical studies and research on various cell lines. But VPA therapy also provides some good insights and observation in case of the animal models. VPA increases the TBARS levels (assay used to measure MDA levels) significantly when induced in the cerebellum and cerebral cortex of a young rat brain (59). Another study conducted in the Male Sprague-Dawley rats which were induced with the different therapeutic doses of the VPA, showed that VPA caused an increase in the ROS production as compared to the control groups, as along with a reduction in mitochondrial metabolism when compared to the control group. And there was also a significant increase in the concentration of cytochrome-c release. Cytochrome-c is a positively charged molecule binding to negatively charged lipids (mostly cardiolipin) in the inner membrane of mitochondria. This leads to the blockage of the binding site of cytochrome-c which enhances its dislocation, which may lead to cellular death. (60). But there are some contrasting studies as well. A study examined the effects of VPA on OS and LP in the animal model of mania which was exposed to lithium. They found that VPA and lithium treatment reduced LP levels and increased the activity of antioxidant enzymes, suggesting a protective effect against lithium-induced oxidative damage(61). All these studies do not show any consistent effect of the VPA on the response of the LP. Therefore, more research is with specific biological conditions needs to be done in the future to understand the relationship in a more accurate manner.

Phenytoin

PHT is another widely used first generation AED and was introduced about 60-70 years ago for the use to control seizures in epilepsy. Its mechanism is almost similar to that of the CBZ drug, i.e. it also aims to block the voltage-dependent blocking of the sodium channels causing action potential. By following the same mechanism, the PHT obstructs the development of the seizures. It is used both for generalized and partial epilepsies. But there have been some scientific evidence that it causes disturbances with the antioxidant defence systems and also affects the LP level(62).

Clinical Studies

A clinical study consisting of 115 subjects, out of which 20 were female healthy subjects, 12 were untreated female epileptic patients, and 25 female epileptic patients treated with PHT concluded that the females on PHT treatment showed an increase in MDA concentrations, Cu/Zn SOD levels and serum copper concentrations and there was decrease in the concentration of the GSH levels(63). Another study was conducted in which 12 patients were taken as healthy control and the 12 patients were on PHT monotherapy for minimum six months of duration. The compared results showed that there was increase in the levels of lipid hydroperoxide and decrease in the levels of the total antioxidants in serum (64). In a study which investigated the effects of PHT on OS and inflammation in patients with epilepsy. it was found that treatment with PHT resulted in a significant increase in LP levels compared to before treatment, while inflammation was not significantly affected. The researchers suggested that the pro-oxidant effect of PHT may be due to its ability to induce the cytochrome P450 system and generate free radicals (65). The studies discussed till now does not show a clear relation between the use of PHT and levels of the LP in humans. Therefore, more trials or clinical research need to be done in this area in order to understand the underlying molecular mechanisms connecting PHT treatment with LP levels.

Cell Lines

There was study conducted researchers investigated the effect of PHT on LP in the zebrafish embryos. The study found that PHT treatment resulted in a significant increase in LP levels and decrease in the activity of antioxidant enzymes like SOD, GPx etc(66). While there have been some studies investigating the potential protective effects of PHT against LP, the majority of studies suggest that PHT may increase LP levels. A study investigated the effects of PHT on LP in spinal cord cells. The study found that treatment with PHT resulted in a significant decrease in LP





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levels compared to untreated cells. The researchers suggested that the antioxidant effect of PHT may be due to its ability to scavenge free radicals and inhibit the formation of lipid peroxides(67). Another study conducted in the rat hepatocytes; results determined that PHT treatment reduces the LP levels significantly hence showing the protective antioxidant effect(68). Therefore, from the studies we can conclude that LP levels may increase or decrease due to the PHT treatment depending on the different tissues and medical conditions.

Animal Models

A study was conducted in CD-1 (CrI:CD1(ICR)) mice models which were treated with the doses of the PHT i.e. 65 mg/kg/well. The results indicated that PHT treatment resulted in the increase in the concentration of TBARs and hence increasing LP levels, and also PHT initiated the oxidation and degradation process of proteins of the embryonic and hepatic tissues(69). An investigation on the effect of PHT and PHT-LEV combination on LP in a male wistar rats found that PHT treatment resulted in a significant increase in MDA levels in the rats treated with either PHT or PHT-LEV combination as compared to untreated rats. The researchers concluded that PHT monotherapy or in polytherapy increase LP levels which further can cause cognitive impairment(70). A study investigated the effect of PHT treatment on LP levels in the zebrafish. The results showed that PHT increased the LP levels as a result of increased lipid hydroperoxides formation (71). In contrast to the above studies, a study investigated the effect of PHT on LP in a Spargue Dawley mouse which concluded that PHT decreased the levels of LP in the mouse. The researchers further suggested that due to radical scavenging ability PHT have anticonvulsant properties(72). From the studies we discussed we observed that majority of the studies hints that LP levels may increase because of PHT but few contradictory studies are present.

Second-generation AEDs

Till now, we have extensively reviewed the effect of first- generation AEDs on the LP levels. Now we will discuss the effect of LP in response to second-generation AEDs. The most widely used second generation AEDs include Levetiracetam (LEV), Lamotrigine (LMG), and Topiramate (TOP) etc. Recently it has been shown that the second-generation AEDs are more prescribed to the patients due to less side effects being observed but due to their expensive cost the formulations are being avoided and first- generation AEDs are still preferred over second-generation AEDs.

Levetiracetam

LEV is a widely prescribed second- generation AED. Structurally LEV is an S-enantiomer of a-ethyl-2-oxo-1-pyrrolidine acetamide. It has broad spectrum effects on partial and generalized seizures in several models of epilepsy. The molecular mechanism behind it is still unclear but some studies indicate the role of calcium channels and GABA activity behind the LEV activity(62).

Clinical Studies

A clinical trial was conducted where 33 epileptic patients who were treated with LEV for about 6 months were compared with 35 healthy controls. The spectrophotometric analysis showed that LEV treatment increased the concentration of the liver enzymes with no evidence of OS, as no evidence of OS was observed, at least on the basis of lack of lipid peroxidation (73). Whereas another study showed that patients on the LEV treatment had increased levels of MDA, hence showing an increase in OS (74). Another study was conducted where urine samples of 30 epileptic patients on LEV treatment were analysed for 15-F2t-IsoP levels – a product of peroxidation of lipoproteins. The results showed the increase in the levels of the 15-F2t-IsoP levels which indicated increase in LP levels (75).

Cell lines

Different studies investigated the effect of LEV treatment in different cell line models. A study investigated the effect of LEV on OS and LP in rat hippocampal cells. The results concluded that LEV treatment decreased OS and also reduced the LP levels while it increased antioxidant enzyme activity, which suggested that LEV may protect against oxidative damage in the brain(76). A study done in human lymphocytes which investigated the effect of LEV on OS and LP found that LEV treatment decreased LP levels as a result of the decreased concentration of the LP biomarkers



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and increased antioxidant enzyme concentration(77). Researchers have also investigated the effect of LEV on OS and LP in human neuroblastoma cells. They found that LEV treatment decreased OS and LP and increased antioxidant enzyme activity, suggesting that LEV may protect against oxidative damage in neuronal cells(78).

Overall, these recent studies are consistent with earlier research suggesting that LEV has a protective effect against LP in various cell types. They also provide further evidence for the antioxidant properties of LEV and suggest that it may have potential therapeutic applications for conditions characterized by increased OS and LP.

Animal Models

A study was conducted to explore the effect of LEV on OS and LP in a rat model of traumatic brain injury. The researchers found that LEV treatment reduced OS markers and LP levels in injured brain tissue (78). In another study researchers investigated the effect of LEV on OS and LP in the brains of rats with status epilepticus. The study demonstrated that LEV administration reduced OS markers and LP, suggesting a potential protective effect against oxidative damage (79). Another study examined the effect of LEV on LP in a rat model of epilepsy. The researchers found that LEV treatment reduced LP levels in the hippocampus, indicating a potential antioxidant effect of LEV(80). Conversely, a study which investigated the effect of LEV on LP in rat brain tissue after acute exposure to ethanol, found that LEV treatment increased LP levels, suggesting a pro-oxidant effect under these specific conditions (81). These studies highlight the complexity of LEV's impact on LP in animal models. It is important to consider that different experimental conditions, animal models, and study designs can contribute to these varied outcomes. Further research is needed to elucidate the mechanisms and determine the circumstances under which LEV may affect LP in animal models.

Lamotrigine

LMG is another second-generation AEDs which came into use since 2 decades. It is prescribed mainly to control the generalized tonic clonic seizures, partial onset seizures and generalized seizures. Major benefits of LMG includes that it cause less cognitive impairment and also it shows anti-ageing effect on many animal models (82)

Clinical Studies

There is scarcity of studies investigating the effect of LMG. One study investigated the effect of LMG on OS in patients with bipolar disorder. The study found that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in OS markers, including LP products (83). Another study with the aim to investigate the effect of LMG on OS in patients with epilepsy, found that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in OS markers, including LP products (84). Minimal research has been done till date, but based on those studies we can conclude that LMG may have a beneficial effect on LP in humans, However, further research is needed to confirm these findings and to determine the mechanisms by which LMG exerts its effects on OS.

Cell lines

One study investigated the effect of LMG on LP in both rat brain homogenates and human erythrocyte membranes. The study found that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in LP in both the rat brain homogenates and human erythrocyte membranes (85). Another study investigated the effect of LMG on LP and antioxidant enzyme activities in rat hippocampus and cerebral cortex. The study found that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in LP and an increase in antioxidant enzyme activities in both the rat hippocampus and cerebral cortex (86). While these studies provide some insight into the effect of LMG on LP in different cell lines, further research is needed to determine the mechanisms by which LMG exerts its effects on OS in these cells.

Animal Models

There have been a few studies investigating the effect of LMG on LP in different animal models. One study investigated the effect of LMG on LP in rats with febrile seizures which found that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in LP in the brain tissue of the rats (87). A similar decrease in LP was also reported by another investigation where the effect of LMG on LP in a rat model of depression was studied (88). In the same line, another study concluded that LMG treatment was associated with a decrease in LP in the hippocampus of the rats (89). One



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more investigation was done on the rats with intestinal injury. The results showed that LMG treatment reduced the levels of LP in the rat intestine tissue(90). Although the evidence is scarce, based on the studies discussed above, we can tentatively conclude that LMG does not cause lipid peroxidation in animal models. However, multiple holistic studies are required to confirm the same.

Topiramate

TOP is a second generation AED that is primarily used to treat epilepsy and prevent migraines. Its precise mechanism of action is not fully understood, but it is believed to work by enhancing the activity of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and inhibiting the activity of another neurotransmitter called glutamate (62,91,92). It is prescribed mostly to control the generalized seizures and partial-onset seizures. It is effective as both, in monotherapy and in polytherapy as well.(91,93)

Clinical Studies

There have been several clinical studies examining the effects of TOP on LP in humans. In one study, TOP treatment resulted in a significant decrease in malondialdehyde (MDA) levels, a marker of LP, when compared to placebos in patients with migraine (94). Another study found that TOP treatment for 12 weeks resulted in a significant decrease in MDA levels and an increase in the activity of antioxidant enzymes in patients with epilepsy(95). A study conducted on patients with idiopathic generalized epilepsy found that treatment with TOP for 6 months resulted in a significant decrease in serum MDA levels and an increase in antioxidant enzyme activity. In another study conducted on patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), TOP treatment for 8 weeks resulted in a significant reduction in serum MDA levels and an increase in antioxidant enzyme activity (96). Overall, all these clinical studies suggest that TOP may have a beneficial effect on LP and play a role in attenuating also OS in a variety of conditions, as TOP has been shown to reduce the LP levels.

Cell lines

A two-pronged approach was done adopted to investigate the effect of TOP on both molecular OS as well as psychological symptoms in patients with alcohol use disorder. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant increase in LP and decreased levels of antioxidant enzymes, as well as an improvement in psychological symptoms (97). Another study evaluated the effect of TOP on OS and apoptosis in SH-SY5Y (human neuroblastoma) cells treated with amyloid beta ($A\beta$), a protein associated with Alzheimer's disease. The study found that TOP treatment resulted in a significant increase in LP and decreased antioxidant enzyme activity in the cells (98). Another study evaluated the effect of TOP on OS in rat cerebral cortical neurons. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant increase in LP and decreased antioxidant enzyme activity (99). A study investigated the effect of TOP on OS and inflammation in rats with experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), a model of multiple sclerosis. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant increase in LP in the spinal cord, as well as increased levels of inflammatory cytokines (100). In contrast to above, another study evaluated the effect of TOP on OS and inflammation in RAW264.7 cells, a type of immune cell (monocyte/macrophage) found that TOP treatment resulted in a significant decrease in LP and inflammation in the cells (101). A study investigated the effect of TOP on OS and mitochondrial function in SH-SY5Y cells treated with rotenone, a mitochondrial toxin. The study found that TOP treatment resulted in a significant decrease in LP and improved mitochondrial function in the cells (102).

Animal Models

There are a few studies that have investigated the effect of TOP on LP in different animal models. A study investigated the effect of TOP on OS and LP in a rat model of diabetic neuropathy. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant decrease in LP levels in the sciatic nerve tissue of the rats (103). Another study evaluated the effect of TOP on OS and LP in a rat model of chronic constriction injury-induced neuropathic pain. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant decrease in LP and in other OS markers in the spinal cord tissue of the rats (104). A similar decrease in LP was also reported in another study which investigated the effect of TOP on LP and antioxidant enzyme activity in a rat model of traumatic brain injury. The study found that





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treatment with TOP resulted in a significant decrease in LP and improvements in antioxidant enzyme activity in the brain tissue of the rats(105). Similar observations have been reported in mouse model of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The study found that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant decrease in LP because of the improved levels of the LP and OS markers in the lung tissue of the mice (106). Another study in a rat model of liver injury induced by acetaminophen also concluded that treatment with TOP resulted in a significant decrease in LP and improvements in other OS markers in the liver tissue of the rats (107).Therefore, it can be concluded from the studies discussed above that TOP treatment can reduce the levels of the LP in animal models and it may have a protective effect against oxidative damage which should further leads to protection against the cellular damage.

CONCLUSION

Studies investigating the effect of antiepileptic drugs on lipid peroxidation suggest that generally first line antiepileptic drugs carbamazepine, phenytoin and Valproate cause lipid peroxidation. though conflicting studies exist for carbamazepine. Second line antiepileptic studies are more cyto-protective and not causative agents for lipid peroxidation and subsequently oxidative stress. The drugs which cause lipid peroxidation need to be given in combination with antioxidants to improve drug response.

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Table 1. Different types of ROS and RNS species and their respective half times [20,21]

| | Free Radicals | Half life | Non Radicals | Half life |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ROS (Reactive oxygen species) | Superoxide | 10 ⁻⁶ s | Hydrogen Peroxide | Stable molecule |
| | Hydroxyl | 10 ⁻¹⁰ s | Ozone | few seconds |
| | Alkoxy radical | 10 ⁻⁶ s | Hypochlorous acid | Stable molecule |
| | Peroxy radical | 17 s | Singlet Oxygen | 10 ⁻⁶ s |
| RNS (Reactive Nitrogen Species) | Nitrogen dioxide | Depends on the environmental factors | Peroxynitryl | 10 ⁻³ s |
| | Nitric oxide | few seconds | Nitrous acid | few seconds |
| | | | Peroxynitrous acid | Stable molecule |
| | | | Nitryl chloride | few seconds |

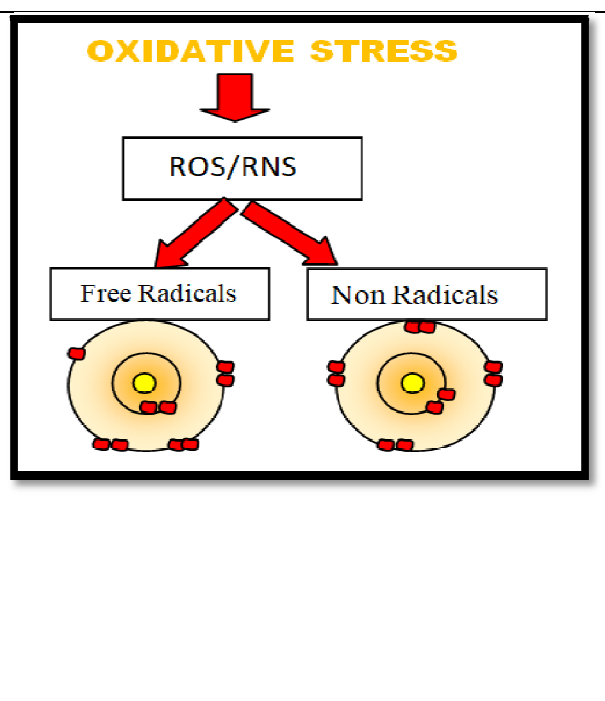
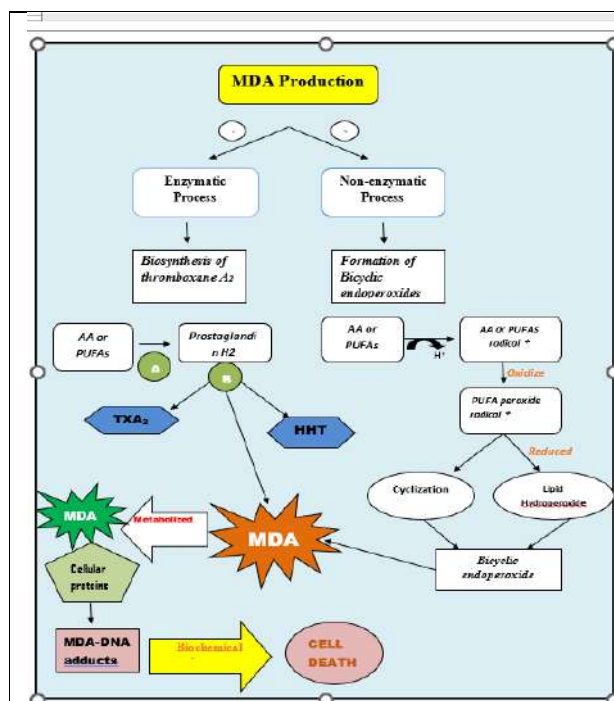


Figure 1- - Mechanism behind the production and metabolism of MDA, which is a secondary by-product of the LP. MDA is produced by enzymatic and non-enzymatic process . The enzymatic method involves formation of MDA as one of the by-product during the formation of the Thromboxane A2 which plays an important role in the platelet aggregation and prevent blood loss. In the non enzymatic process, MDA is formed as a result of the bicyclic endoperoxides formed due to lipid peroxidation. MDA formed further metabolizes and attack on cellular proteins and form MDA-DNA adducts and finally leading to the cell death.

Figure 2 - It shows that OS is accompanied by the increased production of ROS and RNS . And the ROS and RNS species are further categorised as Free Radicals and Non- Radicals. Free radicals have an odd no. of electrons or extra electron in the outer shell orbit whereas Non-Radicals are atoms or molecules which are at higher chances of becoming a free radical





Formulation and Characterization of Palatable Dosage Form of an Antiemetic Drug using Response Surface Methodology

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Received: 03 Apr 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to develop a pediatric friendly dosage form containing ondansetron hydrochloride. Medicated chocolates of ondansetron hydrochloride were prepared using cocoa powder, cocoa butter, milk powder, mannitol, stevia and soya lecithin as formulation additives. Medicated chocolates were evaluated for organoleptic properties, drug content and drug release studies. Optimization of the formulation was done using 3² full factorial design. Concentration of cocoa butter (X₁) and concentration of sweetening agent (X₂) were taken as independent variable. The independent variable selected were hardness, melting point and percentage drug release at 15 minutes. Polynomial equations and response surface plots were generated for all the dependent variables. Concentration of the cocoa butter had a negative effect on drug release indicating it as a primary factor to be considered. Concentration of sweetener has positive effect on all the responses. Stability study of the medicated chocolate indicates that the formulation is intact with negligible variation in the evaluation parameters. It was observed from the results that medicated chocolates have appreciable organoleptic properties with acceptable drug release.

Keywords: Chocolate dosage form, ondansetron hydrochloride, factorial design, response surface plots





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INTRODUCTION

Administration of drugs to pediatrics has been a long term unsolved problem for guardians/ care takers. There are many factors to be known for poor medical adherence in pediatric patients. Pediatrics includes wide age range which is the foremost factor to be considered. Dose size, taste masking, accuracy of dose, unchanged therapeutic efficacy with global acceptance are hurdles to be crossed during development of a pediatric formulation.[1] Among various routes of administration oral route is most convenient and preferred route for many drugs and for all age groups. So manipulation of adult oral doses in the form of crushing or cutting or diluting is practiced commonly among various regions. But this leads to bioavailability and accuracy problems along with poor acceptance.[2] A proper pediatric formulation with desirable taste and pharmacological features is a need of the day. Rejection towards medication can be overcome to some extent by converting the form it appears to pediatrics. The most attractive and admired form by children is chocolate. So an attempt is being made to formulate chocolate as a pharmaceutical dosage form.[3, 4].

Chocolate, a sound of sweet has been ruling the world of food since ancient period. It has been transformed as a delicious food to preferred form of prescription. It has smooth texture and good mouth feel taste which can be utilized to mask the bitterness of drugs. Anhydrous medium of chocolate helps to incorporate drug without degradation. The flavonoids, principle ingredient of chocolate also helps in protective action of drug. Because of its versatility and world wide acceptance an attempt has been made to incorporate drug in it.[5]. Now a days, anti emetics has become part and parcel of pediatric prescriptions. Ondansetron is widely used anti emetics for all categories of patients and mostly preferred through oral route. Ondansetron has been included in the list of essential medicines by world health organization and made available as generic medication, since 1990 it has been approved for medical use.[6] So, ondansetron is selected to be developed as chocolate formulation.

METHODOLOGY

Materials

Ondansetron hydrochloride is obtained as a Gift sample from Dr. Reddy's laboratory. Coca powder, cocoa butter, skim milk powder, stevia, soya lecithin were purchased from local market. Mannitol is purchased from RFCL Ltd. All other ingredients and reagents used in the study are of analytical grade.

Fourier transform infra red spectroscopy (FTIR)

Interaction and compatibility of drug with excipients was known by FT IR studies. The spectra of the samples (pure drug, drug with β -CD and drug with other excipients) were recorded at a range of 4000 – 400 cm^{-1} with an FT IR spectrophotometer using KBr disc method.

Preparation of inclusion complexes

Ondansetron was complexed with β -cyclodextrin to mask the bitterness of drug by physical mixture and kneading method. Drug and β -CD in 1:0.5, 1:1, 1:1.5, 1:2 molar ratios were mixed in both the methods. In physical mixture method drug and β -CD of various ratios were mixed gently in mortar and pestle for 15 minutes. In kneading method drug with β -CD in same ratios were triturated in mortar with small volume of water. The thick slurry was kneaded for 45 min and dried at 50°C. These mixtures were passed through sieve no 120 and then stored in a desiccator for further use.

Preparation of the medicated chocolate

Ratio of the drug complex to be incorporated in the medicated chocolate preparation was selected after taste evaluation of the complexes by the panel of human volunteers. Pediatric equivalent dose of selected complex ratio along with the excipients were weighed accurately and sieved. Cocoa butter was melted on a water bath and mixture of cocoa powder, milk powder along with sweetening agent is added to it. High attention was paid to the



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process to ensure that the temperature of the mixture was not too high. The mixture was stirred about 30 min with glass rod to obtain smooth consistency. To this ondansetron + β -CD, soya lecithin and sorbitan tri stearate were added with uniform mixing. The above mixture was then filled into polycarbonate mould and refrigerated for 1h till it solidified. Formulation table of the medicated chocolates was given in Table 1.

Experimental design

A 3² full factorial design was employed to optimize the medicated chocolate formulation. A total of 9 experiments were carried out for two factors at three levels each. The experimental runs with observed response for 9 formulations are shown in Table 2. Polynomial equations, statistical parameters and response surface graphs for the responses were obtained by Design Expert software trial version.

Evaluation parameters**Taste evaluation of inclusion complex**

Drug and β -CD complexes prepared by 2 methods were evaluated for bitterness. A panel of 5 human volunteers was selected and taste was evaluated using the scale ranging 0 – 5 indicating no bitterness to strongly bitter[7].

General characterization of medicated chocolates

Colour, shape and texture in terms of stickiness and grittiness of the medicated chocolates were which evaluated by visual inspection. Texture was observed by rubbing the formulation between two fingers. Smell or fragrance and taste of medicated chocolates were observed by the human volunteer panel is considered for identification of complex taste [8].

Hardness

Formulations were tested for hardness by using pfizer hardness tester. From each batch three medicated chocolates were measured for the hardness and average was taken.

Determination of drug content

Medicated chocolate was taken in a beaker and dissolved in 10ml of water and sonicated. Then the mixture was centrifuged for 10 min at 2500 rpm. Clear supernant liquid containing drug was filtered to remove traces of chocolate if any present in it. Then the liquid was analyzed by UV spectrophotometer against water as a blank [9].

In vitro dissolution test

Drug release from the medicated chocolate was assessed using USP type II dissolution apparatus in 900 ml of distilled water at 50 rpm maintained at 37°C \pm 0.5°C for 60 min. An aliquot of 5ml was withdrawn at predetermined intervals and replaced with same volume of preheated fresh dissolution medium. The samples were filtered through whatmann filter paper and analyzed by UV spectrophotometer at 248 nm. The drug release studies were carried out in triplicate. The amount of drug released was calculated and % release Vs time graphs were plotted.[10]

Stability studies

Stability studies were carried out for optimized formulation according to short term stability study. Optimized formulation was packed in aluminium foil and stored at different conditions like air tight container, specified temperature (25 \pm 5°C) and refrigerated conditions (0-8°C) for 3 months. Stability of the formulation was assessed by observing physical parameters such as appearance, smell, color, melting point, hardness and also percentage drug release [9].





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

FTIR studies

FT IR studies of drug and excipients did not show any significant shifting of bonds compared to the pure drug indicating good compatibility between the ingredients. It indicates that the change in molecular level of drug is due to complexation observed in spectra. IR spectra of the pure drug, drug with beta cyclodextrins and other formulation ingredients were shown in Figure 1-3.

Physical characterization of medicated chocolates

All the chocolates are brown in color with chocolaty fragrance and glossy appearance. No chocolate sticks to the fingers and all the formulations are having smooth texture without any gritty particles. All the chocolates are in permissible limits of weight variation (i.e., 5%). The drug content of all the formulations was found to be in the range of 95.4% - 98.7% with uniform distribution of drug. Taste evaluation of the complexes was reported in Table 3. Drug content of the formulations was reported in Table 4.

Optimization by experimental design

Evaluation parameters obtained for the formulations were fitted into multiple regression analysis. The factors selected are concentration of cocoa butter and concentration of sweetening agent. The responses selected are hardness, melting point and % drug released at 15min. mathematical relationships of the dependent and independent variables are generated as equations and were given below.

$$\text{Hardness} = +2.40 + 0.6333A + 0.2667B + 0.00AB + 0.20A^2 + 0.0B^2$$

$$\text{Melting point} = +30.89 + 2.42A + 1.83B$$

$$\% \text{ drug release at 15min} = +57.34 - 14.23A + 6.52B$$

The correlation coefficients of the responses indicate good agreement between dependent and independent variables. Magnitude of the coefficient and the mathematical sign it carries can be utilized to draw the conclusions. Positive sign before the factor indicate that the increase in the factor increase the response where as the negative indicates reciprocal relationship between the dependent and independent variables. From the above equations it is clear that concentration of the cocoa butter and sweetener has a positive effect on the hardness and melting point. As the concentration of the both variables increases responses also increased. Concentration of sweetener has positive effect on percentage drug release at 15min Whereas concentration of cocoa butter has negative effect on drug release indicating that the increase in concentration of butter decreases the drug release. The variable has synergistic effect on the drug release. The quadratic models generated by the regression analysis are used to construct 3D response surface plots. ANOVA table of the dependent variables was given in Table 5. Multiple regression analysis of responses indicate that the both factors had significant effect ($p < 0.05$). Response surface plots and Contour plots obtained from the experimental design were shown in Figure 4 – 9.

In vitro drug release studies

The drug release profiles of the medicated chocolates indicated that the concentration of cocoa butter has significant influence on the drug release profile and were given in Table 6. It is inversely proportional to the release of drug. Drug release profiles of the medicated chocolates were shown in figure and the comparative drug release was shown in Figure 10-13.

Stability studies

Stability studies for the optimized formulation were done for 3 months. Formulation was stored in refrigerator and specified temperature ($25 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$). No degradation was observed in both cases and formulation testing parameters like hardness, melting point and percentage drug released were found to be within $\pm 5\%$. When compared to the





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refrigerated condition formulation stored at specified temperature was found to have less hardness with increased release rate. The observations of the stability studies were given in Table 7.

CONCLUSION

Our study aims at preparation of pediatric friendly dosage form with ease of administration. The observation of the study indicated that attempt was successfully and desired results were obtained. Formulation of a chocolate dosage form has become more comfortable with the use of 3² factorial design. Batch containing 0.18g cocoa butter, 0.03g cocoa powder, 0.23g mannitol, 0.04g stevia, 0.03g milk powder has been selected to be the best formulation. Study indicated that the concentration of cocoa butter is more important to optimize drug release profile. It was concluded that medicated chocolates optimized carefully can be a powerful alternative for pediatrics to overcome the suffering of drug administration to them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thank full to the educational institutions for providing necessary facilities to carryout the work.

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Table 1: Composition of medicated chocolate

| S.No | Ingredient | Quantity taken |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Ondansetron hydrochloride – β CD complex | 0.027g |
| 2 | Cocoa powder | 0.03g |
| 3 | Cocoa butter | 0.18g |
| 4 | Milk powder | 0.03g |





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| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| 5 | Soya lecithin | 0.003g |
| 6 | Mannitol | 0.23g |
| 7 | Stevia sugar | 0.04g |
| 8 | Sorbitan tri stearate | 0.002g |
| 9 | Methyl paraben | 0.003ml |

Table 2: Process variable and responses in 3² full factorial design

| Batch | X1 | X2 | Hardness | Melting point | % drug released at 15min |
|-------|----|----|----------|---------------|--------------------------|
| F1 | -1 | -1 | 1.7 | 27 | 64.2 |
| F2 | -1 | 0 | 2 | 28.5 | 73.1 |
| F3 | -1 | +1 | 2.2 | 30 | 80.5 |
| F4 | 0 | -1 | 2.1 | 29 | 51.6 |
| F5 | 0 | 0 | 2.4 | 31.5 | 55.2 |
| F6 | 0 | +1 | 2.7 | 32 | 59.1 |
| F7 | +1 | -1 | 3.0 | 31 | 37.2 |
| F8 | +1 | 0 | 3.2 | 33 | 42.7 |
| F9 | +1 | +1 | 3.5 | 36 | 52.5 |

Table 3: Bitterness evaluation of drug complexes

| Panel | CP1 | CP2 | CP3 | CP4 | CK1 | CK2 | CK3 | CK4 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Table 4: Drug content of ondansetron chocolates

| Batch | Drug content |
|-------|--------------|
| F1 | 97.4±0.03 |
| F2 | 95.4±0.07 |
| F3 | 96.9±0.02 |
| F4 | 97.1±0.01 |
| F5 | 96.3±0.05 |
| F6 | 98.7±0.06 |
| F7 | 95.8±0.01 |
| F8 | 96.9±0.04 |
| F9 | 98.1±0.02 |

Table 5: Analysis of variance for dependent variables in factorial design

| For hardness | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----|--------|---------|
| Regression | SS | DF | MS | F value |
| Treatment | 2.91 | 5 | 0.582 | 262.20 |
| Residual | 0.00067 | 3 | 0.0022 | |
| Total | 2.92 | 8 | | |
| For Melting point | | | | |
| Treatment | 55.21 | 2 | 27.6 | 75.96 |





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| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|--------|-------|
| Residual | 2.18 | 6 | 0.363 | |
| Total | 57.39 | 8 | | |
| For % drug release at 15min | | | | |
| Treatment | 1470.33 | 2 | 735.16 | 96.96 |
| Residual | 45.49 | 6 | | |
| Total | 1515.82 | 8 | | |

Table 6: *In vitro* drug release data of medicated chocolates

| Time (min) | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 | F7 | F8 | F9 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 5 | 37.2 | 48.6 | 54.9 | 14.5 | 22.6 | 29.7 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 23.2 |
| 10 | 49.5 | 61.3 | 70.6 | 29.1 | 34.7 | 43.6 | 24.3 | 31.2 | 38.7 |
| 15 | 64.2 | 73.1 | 80.5 | 51.6 | 55.2 | 59.1 | 37.2 | 42.7 | 52.5 |
| 20 | 75.3 | 85.7 | 92.1 | 65.6 | 71.9 | 74.5 | 49.8 | 59.1 | 69.8 |
| 30 | 87.9 | 96.2 | 99.4 | 70.4 | 83.5 | 87.9 | 62.4 | 67.4 | 85.2 |
| 40 | 98.4 | | | 82.6 | 97.8 | 99.72 | 74.1 | 81.2 | 98.5 |
| 45 | | | | 98.3 | | | 86.8 | 94.7 | |

Table 7: Stability study data

| S.No | Storage condition | General appearance | Hardness | Melting point | Drug content |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2-8°C (Controlled) | No Change | 3.2 | 35°C | 98.2±0.32 |
| 2 | 25±5°C | Acceptable | 2.5 | 31°C | 96±0.07 |

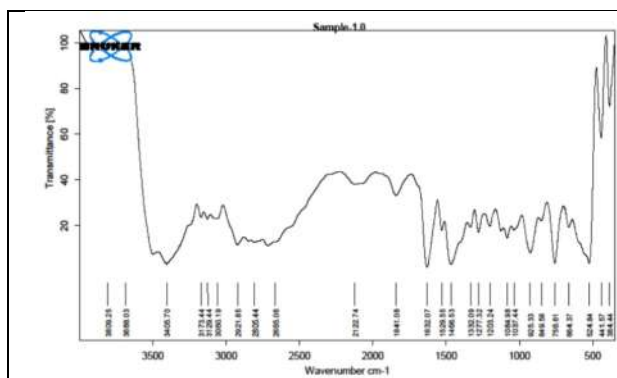


Fig 1: FTIR of pure drug Ondansetron

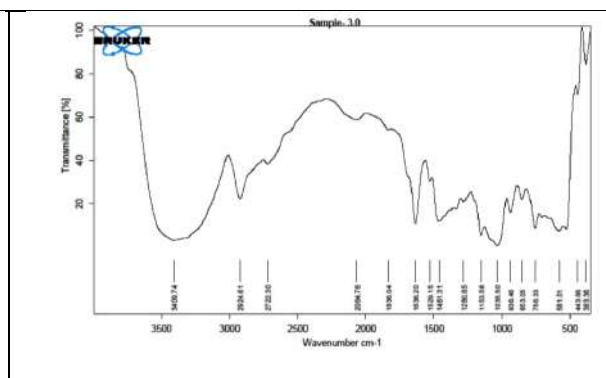


Fig 2: FTIR of drug and beta cyclodextrin

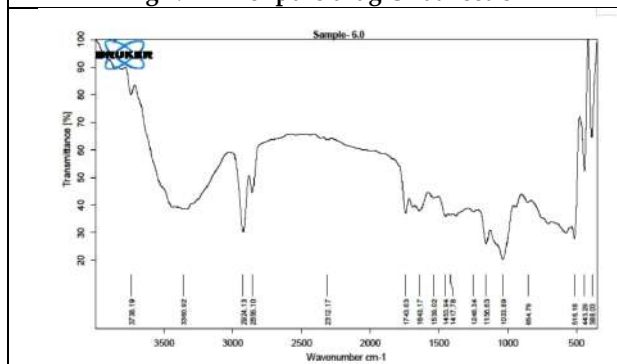


Fig 3: FTIR of drug and formulation excipients

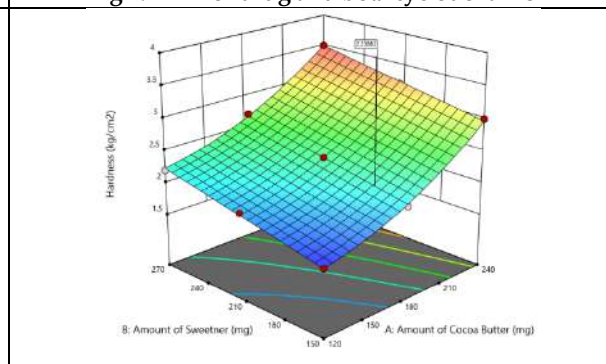
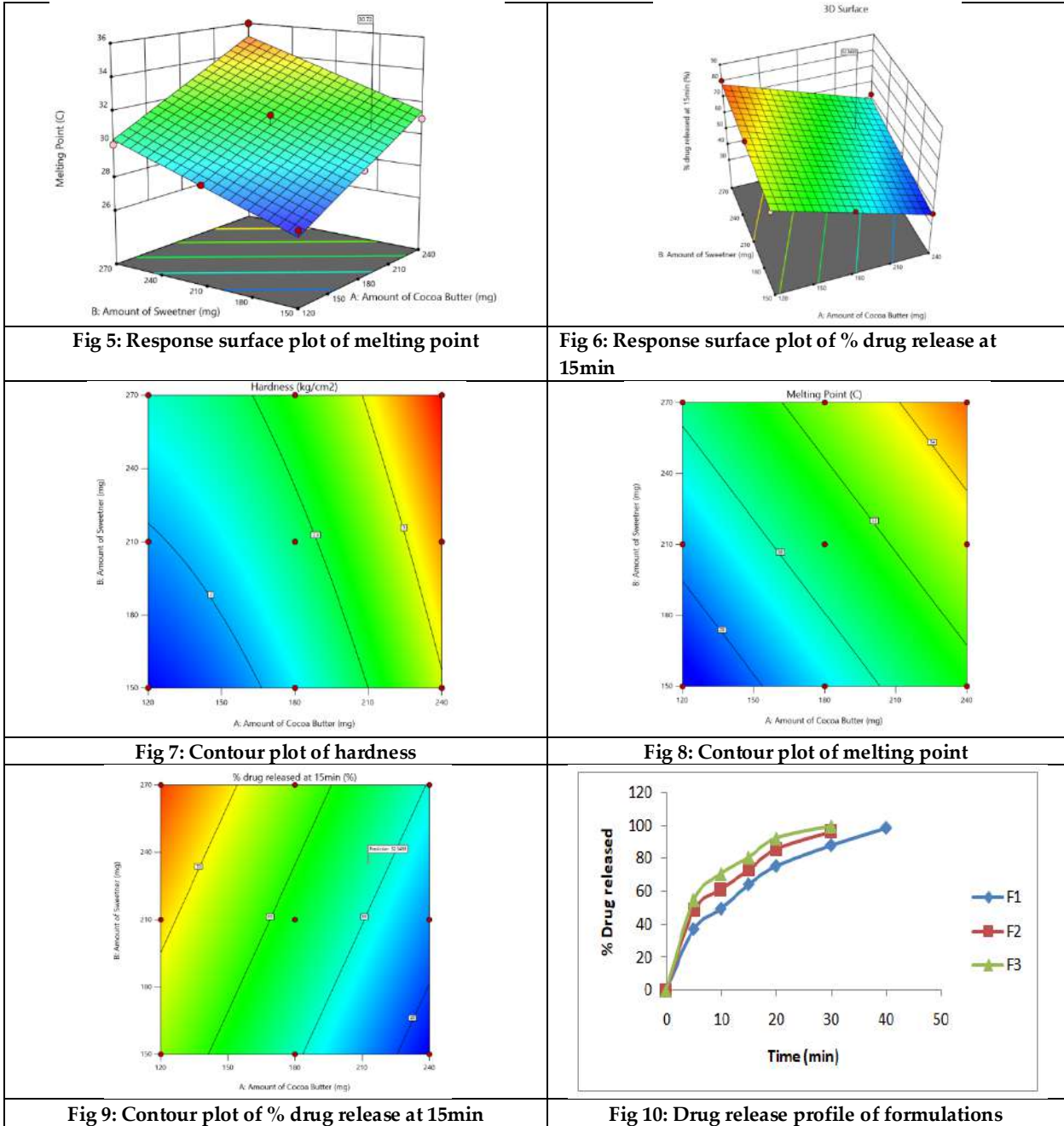


Fig4: Response surface plot of hardness





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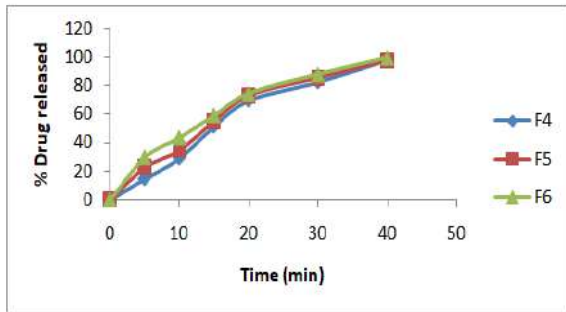


Fig 11: Drug release profile of formulations

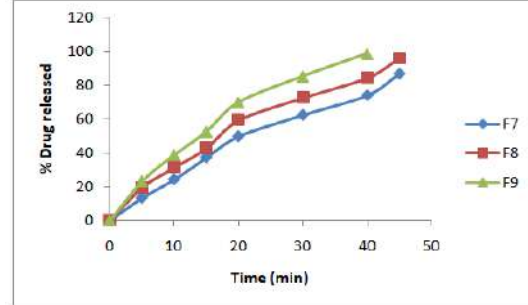


Fig 12: Drug release of formulations

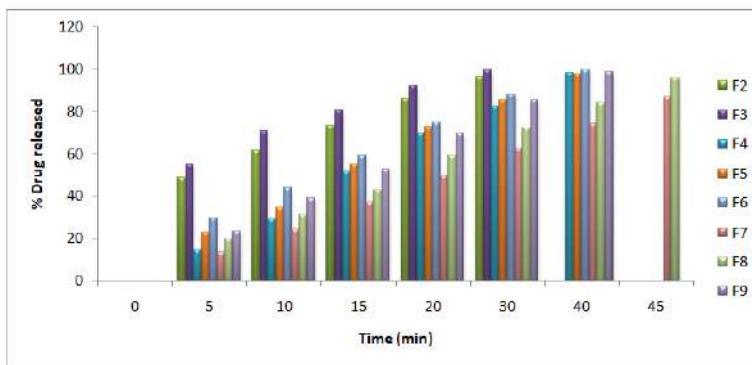


Fig 13: Comparative chart of drug release profiles.





A Study on Loan Management and Debt Repayment Strategies among Young Adult in Chennai, India

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Received: 28 Apr 2023

Revised: 02 June 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This survey asks young adults in Chennai, India, about debt repayment and loan management. The study surveyed 153 loan-borrowers aged 18–40. According to the survey, most young adults in Chennai have borrowed money for various reasons, but due to low income, poor money management, and high interest rates, many of them have problems paying back their debts. Due to their lack of debt management knowledge, many young people seek financial advice from friends and family, according to the survey. The study also indicated that financial literacy increased debt management and repayment efficiency. According to the report, banks should offer low-interest loan schemes.

Keywords: Loan management, debt repayment, money management, repayment strategies.

INTRODUCTION

A key component of personal finance is debt management, which is especially important for young individuals who are just beginning their jobs and juggling their financial obligations. Loans and debts, such as credit card debt, personal loans, and school loans, can have an effect on young adults' current financial situation and future financial prospects. With a focus on understanding their borrowing behavior, debt levels, and repayment tactics, the goal of this study is to evaluate the loan management and debt repayment strategies among young adults. This study will examine a number of variables, such as socio demographic traits, financial attitudes, and financial literacy, that affect loan management choices.



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The results of this study will add to the body of knowledge already available on debt management and shed light on the financial habits and debt-management techniques of young adults. The structure of this essay will be as follows. The first section of the presentation will be a thorough overview of the pertinent literature on loan management and debt repayment techniques, stressing the fundamental ideas, theories, and empirical discoveries in the area. This will give the investigation a theoretical foundation and aid in locating knowledge gaps. The research approach, data gathering strategies, and data analysis methodologies will all be covered in detail after that, along with the design and methodology of the study. The project will use a quantitative research methodology and structured questionnaires to gather information from young adults between the ages of 18 and 34. To provide a representative sample, the sample will be recruited from a range of socio-demographic backgrounds.

In the part that follows, the study findings will be presented and analyzed. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis will be used to examine the relationships between various variables. The research findings will be examined in relation to the body of current literature and will be interpreted in light of the study's goals. Additionally, the study's limitations will be acknowledged, along with young adults frequently reach a point in their lives where they begin to rack up debt for a variety of reasons, including housing, education, and other costs. It is vital to comprehend how young adults manage their loans and debts, as well as their repayment plans, in order to encourage financial literacy within this group. This study can help with attempts to increase financial literacy and responsible borrowing among young adults by illuminating their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors towards loans and debts. Young adults' borrowing habits and debt repayment plans may have wider economic repercussions. Young adults make up a substantial portion of the consumer population, and their borrowing habits may have an impact on the state of the economy as a whole. Young people' spending, saving, and investment choices can have an impact on the economy's consumption, saving, and investment patterns, thus it is important to understand how they handle their debt and loans.

The results of this study can help financial institutions and policymakers understand the unique loan management and debt repayment issues that young adults face. This can help with the creation of financial products, programmers, and policies that are suited to the needs of young people and can enable them to make wise decisions regarding debts and loans. Insights on how young adults handle their loans and repay them can help financial institutions improve their lending practices, risk assessments, and programmers for financial education aimed at this demographic.

LITERATURE REVIEW**Financial literacy and its impact on loan management: A study on young adults in Chennai**

The study conducted by Sridevi (2018) surveyed 300 young adults aged 18-25 years in Chennai to examine their financial literacy levels and loan management practices. The findings of the study suggest that financial literacy plays a crucial role in enabling effective debt management among young adults. Specifically, the study found that higher levels of financial literacy were associated with better loan management practices, including timely repayment of loans, avoidance of multiple loans, and better understanding of loan terms and conditions. The study also highlighted the need for financial education programs to improve financial literacy among young adults. The findings suggest that providing financial education to young adults can have a significant impact on their loan management practices and can enable them to make informed financial decisions. The study recommends that financial education programs should be designed to cater to the specific needs of young adults and should include practical training on loan management, budgeting, and investment planning. Overall, the study highlights the importance of financial literacy in promoting responsible loan management practices among young adults.

Debt management and repayment strategies among Indian youth: An exploratory study

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Rathore and Das (2020) conducted an exploratory study to examine the debt management and repayment strategies among Indian youth. The study surveyed 200 young individuals from different educational backgrounds and income groups who had taken loans from various financial institutions. The findings revealed that most participants considered taking loans for education, medical emergencies, and purchasing houses or cars. Moreover, the study identified several factors that influenced debt repayment behaviour, including financial literacy, income level, and debt management strategies. The results indicated that individuals with higher levels of financial literacy tended to have better debt management practices and were more likely to repay their debts on time. The study also found that low-income individuals faced significant challenges in managing their debts and repaying them on time. These individuals often had to rely on their family and friends for financial support, and were less likely to have access to formal credit institutions. The authors suggest that increasing financial literacy among low-income individuals can help them make informed decisions regarding debt management, improve their financial planning skills, and ultimately enhance their financial well-being. Overall, this study highlights the importance of financial education and access to formal credit institutions in promoting effective debt management among Indian youth.

Debt management among young adults in India: An empirical study

The study involved a survey of 200 young adults aged between 18 and 30 years, and the data was analyzed using regression analysis. The findings of the study indicate that financial literacy has a significant positive impact on debt management behavior, with individuals who are more financially literate being more likely to manage their debts effectively. Additionally, the study found that attitudes towards borrowing also have a significant impact on debt management behavior, with individuals who view borrowing as a last resort being more likely to manage their debts effectively. The study also revealed that gender has a significant impact on debt management behavior, with females being more likely to manage their debts effectively compared to males. This finding is consistent with previous research, which has suggested that women tend to be more risk-averse and are more likely to engage in prudent financial behavior. Overall, the study highlights the importance of financial literacy and attitudes towards borrowing in enabling effective debt management among young adults in India.

Financial behavior and debt management strategies among young adults

Sivakumar and Vimala's (2017) study highlights the need for financial education among young adults to improve their financial behavior and debt management strategies. The study found that a majority of the respondents were not adequately knowledgeable about financial management, which led to poor financial behavior and excessive debt burden. Furthermore, the study revealed that young adults tend to rely on informal sources of financial advice, such as family and friends, which may not always provide accurate or reliable information. The authors suggest that financial education programs should be developed and implemented to equip young adults with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage their finances effectively. These programs could include topics such as budgeting, saving, investing, and debt management. By improving financial literacy and behavior, young adults can make informed decisions regarding debt management and reduce their financial stress and burden.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the current study is descriptive non-probability convenience sampling. The problem of loan management and debt repayment practices among young adults in Chennai is described and explained using descriptive research. Since it is convenient for the researcher to choose individuals who are readily available and accessible, non-probability sampling is used. Participants are chosen via convenience sampling based on factors including age, gender, and prior loan experience. Data collected through the structured questionnaires. The questionnaires served as the primary data collection instrument, allowing for the systematic gathering of quantitative information. A set of structured questions and rating scales were included in the questionnaire to capture participants' perceptions, experiences, and effectiveness of various digital marketing tools in talent attraction. The questionnaires were distributed to a sample of talent acquisition intermediaries using a convenience sampling approach. Participants were provided with clear instructions to ensure accurate and honest responses. The



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data collected through the questionnaires provided valuable qualitative insights for analyzing the loan management and debt repayment among young adults. Using descriptive statistics like frequencies and percentages, the study's findings are examined. The results are cautiously interpreted, and the convenience sampling method's drawbacks are acknowledged. It is crucial to remember that the non-probability sampling technique utilized in this study may prevent the conclusions from being generalizable to a larger population.

RESULTS

The questionnaire was created based on various criteria related to the loan management and debt repayment strategies among young adults. Many young adults struggle with loan management and debt repayment due to factors such as insufficient income, poor financial planning, high-interest rates, and limited financial literacy. In some cases, young adults may take on more debt than they can manage, leading to missed payments, late fees, and damaged credit scores.

Interpretation:56% of the procurement of loan gone to buying of house or car, while 40% went to covering the expenses and 34% went to education payment and 22% went daily necessity.

Interpretation:68.4% of people face pressure from their family and friends to manage loans and debts responsibly, while 31.6% doesn't face pressure.

Interpretation: The correlation will show if there is a relation between two variables if the it's a positive 1 then there is a significant relation between two variables and if it has negative 1 then there is no significant relation between to variables so now this correlation has a significant relation between these two variables

Interpretation: the chi-square will show if there is a association between two variables if the it's a less than 5 then there is a significant association between two variables and if it has more than 5 there is no significant association between to variables so now this correlation has a significant association between these two variables

Discussion According to the findings of our study, the bulk of loans taken out by people are used to buy homes or automobiles (56%), pay bills (40%), fund education (34%), and buy everyday essentials (22%). Furthermore, according to our research, 68.4% of people report feeling pressure from friends and family to manage their debts and loans appropriately.

According to the results of the correlation study, there is a strong association between the variables of loan purpose and felt peer pressure to manage loans responsibly. This suggests that borrowers who predominantly use loans to buy homes or cars are more likely to experience peer pressure to handle their debt appropriately. The chi-square analysis showed a strong correlation between the purpose of the loan and the perception of peer pressure to handle loans properly. This shows that the proportion of people who experience peer pressure to manage their loans properly changes depending on the purpose of the loan. It is interesting to note that the results of our study are consistent with those of earlier studies, which indicate that people feel more responsibility to handle their loans properly when they are for higher sums or long-term goals, like schooling, vehicles, or homes. This pressure may result from the worry that they may not be able to repay the debt, harming their credit score and adversely affecting their reputation and financial security.

Our research also highlights the value of financial education and literacy in assisting people in better managing their loans and debts. Individuals can better comprehend the ramifications of taking out loans and the long-term effects of poor loan management with the aid of financial education. The importance of financial institutions in fostering appropriate debt management is further shown by our study. Financial institutions can create transparent and simple-to-understand loan solutions, offer consumers financial education and tools, and provide support and direction for those who might be having trouble managing their loans. In conclusion, our study offers insightful



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information about the connection between the purpose of loans and the perception of peer pressure to manage loans responsibly. Financial organizations can provide loan products that encourage responsible loan management and individuals can make educated decisions about managing their loans by being aware of this link.

IMPLICATIONS

According to the study's findings, a sizeable part of loans is obtained for the purpose of purchasing assets like homes and automobiles. This shows a preference for long-term investments over current costs. Additionally, a significant portion of people experience pressure from friends and family to handle loans and obligations appropriately. This demonstrates the importance of financial literacy and education in assisting people in making wise financial decisions and avoiding debt traps. It is possible that there is a connection between the pressure put on people to manage their debts properly and the motivations for taking out loans, given the high correlation and association between the variables. This emphasizes the necessity for financial institutions and politicians to approach the problem of debt management holistically, taking into account the pressures people encounter in addition to their own financial circumstances, such as social and familial obligations. Furthermore, according to the study's findings, paying for school is a big element in obtaining loans, with 34% of respondents saying that this was the main purpose of their loans. This emphasizes how crucial it is to offer individuals who might otherwise be compelled to take out loans with high interest rates affordable educational options and financial aid. Before taking out loans for educational expenses, people should carefully assess their financial status because doing so can result in long-term debt and a heavy financial burden.

The report also finds that a sizable fraction of people (22%) borrow money to pay for basic needs like food and utilities. This implies that there may be underlying economic reasons, such as poor salaries and excessive living expenses, contributing to the need for loans. Instead of relying on loans, policymakers and organizations should aim to address these underlying problems and provide people with inexpensive and accessible basic necessities. Overall, the study's findings offer important new understandings of the motivations for borrowing money and the pressures that come with it. The large percentage of people who feel pressure from friends and family emphasizes the need for financial literacy and education programmes as well as support mechanisms for people who may be having financial difficulties. Additionally, the strong correlation between loan purposes and pressure experienced implies that financial behavior is significantly influenced by social influences and that individual choice is not always the best course of action. Policymakers and organizations can seek to create a society that is more economically inclusive and sustainable by tackling these social and economic factors.

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Table 1: Reason for young adults to borrow money

| Options | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| To pay for education | 34 | 22.4 % |
| To buy a house or car | 56 | 36.8% |
| To cover expenses | 40 | 26.3% |
| To daily necessity | 22 | 14.5% |
| Total | 152 | 100.0% |

Table 2: Pressure from your family and friends to manage your loans and debts responsibly

| Options | Frequency | Percent |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 104 | 68.4 |
| No | 48 | 31.6 |
| Total | 152 | 100.0 |

Table 3. Correlation

| Questions | | 2. How often do you make extra payments on your loans or debts? | 5. How important is it to you to pay off your loans and debts quickly? |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| 1. How often do you make extra payments on your loans or debts? | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .727** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| | N | 152 | 152 |
| 2. How important is it to you to pay off your loans and debts quickly? | Pearson Correlation | .727** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |
| | N | 152 | 152 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4. Chi-Square Test 1: To what extent do you agree or disagree that having a clear plan for debt repayment has helped to reduce your financial stress

| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 9.944 ^a | 4 | .041 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 10.178 | 4 | .038 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.524 | 1 | .060 |
| N of Valid Cases | 152 | | |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.83.





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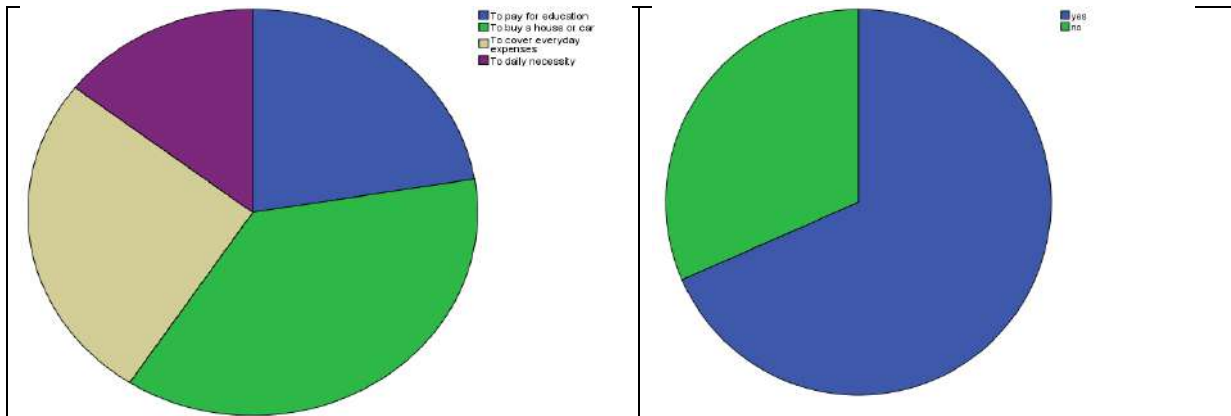


figure 1. Reason for young adults to borrow money

Figure 2: Pressure from your family and friends to manage your loans and debts responsibly





A Study on Understanding the Reforms in Indirect Tax System and Its Implication

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Received: 02 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 06 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Tax reform, as the name implies, is a type of change undertaken in a country's tax system to assist the government in limiting the chances of tax evasion and avoidance. It promotes revenue sustainability, tackles issues and conflicts related to inequality through behavior modification and redistribution, and supports in national growth. Tax reform had been proposed for because of variety reasons. The greatest goal is to eliminate any possibility of avoidance and evasion of tax liability from the economy. Another goal is to increase the rate of sustainability in revenue generation and public investments towards chosen routes by giving tax discounts, breaks, and exemptions. The ultimate goal is to improve the overall operation of the tax system and spur economic growth in the country. In these paper, we understand the concept of reforms of Indirect tax and its effects on Business and house hold consumption. It basically speaks about the changes brought in once tax pay in method and tax living process. As Taxation is a very important concept for the Economic and Social development to any Country. Indirect tax is a tax paid by the end user for the Goods and services consumed by them such as VAT, Sales tax, Consumption tax etc. All these Tax has been replaced by one major form of tax named as Goods and Service Tax which was passed in the year 2017 of 1th July at mid night by The Prime Minister of the Country Narendra Modi, Which rolled out all other indirect tax and brought the Concept of one Nation one Tax. GST (Goods and Service Tax) the main objective of this tax was to have a uniform tax system and to make all the citizens to pay tax without finding any loop whole to escape.

Keywords: Tax reforms, Indirect tax, Goods and service tax, one tax one nation and one market, consumption tax.





INTRODUCTION

To wisely administer a nation, the government must collect taxes from qualified persons; paying taxes to the local government is a fundamental part of everyone's life, no matter where we reside on the earth. Today, there are numerous ways to collect taxes, including state taxes, federal taxes, direct taxes, indirect taxes, and many others. The process through which a government or taxing authority imposes or levies a tax on its people and commercial organisations is referred to as taxation. In India, the central and state governments are very important in deciding on taxes. Government at both the federal and provincial levels have already enacted a number of policy changes in recent years to improve the nation's transparency and simplify the tax system. The Goods Services Tax (GST) was one such development, as it simplified the tax structure on the sale and delivery of products and services in the country. The Indian tax system is divided into two major categories like Direct and indirect taxes.

Direct Tax: a charge imposed on a taxpayer that they must pay to the government directly. Additionally, a person cannot transfer or delegate another person to pay his taxes on his behalf. Examples of this include income tax, property tax, and corporate tax.

Indirect tax: A tax levied on the taxpayer's goods and services rather than his or her income, profit, or revenue. In contrast to direct taxes, indirect taxes can be transferred from one person to another. Previously, the list of indirect taxes levied on taxpayers includes service tax, sales tax, VAT, central excise charge, and customs duty. However, with the implementation of the goods and services tax (GST) regime on July 1, 2017, it has superseded all forms of indirect tax imposed by state and central governments on goods and services.

EXAMINATION OF LITERATURE

Dr. Kopalapillai Amirthalingam (2013), in his research paper entitled

"Taxation's significance and indirect taxes' function in developing nations "Many developing nations have identified tax policy as being essential in their efforts to promote both physical and economic growth. In order to ensure stable economic growth and equitable income distribution, taxation is also essential. In developing nations, indirect taxes are more important than direct taxes. Bhavik U. Swadia (2016), in the study entitled "Comparison between Indirect tax and GST" asserted that government action has been taken Both the government and the vendors gain from indirect taxes that stop the cascading effect. Following the implementation of the GST, 2 percentage points of economic growth are anticipated. GST improves transparency by including both commodities and services. Prices for goods and services will decrease, increasing the tax- to-GDP ratio. It would be simpler to conduct business in India because of the country's streamlined rules and structure.

K. Beemabai Dr. K. Krishnakumar (2019), in their study entitled "Impact of direct and indirect tax reforms in India" analysed that GST has been determined to be a boon to micro, small, and medium-sized businesses. In comparison to the previous taxation structure, these businesses, according to them, are now less reliant on tax professionals. They also believe that this tax reform will result in single market and common market tax legislation, as well as increased economic and GDP growth.

THE METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This paper is focuses on the analysis of secondary data gathered from numerous sources of information such as websites, papers, and books, among others. A survey of the literature from research articles focusing on the specifics of GST and tax system.





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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To thoroughly investigate the indirect tax system.
- To investigate the impact of indirect tax reforms on various sectors in India.
- To investigate the evolution of India's GST taxation system in depth.
- To study and understand needs of tax reforms and various reform in indirect taxation system in India.

NEEDS FOR TAX REFORMS

Tax reforms were required in India to ensure its international competitiveness and to suit the needs of the market economy. The market economy has supplanted the centrally planned development paradigm. In 1991, Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister at the time, proposed the formation of a Tax Reform Commission. Following are the some of example for tax reforms:

- Decreasing of marginal tax rates.
- reducing the tax implications of savings and investment.
- reducing the occurrence and probability of tax avoidance and evasion; reducing the overall number of tax defaulters
- Increasing the effectiveness of economic decision-making.
- reducing the cost and time required to coordinate, plan, and implement the tax system change.
- In the case of industries, investments, and properties, uniform treatment is required.

JOURNEY OF INDIA'S INDIRECT TAXATION STRUCTURE

In India, indirect taxes trace back to the early twentieth century, when the British Raj levied taxes on commodities such as salt, tea, and opium. These levies were used to cover the administrative and military costs of the British Raj. The Government of India Act of 1860 established the first comprehensive taxation system in India. This act established a unified tax system in India, including a range of direct and indirect common indirect taxes. After India gained independence in 1947, funding became a key issue for the administration. The entire network of ruling officers required their salaries, which demanded finances. As a result, while "Excise Duty" was not abolished, an extra tax known as "Customs Duty" was levied on imported goods to protect Indian firms in various areas. However, by the 1960s and 1970s, Indian technology had become outmoded in comparison to their overseas competitors. Although there were other reasons, such as licence raj, the high customs charge had created a protective wall favouring low output and old technology. Despite a rather effective tariff harmonisation, the excise charge system remained complex. It was a mash-up of numerous rates, punctuated by a slew of exclusions. In fact, more frequently than not, no single rate could be identified as directly applicable to a given product.

EXCISE DUTY: In 1944, India imposed the first indirect taxtaxes. Excise duty, stamp duty, and customs duty were the most on goods in the form of an excise duty. An excise tax, commonly referred to as an excise charge, is imposed on products made in India by corporations.

CENTRAL SALES TAX

The Government of India pro- posed a Bill in parliament on November 21, 1956, which was enacted as the Central Sales Tax Act 1956. The Central Sales Tax Act of 1956 went into effect on July 1, 1957. Act 21 of 1958 introduced significant modifications to the taxation of luxury items.

SERVICE TAX

The Service Tax provisions went into effect on July 1, 1994, as part of Chapter V of the Finance Act of 1994. Except for the state of Jammu Kashmir, it covers the entire country of India. A service tax is an indirect tax charged by the government on services provided by service providers. It was enacted under Section 65 of the Finance Act of 1994. In this case, the service provider pays the tax and collects it from the customer. Previously, the service tax was levied on



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a limited set of services, but its scope was enlarged in the 2012 budget. The list of amenities also includes air-conditioned restaurant services and short-term lodging provided by hotels, inns, and other lodging companies.

CUSTOM DUTY

The most significant law governing the imposition and collection of duties on products imported and exported inside the nation is the Customs Act of 1962. Additionally, this Act addresses import and export procedures, restrictions on the import and export of products, fines, offences, and much more. This obligation is used by the government to boost tax income, protect domestic industries, and control the flow of commodities. The many categories of customs duties gathered are listed below. • Basic Customs Duty Surcharge • Additional duties on top of that • Customs duty other taxes include safeguard duty, anti-dumping duty, and countervailing duty. In addition, cess duty is applicable to some commodities.

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

VAT is an important source of revenue for all Indian states and union territories (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep). In the Indian taxation system, VAT was implemented as an indirect tax to replace the old general sales tax. Many Indian states implemented the Value Added Tax Act (2005) and accompanying VAT laws on April 1, 2005. Several states (Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, UP, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh) were formerly exempt from VAT, but later embraced the tax. Each state's VAT legislation, rates, taxable base, and list of taxable goods are unique.

SECURITIES TRANSACTION TAX (STT)

The STT Act of 2004 is in charge of enforcing this regulation. This taxation policy went into effect on October 1, 2004, and every trader/investor has been required to pay STT since then. It has streamlined the taxation process in India's capital markets for trading and investment. The central government has authorised the purchase and sale of securities. Options, equities, and futures are examples of these securities. STT only applies to transactions finalised on the local stock exchange. Furthermore, STT only applies to transactions performed on the country's recognised stock exchanges. Furthermore, this tax does not apply to off-market transactions.

Goods and Services Tax

The term "GST" stands for the goods and services tax, which was first introduced in the Budget Speech on February 28, 2006. It laid the foundation for a thorough overhaul of India's indirect tax system. The indirect taxation system has undergone a number of adjustments since it first came into effect as the Goods and Services Tax Act on July 1, 2017. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is levied on the provision of goods and services. A multi-stage, destination-based tax, the Goods and Services Tax Law in India is imposed on each value addition. The only domestic indirect tax law in the nation is called the GST.

FEATURE of GST

- The consolidation of 17 federal and state levies.
- Taxation on consumption.
- There is only one tax rate applied throughout the board.
- The occurrence of "Supply of Goods or Services" is taxable.
- The divide between products and services does not exist

Taxes are not taxes on taxes.**Credit is freely flowing.**

- At each stage, there is a Value Added Tax.



**Jagadheesh and Harshitha****Impact of GST tax reforms**

One nation, one tax was established with the GST, however the effects on various businesses varied slightly. Whether an industry engages in service provision or manufacturing, distribution, and retailing will define the first degree of difference. GST raises the performance and competitiveness of India's industrial sector. Several challenges, including decreased exports and rising infrastructure spending, are causing this sector stress. Manufacturers and distributors' administrative costs have increased as a result of numerous indirect taxes, but with the implementation of the GST, the compliance load has decreased and this industry will expand more quickly.

Followings are the impact of GST reforms

Tax reform ensures that the tax system is fully ordered and lowers the prevalence of tax evasion and avoidance.

- It facilitates compliance by making tax laws simpler to comprehend.
- By increasing the number of taxpayers, it increases the tax base and decreases the per capita tax.
- Will aid in the development of a single, national market for India, attracting more foreign investment and supporting the "Make in India" effort.
- To prevent tax cascading, input tax credits will be available for both commodities and services at every stage of supply.
- Harmonisation of policies, practises, and tax rates between the federal government and states as well as between different states
- higher level of compliance A paper trail of transactions will be encouraged at every stage of the supply chain because all refunds will be filed online, input credits will be verified online, and so on.
- The incentive for evasion will be lessened by the absence of pricing arbitrage between nearby States and that between intra- and inter-state sales.
- The taxation system will be more reliable if there are uniform procedures for taxpayer registration, tax refunds, uniform tax return forms, a common tax base, and a single system of product and service classification.
- The amount of human interaction between taxpayers and the tax administration will decrease as IT use increases, which will aid in the fight against corruption.
- It will increase export and industrial activity, which will increase employment and raise

CONCLUSION

The tax reform debate has raged on for years with no end in sight. The major question is how to make the tax law more egalitarian and fair for everyone. There are numerous proposals for tax reform, but one thing is certain: any changes must ensure that everyone is treated equitably under the law. One solution would be to abolish all discounts and loopholes that disproportionately favour specific groups or persons. This would level the playing field for everyone and make it easier to collect unpaid taxes. Another possibility is to implement a flat tax, in which everyone pays the same rate regardless of income. This also ensures that everyone pays their fair part.

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Benefits of Fencing Sports

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Received: 04 Apr 2023

Revised: 07 May 2023

Accepted: 06 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

Fencing is an age-old sport that combines physical prowess, strategic thinking, and quick reflexes. This paper delves into the world of fencing sports, its types of event, its techniques, and the various equipment's. The paper investigates the diverse training approaches utilized by fencers to enhance their skills and fitness levels. It highlights the importance of conditioning, strength training, and flexibility exercises, along with the mental preparation needed to cultivate a resilient mind-set required to excel in this demanding sport.

Keywords: Fencing Sport, Physical Prowess, Technical Proficiency, Mental Flexibility, Physical Fitness

INTRODUCTION

A sword is used by two competitors in the combat sport of fencing to score points by making contact with their opponent's body. It is a long-standing tradition that has earned Olympic status. It is an age-old sport. Physical preparedness, mental agility, and technical proficiency are prerequisites for the sport. This essay will go over the background, tools, regulations, and methods of fencing.

History

Fencing has a lengthy and colourful past. Ancient Egyptians were the first to use it, and the Greeks and Romans followed. France hosted the first known fencing match in the sixteenth century. In the 18th and 19th centuries, fencing gained popularity in Europe, and in 1896 it was added to the first modern Olympic Games. The first descriptions of fencing date back to Egypt in the 16th century BCE, where practitioners used bamboo or wooden swords. Ancient Greece and Rome both practised fencing, and soldiers were expected to know how to use it. Knights and nobility in mediaeval Europe trained in the martial art of fencing.



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In the 19th century, fencing as we know it now started to take shape. In Europe, fencing masters started to create training regimens and technique systems, and fencing clubs started to appear. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, and fencing was a part of them. Since that time, fencing has consistently been included in the Olympic schedule. (Wikipedia, 2023)

Equipment

Fencers need specialised gear and protective apparel. The sword, which is available in three varieties including foil, Epee, and sabre, is the most crucial piece of gear. The sword known as the foil is a small, flexible weapon used for thrusting assaults. Although it has a greater target area, the Epee is a heavier sword that may also be utilised for thrusting assaults. A curved sword used for both cutting and thrusting assaults, the sabre. A mask, jacket, and glove are also worn by fencers as safety measures against harm. The fencer wears a wire mesh mask over their face to protect their head and eyes from harm. The jacket covers the torso and is made of a thick material, typically cotton or nylon. The hand and wrist are covered by a leather glove. (Rookie Road, n.d.)

Various Equipment's:**1. The Mask****4. Knickers****2. The Jacket****5. Glove****3. Under-Arm Protector****6. Shoes****Rules:**

The sport of fencing is supervised by rigid regulations. By contacting your opponent's body with the tip of your sword, you can earn points in this sport. Depending on the sort of sword being wielded, a different location is the target. The torso is the target region for the foil, Epee, and sabre, while the entire body above the waist is the target area for the Epee and foil. Fencers are also required to abide by laws governing timing, movement, and body contact. During a match, fencers are required to wear the appropriate safety gear at all times. Additionally, they must abide by restrictions on timing, movement, and physical contact. For instance, during a match, fencers must stay in their designated region and are not permitted to cross their feet. For touches made with the sword tip, a fencer receives points. A touch is only recognised in foil and Epee if it is made with the tip of the blade and landed on the legal target area. The entire body above the waist is the target area in sabre, and touches can be delivered with either the sword's edge or tip. (International Fencing Federation, n.d.)

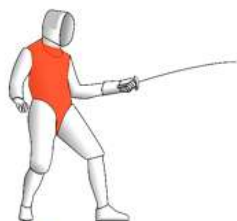




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Types of Weapons

1. Foil



- In this Sword would be 110cm long
- Valid target is only the torso.
- Fencer must establish priority for a valid touch
- A touch is scored by hitting with the point

2. Saber



- In this Sword would be 105cm long
- Valid target is anywhere above the waist.
- Fencer must establish priority for a valid touch
- Touch can be made with any part of the blade

3. Epee



- In this Sword would be 110cm long
- Valid target is the whole body.
- There is no priority to touch
- A touch is scored by hitting with the point

Techniques:

Technical proficiency, mental flexibility, and physical fitness are all necessary for fencing. In order to outmanoeuvre their opponents, fencers need to be nimble and agile, as well as be able to think intelligently. A variety of manoeuvres are used by fencers, such as footwork, parries, and attacks. Fencing requires excellent footwork, and competitors must be able to shift directions fast.

CONCLUSION

Fencing is a demanding and thrilling sport that calls for technical proficiency, mental acuity, and physical fitness. The activity has an illustrious past and is now acknowledged as an Olympic sport. Fencers must be able to think tactically in order to outmanoeuvre their opponents. They employ specialised equipment and adhere to stringent rules. Fencing is a sport that calls for commitment, self-control, and a passion of the game.

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A Study on Farmers' Perception towards Agricultural Loans in Rural Areas with Specific Reference to the Tumakuru District, Karnataka

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 20 Apr 2023

Accepted: 06 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of rural agriculture loans in the Tumakuru region, including their current status, the impact of credit lending, the role of banking institutions and governance in rural finance expenditures, as well as the development, obstacles, and challenges over the years. The objective measure of access to rural farm loans is variable, which aids in measuring credit lending and the portfolio level of agriculture credit in order to assess the performance of financial institutions. As a result, the results indicate that banks provide greater access than microfinance institutions for big agricultural loans, but provide less access than microfinance institutions for small agricultural loans.

Keywords: Rural agriculture loans, access to finance, credit lending

INTRODUCTION

Recent figures indicate that by 2050, the global population is expected to increase considerably. As a consequence, population expansion will raise food demand. Without a strengthening of the private production sector, it will be impossible to meet these requirements in light of the rising food demand. The agriculture industry and its development receives less credit from the banking sector in emerging nations. This is the case, despite the fact that the spread of agricultural GDP in emerging nations is extremely great. It is not a shortage of liquidity in the banking sector that prevents lending to developing nations; rather, it is a lack of commitment to expand the agricultural



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industry. Farmers and agricultural firms are constrained in their investments in agriculture as a result of this circumstance. These agricultural loans offered to developing nations are typically informal and short-term, which is closely tied to long-term investments. These informal loans for agriculture only partially meet the demands of farmers and small agricultural businesses, and their interest rates are typically high. Providing credit for rural agriculture is the main goal of institutions and governments because of the importance of strengthening and developing the rural economy, which improves a country's overall economy, employment, and the reduction of poverty. extending rural agriculture loans is the primary objective of institutions and governments. Thus, the performance and risk associated with these agricultural loans tend to be greater. Despite a 3.45% decrease in 2015, the rate of interest is is very higher than when compare to the other allied business activities. In the Tumakuru region, agricultural loans are viewed as a significant tool for enhancing agricultural production and income growth through the use of modern technologies to increase inputs and productivity. There are three challenges that financial organisations encounter when providing financial goods. Costs associated with reaching isolated rural people. The study is required since the Tumakuru Area is regarded as the most underdeveloped region in India. Each year, numerous farmers have been committing themselves. The majority of youth are moving to new locations. Very little precipitation falls, and the sand is also infertile. There are no rivers in the surrounding area.. So, it would be beneficial for the region's elected government to improve the Farm loaning system. The study has a lot of potential because the subject is so large. There is no limit to the amount of research that can be conducted, as the farmers are in a dire state. For farmers, this is a pressing issue. Assistance is inevitable for the farmers in the Tumakuru region. If farmers are provided with consistent financing, their living conditions may improve and their anguish may be alleviated to some degree.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mohan, S. (2008). has analysed the factors affecting the central cooperative bank's profitability. He observes that profitability ratios warrant the management's serious attention and a concerted attempt to correct the financial performance. In the foreseeable future, he recommends that the bank expand its banking operations so that non-interest income increases significantly.

The European Association of co-operative Banks (2009) (European Association of Co- operative Banks (April 2009), "European Co-operative Banks in Financial and Economic Turmoil", Co-operatives in a world in Crisis (Contribution of EACB to the Experts Group meeting) United Nations- New York.) argued in its article titled "European Co-operative Banks in Financial and Economic Turmoil" that despite extensive interest rate cuts, liquidity injections, and support measures, the The world economy will undergo a severe recession in 2009 and possibly also in 2010. As has been proved, however, the majority of cooperative bank groups have been able to weather the financial crisis pretty successfully without official assistance. This was owing to their limited exposure to toxic assets, emphasis on domestic retail banking with consistent outcomes, robust capital buffers, and predominantly conservative risk management. The co-operative banks that did declare losses as a result of the subprime crisis were mostly affected at the subsidiary and APEX institution levels. The financial crisis did not directly affect the local banks. Thus, cooperative banks were stable and resilient at the local level, demonstrating the stability of the retail banking system in Europe. Mayil Murugan, A. (2009) (Mayil Murugan, A., "An Empirical Study of Capital Adequacy Ratio in Central Co-operative Banks," Tamilnadu Journal of Co-operation, Vol.9 No.8, August 2009, pp.57-62) conducted an empirical investigation of the capital adequacy ratio in Central Co-operative Banks. He found that adequate capital has decreased the chance of bank failure and increased the institution's liquidity. He has determined that meeting the capital adequacy requirement is not a concern for the bank forever.

Singh and Singh (2010) (Singh and Singh (2010), "Technical and Scale Efficiency in District Central Co-operative Banks of Punjab – A Nonparametric Analysis", Indian Co-operative Review, Vol. XXXVII, No.1,(Jan),New Delhi.) They discovered that the amount of DCCBs and earnings had a substantial impact on technical efficiency measurements. In addition, the investigation found that DCCBs of Punjab were plagued by managerial irregularities



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and incorrect production scale. Authors suggest appropriate policy interventions by state government, RBI, and NABARD.

Thomas Victor Raja and Chandramohan (2011) (Thomas Victor Raja, D., and Chandramohan, R., "Financing of women Entrepreneurs by District Central Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu," *Southern Economist*, Vol.49, Oct. 15th, 2011, pp.19-22.) In their study titled "Financing of Women Entrepreneurs by District Central Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu," the authors determined that the women entrepreneurs considered for the study have sufficient capacity to obtain loans, and that neither the borrowing nor the repayment of loans posed any obstacles. The majority of the selected DCCBs' loans emphasised the empowerment of urban women. This trend must be acknowledged, and efforts must be made to contribute more. In the case of a financial inclusionary mindset, certain DCCBs have been delivering excellent services to the women's community by fostering new businesses in the study region with loans.

Razaullahkhan, M and Hasyikhairul Makeen, (2012) (Razaullahkhan, M and Hasyikhairul Makeen, "Non-Performing Assets: Co-operative Banks in Jalna", *Southern Economist* titled "Non-Performing Assets: Co-operative Banks in Jalna", They examined the financial record of 6 co-operative banks of Jalna and Parbhani districts from 2003-2004 to 2009. Nearly all banks have exhibited a changing Net NPA trend. During the last two years of analysis, a number of banks were able to reduce their Net Nonperforming Assets. Except for one bank in a single year, all banks have earned a profit over the whole research period. All banks' C.A.R. rates exceed the RBI-mandated limit of 9%.

Sunitha, nR and Raju, J.K., (2013) (Sunitha, R and Raju, J.K., "A Comparative Study of Non- Performing Assets in the Banking Sector", *Southern Economist*, vol.51, April-15, 2013, pp.9- 12) in their study titled "A Comparative Study of Non-Performing Assets in the Banking Sector", found that the number of non-performing assets (NPAs) in the banking sector has increased. The study found that the Indian banking sector, particularly the private sector, has been facing a significant challenge from nonperforming assets. Nonperforming assets are a crucial metric for analysing the financial performance of banks. Reducing nonperforming assets is required to boost bank profitability and comply with capital adequacy standards. It has been observed that the banking sector in India has responded positively to the enhancement of the role of market forces with respect to prudential regulations of accounting, income recognition, provisioning and exposure, the introduction of the CAMELS supervisory rating system, the reduction of nonperforming assets, and the upgrading of technology.

Financing issues for agricultural and non-agricultural lending operations, particularly institutional financing, have frequently given rise to problems, and the lack of financing has been a key irritant for the farming and non-forming communities. The literature study reveals that academicians and researchers have paid great attention to the topic, although the number of studies on the need for increased credit and evaluation of the performance of co-operative loans have not gotten the attention they need. In recent years, non-repayment has become a worrisome issue for the co-operative, preventing a number of co-operative banks from issuing new loans. If these terms continue in the future, the entire existence of cooperative banks will be at risk. So, it is necessary to investigate this issue, reach a definite conclusion, and propose solutions.

Even such research was not conducted in the Composite Thanjavur District, which is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, has been a drought-prone region for more than five years, and has been the hardest hit by flood and Tsunami. The Kumbakonam Central Co-operative Bank is situated in Tamil Nadu's grain-producing region. Hence, the Kumbakonam Central Co-operative Bank Limited's loan assets have been managed. The present study would cover a knowledge gap regarding loan assets management in agricultural and non-agricultural credit in KCCB of Tamil Nadu, as no such study has been conducted previously.





OBJECTIVES

- To analyse socioeconomic characteristics of farmers in the research region.
- To find out how farmers feel about paying back their agriculture loans

Statement of the Problem

The biggest problem is that there aren't as many places to sell things. The person in the middle who are earning a huge amount of money from the both the farmer and the purchaser. It's been said before that the Tumakuru Region is prone to drought. A lot of bad things happen to the farmers in the area. The biggest problem is that there isn't enough water for farming. Most of the time, they borrow money for farming from private people who charge higher interest rates. The farmers can't get them back in time, which causes them a lot of trouble. So, the well-known banks should help them by giving them Agriculture Loans with no or very little interest. Another problem is that they don't get a minimum price for the little they grow on their land.

Need for the study

The study is needed because the Tumakuru Region is thought to be the poorest part of India. Every year, a lot of farmers have been killing themselves. Most young people are leaving to live somewhere else. There isn't much rain, and the sand isn't good for plants either. There are no rivers that flow in the area. So, it would be good for the newly elected government in the area to take steps to improve the way loans are given to farmers.

Scope of the study

The study has a lot of room to grow because the area is so big. Farmers are in very bad shape there, so any kind of investigation can be done. For farmers, this is a huge problem. Help will have to come for the farmers in the Tumakuru Region. If farmers are given money on a regular basis, they might be able to improve their living conditions and feel less stressed.

Research Design

The study used an Ex-post-facto Research design because the variables chosen for the study had already happened and were proven to be true. Ex-post-facto research is definitely a methodical, experimental inquiry in which the researchers don't have direct control over the variables because they interview and collect data from each person individually.

Sampling Procedure

The Tumakuru Region was chosen on purpose for the study because the researcher is from Tumakuru District, which is also in the Tumakuru Region. Second, the authors know the local language well, which helps them connect with people quickly and also lets them do in- depth research and personal observations. There are four districts in the Tumakuru area. Gubbi, Koratagere, Kunigal, and Madhugiri are some examples. Each Taluk is shown as one Block on the map. Each Block has seven villages that are chosen at random. Respondents are interviewed right away without any background information, so the data is original. Seven villages were chosen at random from each block.

Sample size : 462

Sampling unit : Tumakuru Region

Sampling Areas Gubbi, Koratagere, Kunigal, Madhugiri taluks In total, 28 villages (4x7) were chosen for the study.

Methodology of the Study

The primary data came from farmers in the Tumakuru Region, and it was gathered by personally meeting with the farmers, asking them questions from a pre-prepared questionnaire in person, and recording the farmers' statements. There are 616 people in the sample. The approach of random sampling through interviews is utilised by the investigator during data collecting. The secondary data is gathered from sources that have previously been



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produced, such as books, periodicals, journals, websites of government organisations, and other theses written on the subject, amongst other things.

Tools of Analysis

Percentages were applied to the data. A percentage represents a value (number, amount, rate, etc.) expressed as a fraction of a sum equal to 100. The rankings in total factors were used to assess the farmers' responses. After collecting respondents' priorities, rankings were calculated for each statement.

Limitations of the Study

The following are some limitations of the study:

- The study is constrained by the investigator's available time resources.
- The items covered in the study for in-depth examination are limited, as it is not possible to investigate all topics in a short period of time.
- The scope of the study is limited to a single Block inside a single District. As a result, the study's generalisation can be extended to regions where similar conditions exist, but it may not have wider relevance.
- The study is predicated on the subjective opinions of Agricultural Loan borrowers, which may contain personal bias.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows responses by age. The table shows three groups. 25.10% are under 35. 29.88% of middle-aged people are 35–55. Old people are 45.02 percent. 462 respondents were questioned. Table shows most are old. Table 2 shows responses by education. Normal education is the highest at 69.40, whereas graduate, post-graduate, and professional education is zero because Tumakuru is rural. Higher secondary is 9.09 Percentage and below high school is 21.43 percentage. Table 3 indicates respondent distribution per region. Rural living is 81.82 percent, far higher than urban living. 18.18% is urban living. The table shows that agriculture-dependent rural areas are more. Table 4 shows respondents by marital status. Married people outnumber unmarried people by 87.5 percent. 12.5% are unmarried. The table shows that married and unmarried people depend on agriculture. Table No. 6 shows how the respondents are split up by how many family members they have. 72.73 percent of the group has less than three members, and 27.27 percent has between three and six members. Because there are more single-parent families, the table doesn't show as many people. Table 7: Ordering of statements about how society is getting better. Table 7 Rank ordering of statement of Social improvement. From the table above, we can see that most of the people who took out an agriculture loan had more social contacts (rank 1), were known by other farmers (rank 2), were known as opinion leaders (rank 3), were members of one organisation (rank 4), or were members of more than one organisation (rank5). Farmers got to know their fallow farmers, neighbours, and family members better. Farmers who know them have told us that if they get agriculture loans, it might make other farmers do the same.

The preceding table clearly demonstrates that the majority of respondents (59.09%) had low social progress, followed by those with medium (32.14%) and high (8.77%) social improvement.

According to Table No. 9, the Farm loan system had little positive effect on the economy. This was due to the fact that an Agriculture loan alone does not make a major economic difference when it comes to the acquisition of more land, equipment, and sprayers, among other things. The farm loan was utilised for expenditures such as hiring fees, salaries, etc. that do not immediately contribute to economic growth. From the above Table No. 9 it is clearly showed that, majority of the farmers felt that agriculture loan will very useful them(Rank I) followed by rate of interest is high under agriculture loan system (Rank II), farmers have to spend money initially for getting agriculture loan sanctioned (Rank III), availing institutional credit is safer non-institutional credit (Rank IV), agriculture loan system is good, if it lays down a specific procedure to be followed by the society or bank (Rank V), agriculture loan is more useful to farmers since it is provided in cash (Rank VI), illiterate farmers are unaware of the procedure of getting



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agriculture loan (Rank VII), agriculture loan system creates interest to the farmers to increase the production by increasing area under cultivation (Rank VIII), too much of procedural delay is involved for obtaining agriculture loan (Rank IX), farmers are not getting higher prices as they have to repay the agriculture loan system (Rank X), agriculture loans are easily accessible (Rank XI), high yielding varieties can be cultivated by providing agriculture loans (Rank XII), agriculture loan system plays an important role on transforming traditional agriculture in to modern agriculture (Rank XIII), influence is required to get the agriculture loans (Rank XIII), present procedure of lending of agriculture loan is not satisfactory (Rank XV), majority of the farmers do not get agriculture loan from the lending agencies in time (Rank XVI), taking agriculture loans generate more employment (Rank XVII), agriculture loans amount per acre is not adequate to meet all the production expenses (Rank XVIII), though the agriculture loan system is good, vested interests are working against the success of agriculture loan system.

(Rank XVIII), agriculture loans system will remove all the bottlenecks faced by cultivators (Rank XX), productivity will be increased by agriculture loans (Rank XXI), getting agriculture loan is against the prestige and status of farmers (Rank XXII), agriculture loan system is helpful to rich farmers only (Rank XXIII), taking agriculture loans will influence cropping pattern (Rank XXIII), seasonality is fixed in the recovery of agriculture loans (Rank XXV), food problem of our country can be solved by this agriculture loan system (Rank XXVI).

CONCLUSION

- Those over the age of 55 who are considered to be elderly make up 45.94% of the population, constituting the majority, as determined by the preceding research.
- At 69.40 percent, the normal education percentage is the highest and the majority.
- 81.82 percent of the population resides in rural areas, constituting the majority.
- The percentage of married individuals is 87.5%, which is significantly higher than the percentage of unmarried individuals and thus represents the majority.
- The proportion of nuclear energy is 77.27 percent, which is the majority.
- 72.73 percent of the population has less than three members, constituting the majority.
- The majority of farmers felt agriculture loans would be beneficial to them, followed by a high rate of interest under the agriculture loan system.
- Farmers are required to pay a fee in order to obtain an agriculture loan.
- Agricultural loans in rural areas depend on a number of criteria, including the reason for the loan, the loan's duration, and the interest rate. If farmers obtain agriculture loans intended for revenue generation and utilise them for that purpose, it is likely that they will create future income.

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Table 1. The distribution of responders based on their age

| S. No. | Age | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Young (up to 35 years) | 116 | 25.10 |
| 2 | Middle (35-55 years) | 138 | 29.88 |
| 3 | Old (above 55 years) | 208 | 45.02 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |

Table 2 Distribution of responders according to their education

| S. No. | Education | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | No Formal Education | 300 | 64.95 |
| 2 | Below High School | 88 | 19.04 |
| 3 | High Secondary | 74 | 16.01 |
| 4 | Graduate | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Post Graduate | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Professional | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |

Table 3 Distribution of responders according to their Area of living

| S. No. | Area of Living | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Rural | 392 | 84.85 |
| 2 | Urban | 70 | 15.15 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |

Table 4 Distribution of responders according to their Marital Status

| S. No. | Marital Status | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Married | 370 | 80.08 |
| 2 | Unmarried | 92 | 19.92 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |

Table 5 Distribution of responders according to the Status of Family

| S. No. | Status of Family | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Nuclear | 357 | 77.27 |
| 2 | Joint | 105 | 22.73 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |



**Table 6 Distribution of respondents according to their Members of Family**

| S. No. | Members of Family | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Below 3 Members | 448 | 72.73 |
| 2. | 3-6 Members | 168 | 27.27 |
| 3. | 7-9 Members | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Above 9 Members | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 462 | 100 |

Table 7 Rank ordering of statement of Social improvement

| S.No | Particulars | No. of Respondents | Percentage | Rank |
|------|--|--------------------|------------|------|
| 1. | Recognition by other farmers | 401 | 65.2 | 2 |
| 2. | Increased social contacts | 455 | 73.9 | 1 |
| 3. | Recognized as an opinion | 192 | 31.2 | 3 |
| 4. | Membership in one organization | 83 | 13.5 | 4 |
| 5. | Membership in more than one organization | 56 | 9.2 | 5 |

Table 8 Distribution of respondents according to their social improvement.

| S.No | Social improvement | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 273 | 59.09 |
| 2 | Medium | 148 | 32.14 |
| 3 | High | 41 | 8.77 |
| Total | | 462 | 100 |

Table 9 Distribution of respondents according to their economic improvement

| S.No | Economic improvement | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 327 | 70.77 |
| 2 | Medium | 125 | 27.05 |
| 3 | High | 10 | 2.16 |

Table 9 Rank ordering of the statements of level of attitude of farmers towards agriculture loan.

| S.No | Particulars | SA | A | UD | DA | SD | NR | Rank |
|------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|
| 1 | Agricultural loan will help farmers | 138 (29.87) | 209 (45.23) | 54 (11.68) | 32 (6.9) | 29 (6.27) | 462 | I |
| 2 | Agricultural loans are easily accessible | 113 (24.45) | 189 (40.90) | 72 (15.58) | 48 (10.38) | 40 (8.65) | 462 | XI |
| 3 | Agricultural loans system will remove all The bottlenecks faced by cultivators | 80 (17.31) | 107 (23.16) | 177 (38.31) | 58 (12.55) | 40 (8.65) | 462 | XX XVIII |
| 4 | Agricultural loan amount per acre is not adequate to meet all the production expenses | 121 (26.9) | 183 (39.69) | 56 (12.12) | 51 (11.03) | 51 (11.03) | 462 | XXI |
| 5 | Productivity agricultural loans will be increased by | 34 (7.35) | 58 (12.55) | 91 (19.69) | 107 (23.16) | 172 (37.22) | 462 | XVII |
| 6 | Taking agricultural loans generate | 38 | 46 | 184 | 114 | 80 | | |





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| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|
| | more employment | (8.22) | (9.95) | (39.82) | (24.6) | (17.31) | 462 | |
| 7 | Agricultural loan system creates interest to the farmers to increase the production by increasing area under cultivation | 110 (23.80) | 192 (41.55) | 73 (15.86) | 55 (11.90) | 32 (6.92) | 462 | VIII |
| 8 | Food problems of our country can be solved by this agricultural loan system | 41 (8.87) | 65 (14.06) | 171 (37.01) | 100 (21.6) | 85 (19.39) | 462 | XXVI |
| 9 | Agricultural loan system is helpful to rich farmers only | 51 (11.03) | 57 (12.33) | 175 (37.8) | 105 (22.7) | 74 (16.01) | 462 | XXIII |
| 10 | Seasonality is fixed in the recovery of agricultural loans | 100 (21.64) | 181 (39.17) | 68 (14.71) | 63 (13.63) | 50 (10.82) | 462 | XXV |
| 11 | Getting agricultural loan is against prestige nad status of farmers | 31 (6.70) | 40 (8.65) | 84 (18.18) | 89 (19.26) | 218 (47.18) | 462 | XXII |
| 12 | Illiterate farmers are unaware of the procedure of getting loan | 42 (9.09) | 48 (10.38) | 193 (41.07) | 100 (21.64) | 79 (17.09) | 462 | VII |
| 13 | Farmers have to spend money initially forgetting agricultural loans sanctioned | 96 (20.77) | 198 (42.85) | 60 (12.98) | 58 (12.55) | 50 (10.82) | 462 | III |
| 14 | Influence is required to get the agriculture loan | 49 (10.60) | 58 (12.55) | 68 (14.71) | 100 (21.64) | 187 (40.47) | 462 | XVIII |
| 15 | High yielding varieties can be cultivated by providing agricultural loans | 123 (26.62) | 189 (40.90) | 85 (18.39) | 36 (7.79) | 29 (6.27) | 462 | XII |
| 16 | Agricultural loan system plays an important role in transforming traditional agriculture into modern agriculture | 114 (24.67) | 186 (40.25) | 80 (7.31) | 42 (9.09) | 40 (8.65) | 462 | XIII |
| 17 | Present procedure of lending of agricultural loan is not satisfactory | 50 (10.82) | 56 (12.12) | 184 (39.82) | 95 (20.56) | 77 (16.16) | 462 | XV |
| 18 | Too much of procedural delay is involved for obtaining agricultural loans | 52 (11.25) | 58 (12.55) | 63 (13.63) | 99 (21.42) | 190 (41.12) | 462 | IX |
| 19 | Taking agricultural loans will influence agriculture pattern | 176 (38.9) | 110 (23.8) | 72 (15.58) | 54 (11.68) | 50 (10.82) | 462 | XXVIII |
| 20 | Agricultural loan system is good, if it lays down a specific procedure to be followed by the society or bank | 115 (24.79) | 196 (42.42) | 53 (11.47) | 51 (11.03) | 47 (10.17) | 462 | V |
| 21 | Majority of the farmers do not get agriculture loan from lending agencies in time | 185 (40.04) | 115 (24.89) | 62 (13.41) | 55 (11.90) | 45 (9.7) | 462 | XVI |
| 22 | Though the agriculture loan system is good, vested interests are working against the success of agricultural loan system | 37 (8.00) | 65 (14.063) | 80 (17.31) | 102 (22.07) | 178 (38.52) | 462 | XVIII |



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| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----|----|
| 23 | Farmers are not getting higher prices as they have to repay the agriculture loan system | 72 (15.58) | 111 (24.02) | 190 (41.12) | 46 (9.95) | 43 (9.30) | 462 | X |
| 24 | Rate of interest is high under agriculture loan system | 35 (7.57) | 40 (8.65) | 65 (14.06) | 115 (24.89) | 207 (44.80) | 462 | II |
| 25 | Agricultural loan is more beneficial to farmers since it is provided in cash | (24.02) | 193 (41.77) | 85 (18.39) | 41 (8.87) | 32 (6.92) | 462 | VI |
| 26 | Availing institutional credit is safer than non-institutional credit | 198 (42.85) | 117 (25.32) | 70 (15.15) | 43 (9.30) | 34 (7.35) | 462 | IV |





Discussion on the Growing Market of FMCG Market in Reinvigoration of Middle Income Households: A Case Study on Bangalore Rural Districts Scenario

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 06 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

The study mainly aims for analysing the relationship between Growth of FMCG and the reinvigoration of middle income households in Bangalore through a case study. In order to understand the factors related to the variables past literature was reviewed and appropriately cited. Moreover, researchers' own opinions were developed through a literature review. In order to analyse the topic primary data was considered and quantitative analysis was conducted. It was found that increasing the FMCG market has a direct relationship with the purchasing power of the middle income group. In the discussion section an overall discussion of the process and findings are discussed with appropriate evidence. It was concluded that there is some detrimental effect of growing FMCG, such as pressure on the supply chain.

Keywords: Middle income group, FMCG market, FMCG growth reinvigoration of middle-income households, purchasing power of consumer

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the FMCG market in India is increasing in megacities. As per the opinion of Varma et al. (2021), the growing FMCG market in the megacity and rural areas of India is beneficial for the middle-income group of India.



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Therefore, the study has focused on the relation between the growths of the FMCG market in the rural districts of Bangalore. Bangalore is one of the important areas with a vast middle-class population. According to Statista, 28% of the overall population of Bangalore belongs to the middle-class group (Statista, 2022). Moreover, a growing FMCG market caters to the needs of such a huge middle income population. Thus, a case study is done according to the growth of the FMCG market and its impact on the middle income group of Bangalore. In addition, there are some problems, which were found during the study. For instance, the growing market of FMCG is hindering the business process of huge businesses and malls. Additionally, the availability of goods causes pressure on the logistics and supply chain (Raut & Sinha 2021).

Figure 1 of the study highlights the growing market of FMCG in the Indian market. It can be seen that the FMCG market growth for years 2011 was 31.6 billion USD (Statista, 2022). Additionally, linear growth has been noted after that. The financial year 2020 shows that the growth of the FMCG market in India was 110 billion USD (Statista, 2022). Moreover, it was predicted the market for FMCG is going to be twice that from 2021 to 2025. Hence, the study shows the growing FMCG market on the reinvigoration of the middle income group of Bangalore which justify the rationality of the study.

Aim

The intention is to understand the impact of the growing FMCG market on the reinvigoration of middle income households through a cases study of Bangalore's rural districts scenario

Objectives

RO 1: To elaborate on the relation of Growth of FMCG and the reinvigoration of middle income households of Bangalore

RO 2: To investigate the factors related to the reinvigoration of middle income households.

RO 3: To understand the related factors that supports the growth of the FMCG market in India

RO 4: To elaborate on the effect on the GDP on FMCG market and reinvigoration of middle income households

Questions

RQ 1: How are Growth of FMCG and the reinvigoration of middle income households of Bangalore related?

RQ 2: What are the factors related to the reinvigoration of middle income households?

RQ 3: How do the related factors support the growth of the FMCG market in India?

RQ 4: What is the effect on the GDP growth on FMCG market and reinvigoration of middle income households?

LITERATURE REVIEW**Impact of growing FMCG market in the reinvigoration of middle income households of Bangalore**

India is a growing economy that has shown impressive growth in different sectors. Moreover, constant growth has been noted in the economy of India. As per the opinion of HR & Aithal (2020) growth of the Indian middle class is directly related to the growing FMCG market. In addition, more people have shifted from low income groups to higher income groups with the growing GDP. On the other hand, Singh (2020) supported that the growth of FMCG is related to the reinvigoration of the Middle income group of Bangalore. At the same time, Singh (2020) argued that there is a decrease from the high income level to the middle income level. Thus from the above discussion, it is understood that the growth of FMCG is directly related to the reinvigoration of the middle class. Moreover, with a growing GDP number of the middle class is increasing

Factors related to the growth of FMCG in Indian

During the study past literature related to the growth of the FMCG market was studied and different findings were critically compared. Additionally, there are factors related to the growth of the FMCG market which is controversial. As per the opinion of Patwary et al. (2020), Unemployment in the Indian economy is one of the main causes of the growing FMCG market. In addition, such factors are positively responsible for the reinvigoration of middle-income



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households in Bangalore. On the other hand, Thayyil et al. (2020) argued that three various other factors which impact the growth of FMCG and unemployment have negligible impacts on FMCG growth. Such as, improved cash flow in the economy, variety of products and other related factors are the main reason for the growth of the FMCG market in India.

Factors related to the reinvigoration of middle income households in Bangalore

It was found that there are different factors related to the reinvigoration of middle income households in Bangalore. As per the opinion of Biswas, Bandyopadhyay & Mukhopadhyaya (2022), Approved competitions for jobs have impacted the purchasing power of the Indian middle income group. Moreover, the availability of money is mainly responsible for the reinvigoration of middle income households. On the other hand, Saqib & Shah (2022) argued that the growing variety of FMCG products is the main reason for the growing purchasing power of households in Bangalore. Therefore, it can be understood that the growth of Indian households is related to the increasing purchasing power of Indian consumers and the improving GDP of India mean (Kaur & Dhiman, 2021).

METHODOLOGY**Data collection**

Data collection is one of the important process which is decisive for a quantitative study. In order to collect data related to FMCG growth primary. As per the opinion of Pandey & Pandey (2021), primary data helps to insure accurate and specific results for analysis. Therefore, a survey of 55 participants was conducted with an appropriate questionnaire.

Data analysis

After the collection of primary data, quantitative analysis was conducted for reaching the results of the case study. As per the opinion of Ganesha et al. (2020), Quantitative analysis helps to conduct a better understanding of the outcome. Thus, quantitative analysis was considered in order to study the topic.

Findings Demographics**Gender**

Above graph and table are related to the gender of participants male and female 40%, additionally, 20% refuse to disclose their gender.

What is your age?

Above table and figure are related to the age group of participants where 60% of participants were from 25 to 35. Additionally, participants of 36 to 45 years and 46 to 55 years were 205 each.

What is your income level?

The above table and figure are related to the income of the participants where 60% were from 21000 to Rs. 30000- income group and 40% were from 31000 to Rs. 40000 income group.

Descriptive analysis

The above analysis highlights the mean, media, mode and other functions of various aspects and elements of the study.

ANOVA

Table 5 is related to regression data of the 1st hypothesis that shows a significance value under 0.05. Hence, 1st hypothesis is supported with evidence. Table 6 shows a lower significance value of 0.00 which indicates hypothesis 2 is supported with appropriate evidence. Table 7 shows a significance value of 0.00 that indicates the reliability of



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hypothesis 3. Table 8 shows a lower significance value is 0.05, and hence the 4 hypotheses are supported by the outcome of the study.

DISCUSSION

As per the opinion of Prabu (2021), the growth of FMCG positively impacts the reinvigoration of the middle income group. Moreover, with the growing FMCG marks a drastic shift from low income group towards the middle income group was noted. On the other hand, it was found that there is an improvement in middle income households in Bangalore's rural areas (Rai, 2021). In order to study the topic and primary quantitative method was used. In order, to collect data primary sources of considered. Additionally, a questionnaire was created for the survey [refer to Appendix 1]. After the collection of the data, quantitative method was followed in order to reach appropriate findings. As per the opinion of Ali & Gawli (2020), the demographic factors of participants have a direct impact on the results. Hence demographic questions were used in the main survey. It was found that the availability of products is a major factor in the growth of the middle income group of Bangalore (Moovendhan et al. 2020).

CONCLUSION

Thus it was found that there is pressure in the supply chain due to an increase in demand which makes the growth of FMCH vulnerable. Additionally, such vulnerability affects the reinvigoration of middle income households.

APPENDICES**Appendix 1: Questionnaire**

1. What is your gender?"
 2. What is your age?"
 3. What is your income level?"
 4. Market growth of FMCG is important for the reinvigoration of middle-income households
 5. Growing market of FMCG provides different options for middle-income households.
 6. Growing market of FMCG helps to distribute revenue for middle-income households in Bangalore.
 7. Growth in the FMCG market is related to the growing number of middle-income households in Bangalore.
 8. Availability of the FMCG product is beneficial for middle-income households in Bangalore.
 9. FMCG market growth is a main sour of income for a large number of middle-income households in Bangalore.
 10. Growth in the FMCG market provides a better value of products for middle-income households.
 11. The GDP of Bangalore depends on middle-income households.
 12. FMCG market is responsible for the GDP growth of India.
- FMCG market growth in Bangalore helps to maintain a better supply chain of goods that helps to maintain the price of goods for "middle-income households"

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Table 1: Table related to the gender of participants

| Frequency | | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 1 | 22 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| | 2 | 22 | 40.0 | 80.0 |
| | 3 | 11 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 55 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 2: Table of Age

| Frequency | | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 1 | 33 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| | 2 | 11 | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| | 3 | 11 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 55 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3: Table of income

| Frequency | | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 1 | 33 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| | 2 | 22 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 55 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4: Descriptive analysis

| Descriptive Statistics | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | N | Mini mum | Maxi mum | Mea | Std. Deviation | Skewness | | Kurtosis | |
| | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Statistic | Std. Error | Statistic | Std. Error |
| DV | 55 | 1 | 2 | 1.6 | 0.494 | - | 0.322 | - | 0.634 |
| | | | | | | 0.42 | | 1.89 | |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|---|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| IV1 | 55 | 2 | 5 | 3.6 | 1.0292 | - | 0.322 | - | 0.634 |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.279 | | 1.02 | |
| | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| IV2 | 55 | 2 | 3 | 2.4 | 0.49441 | 0.42 | 0.322 | - | 0.634 |
| | | | | 0 | | | | 1.89 | |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| IV3 | 55 | 2 | 4 | 3.2 | 0.75523 | - | 0.322 | - | 0.634 |
| | | | | 0 | | 0.353 | | 1.14 | |
| | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| IV4 | 55 | 4 | 6 | 4.4 | 0.80737 | 1.54 | 0.322 | 0.392 | 0.634 |
| | | | | 0 | | 2 | | | |
| Valid N (list wise) | 55 | | | | | | | | |

Table 5: Regression table for hypothesis 1

| Model Summary | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Std. Error of the Estimate | | | | |
| | | | | | RSquare Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig.F Change |
| 1 | .480 ^a | .231 | .216 | .438 | .231 | 15.900 | 1 | 53 | .000 |

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 3.046 | 1 | 3.046 | 15.900 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 10.154 | 53 | .192 | | |
| | Total | 13.200 | 54 | | | |

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Correlations | | | Co linearity Statistics | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------------|---------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Zero - order | Partial | Part | Tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | .769 | .217 | .480 | 3.552 | .001 | .480 | .480 | .480 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1IV1 | .231 | .058 | | 3.987 | .000 | | | | | |





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Table 6: Regression table for hypothesis 2

| Model | R | | Change Statistics | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|--|
| | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change | |
| 1 | .167 ^a | .028 | .492 | .028 | 1.514 | 1 | 53 | .224 | |

ANOVA^a

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 Regression | .367 | 1 | .367 | 1.514 | .224 ^b |
| 1 Residual | 12.833 | 53 | .242 | | |
| Total | 13.200 | 54 | | | |

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Correlations | | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | B | Std. Error | | | | Beta | Zero-order | Partial | Part | Tolerance |
| (Constant) | 2.000 | .332 | | 6.029 | .000 | | | | | |
| 1 IV2 | -.167 | .135 | -.167 | 1.231 | .224 | -.167 | -.167 | .167 | 1.000 | 1.000 |

Table 7: Regression table for hypothesis 3

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | .327 ^a | .107 | .090 | .472 | .107 | 6.360 | 1 | 53 | .015 |

ANOVA^a

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 Regression | 1.414 | 1 | 1.414 | 6.360 | .015 ^b |
| 1 Residual | 11.786 | 53 | .222 | | |
| Total | 13.200 | 54 | | | |





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Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Correlations | | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|--------------|---------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Zero - order | Partial | Part | Tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | 2.286 | .279 | -.327 | 8.186 | .000 | -.327 | -.327 | | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1 | | | | -2.522 | .015 | | | | | |
| IV3 | -.214 | .085 | | | | | | | | |

Table 8: Regression table for hypothesis 4

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig.F Change |
| 1 | .612 ^a | .375 | .363 | .395 | .375 | 31.800 | 1 | 53 | .000 |

ANOVA^a

| | Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 4.950 | 1 | 4.950 | 31.800 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 8.250 | 53 | .156 | | |
| | Total | 13.200 | 54 | | | |

Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Correlations | | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|--------------|---------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Zero - order | Partial | Part | Tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | 2.286 | .279 | -.327 | 8.186 | .000 | -.327 | -.327 | | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1 | | | | -2.522 | .015 | | | | | |
| IV3 | -.214 | .085 | | | | | | | | |

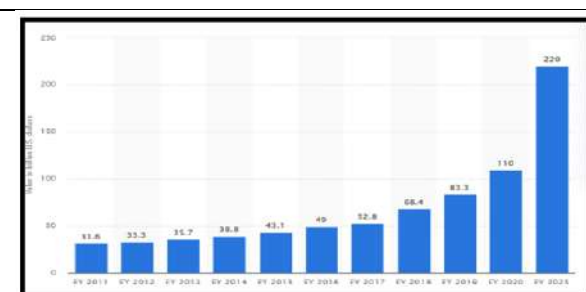


Figure 1: The growing value of the FMCG market in India and a growth prediction till 2025

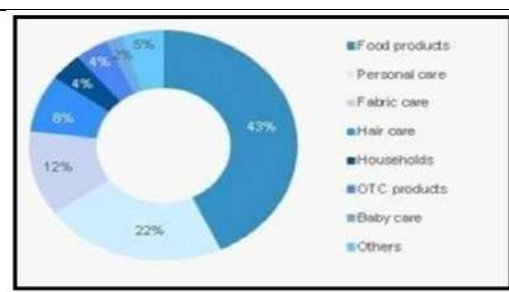


Figure 2: Market break down of FMCG products in India





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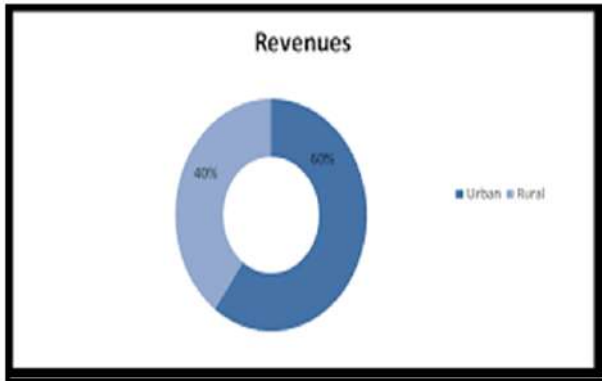


Figure 3: Urban and rural cash flow of FMCG Market in India

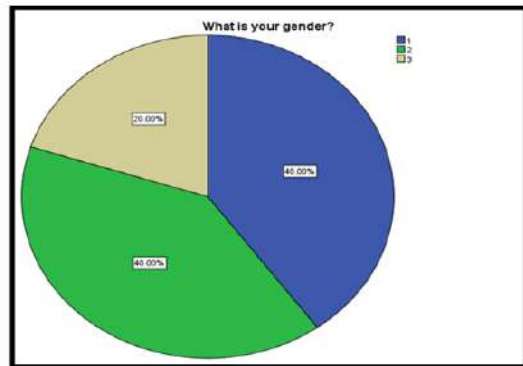


Figure 4: Pie chart related to income





A Case Report on Chlorpromazine Induced Parkinsonism

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Received: 28 Nov 2022

Revised: 20 Apr 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A phenothiazine derivative such as chlorpromazine is used to treat severe behavioural issues in children as well as various psychotic diseases in adults like schizophrenia & the manic phase of bipolar disorders. Parkinsonism is an extrapyramidal side effect of Chlorpromazine. Here we are presenting a case on 77-year-old male patient who was diagnosed as Chlorpromazine induced Parkinsonism & it was classified as Type D Adverse drug reaction. The reaction was continuously persistent with the use of offending drug and patient is receiving the chlorpromazine from past 13 years. The symptoms are slowly progressive from the past 3 years hence the reaction is considered as delayed Adverse drug reaction. The alternative treatment available to treat this condition is with Primavanserin 17mg which has lesser adverse drug reaction & great efficacy. Since the cost of this drug in India is Rs 587/strip every patient can offered the drug to manager their condition.

Keywords: Chlorpromazine, schizophrenia, parkinsonism, extrapyramidal side effects (EPS), Adverse drug Reaction (ADRs).





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INTRODUCTION

A phenothiazine derivative chlorpromazine is used to treat severe behavioural issues in children as well as various psychotic diseases in adults, including schizophrenia and the manic phase of bipolar disorder ^[1]. Chlorpromazine are known to cause extrapyramidal side effect known as Drug Induced Parkinsonism (DIP). About 40% of these individuals had Parkinsonism, according to the first investigation of the extra pyramidal side effects (EPS) of chlorpromazine. Dopamine activity may be decreased by chlorpromazine, which may lead to Parkinsonism. Drug induced Parkinsonism is typically defined as bilateral and symmetric Parkinsonism with more pronounced bradykinesia and rigidity in patients [2].

CASE REPORT

A 77-year-old female patient admitted to Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, Hubballi with complaints of three episodes of vomiting since today afternoon. She is a known case of schizophrenia and was on tablet chlorpromazine 100 mg once a day for thirteen years. She has no other medical history. Her blood pressure was 170/110 mmHg at the time of admission, her pulse rate was 106 beats per minute, and her respiration rate was 18cpm. Laboratory investigations such as CBC, liver function test, renal function test, thyroid markers, and serum electrolytes were normal.

On general physical examination patient appeared moderately build, moderately nourished, well oriented to time, place and person. Higher Mental Function was decreased. Her motor system examination revealed 4/5 power on both limbs with increased tone and reflex of 2+. Her fundoscopy report revealed cataract and papilledema on right eye and her left eye was not visualised due to macular corneal opacity. The patient was diagnosed as Accelerated Hypertension with Chlorpromazine induced Parkinsonism. Tablet chlorpromazine 100 mg once a day was withdrawn as a part of treatment on the same day of diagnosis and the patient was treated with Inj Ceftriaxone 1g IV thrice a day, Inj Pantoprazole 40 mg IV once a day, Inj Ondansetron 4 mg IV once a day, Mannitol + Normal saline 100ml IV Infusion thrice a day, Amlodipine 5mg per oral once a day for 5 days and IV fluids 2-pint Normal saline + 2-pint Ringer lactate at 75ml/hr rate once a day for 3 days. After the systemic treatment and discontinuation of the chlorpromazine medication, the patient's condition started to resolve. The patient was feeling better at the time of discharge. Patient was discharged with Tablet Amlodipine 5mg once a day, Tablet pantoprazole 40 mg once a day, Tablet chlorpromazine 50 mg once a day, Tablet Levodopa/Carbidopa for 15 days and was asked to review after 2 weeks in the outpatient department of Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences.

DISCUSSION

Atypical antipsychotics have prevalence of >40% to induce Parkinsonism. Chlorpromazine acts by antagonizing the dopaminergic receptors hence producing antipsychotic effects. It is well known that Parkinsonism is mainly caused due to disrupted, reduced striatal dopamine [3]. Long term use of antipsychotics may lead to motor dysfunction. In this case we can report it as atypical D Delayed adverse drug reaction where there is continuous reaction (extrapyramidal symptoms) with persistent use of offending drug and since the patient is receiving this drug from 13 years. It is noted that the symptoms slowly began 3 years ago hence the reaction can be considered as delayed Adverse drug reaction with respect to chlorpromazine induced Parkinson's disease.

In this case accelerated hypertension was noted where in recent increase in baseline BP which is associated with target organ damage. The corneal injury (blurring of disk margin and rigidity fundus had papilledema) this proves that the patient had corneal damage due to hypertension. Studies show that hypertension is one of the main risk factors for motor stage Parkinsonism especially in Asian population [4]. The aetiology behind this is unclear but it is said that abnormalities in blood pressure may be due to autonomic dysfunction in the early stages of Parkinsonism. Patients with Parkinsonism may experience nocturnal and supine Hypertension.





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In this case, the patient was withdrawn from the Offending drug i.e. chlorpromazine during the hospital stay and reintroduced in the regular prescription with dose of 50mg once a day. Levodopa & Carbidopa were prescribed with antipsychotic to manage and prevent recurrence of Parkinson symptoms. Lower the dose of offending drug without immediately stopping the treatment is the best choice as because sudden withdrawal may worsen the illness leading to complications. Reviewing the patient's condition post 2 weeks of this treatment should be made to see the progress in power in limbs & other motor activities. If the symptom of Parkinsonian worsens then choice of drug would be Panavision which is used in the treatment of Parkinson disease psychosis [5].

CONCLUSION

Parkinsonism is the most common adverse event in patients with atypical antipsychotic drugs. Use of novel drug (alternative) which has lesser side effects & greater efficacy towards schizophrenia is recommended such as Primavanserin. Since the cost of this drug in India is Rs 587/box. It can be a burden economically to the patients admitted in Government Hospital sectors. These drugs are normally not available in government hospitals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors express sincere gratitude to the patient and his family members for capturing their photos after getting consent from the patient. Authors also wish to acknowledge JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, Principal JSS College of Pharmacy Mysuru & KLE College of Pharmacy Hubballi. A Constituent Unit of KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belagavi, Karnataka, India & Vivekanand General Hospital, Hubballi for their valuable support.

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Picture Fuzzy Ideals on Commutative Γ -Rings

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 21 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we focus on combining the theories of picture fuzzy sets on Γ -rings and establishing a new framework for picture fuzzy sets on commutative Γ -rings. The aim of this manuscript is to apply picture fuzzy set for dealing with several kinds of theories in commutative Γ -rings. Moreover, we introduce the notions of picture fuzzy ideals on commutative Γ -rings and some properties of them are obtained. Finally, we give suitable definitions of the operations of picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ -ring, as composition, product and intersection.

Keywords and phrases: Fuzzy set, picture fuzzy set, picture fuzzy ideal, Ring operation.

INTRODUCTION

In 1965, Zadeh [30] has initiated the notion of fuzzy set. Then many researchers were applying it in various branches of Mathematics. The notion of L -fuzzy ideal of a ring is introduced in [12], which is related to the notion of fuzzy ideals over a ring in [26]. The algebraic system Γ -near ring was introduced by Satyanarayana [24]. In 2008, Kazanci and Davvaz [13] applied the concept of fuzzy prime (Primary) ideals to the theory of rough prime (primary) ideals. In 2012, Navarro *et al.* [22] introduced and studied the concept of prime fuzzy ideals over a non commutative ring. In 2016, Darani and Ghasemi [5] defined L -fuzzy 2-absorbing ideals of a commutative ring. In 2017, Sonmez *et al.*, [25] introduced the notion of 2-absorbing fuzzy ideals and 2-absorbing primary fuzzy ideals of a commutative ring. In 2019, Yiarayong [28] gave a complete characterization of fuzzy quasi-prime and weakly fuzzy quasi-prime ideals. In 2020, Asif *et al.* [4] explored the concept of picture fuzzy near-rings ($PFNR$'s) and picture fuzzy ideals (PFI 's) of a near-ring (NR). In 2021, Ali and Mohammed [3] introduced and examined the notion of hesitant fuzzy and hesitant





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fuzzy prime ideals of a ring. Fuzzy sets of a ring have been studied in various algebraic structures, see [1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 29, 31, 32].

Now in this paper we introduce and study picture fuzzy sets as generalization of a commutative ring as well as fuzzy sets. We introduce the notions of picture fuzzy ideals on commutative Γ -rings and some properties of them are obtained. Finally, we give suitable definitions of the operations of picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ -ring, as composition, product and intersection.

Definition 1.1 [24] Let R and Γ be two abelian additive groups. R is called Γ -ring if a ternary composition $R \times \Gamma \times R \rightarrow R$ is defined on R , $(l, \alpha, m) \rightarrow lam$, such that the following axioms are fulfilled

$$\begin{aligned} (l + m)\alpha z &= laz + maz \\ l(\alpha + \beta)m &= lam + l\beta m \\ l\alpha(m + z) &= lam + laz \\ (lam)\beta z &= l\alpha(m\beta z) \forall l, m, z \in R \text{ and } \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma. \end{aligned}$$

In a Γ -ring R is called commutative Γ -ring if $lam = mal \forall l, m \in R$.

Definition 1.2 [23] Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ and $\eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, F_\eta)$ be any picture fuzzy sets over a commutative ring R . Then ζ is called a **subset** of η denoted by $\zeta \subseteq \eta$ if $B_\zeta \leq B_\eta$, $A_\zeta \geq A_\eta$ and $F_\zeta \geq F_\eta$.

Definition 1.3 [23] Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ and $\eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, F_\eta)$ be any picture fuzzy sets over a commutative ring R .

- (i) The **intersection** of two picture fuzzy sets ζ and η is defined as the picture fuzzy set $\zeta \cap \eta = (B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta, A_\zeta \vee A_\eta, F_\zeta \vee F_\eta)$.
- (ii) The **union** of two picture fuzzy sets ζ and η is defined as the picture fuzzy set $\zeta \cup \eta = (B_\zeta \vee B_\eta, A_\zeta \wedge A_\eta, F_\zeta \wedge F_\eta)$.

Definition 1.4 [23] A picture fuzzy set $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ of a commutative ring R is called a **picture fuzzy ideal** of R if

- (i) $\zeta(lm) \supseteq \zeta(l) \cup \zeta(m)$ for all $l, m \in R$.
- (ii) $\zeta(l - m) \supseteq \zeta(l) \cap \zeta(m)$ for all $l, m \in R$.

Remark 1.1 [23] Condition (ii) of the above definition is equivalent to $\zeta(l + m) \supseteq \zeta(l) \cap \zeta(m)$ and $\zeta(-l) = \zeta(l)$ for all $l, m \in R$.

We now present the following example satisfy above definition.

Picture fuzzy Γ -Ideals

In this section, we concentrate our study on the picture fuzzy Γ -ideals and investigate their fundamental properties. We now consider another generalized fuzzy ideal which is called a picture fuzzy ideal of a commutative Γ -ring R .

Definition 2.1 A picture fuzzy set $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ of a commutative Γ -ring R is called a **picture fuzzy ideal** of R if

- (i) $B_\zeta(l - m) \geq B_\zeta(l) \wedge B_\zeta(m)$
 $A_\zeta(l - m) \leq A_\zeta(l) \vee A_\zeta(m)$
 $F_\zeta(l - m) \leq F_\zeta(l) \vee F_\zeta(m)$.
- (ii) $B_\zeta(lam) \geq B_\zeta(l) \vee B_\zeta(m)$
 $A_\zeta(lam) \leq A_\zeta(l) \wedge A_\zeta(m)$
 $F_\zeta(lam) \leq F_\zeta(l) \wedge F_\zeta(m)$.

Example 2.1 Let $R = Z_6 = \{0,1,2,3,4,5\}$. Define the picture fuzzy set $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ as follows:





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| | B_ζ | A_ζ | F_ζ |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Then, clearly $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, \nu A)$ is a picture fuzzy ideal over a commutative Γ -ring R .

Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ and $\eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, F_\eta)$ be any picture fuzzy sets over a commutative Γ -ring R . Define $\zeta \oplus \eta = (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta, A_\zeta \oplus A_\eta, F_\zeta \oplus F_\eta)$ is defined by

$$(B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(l) = \begin{cases} \bigvee_{l=m+z} (B_\zeta(m) \wedge B_\eta(z)); & \exists m, z \in R \text{ such that } l = m + z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$(A_\zeta \oplus A_\eta)(l) = \begin{cases} \bigwedge_{l=m+z} (A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\eta(z)); & \exists m, z \in R \text{ such that } l = m + z \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(F_\zeta \oplus F_\eta)(l) = \begin{cases} \bigwedge_{l=m+z} (A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\eta(z)); & \exists m, z \in R \text{ such that } l = m + z \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Theorem 2.1 Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta), \eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, F_\eta)$ and $\theta = (B_\theta, A_\theta, F_\theta)$ be any picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ -ring R . Then the following properties hold.

- (i) $\zeta(l) \leq \zeta(0)$ for all $l \in R$.
 - (ii) $\zeta \ominus \zeta = \zeta$.
 - (iii) $\zeta \ominus \zeta = \eta \ominus \zeta$.
 - (iv) $(\zeta \ominus \eta) \ominus \theta = \zeta \ominus (\eta \ominus \theta)$
 - (v) $\zeta \ominus 0 = \zeta$ where $0 = (0^+, 0^-, 0^-)$ is a picture fuzzy set over R , defined by, $0(l) = \begin{cases} (1, 0, 0), & l = 0 \\ (0, 0, 1), & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$
6. If $\zeta \subseteq \eta$, then $\zeta \ominus \theta \subseteq \eta \ominus \theta$.

Proof. (i) Let $l \in R(+, \cdot, \Gamma)$ (commutative Γ -ring). Now,

$$\begin{aligned} B_\zeta(0) &= B_\zeta(l - l) \\ &\geq B_\zeta(l) \wedge B_\zeta(l) \\ &= B_\zeta(l) \\ B_\zeta(0) &\geq B_\zeta(l) \forall l \in R. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_\zeta(0) &= \zeta_\zeta(l - l) \\ &\leq A_\zeta(l) \vee A_\zeta(l) \\ &= \zeta_\zeta(l) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_\zeta(0) \leq A_\zeta(l) \forall l \in R.$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_\zeta(0) &= F_\zeta(l - l) \\ &\leq F_\zeta(l) \vee F_\zeta(l) \\ &= F_\zeta(l) \\ F_\zeta(0) &\leq F_\zeta(l) \forall l \in R \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\zeta(l) \leq \zeta(0), \forall l \in R$

(ii) Let $a \in R(+, \cdot, \Gamma)$

$$(B_\zeta \oplus B_\zeta)(a) = \bigcup_{a=l+m} (B_\zeta(l) \wedge B_\zeta(m))$$





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$$\begin{aligned} &\geq B_\zeta(a) \wedge B_\zeta(0) \\ &= B_\zeta(a) \text{ [by(i)]} \\ &(B_\zeta \oplus B_\zeta)(a) \geq B_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

and $(A_\zeta \otimes A_\zeta)(a) = \bigcap_{a=l+m} (A_\zeta(l) \vee A_\zeta(m))$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq A_\zeta(a) \vee A_\zeta(0) \\ &\leq A_\zeta(a) \text{ [by(i)]} \\ &(A_\zeta \otimes A_\zeta)(a) \leq A_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we check that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\zeta)(a) \leq F_\zeta(a)$.

Therefore, $\zeta \subseteq \zeta \ominus \zeta$. On the other hand, let $a \in R (+, \cdot, \Gamma)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\zeta \oplus B_\zeta)(a) &= \bigcup_{a=l+m} B_\zeta(l) \wedge B_\zeta(m) \\ &= \bigcup_{a=l+m} B_\zeta(l) \wedge B_\zeta(-m) \\ &\leq \bigcup_{a=l+m} B_\zeta(l-m) \\ &= \bigcup_{a=l+m} B_\zeta(l+m) \\ &= B_\zeta(a) \\ (B_\zeta \oplus B_\zeta)(a) &\leq B_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

and $(A_\zeta \otimes A_\zeta)(a) = \bigcap_{a=l+m} A_\zeta(l) \vee A_\zeta(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bigcap_{a=l+m} A_\zeta(l) \vee A_\zeta(-m) \\ &\geq \bigcap_{a=l+m} A_\zeta(l-m) \\ &= \bigcap_{a=l+m} A_\zeta(l+m) \\ &= \zeta_\zeta(a) \\ (A_\zeta \otimes A_\zeta)(a) &\geq A_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\zeta)(a) \geq F_\zeta(a)$. Hence $\zeta \otimes \zeta \subseteq \zeta$. Therefore $\zeta \otimes \zeta = \zeta$.

(iii) Let $l, m, z \in R (+, \cdot, \Gamma)$

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(a) &= \bigcup_{l=m+z} (B_\zeta(m) \wedge B_\eta(z)) \\ &= \bigcup_{l=z+m} (B_\zeta(z) \wedge B_\eta(m)) \\ &= \bigcup_{l=z+m} (B_\eta(m) \wedge B_\zeta(z)) \\ &= \bigcup_{l=m+z} (B_\eta(m) \wedge B_\zeta(z)) \\ (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(a) &= (B_\eta \oplus B_\zeta)(z). \\ (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(l) &= \bigcap_{l=m+z} (A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\eta(z)) \\ &= \bigcap_{l=z+m} (A_\zeta(z) \vee A_\eta(m)) \\ &= \bigcap_{l=z+m} (A_\eta(m) \vee A_\zeta(z)). \\ (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(l) &= (A_\eta \otimes A_\zeta)(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can show that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(l) = (F_\eta \otimes F_\zeta)(l)$. Therefore $\zeta \ominus \eta = \eta \ominus \zeta$.

(iv) Let $l, m, z \in R$ and by (iii) we have show that $(\zeta \ominus \eta) \ominus \theta = \zeta \ominus (\eta \ominus \theta)$.

(v) Let $l \in R (+, \cdot, \Gamma)$ Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (0^+ \oplus B_\zeta)(a) &= \bigcup_{a=l+m} (0^+(l) \wedge B_\zeta(m)) \\ &\leq \bigcup_{a=0+a} (0^+(0) \wedge B_\zeta(0)) \\ &= \bigcup_{a=0+a} 1 \wedge B_\zeta(a) \\ &= \bigcup_{a=0+a} B_\zeta(a) \\ &= B_\zeta(a) \\ (0^+ \oplus B_\zeta)(l) &\leq B_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (0^- \otimes \eta_A)(a) &= \bigcap_{a=l+m} [0^-(l) \vee A_\zeta(m)] \\ &\geq \bigcap_{a=0+a} (0^-(0) \vee A_\zeta(a)) \\ &= \bigcap_{a=0+a} [0 \vee A_\zeta(a)] \\ &= \zeta_\zeta(a) \\ (0^- \otimes A_\zeta)(a) &\geq A_\zeta(a). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can show that $(0^- \otimes F_\zeta)(a) \geq F_\zeta(a)$. Therefore, $\zeta \ominus 0 = \zeta$.

(vi) Let $\zeta \subseteq \eta$ and $l \in R (+, \cdot, \Gamma)$. Then

$$(B_\zeta \oplus B_\theta)(l) = \bigcup_{l=m+z} [B_\zeta(m) \wedge B_\theta(z)]$$





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$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \cup_{l=m+z} [B_\eta(m) \wedge B_\theta(z)] \\
 &= (B_\eta \oplus B_\theta)(l) \\
 &(B_\zeta \oplus B_\theta)(l) \leq (B_\eta \oplus B_\theta)(l). \\
 &(A_\zeta \otimes A_\theta)(l) = \cap_{l=m+z} [A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\theta(z)] \\
 &\geq \cup_{l=m+z} [A_\eta(m) \vee A_\theta(z)] \\
 &= (A_\eta \otimes A_\theta)(l) \\
 &(A_\zeta \otimes A_\theta)(l) \geq (A_\eta \otimes A_\theta)(l).
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can show that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\theta)(l) \geq (F_\eta \otimes F_\theta)(l)$.

Operations on picture fuzzy ideals of commutative Γ ring

In this section, we define composition, product and intersection of *PFI*'s of commutative Γ ring, and obtain some basic properties of such *PFI*'s of commutative Γ ring.

Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta)$ and $\eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, v_B)$ be any picture fuzzy sets over a commutative Γ ring $(R, +, \Gamma)$. Define the composition ζ and η as $\zeta \odot \eta = (B_\zeta \circ B_\eta, A_\zeta \bullet A_\eta, F_\zeta \bullet v_B)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (B_\zeta \circ B_\eta)(l) &= \begin{cases} \bigcup_{\zeta=\eta\alpha z} (B_\zeta(m) \wedge B_\eta(z)), & \exists m, z \in R, \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ such that } l = m\alpha z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\
 (A_\zeta \bullet A_\eta)(l) &= \begin{cases} \bigcap_{l=m\alpha z} (A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\eta(z)), & \exists m, z \in R, \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ such that } l = m\alpha z \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\
 (F_\zeta \bullet v_B)(l) &= \begin{cases} \bigcap_{l=m\alpha z} (F_\zeta(m) \vee v_B(z)), & \exists m, z \in R, \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ such that } l = m\alpha z \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

and product of ζ and η defined as $A\eta = (B_\zeta \star B_\eta, A_\zeta \# A_\eta, F_\zeta \# F_\eta)$, respectively as follows

$$(B_\zeta \star B_\eta)(l) = \begin{cases} \bigcup_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \alpha_i z_i} \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\zeta(m_i) \wedge \bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\eta(z_i) \right); & \exists m_i, z_i \in R \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ such that } l = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \alpha_i z_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$(A_\zeta \# A_\eta)(l) = \begin{cases} \bigcap_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \alpha_i z_i} \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\zeta(m_i) \vee \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\eta(z_i) \right); & \exists m_i, z_i \in R \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ such that } l = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \alpha_i z_i \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$(\#)\emptyset = \begin{cases} \bigcap_{i=\sum_{j=1}^n} \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n \emptyset \vee \bigcup_{j=1}^n \emptyset \right); & \exists, \in \Gamma \text{ such that } = \sum_{j=1}^n \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Theorem 3.1 Let $\zeta = (B_\zeta, A_\zeta, F_\zeta), \eta = (B_\eta, A_\eta, F_\eta)$ and $\theta = (B_\theta, A_\theta, F_\theta)$ be any picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ ring R . Then the following properties hold.

- (i) If $\zeta \subseteq \eta$, then $\theta \odot \zeta \subseteq \theta \odot \eta$.
- (ii) If $\zeta \subseteq \eta$, then $C\zeta \subseteq C\eta$.
- (iii) $\theta \odot (C\zeta \cap C\eta) \subseteq (\theta \odot \zeta) \cap (\theta \odot \eta)$.





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- (iv) $C(\zeta\theta\eta) \subseteq (C\zeta)\theta(C\eta)$.
- (v) $\theta \odot \zeta \subseteq \eta$ if and only if $C\zeta \subseteq \eta$.
- (vi) $\eta \odot \zeta \subseteq \zeta$.
- (vii) If R is a ring with identity, then $R \odot \zeta = \zeta$

Proof. (i) Let l be an element of $R[+, \cdot, \Gamma]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\theta \circ B_\zeta)(l) &= \bigcup_{l=aab} (B_\theta(a) \wedge B_\zeta(b)) \\ &\leq \bigcup_{l=aab} (B_\theta(a) \wedge B_\eta(b)) \\ &= (B_\theta \circ B_\eta)(l). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (A_\theta \bullet A_\zeta)(l) &= \bigcap_{l=aab} (A_\theta(a) \vee A_\zeta(b)) \\ &\geq \bigcap_{l=aab} (A_\theta(a) \vee A_\eta(b)) \\ &= (A_\theta \bullet A_\eta)(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can prove that $(F_\theta \bullet F_\zeta)(l) \geq (F_\theta \bullet F_\eta)(l)$. Therefore $\theta \odot \zeta \subseteq \theta \odot \eta$.

(ii) Let $l \in R$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\theta \circ B_\zeta)(l) &= \bigcup_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i a z_i} (\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\theta(m_i) \wedge \bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\zeta(z_i)) \\ &\leq \bigcup_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i a z_i} (\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\theta(m_i) \wedge \bigcap_{i=1}^n B_\eta(z_i)) \\ &= (B_\theta \circ B_\eta)(l). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A_\theta \bullet A_\zeta)(l) &= \bigcap_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i a z_i} (\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\theta(m_i) \vee \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\zeta(z_i)) \\ &\leq \bigcap_{l=\sum_{i=1}^n m_i a z_i} (\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\theta(m_i) \vee \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_\eta(z_i)) \\ &= (A_\theta \bullet A_\eta)(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can prove that $(F_\theta \circ F_\zeta)(l) \leq (F_\theta \circ F_\eta)(l)$. Therefore $C\zeta \subseteq C\eta$

(iii) Let $l \in R$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\theta \circ (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta))(l) &= \bigcup_{l=aab} (B_\theta(a) \wedge (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(b)) \\ &= \bigcup_{l=aab} \{B_\theta(a) \wedge \bigcup_{b=m+z} [B_\zeta(m) \wedge B_\eta(z)]\} \\ &= \bigcup_{l=aam+baz} [B_\theta(a) \wedge B_\zeta(m)] \wedge [B_\theta(a) \wedge B_\eta(z)] \\ &\leq \bigcup_{l=am+az} (\bigcup_{aam=ras} [B_\theta(r) \wedge B_\zeta(s)]) \wedge \bigcup_{aaz=tau} [B_\theta(t) \wedge B_\eta(u)] \\ &= \bigcup_{l=c+d} [(B_\theta \circ B_\zeta)(c) \wedge (B_\theta \circ B_\eta)(d)] \\ &= [(B_\theta \circ B_\zeta) \oplus (B_\theta \circ B_\eta)](l) \\ (B_\theta \circ (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta))(l) &\leq [(B_\theta \circ B_\zeta) \oplus (B_\theta \circ B_\eta)](l). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (A_\theta \bullet (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta))(l) &= \bigcap_{l=aab} A_\theta(a) \vee (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(b) \\ &= \bigcap_{l=aab} [A_\theta(a) \vee \bigcap_{b=m+z} [A_\zeta(m) \vee A_\eta(z)]] \\ &= \bigcap_{l=aam+az} [A_\theta(a) \vee A_\zeta(m)] \vee [A_\theta(a) \vee A_\eta(m)] \\ &\geq \bigcap_{l=aam+az} [\bigcap_{aam=ras} (A_\theta(r) \vee A_\zeta(s))] \vee \bigcap_{aaz=tau} [A_\theta(t) \vee A_\eta(u)] \\ &= \bigcap_{l=c+d} (A_\theta \bullet A_\zeta)(c) \vee (A_\theta \bullet A_\eta)(d) \\ &= ((A_\theta \bullet A_\zeta) \otimes (A_\theta \bullet A_\eta))(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we show that $(F_\theta \bullet (F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta))(l) \geq ((F_\theta \bullet F_\zeta) \otimes (F_\theta \bullet F_\eta))(l)$. Hence we conclude that $\theta \odot (\zeta \otimes B) \subseteq (C \odot \zeta)\theta(\theta \odot \eta)$.

(iv)-(v) The proof is easy.

(vi) Let l be an element of $(R, +, \Gamma)$. Then we have

$$(B_\eta \circ B_\zeta)(l) = \bigcup_{l=aab} B_\eta(a) \wedge B_\zeta(b)$$





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$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \cup_{l=aab} B_{\zeta}(a) \wedge B_{\eta}(b) \\ &\leq \cup_{l=aab} B_{\zeta}(aab) \\ &= B_{\zeta}(l). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } (A_{\eta} \bullet A_{\zeta})(l) &= \bigcap_{l=aab} A_{\eta}(a) \vee A_{\zeta}(b) \\ &\geq \cap_{l=aab} A_{\zeta}(a) \vee A_{\eta}(b) \\ &\geq \cap_{l=aab} A_{\zeta}(aab) \\ &= A_{\zeta}(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can show that $(F_{\eta} \bullet F_{\zeta})(l) \geq (F_{\zeta}(l))$. Therefore $B \odot \zeta \subseteq \zeta$.

(vii) $(R, +, \Gamma)$ is a ring with identity, then $R \circ A = A$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu_R \circ B_{\zeta})(l) &= \cup_{l=aab} \mu_R(a) \wedge B_{\zeta}(b) \\ &\leq \cup_{l=aab} B_{\zeta}(aab) \\ (\mu_R \circ B_{\zeta})(l) &\leq B_{\zeta}(l). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_R \bullet A_{\zeta})(l) &= \cap_{l=aab} \eta_R(a) \vee A_{\zeta}(b) \\ &\geq \cap_{l=aab} A_{\zeta}(a) \vee A_{\zeta}(b) \\ &= \cap_{l=aab} A_{\zeta}(aab) \\ &= A_{\zeta}(l) \\ (\eta_R \bullet A_{\zeta})(l) &\leq A_{\zeta}(l). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(\nu_R \bullet F_{\zeta})(l) \geq (F_{\zeta}(l))$. Therefore $R \odot \zeta \subseteq \zeta$.

Next we develop some basic properties of the operation \cap and θ .

Theorem 3.2 Let $\zeta = (B_{\zeta}, A_{\zeta}, F_{\zeta})$ and $\eta = (B_{\eta}, A_{\eta}, F_{\eta})$ be any picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ ring $(R, +, \Gamma)$. Then the following properties hold.

- (a) $\zeta \cap \eta$ is a picture fuzzy ideal over R .
- (b) $\zeta \theta \eta$ is a picture fuzzy ideal over R .

Proof. (a) Let $l, m \in (R, +, \Gamma)$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(l - m) &= B_{\zeta}(l - m) \wedge B_{\eta}(l - m) \\ &\geq (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(l) \wedge (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(m) \\ \text{and } (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(l - m) &= A_{\zeta}(l - m) \vee A_{\eta}(l - m) \\ &\leq (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(l) \wedge (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(m) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(x - y) \leq (F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(l) \vee (F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(m)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(lam) &= B_{\zeta}(lam) \wedge B_{\eta}(lam) \\ &\geq (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(l) \vee (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(m) \\ (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(lam) &= A_{\zeta}(lam) \vee A_{\eta}(lam) \\ &\leq (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(l) \wedge (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(m) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(lam) \leq (F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(l) \wedge (F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(m)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad (B_{\zeta} \wedge B_{\eta})(l + m - l) &= B_{\zeta}(l + m - l) \wedge B_{\eta}(l + m - l) \\ &\geq B_{\zeta}(m) \wedge B_{\eta}(m) \\ (A_{\zeta} \vee A_{\eta})(l + m - l) &= A_{\zeta}(l + m - l) \vee A_{\eta}(l + m - l) \\ &\leq A_{\zeta}(m) \vee A_{\eta}(m). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_{\zeta} \vee F_{\eta})(l + m - l) \leq F_{\zeta}(m) \vee F_{\eta}(m)$.





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$$\begin{aligned}
 & (iv)(B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta)((l+i)\alpha m - lam) = B_\zeta((l+i)\alpha m - lam) \vee B_\eta((l+i)\alpha m - lam) \\
 & \geq B_\zeta(i) \vee B_\eta(i). \\
 & (A_\zeta \vee A_\eta)((l+i)\alpha m - lam) = \zeta_\zeta((l+i)\alpha m - lam) \vee A_\eta((l+i)\alpha m - lam) \\
 & \leq A_\zeta(i) \vee A_\eta(i).
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_\zeta \vee F_\eta)((l+i)\alpha m - lam) \leq F_\zeta(i) \vee F_\eta(i)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (v) \quad & (B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta)((lam)\beta z) = B_\zeta((lam)\beta z) \wedge B_\eta((lam)\beta z) \\
 & \geq (B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta)(l) \vee (B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta)(m) \vee (B_\zeta \wedge B_\eta)(z) \\
 & (A_\zeta \wedge A_\eta)((lam)\beta z) = \zeta_\zeta((lam)\beta z) \wedge A_\eta((lam)\beta z) \\
 & \leq (A_\zeta \wedge A_\eta)(l) \vee (A_\zeta \wedge A_\eta)(m) \vee (A_\zeta \wedge A_\eta)(z).
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let $l, m \in (R, +, \Gamma)$. Then we have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(l - m) &= \bigcup_{l-m=a+b} B_\zeta(a) \wedge B_\eta(b) \\
 &\geq \bigcup_{l=a_1+a_2, m=b_1+b_2} B_\zeta(a_1 - b_1) \wedge B_\eta(a_2 - b_2) \\
 &\geq (\bigcup_{l=a_1+a_2} (B_\zeta(a_1) \wedge B_\eta(a_2))) \wedge (\bigcup_{m=b_1+b_2} B_\zeta(b_1) \wedge B_\eta(b_2)) \\
 &= (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(l) \wedge (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(m) \\
 (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(l - m) &= \bigcap_{l-m=a+b} A_\zeta(a) \vee A_\eta(b) \\
 &\leq \bigcap_{l=a_1+a_2, m=b_1+b_2} A_\zeta(a_1 - b_1) \vee A_\eta(a_2 - b_2) \\
 &\leq (\bigcap_{l=a_1+a_2} A_\zeta(a_1) \vee A_\eta(a_2)) \vee (\bigcap_{m=b_1+b_2} A_\zeta(b_1) \vee A_\eta(b_2)) \\
 &= (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(l) \vee (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(m).
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(l - m) \leq (F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(l) \vee (F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(m)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(lam) &= \bigcup_{lam=aab} [B_\zeta(a) \wedge B_\eta(b)] \\
 &\geq \bigcup_{lam=aab, l=a_1+a_2, m=b_1+b_2} [B_\zeta(a_1 + a_2) \wedge B_\eta(b_1 + b_2)] \\
 &= \bigcup_{l=a_1+a_2} [B_\zeta(a_1) \wedge B_\eta(a_2)] \wedge [\bigcup_{m=b_1+b_2} B_\zeta(b_1) \wedge B_\eta(b_2)] \\
 &= (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(l) \vee (B_\zeta \oplus B_\eta)(m).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(lam) &= \bigcap_{lam=aab} A_\zeta(a) \vee A_\eta(b) \\
 &\leq \bigcap_{lam=aab, l=a_1+a_2, m=b_1+b_2} [A_\zeta(a_1 + a_2) \vee A_\eta(b_1 + b_2)] \\
 &= \bigcap_{l=a_1+a_2} [A_\zeta(a_1) \vee A_\eta(a_2)] \wedge [\bigcap_{m=b_1+b_2} A_\zeta(b_1) \vee A_\eta(b_2)] \\
 &= (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(l) \vee (A_\zeta \otimes A_\eta)(m).
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can see that $(F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(lam) = (F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(l) \wedge (F_\zeta \otimes F_\eta)(m)$. Thus we have $\zeta\theta\eta$ is a picture fuzzy ideal over R .

CONCLUSION

In the structural theory of picture fuzzy algebraic systems, picture fuzzy sets with special properties always play an important role. In this work, we focus on a particular topic related to picture fuzzy algebra, which develops picture fuzzy versions of commutative Γ -rings. Specifically, we study the theory of fuzzy sets and picture fuzzy sets. We introduce the notions of picture fuzzy ideals on commutative Γ -rings and some properties of them are obtained. Finally, we give suitable definitions of the operations of picture fuzzy ideals over a commutative Γ -ring, as composition, product and intersection.





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A Comparative Study on Cosmetic Regulations in India, US and Brazil

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Received: 09 May 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Cosmetics is the booming sector in the industry and marketing sale of the products are increasing year by year. Different rules and regulations are followed by different regulatory authorities to market their product having quality, safety and efficacy. Cosmetics means any substance which is intended to sprinkled, poured, rubbed or introduced into the cleansing and beautifying the human body and also plays a key role for attractiveness. They are different types of cosmetics like facial makeup, hair dyes, skin moisturizes, eye makeup, shampoos, conditioners, lipsticks, fingernail polishes and deodorants, perfumes, powders, oils, sunscreen lotions etc. The main aim of this article is to focus on registration and import requirements of India, USA and Brazil. India follows recent amendment cosmetic rules 2020, whereas the United States follows 21CFR parts-710 and 720 and Brazil follows ANVISA directive RDC -07. It also outlines comparative study about regulatory framework followed by each if these countries.

Keywords: Cosmetics; regulatory authorities; registration; Import; India; USA; Brazil; regulatory framework

INTRODUCTION

The term cosmetic derives from the Ancient Greek "kosmtikos," which means "to be able to arrange and decorate." [1] The Office of the Drugs Controller General India (DCGI) of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is the Central licensing authority in India. While the CDSCO regulates cosmetic imports, state licensing authorities govern cosmetic production. In India, CDSCO regulates cosmetics through the implementation of applicable laws and the requirements of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (D&C Act). A cosmetic is defined under



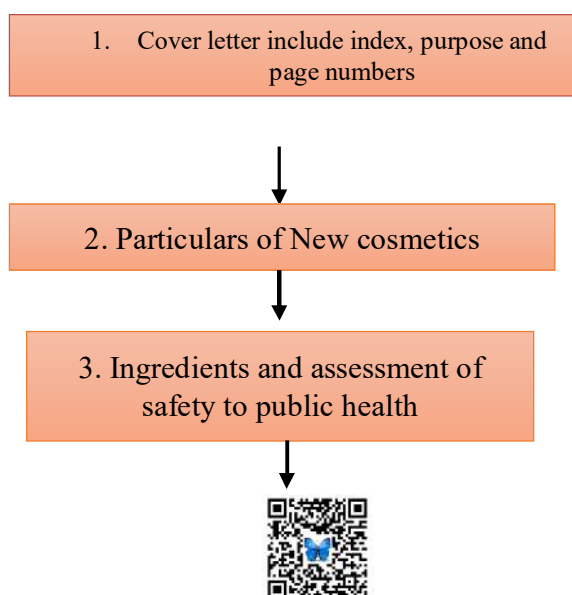
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section 3(aaa) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as, any article intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to , the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance, and includes any article intended for use as a component of cosmetic [2]. In USA, Food and Drug Administration is the Regulatory body. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFD&C Act) and the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act (FPLA) are the two most significant laws that regulate the commerce of cosmetics in the United States. The USFDA executes these regulations to regulate cosmetics [3]. The Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) defines cosmetics as “articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance.” Included in this definition are products such as skin moisturizers, perfumes, lipsticks, fingernail polishes, eye and facial make up preparations, shampoos, permanent waves, hair colors, toothpastes and deodorants, as well as any material intended for use as a component of a cosmetic product[4].

In Brazil, the Ministry of Health, the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA), and the Hygiene, Perfume, Cosmetics, and Sanitizing Products Management (GHCOs) regulate the cosmetics business through an evolving series of resolutions[5]. ANVISA Directive RDC-07, Annex- I defines Personal care Products, Cosmetics and Perfumes defines as: Preparations consisting of natural or synthetic substances, for external use on various parts of human body, skin, capillary system, nails, lips, external genital organs, teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity, with the sole or main purpose of cleaning them, perfuming them, altering their appearance, correcting body odors and or protecting or maintaining them in goodcondition[6].

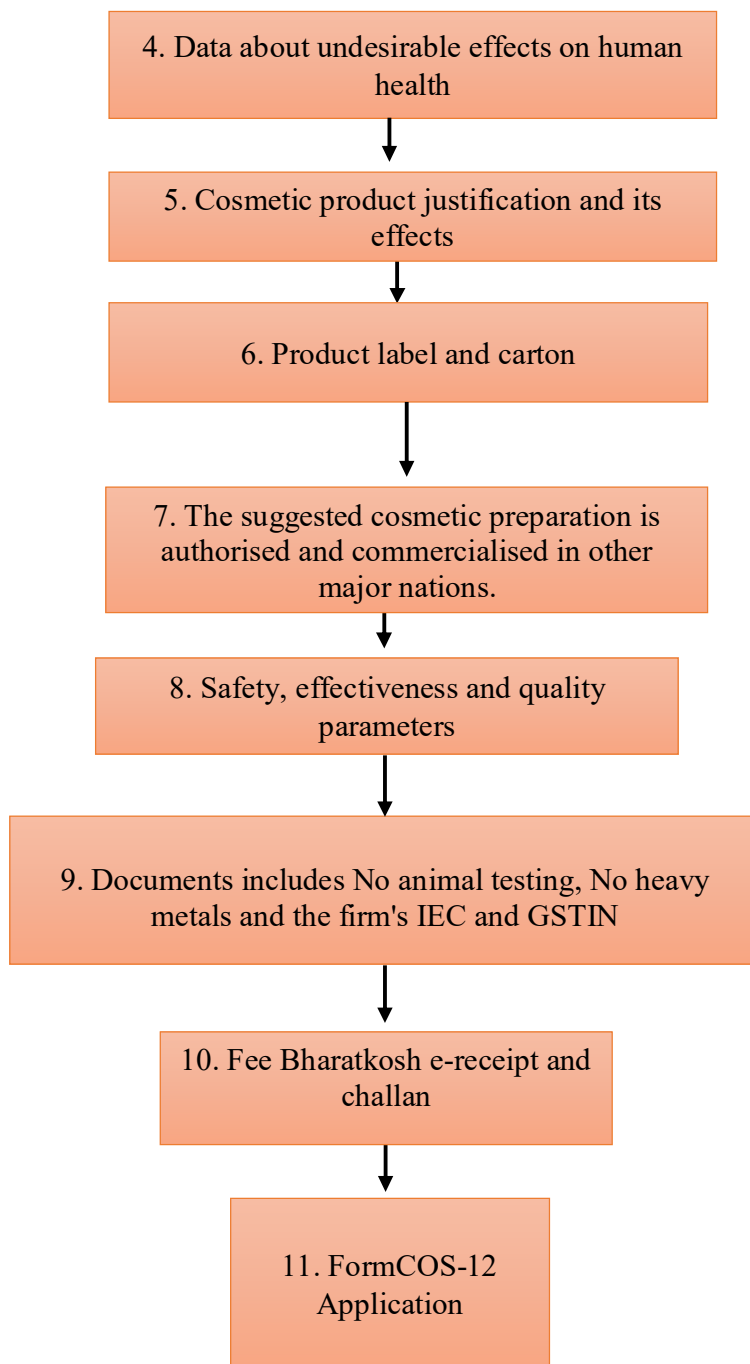
Registration of Cosmetics in India

1. Apply the registration through CDSCO Sugam portal <http://cdscoonline.gov.in>.
2. Sign up, create account with credentials verify the account and log in with the details.
3. Choose the required category for online registration of cosmetics filling FORM-42 and upload the documents required as per the checklist.
4. Electronically submit the documents through PDF and after submitting the application reference number will be provided to the applicant for further reference[7]
5. Licensing Authority will approve the application if they are no deficiencies and provides approval letter to the applicant which is accessed through Sugam portal dashboard.

Form COS-12, Application under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940 for the Issuance of Authorization for New Cosmetics[9]



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Registration of import of cosmetic Products in India

The Government of India On May 19, 2010 published Gazette Notification G.S.R 426(E), revising the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, to impose registration of cosmetics imported into the country [10]. Cosmetic Products in India are governed by Rule 21 of the Drug and Cosmetic Act Rules of 1945. Filling out Form-42 and sending it to the



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DCG(I), CDSCO with the USD 1,000 fee, a fee of US \$500 for registration of each manufacturing site, a fee of US \$50 for each variant, and a fee of US \$1,000 for grant or retention of registration certificate for additional category of Cosmetic shall be paid with the application in Form COS-1 [12]. DCG(I) provides a Form-43 registration certificate if the application is approved [13] Changes to the Product's constituents must be communicated to the licensing authority and submitted in Schedule-D III at least 30 days prior to importation.

Additionally, the label should include the manufacturer's name and address, as well as country where the product was manufactured. If the product was not created in a manufacturing firm owned by the manufacturer, the label should include the name and address of the actual manufacturer or the name of the country where the product was manufactured, such as "Made in... (name of country)". On the label of imported cosmetics must appear the brand's registration certificate number , as well as the name and address of the registration certificate holder [10].

Documents required for the issuance of a cosmetics registration certificate in India [10]

- Applicant should fill cover letter
- Form-42 for import registration certificate
- The Treasury Challan
- Power of attorney
- Schedule D-III
- Free sale certificate
- Original label copy
- Product specifications and testing protocol
- List of nations that have received market Authorization, import authorization, or registration
- Package Insert
- Soft copies of the brand, product, and manufacturer information

Any document that is written in another language must be translated into English by a qualified translator, which the applicant shall submit. If there is no provision for a license to manufacture cosmetics in the country of origin, the importer will make a statement on an affidavit to that effect. A registration certificate is not required for cosmetics imported in volume and repackaged for export to other nations. In such instances, the importer must obtain the required authorization from CDSCO Headquarters. When importing cosmetics for R&D purposes such as packaging trials, consumer research, shelf-life studies, and transport studies, the importer must guarantee in writing that these goods will not be made available for domestic sale.

Documents required for grant of registration certificate in FORM COS-1[11]

Form COS-1[31]Is a registration certificate application for the import of cosmetics into India under the Cosmetics Rules,2020 [12].

Form COS-2[32] Importing cosmetics into India requires an import registration certificate under the Cosmetics Rules, 2020 [12]. Form -43 registration is granted it takes about 6 months for approval of an application and registration certificate is valid for a period of five years from date of approval [8].

Registration of cosmetics in USA

The voluntary cosmetic registration program (VCRP) of the FDA permits cosmetic industries to enrol in the United States. The VCRP guides the FDA in carrying out its regulations over cosmetics [14]. The VCRP filing consists of two parts, each of which is discussed upon in the sections that follow. Applicants may participate in either one or both Programme components. 21 CFR Parts 710 and 720 include the VCRP regulations all cosmetics supplied to consumers in the United States are regulated by the VCRP [15].

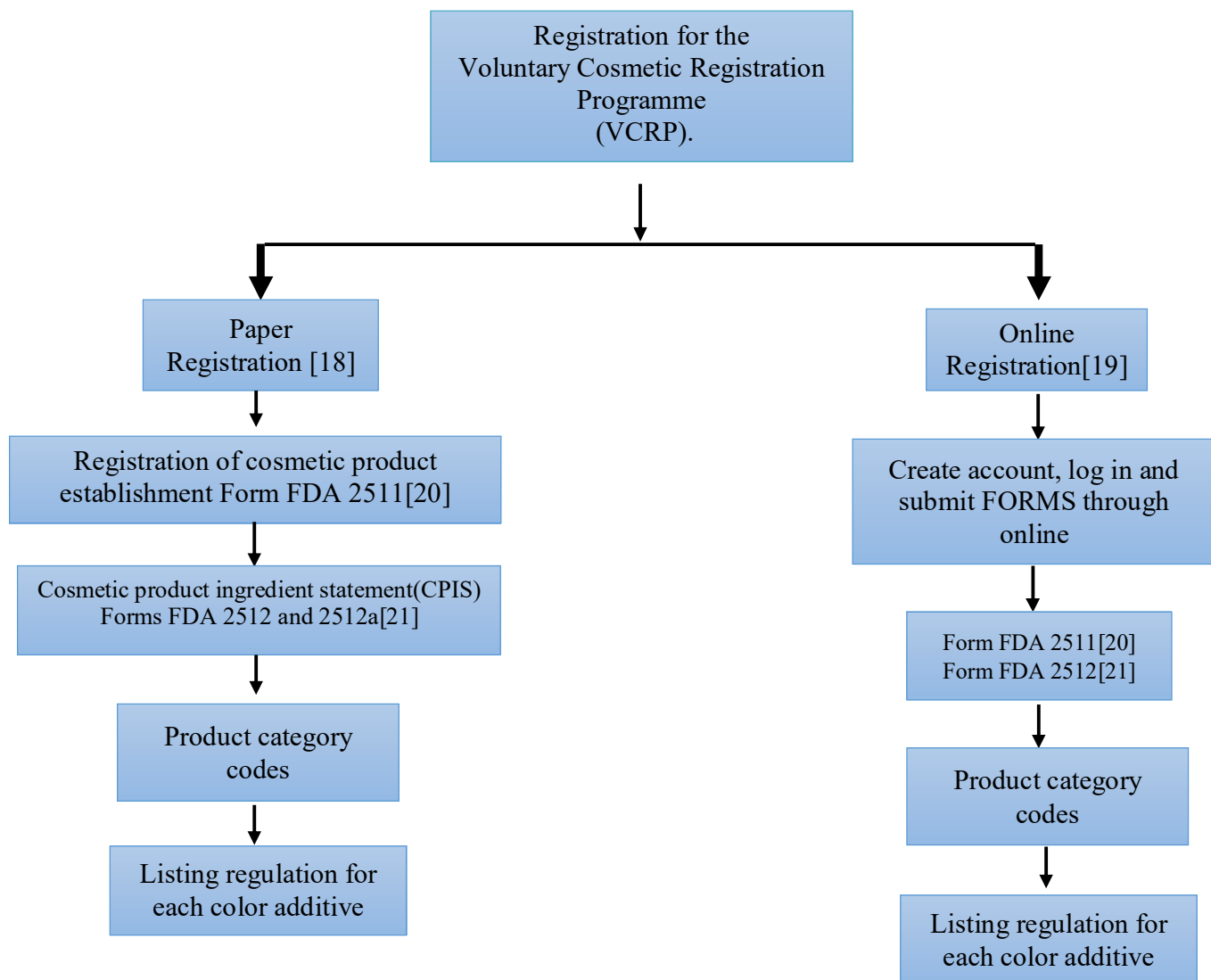




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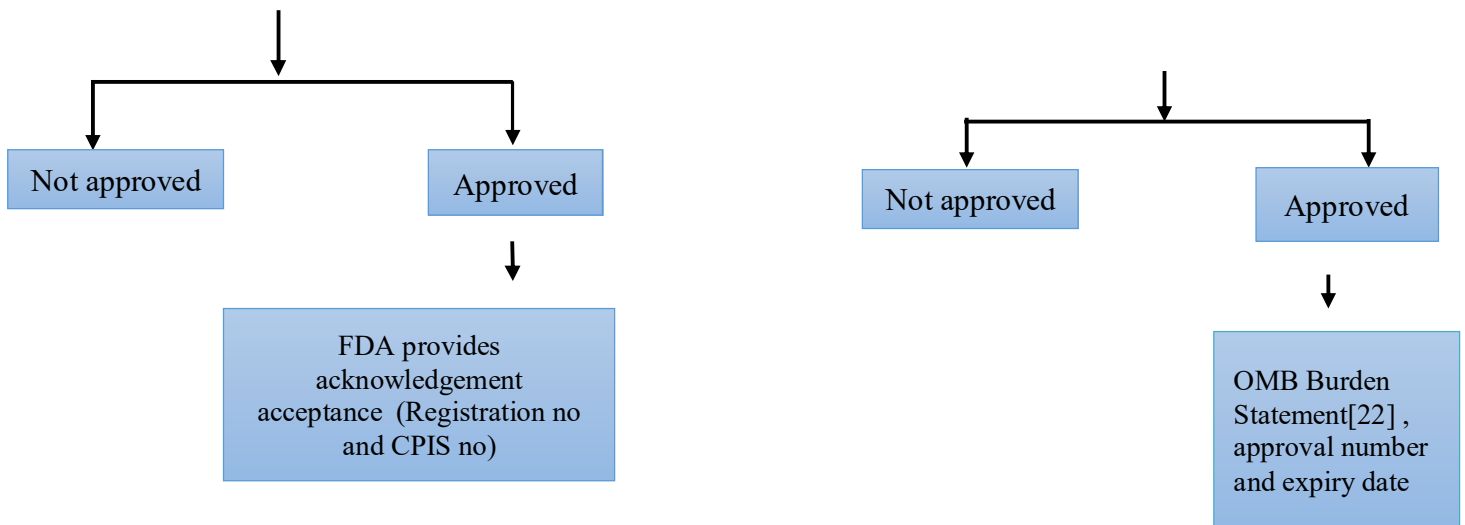
21CFR PART-710 Voluntary Registration of Cosmetic Product Establishment [16]

Subchapter-G describes that manufacturer or operator can apply after 30 days of starting the procedure filling the Form FDA-2511. The application will be inspected by the FDA before it is authorized by the authorities in contrast to 21 CFR PART 720 Voluntary Filing of Cosmetic Product Ingredient Composition Statements [17] consists of registration cosmetics in VCRP includes application filled by the manufacturer, packer, distributor of the products in Form FDA-2512 and submitted to FDA after 180 days of starting the operation FDA will inspect the application send by the applicant and then approve the application. Registration is done through VCRP they are two regulatory methods followed by the applicantie. paper and online submission where the application is approved by the regulatory body.





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Registration of import of cosmetics products in USA

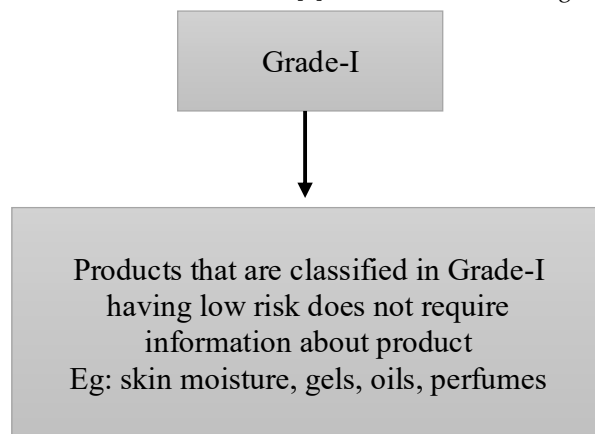
The global cosmetic business is quickly increasing and is expected to reach USD 716.6 billion by 2025, rising at a CAGR of 5.9 % [23]. USFDA collaborates with US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to check imported goods and guarantee that they are not misbranded or adulterated before allowing authorised Products to enter the United States. Importer should submit required documents like entry summary, bill of lading, bill of sale along with CBP FORM -301 within 5 days after arriving the products into US. If its extended till 15 days then the products are kept in the (GO) warehouse and applicant or importer should also pay the required storage fees. If products are stored in warehouse for more than 60 days and applicant or importer is not submitting the required documents then after 60th day the products are sold in the public auction [24].

Registration of cosmetics in Brazil

Personal hygiene products, cosmetics, and fragrances' principal function is to clean, perfume, change, and cure body odours, as well as to keep or retain bodily tissues in perfect condition. These preparations are administered topically to numerous areas of the human body, including the epidermis, hair, nails, lips, external genitalia, teeth, and oral mucosal membranes.

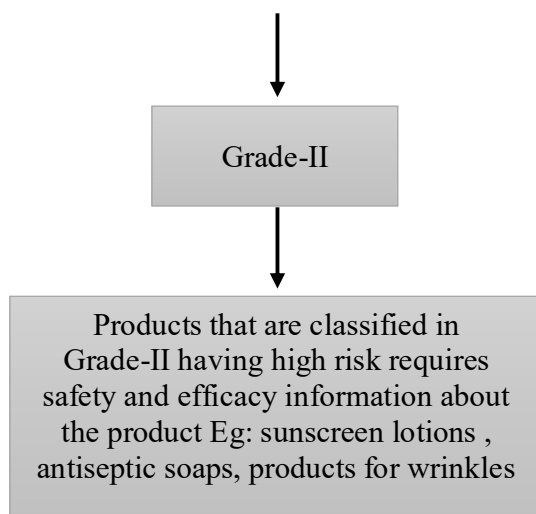
Brazilian follows Resolution RDC 237/2018 for cosmetics Pre-market approval Annex-VIII consists of list of cosmetic products regulated and approved by ANVISA[25].

ANVISA Directive RDC no-7 Annex-II defines [6]and classifies into two grades based on risk factors [25]





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GRADE – I

Type of cosmetics are classified through notification process the following steps are: -

- Step -1 Appointing MAH
- Step -2 Registering under Cosmetic Automation System (SGAS)
- Step -3 Documents and registration fees it depends on the scale of the business. Fee is around Brazilian reais R\$175.72 to R\$ 3,414.32 [26].
- Step -4 ANVISA takes 2 months for approval of application
- Step -5 After approval notification is published on ANVISA website

GRADE- II

Type of cosmetics are classified through registration process the following steps are: -

- Step -1 Appointing MAH
- Step -2 Registering under Cosmetic Automation System SGAS
- Step -3 Approval from AFE from ANVISA
- Step -4 Documents and registration fees around Brazilian reais R\$ 244.05 and R\$ 4.881,00^[26].
- Step -5 ANVISA takes 90 days for approval
- Step -6 After approval or rejection of the application ANVISA will publish through DOU

Registration of import of cosmetics products in Brazil

- An imported product can only be legalized by a Brazilian importer.
- The importer must possess a Company Operating Authorization (AFE) in order to import fragrances, cosmetics, and personal care products.
- Cosmetics, personal care products, and fragrances must be registered in the SISCOMEX Import Licensing in Foreign Trade Integrated System and are subject to health authority inspection before being released from ports.
- Before a product is delivered to Brazil, ANVISA must explicitly and in advance authorize the import of products and services that are subject to non-automatic licensing under SISCOMEX.

Import Licensing: The importer or any legal representative must submit an electronic request through SISCOMEX for non-automatic licensing processes in order to confirm that the imports of goods and products that are under sanitary control are in line with the relevant regulations.

Documents required

- Petition form





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- Proof of the payment
- Import licensing
- Inspection
- Invoice
- Build of landing
- Information about legal entity
- Import registration number and lot number will be provided
- Proof of import license and location

Timelines [28]

Fig-01: https://globalregulatorypartners.com/wp-content/uploads/Cosmetics-Registration-in-Brazil_Version-1.2021-version.pdf

CONCLUSION

Regulatory framework of cosmetics are having stringent guidelines across different countries, but the main core of each country is the same for safety of the product that is released into the market and doesn't been focused on therapeutic actions. In India registration is done through Sugam portal approval is provided by State and central licensing authorities and also BIS for safe use of products. USFDA uses VCRP for both paper and online registration which is approved by FDA while Brazil register through SGAS approved by ANVISA.

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Table-01 Certificate of Registration in Form-43 [13]

Cover letter
 Authorization by the manufacturer as per First schedule, Part-I of Second Schedule
 Product details, Manufacturing information
 Manufacturing authorization, marketing authorization, and a certificate of free sale are all required.
 Other documents like No Animal tested and No Heavy metals and other materials used according to BIS and cosmetic rules,2020
 Retention of old Registration Certificate if any
 Fee Bharatkosh e-receipt and challan
 Form COS-1 (Application)

Table-02 Annex Ii documents Required To Prepare The Product Notification/Registration Dossier In Brazil[27]

| DOCUMENTS | PRODUCT DOSSIER (AT THE COMPANY) ✓ X | PRODUCT NOTIFICATION AND/OR REGISTRATION DOSSIER ✓ X |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Product composition sheet | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2) Function of each ingredient | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3) Ingredients bibliography and technical references | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4) Raw material technical specifications | ✓ | X |
| 5) Raw material microbiological specifications | ✓ | X |
| 6) Physical Chemical and Organoleptics Specifications of the finished product | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7) Finished products Microbiological specifications | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8) Manufacturing process | ✓ | X |
| 9) Packaging specifications | ✓ | ✓ |





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| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 10) Product stability test results | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11) Lot Code | ✓ | ✗ |
| 12) Label artwork | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13) Product claims Proof test results | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14) Product in use safety test data | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15) Product finality | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16) Free Sale Certificate (FSC) | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17) Working License (issued by ANVISA) | ✓ | ✗ |

Table-03 Comparative table on Cosmetic regulations

| PARAMETERS | INDIA | USA | BRAZIL |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Regulatory Authority | CDSO | USFDA | ANVISA |
| Rules and Regulations | Drugs and Cosmetic Act | Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) | ANVISA GHCOS |
| Premarket Approval | Approved by state licensing authority | Not Required | Resolution RDC 237/2018 |
| Forms | Form-42[29] Form COS-1[31] | Form FDA 2511[20] Forms FDA 2512 and 2512a[21] | Annex- III of RDC 211/2005[30] |
| Fees | 1000 USD 500 USD for each manufacturing site | N/A | Grade-I Brazilian reais worth R\$ 175.72 and R\$ 3,414.32 Grade-II Brazilian reais worth R\$ 244.05 and R\$ 4,881.00 |
| Approval time | 6 Months | 180 Days | Grade-I 2 Months Grade -II 90 Days |





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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|
| Registration certificate Validity | 5 Years | 5 years | 10 years |
| Import Registration | Form-43 | CBP Form -301[33] | SISCOMEX |

Timelines ^[28]

| | TIMELINE (CALENDER DAYS) | ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS |
|--|--|--|
| Analysis of petitions for Personal Care Products, Cosmetics and Perfumes by Anvisa | 90 days | N/A |
| Registration of Personal Care Products, Cosmetics and Perfumes Validity | 10 years | Counted from the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the Union (DOU), and may be revalidated successively by equal period. |
| Revalidation of the Registration of Products | 180 days before the validity date of the registration | N/A |
| Prior Communication | 5 years | May be revalidated for equal and successive periods. |
| Revalidation of the Prior Communication | 180 days before the validity date of the communication | N/A |
| Import Licensing Issuance | 7 days | N/A |
| Import Licensing Validity | 120 days | N/A |

Fig-01: https://globalregulatorypartners.com/wp-content/uploads/Cosmetics-Registration-in-Brazil_Version-1.2021-version.pdf





Transient Solution and Busy Period Analysis of FM/M/1/∞ Interdependent Stochastic Feedback Arrival Model with Interdependent Catastrophic Effect

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Received: 26 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the FM/M/1/∞ interdependent stochastic feedback arrival model with catastrophic effect is considered. The transient solution, busy period analysis, and system characteristics are derived for this model. Using Maple software, the analytical results are numerically proven. The impact of the nodal parameter on the system's features and graphical representation is investigated.

Keywords: interdependent feedback arrival rate, interdependent catastrophic effect, Rouché's theorem, infinite capacity.

INTRODUCTION

The mathematical analysis of waiting lines or queues is known as "queueing theory." In general, it is considered a branch of operations research. Data transmission, telecommunications, and so on are the applications of queueing theory. When arrival and service rates are correlated, the queueing model is said to be an "interdependent queueing model." Antline Nisha and Thiagarajan obtained results for the single server finite capacity queueing model [1]. Rakesh Kumar and Bhavneet Singh Soodan introduced the concept of correlated reneging and obtained a transient solution using the Runge-Kutta method [8]. Sasikala and Thiagarajan studied a multi-server model with finite





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capacity in steady-state behaviour [11]. In this paper, we consider the whole system as a feedback queueing system. The Laplace transform and Rouché’s theorem are used to find the transient solution for this model. Also, the expected length and busy period are analysed for this model.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

Consider an infinite capacity queueing system with an interdependent feedback arrival model that is subject to catastrophic effect. According to a feedback Poisson process with a mean feedback arrival rate $p(\lambda - \epsilon) > 0$, the feedback customers arrive at a counter. While the system is not empty, the mean rate $(v - \epsilon)$ of interdependent catastrophes occurs according to the feedback Poisson process. The service times are independently and identically distributed random variables with a service rate $(\mu - \epsilon)$. The system’s state is zero when the service begins at time $t = 0$. The occurrence of the catastrophe destroys all of the available customers and has an impact on the system. The system’s correlated and bivariate feedback Poisson processes are $\{X_1(t)\}$ and $\{X_2(t)\}$. The feedback Poisson distribution is,

$$Pr\{X_1(t) = px_1, X_2(t) = x_2\} = e^{-(p\lambda_i + \mu_i - \epsilon)t} \sum_{j=0}^{\min(px_1, x_2)} \frac{(\epsilon t)^j (p(\lambda_i - \epsilon)t)^{px_1 - j} ((\mu - \epsilon)t)^{x_2 - j}}{j!(px_1 - j)!(x_2 - j)!}$$

$x_1, x_2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $\lambda_i > 0; i = 0, 1$ and $\mu > 0$ with parameters $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \mu, \epsilon, 0 < p < 1$, for mean faster and slower rates of feedback arrivals, mean service rates for single-server with mean dependence rate respectively.

| Sets | Direction of the Feedback Arrival Rates Movement | |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| $S_1 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, r-1, r, r+1, \dots, R-1\}$ | ↑ | $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)$ |
| $S_2 = \{R, R+1, \dots, k, \dots\}$ | ↑ | $p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)$ |
| $S_3 = \{\dots, k, k-1, \dots, R, R-1, \dots, r+1\}$ | ↓ | $p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)$ |
| $S_4 = \{r, r-1, \dots, 1, 0\}$ | ↓ | $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)$ |
| $S_5 = \{r+1, r+2, \dots, R-1\}$ | ↑ | $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)$ |

- (a) When the system size increases to $R-1$ from below, the feedback arrival rate is $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)$.
- (b) When the system size increases from R to ∞ , the feedback arrival rate is $p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)$.
- (c) When the system size decreases from above to $r+1$, the feedback arrival rate is $p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)$.
- (d) When the system size decreases from r to 0 and decreases from $r+1$ to $R-1$, the feedback arrival rate is $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)$.

This process is repeated.

Let $Q_n(t) = Pr\{X(t) = n\}$

Then $Q_n(t)$ satisfy the differential-difference equations,

$$Q_0'(t) = -\left(p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon)\right) Q_0(t) + (\mu - \epsilon) Q_1(t) \tag{1}$$

$$Q_n'(t) = -\left(p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon)\right) Q_n(t) + p(\lambda - \epsilon) Q_{n-1}(t) + (\mu - \epsilon) Q_{n+1}(t); n \geq 1 \tag{2}$$

Let $Q_n^*(z)$ be the Laplace transform of $Q_n(t)$

Taking the Laplace transform for the equations (1) and (2) and using the property of time-differentiation,

$$\left(z + p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon)\right) Q_0^*(z) = 1 + (\mu - \epsilon) Q_1^*(z) \tag{3}$$

$$\left(z + p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon)\right) Q_n^*(z) = \left(p(\lambda - \epsilon)\right) Q_{n-1}^*(z) + (\mu - \epsilon) Q_{n+1}^*(z); n \geq 1 \tag{4}$$

Equation (4) is a difference equation of order two with its characteristic equation

$$(\mu - \epsilon)\alpha^2 - \left(z + p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon)\right)\alpha + p(\lambda - \epsilon) = 0$$

The required roots for the above equation are,

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\left(p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + z + (v - \epsilon)\right) + \sqrt{\left(p(\lambda - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + z + (v - \epsilon)\right)^2 - 4\left(p(\lambda - \epsilon)\right)(\mu - \epsilon)}}{2(\mu - \epsilon)}$$





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$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(p(\lambda-\epsilon)+(\mu-\epsilon)+z+(v-\epsilon)) - \sqrt{(p(\lambda-\epsilon)+(\mu-\epsilon)+z+(v-\epsilon))^2 - 4(p(\lambda-\epsilon))(\mu-\epsilon)}}{2(\mu-\epsilon)}$$

By using the sum and product of the roots and applying Rouches' theorem

$$Q_0^*(z) = \frac{1-\alpha_2}{z} \tag{5}$$

$$Q_n^*(z) = \frac{(1-\alpha_2)\alpha_2^n}{z}; \quad n \geq 0 \tag{6}$$

Solving equation (6),

$$Q_n^*(z) = \left(\frac{1}{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}\right) \left(\alpha_2^{n+1} + \left(\frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\mu-\epsilon}{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}\right)^k \alpha_2^k\right) \tag{7}$$

Using the translation property of the Laplace transform and taking the inverse Laplace transform,

$$Q_n(t) = e^{-(p(\lambda-\epsilon)+(\mu-\epsilon)+(v-\epsilon))t} \left(\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} I_n(at) + \left(\frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} I_{n+1}(at) \\ &+ \left(\frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right) \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{p(\lambda-\epsilon)}{\mu-\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}} I_k(at) \end{aligned} \right) \tag{8}$$

$$n \geq 0; \quad a = 2\sqrt{(p(\lambda-\epsilon))(\mu-\epsilon)}$$

ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF EXPECTED LENGTH FOR FASTER AND SLOWER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

Theorem

If $(v-\epsilon) > 0$, the asymptotic behavior of the Expected length $L_{s(P_n)}(t)$ is

$$L_{s(P_n)}(t) = \left(\frac{\mu-\epsilon}{v-\epsilon}\right) \left(1 - \frac{A - \sqrt{A^2 - 4(p(\lambda-\epsilon))(\mu-\epsilon)}}{2(\mu-\epsilon)}\right); \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$A = (p(\lambda-\epsilon)) + (\mu-\epsilon) + (v-\epsilon)$$

Proof:

The expected length $L_{s(P_n)}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n Q_n(t) = Q(x,t)$ at $x=1$

Denoting $Q(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n(t)x^n$

Multiplying equation (2) by x^n , taking summation from $n=1,2,\dots$ and adding equation (1), we get

$$\frac{d}{dt} L_{s(P_n)}(t) + (v-\epsilon)L_{s(P_n)}(t) = ((\mu-\epsilon)) Q_0(t)$$

Solving for $L_{s(P_n)}(t)$ with $L_{s(P_n)}(0)=0$,

$$L_{s(P_n)}(t) = \left(\frac{\mu-\epsilon}{v-\epsilon}\right) Q_0(t)$$

Using the final value theorem,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} L_{s(P_n)}(t) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z L_{s(P_n)}^*(z)$$

$$\text{we get, } L_{s(P_n)}(t) = \left(\frac{\mu-\epsilon}{v-\epsilon}\right) \left(1 - \frac{A - \sqrt{A^2 - 4(p(\lambda-\epsilon))(\mu-\epsilon)}}{2(\mu-\epsilon)}\right); \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$A = (p(\lambda-\epsilon)) + (\mu-\epsilon) + (v-\epsilon)$$

DIFFERENTIAL-DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

Probability that n feedback utilities exist in the system at times t_0 and t_1 when the feedback arrival rates in faster and slower are $q_n(t_0)$ and $q_n(t_1)$ respectively. While $n=0,1,2,\dots,r-1$, $q_n(t_0)$ exists; While $n=r+1,r+2,\dots,R-1$, both $q_n(t_0)$ and





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$q_n(t_1)$ exist; While $n=R, R+1, \dots, q_n(t_1)$ only exists. $q'_0(t_0)$ and $q'_{r+1}(t_1)$ denote the probability density function of the busy period for faster and slower rates of feedback arrivals.

The differential-difference equations with faster and slower rates of feedback arrivals control the system size with absorbing barriers established at zero and $r+1$.

$$q'_0(t_0) = -(\mu - \varepsilon)q_1(t_0) \tag{9}$$

$$q'_1(t_0) = -\left(p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_1(t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_2(t_0) \tag{10}$$

$$q'_n(t_0) = -\left(p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_n(t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{n+1}(t_0) + p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)q_{n-1}(t_0), \tag{11}$$

$n=2, 3, \dots, r-1$

$$q'_r(t_0) = -\left(p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_r(t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{r+1}(t_0) + p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)q_{r-1}(t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{r+1}(t_1) \tag{12}$$

$$q'_n(t_0) = -\left(p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_n(t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{n+1}(t_0) + p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)q_{n-1}(t_0), \tag{13}$$

$n=r+1, r+2, \dots, R-2$

$$q'_{R-1}(t_0) = -\left(p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_{R-1}(t_0) + p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)q_{R-2}(t_0) \tag{14}$$

(because of the absorbing barrier)

$$q'_{r+1}(t_1) = -(\mu - \varepsilon)q_{r+2}(t_1) \tag{15}$$

(because of the absorbing barrier)

$$q'_{r+2}(t_1) = -\left(p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_{r+2}(t_1) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{r+3}(t_1) \tag{16}$$

(because of the absorbing barrier)

$$q'_n(t_1) = -\left(p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_n(t_1) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{n+1}(t_1) + p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon)q_{n-1}(t_1), \tag{17}$$

$n=r+3, r+4, \dots, R-1$

$$q'_R(t_1) = -\left(p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_R(t_1) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{R+1}(t_1) + p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon)q_{R-1}(t_1) + p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)q_{R-1}(t_0) \tag{18}$$

$$q'_n(t_1) = -\left(p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon)\right)q_n(t_1) + (\mu - \varepsilon)q_{n+1}(t_1) + p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon)q_{n-1}(t_1), \tag{19}$$

$n=R+1, R+2, \dots$

Let $\rho_0 = \frac{p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)}{(\mu - \varepsilon)}$ and $\rho_1 = \frac{p(\lambda_1 - \varepsilon)}{(\mu - \varepsilon)}$ denote the traffic intensities for faster and slower rates of feedback arrivals.

BUSY PERIOD ANALYSIS OF THE MODEL

FASTER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

Let $Q(z, t_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{R-1} q_n(t_0)z^n$ and $Q(z, t_1) = \sum_{n=r+1}^{\infty} q_n(t_1)z^n$.

Using Rouche's theorem, multiplying (9 to 14) by z^n , and taking the summation from 0 to $R-1$, it is found that

$$z \frac{d}{dt_0} (Q(z, t_0)) = (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon))z + (\mu - \varepsilon))Q(z, t_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)z^{r+1}q_{r+1}(t_1) + (-p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon))z - (\mu - \varepsilon))q_0(t_0) \tag{20}$$

Using the Laplace transform of equation (20),

$$z(s_0 \bar{Q}(z, s_0) - z) = (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon))z + (\mu - \varepsilon))\bar{Q}(z, s_0) + (\mu - \varepsilon)z^{r+1}\bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1) + (-p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon) + (\mu - \varepsilon) + (v - \varepsilon))z - (\mu - \varepsilon))\bar{q}_0(s_0) \tag{21}$$

where $L(Q(z, t_0)) = \bar{Q}(z, s_0)$, $L(q_0(t_0)) = \bar{q}_0(s_0)$, $L(q_{r+1}(t_1)) = \bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1)$, $Q(z, 0) = z$





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$$\bar{Q}(z, s_0) = \frac{z^2 + (-p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z - (\mu - \epsilon))\bar{q}_0(s_0) + (\mu - \epsilon)z^{r+1}\bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1)}{(p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0)z - (\mu - \epsilon) - p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^2} \tag{22}$$

From (22), the denominator has two zero, since $\bar{Q}(z, s_0)$ converges in $|z| \leq 1, (s_0) \geq 0$, $p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0)z + (\mu - \epsilon) = 0$ the required roots are

$$\alpha_1^{(0)} = \frac{(p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0) - \sqrt{((p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0))^2 - 4p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)(\mu - \epsilon)}}{2p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)}$$

$$\alpha_2^{(0)} = \frac{(p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0) + \sqrt{((p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0))^2 - 4p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)(\mu - \epsilon)}}{2p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)}$$

$$|\alpha_1^{(0)}| < |\alpha_2^{(0)}|$$

By using the sum and product of the roots, we have

$$\alpha_1^{(0)} + \alpha_2^{(0)} = \frac{p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_0}{p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)}$$

$$\alpha_1^{(0)} \alpha_2^{(0)} = \frac{(\mu - \epsilon)}{p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)}$$

Using Rouché's Theorem,

$$\frac{d}{ds_0} [s_0 \bar{Q}(0, s_0)]_{s_0=0} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v - \epsilon}{\mu - \epsilon}\right)^{p_0}} \left(\frac{1}{p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0}\right)^r r \right) \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds_0} [s_0 \bar{Q}(0, s_0)]_{s_0=0} = \frac{d}{ds_0} L[q_0'(t_0)]_{s_0=0} = - \int_0^\infty t_0 q_0'(t_0) dt_0 = E(T_0) \tag{24}$$

From the equations (23) and (24),

$$E(T_0) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v - \epsilon}{\mu - \epsilon}\right)^{p_0}} \left(\frac{1}{p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0}\right)^r r \right) \tag{25}$$

SLOWER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

Let, $Q(z, t_1) = \sum_{n=r+1}^\infty q_n(t_1)z^n$

Using Rouché's theorem, multiplying (15 to 19) by z^n , and taking the summation from $r+1$ to ∞ , it is found that

$$z \frac{d}{dt_1} (Q(z, t_1)) = (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z + (\mu - \epsilon))Q(z, t_1) + p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^{R+1}q_{R-1}(t_0) + (-p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z - (\mu - \epsilon))q_{r+1}(t_1)z^{r+1} \tag{26}$$

Taking the Laplace transform on both sides of (26),

$$z(s_1 \bar{Q}(z, s_1) - z^{r+1}) = (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z + (\mu - \epsilon))\bar{Q}(z, s_1) + p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^{R+1}\bar{q}_{R-1}(s_0) + (-p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z - (\mu - \epsilon))\bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1)z^{r+1} \tag{27}$$

where $L(Q(z, t_1)) = \bar{Q}(z, s_1)$, $L(q_{r+1}(t_1)) = \bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1)$, $L(q_{R-1}(t_0)) = \bar{q}_{R-1}(s_0)$,

$$Q(z, r+1) = z^{r+1} \frac{z^{r+2} + (-p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 + (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon))z - (\mu - \epsilon))\bar{q}_{r+1}(s_1) + p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)z^{R+1}\bar{q}_{R-1}(s_0)}{(p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1)z - (\mu - \epsilon) - p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2} \tag{28}$$





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From (28), the denominator has two zero, since $\bar{Q}(z, s_1)$ converges in $|z| \leq 1, (s_1) \geq 0$,

$$p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)z^2 - (p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1)z + (\mu - \epsilon) = 0$$

the required roots are

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} = \frac{(p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1) - \sqrt{((p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1))^2 - 4p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)(\mu - \epsilon)}}{2p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)}$$

$$\alpha_2^{(1)} = \frac{(p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1) + \sqrt{((p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1))^2 - 4p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)(\mu - \epsilon)}}{2p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)}$$

$$|\alpha_1^{(1)}| < |\alpha_2^{(1)}|$$

By using the sum and product of the roots, we have

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} + \alpha_2^{(1)} = \frac{p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon) + (\mu - \epsilon) + (v - \epsilon) + s_1}{p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)}$$

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} \alpha_2^{(1)} = \frac{(\mu - \epsilon)}{p(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)}$$

Using Rouche's Theorem

$$\frac{d}{ds_1} [s_1 \bar{Q}(0, s_1)]_{s_1=0} = \frac{1}{((\mu - \epsilon) \left(1 + \frac{(v - \epsilon)}{(\mu - \epsilon)} \rho_1\right))} \left((r+1) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)^{r+1} + p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)^R R \right) \tag{29}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds_1} [s_1 \bar{Q}(0, s_1)]_{s_1=0} = - \int_0^\infty t_1 d(q_{r+1}(t_1)) = E(T_1) \tag{30}$$

From the equations (29) and (30),

$$E(T_1) = \frac{1}{((\mu - \epsilon) \left(1 + \frac{(v - \epsilon)}{(\mu - \epsilon)} \rho_1\right))} \left((r+1) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)^{r+1} + p(\lambda_0 - \epsilon) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)^R R \right) \tag{31}$$

PARTICULAR CASE

Ignoring the interdependent catastrophic effect and the feedback arrival rate $p(\lambda - \epsilon) = \lambda$, service rate $(\mu - \epsilon) = \mu$, and $p = 1$, then the transient solution of the FM/M/1/∞ model will become the general transient solution of the M/M/1/∞ model.

NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

EXPECTED LENGTH

FASTER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

CONCLUSIONS

(i) From tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, it is observed that with the increase in the value of p and keeping the other parameters fixed, the expected length decreases.

(ii) From tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, it is observed that with the increase in the value of r and keeping the other parameters fixed, the expected length of the busy period increases.

(iii) From tables 9, 10, 11, and 12, it is observed that with the increase in the value of R and keeping the other parameters fixed, the expected length of the busy period increases.





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Table 1: $p=0.8; v=1; \epsilon=0.5$

| λ_0 | μ | $L_s(p_0)(t)$ |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| 2 | 3 | 3.175 |
| 4 | 5 | 4.428 |
| 6 | 7 | 5.551 |
| 8 | 9 | 6.579 |
| 10 | 11 | 7.581 |

Table 2: $p=0.85; v=1; \epsilon=0.5$

| λ_0 | μ | $L_s(p_0)(t)$ |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| 2 | 3 | 3.075 |
| 4 | 5 | 4.194 |
| 6 | 7 | 5.161 |
| 8 | 9 | 6.052 |
| 10 | 11 | 6.888 |





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SLOWER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

Table 3: $p=0.8; v=1; \epsilon=0.5$

| λ_1 | μ | $L_{s(p_1)}(t)$ |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2.433 |
| 3 | 4 | 3.829 |
| 5 | 6 | 5.005 |
| 7 | 8 | 6.075 |
| 9 | 10 | 7.087 |

Table 4: $p=0.85; v=1; \epsilon=0.5$

| λ_1 | μ | $L_{s(p_1)}(t)$ |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2.40 |
| 3 | 4 | 3.661 |
| 5 | 6 | 4.697 |
| 7 | 8 | 5.625 |
| 9 | 10 | 6.479 |

**BUSY PERIOD ANALYSIS
FASTER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS**

Table 5: $p=0.8; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=2$

| λ_0 | μ | $E(T_0)$ |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 3 | 13.215 |
| 4 | 5 | 11.303 |
| 6 | 7 | 11.478 |
| 8 | 9 | 11.842 |
| 10 | 11 | 12.184 |

Table 6: $p=0.85; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=2$

| λ_0 | μ | $E(T_0)$ |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 3 | 12.277 |
| 4 | 5 | 10.917 |
| 6 | 7 | 11.404 |
| 8 | 9 | 12.015 |
| 10 | 11 | 12.566 |

Table 7: $p=0.8; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=3$

| λ_0 | μ | $E(T_0)$ |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 3 | 38.836 |
| 4 | 5 | 26.225 |
| 6 | 7 | 24.738 |
| 8 | 9 | 24.624 |
| 10 | 11 | 24.802 |

Table 8: $p=0.85; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=3$

| λ_0 | μ | $E(T_0)$ |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 3 | 33.907 |
| 4 | 5 | 23.829 |
| 6 | 7 | 23.140 |
| 8 | 9 | 23.519 |
| 10 | 11 | 24.088 |

SLOWER RATE OF FEEDBACK ARRIVALS

Table 9: $p=0.8; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=2, R=1$

| λ_0 | λ_1 | μ | $E(T_1)$ |
|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 101.316 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 10.509 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 7.253 |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 6.309 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 5.862 |

Table 10: $p=0.85; v=1; \epsilon=0.5; r=2, R=1$

| λ_0 | λ_1 | μ | $E(T_1)$ |
|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 86.911 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 9.762 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 7.189 |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 6.522 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 6.270 |





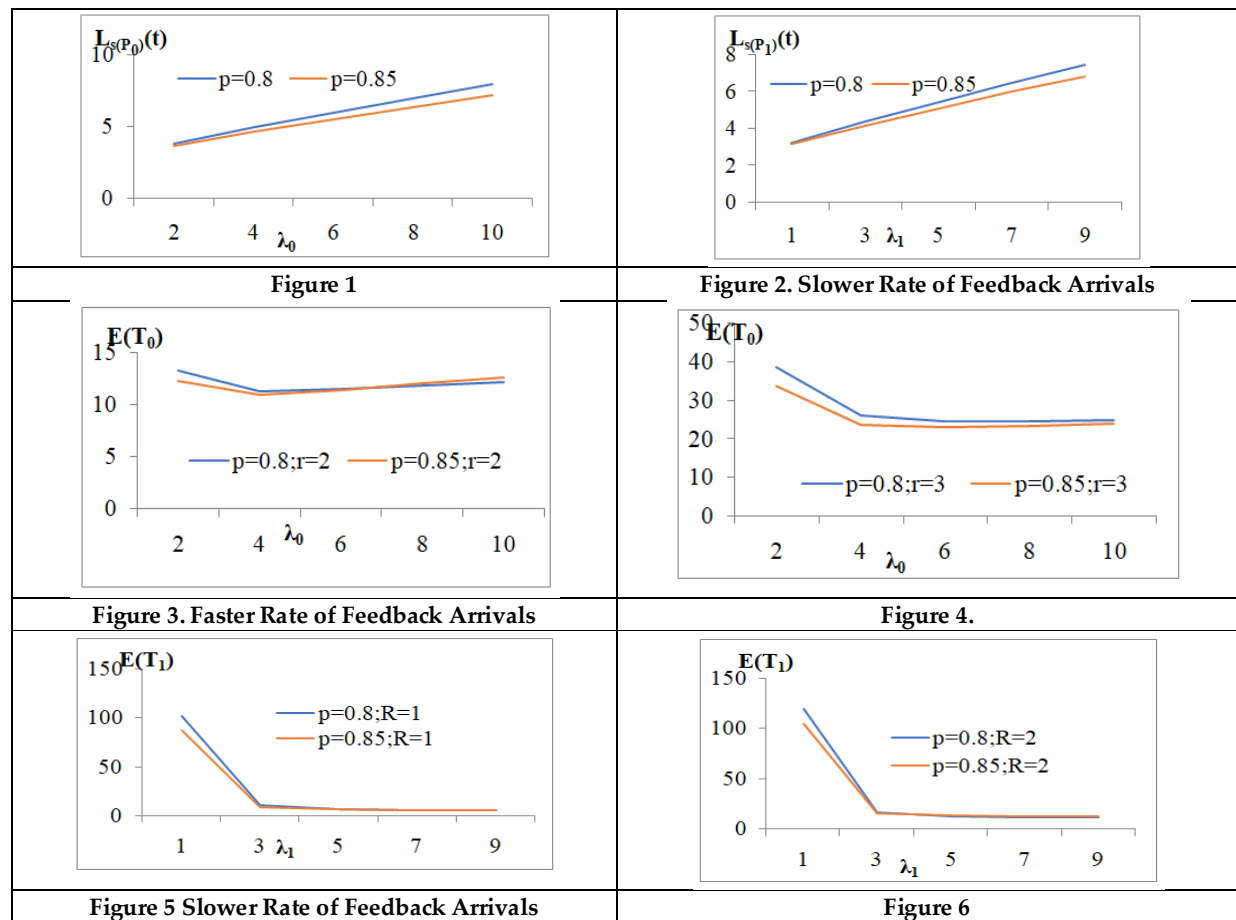
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Table 11: $p=0.8; v=1; \varepsilon=0.5; r=2, R=2$

| λ_0 | λ_1 | μ | $E(T_1)$ |
|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 119.548 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 16.645 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 13.005 |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 12.138 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 11.801 |

Table 12: $p=0.85; v=1; \varepsilon=0.5; r=2, R=2$

| λ_0 | λ_1 | μ | $E(T_1)$ |
|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 104.268 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 15.757 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 12.986 |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 12.511 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 12.490 |





Natural Pigments and Their Applications in Cosmetics Industries

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Received: 26 Apr 2023

Revised: 08 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The public's need for natural, environmentally beneficial, and secure pigments is sharply rising today. Microbial pigments in particular are getting more attention and appear to be in high demand globally. The food, textile, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical industries all employ synthetic hues extensively. However synthetic pigment toxicity issues have led to a lot of research into natural colours and dyes. Microorganisms that produce pigment are among the natural sources that have the ability to help solve today's problems. Moreover, natural colours add extra qualities including anti-oxidant and anti-cancer properties, as well as enhancing the product's marketability. Several sources of microbial pigments are discussed in this review along with their biological and therapeutic capabilities, such as antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory. The study also emphasizes upon yeast pigments and the production for their commercial use in cosmetic fields.

Keywords: Microbial Pigments, yeast pigments, colours, cosmetics, carotenoids.





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INTRODUCTION

The use of colors in cosmetics was began at prehistoric times. In early days like 3000 BC, men used colors for the attention and also to attract the animals and made the hunting process in easier way (Rohit Kumar Bijauliya et al., 2017). The history of cosmetics was started from the period of hunting, fighting and later it is associated with Medicine. In Europe Dying process was the first method which use various dyes as colorants. Then the use of natural pigments as colorants was observed at China nearly in 2600 BC (Visalakshi. M et al., 2013). The use of natural colorants in India was observed in the Indus Valley Civilization. Even some of the natural pigments used as colorants was observed in the 4th century. Before 2500 BC, natural sources like henna and saffron were employed as colourants (Kumar Sumit et al., 2012). Many synthetic colorants have been banned or being banned due to their hyperallergenicity, carcinogenicity and other toxicological problems. These adverse effects of synthetic colors have made the scientific community skewed towards natural colors (Reyes et al. 1996). In modern days the herbal cosmetics has a wide range of application and various impact like healing, smoothing, appearance and conditioning etc (Talal Aburjai et al., 2003).Cosmetics, now a days has become a major part in women's life (Fathima. A et al., 2011). In a Day-to-Day life of women, they use number of cosmetics which includes Lipstick, Nail Lacquer (Vipin K.V et al., 2014), (Mitchell. I et al., 1980), Hair dyes, perfumes, skin care products and so on. Among these products, some products use colorants in them. Applying tattoos to the flesh has recently been popular among youths, who also employ a variety of colours and hues(Krishna Vamshi Allam et al., 2011). In this review, it discusses about the natural pigments which acts as an alternate for the synthetic dyes in cosmetics (Visalakshi. M et al., 2013).

MICROOGANISM

Microbes are the ancestors of all living systems. They carry out more photosynthesis than green plants and constitute 60% of biomass on Earth. In our bodies, over 90% of the cells present are microbial (American Academy of Microbiology Colloquium, 2004).The contributions of microorganisms can be broken down into three main parts. The first phase might be called traditional industrial microbiology. The early 20th century saw the start of a second significant phase in industrial microbiology—modern industrial fermentations. The third phase is represented by the revolutionary era of recombinant DNA technology (modern biotechnology) (Demain et al. 2008).Microorganisms fall under the purview of biotechnological research because they have a number of advantages: they are highly diverse, grow exponentially quickly (dividing once every 20 to 90 minutes), can be cultivated at a large scale, can be genetically modified, and can exhibit spontaneous mutations(Beopoulos, 2012).The most adaptable biotechnological tools are microorganisms, which can manufacture a wide range of compounds, including enzymes, antibiotics, organic acids, and pigments. Microorganisms are a viable source for natural colours, according to recent studies(Tuli H.S., 2015).

Natural colors are pigments made by living organisms. Although they are not actually found in nature (aside from carbon), pigments manufactured by modifying substances from living creatures, such as caramel, vegetable carbon, and Cu-chlorophyllin (vide infra), are frequently also regarded as natural. Man-made pigments that closely resemble natural hues can also be found in nature. Examples include riboflavin, canthaxanthin, and alpha-carotene. Synthetic colours are man-made hues that are absent from nature; they are frequently azodyes. Silver, gold, and titanium dioxide are a few inorganic colour examples. Compared to natural colourants, which are more expensive, less stable, and have lesser intensity, artificial or synthetic colours, which are mostly employed by the food processing and cosmetic sectors, are dependable and cost-effective (Joshi et al. 2003).*Tetraterpenoids* known as carotenoids, which are also a component of the photosynthetic system, are as common as chlorophyll. They also contribute to many fruits' yellow, orange, and red colouring. *Anthocyanins* are a class of flavonoids that give many foods, especially berries (such as strawberries, elderberries, and black currants), their reddish-purple colour. The anthraquinones (carmine, lac, kermes, and madder) and betalains (beetroot) are two further significant groups of colourants(Mortensen A, 2006).



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Pigment and dye are frequently used interchangeably. Whereas a dye is soluble in the medium in question, a pigment is not. Carotenoids are hence pigments in water but dyes in oil. From the earliest procaryotic creatures, such as cyanobacteria, through the kingdoms of fungi, plants, and animals, pigments are abundant in nature. The Magnoliophyta subphylum of the plant kingdom, which includes flowering plants, produces the majority of natural food dyes. However, natural colourants from various sources, including cyanobacteria (*Arthrospira spp.*), scale insects (cochineal and lac), and fungi (*Blakeslea trispora* and *Monascus spp.*), are being utilised to colour food (Mortensen A, 2006). Because natural pigments have been available for a while, interest in them has grown as a result of the toxicity issues brought on by synthetic colours. In this regard, microbial pigments are a good substitute. There are numerous artificial synthetic colourants that have diverse negative side effects and are widely utilised in the production of foods, dyes, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Synthetic pigments have a lot of drawbacks. The precursors employed in the manufacture of synthetic pigment provide a significant risk of cancer to the employees. Also damaging are the production-related wastes. They themselves are not biodegradable or friendly to the environment. There is global interest in developing processes for the manufacture of pigments from natural sources to counter these detrimental consequences of synthetic colourants (Venil et al., 2009). Due to the negative effects of synthetic pigments and their industrial consequences on people and the environment, natural pigments are now being used more frequently in the production of foods, dyes, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals (Unagul et al., 2005). Natural colours mostly come from two sources: plants and microbes. However, the natural colours from plants also have downsides including being unstable against light, heat, or acidic pH, having limited water solubility, and frequently not being available all year. Because of the durability of the colours produced by microbes and the availability of cultivation technologies, microbial pigments are therefore of tremendous interest (Raisainen et al., 2002; Kim et al., 1999; Parekh et al., 2000). Many microbial pigments include anticancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial properties in addition to serving as colouring ingredients in the food processing and cosmetics industries (Venil and Lakshmanaperumalsamy 2009).

YEAST

The majority of the fungi that make up yeasts are unicellular organisms that reproduce vegetatively via budding. Yeasts can be classed as either *Ascomycetes* (including *Saccharomyces* and *Candida*) or *Basidiomycetes* (e.g. *Filobasidiella*, *Rhodotorula*) (Hawksworth 2004). Whereas bacteria store surplus carbon as polysaccharides and lipids primarily as polyhydroxyalkanoates or wax esters, yeast appears to be the most appropriate microbe for biotechnological uses. Yeasts collect carbon as glycogen and lipids mostly as TAG (Beopoulos, 2012). Throughout the beginning of time, yeast has been used to make bread, beer, and wine. A. van Leeuwenhoek made the first microscopic observations of microbiological cells and described the microscobic appearance of yeast in 1680. Pasteur identified their function in fermentation, and at the end of the 19th century, Hansen and Müller-Thurgau, respectively, obtained the first pure cultures (starters) of brewer's and wine yeast (Barnett and Barnett, 2011). Carbohydrates, which provide both energy and carbon for yeasts, are the most crucial nutrients. Yeasts can only ferment a few number of sugars, mostly hexoses and oligosaccharides. Hexoses, pentoses, alcohols, organic acids, and other carbon molecules are among the sources of carbon that can be used aerobically (Deak, 2008). Nearly all yeasts can obtain nitrogen from amino acids, amines, and urea (Large, 1986), besides the salts of inorganic ammonium. However, nitrate use is restricted to specific yeast species or genera, and this is an important diagnostic characteristic used for identification (Rossi and Berardi, 2009). Yeasts can typically tolerate a wide variety of pH values and are frequently found near the acidic end of the pH scale, where few bacteria can survive. Microorganisms can be split into three classes based on their maximum operating temperature, or T max. When a microorganism's T max is considerably over 50°C, it is said to be thermophilic; when its T max is between 25°C and 50°C, it is said to be mesophilic; and when its T max is below 25°C, it is said to be psychrophilic. When seen in this light, practically all known yeasts are mesophilic, and they thrive between 20°C and 30°C (Deak, 2008; Starmer and Lachance, 2011). Glycolipids and surfactants produced by various yeast species may find use in the oil, food, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical sectors (Amaral, 2008). The capacity of yeasts to break down mycotoxins is crucial for human health because these harmful toxins are found in a variety of products, including feeds, foods, and beverages (Schisler et al., 2011).



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MARKET POTENTIAL FOR PIGMENT PRODUCTION

Due to the globalisation of research tendencies and the worldwide trend towards healthier lifestyles, the markets for natural colourants are expanding in all of the economically developing nations. However, due to their hyperallergenicity, carcinogenicity, and other toxicological issues, a number of synthetic colourants are no longer utilised in the food processing and cosmetics industries (Tuli *et al.*, 2014). Due to these negative impacts, bacterial pigments are increasingly being used for colouring reasons in a variety of products, including food, textiles, paint, cosmetics, medicines, polymers, and more. According to reports, b-carotene, a yellowish-orange pigment made by bacteria, costs about US\$1000/kg as opposed to US\$500/kg for synthetic colourants. Even though they are expensive and have competition in certain market areas, microorganism-produced pigments are natural (Venil *et al.*, 2013). The demand for natural pigments has generally increased significantly as a result of advancements in technology and industry. According to reports, the global market for food colourants reached \$1.55 billion in 2011 while the market share for organic colourants grew from 4.9% in 2003 to \$10.6 billion in 2008 (Pankaj and Kumar, 2014). The cost of producing pigments from microorganisms is now higher than that of producing pigments from synthetic colourants, however this can be changed by using inexpensive substrates for fermentation and mass biotechnological manufacturing of the pigments (Pankaj and Kumar, 2014). These pigments were anticipated to dominate the organic market in the near future due to their superior performance and environmental acceptability (Venil *et al.*, 2014a). Currently available oils from thraustochytrids rich in docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) are used mostly in nutraceuticals and aquaculture (Aasen *et al.*, 2016). Yet, they also hold considerable promise for cosmeceutical and cosmetic uses. Chrysophanol, a skin-whitening compound derived from the marine fungus *Microsporium sp.*, has also recently been the subject of a patent (U.S. patent 20140056834A1).

PIGMENTED YEASTS, THEIR PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

Pigment is a term for the chemical substances that absorb light in the visible spectrum. These substances might be organic, synthetic, or natural (Hari *et al.*, 1994; Baurenfeind, 1981). Algae, fungi, plants, and animals of all kingdoms contain natural pigments (Delgado-Vargas *et al.*, 2000). All higher plants and certain animals contain lipid-soluble yellow-orange-red pigments called carotenoids (Mortensen A, 2006). One of the most prevalent types of pigments found in nature are carotenoids. They are widely employed in phytomedicine, the chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, food, and feed industries thanks to their biological features. Among yeasts, a few species from the genera *Rhodospiridium*, *Rhodotorula*, *Sporobolomyces*, and *Sporidiobolus* are widely known carotenoid producers, aside from the pigmented species *Phaffia rhodozyma* (and its teleomorph *Xanthophyllomyces dendrorhous*). They are referred to as "red yeasts," and current research has focused heavily on their capacity to synthesise combinations of carotenoids from inexpensive carbon sources (Mannazzu *et al.*, 2015). The two red yeasts that are most well-known are *Phaffia rhodozyma* and its teleomorph *Xanthophyllomyces dendrorhous*. Due to their unique carotenoid profiles, which include astaxanthin as the primary pigment, they have great biotechnological promise (Buzzini *et al.* 2010; Fell and Johnson 2011; Fell *et al.* 2011). Carotenoids are a useful class of compounds for industrial uses due to their vibrant colour and a number of other characteristics (Johnson and Echavarri-Erasun 2011). They are very extensively used on an industrial basis as additives in pharmaceutical, chemical, food, and feed industries, primarily as precursors to vitamin A (Johnson and Schroeder 1995; Vachali *et al.* 2012).

Red yeast species belonging to the genera *Rhodotorula*, *Sporobolomyces*, *Rhodospiridium*, and *Sporidiobolus* that have less research on them are nonetheless important (Mata-Gomez *et al.* 2014). Due to their ability to biotransform a wide range of carbon sources into a variety of primary and secondary metabolites, these yeasts offer significant promise as biocatalysts (Johnson and Echavarri-Erasun 2011; Johnson 2013; Mata-Gomez *et al.* 2014). Four genera of red yeast A diverse collection of basidiomycetous yeast, including *Rhodotorula*, *Sporobolomyces*, *Rhodospiridium*, and *Sporidiobolus*, are commonly isolated from air, the phylloplane, and decomposing plant matter. They are found across the world (Fell and Johnson 2011; Fell *et al.* 2011; Hamamoto *et al.* 2011; Johnson and Echavarri-Erasun 2011; Sampaio 2011b,c, d). Certain solvents, including ethanol, methanol, isopropanol, and ethylene glycol, can function as stress factors and promote carotenogenesis in red yeasts (Bhosale, 2004). Reversephase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) is a more precise technique for carotenoid measurement in yeast. This enables the identification and measurement of the individual carotenoids (Malisorn and Suntornsuk 2008). *Rhodotorula toruloides*



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has been the primary subject of the majority of investigations conducted thus far. To examine the cell responses to metal stress, the studies conducted proteome analyses of *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa* and *Rhodotorula taiwanensis*, respectively, and they produced two different protein datasets. Nevertheless, other red yeast are also attracting more interest (Irazusta et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2013). Melanin is one of the fungal pigments that resists UV radiation by absorbing a wide range of electromagnetic spectrum and also guards against photoinduced damage (Hill HZ, 1992). Many fungi species, including *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Colletotrichum lagenarium*, *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Sporothrix schenckii*, and *Aspergillus fumigates*, generate and extract melanin (Langfelder et al., 2003). Sunscreens, sunblocks, eyeglasses, cosmetics, and the immobilisation of radioactive waste like uranium all make extensive use of melanin. Melanin has reportedly been used to treat human metastatic melanoma (Plonka et al., 2006; Surwase et al., 2013). Certain organic pigments, including carotenoids, are also present in fungi (Jin et al., 2009), are frequently used in cosmetics, particularly sun lotions and anti-aging facials. Lycopene is used in goods like lycopene face cream (Barros et al., 2007).

Microorganism-produced pigments are the focus of extensive research because of the variety of uses they may have. Despite the fact that microorganisms create a variety of natural pigments, studies on yellow pigment, such as xanthomonadin from *Xanthomonas campestris* (Poplawsky et al., 2000), monascin and ankaflavin from *Monascus sp.* (Lee et al., 2013a, 2013b). These microorganism-derived yellow pigments have recently been employed as additions or supplements in the food industry, as well as in cosmetics, medications, livestock feed, and other uses (Kirti et al., 2014). The demand for healthy functional meals, cosmetic products for human health and safety, and natural pigments as natural substances in the dyeing industries has steadily increased (Venil et al., 2013). Ankaflavin, one of the main pigments derived from *Monascus sp.*, was employed as a dermatological composition to produce a long-lasting, non-covering coloration of skin that is similar to a natural tan, according to a patent (US6740313 B2) described by Forestier et al. (2004). Dihydroxyacetone (DHA) is a chemical that is frequently used in cosmetics to artificially tan the skin, however the coloration takes longer to appear. In the formulation, which also contains pigment, 100% ethanol, propylene glycol, demineralized water, and an organic UV-blocking substance called terephthalylidenedicamph or sulphonic acid, ankaflavin was utilised to substitute DHA. According to the formulation, these compositions immediately coloured well on the Vitroskin test. The majority of the uses for yellowish pigment in industry come from fungi, specifically *Monascus sp.* (C.A. Aruldass et al., 2018).

The harmless nature of pigments has been disclosed by a recent study on the evaluation of skin toxicity of *Thermomyces spp.* and *P. purpurogenum* pigments in Wistar rats, and it has been suggested that these pigments may have potential uses in cosmetics and dyeing (Poorniammal et al., 2019). The cosmetics industry is looking for new kinds of natural pigments to replace synthetic pigments as the market for natural products grows. Fungal pigments are among the natural pigments whose application in cosmetics is rising quickly due to their benefits. There have been reports of the use of fungal pigments, particularly melanin, carotenoids, lycopene, etc., in cosmetics, sunscreens, sun lotions, sunblocks, face creams, anti-aging facials, etc. (Rao et al., 2017; Hill H, 1992; Sajid et al., 2018). It's exciting to note that various fungus pigments, including *Monascus* pigments and *Monascus*-like pigments, have already hit the market for use in lipsticks, skin conditioners, and other cosmetics (Caro et al., 2017). Moreover, carotenoids exhibit intriguing antimicrobial effects (Vilchez et al., 2011). For instance, astaxanthin can be used in skin conditioning treatments to prevent dryness and reduce puffiness under the eyes. It also has anti-microbial, anti-wrinkle, and anti-acne properties (Ambati et al., 2014). Chitosan has a higher capacity to bind water than methyl cellulose, which is frequently used in cosmetic and cosmeceutical formulations. This suggests that high molecular weight chitosan is suitable as a skin moisturiser and as a delivery system in cosmeceutical preparations for anti-aging products (Chen et al., 2000). Chitosan is primarily used to increase the granular density of skin and improve the epithelial layer in fibre or film form (Ito et al., 2014). In fact, it promotes the development of fibroblasts, which in addition to their moisturising and anti-microbial qualities also endow them with exceptional healing abilities (Kumirska et al., 2011).

Carboxymethyl chitosan (CMCS), a chitosan derivative with active hydroxyl, carboxyl, and amine groups, is soluble in water at neutral pH (Mourya et al., 2010) and has anionic functionality, high viscosity, large hydrodynamic volumes, cation binding properties, large osmotic pressures, and gel-forming properties (Ito et al., 2014). Chitosan



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and its derivatives are highly desirable candidates for use as absorption promoters and hydration agents, anti-microbial and anti-oxidant agents, delivery systems, and stabilizers because of all these properties (Gautier et al., 2008). Moreover, chitin nanofibrils have the capacity to form associations with many substances, including vitamins, carotenoids, and collagen, facilitating their penetration into skin (Kumirska et al., 2011). Chitosan is also utilised as a hair care ingredient in shampoo, hair gel, hair colourants, hair sprays, permanent wave agents, styling lotions, hair sprays, and hair tonics because of its properties to bioadhere to synthetic polymers, create films, and retain curls (Senevirathne et al., 2011). Moreover, some chitin and chitosan derivatives, like glyceryl chitosan, can be utilised directly in shampoo due to their ability to emulsify foam and create foam (McClements et al., 2016). Even carotenoids, such as astaxanthin, are used in hair care products to shield hair from UV rays and chemical deterioration. Exopolysaccharides obtained from marine sources can serve as thickening or gelling agents in the cosmetics sector (Kim, S.K. 2011).

CONCLUSION

The future of the cosmetic and cosmeceutical sector lies in natural goods. Health safety and eco-friendliness have improved the public's perception of natural hues. Microbial pigments, a significant source of natural colours, provide a variety of therapeutic benefits. To have a cheap organic substrate for the growth of color-producing microorganisms, further arduous efforts are needed. It's also important to consider how different process parameters affect how quickly microbial pigments are produced. The generation of pigments of consistent quality and high quantity (yield) is a requirement for industrial operations due to the emergence of the "demand and supply" scenario in the market sector for microbial pigments. Hence, a key strategy to boost the use of biopigments is the finding of new sources for microbial pigments with improved functionality. Fungal pigments are organic, nontoxic, stable, colourful, and clean goods that are significantly superior, more cost-effective, and more in demand than artificial and plant/animal-based colours, according to market trends in the food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and textile industries.

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Herbs used for Kattu (Compress or Bandage) Therapy in Siddha System of Medicine – A Literature Review

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Received: 27 Apr 2023

Revised: 9 June 2023

Accepted: 19 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Siddha system is a traditional system of medicine in India which has vast repository in treating the diseases with both internal medicine (*Aga marundhugal*) and external medicine (*puramarundhugal*). There are 32 types of external therapies mentioned in Siddha literature in which Kattu (Compress or bandage) is the first external therapy defined as Application and covering of a specially prepared topical medicine made up of crude plants, fermented water, inorganic and organic substances on the affected area to protect, immobilize, compress or support a wound, swelling, abscess or injured body part. The medicinal preparations made up of herbs which is used for Kattu has analgesic, anti-inflammatory action and enhances local healing. In siddha system of medicine Kattu majorly used for arthritis, swelling in the joints, wounds, abscess, fracture etc. This review provides the elaborate documentation 117 herbs with indication of various diseases in Kattu therapy that was mentioned in siddha literature. The data collected in this review will reveals the evidence based classical therapies would be a renovation for future scientific experts to undergo this therapy for scientific evaluation.

Key words: Siddha medicine, External therapy, *Kattu*, Herbs, Bandage.





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INTRODUCTION

Siddha system of medicine is one of the traditional systems of medicine which is well founded under the basic principles of nature and its elements. The siddha system organized from 18 siddhars. The word SIDDHA means "Ever sure", True, Ever ready and Everlasting [1]. More than a medical system, it encompasses a way of healthy life. Exclusivities of Siddha system are *Kayakarpam* (procedures of rejuvenating the entire human system and ultimately produces longevity), *Attanga Yogam* (Eight divisions of YOGA), *Muppu* (superior form elixir to enhance the effectiveness of medicines and also produce longevity), *Varmam* (study of secret location of life centers in the human body), *Rasavatham* (Alchemy -Study of transmutation of elements, ancestor of modern chemistry and pharmacology), *EnvagaiTherou* (Eight unique type of diagnostic parameter including *Naadi* Pulse reading method, *Neikkuri* - urine analysis using gingelly oil), *Manikkadai Nool* as complementary measures for diagnosis (The wrist portion just proximal to the hand is measured with rope and health condition of a patient is ascertained based on the actual measurement by the patient's finger), *Sarakkuvaippu* (Art of preparing naturally available salt minerals and other Materials artificially), 32 types of internal Medicines and 32 types of external Medicine.[2]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design: A literature review of herbs used for *kattu* (compress or bandage) therapy in siddha system medicine.

Research Instrument: Data entry form

Data collection: Data were collected from relevant siddha literature.

Statistical analysis: Collected data were analyzed with the help of MS Office.

KATTU THERAPY

Kattu is the best procedure for treating trauma, open wound, muscle spasm, sprain, abscess and dislocation of joints. It is placed in first place at 32 external therapies series give. It is given to the patient in the form of compressive bandage using grinded or boiled wet plant parts natural vinegar or inorganic substances on the affected area to protect, immobilize, compress or support a wound, swelling, abscess or injured body part [3]. The focus areas for *Kattu* or compressive bandaging are scalp in delirium, eyes in ophthalmic diseases, palm and foot in peripheral neuritis, abscess and leg edema in legs, and scrotum in scrotal swelling.

Therapeutic sources

- Plants parts such as barks, leaves,
- Animal products like skin and eggs
- Inorganic substances.

Procedure

- Purify the require drugs.
- Crush or grind or fry or boil.
- Explain the therapy to the patient.
- Patient may be performed either in sitting or lying position.
- Cover the areas with apron or cloth except the affected area.
- Wash the site and clean dry with sterile cloth gently.
- Apply the preparation on the site directly with a special care.
- Ask the patient to wait for 30 -45 minutes without moving or shaking the site to prevent the wall down of the wet matter.

Duration –Retain the *Kattu* on the site for period of 3 hours to 3 days. Usually given for one time in a day at an interval of 3 to 7 days





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Contra-indications-deep ulcers with foreign bodies, contact dermatitis, cellulitis [4]**HERBS USED IN KATTU THERAPY****RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The Pharmacopoeia of Siddha System of medicine is mainly classified into internal medicines 32 and external therapies and medicines 32 based on its usage and method of application. External therapy is the application of medicines topically for the management of various diseases. The 32 external therapies consist of external siddha formulations and external therapy techniques by using herbals, minerals, animal and marine siddha formulations. The external therapies are applied over the body surfaces or applied through the bodily orifices for the treatment of various ailments. The external therapies are used to maintain healthy life by prevention and curing of diseases. In these review 117 herbs, parts used, and indication for *Kattu* therapy was collected and documented.

Fig 1- distribution of plant part used in *kattu* therapy

The given figure 1 shows plant parts used for *Kattu* therapy from above table 117 herbs, 77 were leaves, 3 was bark, 8 was tuber, fruit was 3, flower was 6, seed was 7, root was 6 and others 7.

Fig 2 - distribution of literature mentioned about herbs used for *kattu* therapy

The below figure 2 represents siddha literatures mentioned about the herbs which used for *Kattu* therapy. From the above-mentioned tables, a total of 117 herbs, 101 herbs were collected from siddha Materiamedica (medicinal plants division), 5 herbs from *Therayar vaithiyam-1000*, 2 herbs from *Athmaraakshamirtham*, 3 herbs from *Yokobuvaithiyam - 300*, 2 herbs from a complete manual on siddha external therapies, 2 herbs from *Sarabendhirarvirana, karapapan, rogasikichai*, 1 herb from *Agasthiyarayulvedham* and 1 herb from Therayarkaraisal.

Fig 3: distribution of herbs used for various diseases in *kattuth*therapy

The below graph 3 shows herbs used for *Kattu* therapy indicated for various diseases from above table consists of 117 herbs, out of this abscess is highest with 32, 18 were ulcers, 7 were eye diseases, 6 were carbuncle, 5 were hemorrhoids, 5 were hemorrhoids, 4 were lymphadenitis, 3 were paronychia, 3 were inguinal bubo, 3 were scrotal swelling, 2 were sprain, 2 were boil/blister, 2 were microbial skin infection, 2 were scorpion bite, 2 were osteoarthritis and others 17.

CONCLUSION

This literature review provides elaborate documentary evidence about 117 herbs, parts used, and indication for *Kattu* therapy mentioned in siddha literature. Further clinical trials can be conducted to determine the effectiveness of the therapy.

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Table 1: Kattu Therapy For Skin Abscess

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1 | Murungai | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Bark | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Puliyarai | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Kodipasalaikerai | <i>Basella alba</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Eezhathalari | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> | Leaf, bark | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Sirupeyathi | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | Fruit | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 6. | Pappali | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 7. | Virali | <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 8. | Kalluruvi | <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 9. | Kaarukarunai | <i>Typhonium trilobatum</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 10. | Vizhuthi | <i>Cadaba trofoliata</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 11. | Vendaikai | <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 12. | Saembu | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 13. | Ell | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> | Seed, leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 14. | Citramanakku | <i>Ricinus inermis</i> | Seed | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 15. | Maavilangu | <i>Crataeva magna</i> | Bark | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 16. | Palasu | <i>Butea monosperma</i> | Flower | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 17. | Mullikeerai | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | Root, leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 18. | Pulisirukeerai | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 19. | Odukkai | <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 20. | Kana poondu | <i>Exacum pedunculatum</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 21. | Kothumalli | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 22. | Kadalpaalai | <i>Argyrea nervosa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 23. | Kaarakarunai | <i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 24. | Aalamaram | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 25. | Nel | <i>Oryza sativa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 26. | Thara | <i>Fumaria parviflora</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 27. | Manjal | <i>Curcuma longa</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 28. | Ponmusutai | <i>Sida acuta</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 29. | Nalvelai | <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 30. | Paruthi | <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 31. | Mani thakkali | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Leaf | Sarabendhirarvai thiyamuraigal-viranachikichai[7] |
| 32. | Pirai | <i>Streblus asper</i> | Root | Sarabendhirarvai thiyamuraigal-viranachikichai[7] |





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Table 2: Kattu For Eye Diseases

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Sirukondrai | <i>Cassia arborescens</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Vaazhai | <i>Musa paradesica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Naagathaali | <i>Opuntia Dillenii</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Vagagai | <i>Acacia speciosa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Aadathodai | <i>Adhatoda Vasica</i> | Flower | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 6. | Azhavanam | <i>Lawsonia Inermis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 7. | Ponnaganni | <i>Alternanthera Sessilis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 3: Kattu for Haemorrhoids

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Antharathamaraai | <i>Pistia Stratiotes</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Abini | <i>Papaver somniferum</i> | Latex | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Kaavallikodi | <i>Discorea alata</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Paavattai | <i>Pavetta indica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Kaasirathinam | <i>Quamo clippennata</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 4: Kattu for Headache

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Sanbagam | <i>Michelia champaca</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Suraiikaai | <i>Lagenaria Siceraria</i> | Pulp | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Nalvelai | <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Aagayakakrikaai | <i>Cucumis Muricatus</i> | Unripen fruit | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 5: Kattu for Burns

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Vaazhai | <i>Musa paradesica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Vetrilai | <i>Piper betle</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Urulai | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Paruthi | <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | Cotton | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Vendhayam | <i>Trigonella foenumgraecum</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 6: Kattu for Paronychia

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Vida moongil | <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Azhavanam | <i>Lawsonia Inermis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Ilaikalli | <i>Euphorbia ligularia</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 7: Kattu for Sprain

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Adhimathuram | <i>Glycyrrhiza Glabra</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Azhavanam | <i>Lawsonia Inermis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 8: Kattu for Boil /Blister

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Puliyaarai | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Thanneroittankizhangu | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |





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Table 9: Kattu for Wounds

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Vendai | <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Azhavanam | <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Sembai | <i>Sesbania sesban</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Kalyanapoosanikaai | <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> | Unripen fruit | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Vallarai | <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 6. | Seendhil | <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 7. | Naagathaali | <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 8. | Peerku | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 9. | Kothumalli | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Seed | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 10. | Mulilaavu | <i>Bambaxma labericum</i> | Wood | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 11. | Thotarsinungi | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 12. | Kuppaimeni | <i>Acalypha indica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 13. | Parangikaai | <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> | Pulp | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 14. | Nel | <i>Oryza sativa</i> | Seed | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 15. | Marudhu | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | Fruit | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 16. | Agathi | <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> | Leaf | Therayarkarisal[10] |
| 17. | Katraazhai | <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> | Gel | Therayar vaithiyam-1000[8] |
| 18. | Malligai | <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> | Leaf | Therayar vaithiyam-1000[8] |

Table 10: Kattu for Lymphadenitis [11]

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. | Kurinjaan | <i>Hiptage madablota</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Thazhuthala | <i>Clerodendron phlomoides</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Neer Mel Neruppu | <i>Ammania baccifera</i> | Leaf | A Complete manual on Siddha External therapies[4] |
| 4. | Malligai | <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> | Leaf | A Complete manual on Siddha External therapies[4] |

Table 11: Kattu for Inguinal Bubo [11]

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Isangu | <i>Clerodendron inerme</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Kavizhumai | <i>Trichodes maindica</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Kalyanamurungai | <i>Erythrina variegata</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 12: Kattu for Microbial Skin Infection [11]

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Paruthi | <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | Cotton | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Sembaruthi | <i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> | Cotton | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |

Table 13: Kattu for Carbuncle [11]

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Veliparuthi | <i>Daemia extensa</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | Andhimalli | <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> | Tuber | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | Kothumalli | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Seed | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | Eli aamanakku | <i>Jatropha curcas</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | Thara | <i>Fumaria parviflora</i> | Leaf | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 6. | Aavarai | <i>Cassia auriculata</i> | Root, leaf | Agathiyar Ayul Vedham[12] |





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Table 14: Kattu for Scrotal Swelling

| S.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Reference |
|------|------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Murungai</i> | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Leaf | Yakobu vaithiyam-300[9] |
| 2. | <i>Virali</i> | <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Leaf | Yakobu vaithiyam-300[9] |
| 3 | <i>Thaivelai</i> | <i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i> | Leaf | Yakobu vaithiyam-300[9] |

Table 15: Kattu for Other Diseases

| s.no | Name | Botanical name | Parts used | Indication | Reference |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Vida moongil</i> | <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> | Tuber | Osteo arthritis | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 2. | <i>Kalyananurungai</i> | <i>Erythrina variegata</i> | Leaf | Osteo arthritis | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 3. | <i>Maavilangupattai</i> | <i>Crataeva magna</i> | Bark | Delirium | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 4. | <i>Iruvaatchi</i> | <i>Flore multiplicata</i> | Leaf, root, Flower | Enhances lactation | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 5. | <i>Kaatuaamanakku</i> | <i>Jatropha circus</i> | Leaf | Enhances lactation | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 6. | <i>Thuvarai</i> | <i>Cajanus indicus</i> | Leaf | Inhibits lactation | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 7. | <i>Marudhu</i> | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | Flower | Inhibits lactation | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 8. | <i>Karisalai</i> | <i>Eclipta prostrate</i> | Leaf | Scorpion bite | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 9. | <i>Kudiootupooundu</i> | <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | Root | Scorpion bite | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 10. | <i>Andharathamara</i> | <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> | Leaf | Dermatitis | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 11. | <i>Aatruthumati</i> | <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> | Root | Swelling in the breast | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 12. | <i>Kazharchi</i> | <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> | Leaf | Hydrocele | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 13. | <i>Thazhuthaazhai</i> | <i>Clerodendron phlomoides</i> | Leaf | Cramps | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 14. | <i>Vida moongil</i> | <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> | Leaf | Inflammation on nail bed | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 15. | <i>Vaazhai</i> | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Flower | Burning sensation on both palms, and soles | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 16. | <i>Vetrilai</i> | <i>Piper betle</i> | Leaf | Difficulty in breathing | Siddha Materia Medica[5] |
| 17. | <i>Nochi</i> | <i>Vitex negundo</i> | Leaf | Acillus tendinitis | <i>Therayar vaithiyam-1000</i> [8] |
| 18. | <i>Mayilkondrai</i> | <i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> | Leaf | fastens wound healing | <i>Therayar vaithiyam-1000</i> [8] |
| 19 | <i>Vembu</i> | <i>Azadiracta indica</i> | Seed | Ano rectal diseases | <i>Atmarakshamirtam</i> [6] |
| 20. | <i>Maathuali</i> | <i>Punica granatum</i> | Tender leaf | Ano rectal diseases | <i>Atmarakshamirtam</i> [6] |
| 21. | <i>Nervaalam</i> | <i>Croton tiglium</i> | Old seeds | Bubo, Fistula | <i>Therayar vaithiyam-1000</i> [8] |





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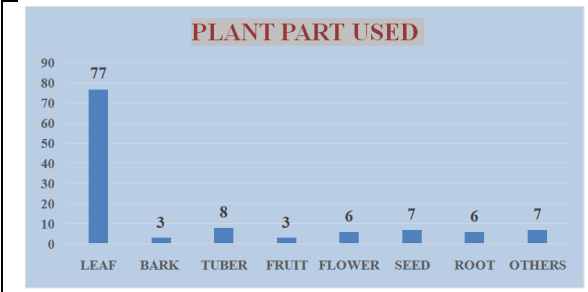


Fig 1- distribution of plant part used in kattu therapy

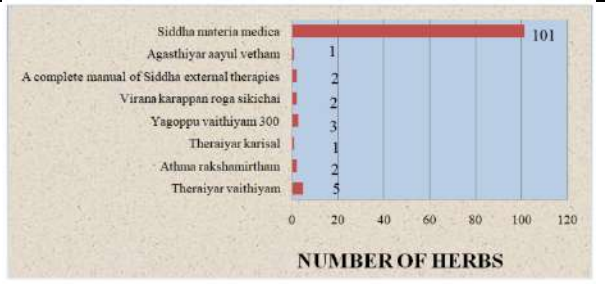


Fig 2-distribution of literature mentioned about herbs used for kattu therapy

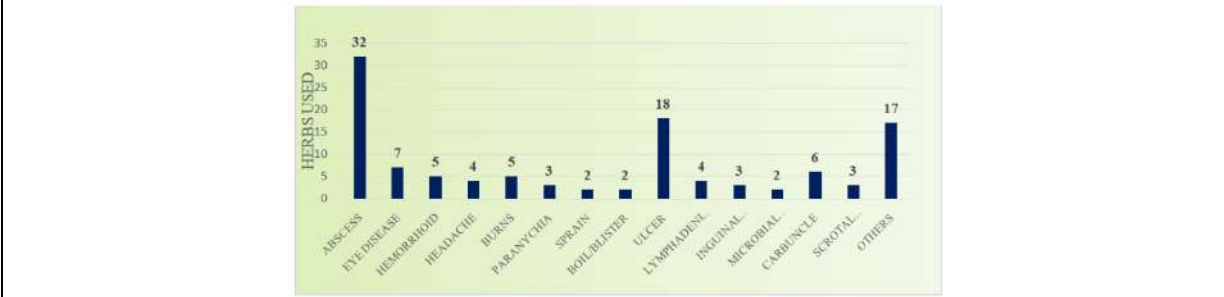


Fig 3: distribution of herbs used for various diseases in kattu therapy





Phytochemical Analysis of Pink Lotus Flower Collected from Chennai”

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Received: 13 Mar 2023

Revised: 28 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The lotus commonly known as sacred lotus which is perennial aquatic edible plant and it has been used as a traditional medicinal plant for various diseases in India and China. The study pink Lotus flowers (petals) were collected from Koyambedu Market, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The wet and dry weight of the lotus flower (petal) was measured. The extractions of crude were made using the Lotus flowers (petals) powder by the polar solvents such as ethanol, distilled water and hot distilled water. These different crude extracts were subjected to phytochemical analysis and which confirmed the presence of various major bioactive compounds. The results of phytochemicals in the collected lotus flower was showed that the ethanol extract contains Alkaloids, Saponins, Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, steroids, Terpenoids and Quinones but absent of Protein. In distilled water extract contains Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, steroids, Terpenoids, Quinones and Proteins. The hot distilled water extract contains Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, Steroids, Terpenoids, Quinones and Proteins but the Alkaloids and Saponins were absent in distilled water and hot distilled water extraction when compared to ethanol. In this study confirmed that the presence of major phytochemicals in the pink Lotus flowers (petals) and these bioactive compounds can be used for many pharmacological actions at present and future.

Keywords: Lotus, Flower, Petals, Phytochemicals



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INTRODUCTION

The communicable diseases are disorders which are caused by various microorganisms namely bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites that are transferred through directly or indirectly from one person to another and sometimes these diseases are causes of death worldwide. The use of chemotherapeutants to treat organisms which result in drugs residues in the organisms which make eventually be harmful to human health (Hernandez-Serrano, 2005). Therefore many scientists are searching new antimicrobial drugs from natural recourses especially from plants to treat organisms. The aquatic plant *Nelumbo nucifera* is also called as Indian lotus, Laxmi lotus, sacred lotus or simply call lotus, it is one of two extant species (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn and *Nelumbo lutea* wild) in the family of Nelumbonaceae (*Encyclopædia Britannica* 2023). It is sometimes conversationally called a water lily, although this more often refers to the family Nymphaeaceae (Glimn-Lacy and Kaufman, 2006). These plants are commonly found in South East Asia especially in India which is distributed from Kashmir to kanyakumari and which shows high phenotypic diversity with various sizes, shapes and colors (pink and white flowers) with 16 to 160 petals (Tilt, 2010). The all parts of the *N. nucifera* plants have traditionally various medicinal values viz, the rhizomes are demulcents for haemorrhoids, chronic dyspepsia, dysentery and also has cholagogue activities, nutritive and diuretic (Kirtikar and Basu, 1975; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1991). The stems are used in Ayurveda as a diuretic and anthelmintic, and are used to treat vomiting, skin ailments, nervous exhaustion, strangulation and leprosy. *N. nucifera* leaves are used to treat uterine bleeding, epistaxis, hematuria, hyperlipidemia, hemoptysis and hematemesis. (Onishi *et al.*, 1984).

The flowers are used for the treatment of fever, cholera, gastric ulcers and diarrhea (Chopra *et al.*, 1956) and seeds of the lotus are used for cancer, leprosy, tissue inflammation, poison antidote and skin diseases (Arjun *et al.*, 2012). There are two main categories of phytochemicals namely primary constituents and secondary constituents, the primary phytochemicals are contains proteins, common sugars, chlorophyll and amino acids etc., and the secondary phytochemicals are contains phenolic, flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, essential oils, terpenoids and saponins etc., (Krishnaiah *et al.*, 2007). These phytochemicals are contains various medicinal values. Therefore in this study aimed to investigate the phytochemicals from *Nelumbo nucifera* (Lotus) pink flowers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The pink Lotus flowers (petals) were collected from Koyambedu market, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The collection was made in the month of December 2021. The collected lotus flowers (petals) were photographed (Fig. 1) and wet weight of the collected flowers were measured. The collected lotus petals were stored in a sterilized polythene bag and transported to the laboratory for further experiment. The collected lotus flowers (petals) were washed with tap water and distilled water to remove microbes and dust particles. The washed wet petals were shade and air dried at room temperature for two weeks and stored in air tight containers (Fig. 1 A-B). The dried flowers were pulverized by grinding using mortar and pestle and finally dry weight of powder was measured (Fig. 1 C-D).

Preparation extract of Lotus flower

The experiments were made using three different solvent namely Ethanol, Distilled water and Hot distilled water for the extraction of phytochemicals from the Lotus flower powder. In the extraction procedure 20 g of Lotus flower (petals) powder was used with 250 mL of three different solvents such as Ethanol, Distilled water and Hot distilled water separately for 72 h (3 Days) at room temperature. After three days the extracts were collected, filtered through muslin cloth, Whatman filter paper and evaporated by rotary evaporator at 40°C and stored in air tight glass container for qualitative phytochemical analysis.

Qualitative phytochemical analysis

The ethanol, distilled water and hot distilled water solvent extractions of lotus flowers were subjected to phytochemical analysis followed by the method given by Harborne J.B., 1973. The phytochemical analysis was made separately for each solvent extractions of Lotus flower.



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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The flowers of lotus plants are used for the treatment of many bleeding disorders, fever, diarrhea, hepatopathy, cholera and hyperdipsia (Chopra *et al.*, 1956) because of it consist of various phytochemicals. In this study the pink Lotus Flowers (petals) were used for the extraction of phytochemicals and these were collected from the Koyambedu Market, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The collected leaves were subjected to remove microbes and dust particles. Then the wet and dry weights of the collected lotus flowers (petals) were measured and which the 684g of wet flower given 78g of dry powder (Table 1 and Fig: 2).

Extraction

The extraction of active target compounds is depends on the polarity of the diluents because the polar compounds can able to extract easily by using of polar solvents (Goli *et al.*, 2005). Therefore, in this investigation the extractions of crude were made using the Lotus flowers (petals) powder by the polar solvents such as ethanol, distilled water and hot distilled water. These different crude extracts were subjected to phytochemical analysis and which confirmed the presence of bioactive compounds (Table 2 & Fig: 3, 4 & 5).

Phytochemical screening

The lotus flower (petals) contains the primary metabolite like proteins, carbohydrates and lipids and the secondary metabolites such as flavanoids, phenols, alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, tannins, sterols, terpenoids, quionone and coumarin (Yamini *et al.*, 2019). The Phytochemical analysis of this study also proved the presence of primary and secondary metabolites in Lotus flowers (petals). The results of phytochemicals in the collected lotus flower was showed that the ethanol extract contains Alkaloids, Saponins, Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, steroids, Terpenoids and Quinones but absent of Protein (Table 2 & Fig. 3). In distilled water extract contains Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, steroids, Terpenoids, Quinones and Proteins (Table 2 & Fig. 4). The hot distilled water extract contains Tanins, Cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Phenols, Steroids, Terpenoids, Quinones and Proteins (Table 2 & Fig 5) but the Alkaloids and Saponins were absent in Distilled water and hot distilled water extraction compared to ethanol (Table 2 & Fig 4-5). The ethanol extract of lotus flower has the majority of phytochemicals when compare to other solvents (Yamini *et al.*, 2019). Similarly in this study also confirmed the presence of major phytochemicals in the ethanolic extract, moreover which is also present in the extracts of distilled water and hot distilled water. The majority of phytochemicals are rich in therapeutic actions like antimicrobial (Benbott *et al.*, 2012; Hisanori *et al.*, 2001), anti-inflammatory (Lee *et al.*, 2003), Cardiotonic effect, (Alexei *et al.*, 2009), Congestive heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia (Valadimir and Ludmila, 2001). In this investigation the major phytochemicals are found in the pink Lotus flowers (petals) and these bioactive compounds can be used for pharmacological actions at present and future.

CONCLUSION

In this study the preliminary phytochemical screening of pink Lotus flowers were showed the presence of various major bioactive compounds in the ethanol, distilled water and hot distilled water extractions. These active compounds can be used as various therapeutic drugs for Antidiabetic, Antioxidant and Antibacterial activity. The lotus plants are easy to cultivate and are edible. The extractions and methods are simple, cost effective and eco-friendly when compare to synthetic drug.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors acknowledge sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Principal, Vice-Principal and the Department of Biotechnology, Apollo Arts and Science College, Poonamallee, Chennai – 602 105, Tamil Nadu, India.





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Table 1: Wet and Dry weight of the Lotus Flower (petals)

| Sample | Wet Weight (g) | Dry Weight (g) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lotus Flower | 684 | 78 |

Table 2: Phytochemical Extraction from Pink Lotus Flower

| Samples | Alkaloids | Saponins | Tannins | Cardiac glycosides | Flavonoids | Phenols | Steroids | Terpenoids | Quinones | Proteins |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Ethanolic Extract of Lotus Flower | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | - |





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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distilled water | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Extract of Lotus Flower | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Hot distilled water | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Extract of Lotus Flower | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Present (+); Absent (-)



Fig 1: The collection of Lotus Flowers (Petals)
(A-B Wet Lotus petals; C-Dried Lotus petals; D- Powdered Lotus petals)

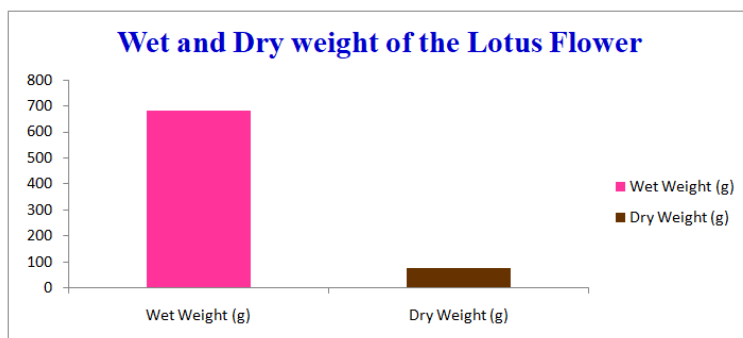


Fig 2: Wet and Dry weight of the Lotus Flower





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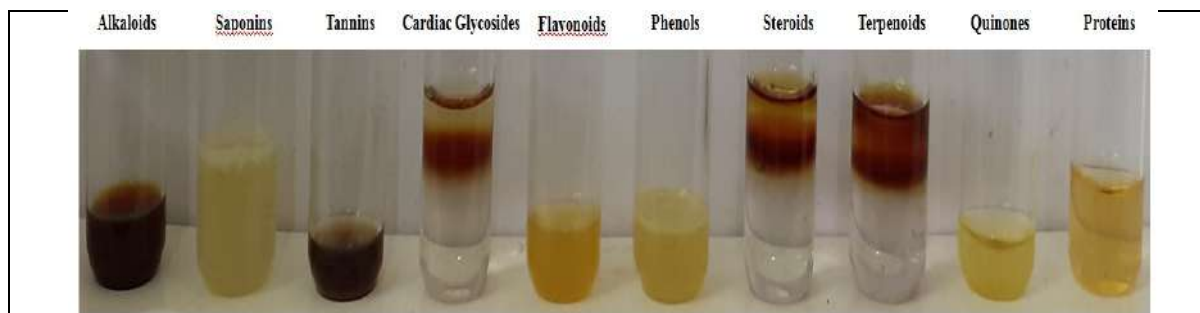


Fig. 3: Phytochemicals from Ethanolic extraction of pink lotus flower (petals)

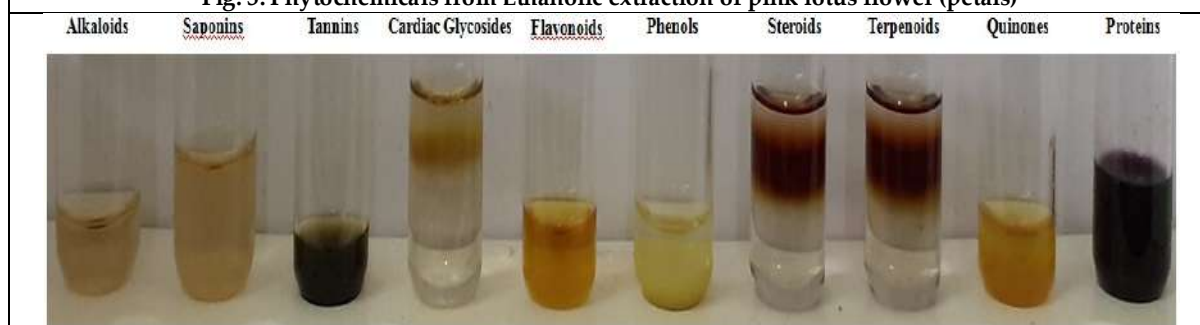


Fig. 4: Phytochemicals from Distilled water extraction of pink lotus flower (petals)

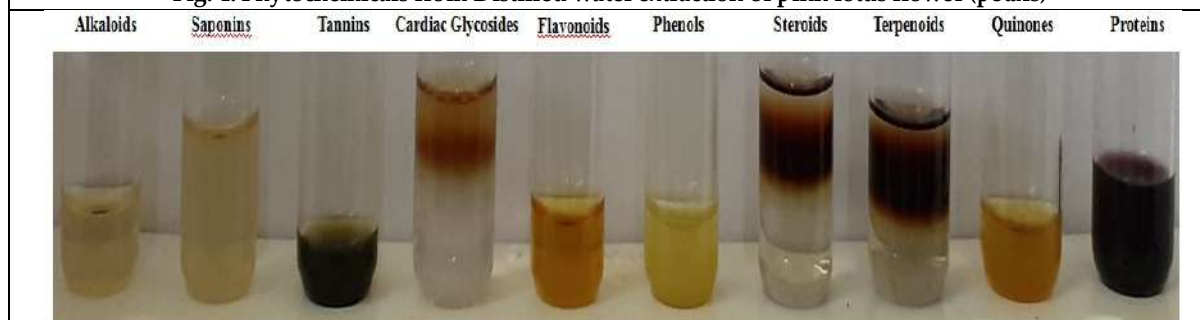


Fig. 5: Phytochemicals from Hot distilled water extraction of pink lotus flower (petals)





Screening of Phytoconstituents, UV-VIS Spectrum and Anticancer Activity of the Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles from the Aqueous Extract of *Vitex negundo* L. Leaves against the Human Breast Cancer Cell Line

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Received: 27 Apr 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was screening of phytoconstituents, UV-VIS Spectrum and Anticancer Activity against the Human Breast Cancer Cell Line of the Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles from the Aqueous Extract of *Vitex negundo* L. leaves. The leaves of *Vitex negundo* were collected and extract was prepared. Phytochemical analysis was done with the help of aqueous extract. Silver Nanoparticles was prepared with the help of extract. The Silver Nanoparticles were tested under UV visible spectrophotometer. Then the synthesis to silver nanoparticles was analyzed in the terms of anti-cancer activity against the human breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB-231) by MTT assay. The MTT assay revealed formidable anticancer effects on the silver nanoparticles against the human breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB-231). The cell viability was calculated from the absorbance at 620nm. The IC₅₀ of the Silver Nanoparticles synthesized from the leave extract of *Vitex negundo* L. was calculated as 36.1. Thus, the present study concludes that the green synthesis Silver Nanoparticles exhibits anticancer properties and this may be developed into an anticancer agent.

Keywords: Silver Nanoparticles, MTT assay, *Vitex negundo* L., Cytotoxicity, Anticancer activity, Breast cancer, Phytochemical analysis, UV-VIS spectrum





INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a disease that is caused due to uncontrolled growth of body cell. Metastasis is a process where cancer cells spread and invade into other parts of the body to form new tumor cells. After lung cancer, breast cancer has the second-highest standardized mortality rate (ASMR) of 12.9 (per 100,000) among all cancers worldwide. The most common cancer is carcinoma, sarcoma, leukemia, lymphoma, Melanoma, brain and spinal cord tumors. Breast cancer with the mortality rate of 12.9 is the first cause of cancer death in women [1]. Breast cancer became the world's most prevalent cancer in the past of 5 years. For female breast cancer is the 5th leading cause, as 1 in 8 has been diagnosed worldwide [2]. 14% of the Indian women accounts of cancer and reports that with every four minutes and Indian women is diagnosed with breast cancer. The prominent Lifestyle factors that play a vital role in the incidence and mortality of Cancer are tobacco alcohol diet infectious agent environmental pollutants and radiations [3]. They affect the normal cells of the body. So, the scientist is trying to produce drugs with the help of Terrestrial plants and also with the help of marine environment [4]. Breast cancer is the most frequent Malignancy in women worldwide and curable in 70-80% of patients with early stage, non-metastatic disease. Management of breast cancer is multidisciplinary; 18 clothes local - regional (Surgery and radiation therapy) and systemic therapy approaches [5]. Analysis of gene expression profiles has shown the existence of at least 5 types of breast cancer with different biological properties [6]. To overcome the shortcomings of chemical method, biological method has emerged as viable options.

Recently biologically- mediated synthesis of Nanoparticles have been shown to be simple, cost effective, dependable and environmentally friendly approaches and much attention has been given to high yield production of Silver nanoparticles of defined size using various biological systems including bacteria, fungi, plant extracts and small biomolecules like vitamins and amino acids as an alternative method, not just for the manufacture of silver nanoparticles but also of other nanoparticles like gold and grapheme [7]. Silver Nanoparticles are increasingly used in various fields including medical, food, Healthcare and industrial purpose due to their unique physical and chemical properties. The biological activity of silver Nana particle depends on factors including surface chemistry, size, size distribution, shape, particle morphology, particle composition, and dissolution rate, particle reactivity in solution, and the type of reducing agent used for synthesis of silver nanoparticle are a crucial factor for determination of the cytotoxicity [8]. In the present study, both qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis was carried out and silver nanoparticles where green synthesized from the aqueous extracts of *Vitex negundo* leaves. UV-VIS spectrum of green synthesized silver nanoparticle was studied and was tested for its anticancer activity against breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB-231) using MTT assay.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of Sample

The selected sample *Vitex negundo* L. for the present study was collected from Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu. The sample was collected on the first week of November 2022. The specimens were identified, certified and deposited with voucher specimen number (BSI/SRC/5/23/2023-24/Tech/160) at the Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Coimbatore.

Preparation of Leaf Powder

Fresh leaves of *Vitex negundo* L. were collected, and air dried under the shade. Then the dried leaves were powdered using an electric pulverize. Fine powder was obtained by the process of sieving. 10g each of the leaf powder was weighed using an electronic balance (Denver XS – 210) and made into the packets using filter paper. Then these powders were subjected to the process of aqueous extraction.



**Rajithra and Dhivya****Preparation of Plant Leaf Extract**

The *Vitex negundo* extract was prepared using a basic Soxhlet extraction process. The Soxhlet extractor was filled with 10gms of dried leaves powder and 250mL of double distilled water and heated to 50°C. The leaf extract of *Vitex negundo* is obtained after 8 hours of continuous extraction. The resulting leaf extract was kept in sealed containers for future research use. With the help of extraction, green synthesis of silver nanoparticles was carried out.

Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis

The Aqueous plant extract was subjected to chemical tests for the detection of different Phyto-constituents using standard procedures as described by [9]. The following methods were used for detection of various phytochemicals by qualitative chemical analysis to give general idea regarding the nature of Phyto-constituents present in extracts.

Quantitative Phytochemical Analysis

The Aqueous extract was subjected to find the Quantity of the different types of Phyto-constituents using the standard procedure for the higher concentration present in the qualitative phytochemical analysis.

Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles using aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* L. Leaves

Initially, the aqueous solution of silver nitrate and aqueous solution of citric acid is combined with constant stirring for 30 minutes. Then *Vitex negundo* L. leaf extract solution is added under continuous stirring. Ammonia is added with the above solution in drop wise till the pH became 12. Then mixed solution is stirred for 1 hour to homogenize the solution. Apply heat and stop stirring. After some time, high intense black color gel will be formed. The formation of black colored gel will confirm the synthesis of silver nanoparticles. Later heat has to be applied to convert gel into ash. The ash was milled in an agate mortar and kept for calcination at 600°C for 4 hours, which yields a brown color fine powder of silver nanoparticles of *Vitex negundo* L.

UV -VIS Spectra analysis

Electromagnetic radiation such as visible light is commonly treated as a wave phenomenon, characterized by a wavelength or frequency. Wavelength is defined on the left below, as the distance between adjacent peaks (or troughs), and may be designated in meters, centimeters or nanometers (10⁻⁹ meters). Wavelengths in the visible spectrum vary from roughly 400 to 800 nm. The process of synthesizing silver nanoparticles and the silver nanoparticles synthesized.

Anticancer Activity of Silver Nanoparticles***In vitro* Cytotoxicity Determination by MTT Assay**

The Human Triple Negative Breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) cells were procured. The selected cells were maintained in Minimum Essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 2mM l-glutamine and balanced salt solution (BSS) adjusted to contain Na₂CO₃, fetal bovine serum (GIBCO, USA), sodium pyruvate, l-glutamine, nonessential amino acids, glucose and (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethane sulfonic acid) (HEPES). Streptomycin and penicillin and were adjusted to 1mL/L. The cells were maintained at 37°C with 5% CO₂ in a humidified CO₂ incubator. After incubation the growth of the cell line was confirmed by viewing under inverted microscope and used for further study.

Cell Seeding in 96 Well Plates

The inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) value was evaluated using an MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] assay. Cells were grown (1×10⁴ cells/ well) in a 96-well plate for 48 h in to 80% confluence. The medium was replaced with fresh medium containing serially diluted (0-100µg/ml) samples, and the cells were further incubated for 24h.

Cytotoxicity by MTT Method

After removing the culture medium, 100 mL of the MTT solution were added to each well and incubated for four hours at 37°C. After removal of the supernatant, 50 µL of DMSO was added to each well and incubated for 10



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minutes to solubilize the formazan crystals. At 620 nm, the optical density value was estimated using ELISA multi-well plate reader (ThermoMultiskan EX, USA). After taking the reading percentage, the cell death was calculated.

Cell Viability Calculation

Using the formula below, the percentage of viability was determined using the OD value.

% of Cell Viability = OD value of Test / OD value of control × 10

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Phytochemical analysis of aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves**

In the present study the qualitative phytochemical analysis of the aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* was done. In the present study phytochemical analysis was carried out in Aqueous extracts of *Vitex negundo* leaves. The of the phytochemical analysis results are shown in Table 1. The results revealed the presence of phytochemicals such as Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Phenols, Tannins, Quinones and Steroids. Compared to qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis is a more thorough and practical technique because the study's findings can be used to find new treatments, standardize herbal medications, and explanation of the medicinal potentials of plant and determination of the toxicity levels in the plants. The results of quantitative phytochemical analysis were shown in Table 2. The results revealed the presence of Steroids - 41.44±6.95 g extract, Flavonoids - 91.11±0.655 g extract and Tannins - 11.65±1.25 g extract.

In the present study, Aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* L. leaves when tested for phytochemicals and results showed the presence of Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Phenols, Tannins, Quinones and Steroids. In a similar study, the occurrence of alkaloids, phenols, phytosterols, saponins, sterols, tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids in the aqueous root extracts of *A. amarawas* also reported earlier by Ali *et al.*, [10]. Results parallel to present 26 study was given by Srivastava *et al.*, [11] who has reported the presence of flavonoids, tannins, steroids, saponins, alkaloid, cardiac glycoside and reducing compounds. The presence of alkaloids, saponins, phenols, flavonoids, terpenoids, cardio active glycosides, tannins, and carbohydrates were present in ethanol extracts of three Labiatae species. These research works are all in concordance with the results of the present study. It is known that the phytochemicals that were tested have physiological and medicinal properties.

UV-Visible Absorption Spectroscopy of Silver Nanoparticles from Aqueous Extract of *Vitex negundo* L. Leaves

In the present study the UV-Visible spectrum was carried out and the results of UV-VIS Spectrum of the Silver Nanoparticles is shown in Figure 1. The color change (i.e.) light white to dark brown color was observed in the UV-vis spectrophotometer is due to the Plasmon resonance phenomenon which is the collection of oscillation of electrons. The reduction silver nitrate to silver oxide is monitored by UV-vis spectrum. The band was observed around 408nm which was identified as "Surface Plasmon Resonance Band" and this band is ascribed to excitation of valence electrons of AgNO₃ arranged in the nanoparticles. The ultraviolet region of the spectrum is generally typically considered to vary from 200-400 nm and the visible region from 400-800 nm. In the present study, the UV visible absorption spectrum displayed distinct peaks at 408 nm. This clearly showed the presence of plasma resonance band in the Green synthesized silver nanoparticles in aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves. UV-Vis is one part that can be used to prove the formation of silver nanoparticles. The colloidal silver solution appears to exhibit absorption peaks at wavelengths up to 408 nm. The range of wavelength is determined by emission of the light. The wavelength ranges between 200-400 nm determines the Ultra violet light. When the wavelength ranges between 400-800nm, then it shows the presence of Visible light. According to Saeb *et al.*, [12], higher absorbance shows greater number of silver nanoparticles. From the present study, we can conclude that, the highest wavelength absorbed was at 408 nm.

Anticancer activity of silver nanoparticles from extract of *Vitex negundo* L. Leaves

In the present study, the anticancer effect of the Silver Nanoparticles from leaf extract of *Vitex negundo* L. was tested against the human breast cancer (MDA-MB-231) cell line using MTT assay. The result of the Cell Viability Percentage



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of Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles against the Standard Drug – Doxorubicin is presented in the Table 3. The silver nanoparticles synthesized with plant extract, was treated under several concentrations ranging from 5 µg, 10 µg, 25 µg, 50 µg and 100 µg, against the breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231). The present study revealed that at the concentration of 5µg, 75% of the cells showed viability. At 10 µg, 69% of the cells were in viable condition. At 25 µg 56% of the cells were in viable condition. At 50 µg, 39% of the cells were in viable condition and at 100 µg, the cell viability is reduced to 32%. The control showed 99% of cell viability. The cell lines treated with the standard drug Doxorubicin showed cell viability of 36.1%. Therefore, from the results it can be interpreted that as concentration increases the cell viability percentage was found to be decreased. The percentage of cell viability is dose dependent, as it decreases with increase in the concentration of the silver nanoparticles. It can be seen that, higher the concentration of silver nanoparticles, lesser was the percentage of cell viability. Thus, with the help of silver nanoparticles at high concentrations, the cell viability was found to be very less thereby confirming the excellent anti-cancer property of silver nanoparticles synthesized from aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves. Hence the anticancer property is more in the higher concentration of the silver nanoparticles. The cell viability exhibited by the Doxorubicin drug treated cells and silver nanoparticles treated cells at 100µg/ml was 20% and 32% respectively.

In the present study at the higher concentrations of 50µg/ml cell and 100µg/ml viability percentages were noted as 39% and 32% respectively. In parallel to this Azurah *et al.*, [13] investigated cytotoxicity of aqueous and ethanol extracts of *Ficus deltoidea* on Human Ovarian Carcinoma Cell Line. From this it was found that both ethanol and aqueous extract showed a significant reduction in the number of viable cells at the concentration higher than 250µg/ml. The findings of the present study showed that the Green synthesized silver nano particles have anticancer properties to inhibit the breast cancer cells. It is sufficed to say that the silver nanoparticles synthesized from aqueous extract exhibited good cytotoxicity against the breast cancer cells.

IC₅₀ of the Silver Nanoparticles

The IC₅₀ (half-maximal inhibitory concentration) of the silver nanoparticles synthesized from Aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves were found to be 36±1.2 % (Table 3) and for standard Doxorubicin is 11±1.2 %. It can be noticed from the results that the observed IC₅₀ values of the silver nanoparticles is high and significantly inhibits the proliferation of selected breast cancer cells. Hence from the present study, the silver nanoparticles are seen to have anticancer activity against human breast cancer cell line. The IC₅₀ (half-maximal Inhibitory concentration) of the Green synthesized silver nanoparticles was calculated as 36.1 µg/ml. Hence from the present study, the silver nanoparticles synthesized from the Aqueous extract is seen to have anticancer activity against Human Breast cancer cell line.

CONCLUSION

The phytochemical analysis shows the presence of various secondary metabolites in the leaf extracts both qualitatively and quantitatively. From the present study, it could be seen that the anticancer potential of the leaf extract i.e., the percentage of cell viability is purely dose dependent. The biosynthesized AgNPs showed in vitro anticancer activity in breast cancer cell lines. Thus, the result highlighted the significance of using Green synthesized silver nanoparticles from aqueous extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves as an anticancer agent. Potential cancer-treatment therapeutic agents, the AgNPs could be further investigated. However, the safety and mode of action in different cancer cell lines is necessary in future.

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Table 1: Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of Aqueous Extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves

| S. No | Phytochemical Compounds | Aqueous Extract of <i>Vitex negundo</i> leaves |
|-------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Phenolics | + |
| 2 | Alkaloids | ++ |
| 3 | Tannins | +++ |
| 4 | Flavonoids | +++ |
| 5 | Terpenoids | ++ |
| 6 | Quinones | ++ |
| 7 | Steroids | +++ |

Key= (+) low; (++) average; (+++) high; (ext.) extract





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Table 2: Quantitative Phytochemical Analysis of Aqueous Extract of *Vitex negundo* leaves

| Sl. No | Analytical Parameters | Content of phytochemicals (mg) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Total steroids | 41.44±6.95 g extract |
| 2 | Total tannins | 11.65±1.25 g extract |
| 3 | Total flavonoids | 91.11±0.655 g extract |

Table 3: Cell Viability Percentage of Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles against the Standard Drug – Doxorubicin

| SI.No | Concentration (µg/ml) | Cell Viability (%) | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | | Standard Drug – Doxorubicin | Silver nanoparticles synthesized from leaf extract of <i>Vitex Negundo</i> L. |
| 1 | 0 | 100 | 99 |
| 2 | 5 | 71 | 75 |
| 3 | 10 | 56 | 69 |
| 4 | 25 | 40 | 56 |
| 5 | 50 | 28 | 39 |
| 6 | 100 | 20 | 32 |
| 7 | IC ₅₀ (Half-maximal inhibitory concentration) | 11.2±1.2µg/ml | 36.1±1.2µg/ml |

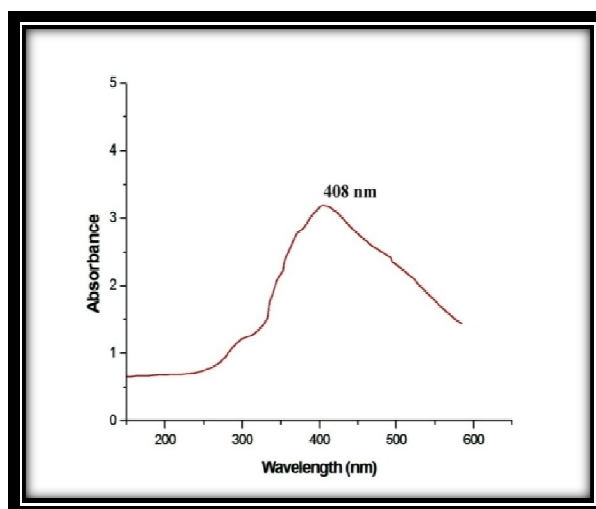


Figure 1. UV-VIS Spectrum of the Silver Nanoparticles





Picture Fuzzy Matrix for Medical Application

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Received: 23 Mar 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 15 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Anemia is a widespread nutritional deficiency illness that has critical out-turn on health in addition as the social and economic evolution of both emanating and developed nations (WHO 2005). One third of the peoples, are anemic as a result of an polarity in their nutrient imbibing. So, using the concept of PiFuM, we study the diagnosis of anemia condition in this review. Additionally, we expand our strategy to include PiFuM's addition and multiplication factors for membership, indeterminacy, and non-membership functions. In this study, the symptoms of anemia illness such as headache, weakness, dizziness, fatigue, and chest discomfort are taken into consideration. Our last presentation was a decision-making issue based on one of the operations.

Keywords: Fuzzy Set (FS), Fuzzy Matrix(FM),Picture Fuzzy Set(PiFuS), Picture Fuzzy Matrices(PiFuMs), Anemia Gland Diseases Diagnosis.





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INTRODUCTION

1965 [16] Ultimate successful and intriguing fields of application for FS theory is the medical industry. FMs expressing the medical cognition between trait and illnesses were used in the formulation of Sanchez's diagnostic models,[13]. Augustine O. Esogbue, Robert C. Elder[8] used Fuzzy cluster analysis to simulate medical diagnostics. Meenakshi and Kaliraja have developed an extension of Sanchez's method for diagnosing illnesses using an interval valued FM. Additionally they presented an interval valued FMs arithmetic mean matrix and immediately applied method of Sanchez's for diagnosing illnesses. Two components were determined to be insufficient in several disciplines of the social sciences, and medical sciences to represent several unique information kinds. In these situations, neutrality is a necessary component in order to fully reflect the facts. For instance, in medical science, a ailment may possess three sorts of impacts (positive, negative, and neutral) on a specific sign, therefore, three components are needed to quantify how much an ailment influences the above three parameters a given sign. Cuong and Kreinovich (2013) developed the PiFuS as an extension of intuitionistic FS in order to get over the restriction of intuitionistic FS and to accommodate more potential forms of uncertainty in actual situations. Wei [14],[15]investigated the multi-trait problem solving issue in a picture-fuzzy environment.

Shovan Dogra introduced the Picture fuzzy matrix and its application [11]. The PiFuMs work with categorization tables of data and concentrate on the functional relationships between data sets. The PiFuMs, intuitionistic fuzzy theory upholds a framework for inducing minimal decision-making principles. The main goal of that PiFuS research of the PiFuM is to ultimately gather fresh data while searching for specific decision rules for huge datasets. The PiFuM was successfully used in many different areas, particularly in the medical field. Using the concept of PiFuM, we use the PiFuM operation for medical diagnosis in this work. We give an algorithm to verify it. We show the approach with a case study of anemia condition as said by ShovanDogra.

ABOUT THE ANEMIA

Anemia is defined by a qualitative and quantitative deficiency of hemoglobin, a chemical present in red blood cells. Hemoglobin plays an important role in carrying oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body. When hemoglobin can no longer carry oxygen to tissues, the body becomes anemic. Anemia can cause symptoms such as extreme fatigue, insomnia, lightheadedness, pale complexion, shortness of breath, irregular menstruation, and an abnormally fast heart rate. According to ShovanDogra "don't assume that since you're weary that you must be anemic because fatigue has numerous reasons than anemia". When they donate blood, some people find out that they have anemia because their hemoglobin is low. Makean appointment with your doctor if you are informed that you cannot donate because of a crushed hemoglobin level. Hemoglobin, a protein found in red blood cells that delivers oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues, is used to assess anemia.

When a human body has anemia, the body will not bring out sound red blood cells which supply oxygen to the tissues. An anemic body can make him/her feel drained. Low level iron is the reason for anemia. A treatment for such ailment is by taking supplements and eating healthy diets. A hemoglobin level of less than 120 g/L in non-pregnant ladies and less than 130 g/L in males is considered anemic. Anemia can cause symptoms including weariness and decreased exercise tolerance. You should contact your doctor for further testing if your hemoglobin level is less than 110 g/L.

PRELIMINARIES

In this section we will recall the basic definitions

Definition 3.1.A PiFuM of size $x \times y$ is defined as $((a_{ij\mu}, a_{ij\eta}, a_{ij\gamma}))$, where $a_{ij\mu} \in [0,1]$, $a_{ij\eta} \in [0,1]$ and $a_{ij\gamma} \in [0,1]$ are, respectively, the measure of positive, neutral and negative membership of a_{ij} for $i = 1,2,\dots,x$ and $j = 1,2,\dots,y$ satisfying $0 \leq a_{ij\mu} + a_{ij\eta} + a_{ij\gamma} \leq 1$.





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Definition 3.2. A PiFuM is said to be square PiFuM if the number of rows is equal to the number of columns.
 Definition 3.3. Let $\mathcal{A} = \langle (a_{ij\mu}, a_{ij\eta}, a_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ and $\mathcal{B} = \langle (b_{ij\mu}, b_{ij\eta}, b_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ be two square PiFuMs of order n . Then product $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}$ is defined as $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}\mathcal{B} = \langle (c_{ij\mu}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$, where $c_{ij\mu} = \vee_k (a_{ik\mu} \wedge b_{kj\mu})$, $c_{ij\eta} = \vee_k (a_{ik\eta} \wedge b_{kj\eta})$ and $c_{ij\gamma} = \vee_k (a_{ik\gamma} \wedge b_{kj\gamma})$. for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, x$.

Definition 3.4. Let $\mathcal{A} = \langle (a_{ij\mu}, a_{ij\eta}, a_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ and $\mathcal{B} = \langle (b_{ij\mu}, b_{ij\eta}, b_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ be two square PiFuM of order n . Then $\mathcal{A} \leq \mathcal{B}$ if $a_{ij\mu} \leq b_{ij\mu}$, $a_{ij\eta} \leq b_{ij\eta}$ and $a_{ij\gamma} \geq b_{ij\gamma}$ for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, x$.

Definition 3.5. If a special restricted square PiFuM has its diagonal entries $\langle \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, 0 \rangle$ and non-diagonal entries $\langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle$, then it is called identity special restricted PiFuM.

Definition 3.6. If a special restricted square PiFuM has all entries $\langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle$ then it is called null special restricted square PiFuM.

APPLICATION OF PICTURE FUZZY MATRIX

Here we using the concept of PiFuM, we give a model for medical diagnosis. In order to make this U of PiFuMs are applied.

Definition 4.1. Let $\mathcal{A} = \langle (a_{ij\mu}, a_{ij\eta}, a_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ and $\mathcal{B} = \langle (b_{ij\mu}, b_{ij\eta}, b_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$ be two square PiFuMs of order n . then adding of $\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{B}$ is defined as $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{B} = \langle (c_{ij\mu}, c_{ij\eta}, c_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$, where $c_{ij\mu} = (a_{ik\mu} \vee b_{kj\mu})$, $c_{ij\eta} = (a_{ik\eta} \vee b_{kj\eta})$ and $c_{ij\gamma} = (a_{ik\gamma} \wedge b_{kj\gamma})$. for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Definition 4.2. If $\mathcal{A} = \langle (a_{ij\mu}, a_{ij\eta}, a_{ij\gamma}) \rangle$, is PiFuM of order n then we define the weight of PiFuM \mathcal{A} is $W(\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}) = \max\{W(P_1), W(P_2), \dots, W(P_n)\}$

$$\text{Where } W(P_i) = \max\{\max\langle (a_{11\mu}, a_{11\eta}, a_{11\gamma}), \dots, (a_{1n\mu}, a_{1n\eta}, a_{1n\gamma}) \rangle, \max\langle (a_{21\mu}, a_{21\eta}, a_{21\gamma}), \dots, (a_{2n\mu}, a_{2n\eta}, a_{2n\gamma}) \rangle, \dots, \max\langle (a_{n1\mu}, a_{n1\eta}, a_{n1\gamma}), \dots, (a_{nn\mu}, a_{nn\eta}, a_{nn\gamma}) \rangle\}$$

METHODOLOGY

Let us assume that there is a set of m patients $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5\}$ with a set of n symptoms of anemia $\mathcal{S} = \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5\}$. we used PiFuS technology to determine which patients were most severely affected by thyroid illness. A PiFuS (N, P) over P is created, where N is a mapping. $P: \rightarrow N$ the collection of all PiFuSs of \mathcal{S} is known as PiFuS; PiFuS \mathcal{P} . Create a second PiFuS (M, S) over S using this PiFuSs relation matrix \mathcal{A} , which is known as the patient symptom matrix. The collection of all PiFuS of S is known as PiFuSs. This series of pictures with fuzzy edges produces a relation matrix B termed a symptom-disease matrix, where each element represents the weight of a particular anemia disease’s symptoms. We figure out their matrices’ union. \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . Compute $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$. This is the most number of anemia illness symptoms that might occur. Calculate $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ using the definitions 4.1 and 4.2 above. Finally, determine $\max W(P_i)$; and draw the conclusion that patient P_i is experiencing severely weight-related anemia illness.

ALGORITHM

- Step 1:** Input the PiFuMs \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} of order n .
- Step 2:** Construct the PiFuM $(\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B})$.

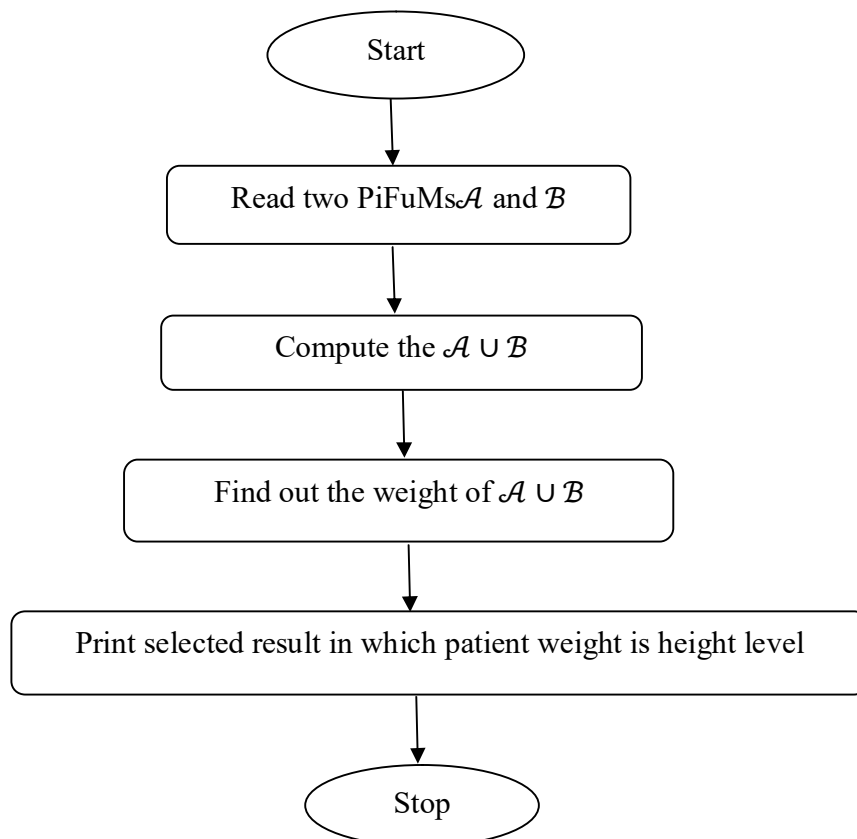




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Step 3: The weight of each entity (O_i) is determined by summing the membership merit for each entry's designated row (i^{th} -row) in PiFuM.

Step 4: The best demur to use is the one with the largest weight. We now apply the PiFuM algorithm to the PiFuM decision-making tasks to emphasize the method's core concept.



CASE STUDY

In medical research, a person with a condition may naturally exhibit a variety of symptoms. It is highlighted that individual symptoms may be linked to more than one illness that is causing a given problem. Now, the doctor must deal with a number of issues when a new sickness is severely affecting a region. The condition was then determined by the doctor starting with the common symptoms of the patient. Let $\mathcal{M} = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5\}$ be the setting of patients and

$\mathcal{S} = \{C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5\}$ be the symptoms of Anemia.

where

C_1 = Headache ,

C_2 = Weakness,

C_3 = Dizziness,

C_4 = Fatigue,

C_5 = Chest pain.





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The patients were tested by Dr.Mirithula and Dr.Deekshika based on the above parameters. Let $F: S \rightarrow [0,1]$.

Step 1: Two doctors constructed PiFuMs based on the above function

$$A = \begin{matrix} & C1 & C2 & C3 & C4 & C5 \\ \begin{matrix} P1 \\ P2 \\ P3 \\ P4 \\ P5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} \langle .3, .2, .25 \rangle & \langle .23, .15, .25 \rangle & \langle .15, .13, .26 \rangle & \langle .36, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .2, .15, .25 \rangle \\ \langle .1, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .1 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle & \langle .16, .15, .3 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle \\ \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, .3 \rangle & \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .8, .2, 0.0 \rangle & \langle .7, .2, 0.0 \rangle \\ \langle .3, .13, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .14, .1 \rangle & \langle .4, .13, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .14, .1 \rangle & \langle .6, .14, .1 \rangle \\ \langle .32, .31, .3 \rangle & \langle .4, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle & \langle .2, .3, .4 \rangle & \langle .16, .3, .5 \rangle \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$

$$B = \begin{matrix} & C1 & C2 & C3 & C4 & C5 \\ \begin{matrix} P1 \\ P2 \\ P3 \\ P4 \\ P5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} \langle .3, .2, .24 \rangle & \langle .2, .13, .26 \rangle & \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle & \langle .3, .2, .25 \rangle & \langle .29, .15, .25 \rangle \\ \langle .7, .21, 0 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, .1 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .15 \rangle & \langle .17, .16, .15 \rangle & \langle .18, .17, .25 \rangle \\ \langle .3, .11, .25 \rangle & \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle & \langle .4, .2, .24 \rangle & \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle .6, .2, 0.1 \rangle \\ \langle .5, .14, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .14, 0 \rangle & \langle .3, .12, .2 \rangle & \langle .6, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle .4, .12, .2 \rangle \\ \langle .42, .31, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle & \langle .32, .31, .2 \rangle & \langle .17, .32, .4 \rangle \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$

Step-2:

$$A \cup B = \begin{matrix} & C1 & C2 & C3 & C4 & C5 \\ \begin{matrix} P1 \\ P2 \\ P3 \\ P4 \\ P5 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} \langle .3, .2, .24 \rangle & \langle .23, .15, .25 \rangle & \langle .15, .13, .26 \rangle & \langle .36, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .29, .15, .25 \rangle \\ \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, .1 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle & \langle .17, .16, .15 \rangle & \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle \\ \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, .3 \rangle & \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle & \langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle \\ \langle .3, .13, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .14, 0 \rangle & \langle .4, .13, .2 \rangle & \langle .6, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle .6, .14, .1 \rangle \\ \langle .42, .31, .2 \rangle & \langle .5, .2, 0 \rangle & \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle & \langle .32, .31, .2 \rangle & \langle .17, .32, .4 \rangle \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$

Step-3:

$$\begin{aligned} W(P1) &= \max\{\langle a_{11\mu}, a_{11\eta}, a_{11\gamma} \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{15\mu}, a_{15\eta}, a_{15\gamma} \rangle\} \\ &= \max\{\langle .3, .2, .24 \rangle, \langle .23, .15, .25 \rangle, \langle .15, .13, .26 \rangle, \langle .36, .2, .2 \rangle, \langle .29, .15, .25 \rangle\} \\ &= \langle .36, .2, .2 \rangle \\ W(P2) &= \max\{\langle a_{21\mu}, a_{21\eta}, a_{21\gamma} \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{25\mu}, a_{25\eta}, a_{25\gamma} \rangle\} \\ &= \max\{\langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .5, .2, 0.1 \rangle, \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle, \langle .17, .16, .15 \rangle, \langle .2, .2, .14 \rangle\} \\ &= \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle \\ W(P3) &= \max\{\langle a_{31\mu}, a_{31\eta}, a_{31\gamma} \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{35\mu}, a_{35\eta}, a_{35\gamma} \rangle\} \\ &= \max\{\langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle, \langle .5, .2, .3 \rangle, \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle, \langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle\} \\ &= \langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$





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$$\begin{aligned}
 W(P_4) &= \max\{\langle a_{41\mu}, a_{41\eta}, a_{41\gamma} \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{45\mu}, a_{45\eta}, a_{45\gamma} \rangle\} \\
 &= \max\{\langle .3, .13, .2 \rangle, \langle .5, .14, 0 \rangle, \langle .4, .13, .2 \rangle, \langle .6, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .6, .14, .1 \rangle\} \\
 &= \langle .6, .2, 0 \rangle \\
 W(P_5) &= \max\{\langle a_{51\mu}, a_{51\eta}, a_{51\gamma} \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{55\mu}, a_{55\eta}, a_{55\gamma} \rangle\} \\
 &= \max\{\langle .42, .31, .2 \rangle, \langle .5, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 0, \epsilon_3 \rangle, \langle .32, .31, .2 \rangle, \langle .17, .32, .4 \rangle\} \\
 &= \langle .5, .2, 0 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-4:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(P_i) &= \max\{W(P_1), W(P_2), W(P_3), W(P_4), W(P_5)\} \\
 &= \{\langle .36, .2, .2 \rangle, \langle .7, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .6, .2, 0 \rangle, \langle .5, .2, 0 \rangle\} \\
 &= \langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the patient's maximum weight $\langle .8, .2, 0 \rangle$ obtain in P_3 . Therefore, the patient P_3 heavily affected.

RESULT

This endeavor uses a decision-making issue with the operation of a PiFuM to determine the anemia illness with a high degree of accuracy. Headache, Weakness, Dizziness, Fatigue, and Chest Pain are considered as essential parameters.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we discuss an algorithm that makes use of a PiFuM to resolve the diagnosis of anemia condition. Due to strong confidence in handling knowledge of uncertainty, the PiFuM multi-criteria decision-making technique exhibits significant performance variations for diverse parameters. Future decision-making problems involving a variety of different criteria may benefit from the application of the novel technique. It may be used effectively in a variety of contexts, including physician sector. Teenagers and expectant mothers nowadays confront an important worldwide health risk factor known as anemia. To have a healthy generation, healthy food habit should be followed.

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Optimizing Certain Criteria Arising During the Two Stages of Distribution Planning by using Fuzzy Optimization Approach

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Received: 29 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 14 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of this paper is to optimize certain criterias which arise during distribution planning by constructing a fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model under uncertainty of demand. In this paper the proposed distribution planning model is divided into two stages, in first stage the optimization is carried out between manufacturing firm and distributors, similarly in second stage the optimization takes place between distributors and a market place. In both stages the same fuzzy multi-objective linear programming approach is utilized for optimization. In this paper, a case study of ice cream manufacturing factory is introduced for showing the applicability and effectiveness of the proposed distribution planning model. Finally, the conclusion and future remark has been introduced at the end of this paper.

Keywords: Supply chain management, manufacturing firm, distributor, fuzzy multi-objective linear programming, optimization, distribution planning

INTRODUCTION

In supply chain management, a proper distribution designing and planning play a vital role for customer's satisfaction and fulfilling the demand of a market over a fixed time period. Now there are some previously existing literatures regarding the distribution planning which is highlighted below:





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O'Brien [2] designed transportation and worked on models of distribution. Chopra [4] outlined the distribution network and designed framework in supply chain. Ambrosino and Grazia Scutellà [5] looked at several difficult issues in a design of distribution network. Bilgen and Ozkarahan[6]discussed distribution planning problem for a multi-mode by using an approach of fuzzy linear programming. Liang [7] handled fuzzy multi-objective transportation issues by creating an approach of interactive fuzzy multi-objective linear programming. Tabrizi and Razmi [9] modelled a design of distribution network for multi-period under uncertain demand. Liao [10] reviewed on optimization of network of distribution under uncertainty. Okunade and Daodu[11] designed a network of distribution for fast-moving goods of consumer. Boskabadiet al. [12] created a network of distribution for a system of green supply chain in a multi-product and multi-period under uncertain demand.

Two Stages Distribution Planning Model along with their assumptions:

This proposed model of distribution planning is applicable only for small scale factories and industries where all the manufacturing takes place at only one place. In both stages the optimization takes place under the same assumptions which is given below:

Assumptions

1. The total demand of all distributors which is fulfilled by a manufacturer is fuzzy in nature.
2. The total demand of market which is fulfilled by all the distributors together is fuzzy in nature.
3. In this model we have considered only one manufacturing firm.

Stage1: In this stage the optimization takes place when distribution planning is carried out from manufacturing firm to different distributors.

The given mathematical model is constructed by utilizing the following notations which is defined as follows:

Index Set

i : index used for distributor, for all $i=1,2,3,\dots,N$.

Decision Variable

q_i : amount of an item delivered from manufacturing firm to a distributor.

Parameters

T_i : transportation cost for delivering product from manufacturing firm to a distributor i in one shift.

G_i : percentage of unit which is late delivered by the manufacturing firm to a distributor i .

L_i : logistics cost of manufacturing firm when product is delivered to a distributor i .

O_i : on-time delivery percentage of a product from manufacturing firm to a distributor i .

D_i : percentage of an item which is damaged during transportation from manufacturing firm to a distributor i .

A : total demand of all the distributors fulfilled by a manufacturer.

U_i : maximum capacity of distributor i for holding the inventory of manufactured product.

B_i : maximum purchasing budget of distributor i which is allocated to a manufacturing firm.

M_i : per unit cost of an item delivered to distributor i by a manufacturer.

N : no. of distributors.

The following objective functions and constraints are constructed for the formulation of the proposed linear mathematical model which is defined from equation (1) –(9)(Shaw et al.[8])

$$\text{Minimise } Z_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N T_i q_i \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N G_i q_i \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_3 = \sum_{i=1}^N L_i q_i \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Maximise } Z_4 = \sum_{i=1}^N O_i q_i \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_5 = \sum_{i=1}^N D_i q_i \quad (5)$$





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Subject to,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N q_i = A \tag{6}$$

$$q_i \leq U_i \tag{7}$$

$$M_i q_i \leq B_i \tag{8}$$

$$q_i \geq 0, \text{ for all } i=1,2,3,\dots,\dots,\dots, N \tag{9}$$

and are integers

- Objective function (1) minimizes total cost of transporting item from manufacturer to all the distributors.
- Objective function (2) minimizes the late delivery of the product by the manufacturer to all the distributors.
- Objective function (3) minimizes the logistics cost during delivery of an item from manufacturer to all the distributor.
- Objective function (4) maximizes the on-time delivery percentage from manufacturer to all the distributors.
- Objective function (5) minimizes the quantity of damaged items during transportation.
- Constraint (6) shows that manufacturer has fulfilled the total demand of all the distributors.
- Constraint (7) ensures the maximum capacity of the distributor.
- Constraint (8) shows the maximum purchasing budget allocated to the manufacturer by a distributor for delivering of an item.
- Constraint (9) ensures that all variables are integers and are greater than or equal to zero.

Stage2: In second stage, the criterias which arise during distribution planning from distributors to a market place are being optimized.

The given mathematical model is constructed by utilizing the following notions which are defined as follows:

Index Set:

i: index used for distributors, for all i=1,2,3,....., N.

Decision Variable

k_i : quantity of an item delivered from distributor i to a market place.

Parameters:

- G_i : transportation cost when delivery is carried out from distributor i to a marketplace in one shift.
- M_i : logistics cost of distributor i for delivery of an item to a market place.
- Y_i : on-time delivery percentage of an item from distributor i to a market place.
- B_i : percentage of unit which is late delivered by a distributor i to a market place.
- C_i : transportation time for delivering product from distributor i to the market place in one shift.
- J_i : percentage of an item which is damaged during transportation from distributor i to a market place.
- T: percentage of demand of a market for an item which is fulfilled by all the distributors together.
- O_i : maximum delivery percentage in a particular area of market which is covered by a distributor i for distributing their product.
- N: no. of distributors.

The following objective functions and constraints are constructed for the formulation of the proposed linear mathematical model which is defined from equation (10)-(18)(Shaw et al. [8]):

$$\text{Minimise } Z_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N G_i k_i \tag{10}$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N M_i k_i \tag{11}$$

$$\text{Maximise } Z_3 = \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i k_i \tag{12}$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_4 = \sum_{i=1}^N B_i k_i \tag{13}$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_5 = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i k_i \tag{14}$$

$$\text{Minimise } Z_6 = \sum_{i=1}^N J_i k_i \tag{15}$$

Subject to,





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$$\sum_{i=1}^N k_i = T\% \tag{16}$$

$$k_i \leq O_i\% \tag{17}$$

$$k_i \geq 0, \text{ for all } i=1,2,3,\dots,\dots,\dots,N \tag{18}$$

and are integers

Objective function (10) minimizes total cost of transporting item from all the distributorsto a market place.

Objective function (11) minimizes the total logistics cost during delivery of an item from all the distributorsto a market place.

Objective function (12) maximizes the total on-time delivery from all the distributors to a market place.

Objective function (13) minimizes the total late delivery of the product by all the distributors.

Objective function (14) minimizes time of transporting items from all the distributorsto a market place in one shift.

Objective function (15) minimizes the total quantity of damaged items during transportation.

Constraint (16) shows that total percentage of demand of a market which is satisfied by all the distributors together.

Constraint (17) ensures the maximum delivery percentage in a particular area of market which is covered by a distributor.

Constraint (18) ensures that all variables are integers and are greater than or equal to zero.

General methodology for solving proposed distribution planning model in both Stages:

Multi-objective linear programming model is constructed in both stages which optimize certain criterias or (issues) arising during distribution planning under uncertain demand. The fuzzy objective functions and fuzzy constraints involve in multi-objective fuzzy linear programming are represented by their linear membership functions and then for obtaining the required solution we can converted the proposed fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model of distribution planning into an equivalent crisp model by using Zimmermann [3] approach.

Membership Function

The fuzzy objective function \tilde{Z} in both minimization and maximization form is demonstrated by its linear membership function which is expressed by equation (19) and (20) (Zimmermann [3]).

$$\mu_{Z_g}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{Z_g^U - Z_g(y)}{D_g(Z)} & \text{if } Z_g^L \leq Z_g(y) \leq Z_g^U \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_g(y) \leq Z_g^L \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_g(y) \geq Z_g^U \end{cases} \tag{19}$$

wherein equation (19), Z_g^L and Z_g^U is the lower and upper bounds of all the objective functions $Z_g(y)$, for all $g=1, 2,\dots,\dots,\dots,G$ in its minimization form.

$$\mu_{Z_m}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{Z_m(y) - Z_m^L}{D_m(Z)} & \text{if } Z_m^L \leq Z_m(y) \leq Z_m^U \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_m(y) \geq Z_m^U \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_m(y) \leq Z_m^L \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

Similarly in equation (20), Z_m^L and Z_m^U is the lower and upper bounds of all the objective functions $Z_m(y)$ for all $m= 1, 2,\dots,\dots, M$ in its maximization form.

Here note that in both equation (19) and (20), $D_g(z)$ and $D_m(z)$ is expressed as the difference between the upper bound and lower bound of required objective functions $Z_g(y)$ and $Z_m(y)$.

The fuzzy constraint \tilde{C} for uncertain demand is demonstrated by the linear membership function which is defined by equation (21) (Shaw et al. [8])

$$\mu_c(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t_q + b_q) - A_q(y)}{t_q} & \text{if } b_q \leq A_q(y) \leq b_q + t_q \\ 1 & \text{if } A_q(y) \leq b_q \\ 0 & \text{if } b_q + t_q \leq A_q(y) \end{cases} \tag{21}$$

where $t_q > 0$ is the level of tolerance, for all $q=1, 2,\dots,\dots,\dots, Q$.





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Now converting the proposed distribution planning model in crisp form

Now, for solving the proposed fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model of distribution planning in both stages we have converted it into a crisp linear programming model by utilizing an approach proposed by Zimmermann [3] which is defined from equation (22)-(28) (Shaw et al. [8]; Zimmermann [3]).

$$\text{Maximize } \alpha \tag{22}$$

Subject to,

$$\alpha \leq \frac{z_g^U - z_g(y)}{D_g(Z)} \text{ for all } g=1, 2, \dots, G \tag{23}$$

$$\alpha \leq \frac{z_m(y) - z_m^L}{D_m(Z)} \text{ for all } m=1, 2, \dots, M \tag{24}$$

$$\alpha \leq \frac{(t_q + b_q) - A_q(y)}{t_q} \text{ for all } q=1, 2, \dots, Q \tag{25}$$

$$Ay \leq b \text{ for all deterministic nature} \tag{26}$$

$$y \geq 0 \text{ and are integers} \tag{27}$$

$$\alpha \in [0,1] \tag{28}$$

Now according to Zimmermann [3] the optimum upper bound (Z^U) and lower bound (Z^L) in a proposed fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model is obtained by calculated the maximum and minimum values of same objective function (Z) under the same set of constraints.

Case Study

The applicability and effectiveness of the proposed distribution planning model is demonstrated through a case study of an Indian small-scale ice-cream manufacturing factory. The factory manufactures a variety of ice-cream with different flavors like strawberry, orange, pineapple, vanilla etc in its plant and distributes across different regions. During the month of April to a month of September the inclination of customers over the ice-cream products is very high because during this period the temperature raises very high. But during the month of October to a month of March, there is a fluctuation in a demand of a market and the demand of different distributors regarding the ice-cream products because the temperature falls dawn during this period and the purchasing department of the distributors completely depends on the demand of a market. The main goal of this ice-cream manufacturing factory is to optimize certain criterias which arise during distribution planning under uncertain demand.

Distribution planning model of ice-cream manufacturing factory

The proposed model of ice-cream manufacturing factory is divided into two stages. In first stage, the ice-cream product is delivered from manufacturing firm to different distributors and in second stage the distribution is carried out from distributors to a market place over a fixed time period. Here both the demand of a market and different distributors are considered as fuzzy in nature because it varies according to the changes in a temperature. There is only one manufacturing firm and two distributors considered in this proposed model of ice-cream manufacturing factory. The total approximate demand of all the distributors particularly during the period when temperature goes very high is predicted about 9000-liter ice-cream and it varies from 8,400 liter to 9,500 liter. The change in climate is the main reason of all these variations in the demand of ice-cream products which is fulfilled by the manufacturer. Now, we have to optimize certain criterias which arise during distribution planning in first stage on the bases of quantitative information which is given in table (1)

Now the numerical model of a given Indian local ice-cream manufacturing factory with the help of quantitative data given in table (1) is defined as follows. Objective Z_1 minimizes total transportation cost from manufacturer to all distributors. Objective Z_2 minimizes total late delivery of an item. Objective Z_3 minimizes the total logistics cost during delivery. Objective Z_4 maximizes the on-time delivery. Objective Z_5 minimizes the damaged quantity of an item.

$$Z_1 = 900q_1 + 800q_2$$

$$Z_2 = 5q_1 + 2q_2$$

$$Z_3 = 400q_1 + 500q_2$$

$$Z_4 = 95q_1 + 98q_2$$

$$Z_5 = 0.2q_1 + 0.3q_2$$





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Subject to,
 $q_1 + q_2 = 9000$
 $q_1 \leq 7,000$
 $q_2 \leq 8,000$
 $4q_1 \leq 900,000$
 $8q_1 \leq 500,000$

$q_i \geq 0$, for all $i=1,2$ and are integers

Now according to Zimmermann [3], the lower bound of objective Z_1 is obtained by minimizing them using the given set of constraints. Similarly, by using the same set of constraints the upperbound of objective Z_1 is also obtained by maximizing them. The same procedure is repeated for rest of the objectives (Z_2, Z_3, Z_4, Z_5) in order to obtain the lower and upper bounds under the same set of constraints. So, the lower and upperbounds of all the objective function is defined in table (2):

Now we have converted the given objective functions into the linear membership function by utilizing the linear membership function which is expressed by equation (19) and (20).

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{Z_1} &= \begin{cases} \frac{7900000 - (900q_1 + 800q_2)}{600000} & \text{if } 7300000 \leq Z_1 \leq 7900000 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_1 \leq 7300000 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_1 \geq 7900000 \end{cases} \\ \mu_{Z_2} &= \begin{cases} \frac{39000 - (5q_1 + 2q_2)}{18000} & \text{if } 21000 \leq Z_2 \leq 39000 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_2 \leq 21000 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_2 \geq 39000 \end{cases} \\ \mu_{Z_3} &= \begin{cases} \frac{(400q_1 + 500q_2) - 3800000}{600000} & \text{if } 3800000 \leq Z_3 \leq 4400000 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_3 \geq 4400000 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_3 \leq 3800000 \end{cases} \\ \mu_{Z_4} &= \begin{cases} \frac{(95q_1 + 98q_2) - 861000}{18000} & \text{if } 861000 \leq Z_4 \leq 879000 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_4 \geq 879000 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_4 \leq 861000 \end{cases} \\ \mu_{Z_5} &= \begin{cases} \frac{2600 - (0.2q_1 + 0.3q_2)}{600} & \text{if } 2000 \leq Z_5 \leq 2600 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_5 \leq 2000 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_5 \geq 2600 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Now substitute all the linear membership function in Zimmermann approach which is defined from equation (22)-(28) and then converting the given numerical model into the crisp form.

Maximize α

Subject to,
 $\alpha \leq \frac{7900000 - (900q_1 + 800q_2)}{600000}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{39000 - (5q_1 + 2q_2)}{18000}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{(400q_1 + 500q_2) - 3800000}{600000}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{(95q_1 + 98q_2) - 861000}{18000}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{2600 - (0.2q_1 + 0.3q_2)}{600}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{9,500 - (q_1 + q_2)}{500}$
 $\alpha \leq \frac{(q_1 + q_2) - 8,400}{600}$

$q_1 \leq 7,000$
 $q_2 \leq 8,000$
 $4q_1 \leq 900,000$
 $8q_2 \leq 500,000$

$q_i \geq 0$, for all $i=1, 2$ and are integers





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Now the above formulation is solved and the optimal solution is obtained by using LINGO (Ver. 14.0) software which is utilized for solving linear programming problems.

The following optimal solutions are as follows:

Objective value is $\alpha=0.500$ and the value is $q_1=4000$ and $q_2=5000$

$Z_1=7600,000, Z_2=30,000, Z_3=4100,000, Z_4=870,000, Z_5=2300.$

Now the same procedure is repeated for second stage when distribution planning takes place between distributors and a market place.

The percentage of demand of a market for ice-cream products is approximately around 80 % particularly in months of summer when temperature increases constantly and the fluctuation in percentage of demand is predicted about 75% to 85%. Now, we have to optimize certain criterias which arise when delivery is carried out from distributors to a market place on the basis of following quantitative information which is given in table (3):

Now the numerical model of a given Indian local ice-cream manufacturing factory with the help of quantitative data given in table (3) is defined as follows. Objective Z_1 minimizes total cost of transportation. Objective Z_2 minimizes the total logistics cost during delivery. Objective Z_3 maximizes the on-time delivery. Objective Z_4 minimizes the late delivery of an item. Objective Z_5 minimizes the time of transportation. Objective Z_6 minimizes the damaged quantity of an item.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= 500k_1 + 600k_2 \\
 Z_2 &= 700k_1 + 800k_2 \\
 Z_3 &= 90k_1 + 92k_2 \\
 Z_4 &= 5k_1 + 8k_2 \\
 Z_5 &= k_1 + 2k_2 \\
 Z_6 &= 0.06k_1 + 0.04k_2 \\
 \text{Subject to,} \\
 k_1 + k_2 &= 80\% \\
 k_1 &\leq 75\% \\
 k_2 &\leq 65\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$k_i \geq 0$, for all $i=1,2$ and are integers

Now, repeated the same procedure which is discussed in first stage for obtaining lower and upper bounds of all the objectives ($Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4, Z_5, Z_6$) by minimizing and maximizing them under the same set of constraints which is given in table (4):

Now we have converted the given objective functions into the linear membership function by utilizing the linear membership function which is expressed by equation (19) and (20).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{Z_1} &= \begin{cases} \frac{46500 - (500k_1 + 600k_2)}{6000} & \text{if } 40500 \leq Z_1 \leq 46500 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_1 \leq 40500 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_1 \geq 46500 \end{cases} \\
 \mu_{Z_2} &= \begin{cases} \frac{62500 - (700k_1 + 800k_2)}{6000} & \text{if } 56500 \leq Z_2 \leq 62500 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_2 \leq 56500 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_2 \geq 62500 \end{cases} \\
 \mu_{Z_3} &= \begin{cases} \frac{(90k_1 + 92k_2) - 7210}{120} & \text{if } 7210 \leq Z_3 \leq 7330 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_3 \geq 7330 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_3 \leq 7210 \end{cases} \\
 \mu_{Z_4} &= \begin{cases} \frac{595 - (5k_1 + 8k_2)}{180} & \text{if } 415 \leq Z_4 \leq 595 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_4 \leq 415 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_4 \geq 595 \end{cases} \\
 \mu_{Z_5} &= \begin{cases} \frac{145 - (k_1 + 2k_2)}{60} & \text{if } 85 \leq Z_5 \leq 145 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_5 \leq 85 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_5 \geq 145 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$





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$$\mu_{Z_6} = \begin{cases} \frac{4.70 - (0.06k_1 + 0.04k_2)}{1.2} & \text{if } 3.50 \leq Z_6 \leq 4.70 \\ 1 & \text{if } Z_6 \leq 3.50 \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_6 \geq 4.70 \end{cases}$$

Now substitute all the linear membership function in Zimmermann approach which is defined from equation (22)-(28) and then converting the given numerical model into the crisp form.

Maximize α

Subject to,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\leq \frac{46500 - (500k_1 + 600k_2)}{6000} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{62500 - (700k_1 + 800k_2)}{6000} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{(90k_1 + 92k_2) - 7210}{120} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{595 - (5k_1 + 8k_2)}{180} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{145 - (1k_1 + 2k_2)}{60} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{4.70 - (0.06k_1 + 0.04k_2)}{1.2} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{85\% - (k_1 + k_2)}{0.17} \\ \alpha &\leq \frac{(k_1 + k_2) - 75\%}{0.2} \\ k_1 &\leq 75\% \end{aligned}$$

$k_2 \leq 65\%$

$k_i \geq 0$, for all $i=1, 2$ and are integers

The above formulation is calculated and solved by using a well-known software LINGO (Ver.14.0) and obtained the optimal solution which is defined as follows:

Objective value is $\alpha=0.500$ and the value is $k_1=45, k_2=35$

$Z_1=43,500, Z_2=59,500, Z_3=7,270, Z_4=505, Z_5=115, Z_6=4.1$

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE REMARK

In this study, we have constructed a fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model for handling demand uncertainty and optimized certain criterias which arise during distribution planning such as transportation cost, transportation time, logistics cost, late delivery percentage, on-time delivery percentage and so on. This paper divides the distribution planning network into two stages and the same fuzzy multi-objective linear programming approach is utilized in both stages for optimizing the criterias which arise when delivery is carried out from manufacturer to distributors in first stage and from distributors to a market place in second stage. At the end, the proposed model of distribution planning is applied on ice-cream manufacturing factory to show the feasibility and validity and the numerical model is calculated and solved by using a famous linear programming-based software known as LINGO (Ver. 14.0). In future research the proposed model is applicable where there is more than one manufacturing firm by using the same fuzzy multi-objective linear programming approach.

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Table 1. Quantitative data regarding distribution planning in first stage

| Distributor | $D_i(\%)$ | $T_i(\text{Rs})$ | $G_i(\%)$ | $L_i(\text{Rs})$ | $O_i(\%)$ | $B_i(\text{Rs})$ | $M_i(\text{Rs})$ | $U_i(\text{Maximum capacity})$ |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| D_1 | 0.2 | 900 | 5 | 400 | 95 | 900,000 | 4 | 7,000 |
| D_2 | 0.3 | 800 | 2 | 500 | 98 | 500,000 | 8 | 8,000 |

Table 2.

| Serial No. | Objective Function | Upper bound (Z^U) | Lower bound (Z^L) |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Z_1 | 7900000 | 7300000 |
| 2 | Z_2 | 39000 | 21000 |
| 3 | Z_3 | 4400000 | 3800000 |
| 4 | Z_4 | 879000 | 861000 |
| 5 | Z_5 | 2600 | 2000 |

Table 3. Quantitative data regarding distribution planning in second stage

| Distributor (D_n) | $G_i(\text{Rs})$ | $M_i(\text{Rs})$ | $Y_i(\%)$ | $B_i(\%)$ | $C_i(\text{Hours})$ | $J_i(\%)$ | $O_i(\%)$ |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| D_1 | 500 | 700 | 90 | 5 | 1 | 0.06 | 75 |
| D_2 | 600 | 800 | 92 | 8 | 2 | 0.04 | 65 |

Table 4

| Serial No. | Objective Function | Upper bound (Z^U) | Lower bound (Z^L) |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Z_1 | 46500 | 40500 |
| 2 | Z_2 | 62500 | 56500 |
| 3 | Z_3 | 7330 | 7210 |
| 4 | Z_4 | 595 | 415 |
| 5 | Z_5 | 145 | 85 |
| 6 | Z_6 | 4.70 | 3.50 |





Effect of PGRs on Escalation and Conservation of Plants – Review

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Received: 18 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Human health heavily relies on plants, which have long piqued man's concern. Indeed, several modern medications occur in plants. Many people worldwide depend on conventional pharmaceuticals for human well-being. Plant growth regulators are organic compounds produced naturally or synthetically that control and modify the physiological processes like growth, development, and movement of plants. PGRs have potential in the vegetative and reproductive growth of plants. Plant growth regulators have been commercially incorporated into micropropagation, horticulture, and agricultural applications to achieve specific benefits such as reduced susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stress, enhanced morphological structure, ease of harvest, quantitative and qualitative gains in yield, and change of plant constituents. In stressful circumstances, PGRs also play a significant role by acting as thermo-protectants, reactive oxygen scavengers, enhancing photosynthesis, accumulating stress proteins, and performing several other metabolic regulatory activities. This review made the role of plant growth hormones in agriculture, horticulture, and plant tissue culture fields. It enumerates the positive effects on woody plants, floral plants, ornamental plants, fruit crops, vegetable crops, and medicinal plants for the commercial and pharmaceutical industries to increase their yield, be less time-consuming, and be environmentally friendly.

Keywords: Plant growth regulators, agriculture, horticulture, plant tissue culture, conservation





INTRODUCTION

The term "plant growth regulators" (PGRs) refers to substances, either synthetically made or naturally occurring, that influence the development or metabolism of higher organisms. Plant growth regulators (PGRs) are essential to the growth and development of plants. Regulators of plant development become active at low doses. They have no nutritional value and are often not toxic to plants[1]. Plant growth regulators (PGRs) have been successfully used as effective inducers to promote the synthesis of secondary metabolites in plants [2]. Synthetic plant growth regulators are priceless research tools for deciphering the physiological responses of plants or investigating biochemical regulatory processes. PGRs are known to govern the generation of plant secondary metabolites in plant tissue culture and control antioxidant potential, plant growth, and developmental processes [3].

PGRs are crucial for diminishing abiotic stresses and can affect plant growth by improving the process of shooting, rooting, flowering, fruiting, reproduction, etc. [4,5]. In stressful circumstances, PGRs also play a significant role by acting as thermo-protectants, reactive oxygen scavengers, enhancing photosynthesis, accumulating stress proteins, and performing several other metabolic regulatory activities. The PGRs interact with intricate signaling networks to balance the responses and promote the evolution of environmentally friendly strains, which helps to mitigate the harm caused by stressful environmental situations [6]. Plant growth regulators have been commercially incorporated into micropropagation, horticulture, and agricultural applications. PGRs achieve specific benefits such as reduced susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stress, enhanced morphological structure, ease of harvest, quantitative and qualitative gains in yield, and change of plant constituents [1].

Plant growth regulators are significant to Indian agriculture because they expand the range of inputs to optimize yield and food safety. Applications of plant growth regulators in agriculture must result in measurable benefits in enhancing secondary metabolites, being less phytotoxic, and being environmentally safe. Plant growth regulators are less time-consuming and increase crop yield. Agricultural fields commercially employ PGRs. Agriculture has deployed natural and artificial growth regulators to regulate germination, growth, vegetative reproduction, maturity, senescence, and post-harvest [7]. PGRs control a wide range of crucial horticultural farming practices. As ornamental plants are commercially important in the horticultural industry, plant growth regulators are significant in the growth and production of ornamental plants. PGRs also fasten the flowers and reduce the time to establish the following generation of plants [8]. Medicinal plants bear a diverse range of secondary metabolites which are used in pharmaceutical industries, cosmetics, and nutraceutical fields. Currently, there is a demand for medicinal herbs, and their acceptance is growing gradually. Biotechnology techniques perform an essential role in regenerating and conserving rare and endangered medicinal plants [9]. Plant tissue culture is a sterile technique for the propagation of cells, tissues, organs, or whole plant parts under a precise pH-maintained nutritional medium with optimal temperature and a sterilized environment [10]. PGRs play an important role in the *in-vitro* propagation technique. Recent years have seen a significant increase in the commercial importance of *in-vitro* propagation techniques for secondary metabolite synthesis, disease eradication, plant improvement, and plant propagation. In regulated environments, a single explant can generate thousands of individual plants in a short amount of time and space, regardless of the time of year or the weather[11].

LITERATURE STUDY

Role of PGRs in plant growth

Plant growth regulators are well known for fostering development, photosynthetic activity, mineral nutrient levels, and antioxidative properties by preventing enzymatic and non-enzymatic induced peroxidative destruction of cellular proteins and lipids[12,13]. Major groups of PGRs are represented in Fig a. PGRs have been successfully used as effective inducers to promote the production of secondary metabolites in plants. Hormonal compounds that exist naturally (phytohormones) and their synthetic analogs are designated plant growth regulators [7]. It modulates the synthesis of secondary metabolites in plants in plant tissue culture[3]. In plant tissue and organ cultures, auxins,



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cytokinin, and auxin-cytokinin interactions are considered the most crucial factors in modulating growth and organized development among the other plant hormones. Plant growth regulators are essential in physiological and morphological processes in plants, especially secondary growth [14]. Growth hormones are crucial in regulating the development of the explant in a culture medium. Natural and synthetic auxins, cytokinin, and gibberellins are extensively used plant growth hormones. The ideal ratios of growth hormones used in the media depend on the tissue or organ of the plant species [15]. Auxins are often more favourable to produce roots, whereas cytokinins are more favourable for the regeneration of shoots. A clump of undifferentiated cells called callus develops when auxin and cytokinin levels are balanced [16]. Cytokinin and auxin are the two major plant growth hormones that control virtually all aspects of growth and development in plants. The combination of auxin and cytokinin shows the best result in the regeneration of plants (endangered medicinal plants, woody plants, crops, etc.) (Fig c). Auxin and cytokinin in combinations or individually resulted in the regeneration of red algae (*Agardhiella subulate*) through *in-vitro* propagation [17]. In *Gracilaria tenuistipitata* and *Gracilaria perplexa* (Red algae), the cytokinin and auxin-induced best-regulating function in the stages of morphogenetic growth [18].

Plant growth regulators (PGR) are responsible for plant growth under moisture stress. PGRs are used in horticulture, agriculture, and viticulture to achieve several benefits, including enhanced morphological structure, reduced susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stress, facilitated harvesting, increased yield in both quantity and quality, and altered plant components (Fig b). PGRs play a significant part in somatic embryogenesis by proliferating and regenerating plant species. Auxin 2,4-D contributes to the induction and growth of somatic embryogenesis [19]. The Cytokinin meta-Topolin effectively improved shoot proliferation and secondary metabolites in *Huernia hystrix* through *in-vitro* propagation compared to other aromatic cytokinins [20].

Effect of PGRs on agricultural and vegetable crops

Plant growth regulators can change the internal and external elements that regulate a plant's development, maturation, aging, and postharvest preservation. In reaction to the growing population and destruction of valuable lands for cultivation, demand for crops keeps rising. On crop growth and productivity, moisture stress has a detrimental effect. To overcome these plant growth regulators are vital for the plant developmental process under moisture stress. Heavy metals like cadmium (Cd) have an impact on *Mentha arvensis* (menthol mint) cultivation, and they also offer serious health consequences. Salicylic acid treatment with PGRs improved mineral metabolism, decreased oxidative stress, decreased Cd stress, and increased tolerance to Cd stress [21]. Lamsan and Selasi are the most applicable upland rice cultivars. These crops are optimized using plant growth hormones through *in-vitro* propagation for genetic transformation to produce high-yielding quality crops [22]. The growth of inflorescence, the number of floral organs, and seed production are all significantly influenced by cytokinin [23]. In cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*), kinetin positively impacted crop yields, agronomic characteristics, and allelochemicals [24]. The growth hormone kinetin enhanced the phenolic compounds (rutin, epicatechin, and gallic acid) and antioxidant properties in the lentil seeds [25].

Research in agriculture increases the capabilities to promote the yield and quality of plants. PGRs play a vital role in crop improvement and application aspects [26]. Ethylene, a natural plant growth regulator was effectively employed for increasing pineapple blossom production [27]. Triazoles are multi-protective plant growth regulators that act on fruit trees and vegetable crops. Furthermore, it emphasizes how vegetation management protects from environmental pressures [28]. GA3 was effective in the growth and yield of onion and garlic [29]. GA3 showed effectiveness in the growth and yield of *Abelmoschus esculentus* [30]. GA3 and NAA play a vital role in the growth, production, and quality of seed in okra [31]. Paclobutrazol and 6-Benzylaminopurine improve the quality, yield, and antioxidant properties of *Oryza sativa* [32]. A crucial step for vegetative propagation is the formation of adventitious roots. PGRs are used in the agricultural, horticulture, and forestry industries to induce adventitious roots. PGRs are effective in adventitious root formation in ornamental plants [33]. In wheat, kinetin was effective in the growth of seeds under both saline and non-saline condition [34].



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Essential oils in aromatic plants are enhanced by plant growth regulators, promoting plant growth and the production of essential oils and secondary metabolites. Cytokinin, auxin, gibberellin, ethylene, brassinosteroids, and abscisic acid affect the terpenoids to promote the abundance and nature of essential oils [35]. The growth regulators salicylic acid and putrescine prevent *Brassica napus* from losing oleic acid due to drought. In the present drought and climate change predicament, salicylic acid proved more effective at enhancing canola growth and oil quality [36]. The seed fillings rate in maize was increased by uniconazole. It increased the abscisic acid and reduced gibberellin acid in seeds of maize thus enhancing the production [37]. Seaweeds are the naturally occurring source of plant growth regulators. Auxins, cytokinin, gibberellins, abscisic acid, and ethylene are present in the seaweed extracts that act as plant growth regulators to improve the productivity and yield of crops [38].

Effect of PGRs on horticulture crops

PGRs reinforce plant growth and development, enhancing the production of horticulture plants for commercial purposes [39]. PGRs are used as chemical pruners in *Jatropha curcas* seed production, flowering, fruiting, seed oil content, and quality for effective applications. N⁶-benzyladenine, h 2,3:4,6-di-O-isopropylidene-2-keto-L-gulonic acid, and Maleic hydrazide plant growth hormones produced more flowering, fruiting, and seed oil content in *J. curcas*[40]. Plant growth regulators can enhance the faster production and quality of flowers in the field of floriculture. Floriculture is a branch of horticulture [41]. GA₃ increased the yield and caliber of lily-cut flowers and may be exploited commercially in the horticulture industry [42]. The treatment of BAP and NAA in Hybrid Tea and *Floribunda* increased the production of volatile organic compounds in the flowers [43]. It is common to practice using auxin and gibberellins to reduce fruit drops and enhance fruit quality [44]. GA₃ improved the growth and yield of strawberries followed by cycocel and NAA [45].

PGR foliar sprays (GA₃ or NAA) improved apple fruit quality and yield attributes [46]. When added to "Red Delicious" apples, GA₃ elevates the size and firmness of the fruit, vitamin C content, TSS, total sugars, sweetness index, and overall sensory evaluations. Apple fruit set can be decreased by up to 34% when NAA 10 ppm and ethephon 150 ppm are applied together at full bloom [47]. Salicylic acid and gibberellic acid are also said to boost fruit hardness, fruit chlorophyll a and b content, TSS, TSS/ acid ratio, yield, and fruit acidity in peach plants [48]. Ethylene is a vital hormone that aids in the ripening of climacteric fruits and has the potential to do the same for many non-climacteric fruits. High ethylene ratios drive respiration, boosts the level of fatty acids (FA) and volatiles, and simultaneously reduce firmness [49].

Effect of PGRs in the conservation of woody plants and endangered medicinal plants

Canker, root rot, wilt, or shoot blight diseases of trees can harm woody plants. Additionally, woody plant diseases frequently persist inside the plant throughout its dormant season. The gibberellin inhibitor paclobutrazol, its fungicidal activity, protects plants from environmental stress. Therefore, PBZ is an alluring weapon for controlling diseases of woody plants. Nevertheless, PBZ can be a potential option for aiding tree health professionals in treating landscape trees and shrubs that frequently experience stress and suffer from too few roots [50]. In *Azalea japonica*, treatment with the plant growth regulators daminozide and paclobutrazol exhibited the most effective possibilities for regulating vegetative development and promoting flowering in a cold and humid zone [51].

Most of the endangered medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu are conserved through *in-vitro* propagation due to the effective nutritional media and growth hormones. Table 1 summarizes the regeneration and effect of growth hormones on the propagation of endangered medicinal plants. The combination of the growth hormones BAP and NAA has largely demonstrated efficient results in callus formation, according to the literature review. Moreover, 2,4-D also formed the best outcome for callus induction. The callus induction can also occur when 2,4-D is in combination with other auxins (Fig d). Besides, the best blend of BAP and NAA demonstrated the highest effect in shoot formation. A similar combination of BAP and KN led to the highest growth of shoots. The best shoot bud induction and shoot formation had obtained using the growth hormone BAP exclusively. Aside from these combinations of growth hormones, BAP and GA₃ also showed the best results for the regeneration of the shoot (Fig e). According to the study, endangered plants achieved the highest root induction in half-strength MS medium



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fortified with IBA. A similar growth had obtained from IBA with effective root formation. Likewise, NAA half-strength MS supplemented with NAA also attained the highest root induction (Fig f).

CONCLUSION

PGRs are a viable practice and environmentally benign tactic for improving plant drought resistance. The substantial contrivance available to agriculturalists for boosting production and producing crops of higher quality is growth regulators, which have allowed man to control plant growth. It is the main element of contemporary agriculture. Due to the several possible roles plant growth regulators can play in boosting crop output in the field of citriculture. Growth-altering developmental, stress-related, or environmental cues conveyed through variations in the frequency, stability, and dispersion of PGRs. The most common ways to apply PGRs are foliar sprays, drenching, and pre-plant soaking. The effectiveness of PGRs varies on absorption, delivery method, and environmental aspects. Growth hormones are imperative for the successful *in-vitro* propagation of plants. Therefore, it reduces the demand for medicinal plants and increases its population for commercial plant production. The effect of PGRs on plants is virus-free, more disease-resistant, and capable of withstanding stress. Conclusively, we cease PGRs can vouchsafe life to the plants facing extinction. PGRs are more productive since they are less toxic and will minimize phytotoxicity. This review made the role of plant growth hormones in agriculture, horticulture, and plant tissue culture fields. It enumerates the positive effects on woody plants, floral plants, ornamental plants, fruit crops, vegetable crops, and medicinal plants for the commercial and pharmaceutical industries to increase their yield, be less time-consuming, and be environmentally friendly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors extend our thanks to the Department of Botany, P.S.G. College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for the assistance.

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Table 1. Some reports on the effectiveness of PGRs on endangered medicinal plants

| S.No. | Plant name | Explant source | Growth hormones with an effective concentration | Result | References |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|------------|
| 1. | <i>Anoectochilus elatus</i> | Axillary bud and shoot tip | TDZ (1.5mg/L)TDZ (1.5mg/L), BAP (0.01mg/L)TDZ (1.5mg/L), NAA (0.01mg/L)AC (3.0mg/L) | Shoot bud induction Shoot multiplication <i>In-vitro</i> rooting | [52] |
| 2. | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | Nodal segments | BAP (1.5mg/L), KN (1.5mg/L) NAA (1mg/L) | Shoot regeneration <i>In-vitro</i> rooting | [53] |
| 3. | <i>Bryonia laciniosa</i> | Leaf | 2,4 D (2.0 mg/L) BAP (2.0 mg/L) NAA (1.0 mg/L), IBA (0.8 mg/L) | Callus induction Shoot bud induction Root induction | [54] |
| 4. | <i>Caralluma bhupenderiana</i> | Nodal segments | Full MS - BAP (8.87µM) Half MS - NAA (2.69 µM) | Shoot formation Root induction | [55] |
| 5. | <i>Caralluma sarkariae</i> | Mature intermodal segments | 2,4,5-TP (1.0 mg/L) BAP (2.0 mg/L), KN (0.5 mg/L), NAA (0.5 mg/L) Half MS - NAA (0.1 mg/L) | Callus formation Shoot regeneration Root induction | [56] |
| 6. | <i>Cayratia pedate</i> | Leaf and stem | BAP (0.5 mg/L), NAA (0.2mg/L) | Callus induction and shoot formation | [57] |
| 7. | <i>Ceropegia barnesii</i> | Node, internode, | BAP (4.0 mg/L), GA ₃ (1.0 mg/L) | Multiple shoot | [58] |





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| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|------|
| | | leaf, and root | Half MS - IBA (0.5 mg/L) | induction Root induction | |
| 8. | <i>Ceropegia candelabrum</i> | Node and shoot tip | BAP (2.0 mg/L) Half MS - IBA (1.5 mg/L) | Shoot bud proliferation Root induction | [59] |
| 9. | <i>Ceropegia juncea</i> | Node, internode, and shoot tips | BAP (1.5 mg/L), NAA (2.0mg/L) BAP (1.5 mg/L), NAA (1.0mg/L) Half MS - IBA (0.75 mg/L) | Callus induction Shoot proliferation Root induction | [60] |
| 10. | <i>Ceropegia pusilla</i> | Node | BAP (2.0 mg/L), NAA (1.0mg/L) BAP (2.5 mg/L), NAA (0.5mg/L) | Callus induction Shoot formation | [61] |
| 12. | <i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> | Immature nodal segments | BAP (2.0 mg/L), TDZ (1.0 mg/L) Half MS - IBA (0.6 mg/L) | Shoot regeneration Root formation | [62] |
| 13. | <i>Cueculigo orchioides</i> | Rhizome | BAP (11.10 µM), IBA (4.92 µM) BAP (11.10 µM), KN (2.32 µM), IAA (5.71 µM) NAA (10.72 µM) | Shoot initiation Shoot multiplication Root induction | [63] |
| 14. | <i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i> | Cotyledons | BAP (0.5 mg/L), KN (0.05 mg/L) BAP (1.0 mg/L), GA ₃ (0.1 mg/L) Half MS - IBA (0.4 mg/L) | Callus formation Shoot proliferation Root formation | [64] |
| 15. | <i>Decalepis salicifolia</i> | Mature seeds | BAP (11.1 µM) Modified MS medium with low nitrate and high sucrose concentration | Axillary bud proliferation Root induction | [65] |
| 16. | <i>Entada pursaetha</i> | Immature Pods | BAP (5.0 mg/L), NAA (0.5mg/L) Half MS - IBA (2.0 mg/L) | Shoot formation Root induction | [66] |
| 17. | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> | Corm bud | 2,4-D (1.0 mg/L), IAA (0.5mg/L) KN (1.0 mg/L), BAP (1.5 mg/L), CW (20%) BAP (8.0 mg/L), GA ₃ (1.0 mg/L), Zen (0.5 mg/L), NAA (1.0 mg/L) | Callus induction Multiple shoot formation Root initiation | [67] |
| 18. | <i>Hildegardia populifolia</i> | Axillary and apical buds | BAP (1.0 mg/L), KN (0.5 mg/L) IBA (2.0 mg/L) | Shoot induction Root induction | [68] |
| 19. | <i>Hildegardia populifolia</i> | Nodal segments | WPM - BAP (5.0 µM), NAA (2.0 µM) IBA (200 µM) | Shoot induction <i>Ex vitro</i> rooting | [69] |
| 20. | <i>Morinda reticulata</i> | Node and apical bud | BAP (4.4 µM) BAP (2.2 µM), NAA (0.53 µM) | Shoot formation <i>In vitro</i> rooting | [70] |
| 21. | <i>Plectranthus bourneae</i> | Shoot tip and nodal segments | BAP (1.0 mg/L) GA ₃ (0.5 mg/L) IBA (0.5 mg/L) | Shoot induction Shoot elongation Root formation | [71] |
| 22. | <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> | Shoot tip | BAP (2.5 mg/L), NAA (0.1mg/L) Half MS - NAA (0.4 mg/L), IBA(0.1mg/L) | Shoot proliferation Root induction | [72] |
| 23. | <i>Rubia cordifolia</i> | Nodes | 2,4-D (2.0 mg/L), NAA (2.5 mg/L) BAP (4.0 mg/L), AdS (5.0 mg/L) IBA (2.0 mg/L) | Callus induction Multiple shoot formation Root formation | [73] |
| 24. | <i>Tecomella undulata</i> | Internode | BAP (2.0 mg/L), NAA (0.02 mg/L) | Callus formation Shoot proliferation | [74] |





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| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| | | | BAP (2.0 mg/L), NAA (0.02 mg/L) IBA (0.3 mg/L) | Root induction | |
| 25. | <i>Withania somnifera</i> | Leaf, cotyledons, hypocotyl, and epicotyl | 2,4-D (1.0 – 5.0 mg/L) BAP (3.0 mg/L – 5.0 mg/L) NAA (1.5 mg/L – 20.0 mg/L) | Callus induction Shoot induction Root induction | [75] |

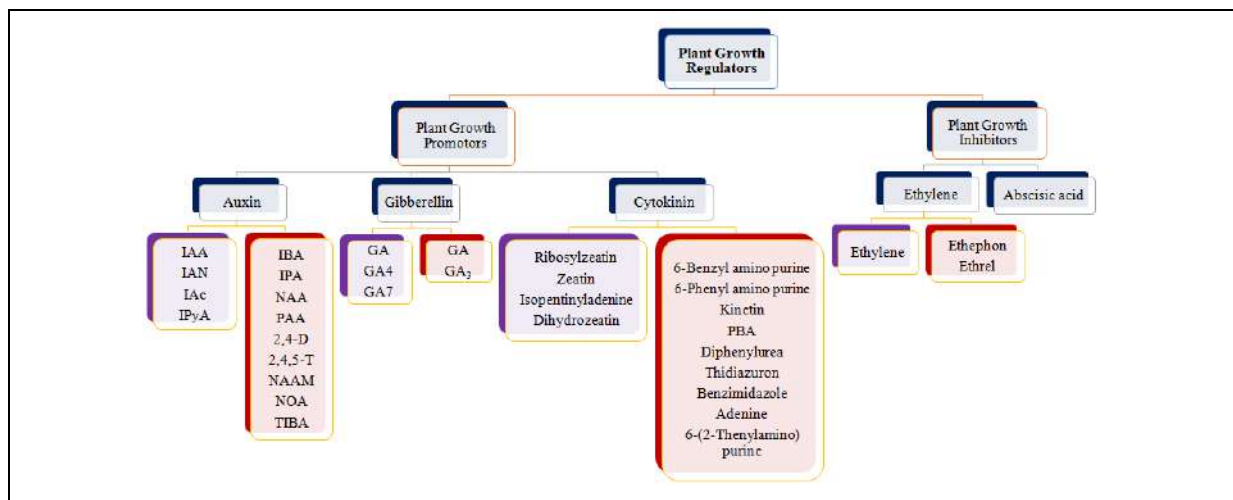


Figure a. represents the major groups of PGRs[2]

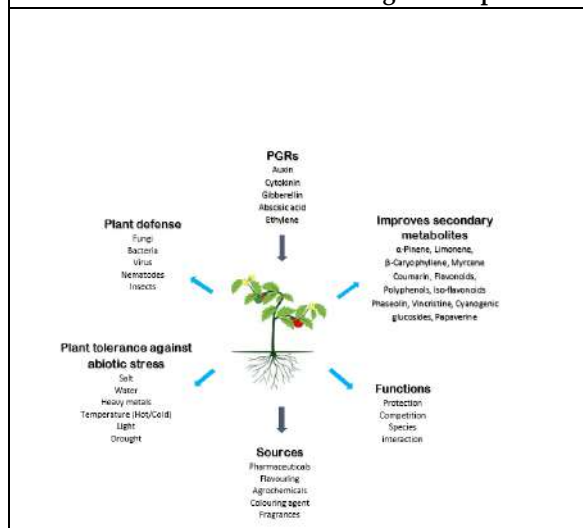


Figure b. represents the effect of PGRs on plants [76]

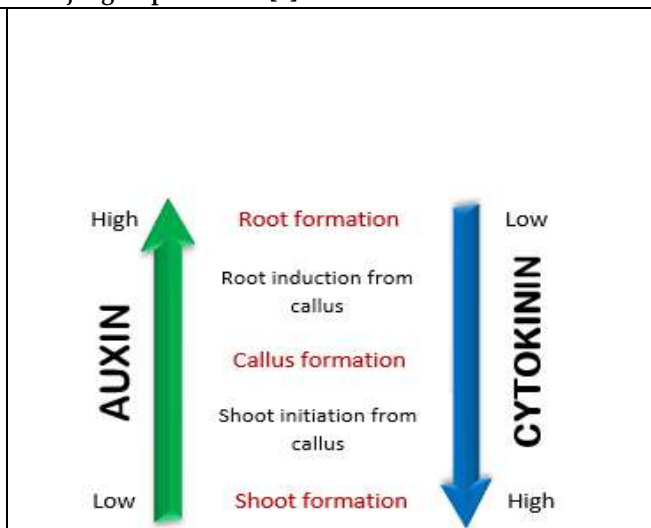


Fig c. represents the relative concentration of PGRs exhibiting organogenesis [77]





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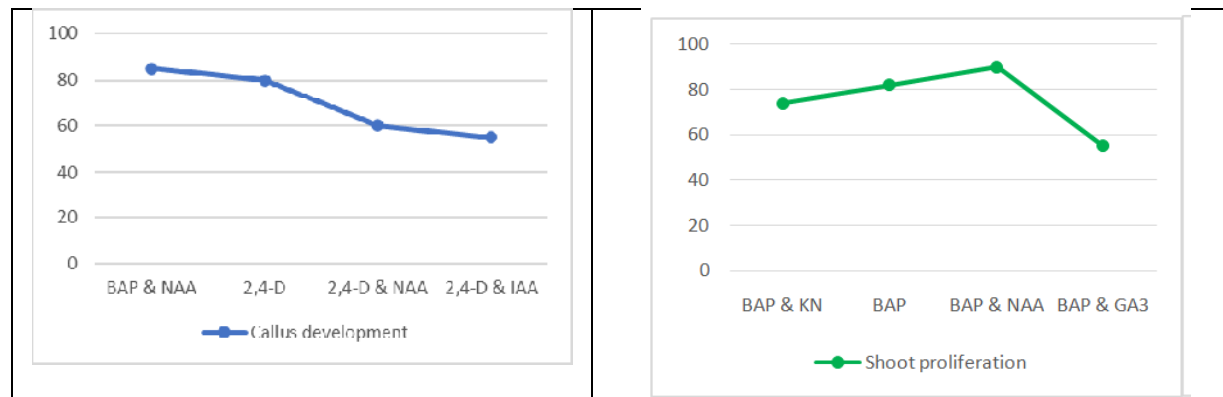


Fig d. represents the ideal blend of PGRs with MS medium for callus development.

Fig e. represents the ideal blend of PGRs with MS medium for shoot proliferation.

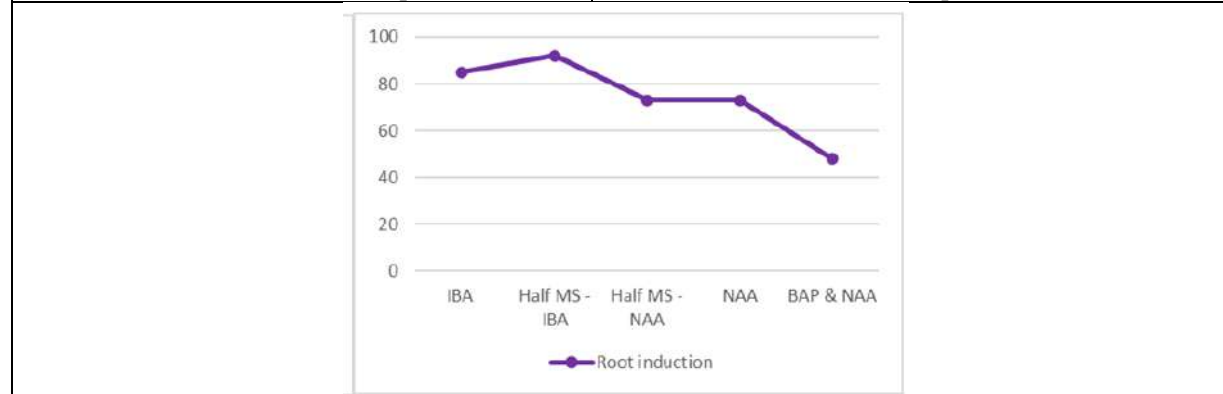


Fig f. represents the ideal combination of PGRs with MS medium for root induction





Prediction of Future Field for the 12th or Equivalent 12th Passed Students using AI

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Received: 05 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 17 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

My main focus on this research paper is to show the importance of analyzing the past data from class v to class xii for the 12th passed students who are rightly now belonging in different fields like engineering, medical science, pure science, bio-science etc. for the purpose of prediction of the future fields for the recently or newly 12th passed students depending upon their obtaining marks in different subjects in different previous classes from class v to class xii with the help of artificial intelligence and machine learning. This work shows the importance of artificial intelligence and machine learning and their impact on the present world. Artificial intelligence is one of the most innovative technologies which performs to take decision based on data mining found across the globe. Symbolic Computations are performed rather than numeric computations in precise by Classical AI for example Functional Programming Languages like LISP, Prolog, ML, Haskell but it includes ANNs, Fuzzy Systems and Genetic Algorithms all together in one like CNNs and Deep-Learning Algorithms for Non-Symbolic Computation due to imprecise approximation. Different applications employed under AI domain is ML, Expert Systems, Statistics, ANN, DSP (Digital Signal Processing) for Real Time Data etc. So, it has revolutionized every field, and one of such areas is future- prediction using classification technique. This work primarily deals with explaining how machine learning and artificial intelligence can generate results based on past obtaining marks in different subjects in different classes from five to twelve as data scanning on which subjective marks for each are crucially essential and attached with future fields as class labels. Actually, in this paper we want to show how Naive Bayes', supervised learning algorithm approximate precisely (as Naïve Bayes' Theorem can describe the conditional probability with normal distribution also) on the given continuous data as a query for a particular student wishing to select his future field after passing 12th or equivalent 12th examination. Also, we are going to show that this algorithm has an enough high accuracy for that particular prediction work by that classification technique. k-NN Algorithm and Decision Tree Method can also be applied for classification of continuous input data. But we have selected Naïve Bayes' Algorithm in this paper due to fast computation by incorporating normal



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distribution, compare to others but irrespective of accuracies. Here, we have considered only 4 Feature Attributes and 4 Class Attributes for just showing the algorithm does work well. In future, more features and classes can easily be taken for the same type of classification work. Categories and Subject Descriptors: Classification using AI & ML General Terms: Introduction, Proposed Work, Methodology, Conclusion and Future Work

Keywords: AI & ML, Classification, Symbolic and Non-Symbolic Computations, Naïve Bayes' Algorithm, k-NN Algorithm, Decision Tree

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays so many students could not able to take decision for choosing their future fields of studies for getting better successes through their careers in lives after completion their 12th or equivalent 12th examinations. Most of the time they are looking through their fields of interests and take decision to select their future fields of studies depending upon that factor only generally. But sometimes, they will face some difficulties on that particular field for a one in future in real. Therefore, one thing they should do. They should compare their earlier factor (i.e., field of interest or area) with their previous performances also in subjects those are mainly subjected or related to that particular field of interest so that they will get better successes in their lives in future. Now, that work for selecting their future fields of studies can be done using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) easily [2]. We are going to propose a Naïve Bayes' classifier for that classification work in this paper by which they can predict their future fields of studies so that they will get better successes in their lives.

PROPOSED WORK

In this paper, we are going to classify the students in 4 classes as engineering, medical science, pure science and bio-science depending upon the supervised learning from the provided data set which is actually assumed in 'consideration'- section later. We have used Gaussian Naïve Bayes' classifier [3] here for the prediction of future field after passing 12th or equivalent 12th examination. We have considered 4 feature attributes for the above told 4 classes of each for every instance in input data set.

Feature Attributes

- (A) Marks obtained in Mathematics (continuous input as MATH for the classes from v to xii)
- (B) Marks obtained in Physics (continuous input as PHYS for the classes from v to xii)
- (C) Marks obtained in Chemistry (continuous input as CHEM for the classes from v to xii)
- (D) Marks obtained in Biology (continuous input as BIOS for the classes from v to xii)

Class Attributes

- (A) ENGG (Select the field of Engineering and Technology)
- (B) MED (Select the field of Medical Science)
- (C) PURE_SCI (Select the field of Pure Science)
- (D) BIO_SCI (Select the field of Bio-Science)

Consideration (Assumption)

Say, there are 10000 instances or records in a given data set. We have considered 90% of them i.e., 9000 data points are for training data and remaining 10% of them i.e., 1000 data points are for new or test data. Finally, we will show the accuracy implementing that algorithm by model evaluation [4] using the 1000-test data or new data points after training by the help of learning from the 9000-training data points and conclusion will be drawn also.





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Architecture

The proposed work is followed by the given below architecture (see Figure1).

METHODOLOGY

The Naïve Bayes' classifier for that particular classification work is described stepwise as given below:

STEP1. 10000 data points (input-output pairs) as data set is taken or imported.

STEP2. Data set is splatted by two parts as 9000 data points are training data (input-out pairs) as input for selected model and 1000 data points are new or test data for the evaluated model.

STEP3. Extracted input feature attributes [5] like Marks obtained in Mathematics, Marks obtained in Physics, Marks obtained in Chemistry, Marks obtained in Biology of the students are taken to the arrays separately as the actual direct Continuous or Numeric inputs as Feature Vectors [6] as MATH, PHYS, CHEM, BIOS respectively along with its Class labels to the ML (Supervised Learning as Naïve Bayes') for Model Selection with respect to the training data.

STEP4. Learning Method maps a Naïve Bayes' Classifier where the extracted new feature vectors for Marks obtained in Mathematics, Marks obtained in Physics, Marks obtained in Chemistry, Marks obtained in Biology of the students are taken as New_MATH, New_PHYS, New_CHEM, New_BIOS are to be fed as inputs from new students with respect to test data points to detect or predict the students belonging in which classes as ENGG, MED, PURE_SCI or BIO_SCI by determining the conditional probabilities using Bayes' Theorem by the help of Normal (Gaussian) Distributions in such a way, the probabilities of the classes ENGG, MED, PURE_SCI and BIO_SCI upon the new feature vectors for the marks obtained in above considered different subjects all together which compares to make sense in such a way:

$$Z1 = P(\text{ENGG}/\text{Student}^{\text{new}} = \text{New_MATH} \cap \text{New_PHYS} \cap \text{New_CHEM} \cap \text{New_BIOS}) = \\ P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{ENGG}) * P(\text{New_PHYS}/\text{ENGG}) * P(\text{New_CHEM}/\text{ENGG}) * P(\text{New_BIOS}/\text{ENGG}) * P(\text{ENGG}) \text{ DIV } P \\ (\text{New_MATH}) * P(\text{New_PHYS}) * P(\text{New_CHEM}) * P(\text{New_BIOS})$$

Similarly,

$$Z2 = P(\text{MED}/\text{Student}^{\text{new}} = \text{New_MATH} \cap \text{New_PHYS} \cap \text{New_CHEM} \cap \text{New_BIOS}), \\ Z3 =$$

$$P(\text{PURE_SCI}/\text{Student}^{\text{new}} = \text{New_MATH} \cap \text{New_PHYS} \cap \text{New_CHEM} \cap \text{New_BIOS}) \text{ and } Z4 =$$

$$P(\text{BIO_SCI}/\text{Student}^{\text{new}} = \text{New_MATH} \cap \text{New_PHYS} \cap \text{New_CHEM} \cap \text{New_BIOS})$$

Where:

$$P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{ENGG}) = 1/\sqrt{2*\pi*\sigma_{\text{ENGG_training_MATH}}^2} * \text{Exp}(-(\text{New_MATH} - m_{\text{ENGG_training_MATH}})^2/2*\sigma_{\text{ENGG_training_MATH}}^2);$$

$$P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{MED}) = 1/\sqrt{2*\pi*\sigma_{\text{MED_training_MATH}}^2} * \text{Exp}(-(\text{New_MATH} - m_{\text{MED_training_MATH}})^2/2*\sigma_{\text{MED_training_MATH}}^2);$$

Similarly,

$$P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{PURE_SCI}) \text{ and } P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{BIO_SCI});$$

Again,

$$P(\text{New_PHYS}/\text{ENGG}) = 1/\sqrt{2*\pi*\sigma_{\text{ENGG_training_PHYS}}^2} * \text{Exp}(-(\text{New_PHYS} - m_{\text{ENGG_training_PHYS}})^2/2*\sigma_{\text{ENGG_training_PHYS}}^2);$$

$$P(\text{New_PHYS}/\text{MED}) = 1/\sqrt{2*\pi*\sigma_{\text{MED_training_PHYS}}^2} * \text{Exp}(-(\text{New_PHYS} - m_{\text{MED_training_PHYS}})^2/2*\sigma_{\text{MED_training_PHYS}}^2);$$

Similarly,

$$P(\text{New_PHYS}/\text{PURE_SCI}) \text{ and } P(\text{New_PHYS}/\text{BIO_SCI});$$

Again similarly,

$$P(\text{New_CHEM}/\text{ENGG}), P(\text{New_CHEM}/\text{MED}), P(\text{New_CHEM}/\text{PURE_SCI}),$$

$$P(\text{New_CHEM}/\text{BIO_SCI}) \text{ and } P(\text{New_BIOS}/\text{ENGG}), P(\text{New_BIOS}/\text{MED}),$$

$$P(\text{New_BIOS}/\text{PURE_SCI}), P(\text{New_BIOS}/\text{BIO_SCI}) \text{ are determined all.}$$

$$P(\text{New_MATH}) = P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{ENGG}) * P(\text{ENGG}) + P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{MED}) * P(\text{MED}) + P \\ (\text{New_MATH}/\text{PURE_SCI}) * P(\text{PURE_SCI}) + P(\text{New_MATH}/\text{BIO_SCI}) * P(\text{BIO_SCI});$$

Similarly,

$$P(\text{New_PHYS}), P(\text{New_CHEM}) \text{ and } P(\text{New_BIOS}) \text{ are determined.}$$





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And also Calculated the prior probability of 'ENGG' class by counting the data points belonging to the 'ENGG' class with respect to 9000 training data points as a ratio in the form of fraction, also calculated the prior probabilities of 'MED', PURE_SCI and 'BIO_SCI' classes in the similar way like $P(\text{ENGG}) = \text{Count}(\text{ENGG})/9000$, $P(\text{MED}) = \text{Count}(\text{MED})/9000$, $P(\text{PURE_SCI}) = \text{Count}(\text{PURE_SCI})/9000$ and $P(\text{BIO_SCI}) = \text{Count}(\text{BIO_SCI})/9000$.

```

STEP5. IF(Z1>Z2) && (Z1>Z3) && (Z1>Z4) /* Pass the values of Z1, Z2, Z3 and Z4 */
{
  "THE STUDENT SHOULD SELECT THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE"
}
ELSE IF(Z2>Z3) && (Z2>Z4) && (Z2>Z1)
{
  "THE STUDENT SHOULD SELECT THE FIELD OF MEDICAL SCIENCE FOR FUTURE"
}
ELSE IF(Z3>Z4) && (Z3>Z1) && (Z3>Z2)
{
  "THE STUDENT SHOULD SELECT THE FIELD OF PURE SCIENCE FOR FUTURE"
}
ELSE IF(Z4>Z1) && (Z4>Z2) && (Z4>Z3)
{
  "THE STUDENT SHOULD SELECT THE FIELD OF BIO-SCIENCE FOR FUTURE"
}
ELSE
{
  "LEARNING CAN NOT SAY THE PROPER ANSWER DUE TO INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION OR SUCH
  CONDITION IS INCONSISTENT THROUGH OUT THE DATA SET"
}
}

```

STEP 6. Repeat STEP 5 for 1000 numbers of new or test data points which are given in data set as imported and splatted for the part of testing.

CONCLUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

At that time, we have selected Naïve Bayes' Algorithm for that prediction work by classification technique (Supervised Learning method) because it is comparatively faster than kNN algorithm overall for that prediction work although kNN algorithm is a non-parametric powerful classification technique but lazy method for the large data set whereas Naïve Bayes' algorithm incorporates conditional probability with the normal distribution here for getting fast computation irrespective of accuracy. We can implement that algorithm easily by any languages like Python, C, C++, Java or in MATLAB. We'll implement the algorithm in python later when a relevant data set will be available. After testing, a confusion matrix would be made up to determine the accuracy for model evaluation by taking predicted 1000 numbers tested data in the form of class labels (predicted classes) and actual classes with the tested values of feature attributes. Accuracy of the algorithm as $A_c = \text{truly predicted as right classes} / \text{sum of truly predicted as right classes and falsely predicted as right classes}$ will be calculated easily by the help Confusion Matrix. Thus, if the accuracy of that classifier or model will be so sufficiently high then it can be accepted for that future prediction work for any new student who has just passed 12th or equivalent 12th level examination. In future, we'll also try to implement kNN Algorithm for the same work by taking the value of $k=95$ and be tested the major votes for a particular class from minimum 95 numbers of Euclidean distances using Euclidean distances between new or test data point and corresponding all the training data points. We will also implement Decision Tree Algorithm in future for the same and then we will compare which algorithm be better through the accuracy analysis for each respectively.





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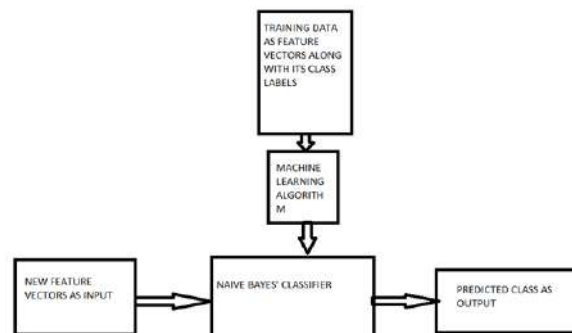


Fig. 1. Architecture





Implementation of Internet of Things Applied to Drones in Multiple Fields

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Received: 05 Mar 2023

Revised: 10 Apr 2023

Accepted: 12 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

This research paper commences with a comprehensive literature review that explores prior research conducted in the field, providing a foundation for the subsequent introduction to the topic. The paper delves deeply into the communication design aspects, specifically focusing on the integration of the APM flight controller with Node MCU. It also imparts fundamental design concepts for drone enthusiasts interested in armature-level projects. The manuscript further elaborates on the workings of the APM flight controller, showcasing dedicated methods and techniques. Lastly, the research paper demonstrates the diverse applications of Internet of Things (IoT) principles as they pertain to unmanned aerial vehicles, highlighting their potential and relevance in the field.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles





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INTRODUCTION

Internet of things is a emerging technology that enables physical objects to use sensors to gather data, use transceivers to communicate with other devices along with internet to exchange data that would be processed efficiently than any existing technology. IoT is a system of inter related devices that are connected to the internet and transfer the data among them. there are two types of devices in IoT they are general devices and sensing devices . general devices are like Arduino, tv and alarm and sensing devices like humidity sensor, accelerator, heat sensor. This IoT devices are connected to the internet through gateways. This gate ways are processing nodes collects the data from sensors and transfer the data to the cloud the cloud access both storage and processing unit and the actions are performed according to collected data for further learning. wireless devices like WIFI, Bluetooth are used for connections.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Anush Lakshmanan et al (2019) said that there is continuously increasing in drone technology in earlier days there is no high technology in drones and IoT now a days they are keeping focus on integration of drones or UAV and internet and the author is talking about different IoT things and integrated drone protocols which has been used in various applications. [1]. Abbas yazdinejad et al (2015) saying that there is currently widespread in the usage of drone in the field of military, safety surveillance, photography, agriculture purpose and etc... The now a days most of the people are using drones in different sectors and all the applications are based on drones the author is mainly focusing on to establish the drones in smart cities for security purpose that look to leverage blockchain technology [2] Saeed H. Alsamhi et al says the smartness measurements is related to quality-of-life and healthcare public safety disaster management there is widely increase in information communication technology and artificial intelligence and now a days robots are playing vital role in making cities smarter and the drones are autonomous robots which are been flying in air the drones are becoming integral part of smart cities.[3]

Mohit angurala et al describes about how drones can be useful in medical filed during the covid-19 so many people have lost their lives across the world to overcome this problem he proposed DBCMS { Drone based covid 19 medical service } it can improve the treatment process of covid 19 patients . The mainly proposed model is to reduce the infection by this method we can isolate the people at home instead of hospital there will be advantage of not spreading infection [4]

COMMUNICATION DESIGN

First, we planned to make a drone that can fly up to 2 Kilometer range but that doesn't provide enough applications. So we planned to boost the range of drone, and thereby we have sorted out few methods, one them being to boost the power of the transmitter or else to find some global communication systems. After research of 2 weeks, we found that the GPS cannot directly be accessed. It could only be used for positioning of the drone, to sort out those limitations; usage of the network popped out and as it is accessible. Also, this technology will allow one to control the Drone anywhere from the world where internet appears so here, we will use the internet instead of transmitter and receiver. To reduce our budget, development board NODEMCU was used. The most amazing part of this board is that this development board has a in built Wi-Fi module so it can be controlled wirelessly and here is also app name BYLINK which allows us to control the NODEMCU wirelessly. So, interfacing the NODE MCU on the Drone would convert it as a receiver and the BYLINKAPP in the cellular would act as a transmitter. If the input is given to the BYLINK APP it will send its data to it server and from there it would go to the NODE MCU's IP address and the NODE MCU would be as per the program. But in this case the node must be connected to the internet, so for this we cannot keep the router beside the phone otherwise it will not work after the Drone goes out of range. So, a mini WIFI router is taken and kept on the drone. At this point, the Drone can fly through the Internet, also the cellular phone is connected to the internet and the NODE MCU is also connected to the internet. The BYLINK sets the data to the internet and which reach the NODE MCU via Internet and the all the works happen on the internet so to use the





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NODEMCU as a receiver we just have to do some programming, wiring and connect the signal pin of the light controller to the digital pins of the NODEMCU.

SOFTWARE TESTING

We are using NODE MCU microcontroller development board as a receiver which is having WIFI connecting capability which is connected to the internet and ardupilot as a flight controller .to use NODE MCU as a receiver we need to do some programming and wiring by connecting the signal pin of the flight controller to the digital pin of the NODE MCU like seen the Fig1.as we do have raspberry pi but it doesn't build in support for wireless networks and we need to add the WIFI module. but when we are searching for built in WIFI modules we got to know about the NODE MCU which is having the same feature we want and it is a open source platform which we can build new code and can edit and modify the code .we can program this NODE MCU using LUA programming language and we identified that this NODE MCU board comes with ESP 8266 development board and we also got to know about that there are two versions in NODED MCU version 0.9 and version 1.0 and we also identified that this Esp8266 NODE MCU comes with capabilities of 2.4 gigahertz WIFI general purpose input output pins and 12c serial communication and this NODE MCU has analog digital pins and it also support serial communication protocols.

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE DESIGN

All Aerobatics of Quadcopter depend on variation of speed of each thruster. the motors are numbered as following.

- M1 – front left thruster
- M2 – front right thruster
- M3 – rear right thruster
- M4 – rear left thruster

For throttle up, all thrusters should be in same speed, and can be used to increase or decrease using a potentiometer. So to Lift up, all the thrusters need to increase at a same time and to Land down, all the thrusters need to decrease at a same time. For the pitch forward movement, RPM of thrusters M3 and M4 should be comparatively higher than that of thrusters M1 and M2. For the pitch backward movement, RPM of thrusters M1 and M2 should be comparatively higher than that of thrusters M3 and M4. For the right roll, RPM of motors M1 and M4 should be comparatively higher than that of thrusters M2 and M3. For the left roll, RPM of thrusters M2 and M3 should be comparatively higher than that of thrusters M1 and M4.

WORKING OF APM FLIGHTCONTROLLER

Ardupilot mega (APM) is a IMU autopilot that is based on the Arduino mega platform. the autopilot flight controller can control fixed wing aircrafts, quadcopters, multirotor helicopters, drones. The APM flight controller is equipped with a 3-axis gyro, accelerometer, and magnetometer along with a High- performance barometer and an onboard 4 Mb Data flash chip for automatic data logging. The APM flight controller provides full data logging for comprehensive post-mission analysis. Ardupilot is used as controller for quadcopter, multi rotors. it uses autopilot software to control, Ardupilot was developed by hobbyists to control model aircrafts and rovers. Reliable autopilots are used by industries. The ardupilot software suits consist of navigation software running on the vehicle rover, trackers, along with ground station controlling software including mission planner. Ardupilot source code can be stored and managed in GitHub. The software is already come with inbuilt software but we have to program it with firmware, plane rover, antenna tracker runs on wide variety of embedded hardware. It consists of one or more microcontrollers connect to peripheral sensors for navigation, these sensors use gyroscopes and accelerometer at minimum for multi rotor flight or plane stabilization. Ardupilot provides a large set of features like fully autonomous, semi, autonomous and fully manual flight modes etc. it can be programmed to perform variety of tasks such as automatic takeoff and landing, it can also use to control drone camera. The ardupilot flight controller is powerful tool for controlling drones. The flight controller uses the data gathered by the sensors to calculate the desired speed for each of the four motors or thrusters. The flight controller sends this desired speed to the Electronic Speed Controllers. The APM 2 Control Board is used for make UAV. This version is ready to use, with no assembly





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required. It allows the user to turn any fixed, rotary wing or multirotor vehicle into a fully autonomous vehicle, capable of performing programmed GPS missions with waypoint. Flight model configuration. In the practical flight, the switch of function of APM is realized through the switch of flight model. An APM flight controller is a type of hardware device that is used to control the flight of unmanned aerial vehicles, it is a small, lightweight computer that is connected to various sensors and other components of the UAV, and is responsible for processing data and sending commands to the motors and other actuators that control the UAV's movement. The APM flight controller uses an open-source software called Ardupilot. One of the key advantages of the APM flight controller is it's easy to use and accessibility. the field of UAVs and made it possible for anyone to build and control their own autonomous aircraft.

The APM flight controller is a small, lightweight computer that is connected to a number of sensors, such as GPS, accelerometers, gyroscopes, and barometers. These sensors provide the APM with information about the UAV's position, orientation, speed, altitude, and other parameters. The APM flight controller can also be programmed with various automated flight modes, such as stabilize, loiter, and auto, which allow the UAV to perform specific tasks without direct input from the user. For example, in loiter mode, the UAV will maintain its current location and altitude, even in windy conditions. APM flight controller making it possible to perform a wide range of tasks and applications.

APPLICATION OF IoT ON UAV SYSTEMS

The application of UAV today is widely ranged. [5]: Implement IoT could be done on the application such as agriculture drone. If we implement IoT in this type of drones we can automatically identify the type of disease the crop has and also drone can spray the fertilizers according to the need and we can also implement the altitude sensor in the drone through this sensor we can detect the height of the tree and move the drone automatically upward without hitting the big trees. We can implement IoT on the applications of Food Delivery payload drone. When we are using medical payload drone and when it is travelling in the air it is going to detect the birds and obstacles and it can automatically escape from that.

We can implement IoT on the applications of medical payload drone by implementing the heat sensor in the payload we can automatically detect the temperature in the payload and change the temperature according to the need and put the medicine in the safe mode. It can be used for aero amphibious vehicle.[6] We can implement the IoT on the aero amphibious vehicle drone. We can implement the liquid sensors (NF- DF08) sensors in that drone it is going to detect the liquid when it is going into the liquid and change the speed of the propellers and by implementing height sensor, we can detect the drone how deep it went and change the speed of the propeller according to the pressure of the water.

Application can be implemented in airship also. [7] We can implement the IoT in airship .by implementing the pressure sensor in the airship we can detect the pressure of air in the airship and if it is having less pressure than we kept in the air ship then it is an indication that airship is going to fall and we are going to put some air into it according to the values detected by the pressure sensor. Bullet trajectory [8] We can implement the IoT in bullet trajectory from a drone by providing target as an input and using trajectory correction methods to shoot the bullet accurately by providing the correct impact when it is going to detect the enemy it is going to point automatic. When in fused with autopilot control system [9] We can implement the IoT in autopilot control system. by implementing the IMU sensor for determining the angular speed and acceleration, a barometer for the height detection and distance sensor for detecting obstacles. So, the flight can fly automatically.

Single stage high pressure turbine [10] We can implement the IoT in high pressure turbine. We can implement pressure sensor in the pressure turbine so it will detect the pressure of the water and change the speed of the turbine according to pressure of the water. Design, Development and Dynamic Modeling of Radio Remote Controlled Unmanned Aero Amphibious Vehicle [11]: We can implement the IoT in the amphibious vehicle. If we are going to





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use the chlorophyll sensor fluorometer and depth sensor and dissolved oxygen sensor and PH sensor we can detect how much oxygen is present in the water and PH value so it will detect and calculate the values and tell that a man can enter. Autopilot Control System in Airship [12] We can implement the IoT in autopilot control system in airship. by implementing the pressure sensors and IMU sensor we can find the pressure in the air and can change the speed of airship automatically according to the pressure in the air. High Level Learning Approach for High Level Collision Avoidance Using Sensors [13] We can implement the IoT on high level avoiding using sensor by detecting obstacles and by using ultrasonic sensor we can detect the length of the obstacle and can escape the drone from the obstacle faster without hitting the drone to the obstacle. Acoustic Sensor Networks: An Energy Efficient Grey Wolf Optimization Algorithm development for underwater networks [14] We can implement the IoT in acoustic sensor networks. we can implement the depth sensor in this drone and can find that how much length the drone has went and we can also implement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The NODE MCU is setup with APM flight controller and was tested with ultrasonic sensor and thermal sensor and with the help of Wi-Fi module and were able to get live data. The same can be applied by replacing the camera sensor and we can get the live footage and can be used for surveillance. Also, can be equipped with pressure sensor temperature sensor and humidity sensor to get the live whether condition and environmental condition. The research team also tried to implement IOT to make a normal drone into an obstacle avoidance drone but due to some limitations this part couldn't successfully completed that lead us to put this work as a future scope.

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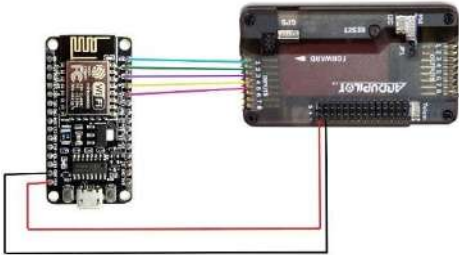
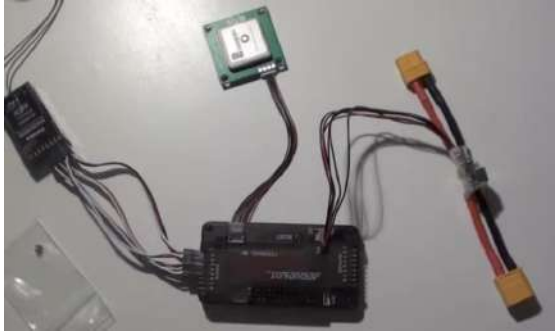




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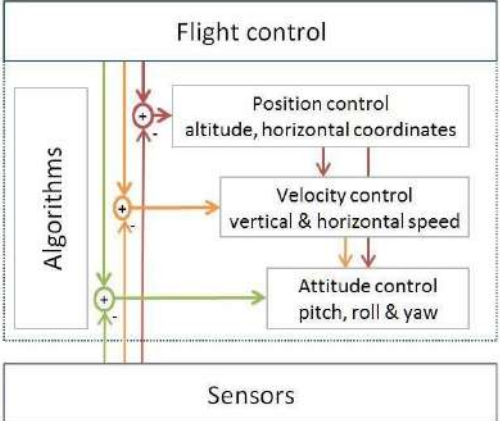
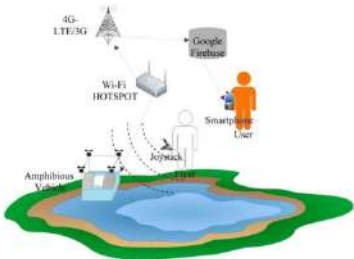

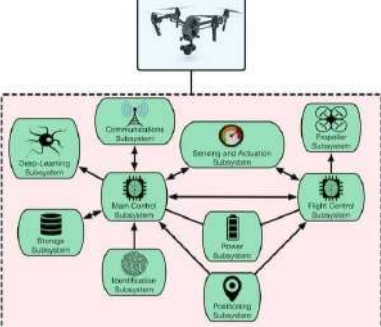
Table I. Various propulsive movements of quad copter

| Throttle | Pitch | | Roll | |
|----------|-------|------|---------|----------|
| | Up | Down | Forward | Backward |
| M1 | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ |
| M2 | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ |
| M3 | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ |
| M4 | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ |

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|  |  |
| <p>Fig1.NODEMCUandARDUPILOTconnections.</p> | <p>Fig 2. Connections of APM Flight Controller</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig 3. Using IoT in agriculture drones.</p> | <p>Fig 4.Using IoT in food delivery drones.</p> |





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| <p>Fig 5. IoT based medical payload drones</p> | <p>Fig 6. IoT on Aero amphibious drone.</p> |
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| <p>Fig 7. IoT used in airships.</p> | <p>Fig 8. Auto pilot control system using IoT.</p> |
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| <p>Fig 9. Design of radio remote control by using IoT.</p> | <p>Fig 10. Airship with auto pilot control system using IoT init</p> |
|  | |
| <p>Fig 11. Collision Avoidance using Sensors with IoT.</p> | |





A Balanced Analysis of the Impact of the Social Media on Politics and the State

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Received: 05 Apr 2022

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 04 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The presence of Social media in the world has grown enormously. This is because the numbers who use social media as a tool of communication and interaction believe in its impact completely. Today, social media has an impact in all areas of life and on politics too. There are various groups that use social media to influence politics. Prominent among them are political parties, State authorities and the citizenry. At most times, one is reacting to another, in a manner to influence, spread propaganda, cause oppression or fight oppression. This paper looks at the power that social media wields in the hands of such groups and how that has the capacity to change so many narratives, at the level of the individual, the State or internationally as well.

Keywords: Social Media, State, Politics.

INTRODUCTION

The 19th century saw the industrial revolution in Europe and North America, while the 20th century experienced social and political revolutions across the world, which aimed at people's right to self-determination. The above movements played an essential role in political landscapes around the globe. Technology has a habit of revolutionising the world. The onset of technological advances in the second half of the 20th century and the invention of the internet and computers facilitated the social media revolution since the beginning of the 21st century. Social media now plays a prominent role in our daily lives, and it has changed the way we share and view information and create content. Similar to all other areas, this has had a direct impact upon the political space also.



**Radhika Mohan Gupta and Muskan Mundra****Objectives of the Study**

1. To understand the importance of social media as a tool of communication today
2. To establish that social media has a pertinent linkage to politics and the State
3. To understand the two way relationship between politics, State and social media where both affect and are affected by each other
4. To strike a balanced narrative of the topic at hand.

METHODOLOGY AND HYPOTHESIS

Methodology used here is descriptive where material is of secondary nature. The hypothesis of my study is that social media has a direct impact on politics and the State but the State also uses social media for its uses and that both parties are heavily influenced by each other. Social media refers to platforms of communication and interaction on the internet that is low-cost and time saving and easily and universally accessible. As mentioned above, swift technological developments in the 21st century saw the onset of the internet and widespread access to computers that made connecting to the internet a virtual reality. However, it was the invention of the 'mobile' phone, that ushered in the social media revolution. Access to computers in order to access the social media is not easy for the underprivileged, especially in developing countries but it is much easier to access a mobile. Available at very low rates as well as high, the mobile phone invention has become a necessity that the human race is enjoying getting used to. The untethered feeling that a mobile imparts provides a sense of freedom of being able to connect to the world from anywhere. Low rates of the instrument itself make it affordable to the underprivileged. Apart from that the universal acceptability that social media provides to any and everyone despite their caste, religion, region, language or citizenship is revolutionising in its own way. The revolution's catalyst, of course, has been the mushrooming of a multitude of mobile carriers in the new internet space and the intense competition between them to expand their user base which has resulted in the availability of internet data at very affordable rates to the consumer.

While using social media, information is shared at a rate it has never been before, with social media providing live updates of happenings across the world. According to Lt. Col. Jarred Prier, this information can take three forms: social networking, propaganda news and information sharing [i](Prier 2017). Majorly used for networking and leisure, social media has impacted businesses, education, innovation, careers, and so on. Every aspect of our lives has evolved with social media, and politics is no different. Politics is the public realm of society that encourages the citizenry to engage in conversations about the State. This is because, "man is a political animal" according to Aristotle and "a political and a social animal" according to Thomas Aquinas [ii](Sartori,1973). Social media is a tool of communication. In this capacity, it is used by a varied group of users that also includes those that can have a direct impact upon politics. This includes politicians, party workers of different parties and the general population interested in politics. Social media is being increasingly used in politics by governments and the public across the world. Social media platforms are used to promote candidates and policies, voice one's opinion, and spread awareness about conflicts around the globe.

Social media is now a direct channel between politicians and the general public. Individuals have been able to share their political views and receive information more freely. Many individuals get their news from social media platforms and are encouraged to vote by politicians and activists on social media. Political parties and candidates can connect with voters directly with the help of social media posts, advertisements on social networking websites, or live streams. Politicians from opposing parties use the sites to call out policies, criticise the workings of the government and suggest alternative measures. The main targets of social media are the younger generations – gen z and millennials. This is because the social media is as natural to them as the act of breathing. Majorly used by this younger composition of the public, social media has led to their active involvement in political discourse. Politicians often use platforms or features popular among the younger generation – such as reels on Instagram, TikTok, live streams on Twitch or Twitter and Facebook to connect with voters and share information. The social media has



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another great advantage. It is that it bridges the gap between the celebrity and distant politician to the proximity of a few clicks. The proximity of an admired personality, especially one who has the power to influence one's life directly through policies, is a major attraction that draws the politically interested public towards social media. The ease of expressing an opinion for a person or a policy, whether admiringly or critically has the effect of even pulling the otherwise apolitical individual into the realm of the political.

Social media as a political influencer during elections

During election campaigns, social media can be considered a lucrative tool as it can reach a wider audience at a fraction of the campaign costs. Social media platforms were first actively used for politics during the USA presidential elections in 2008. Barack Obama was considered the first presidential candidate to have used social media effectively for his campaign. Fast forward to the present; it played a significant role in the United States presidential elections in 2020. Weeks before the 2020 US presidential elections, Democrat Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez played the viral game "Among Us" and live-streamed it on Twitch. While she played the game, there were on average 400,000 viewers, and Cortez was able to spread awareness about the importance of voting. [iii] The 2020 United States presidential elections are a successful example of the use of social media as a political influencer in elections. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, most of the campaign took place online via the help of live streams, online events, official accounts of politicians on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram. The country saw the highest turnover of voters, with more than 159 million voters. [iv]

In India too social media was used aggressively in the 2019 national elections by all political parties. Indian political parties used it to spread their political manifestos and political awareness, create propaganda and even discredit rival party members. This is because social media is the quickest way to spread a message across India's leviathan vastness as well as the gigantic size of its population. It bridges geographical, social, economic and cultural divides in a country where the former is so prominent. Political messages reach their target accurately and continuously despite such crevices because the social media user base in India is mind boggling. Since the 2010s, there has been a tremendous boost in internet users. India is digitising faster than other emerging economies. A report by Mckinsey & Company states that the total number of internet users has increased from 239 million in 2014 to 560 million in 2018, and around 294 million users are engaged in social media. An increase in the purchase of smartphones and internet availability at low rates has seen India establish its presence in the digital economy. There has been a fall in data costs by 95% from 2013 to 2017. Mckinsey & Company report that there would be an estimated 700 million smartphones in India by 2023[v](Mckinsey Report, 2019). "Social media's unique value is that it allows both mass messaging and micro-targeting. Bolstered by grass-roots campaigning, it is immensely powerful in moulding public opinion both in India and beyond"[vi](Mahapatra Plagemann, 2019).

Another example of social media as a political influencer during elections can be made of Thailand in its 2019 national elections. The newly commissioned Future Forward Party came out victorious in the elections stumping political veterans and observers alike. The game changer was supposed to have been the ballot cast by first time users, around 7.9 million youth and their zealous use of social media. The Future Forward Party chose to rely heavily on canvassing through social media, disposing off the traditional methods of canvassing for votes through middle men[vii] (Chattharakul, 2019). The strategy proved to be a success

A tool to voice against oppression

Social media has helped promote democracy not only by solidifying election campaigns around the world, but also by dismantling authoritarian regimes across the world. Social media has provided a platform for people from marginalised communities to amplify their voices freely and spread awareness about their causes. The power of the social media as a balancer or a harbinger of succour in societies where there is social injustice or oppression is noteworthy. Social media has made it easier to access information, communicate and mobilise individuals. It has brought together citizens to protest violence, provide relief to the affected communities and ultimately change government policies.



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Activists have used social media platforms effectively to share information about protests and discriminatory policies, call out oppressive regimes and educate the masses about conflicts. Social media has helped make elected officials accountable. In June 2020, following George Floyd's death, when the Black Lives Matter movement escalated in the United States of America, social media played a significant role in mobilising communities, organising protests across various cities in the country and advocating changes in government policies. Soon, with inputs on social media from influencers, celebrities and politicians, the protest gained worldwide momentum. Protests were organised in Australia, the United Kingdom, France and other countries supporting Black Lives Matter. Similarly, in May 2021, following attacks by Israel on Palestine, there was a social media uproar and international condemnation, with users demanding the freedom of Palestine and the end of 'apartheid' there. With constant outrage and demonstrations, Israel ultimately called for a ceasefire. [viii] Even during the Arab Spring, in the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, some of the most long standing oppressive regimes of the Arabian peninsula witnessed large scale protests against State oppression, powered by the social media. The movement started with Libya and then spread to Tunisia, Yemen, Egypt, Iran, Bahrain and so many Arab other nation states that witnessed revolts by their people against the State. The social media helped in communicating causes, ideas and whereabouts of protestors at that time. It “enabled or facilitated the protests by providing voice to people in societies with mostly government controlled legacy media; helping people connect, mobilise and organise demonstrations and broadcasting protests to the world at large and gaining global support [ix](Smidi& Shahin ,2017).

Another discriminatory issue where there is stark presence of the role of social media is that of women's rights. Protests for women's rights take place all around the world. “ With its power to encourage solidarity and collect shared experiences, social media has become a new frontier for women's rights activists to organize and allies to join the fight for equality and justice” [x]Essentially, the social media has given voice to women to revolt against oppression whether from the State or otherwise that was not available earlier. Social media movements like ‘#Bring Back Our Girls’, sparked in Nigeria against the kidnapping of around 300 girls by Boko Haram, calls to the State to activate its mechanism against crime and for security and economic reform as well. These movements raise powerful voices of solidarity and empathy. However, there are views that state that the #movement is scattered and lacks depth and strength and may not be strong enough to cause policy change at the State level[xi]. Even though that may be true to a certain extent, such movements cause a sizeable transformation at the level of the individual. This is accentuated through collective movements by non-governmental bodies that rally for the rights of the women and bring about awareness for such issues at the level of the civil society itself.

Social media has the power to amplify a cause situated in one country and communicate it to the rest of the world. It is important to note that during conflicts, social media has helped spread information of the situation on the ground with the help of photos and videos so that people are not misguided in supporting the side of the oppressors. Even when leaders claim otherwise, these can be used as proof to see the reality of the situation. One of the main reasons these protests and dissent are noticed worldwide is that they resonate with people worldwide. Discrimination is not an isolated event that one particular community faces in one country. People all over the world feel the need to react to injustice. Social media is also misused. “While facilitating civic engagement for a more participatory democracy, social media is also misused for propaganda, hate speech, and disinformation campaigns, which can undermine the pluralistic foundations[xii]” of any democracy. Apart from this, there have been regular crackdown on activists, often done by monitoring their social media activities and posts, leading to unlawful arrests. In conflict areas, internet shutdowns have been prominent to suppress dissent and spread information about the atrocities committed there.

Political parties use bots, trolling, and propaganda to release fake stories about candidates during political campaigns, usually in their favour. Politicians often rely on the use of fake news to manipulate voters and spread misinformation. Propaganda and intentional hate speech are often spread by the state or supporters on various issues and often against minorities, leading to further vilification and suppression. Spreading propaganda is not new; it has been spread using newspapers, books and pamphlets in the past. However, with social media's presence, the rate at which propaganda is used has increased exponentially. This can lead to prejudice, and various attacks on



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minorities have been instigated due to fake news. For instance, early 2020 saw a massive increase in Anti-Asian crime in western countries due to right-wing politicians calling COVID – 19 the Chinese virus or the Wuhan virus. Political parties, at times, organise trends with the help of bots which helps spread their agenda. They use various media such as photo shopped or edited photos or videos, photo shopped tweets to target or harass. In another instance, in February 2021, Rihanna, an American singer and businesswoman, tweeted about the farmer's protests in India, which led to widespread trolling, sexist comments, death and rape threats and other allegations against her via Indian Twitter accounts. A vile way of misusing social media for perverted ends is through the spread of 'fake news'. Fake news is created and shared by people who to stir peoples' interests in their false beliefs. Even if fake news has frequently been shared by conservatives and alt-right supporters as it validates their beliefs. The social media algorithm uses users' past behaviour. It provides the fake news mongers with the personalised content of the users of social media. Hence, someone who interacts in fake news via sharing an article or clicking the link would see more of it on their timelines. In other words, social media works like an 'echo chamber' for its users. Even after being fact-checked, when fake news is not taken down by the platforms that let a fake narrative run, it can be dangerous. The rate at which fake news and conspiracy theories spread makes it difficult to identify the correct news.

Social media has also been used to target and discredit opponents. During the 2020 USA presidential elections, Twitter identified false claims made by politicians and ultimatums were given to the account holders. In January 2021, Former United States President, Donald Trump's Twitter account was permanently suspended after multiple warnings about spreading fake news. [xiii] While Twitter was quick at action, Facebook stated that they would not take down the political advertisements

Social Media as a tool to target the State

Social Media is a double-edged sword. It is being used as a tool of modern warfare as well[xiv]. The other term for this is "cyber warfare" and the reason why this happens is that social media is an open platform that has universal accessibility. It is being used as a weapon against the State by non-state actors like terrorists. There are two views in international relations. One is the Realist view that sees nations as competitive and power hungry and always looking at a militaristic solution to solve problems. They view the world as anarchical. The other is the Liberal view that believes that states are continuously working at solving problems through conversation, communication and mediation. They view the international world through an idealist lens that believes that world peace is possible and can be made real. The world that existed immediately before the Cold War and during was truly a Realist world and saw two wars of gigantic proportions that resulted in great loss to men and property, not to mention the immense psychological impact that it had on the sufferers. The world that dawned after the Cold War was fully intentional about not having any more wars and led to the establishment of an international organisation, the United Nations of which veritably the whole world became a part, albeit by and by. We live in this world; a world that believes in idealism, where the United Nations has achieved tremendous successes at achieving peace. This is not to say that Realism has disappeared from this world. Whatever interstate conflicts the world witnesses are a result of that thought process held by nation states, but the level and frequency of such conflicts is low.

In such a world, where nations are less of a threat to each other, non-state actors like terrorists are emerging as the new adversary. Terrorists have an extremely focussed agenda. It is to destabilise the peace and harmony of a particular place, be it a State or a region. This is because they want to have their presence felt and have an audience that will be forced to hear their cause. In the past, when there was no internet, terrorist groups could not build bases for themselves around the world. With the emergence of the internet, it has become extremely easy for them to reach out to a wider audience through websites and with the creation of the social media, an individual interested in their cause is merely a click away. The space between both has shrunk, metaphorically speaking, and the closeness is perceptible and personal. The spread of propaganda has, thereby, become very easy through social media.



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There are States in the world that have unstable governance, where the dissatisfaction with the government and its policies is pronounced and where the citizenry, especially the youth are looking for various pathways to express their anger and dissatisfaction. The social media provides that platform, but the matter becomes a dangerous one when individuals begin to join terrorist organisations to do so and to carry out subversive activities against the State. This is when terrorist groups begin to acquire large bases that spreads a terrorist organisation's reach beyond its own operational base. "For malicious actors seeking to influence a population through trends on social media, the best way to establish trends is to build a network of bot accounts programmed to tweet at regular intervals, respond to certain words or retweet when directed by a master account.[xv]" One terrorist organisation that has extensively deployed and exploited social media is the Islamic State. The "deployment and exploitation serves to reinforce their narratives to multiple audiences, contributes to recruitment and radicalisation[xvi]". Thereby, it has also posed as a threat to States, in the West, particularly. Through a systematic process of coercion and persuasion the ISIS has managed to gain a widespread base for itself [xvii](Prier 2017). However, at the same time, the social media is also being used to spread information against terrorist groups, in particular the IS by building an alternate propaganda against them based on true testimonials that also affects the same base as the terrorist groups do but points out the reality to them that a terrorist organisation is trying to influence them by and thereby deter them from doing so. A pilot programme was run by Alphabet inc. in 2015 that tried to gauge how social media can disengage potential interested individuals from the propaganda of terrorist organisations[xviii](Nyst 2019). Interestingly, "throughout its eight week pilot programme, the campaign reached an estimated 320,900 unique users who devoured over 500,000 minutes of online video content[xix](Nyst 2019). "With such power, social media now holds the potential to both empower and propagandize, secure and surveil, to create, and to destroy"[xx](Hamilton et. al. 2019)

CONCLUSION

The verdict is out. The social media is probably the most powerful mode of communication of today's times. This is because it bridges divides, whether geographical, political, social, economic, national, regional or international. It makes people feel a sense of familiarity with strangers and empathy and solidarity for a cause that they feel for. The ease of using social media through the easy and cheap availability of the mobile phone and data plans has led to the present day social media revolution. As this paper has proved, the impact of social media on politics and the State is perceptible. This is not only by the citizenry but also by non state actors like terrorist groups. The people use social media to discuss political opinion, voice their political views but also as a tool to speak out against oppressive authoritarian regimes. Social media has proved successful in such movements where there is widespread dissatisfaction against the State. It is also being used by terrorist organisations as a weapon against the State and to spread terror among the masses. It is being used by groups and people of multiple nature. This paper has attempted to look at how social media has been used by political authorities to disseminate information or propaganda, especially during elections and how the citizenry has reacted to the State through social media.

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A Novel Approach to Virtual Business Cards through Augmented Reality

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Received: 04 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

As augmented reality (AR) technology rapidly progresses, its application in mobile environments has witnessed extensive growth. This research project introduces an AR mobile application based on AR Foundation, with the objective of popularizing the AR lifestyle and allowing users to revel in the immersive fun of AR experiences. The main focus of this paper revolves around the utilization of the Vuforia Engine Database for scanning specific image targets uploaded by users. Upon successful recognition, virtual objects are superimposed onto the designated image targets. Users can then engage in functional operations by simply tapping the corresponding buttons displayed on their mobile phone screens, enabling logical transformations. Moreover, this project encompasses a web application that combines A-Frame and MindAR integration. For instance, when users interact with a particular social media icon on their mobile screens, they are seamlessly redirected to the respective person's social media account. The core intention behind this project is to present resumes in a modernized manner, departing from conventional approaches. Furthermore, this application greatly enhances the online and offline shopping experiences by providing users with a three-dimensional (3D) view of products, facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of the multi-dimensional development of intelligence.

Keywords: Virtual Networking Cards, Immersive Technology, Marker-based Interactive AR, Unity Engine, Vuforia Development Kit, Readyplayerme Avatar SDK, A-FRAME Development, MindAR Integration.





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INTRODUCTION

Augmented Reality is an interactive experience of a real-world environment where the objects that reside in the real world are enhanced by computer generated perceptual information, sometimes across multiple sensory modalities, including visual, auditory, haptic, somatosensory and olfactory. Augmented reality (AR) is the integration of digital information with the user's environment in real time. Unlike Virtual reality (VR), which creates a totally artificial environment, AR users experience a real-world environment with generated perceptual information overlaid on top of it [1]. Virtual business cards are digital versions of traditional business cards that can be easily shared and accessed on electronic devices such as smartphones, tablets, and computers. They offer a more convenient and modern approach to exchanging contact information, and have become increasingly popular in recent years due to their many benefits.[2]. Virtual business cards can include all the standard information found on a traditional business card, such as the individual's name, job title, company name, phone number, email address, and website. Some virtual business card applications even allow for additional features such as links to social media profiles, videos, and personalized branding.

With virtual business cards, professionals can easily and quickly share their contact information with others through a simple tap or scan of a QR code. This eliminates the need for physical business cards and makes networking more efficient and environmentally friendly. Virtual business cards are also easy to update and can be personalized to suit individual needs and preferences. Overall, virtual business cards are a modern and practical solution for professionals who want to streamline their networking efforts and present themselves in a more professional manner. Sure, here is another example of an introduction to virtual business cards. In today's digital age, virtual business cards are becoming an increasingly popular and effective way to exchange contact information. With the rise of smartphones and other mobile devices, people are looking for more convenient and efficient ways to network and stay in touch with others. Virtual business cards offer a solution to this problem by providing a simple and effective way to share contact information electronically.

Virtual business cards are not only more convenient than traditional business cards, but they are also more environmentally friendly. By eliminating the need for physical cards, virtual business cards help to reduce waste and save natural resources. Additionally, virtual business cards are more cost-effective in the long run since they can be easily updated and don't require the expense of printing and shipping physical cards. As more and more professionals rely on technology to conduct business, virtual business cards have become an essential tool for networking and building relationships. With their ease of use and customization options, virtual business cards provide a modern and effective way to exchange contact information and make a lasting impression on potential clients, partners, and colleagues.

The objective of the paper are as follows:

- To improve the marketing features online
- To ease the business owners and professionals in facilitating their networking processes where a creative environment is offered to increase the traders' brands awareness
- To provide a business card in modern way as well as to reduce amount of money their spending for printing and designing their business cards
- To reduce the no. of demo mobiles phones or other products to produce for spending money
- To analyse and implement new way of business card sharing with additional features and functions by recognizing the markers on the card for enhancing the process of business card sharing

Problem Statement

The issue with the traditional business cards is that the people do not even retain the card's owner details, and for spending huge amount of money for printing business cards. Some persons (i.e. some persons are may be freelancers, working professionals, product sellers and etc...) want to create more engaging and interactive way for





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professionals and sellers to share their information. Traditional business cards can be lost or forget, and don't provide a memorable or dynamic experience. I believe that augmented reality technology can provide a more immersive and innovative way to share their business cards in modern way.

Proposed Solution

However, I will create an android and web application that named as Virtual Business Cards that uses augmented Reality technology to display a digital business card when viewed through a smartphone, tablet or other computing devices. The Virtual Business Card will be customizable, allowing user to add their contact information, Social media profiles, Videos, Images and any other relevant information are added in single virtual business card. And also, this paper covers marketing features too means suppose a person want to buy a phone from mobile shop and that sellers shows the demo model as based on availability. So, my paper helps to reduce the demo models production cost. That means we can saw the model in 3D (3-Dimensional) view via our application with changeable models.[4]

Result Achieved

This paper deliberates the business perspective. Now, more peoples are using smart phones and they are active on social media platforms. Virtual business cards have not only made networking more efficient, but they have also provided a platform for individuals to showcase their personal brand. With customizable design options, professionals can create virtual business cards that reflect their unique style and personality. By including personalized branding, such as a company logo or a distinctive color scheme, virtual business cards can help individuals stand out from the competition and make a memorable impression on potential clients or partners. Additionally, virtual business cards can include multimedia elements such as videos or links to social media profiles, which can provide additional context and give recipients a deeper understanding of the individual's expertise or business offerings. Virtual business cards have also made it easier to manage and organize contact information. Virtual business card applications allow users to save and organize contact information in one place, making it easier to keep track of important contacts and follow up with them in the future. In addition, virtual business cards have become an important tool for remote work and virtual events. With more people working remotely and attending virtual events, virtual business cards offer a way to exchange contact information and stay connected in a digital setting. Overall, virtual business cards provide a versatile and customizable solution for networking and personal branding in the modern digital age.

Background Study

Before moving on further let's understand the basic concept of how augmented reality works? What are the methodologies is used to project a 3d object? And etc... The augmented reality basically uses Recognition, Tracking, Image unwrapping and etc. for rendering a 3D object. we will discuss one by one. Recognition is nothing but the identification of any object/media, such as a barcode, our devices has software's to scan & recognize a barcode, similarly recognition of human faces through security systems. Tracking in Augmented Reality (AR) finds for a specific pattern or image that an AR application can recognize. Once the application finds the pattern, it constantly tracks the position of the pattern in real world space. So that the application can accurately place a digital object onto the marker that is being tracked.[3].

Markers are generally square shaped and many people make use of black bordered image inside the main frame with white colour inside of it. It basically helps to separate marker from the background frame. Internal graphics of the marker are often displayed distorted or pixelated. Image unwrapping is a process to unwrap a part of the image. When recognizing the images, it is necessary to apply image unwrapping. Black and white image or grayscale image is very efficiently wrapped. Marker-based Augmented Reality works by scanning a marker which triggers an augmented experience (Whether an object, text, video or animation) to appear on top of the image target in the device. Fig.1 shows the Marker-Based Augmented Reality Application workflow. Virtual business cards can be traced back to the early days of electronic business cards, which were first introduced in the 1990s as a digital alternative to traditional business cards. These early electronic business cards were typically exchanged via email or file transfer and lacked the convenience and ease-of-use of modern virtual business card applications. However, with



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the advent of smartphones and mobile devices, virtual business cards have become more prevalent and sophisticated. Today, there are numerous virtual business card applications available on various platforms such as Android, iOS, and web-based services, each offering unique features and customization options. The rise of virtual business cards can be attributed to several factors, including the need for more efficient and environmentally friendly networking practices, as well as the increasing reliance on technology in the business world. With more people working remotely and attending virtual events, virtual business cards have become an essential tool for staying connected and building professional relationships in a digital setting. Furthermore, virtual business cards have also become a platform for personal branding and self-promotion, with customizable design options and multimedia elements that can help individuals stand out from the competition. In conclusion, virtual business cards shows that they have evolved from early electronic business cards to modern digital tools for networking, personal branding, and contact management. Their popularity can be attributed to the need for more efficient and environmentally friendly networking practices, as well as the increasing reliance on technology in the business world.

METHODOLOGY

Traditional business cards have been a staple of professional networking for many years, but they have several disadvantages compared to more modern alternatives. One major disadvantage is that traditional business cards can be easily lost or misplaced. A study by statistic brain found that about 88% of business cards are thrown away within a week of being received, and only 9% are kept for longer than a year. This can make it difficult for people to follow up with contacts or remember important details from the meeting. Overall, Virtual business cards created through augmented reality offer several advantages over traditional physical business cards. They provide a more increased interactivity, improved information retention, are easily customizable, are portable, and are environmentally friendly. To develop an interactive Virtual Business Cards using marker based augmented reality that consists of buttons, Video players and etc. below procedure must be followed.

Procedure to be followed

- Firstly, download unity hub, recent unity version and Android studio. Create an account on Vuforia Developer portal. After that, create a new database in vuforia and upload the business card image target on vuforia developer portal.
- After that, download the Vuforia SDK (Software Development Kit) and download the database unity package too.
- Create a new unity project in unity hub and open it in unity. After that, delete the main camera and import vuforia SDK in unity. Then add the AR camera inside the sample scene.
- After that import the downloaded vuforia database package inside a scene. To add the license key in AR Camera properties panel. The license key available on vuforia developer portal.
- When we upload the image target in vuforia engine developer portal, based on the image the vuforia engine provides ratings. If rating is more than 3/5 the tracking done by more faster.
- After that we select the appropriate image from database inside a project and developing further user interface.
- When we finished the user interface, we use some c sharp to make animation and other working functionalities like when user click the particular button, they redirect to the appropriate location.
- For making better attractiveness we add some avatars using readyplayerme SDK.
- Finally, Build APK file using unity and android studio to install an application on android phone.
- Then we open that android application and place target image in front of the camera to see a final result.
- The android application works was done. Now, move on web application procedures.
- It's very easy in web application using normal html and JavaScript.
- Using AFRAME we create a 3D models effortlessly and using Mind AR (The JavaScript framework combined with three.js) this helps to provide augmented reality features.
- For our better user attractiveness we create an attractive user interface to get target images and other additional details of the user.





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- For the dynamic experience, we use php server side scripting language for performing compiling options and other tasks and MySQL for database to store data.

Result Formulation

In this paper, the implementation of 3D Virtual Business Cards android application using unity, Vuforia SDK and Readyplayerme SDK provided results presented in the subsections below. Also, the alterations that need to be done while designing the card are specified in the subsections.

Project Creation

The very first step to creating a virtual business cards is to create a 3D project in unity after that delete the normal camera and import the vuforia SDK. After that, firstly change platform to Android by default it is windows. Then we add the AR camera inside the project.

Target Image upload in Vuforia Developer Portal

In the Virtual Business cards we using marker-based augmented reality technology. So, we need to upload image target into the database in Vuforia Developer portal. The very first step is to create an account in this portal and go to developer options and create a new database. For each database the vuforia developer portal generate a unique license key. Inside the database we upload image and it is providing star rating based on image classification (Fig.2). It uses Edge Detection Techniques generate pattern. For creating pattern they use lots of techniques that are the image is converted into gray scale, Image unwrapping and other algorithms. The rating must between 3/5 because more than 3 star rating provides better tracking features. It uses '+' sign for pattern creation(Fig.3). This is called feature points. After that we can able to download the database unity package and import the file into the project.[5]

User Interface Creation

After importing Vuforia database unity package we select the image target from the package and ready to design the buttons, adding avatars, Video players and etc. Using Readyplayerme SDK to add avatar on top of the image target. To add a rotation c sharp script (in Fig 4) into avatar object. This script helps to rotate the avatar. To create video player using build in functionalities we add a simple buttons for play, pause and stop performing the actions.

Final Result

After adding scripts, using canvas we create a button and to add other scripts to work the buttons efficiently. For creating video player we may create a plane and add the video clips on top of the image. Add the button that works play, pause and stop videos and use the default functions to that works. Fig.5 shows that the final result of virtual business cards. And another important thing is each 3D object and other components are child of the Image target. Because, when to tracking the target image only the child of the image target will be rendered as result. When the user clicks the appropriate buttons it is redirect to the user particular page. The output of the redirection shown in the Fig.6 and Fig.7. And the final result of virtual business cards android application marketing features are shown in Fig.8.

Usage of Virtual Business Cards

- With a virtual business cards, you don't have to carry around physical cards and worry about running out or losing them. You can easily share your contact information with others with just a few taps on your phone.
- Using virtual business cards is an eco-friendly way to exchange contact information. It reduces the use of paper and ink, which in turn helps to reduce your carbon footprint.
- Virtual business cards can be easily shared with people from all over the world. This makes it easier to network and build relationships with individuals who are not in your immediate vicinity.
- Printing physical business cards can be expensive, especially if you need to print large quantities or frequently update your information. Virtual business cards, on the other hand, are relatively inexpensive and can be easily updated as needed.





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- Using a virtual business card application can help you present yourself in a more professional manner. It shows that you are up-to-date with latest technology and are willing to adapt to modern business practices.

The usage of virtual business cards are Convenience, Environmentally friendly, Accessibility, Cost-effective, Increased professionalism and etc. Overall, Virtual business cards are a great tool for professionals who want to streamline the process of exchanging contact information and make a positive impression on their peers.

Web Application result

The virtual business cards web application also provide a same result of the android application. But comparatively web application provide dynamic experience to the users. The Web application is done by the following technologies HTML, CSS => for User Interface

PHP => for Server side scripting and user data management system

MySQL => for managing user data and virtual business card data

AFRAME => is used to creating 3D objects and 3D assets

MINDAR => mindar help to work a web application using marker-based augmented reality.

Some of the code snippets of virtual business card web application are the following Fig.9 and Fig 10.

Login Page

This paper as mentioned earlier, Authenticate the web page is mandatory to create a virtual business cards. We are maintain the user's credentials as very secure. We use "Cryptographic hash function" to secure users password [6]. Before the user going to login page the user enter to welcome page with some welcome message. The welcome page of the virtual business cards web application in Fig.11. And login page of the virtual business cards shown the Fig.12.

Dashboard Page

If a user logs into the virtual business cards web application, they will be redirected to the dashboard page. Clicking the "Launch Dashboard" button grants the user access to create virtual business cards, with each user having their own allocated space. On this page, selecting the "Create New" button initially redirects the user to compile the target image using the open-source MINDAR image compiler. After completing the compilation process, the user can fill out a form with the appropriate details, resulting in the creation of a virtual business card on their page. Clicking the "Start" button for the virtual business cards prompts the webpage to request camera access from the user. Once access is granted, the user can display the target image in front of the camera, and the webpage will render the final output of the virtual business card. Fig.13 shows the dashboard page of virtual business cards web application.

Final Result

The above Fig.14 shows that the final output of virtual business cards web application.

All the users agreed that ARCards could benefits both the traders and companies. Besides, 86.7% of users rated ARCards in 5 stars. This indicates that the quality of ARCards is well approved by the users (Fig.15).[7]

CONCLUSION

This paper presented a Virtual Business Cards, a 3D business card android application as well as web application to overcome the challenges people face using a traditional business cards. Virtual business cards android applications provide a modern and convenient way to exchange contact information. They offer several benefits, such as convenience, environmental friendliness, accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and increased professionalism. By using virtual business cards, professionals can present themselves in a more efficient and professional manner, while reducing their carbon footprint and saving money on printing costs. With the increasing reliance on technology in business, virtual business cards are becoming an essential tool for individuals who want to keep up with the latest





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trends and practices. Overall, Virtual Business Cards android application and web application are a useful and practical solution for professionals looking streamline their networking efforts and stay ahead of the competition.+

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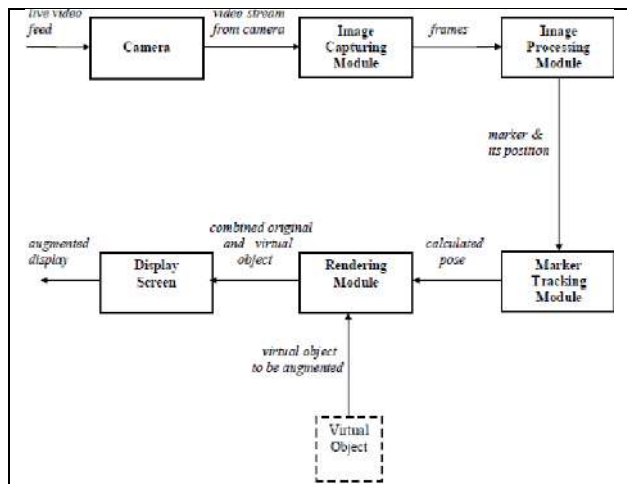


Fig.1. Marker-Based Augmented Reality application work flow

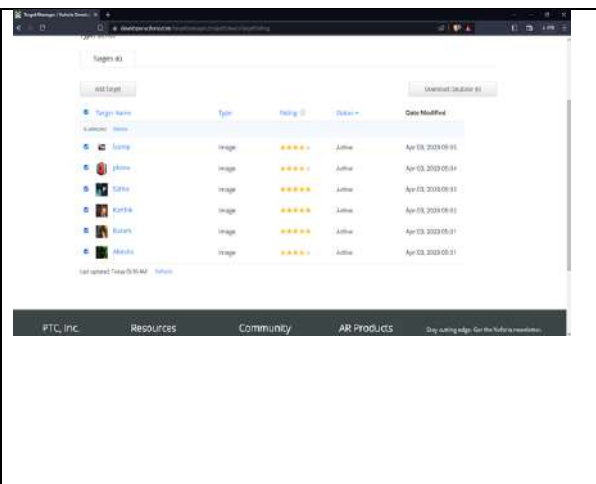


Fig.2. Vuforia Developer portal database image upload and rating view

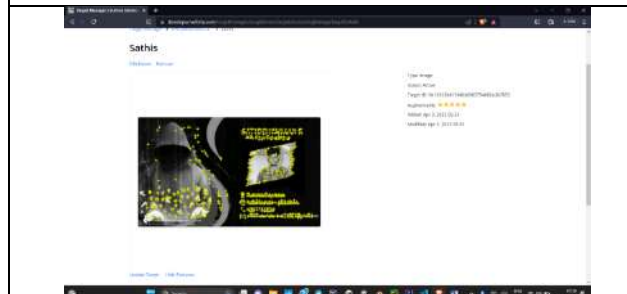


Fig.3. Viewing feature points

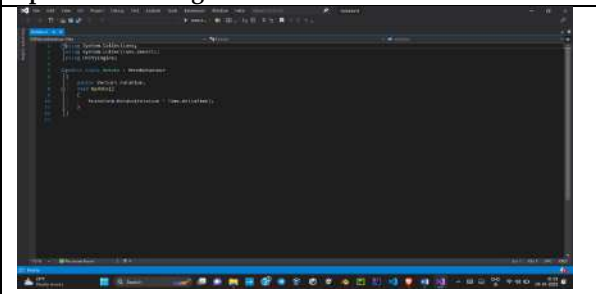


Fig.4. C sharp script for rotate the objects





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Fig.5. Part of the project output

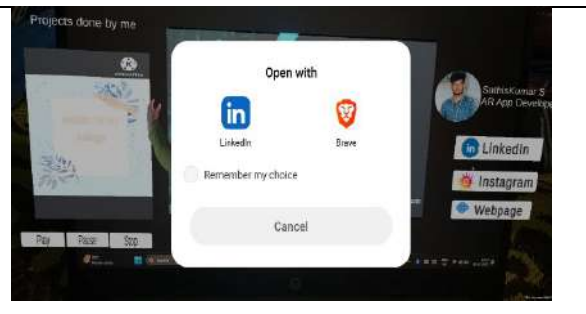


Fig.6. When user clicks LinkedIn Button



Fig.7. When user clicks Webpage Button



Fig.8. Final result marketing features output

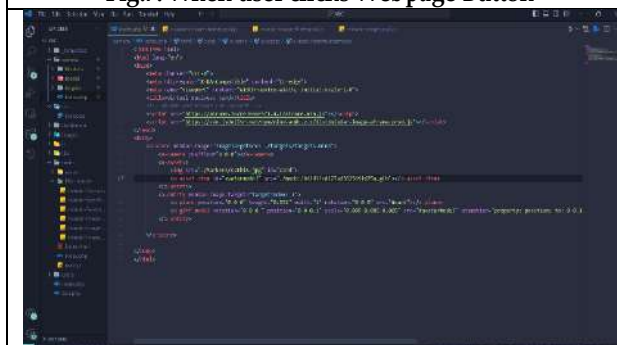


Fig. 9. Virtual business cards web application code snippet



Fig. 10. MindAR framework code snippet for image tracking



Fig.11. Welcome page of Virtual Business Cards Web Application

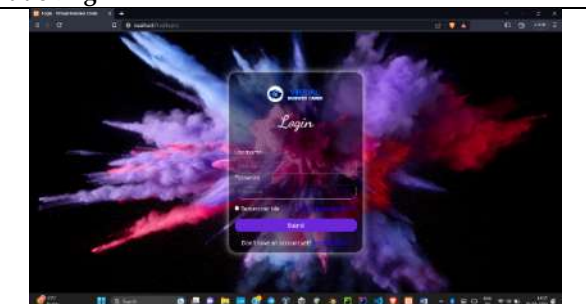


Fig. 12. Login page of Virtual Business Cards Web Application





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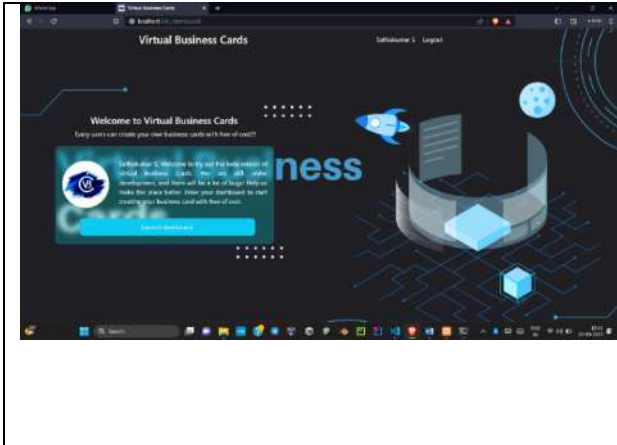


Fig. 13 Dashboard page of Virtual Business Cards Web Application



Fig.14 Final Result of Virtual Business Cards Web Application

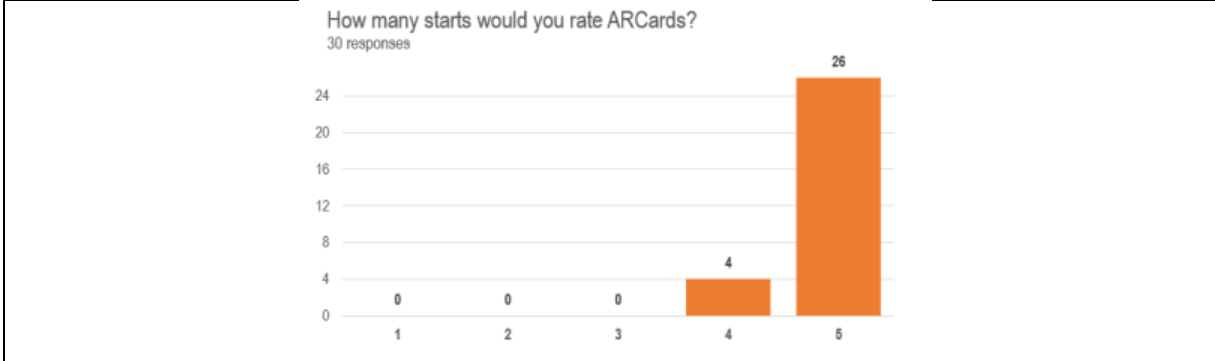


Fig.15. Bar chart of star rated virtual business cards





Physicochemical and Microbial Analysis of Post-Monsoon Ganga Water from Saran District, Bihar

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Received: 30 Mar 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 10 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Human activities, notably religious ones, alongside the river have significantly impacted its water quality. Consistent reckless behaviours have now reached a point where water pollution will never be reversed, and the world will suffer a huge loss of biodiversity from aquatic ecosystems if suitable steps are not implemented. Every living thing on Earth will be affected by this loss in some way. Three samples of river water were taken from distinguished sites, and their physicochemical and microbiological parameters were analysed here. This study examined the physicochemical and microbiological makeup of river water samples collected from three sites in the Saran district of Bihar, India: Doriganj, Dighwara, and Pahleza ghat. The article presents the findings of post-monsoon research. The quality of river water was evaluated based on the parameters of Total Solids, pH, Temperature, BOD, DO, COD, Acidity, Alkalinity, Hardness, Electrical Conductivity, and elemental analysis. Based on the results of this study, we can conclude that surrounding human habitations and the discharge of household trash into the river are the primary causes of its pollution. Water contamination from household discharge is responsible for high hardness concentrations (171.69, 174.22, 211.4 mg/l) and total solids (211.21, 344.41, 395.65 mg/l). A larger microbial load was suggested by a lower concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water sample (9.61, 9.89, 9.92 ml/l) and elevated Coliform count (1.05×10^6





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to 1.67×10^6). Only by regulating how trash is thrown out near the river can we hope to improve the quality of the water there.

Keywords: BOD, alkalinity, correlation, post-monsoon, total plate count, coliforms

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible to grossly exaggerate the significance of water as the natural resource that occurs most often, is most widely dispersed, and is most vital to the preservation of life on Earth. The physico-chemistry and biology of river water make it a perfect environment for the development of marine life. The pollution of surface water and groundwater has been exacerbated by human activities such as increased industrialization, agricultural production, and other activities (Proshad *et al.*, 2018). The ecological strain that has been placed on the aquatic environment as a result of urbanization and other human activities is having an effect on the health of humans. It is possible to see, in the aquatic ecosystem, the degradation of the environment that is produced by human activity (Bhat *et al.*, 2018). The frequent and thoughtless dumping of waste from industry and households into freshwater rivers is a major contributor to water pollution, which in turn contributes to widespread water scarcity around the globe. As a result of this pattern of behaviour, fewer resources are now available to people as well as other species that live in the ecosystem. The availability of clean water is a challenge for many developed and developing countries. There are over 4.5 billion people in the globe who do not have access to basic sanitation services, and there are around 2.1 billion people who do not have access to clean drinking water (Ahmed *et al.*, 2021). According to a recent estimate conducted by the United Nations, by the year 2025, water scarcity might impact as much as two-thirds of the world's population. Economic water scarcity happens when there are sufficient supplies available, but insufficient infrastructure prevents them from being put to good use. Physical water scarcity occurs when there is insufficient supply to fulfil demand (Bhandari *et al.*, 2014).

It is a well-known fact that many nations with low per capita wealth do not have efficient industrial and environmental rules or infrastructure that may mitigate the effects of pollution. The lack of a reliable and efficient monitoring system for industrial pollution and the noncompliance with the regulatory processes are the primary factors that have contributed to the current state of affairs (Chidozie & Nwakanma, 2017). The unregulated dumping of countless tonnes of effluents into the lagoon, rivers, and streams had caused the aquatic ecology to deteriorate to a point where it was no longer healthy. After the disposal of waste compost that has not been treated, it is believed that the quality of the water bodies that are receiving the compost is harmed. The wastewater that is released is disseminated throughout the soil, which results in the death of some of the soil's microfauna and, thus, a reduction in the number of different soil microorganisms (Olaniyiet *et al.*, 2012).

Treatment of wastewater before discharge has emerged as a need in recent years and is essential for preventing water pollution. Analysing the water in bodies of water that are commonly utilized for traditional or household purposes or that are contaminated by industrial pollution is important. The inspection is going to disclose how much pollution and other toxins have been taken up by the water body. This will make it possible to create and execute methods for treating such water and preventing subsequent pollution of the water supply. An analysis of the water's physicochemical and microbiological characteristics may provide some insight into the various aspects that either directly or indirectly indicate the amount of pollution in the specific water. This insight can be achieved by gaining a better understanding of the water. This study sought to address this question by analysing the microbiological and physiochemical composition of river water samples taken from three locations in the Saran district of Bihar, India: Doriganj, Dighwara, and Pahleza ghat.





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MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Sample Site Selection and Collection

For the purpose of the present investigation, river water samples were collected from Doriganj, Dighwara, and Pahleza Ghat, all of which are situated within the Saran district of Bihar, India. After being placed in sterile bottles, the post-monsoon water samples were transferred to the laboratory for further analysis as soon as they had been gathered. The materials in the laboratory were protected from direct sunlight and stored at room temperature at all times.

Microbial and Physicochemical Evaluation

The measurement of Total Solids, pH, Temperature, BOD, DO, COD, Acidity, Alkalinity, Hardness, Electrical Conductivity, and Elemental Analysis was performed for the three water samples that were obtained. All of the analysis was done in triplicate with a regular setting.

Microbes Estimation

The total plate count, the yeast and mould count, and the total Coliform count were the three parameters that were evaluated in the microbiological study of all three water samples. The TPC, YMC, and TCF abbreviations are all abbreviations for total plate count (TCC). Plate counts were performed using this Sabouraud dextrose agar medium, whereas TPC, YMC, and TCF were performed using this Plate count agar media. In the process of preparing the culture medium, a standardised composition was used, and pour plate and spread plate analyses were employed in order to evaluate the results.

pH, Electrical conductivity, and Total Solids

The pH values of the samples were measured using a digital pH metre (Mettler Toledo Five Easy Plus). A digital conductivity metre (AMPEREUS 3 in 1) was used to measure electrical conductivity, and the reading for the EC value was recorded in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. By using the gravimetric approach, which involves totally evaporating the water sample placed in the pre-weighed crucible, the total solid in the water sample was ascertained (Aniyikaiyeet *et al.*, 2019). Using the formula below, the change in crucible weight is utilised to calculate the total solids content per litre.

$$\text{Total Solids} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{(A - B) \text{ in mg} * 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

Alkalinity, Acidity, and Total Hardness

Samples of water were tested for their alkalinity, acidity, and total hardness using a Titrimetric method. Titration was performed from a wine-red to a blue endpoint using Eriochrome Black T as an indicator and 0.01M EDTA solution as the titrant to assess total hardness (Kumari. 2016). A phenolphthalein indicator and a mixed indicator were used to calculate the total alkalinity (100mg Bromocresol green and 20mg Methyl red) (Varale&Varale. 2013). Methyl orange and phenolphthalein were employed as indicators, and 0.02N sulphuric acid was utilised as the titrant, both of which were performed in a beaker (Sawyer *et al.*, 2000).

$$\text{Total Acidity} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) = \frac{\text{Titre value of sodium hydroxide (ml)} * N * 50 * 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

Dissolved Oxygen, Chemical Oxygen Demand, and Biochemical Oxygen Demand

The samples were put through a series of assays very immediately after they were collected in order to ascertain the amounts of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (Deswati *et al.*, 2022). The approach of titrimetry was used throughout all three of the research projects. In order to compute BOD, a titration was performed using an Alkali-Azide reagent, a Starch indicator, and Sodium thiosulfate as the titrants. This was done in order to evaluate the decrease in dissolved oxygen content that occurred between





day 0 and day 5. We were able to determine the concentration of dissolved oxygen in ml/l by using Winkler's methodology (Divaharet *al.*, 2020).. For the purpose of determining the chemical oxygen requirement of the water sample, oxidising agents such as sulphuric acid and potassium dichromate were employed to break it down. After the titrimetric estimation stage, the digesting step comes next (Deswatiet *al.*, 2022).. The titrimetric estimation stage uses the Fermin indicator and 0.1M ferrous ammonium sulphate as the titrant. Each test was conducted concurrently with a "blank" analysis using sterile water. BOD was estimated using the following equation:

Blank correction = Titre value for Blank at D0 – Titre value for Blank at D5

Dilution factor = bottle volume / sample volume

$$BOD \frac{mg}{L} = \text{Titre value of sample at (D0 – D5)} - \text{Blank correction} * \text{dilution factor}$$

Dissolved Oxygen in the sample was calculated by the below given formula;

$$DO \frac{ml}{L} = \frac{(R - R \text{ Blank}) * V \text{ IO3} * N \text{ IO3} * E}{(R \text{ std} - R \text{ Blank}) * (V \text{ bottle} - V \text{ rgts})} - DO \text{ rgts}$$

Where,

R= volume of thiosulfate used to titre sample (ml); R std. = volume of thiosulfate used to titre standard (ml); R blank= volume of thiosulfate used to titre blank (ml); N IO3= Normality of standard KI solution (0.01N); V IO3= volume of standard (10ml); E= 5598 ml O₂/ equivalent; V bottle = volume of sample bottle (ml) - 200ml; DO rgts = oxygen added in reagents (0.0017ml O₂/L); V rgts = volume of reagents (2ml)

BOD was estimated using the following equation:

$$COD \frac{mg}{L} = \frac{(B - A) * 8000 * \text{Molarity of FAS}}{\text{Volume of sample}}$$

FAS= Ferrous ammonium sulphate

Quantitative evaluation of Sulphate and Phosphate

A spectrophotometric approach was used to analyse a water sample in order to identify the levels of sulphate and phosphate in the sample. The findings of this analysis were then compared to a standard curve. To determine the concentration of sulphate in the water sample, barium chloride crystals were first added, followed by a buffer solution consisting of 30 g of magnesium chloride, 5 g of sodium acetate, 0.111 g of sodium sulphate, and 20 ml of acetic acid (made up to 1000 ml), and finally the optical density of the water was measured at 420 nm (Sawyeret *al.*, 2000). The concentrations of sodium sulphate that were used to generate the standard curve were as follows: 149.13±0.012 mg/L, 154.64±0.021 mg/L, and 168.22±0.012 mg/L. Using a water sample that was 10 ml in volume and treating it with 2.5 ml of ammonium molybdate and 1 ml of hydrazine sulphate allowed for the determination of the phosphate content (1 ml). Incubation lasting thirty minutes at a temperature of sixty degrees Celsius produced an optical density value of 860 nm. A standard curve was generated by employing solutions of potassium dihydrogen phosphate at concentrations of 3.66±0.012 mg/l, 3.06±0.017 mg/l, 4.57±0.016 mg/l respectively. We were able to compute the phosphate and sulphate concentrations in mg/l. by using the following formula:

$$\text{Sulphate} \left(\frac{mg}{L} \right) = \frac{mg \text{ of sulphate} * 1000}{ml \text{ of sample}}$$

$$\text{Phosphate} \left(\frac{mg}{L} \right) = \frac{mg \text{ of phosphate} * 1000}{ml \text{ of sample}}$$





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Quantitative evaluation of Elements (Mg, Na, Ca, As, K, Cl & F)

Following the prescribed procedures from Indian Standard 3025 - Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Wastewater, quantitative determinations of Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, and Arsenic were performed using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy for the elemental analysis. Ca, Mg, As, Na, and K concentrations were determined according to IS3025 (P40), IS3025 (P46), IS3025 (P37), and IS3025 (P45) procedures, in that order. The method described in Indian Standard 3025-Part 60 was used to calculate the approximate fluoride concentration in the sample. From 0.012±0.001mg/l to 1.2±0.047mg/l of fluoride, the electrochemical technique approach is immediately applicable. When an aqueous solution containing fluoride ions is brought into contact with an electrode selective for that ion. The reference electrode and the measurement electrode end up at different potentials. According to the Nemst equation, the magnitude of this potential difference is directly related to the logarithm of the fluoride ion activity. Absorption of Atoms Atomic absorption spectroscopy is the foundation of the spectrophotometer's analytical capabilities. Metal ion detection in drinking water samples is where it really shines. When a sample solution is sucked into a flame, the element is reduced to its atomic vapour. Flame contains atoms of several elements. Some atoms are excited out of their ground states by the heat of a flame, but the vast majority remain there. The ground state atoms take in the radiation of a certain wavelength produced by the source, such as a hollow cathode lamp composed of that metal. The wavelength of the radiation emitted by the source or lamp is now close to that absorbed by the flame's atoms. This method was used to estimate the concentrations of Ca, Mg, As, Na, and K in water samples. Using silver nitrate (0.01N) as the titrant and potassium chromate (5%), an indication for the shift in colour from yellowish-green to reddish-brown at the endpoint, the chloride content of a water sample was assessed titrimetrically according to Mohr's Methodology (Standard. 2006; Aniyikaiyeet *al.*, 2019). Using the following formula, we were able to predict the chloride concentration:

$$\text{Total Chloride } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{Titre value (ml)} * \text{Nof Silver nitrate} * 35.45 * 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

Where, N of silver nitrate = 0.01N

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

River water samples from Doriganj, Dighwara, and Pahleza Ghat were obtained for this study. All three of these locations are in the Saran district of Bihar, India. Physiochemical of post-monsoon collected three samples with their average value analysis accompanied by standard deviation are represented in Figure 1 and 2.

Microbial Analysis

Microbiological analysis included plate count, yeast and mould count, and total coliform count. For sterility, the experiment was done under laminar airflow. For complete sterility, culture medium and experimental glassware were autoclaved for 15 minutes at 121 °C and 15 pounds per square inch. In Table 1, triplicate microbial analysis experiment results of are shown with the possible standard deviation. From the analysis it is clear that on Nutrient agar media, Total plate count was highest in S3 (1.64x 10⁶) (Figure 4). Further, with the help of MacConkey agar media specialized Total Coliform Count was found to be more in S2 (1.95x 10⁶) (Figure 3). Total yeast and mold count was found on SDA which was more in S1 (1.48 x 10⁵) (Figure 5).

pH, Electrical Conductivity, and Total Solids analysis

The production of nutrients and minerals in the human body is suspended if the pH is below 6.5. The water becomes saltier if the pH is higher than 8.5. If the pH of the water is higher than 11, it also affects the skin and eyes. The rainwater has a pH of 5.5–6, which makes it dangerous to consume since it lacks any beneficial minerals. In this work, post-monsoon pH levels were assessed using pH electrodes. A water body's electrical conductivity indicates its capacity to carry an electric current. The total solids content of wastewater has important implications for managing the biological and physical processes involved in wastewater treatment. The maximum turbidity and EC



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value in the river water are both caused by the biggest quantity of total solids. The amount of TS in the water is a good predictor of the damage caused by runoff from cities and farms. Soil degradation in the neighbouring watershed and a large amount of suspended solids from home effluents or local sewage were blamed for the rise in TS. A mercury thermometer measured water sample temperatures in °C. The thermometer was dipped in water sample and left for 5 minutes before recording the temperature in °C. In Table 2, triplicate experiment results of pH, Electrical Conductivity, Temperature and Total Solids are shown with the possible standard deviation.

Alkalinity, Acidity, and Total Hardness

The alkalinity of water indicates its ability to buffer acidity. The degree to which water may precipitate soap is a classic indicator of its hardness. Due to the interactions of the hardness ions with the soap, more soap is required to accomplish the same amount of cleaning as the hardness of the water rises. Hardness is often defined chemically as the total concentration of polyvalent cations in the water. The pH value at which water begins to react with a strong base is used as a measure of how acidic the liquid is. Titrimetric analysis was used to determine the alkalinity, acidity, and total hardness of water samples. In Table 3, triplicate experiment results of Alkalinity, Acidity, and Total Hardness are shown with the possible standard deviation.

Dissolved Oxygen, Chemical Oxygen Demand, and Biochemical Oxygen Demand

A water's biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is equal to the total quantity of dissolved oxygen used by living organisms during the decomposition of organic materials. How much oxygen must be added to chemically oxidise a sample of water is known as its chemical oxygen demand. The biochemical oxygen demand measures how much oxygen will be used by bacteria and other aerobic microorganisms as they break down organic materials in an aerobic environment. The chemical oxidation (degeneration) of organic contaminants in the water is quantified by the Chemical oxygen demand measurement. In Table 4, triplicate experiment results of Dissolved Oxygen, COD, and BOD are shown with the possible standard deviation.

Quantitative analysis of Sulphate and Phosphate

A water sample was analysed for sulphate and phosphate using spectrophotometry. Barium chloride crystals were added first, followed by a buffer solution of 30 g of magnesium chloride, 5 g of sodium acetate, 0.111 g of sodium sulphate, and 20 ml of acetic acid (made up to 1000 ml), and the water's optical density was measured at 420 nm to determine the sulphate concentration. The standard curve was generated using sodium sulphate concentrations of 149.13 ± 0.012 , 154.64 ± 0.021 , and 168.22 ± 0.012 . Phosphate concentration was determined by treating a 10-ml water sample with 2.5 ml ammonium molybdate and 1 ml hydrazine sulphate. (1 ml). An optical density of 860 nm was achieved after 30 minutes of 60°C incubation. In Table 5, triplicate experiment results of Sulphate and Phosphate are shown with the possible standard deviation.

Quantitative evaluation of Elements (Mg, Na, Ca, As, K, Cl & F)

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy was used for elemental analysis of Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, and Arsenic, following Indian Standard 3025 - Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Wastewater. In order, Ca, Mg, As, Na, and K concentrations were measured using IS3025 (P40), (P46), (P37), and (P45) techniques. Indian Standard 3025-Part 60 was utilised to estimate sample fluoride levels. Electrochemical techniques are suitable from $0.012 \pm 0.001 \text{ mg/l}$ to $1.2 \pm 0.047 \text{ mg/l}$ of fluoride. When a fluoride-containing aqueous solution contacts a selective electrode. Reference and measurement electrodes have different potentials. The Nernst equation states that the logarithm of fluoride ion activity determines this potential difference. Atomic Absorption Analytical spectrophotometers use atomic absorption spectroscopy. It excels in drinking water metal ion detection. A flame converts a sample solution to atomic vapour. Flames include several components. Flame heat excites some atoms, while most stay in their ground states. A hollow cathode lamp made of that metal emits radiation of a given wavelength, which the ground state atoms absorb. The source or lamp's radiation wavelength is near to the flame's atoms'. This approach estimated water sample Ca, Mg, As, Na, and K contents. According to Mohr's Methodology, a water sample's chloride concentration was measured titrimetrically using silver nitrate (0.01N) as the titrant and potassium chromate (5%), which changes colour from yellowish-green to reddish-brown at the endpoint. In Table 6,



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triplicate experiment results of Chlorine, Magnesium, Calcium, Fluoride, Arsenic, Sodium, and Potassium are shown with the possible standard deviation.

Correlation analysis

Excel was used in order to carry out the correlation study. It is evident, based on the correlation matrixes 1, 2, and 3 (Table 7-9), that BOD has a very high correlation with hardness, scoring 0.86. The score of 0.75 indicates a correlation between total solids and hardness in the sample. The coefficient of correlation between total solids and BOD is 0.31, which is the lowest possible value. Total solids, on the other hand, have a strong relationship with both COD and electrical conductivity. In addition, a negative correlation may be shown between acidity and temperature and total solids. In addition, after analysing the connection between total solids and elements, it was discovered that total solids had a strong relationship with sodium, phosphate, calcium, sulphate, and potassium. This was the conclusion reached after analysing the correlation between total solids and elements. On the other hand, the correlation between total solids and chlorine is inverse.

DISCUSSION

Water quality is not a constant state of a system and so cannot be reduced to the value of a single metric. According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the water quality of India's main rivers did not considerably improve during the lockdown enforced to curb the spread of the new coronavirus illness (COVID-19) epidemic (Aman *et al.*, 2020). The chemical, physical, and biological components of a water body all contribute to that water's overall quality. These variables allow for direct source tracing and provide insight into water contamination levels (Champanet *et al.*, 2013). The absorption of carbon dioxide and bicarbonates, ultimately responsible for the change in pH, slows down as a result of the lower rate of photosynthetic activities. The samples' temperatures ranged from around 21°C to about 23°C. Water samples had pH readings within the desirable range. The river water samples used in this analysis indicated a dissolved oxygen concentration of between, which is close to the optimal value of 9.0 ml/L, which is required for the survival of aquatic life. Alkalinity is a measurement of a substance's capacity to neutralise acids (Ren, 2022). The maximum alkalinity status of water was found in sample S3 (114.66 mg/L), whereas the lowest was found in sample S1 (78.91 mg/L), suggesting the discharge of some alkali, either from an industrial or a home source, near the location of sample S3 (Pahleza ghat, Bihar). Nevertheless, S3 was determined to have the lowest acidity, at 41.95 mg/L. The high concentrations of calcium and magnesium salts render the water undrinkable. Increased river hardness is caused by a rise in eutrophication, which in turn raises pollutant levels. All three samples had quite high hardness readings S3 recorded the highest value. Chlorine is easily dissolved in water and has a high toxicity level, making it an indicator of rising human influence. Chlorine levels in this investigation were quite low, ranging from 9.30 mg/L to 13.31 mg/L.

When there are more solids than water can dissolve, the density of the water rises, making it less suitable for human consumption or irrigation. Total solids were found to be greater in sample S3 (395.65 mg/L) in the current investigation, and lower in sample S1, with a value of 211.21 mg/L. Biochemical oxygen demand is calculated to infer the concentration of organic molecules in water. More oxygen is needed by the microorganisms in order to oxidise more organic materials. S3 has the highest estimated BOD, at 4.71 m1/L.

Pollution from human activities raises metal levels to unsafe levels in the environment, especially in water supplies. Main human causes of water pollution include: industrial wastewater; agricultural drainage water; sewage water; and oil pollution (Sankhla *et al.*, 2016). The S1 sample had the greatest chlorine content (13.31 mg/L). The microbial load is a biological metric that impacts water quality in addition to the physio-chemical parameters. Once the Coliform load drops below 4 Coliform/100m1, the water is considered safe for human consumption. Insight into the harmful effects of pollution brought about by human settlements around the individual water bodies may be gained directly from the coliform count. The high levels of Coliform in these bodies of water suggested that they were being polluted by human waste from surrounding communities or from people defecating in the open. Common causes of



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fungal contamination in samples include incorrect drying and curing, standing water, dead plant debris, external contamination, and inappropriate storage. Winnowing sieve filtration (typical in Mali), cloth filtration (typical in rural India, Mali, and southern Niger), clay vessel filtration (typical in Egypt), plant material filtration (typical in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, India), and the Jempeng stone filter method are all examples of traditional water purification techniques (used in Bali, Indonesia). The Kanchan Arsenic Filter, the Ceramic Water Filter, the Nanofilter, the LifeStraw, and the Sun Water Disinfection System (SODIS) are all examples of cutting-edge water purification systems (Adeniyi. 2020). In contrast, modern water treatment methods use cutting-edge laboratory technology to disinfect water and eliminate harmful contaminants, making it suitable for human consumption. The filtration efficiency of traditional water treatment technologies is based on their use of simple techniques (Adeniyi. 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, none of the water samples that were collected in the Saran district of the state of Bihar in India (which includes the cities of Doriganj, Dighwara, and Pahleza ghat) are fit for human consumption. These water samples should not be used for human consumption because they have a high total solids value, a high hardness value, and a big population of coliform bacteria. The poor quality of these water sources is considerably contributed to by the discharge of domestic waste from neighbouring communities as well as the practise of open defecation. The low BOD and DO values are a reflection of the substantial microbial load that is present. This problem can only be solved by closely monitoring the sort of discharge the river is making, improving waste management, and increasing human activity along the river's banks. We need action from the government in order to resolve this issue and improve the water quality in this river. Electro-osmosis, ion exchange, electro-kinetic sludge activation, and phytoextraction are just a few of the many laboratory and field treatments that have been developed for addressing the issue of heavy metals pollution. Traditional approaches to water purification include processes such as aeration, coagulation, floatation, ion exchange, membrane filtration, electrochemical treatment, and precipitation, amongst others. It has been discovered that management techniques need to take into account the dynamics of ecosystems in order to guarantee the long-term sustainability of exploiting aquatic resources for human purposes. It is of the utmost significance to take measures to protect aquatic ecosystems and human health all around the world.

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Table 1: Microbial analysis of all three-water sample

| S.No. | Sample code | CFU/ml | | |
|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | NAM | MAM | SDA |
| 1 | S1 | - | 1.05×10 ⁶ | 1.31×10 ⁵ |
| | | - | 1.12×10 ⁶ | 1.39×10 ⁵ |
| | | - | 1.18×10 ⁶ | 1.48×10 ⁵ |
| 2 | S2 | 1.20×10 ⁶ | 1.91×10 ⁶ | - |
| | | 1.28×10 ⁶ | 1.95×10 ⁶ | - |
| | | 1.34×10 ⁶ | 1.89×10 ⁶ | - |
| 3 | S3 | 1.55×10 ⁶ | 1.62×10 ⁶ | - |
| | | 1.64×10 ⁶ | 1.68×10 ⁶ | - |
| | | 1.53×10 ⁶ | 1.72×10 ⁶ | - |

Plate count agar (total plate count); MAM: MacConkey Agar Media (total coliform count); SDA: Sabouraud dextrose Agar (yeast and mold count); Dilution used: (10⁻⁵) for bacteria (10⁻⁴) For yeast; Sample amount plated: 100 µl; N.A.: Not applicable





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Table 2: Experimental analysis of pH, Electrical Conductivity, Temperature, and Total Solids

| Sample code | Average | Standard deviation |
|---|---------|--------------------|
| pH | | |
| S1 | 6.82 | 0.09 |
| S2 | 7.07 | 0.07 |
| S3 | 7.02 | 0.08 |
| Total solids (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 211.21 | 0.88 |
| S2 | 344.42 | 1.37 |
| S3 | 395.65 | 0.75 |
| Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) | | |
| S1 | 141.20 | 0.24 |
| S2 | 145.38 | 0.39 |
| S3 | 146.53 | 0.47 |
| Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | | |
| S1 | 22.42 | 0.19 |
| S2 | 22.32 | 0.37 |
| S3 | 22.28 | 0.13 |

Table 3: Experimental analysis of Alkalinity, Acidity, and Total Hardness

| Sample code | Average | Standard deviation |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Total Hardness (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 171.70 | 0.61 |
| S2 | 174.22 | 0.57 |
| S3 | 211.40 | 0.67 |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 78.91 | 0.23 |
| S2 | 112.18 | 0.25 |
| S3 | 114.66 | 0.54 |
| Acidity (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 48.29 | 0.03 |
| S2 | 43.29 | 0.68 |
| S3 | 41.95 | 0.14 |

Table 4: Experimental analysis of Dissolved Oxygen, COD, and BOD

| Sample code | Average | Standard deviation |
|-------------------|---------|--------------------|
| BOD (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 4.42 | 0.09 |
| S2 | 4.17 | 0.04 |
| S3 | 4.71 | 0.02 |
| COD (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 20.51 | 0.19 |
| S2 | 22.40 | 0.22 |
| S3 | 23.11 | 0.13 |
| DO (ml/L) | | |
| S1 | 9.61 | 0.09 |
| S2 | 9.89 | 0.04 |
| S3 | 9.92 | 0.07 |





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Table 5: Experimental analysis of Sulphate and Phosphate

| Sample code | Average | Standard deviation |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Phosphate (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 2.89 | 0.10 |
| S2 | 3.23 | 0.07 |
| S3 | 3.82 | 0.08 |
| Sulphate (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 127.98 | 0.99 |
| S2 | 131.79 | 0.09 |
| S3 | 148.10 | 0.16 |

Table 6: Experimental analysis of Chlorine, Magnesium, Calcium, Fluoride, Arsenic, Sodium, and Potassium

| Sample code | Average | Standard deviation |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Chlorine (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 13.31 | 0.28 |
| S2 | 8.33 | 0.08 |
| S3 | 9.30 | 0.13 |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 52.62 | 0.36 |
| S2 | 48.40 | 0.17 |
| S3 | 63.24 | 0.27 |
| Calcium (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 31.40 | 0.18 |
| S2 | 33.84 | 0.51 |
| S3 | 42.42 | 0.22 |
| Sodium (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 5.38 | 0.17 |
| S2 | 7.76 | 0.10 |
| S3 | 8.37 | 0.06 |
| Potassium (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 5.14 | 0.09 |
| S2 | 5.24 | 0.08 |
| S3 | 5.71 | 0.19 |
| Arsenic (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| S2 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| S3 | 0.004 | 0.000 |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | | |
| S1 | 0.72 | 0.01 |
| S2 | 1.19 | 0.22 |
| S3 | 0.98 | 0.01 |





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Table 7: Correlation matrix between Total Solids, Hardness, BOD, COD, and DO

| Correlation | Total Solids | Hardness | BOD (mg/L) | COD (mg/L) | DO ml/L |
|--------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| Total Solids | 1.00 | | | | |
| Hardness | 0.75 | 1.00 | | | |
| BOD (mg/L) | 0.31 | 0.86 | 1.00 | | |
| COD (mg/L) | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.31 | 1.00 | |
| DO ml/L | 0.98 | 0.62 | 0.13 | 0.98 | 1.00 |

Table 8: Correlation matrix between Total Solids, pH, Alkalinity, Electrical Conductivity, Acidity, and Temperature

| Correlation | Total Solids | pH | Alkalinity | Electrical Conductivity | Acidity (mg/L) | Temperature |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total Solids | 1.00 | | | | | |
| pH | 0.89 | 1.00 | | | | |
| Alkalinity | 0.98 | 0.96 | 1.00 | | | |
| Electrical Conductivity | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.00 | | |
| Acidity (mg/L) | -1.00 | -0.92 | -0.99 | -1.00 | 1.00 | |
| Temperature | -1.00 | -0.87 | -0.97 | -0.99 | 0.99 | 1.00 |

Table 9: Correlation matrix between Total Solids, Ca, Mg, Na, K, As, F, PO₄³⁻, SO₄²⁻, and Cl

| Correlation | Total Solids | Ca | Mg | Na | K | As | F | PO ₄ ³⁻ (mg/L or ppm) | SO ₄ ²⁻ (mg/L or ppm) | Cl (mg/L) |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|-----------|
| Total Solids | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium | 0.85 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Magnesium | 0.49 | 0.88 | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.42 | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| Potassium | 0.82 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 0.71 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.66 | 0.99 | 1.00 | | | | |
| Fluoride | 0.75 | 0.28 | -0.21 | 0.80 | 0.23 | 0.07 | 1.00 | | | |
| Phosphate (mg/L or ppm) | 0.92 | 0.99 | 0.79 | 0.89 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.43 | 1.00 | | |
| Sulphate (mg/L or ppm) | 0.83 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.78 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.25 | 0.98 | 1.00 | |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | -0.90 | -0.52 | -0.06 | -0.93 | -0.48 | -0.33 | -0.96 | -0.65 | -0.49 | 1.00 |

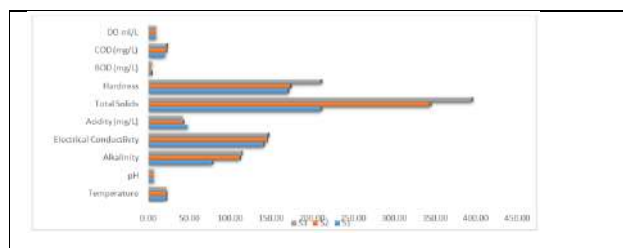


Figure 1: Graphical representation of evaluated DO, COD, BOD, Total Hardness, Total Solids, Acidity, Electrical Conductivity, Alkalinity, pH, and Temperature

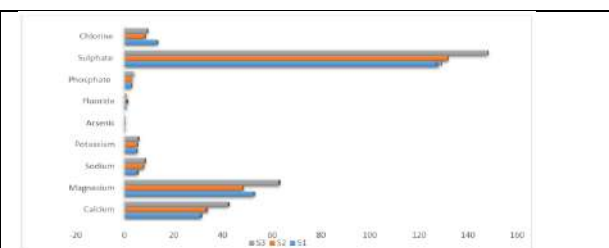


Figure 2: Graphical representation of evaluated Chlorine, Sulphate, Phosphate, Fluoride, Arsenic, Potassium, Sodium, Magnesium, and Calcium





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Figure 3: Total coli form count on MA media in triplicates

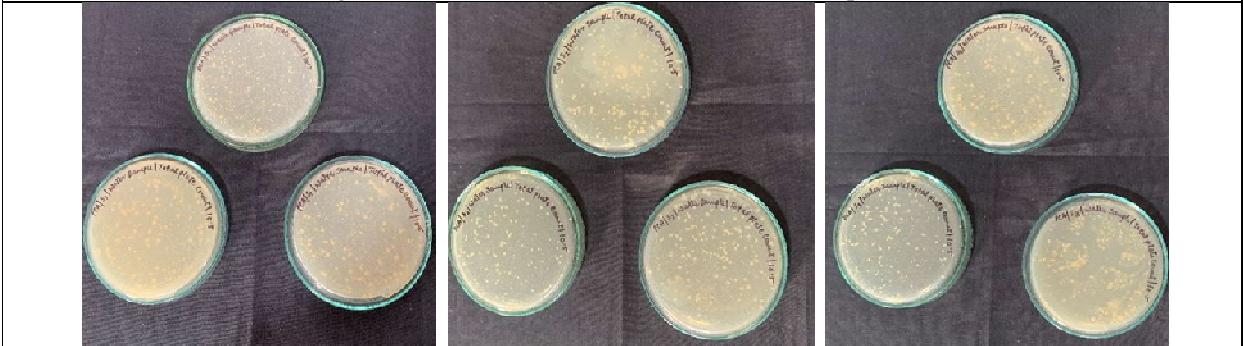


Figure 4: CFU count on plate count agar are triplicate

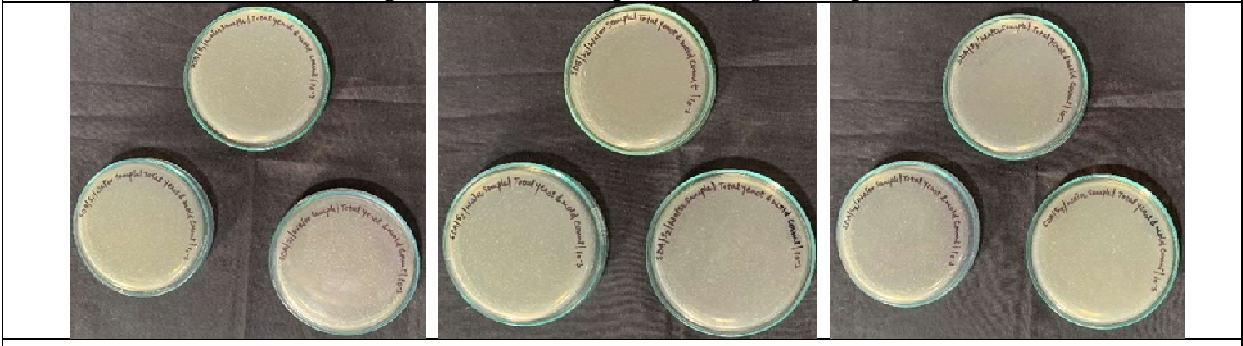


Figure 5: Yeast and Mold count on SDA media are triplicates





Apostol Theorem Applied to Möbius and Euler Totient Functions

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Received: 25 May 2023

Revised: 28 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Apostol's theorem is applied to Euler totient and Möbius functions.

Keywords: Möbius function, Multiplicative arithmetic function, Euler totient function, Sum of divisors function.

INTRODUCTION

We know the following Apostol's theorem [1-3] for any multiplicative arithmetic function f :

$$\text{If } \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^{\frac{f(n)}{n}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} R(j) q^j, \quad R(0) = 1 \quad \therefore \quad n R(n) = - \sum_{j=1}^n (f \cdot e)(j) R(n-j), \quad n \geq 1, \quad (1)$$

with the Dirichlet convolution [4]:

$$(f \cdot e)(j) = \sum_{d|j} f(d) e\left(\frac{j}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|j} f(d). \quad (2)$$

In Sec. 2 we apply (1) to Euler totient and Möbius functions.





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Three applications of the theorem (1)

a).- $f(n) = \mu(n)$, Möbius function [1, 3, 4-6].

We have that $(\mu \cdot e)(j) = e_0(j) = \delta_{1j}$, then from (1):

$$n R(n) = -R(n-1) \quad \therefore \quad R(j) = \frac{(-1)^j}{j!}, \quad j \geq 0, \tag{3}$$

thus we deduce the Bellman identity [2, 7-9]:

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^{\frac{\mu(n)}{n}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-q)^j}{j!} = e^{-q}. \tag{4}$$

b).- $f(n) = \varphi(n)$, Euler totient function [1, 3, 4, 10, 11].

Now $(\varphi \cdot e)(j) = I(n) = j$, then (1) implies the recurrence relation $n R(n) = -\sum_{j=1}^n j R(n-j)$, whose solution is given by:

$$R(n) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \binom{n-1}{j-1} = \frac{1}{n!} B_n(-1!, -2!, \dots, -n!), \tag{5}$$

in terms of the complete Bell polynomials [12]; therefore (1) gives the property [2, 9]:

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^{\frac{\varphi(n)}{n}} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^r \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \binom{r-1}{j-1} q^r = e^{-\frac{q}{1-q}}. \tag{6}$$

c).- $f(n) = I(n) = n$.

We have that $(I \cdot e)(n) = \sigma(n)$, the sum of divisors function [1, 3, 4, 13], thus [14]:

$$n R(n) = -\sum_{j=1}^n \sigma(j) R(n-j) \quad \therefore \quad R(j) = a(j) = \begin{cases} 0, & j \neq \frac{m}{2}(3m+1), \\ (-1)^m, & j = \frac{m}{2}(3m+1), \end{cases} \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \tag{7}$$

and:

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a(j) q^j.$$

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Quadcopter Drone (UAV) Controlled by APM Flight Controller

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Received: 05 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This research paper presents a quadcopter drone configuration utilizing an APM flight controller, which holds significant potential for diverse applications among students and researchers. The initial phase of the study involves determining the necessary thrust to lift the drone's weight. The research encompasses the design specifications and calculations essential for developing drones intended for piloting by APM air traffic controllers. Furthermore, the paper concludes with comprehensive manufacturing tests and observations that evaluate the stability of the drone's flight characteristics.

Keywords: APM, quadcopter, controllers, design

INTRODUCTION

Air traffic controllers are a key component of a drone's control system. They act as the brains of the drone, processing sensor data and providing stabilization and control signals to the motors. Choosing the right flight controller can make a big difference in your drone's performance and stability. In the context of entry-level drones, it is important to choose a flight controller that is easy to use and requires minimal configuration. In this regard, the APM (ArduPilot Mega) flight controller is an excellent choice. APM is an open-source autopilot system widely used in the drone industry, especially in drone DIY projects and research. Compared to other flight controllers such as KK2 and QSite,





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APM is more stable and reliable. It features robust firmware that is constantly updated and improved by a large community of developers. APM supports a wide range of sensors such as GPS, magnetometer, barometer, and accelerometer, allowing you to control your drone with precision and precision. APM's advantage over KK2 and QSite is that it offers advanced features and customization options. APM allows users to configure their drones through an easy-to-use and intuitive graphical user interface (GUI). Additionally, APM supports a variety of flight modes, including manual, stabilized, and autonomous modes, making it ideal for a wide variety of applications and use cases. KK2 and QSite are also popular flight controllers, but are generally less stable and reliable than APM. Achieving stable flight may require more configuration and calibration, which can be difficult for beginners. APM, on the other hand, requires basic troubleshooting settings that are easy to use even for inexperienced users. In summary, ease of use and stability are important priorities when choosing a flight controller for your entry-level drone. APM flight controllers are ideal for this purpose as they are easy to set up and provide stable and reliable flight performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On each loop cycle, the vehicle reads the inertial measurement unit (IMU) and runs the state estimator, trajectory evaluator, and position controller. Therefore, we implement our own object tracker based on the Iterative Closest Point (ICP) algorithm [13], which receives only the raw point cloud from the motion capture system and processes identical marker placements. The filter is driven by an IMU measurement at 500 Hz to estimate the states (p, v, q). Our EKF implementation follows an indirect error-state approach [14], [15] where IMU measurements drive the dynamic integration and filters estimate the error and covariance of this integration. Our system makes full use of vehicle onboard computations to enable robustness against unreliable communications and a variety of trajectory planning methods that require little wireless bandwidth. [1]

The radio control sends a PWM signal to the quadcopter. The controller sends his PWM signal to the motor. according to A PWM signal will rotate the four motors to make the quadcopter hover in the air. system design. The hardware model consists of a flight controller board, an electronic speed controller (ESC), and a BLDC motor and a propeller. Flight control board: The Arduino Mega Board is used to control the quadcopter. Equations 4, 5, and 6 model the dynamic pitch, roll, and yaw movements of a quadcopter. The reference signal is the pitch or roll or yaw of the PID. A block diagram of a quadcopter pitch, roll and yaw simulation is shown in FIG. These plot the quadcopter's pitch, roll, and yaw responses. The yaw response in Figure 7 differs from the roll and pitch responses for the following reasons. To stabilize, the P, I, and D gains should be readjusted. PID logic is implemented I've had success with MATLAB. The quadcopter's functionality and performance were tested and the desired output was achieved using a PID controller. [2].

A fatigue analysis using ANSYS Workbench is therefore performed on the optimized monocoque structure to analyses its service life. Experimental analysis with shaker To validate the simulation results, tests are performed using a vibrating shaker. Stress analysis therefore combines the measured strain with other properties to calculate the stress value under that loading condition. Based on the requirements, a 1-LY41-6/350 linear strain gauge is used and glued to the arm of the quadcopter as shown in Figure 19. The quadcopter arm load is experimentally measured at 50% throttle and compared with simulation results. Measure the aerodynamic performance of the developed quadcopter using CFD and wind tunnel testing. Similarly, he performed his CFD analysis for varying his AOA and the results are shown in Table 14. The purpose of wind tunnel testing is to validate the drag obtained from CFD analysis simulation.[3].

Basic Building Blocks The flight controller sends signals to the electronic speed controller (ESC) and the data sent changes. Flight drone controllers usually have a main microprocessor model, more commonly a 32-bit microprocessor from STM Electronics. The basic elements of a drone are the frame, propellers, BLDC motors, batteries, electronic sensors, GPS and payload (camera or spray system). A model pesticide that is mainly sprayed on quadcopters. A roll is when the model rotates around the x-body axis. Rotation on the y-axis is done by rotors 2 and 4 while maintaining





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the same angular velocity. Pitch is when the model rotates around her Y-axis of the body. This is the angular velocity of the rotor on the x-body axis. Matching this force to the body frame F_b requires multiplication by a suitable rotation matrix model, requiring knowledge of the supply voltage, the current through the motor coils, and the back EMF. Supply Voltage (V) / Motor Coil Current (A) - IA Back EMF ea. Armature Resistance - R_a Shaft Angular Velocity (rad/s) Therefore, the motor equation is expressed as can do. [4]

APM controlled drone Design

Designing an APM (ArduPilot Mega) controlled drone involves several steps, including selecting the appropriate components, building the drone frame, and configuring the APM software. Below is a step-by-step guide to designing an APM-controlled drone. [5]. The quadcopter need to be designed in such a way keeping in the mid that the thrust produced by the motors with propellers is more than the weight of the quadcopter. The propeller works under the principle that High pressure always moves towards low pressure, so the air under the propeller is pushed up towards the air above the propeller. The central propeller is "lifted" by the air force perpendicular to the propeller. [6],

To Select our drone's components, including motors, propellers, electronic speed control (ESC), batteries, and radio transceivers, we need to make sure our components are compatible with our APM software.[7],[8]. To Create a drone frame, we need to Design and build drone frames which can be done using carbon fiber, aluminum or other lightweight materials. The frame should be strong enough to hold the components and give the drone stability.[9]. To Install components, Install the motors, propellers, ESC, and battery to the drone frame and make sure everything is tight and connected properly [10]. To Install APM software, we need to Download and install the APM software on PC and connect it with our drone's flight controller through USB. This software allows us to control the flight of our drone and monitor its performance. Then need to configure APM software. Configure the APM software for our drone's components and specifications includes radio transmitter and receiver setup, ESC calibration, and flight mode settings [11]. To test our drone, we need to perform a test flight to make sure everything works. Make sure to test the drone in a safe, open area away from people and objects. Make the necessary adjustments to the drone's flight characteristics, such asPID setting or control rate. Fine-tuning our drone will optimize performance and make it easier to fly. Overall, developing an APM-controlled drone requires careful planning and attention to detail. By following these steps, you can create a reliable and powerful drone that can be used in a variety of applications.

Parts used in Drone

A2212/10T 1400kv brushless motor

The A2212/10T 1400kv is a brushless DC motor widely used in small to medium multi-rotor drones, airplanes and other RC vehicles. Here's a breakdown of the specifications.

A2212/10T:

The model number of the engine. It refers to its size and shape and also contains information about the inner workings of the engine.

1400kV:

This is the motor's "kv" rating, which refers to the speed (revolutions per minute) the motor turns for each volt of current supplied. In this case the motor has a kV rating of 1400. That means it spins at 1400 rpm per volt. 10T:

It refers to the number of turns of wire in the motor's stator, which is the stationary part of the motor that surrounds the rotating rotor.Overall, the A2212/10T 1400kV motor is popular for small to medium size he RC vehicles due to its relatively high power and efficiency, compact size and light weight

ESC brushless motor controller

ESC (Electronic Speed Controller) is an electronic circuit that controls the speed of a brushless motor. Brushless motors are commonly used in drones, remote control cars, and other applications that require precise motor speed and direction control. The ESC receives a signal from a controller (such as a radio transmitter in the case of a drone) and uses that signal to adjust the amount of power sent to the motors. This allows precise control of motor speed and





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direction. Overall, ESCs are an essential component in controlling the speed and direction of brushless motors, and careful selection of the right ESC is critical for optimal performance and reliability. There are different types of ESCs with different specs and features. Some ESCs are designed for specific motor types, while others are designed for more general purposes. Important factors to consider when choosing an ESC include maximum current and voltage ratings, number of motor outputs, and type of communication protocol used to connect to the controller. It has

Fly Sky Fs-i6X

Fly sky FS-i6X is a popular 6-channel radio transmitter widely used in RC hobby applications such as controlling drones, RC cars, boats and planes. It features an easy-to-use interface, 10 programmable channels, and support for multiple models. The FS-i6X also comes with a receiver that can be bound to the transmitter for wireless communication. FS-i6X has many features and is a favourite among enthusiasts. It features a large backlit LCD display that provides real-time telemetry data such as battery voltage and signal strength. The transmitter also has a built-in trainer function, allowing an experienced pilot to remotely control the model to train a less experienced pilot. Additionally, the FS-i6X has a wide range of customization options, including the ability to adjust stick sensitivity, trim settings, and throttle response. It can also be used in conjunction with simulators for training purposes. Overall, the Fly sky FS-i6X is a versatile and reliable transmitter, popular among RC enthusiasts due to its affordable price and feature set.[12]

Lipo battery 3300 Mah

A LiPo (Lithium Polymer) battery with a capacity of 3300mAh means that the battery can store a total of 3300 mAh. The larger the battery, the longer it can power our device before it needs to be recharged. mAh (milliampere hour) is a unit of measurement used to describe battery capacity. This represents the amount of power the battery can deliver in one hour. For example, a 3300 mAh battery can deliver 3300 milliamps (or 3.3 amps) in one hour before being completely drained. It is important to note that actual battery life and performance may vary due to various factors such as voltage, temperature, discharge rate and power source of our particular device. It is also important to follow proper LiPo battery handling and charging procedures to ensure safe and reliable operation.

Propeller in drone

Propellers are a key component of a drone's propulsion system. This is responsible for generating the lift and thrust that allows the drone to move through the air and fly. Most drones use four propellers, two rotating clockwise and two rotating counter clockwise. The propellers work in pairs, with two clockwise propellers rotating in opposite directions to two counter clockwise propellers. This design helps balance the drone in flight and prevent it from spinning. The propellers themselves are typically made from lightweight materials such as plastic or carbon fibre. They are attached to the motor via a locking mechanism, allowing them to rotate freely. The size and shape of the propellers will depend on the size and weight of our drone, as well as our desired speed and manoeuvrability. Larger propellers tend to provide more lift and are better suited for larger drones or drones with heavier payloads, while smaller propellers are lighter and easier to manoeuvre, making them better suited for smaller, easier-to-manoeuvre drones. It is important to note that propellers can be dangerous if not handled properly. Drones should always be handled with care and it is recommended to wear protective equipment when handling drones and their components [13]

Imax B6AC

The Imax B6AC is a general balance charger and discharger for Lithium Ion, Lithium Polymer, Nickel Cadmium, NiMH and Lead Acid batteries. Commonly used in the RC (radio controlled) hobby community, but can also be used for other applications where battery charging and maintenance is required. The B6AC has a maximum charge current of 5 amps and a maximum discharge current of 1 amp. A built-in balancer ensures that each cell in the battery pack is charged and discharged evenly, maximizing battery life and performance. The charger can charge and discharge up to 6 cells in Lithium Ion or Lithium Polymer battery packs and up to 15 cells in Nickel Cadmium or NiMH battery packs. The B6AC is also equipped with various safety features such as over current, overvoltage and short circuit protection. It has a user-friendly interface with an LCD screen that displays important information such as battery voltage,





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charging current and charging time. The charger can be powered by an AC wall adapter or a DC power source such as a car battery or AC adapter. Overall, the Imax B6AC is a reliable and versatile charger that is widely used by the RC hobby community and beyond. It can charge and maintain a wide range of battery types and sizes and has many safety features to prevent damage to the battery and the charger itself [14]

Fabrication process

The term "manufacturing process" may refer to a wide range of manufacturing techniques used to create various types of products. The specific details of the manufacturing process will vary depending on the product being manufactured, the materials and processes used. However, a general overview of the manufacturing process is as follows.[15]

Design

The first step in the manufacturing process is to design the product using engineering graphics tools on a chart paper or CAD (Computer Aided Design) software. Though Engineering graphics drawing would give one the all information of a product or component in the 2D perspective, CAD model is the conventional one.

Material selection

The next step is to choose the right material for our product. This may include the type of metal, plastic, or other material used, as well as the selection of coatings, finishes, or other finishes. The material chosen here is glass fibre for both drone frame and propellers because of its light weight as well as the strength it has to carry all the components of the drone.

Frame selection

The selection of frame involves the number of motors needed to lift the payload as well as the self-weight of the drone itself. Though the material of the frame is chosen in our previous step, other features of frame like frame type is more important. The frame type used should be available in the frame type selection menu in APM Mission planner software as well it should solve the mission decided by the user. Here we use the conventional X type quadcopter that has 4 motors to fly the drone,

Motor assembly

Once you've chosen our frame type, the choosing the motors pushes your engineering skills towards the extremes of Electronics engineering as well Mechanical engineering. The motor needs to be chosen in such a way that the total thrust by produced by the individual motor multiplied by the number of motors would give you the more lift force than the weight force acting due to the gravity. We have calculated the weight first then as per the weight requirement of thrust and for thrust the required we take the A2212/10T 1400kv brushless thrust motor we take and then .and as power the capacity of motor requirement the we take the ESC brushless motor controller [16].

Motor ESC Selection

This part of the fabrication is the most crucial step for any drone engineer, though it would take a separate research paper to explain this selection process, it would be easy if anyone refer to the research manuscript [17]. The motor has three terminals which need to be connected with three terminals of ESC. Further the ESC has two terminals on the other side as seen in figures in previous section, which could be connected with the positive and negative terminals of the battery, but since we need four motors indeed, we would be requiring four Esc and all these ESCs need to be connected in parallel to the LiPO battery though a power distribution board which would distribute the power from the battery among the motors.

Power Module

The power distribution module would distribute the power from battery among the motors, but we also need a means to power the Flight Controller which would be handles by the Power Module which is specially designed for APM flight controller.





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APM Troubleshooting procedures

The Arduino Compatible Straight Needle Board with integrated 4MB data flash chip for automatic data logging is a custom board designed for a specific project or application. Such boards can automatically record data from sensors and other sources without the need for external data storage devices. A straight pin head on the board makes it compatible with Arduino shields, making it easy to expand and customize. An onboard data flash chip provides a convenient and reliable storage solution for log data. To use such a board, you need to connect a sensor or other data source to the appropriate input pins on the board and write firmware that connects to the sensor and records the data to an onboard flash chip. Depending on the specific application, it may be necessary to insert code to communicate with the card through a serial connection or other interface. Overall, an Arduino-compatible straight needle board with an integrated data flash chip for automatic data logging could be a powerful tool for collecting and analyzing data in a variety of applications, from environmental monitoring to industrial automation available. [18]

Choose the right microcontroller:

The microcontroller should be compatible with the Arduino IDE and have enough memory for data logging. A popular choice for Arduino projects, the ATmega328P has 32KB of Flash memory and 2KB of SRAM, but our specific needs may require a more powerful microcontroller. APM is such a microcontroller that has all these features inbuilt that make user easy to install and fly the drones.

Select the appropriate data flashchip

There are many options for data flash chips with different capacities and communication protocols. The chip should be compatible with the microcontroller and have enough capacity to store the data that needs to be logged. The data here for the drone would be the sensor information that were gathered from the surrounding environment, as well as the variation the drone has caused from its initial position like angles and displacement which would be derived from the velocity and location of the drone using PID controller that is inbuilt with this APM flight controller.

Design board

The board should include a microcontroller, data flash chip, and other necessary components such as voltage regulators and capacitors. The board should also contain straight pinheads to be compatible with the Arduino shield. Such board is what is APM flight controller, that would be user friendly and has all the necessary pins for one to interface sensors and other devices.

Burn the firmware

The firmware must contain code to interface with the data flash chip and record the desired data. You may also need to write code to communicate with our card over a serial connection or some other interface.

Test and debug

Once the board is assembled and programmed, it is thoroughly tested to ensure it is recording data correctly. Debug any problems you encounter and optimize the firmware if necessary.

Mission planer troubleshooting

Username to use vision planner as explosive from where for calibrating as well as installing the nursery software record for the APM side controller to operate stable. The in-mission planner initially the coordinates of the flight controller would be deducted after the moment you connect our laptop with the flight controller using a USB data cable The data cable enables the users to configure the APM head controller using their laptop [19]. The Mission planner firmware is the application that has all the settings users could make to fulfill the design of drone manually. Below figure shows the selection of frame type which users could choose easily by a single click.[20]





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CONCLUSION

In summary, the APM (ArduPilot Mega) flight controller is suitable for beginners building and experimenting with drones. It offers stable flight performance and has a user-friendly interface that allows for easy settings and customization. Additionally, it supports a variety of sensors and flight modes, making it ideal for a wide variety of applications and use cases. Overall, APM is a reliable and robust flight controller widely used in the drone industry, and its popularity is a testament to its quality and performance.

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Table I. Various Propulsive Movements of Drones

| Sr.no | Throttle (%) | Weight (gm) | Thrust (gm) |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 10% | 575 | 45 |
| 2 | 25% | 610 | 80 |
| 3 | 40% | 715 | 185 |
| 4 | 50% | 790 | 260 |
| 5 | 60% | 815 | 285 |
| 6 | 75% | 880 | 880 |
| 7 | 90% | 960 | 430 |
| 8 | 100% | 1020 | 490 |



Fig 1. Brushless DC Motors.



Fig 2. ESC brushless motor controller



Fig 3. Transmitter Remote controller



Fig 4. LiPO Battery for RC crafts and drones





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Fig 5. Propellers for drones



Fig 6. LiPO battery charger for drones



Fig 7. Thrust testrig to identify the motor thrust

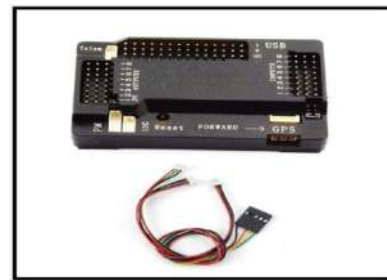


Fig 8. APM Flight Controller

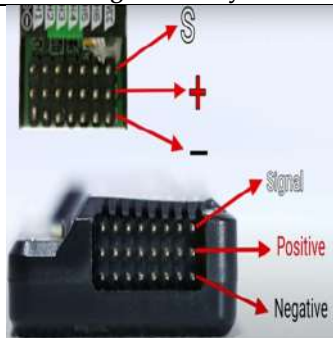


Fig 9. APM Flight Controller signal, positive and negative pins

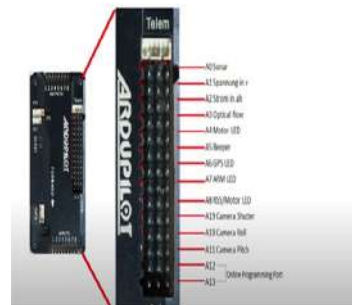


Fig 10. APM Flight Controller pins

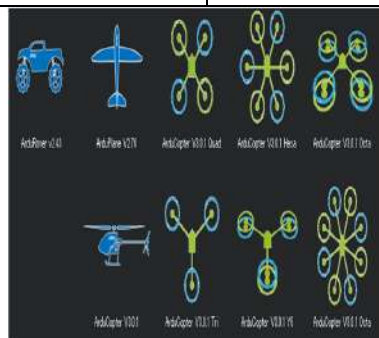


Fig 11. Mission Planner Frame Selection





Efficacy of Two Different Doses of Low Level Laser Therapy on Pain and Function in Plantar Fasciitis: A Comparative Study

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Received: 30 Nov 2022

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to compare the effect of Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) by using two different doses on patients having plantar fasciitis. Group A consisted of 18 subjects who received LLLT program A and Group B consisted of 18 subjects who received LLLT program B. On the 1st and 6th day Numerical pain rating scale (NPRS at rest & activity) was taken to measure pain intensity, pain intensity check of Ankle joint (medial aspect of heel) was measured by dolorimeter- pain pressure threshold and MFPDI scale was taken to measure functional activity. In within group analysis significant difference was found for Group A and Group B for all the outcome measures as $p < 0.05$. But no significant difference was found on between group comparison except for pain pressure threshold. The results of this study demonstrated that both the doses of LLLT are effective for treatment of plantar fasciitis.

Keywords: Low level laser therapy, Pain pressure threshold, Plantar fasciitis.





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INTRODUCTION

Plantar fascia is a strong aponeurosis that is located at the base of the foot, beginning from the anterior edge of the medial calcaneal tubercle and extending up to the metatarsophalangeal joint. The plantar fascia is originated from the calcaneal medial tubercle and lies in the sole of the foot and extends up to the base of the metatarsal heads and it supports the longitudinal arch as well as it assists with dynamic shock absorption. Plantar fasciitis (PF) can be idiopathic or it may be related with inflammatory rheumatic disorders. Idiopathic PF is one of the most common causes of heel pain. Mechanical overload has been considered as one of the major causes involved in the development of plantar fasciitis. [1][2][3][4][5]. The risk factors include middle age, obesity, excessive foot pronation, pes cavus, excessive running, pes planus, and prolonged standing and so on which may cause minimal tear in the plantar fascia, but exact etiology is unknown. This repetitive trauma exceeds the fascia's power to recover and may lead to degenerative changes with a high risk of injury ultimately leading to calcification of the fascia and enthesopathy. The pathological process, often called "calcaneal spur" with severe pain syndrome, is caused by degenerative-dystrophic changes in the plantar aponeurosis; this occurs at the place of attachment to the calcaneus.[1] [2] [4].

The cardinal clinical presentation is a pain in the medial plantar region of the heel with the initial steps taken in the morning or after a prolonged weight-bearing activity. The chief complaint of patients affected with PF is pain, particularly in the morning during the first few steps which worsens with increased weight bearing throughout the day. The diagnosis of the condition is made based on the clinical symptoms such as, patient's history and physically examining the tenderness at the insertion site of the plantar fascia on the medial calcaneal tubercle elicited by palpation. Pain and tenderness are aggravated on movement like active standing on toes by the patient or passive dorsiflexion of toes. From physical examination it is found that the calf muscle tightness limits the dorsiflexion of the ankle and plantar fascia tightness restricts the toe extension. Approximately 10% of the population affected with plantar fasciitis, at least once in a lifetime and non-athletic populations are affected more than the athletic population.[1][2][3][4][5]. Conservative therapy provides significant relief in approximately 90% of patients with PF. A newly emerging technology, LLLT has demonstrated promising results for the treatment of acute and chronic pain. Invasive treatment that is available are fenestration and steroid injections. LASER therapy presents a non-invasive and painless method of treatment for patients with PF.[1][6][7][2]

Full form of LASER is Light Amplification from Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Laser is created through a specific process within the LASER device to cause the controlled emission of radiation in form of light. An output power of < 0.5 Watts is termed as LLLT (class III lasers) whereas lasers with an output power > 500 mW or 0.5 Watts are termed as High-Power LASER Therapy HPLT (Class IV lasers). HPLT creates heat on the skin surface due to their higher power density (irradiance). LLLT is often known as "COLD LASER" since they do not cause a heating sensation during the treatment. [8][9]. LLLT works on the principle of photochemistry, that uses a discrete wavelength (color) of light to initiate a signal transduction cascade by stimulating a protein capable of absorbing light energy, which is also known as a photoreceptor protein. Studies evaluating LLLT have reported enhancement of peripheral endogenous opioids, suppression of cyclooxygenase-2, collagen synthesis in tendon and ligament repair, a decrease in the extent of fibrosis, angiogenesis, inhibition of histamine release and suppression of conduction along unmyelinated C fibers.[7]

In LLLT there is use of red or infra-red light which helps in soft tissue healing and it also helps in pain relief. The effect of the LASER therapy is like that of photosynthesis as it aids in production of ATP, gives more energy which makes the tissue to play its role in the natural process of healing. Low-level laser therapy is to stimulate the tissue, which causes biochemical effect, without causing damage to living tissues. LASER radiation is thought to be absorbed through cytochromes in the mitochondria and converted into ATP by the cell which acts to synthesize protein,





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mRNA and DNA, and accelerate process of cell proliferation on the basis of tissue receiving the light energy. LASER or LLLT has been proposed as a modality used to accelerate and optimize the tissue repair process. LLLT is theoretically useful to photoactivate cellular mechanisms, leading to healing process and normalization of the tissue. The proposed result is reduced pain, inflammation, swelling, and accelerated tissue repair. Therapeutic LASERs emit low-energy density but high enough to stimulate target cells with energy. [2][10][11]. The mechanism of decrease in pain and swelling is that phototherapy relieves this both by increasing the local and systemic microcirculation. The synthesis of nitric oxide is related with an increased blood flow. Furthermore, it also shown that there is a pain reduction by phototherapy acting on the inflammatory products. The effect of the LASER therapy on pain relief is due to the action of endorphins with endogenous pain relieve which was found with evidence of phototherapy. [2] LLLT is effective in relieving the pain and improving the function of patient with the PF. So, the aim of this study is to find and compare the effect of two different doses of Low Level LASER therapy on pain and functional performance in patients with planter fasciitis (PF) which can be useful in future for clinical application.

LLLT has been used for pain reduction in different musculoskeletal conditions. Despite of its extensive use, the results of the clinical and experimental studies are conflicting in nature. Since the results of low power laser therapy effectiveness studies, in PF show considerable variation, we aimed to evaluate the effect of different doses of low power laser treatment in patients with PF in the present study. Therefore, this study will try to find that dosage for low level laser therapy, in patients with planter fasciitis, which provides the pain relief and improvement the patient's function.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study design: A Comparative Interventional Study

The present study was conducted at Government Physiotherapy College, Jamnagar. 36 patients with planter fasciitis were taken for the study. Subjects were selected from the population of 31 to 61 years of age group and according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Then subjects were allocated randomly (By odd – even method) into 2 groups being 18 in each group for the treatment. The purpose and procedure of the study were explained to all subjects and written consent was taken from them.

Criteria for selection

Inclusion criteria for this study were: Patients willing to participate in the study, patient diagnosed with by physician and orthopedics, physical examination and history by therapist which suggest PF [2], both male and female patients belonging to the age group of 31-61 years. Patients having heel Spur, retrocalcaneal bursitis and acute calcaneal fracture were excluded from the study. Following materials were used for this study: Consent form, Pen, Pillow, Stool, BTL LASER Machin, Pain Pressure Threshold, Protective Goggles, Treatment Table, Sand bags (weight cuffs), NPRS scale, MFPDI Scale and Case Record Form.

Procedure

Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical committee of M P Shah medical college, Jamnagar, (Ref. No. IEC/Certi/36/01/2020). 36 patients falling under the inclusion criteria were selected with informed written consent and then the patients were divided into two groups A and B; group A: receive LASER Therapy Program A and group B: receive LASER Therapy Program B given. Patients were treated with one session per day for 6 Days. Numerical pain rating scale (rest and activity) was taken to measure pain intensity, pain intensity check of Ankle joint (medial aspect of heel) was measured by do PPT and MFPDI scale was taken to measure functional activity.

Protocol

Patient position and procedure:

- Patient position ~ high sitting position and affected side (leg) rest on table.
- Both the group receive PWB along with the interventional treatment.





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- Laser Therapy Program A
 - Machine ~ BTL-4000 smart
 - LASER ~ Cluster with Red and Infrared Radiation
 - Parameter
 - Dose ~ 20.0 J/cm²
 - Power ~ 1300 + 200 mW
 - Area ~ 25.0 cm²
 - Time ~ 5:33 m:s
 - Frequency ~ Continuous
- Laser Therapy Program B
 - Machine ~ BTL-4000 smart
 - Laser ~ Cluster with Red and Infrared Radiation
 - Parameter -
 - Dose ~ 10.0 J/cm²
 - Power ~ 1300 + 200 mW
 - Area ~ 25.0 cm²
 - Time ~ 3:28 m:s
 - Frequency ~ 10 Hz
 - Duty Factor(DF) ~ 80%

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

All analysis was carried out in SPSS windows Version 20.0. An alpha-level of 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance. Wilcoxon signed ranks test was used for within group analysis to compare pre and post values of all the outcome measures. Mann-Whitney U was applied for between group analysis.

RESULTS

Table 1 demonstrates demographic characteristics of all subjects. Table 2 demonstrates within group analysis of group A. Table 3 demonstrates within group analysis of group B. Table 4 demonstrates between group analysis. Graph 1 demonstrates comparison of difference of mean between group A and group B.

DISCUSSION

The intent of the present study was to find out the efficacy Of Two Different Doses of Low Level Laser Therapy on Pain And Function In Plantar Fasciitis. The result of this study suggests that there was a significant improvement in both the within groups. But there was not significance difference in between the groups. Analysis of the present study shows that in group A, p value is NPRS (Rest and Activity), Tender Point, PPT, And MFPI is 0.007, 0.00, 0.00, and 0.00 respectively. The results show significant difference for pre and post parameter ($p > 0.05$). In group B, P value is NPRS (Rest and Activity), Tender Point, PPT, and MFPI is 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, and 0.00 respectively. The results show significant difference for pre and post parameter ($p < 0.05$). Mann-Whitney U was applied for between group analysis. P values for all the variables except for pain pressure threshold is > 0.05 , this shows that there is no significant difference between outcome measures of both the groups except for pain pressure threshold as its p value < 0.05 so there is significant difference found for it in both the groups.

The result of the study was supported by Jothi Prasanna., (2019)[2] who compared the effects of low-level laser therapy and ultrasound therapy in subjects with chronic plantar fasciitis and result demonstrated a LLLT group shows reduction in pain and improvement in function as compared with the US group. The subjects with unilateral symptomatic chronic plantar fasciitis (3 months or more) were randomly divided into two groups. i.e. Group-A and B; Group-A subjects were treated with low-level laser therapy along with conventional physiotherapy exercises.





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Group-B subjects were treated with ultrasound therapy along with conventional physiotherapy exercises. Each group consisted of 15 subjects. Pre-test and Post test were conducted on both groups by using VAS for pain assessment, and foot function index (FFI) for assessing pain intensity and disability.

Banu Ordahan, Ali Yavuz Karahan *et al.*, (2018) [1] did a study to find the effect of high-intensity versus low-level laser therapy in the management of plantar fasciitis. In that study seventy patients were randomly divided into either the LLLT (8 men, 27 women; mean age 48.65 ± 10.81 years) or HILT (7 men, 28 women; mean age 48.73 ± 11.41 years) groups. LLLT (904 nm) and HILT (1064 nm) were performed three times per week, over a period of 3 weeks. Patients' pain and functional status were evaluated with Visual Analog Scale, Heel Tenderness Index, & Foot and Ankle Outcome Score before and after treatment. The HILT group demonstrated better improvement in all parameters than the LLLT group. Although both treatments improved the pain levels, function, and quality of life in patients with plantar fasciitis, HILT had a more significant effect than LLLT. Results of their study are in contrast to present study because Parameter of the LASER and Sample size different.

In a study done by Eda Cinar *et al.*, (2017) [4] Low-level laser therapy was used for the management of plantar fasciitis. In this study participants with PF were randomly allocated into two groups: LLLT (n = 27) and control (n = 22). All the participants received home exercise program with orthotic support. In addition, the LLLT group received a gallium-aluminum-arsenide laser with a 850-nm wavelength for ten sessions, three times a week. Functional outcomes were measured by function subscale of American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society Score (AOFAS-F) and 12-min walking test including walking speed, cadence, and activity-related pain using visual analog scale (VAS). The LLLT group had lower pain than the control group at 3 months (p = 0.03). The combination therapy of LLLT with usual care is more effective to improve functional outcomes and activity-related pain when compared to usual care alone. Results of this study supports our present study that LLLT is effective in planter fasciitis patients. Results of our study are similar to the study of Dovile Naruseviciute *et al.*, (2020)[12] They did a randomized participant blind controlled trial to find the effect of high-intensity versus low-level laser therapy for the management of plantar fasciitis. In this study 102 participants were randomly assigned into two groups. The HILT group (n=51) received HILT and the LLLT group (n=51) received LLLT. Interventions included eight sessions of laser therapy over three weeks and single session of patient education. Primary outcomes for the study were visual analogue scale; and secondary outcomes were pressure algometry, sonography of plantar fascia thickness (time frame: baseline to three-week and four-week follow-up) and numeric rating scale (0%–100%) for opinion of participants on effect of treatment (time frame: three weeks). It was concluded from the study that there was no statistically significant difference between the HILT versus LLLT group.

Limitations of the study were: Male-Female ratio was unequal; Study duration and treatment duration was short. In future, study can be done with large sample size and by considering different grades of PF. In addition to it, study can be done to know long term effect of this protocol.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the present study, Group A received LASER Therapy Program A and Group B Received Receive LASER Therapy Program B and both the group shows reduction in pain and improve Functional activity of the patients with Planter Fasciitis. So, it concluded that there is a no significant difference between the two difference doses of LASER Therapy.

ABBREVIATION

LASER-Light Amplification From Stimulated Emission Of Radiation, LLLT- Low Level Laser Therapy, NPRS- Numerical Pain Rating Scale, MFPDI-Manchester Foot Pain And Disability Index, PF- Plantar Fasciitis, HPLT-High Power Laser Therapy, PPT- Pain Pressure Threshold, PWB-Paraffin Wax Bath, SD: Standard Deviation.



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Table 1: Demographic characteristics of all subjects

| Demographic Data | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Characteristics | Group A | Group B |
| Age (years) | 42.83 ± 11.39 | 41.55 ± 11.82 |
| Gender | Male - 5, Female - 13 | Male - 4, Female - 14 |
| Height | 1.54 ± 0.07 | 1.57 ± 0.08 |
| Weight | 76.66 ± 9.82 | 68.94 ± 10.96 |
| BMI | 28.45 ± 4.97 | 28.08 ± 4.83 |

The above table shows the mean and SD of demographic data for Group A and Group B.



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Table 2: Within group analysis of Group A

| Group A | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Outcome measures | Pre (mean ± SD) | Post (mean ± SD) | Z value | P value |
| NPRS at Rest | 1.61 ± 2.00 | 0.77 ± 1.43 | -2.714 | 0.007 |
| NPRS at Activity | 6.16 ± 2.54 | 3.61 ± 2.52 | -3.757 | 0.000 |
| Tender point | 7.22 ± 2.55 | 4.61 ± 2.22 | -3.663 | 0.000 |
| Pain Pressure Thershold | 2.73 ± 0.91 | 4.49 ± 1.29 | -3.725 | 0.000 |
| MFPDI | 43.11 ± 6.35 | 37.55 ± 6.94 | -3.740 | 0.000 |

Wilcoxon signed ranks test was applied to compare the pre & post values of all outcome measures of Group A. The above table shows that all the variables have p value <0.05 which shows that there is significant difference between pre & post values.

Table 3: Within group analysis of Group B

| Group B | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Outcome measures | Pre (mean ± SD) | Post (mean ± SD) | Z value | P value |
| NPRS at Rest | 3.11 ± 2.27 | 1.50 ± 1.79 | -3.624 | 0.000 |
| NPRS at Activity | 7.16 ± 2.12 | 4.77 ± 2.01 | -3.859 | 0.000 |
| Tender point | 7.94 ± 1.69 | 5.22 ± 1.98 | -3.808 | 0.000 |
| Pain Pressure Thershold | 2.19 ± 0.94 | 3.57 ± 1.13 | -3.725 | 0.000 |
| MFPDI | 45.22 ± 6.08 | 39.88 ± 6.20 | -3.746 | 0.000 |

Wilcoxon signed ranks test was applied to compare the pre & post values of all outcome measures of Group B. The above table shows that all the variables have p value <0.05 which shows that there is significant difference between pre & post values.

Table 4: Between group analysis

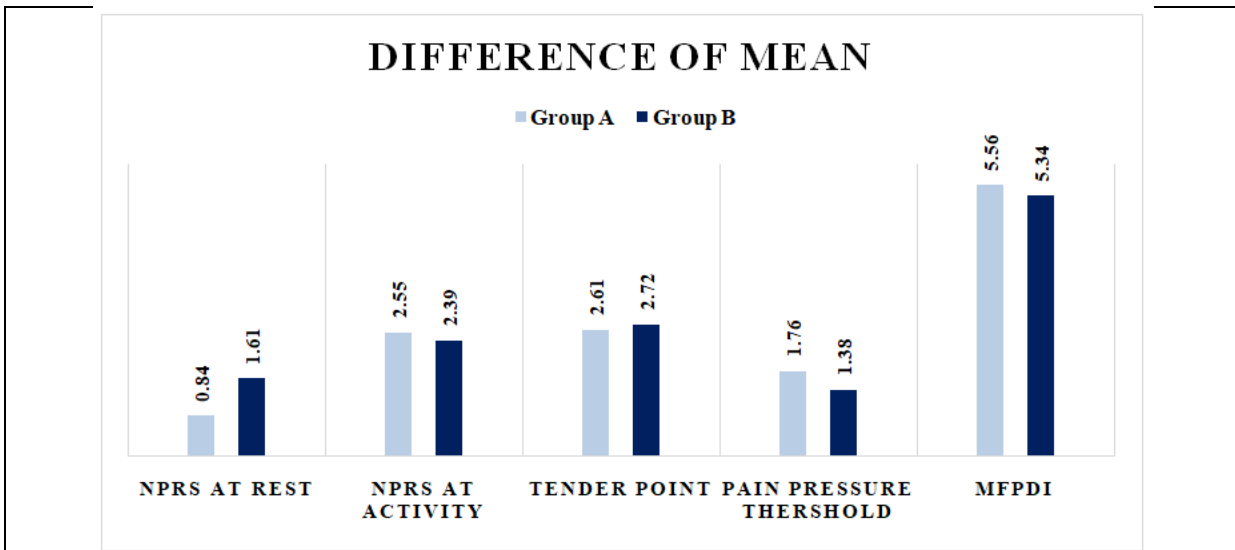
| Outcome measures | Z value | P value |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| NPRS at Rest | -1.488 | 0.137 |
| NPRS at Activity | -1.365 | 0.172 |
| Tender point | -0.916 | 0.359 |
| Pain Pressure Threshold | -2.231 | 0.026 |
| MFPDI | -1.111 | 0.267 |

Mann-Whitney U was applied for between group analysis. The above table shows that p values for all the variables except for pain pressure threshold is >0.05, this shows that there is no significant difference between outcome measures of both the groups except for pain pressure threshold as its p value <0.05 so there is significant difference found for it in both the groups.





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The above graph shows comparison of mean of difference for Group A and Group B. From this graph we can say that treatment is effective for both the groups as no significant difference is found.

Graph 1: Comparison of difference of mean between Group A and Group B





The Role of Demographic Variables on Financial Risk Tolerance of Investors in Kerala

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

An individual does not desire to spend his entire earnings and instead saves a portion of it for investment purposes, with the primary goal of generating more money from it. Greater risk is linked to greater profit. Risk tolerance, or a person's willingness to take risk, is a crucial issue that affects both financial service providers and consumers. Risk tolerance refers to how much market risk an investor can take, such as volatility or market ups and downs. With this regard this empirical study explores the persistent difference in risk tolerance between different demographic characteristics. Individual investor respondents were selected based on multi-stage sampling technique and responses were collected by employing a questionnaire to the respondents. The study employed the scale proposed by Grable and Lytton to measure the financial risk tolerance of retail investors. Results of the study indicates that gender, age, education, occupation and income are significant in differentiating investors to different risk tolerance levels, although marital status has no significant effect on investor's risk tolerance levels.

Keywords: Financial risk tolerance, Investor, Demographic factors

INTRODUCTION

Research on financial risk tolerance with emphasis on demographical factors is limited and yet vital to the financial industry. Many of the financial and investor researchers do not portray the actual risks that the investors face.



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Various characteristics of demographic variables are to be considered when researching financial risk tolerance such as years leading to retirement, high education levels, race, being self-employed, gender and non-investment income. Grable and Lytton [1] (1998) found in their research that age and gender were the most important variables influencing risk tolerance along with other characteristics such as marital status, occupation, self-employment, income, race and education. The present study focuses on the effect of demographic characteristics in the risk taking behaviour of individual investors in Kerala.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ferreira, S., and Dickason-Koekemoer, Z. [2] (2020) focused on how risk tolerance is influenced by demographics, life satisfaction, risk-taking behaviour, and perception in a variety of life domains. An electronic questionnaire was distributed to over 4000 investors throughout South Africa. Age and risk tolerance were found to be negatively correlated, suggesting that risk tolerance declines with age. It was also found that life satisfaction can be used in forecasting investor risk tolerance. Pandya, H *et al.* [3] (2020) explored the interplay between the two aspects of financial literacy and the risk tolerance of investors. Investing behaviour of women being the focus of this study, a comparison of investing behaviour of women with that of men is done. 800 samples were collected and analysed. The study found that a significant relationship was observed between financial literacy and age, income, gender, and occupation. Again, women take Less risk compared to men, both in rural and urban areas. Fisher, P. J., & Yao, R. [4] (2017) studied gender differences in financial risk tolerance using a large, nationally representative dataset, the Survey of Consumer Finances and found that Gender differences in financial risk tolerance are due to the gender disparities in the individual determinants of financial risk tolerance and not by gender in and of itself. Income uncertainty and net worth are found to be the individual factors that act as moderators in the association between gender and high risk tolerance.

Scope of the Study

Risk is inseparable from return. Every investment involves some degree of risk, A solid understanding of risk in its different forms can help investors to better understand the opportunities, trade-offs, and costs involved with different investment approaches. It is imperative to study risk tolerance capacity of investors as it helps to plan their entire portfolio and will drive how they invest. The amount of risk an investor is willing to assume is influenced by a number of factors. The researcher has explored the level of financial risk tolerance and studied the effect of demographic characteristics in financial risk tolerance. The geographical area of research is confined to Kerala State (India).

Statement of the Problem

Financial risk bearing behaviour is highly significant in financial decisions and analysing one's financial risk tolerance capacity through his/her demographic factors paves the way to an effective investment plan which provides higher returns. Previous research data proves that demographic factors can be used to differentiate investors into various risk tolerance categories but the results significantly varies from time to time. In this context, an attempt was made to study financial risk tolerance among individual investors and analyse the demographic differences specifically age, gender, marital status, education, occupation and income in bearing financial decisions.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the financial risk tolerance level of retail investors.
2. To study the role of various demographic variables in the financial risk tolerance of individual investors

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An intensive study has been made on the risk bearing level of investors in Kerala state. The methodology adopted in the collection of data has been detailed below:



**Halimunnisa and Muhsina****Sample Design & Sample Size**

Based on the multi-stage sampling technique, data were collected by distributing a questionnaire having 34 questions. The selected sample includes 150 retail investors from Malappuram district of Kerala. Books and journals were used to gather secondary data.

Tools of Analysis

Statistics and analysis of various figures relating to the investor's financial risk tolerance are given in different statements. The information collected through the questionnaire has been used for analysing the data. This empirical study includes variables which are essentially qualitative in nature and is known as categorical variables, namely financial risk-tolerance, gender, age, education, job experience, income level, saving status, location, and employment status. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency distribution, percentage analysis have been used to describe the profiles of respondents. Inferential analysis such as t-test and ANOVA were used for the analysis of data.

Measurement of Financial Risk Tolerance

To record the financial risk tolerance of retail investors, a well-structured questionnaire was used based on a risk scale originally developed by Grable and Lytton (1999), commonly known as the Grable and Lytton risk-tolerance scale (G/L-RTS). To record the level of risk tolerance (FRT), five different groups were scaled as used in different studies (Beer and Wellman 2021). An individual will be considered a lower-risk tolerant if he/she falls in the risk tolerance score ranging from 0 to 17, a below-average risk-tolerant if he/she falls in the class ranging from 18 to 21, a moderate-risk tolerant if he/she falls in the category ranged from 22 to 27, an above-average risk-tolerant, if he/she lies in the category ranged from 28 to 31; and finally, an investor will show high tolerance for risk by taking investment decisions if he/she lies in the class ranged from 32 to 46.

Limitations of the Study

The study was only confined to Kerala state and it cannot be generalized to other states. Further, only 150 respondents were randomly approached for the study. The results may vary based on the perception of the sample respondents.

Reliability Statistics

The Cronbach's Alpha is used to test the reliability of the data. Cronbach's alpha was found to be 0.74 which is higher than 0.7. Hence, it shows a high level of reliability of these constructed scales.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to observe the financial risk tolerance level of investors in Kerala and analyse the effect of age and gender in the risk tolerance capacity of the investors. Table 2 shows the descriptive sample statistics. The largest proportion of respondents (i.e.,70%) are men. Married respondents account to 80%. The majority of respondents (44%) are in the age group of 20-29. Most of the respondents (44%) are Diploma graduates and 54% of the employees are private employees. Maximum respondents (40%) belongs to the income category of below 300000.

Hypothesis Testing**Relationship between gender and financial risk tolerance**

H0.1: There is no significant difference between investors' gender and their Financial risk tolerance level.

While applying t-test at 5 % level of significance, the two tailed p value (0.005) is less than 0.05. So the null hypothesis is rejected, and there is a significant relationship between gender and overall financial risk tolerance level. Out of 45 women, 33 women responded that they have taken a low risk for their investments. It is found that women tend to take fewer risks as compared to men when it comes to investments.



**Halimunnisa and Muhsina****Relationship between age and financial risk tolerance**

H0.2: There is no significant difference between investors' age and their Financial risk tolerance level.

It is clear from the above table that while applying Anova at 5 % level of significance, the p value (0.001) is less than 0.05. So the null hypothesis is rejected, and there is a significant relationship between age and overall financial risk bearing level. Young people tend to take more risk than older people.

Relationship between marital status and financial risk tolerance

H0.3: There is no significant difference between investors' marital status and their Financial risk tolerance level.

While applying t- test at 5 % level of significance, the p value (0.086) is greater than 0.05. So the null hypothesis is accepted, and there is no significant relationship between marital status and overall financial risk bearing level. Thus marital status does not have any impact on the financial risk tolerance of the investor.

Relationship between education and financial risk tolerance

H0.4: There is no significant difference between investors' education and their Financial risk tolerance level.

It is observed from the table that the two tailed p value (0.14) is less than 0.05. So the null hypothesis is rejected, and there is a significant relationship between education and overall financial risk tolerance level. It is found that Under graduates and Post graduates tend to take more risks when it comes to investments.

Relationship between Occupation and financial risk tolerance

H0.5: There is no significant difference between investors' Occupation and their Financial risk tolerance level.

While applying Anova at 5 % level of significance, the two tailed p value (0.002) is less than So the null hypothesis is rejected, and there is a significant relationship between Occupation and overall financial risk tolerance level. It is observed that business people wish to take more risk than people engaged in other occupations.

Relationship between Annual Income and financial risk tolerance

H0.6: There is no significant difference between investors' Annual Income and their Financial risk tolerance level.

Table 8 depicts that while applying Anova at 5 % level of significance, the two tailed p value (0.02) is less than 0.05. So the null hypothesis is rejected, and there is a significant relationship between Annual income and overall financial risk tolerance level. It is observed that high income people wish to take more risk than people engaged in other income groups.

Findings

- Most of the respondents are men (70%) and married responders accounts to 80%.
- Majority of the responders are in the age group of 20-29 and most of the informants (54%) have completed diploma.
- 40% of the employees are private employees and maximum respondents (40%) belong to the income category of below 300000.
- The analysis shows that financial risk capacity of the respondents vary according to their gender and women are likely to choose low risk avenues compared to men.
- Young people tend to take more risk than older people.
- Marital status does not have any impact on the financial risk tolerance of the investor.
- Under graduates and Post graduates tend to take more risks when it comes to investments.
- Business people wish to take more risk than people engaged in other occupations.
- High income people wish to take more risk than people engaged in other income groups.

Suggestions

This study was designed to evaluate the relationship between financial risk tolerance and the demographic characteristics of individual investors in Kerala. The findings from the study show that demographic factors





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specifically age, gender, education, occupation, and income can be used to categorise investors into various risk tolerance levels. But an investor's marital status does not have a significant impact on his/her risk tolerance level. Financial intermediaries should have taken consideration into the personal information of the investors. The risk tolerance level of the individual clients can be evaluated using demographic features and personalised financial products can be developed to satisfy the specific requirements of the customers.

CONCLUSION

Financial risk tolerance refers to how much uncertainty a person is ready to endure while making a financial decision that involves the chance of a loss. It is inevitable to understand an Investor's financial risk tolerance level to frame an appropriate investment plan for better returns. The study concludes that demographic characteristics such as age, gender education, occupation, and income have a serious impact on the financial risk tolerance of investors. Such characteristics can be used to differentiate individual investors into different classes. But marital status does not affect the financial risk tolerance of investors. Financial advisors should frame investment portfolios to cater to the needs of each class of investors.

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Table 1: Reliability Of The Questionnaire

| Variable | Cronbach's alpha (α) | Number of items | N |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Risk-tolerance scale | 0.74 | 13 | 150 |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.

Table 2 Frequency Summary Of Demographic Variables

| Sl. No. | Demographic Characteristics | Frequency (50) | % |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|----|
| 1. | Gender: | | |
| | Men | 105 | 70 |
| | Women | 45 | 30 |
| 2. | Age: | | |
| | 20-29 years | 66 | 44 |
| | 30-39 years | 60 | 40 |
| | 40-49 years | 15 | 10 |
| | 50-59 years | 9 | 6 |





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| | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. | Marital Status: Single Married | 30 120 | 20 80 |
| 4. | Educational Qualifications: Higher Secondary Under graduate Post graduate Diploma | 9 21 54 66 | 6 14 36 44 |
| 5. | Occupation: Govt.Employees Pvt.Employees Business Home maker | 18 81 21 30 | 12 54 14 20 |
| 6. | Income Level: Up to 300000 300000-600000 600000-1000000 Above 1000000 | 60 39 27 24 | 40 26 18 16 |

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 Gender And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| Gender | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | Independent Sample t-test | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| Male | 8 | 12 | 48 | 14 | 23 | 105 | 2.969 | .005 |
| Female | 15 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 45 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.

Table 4 Age And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| AGE | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | ANOVA | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| 20-29 | 3 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 66 | 6.601 | .001 |
| 30-39 | 9 | 15 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 60 | | |
| 40-49 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 | | |
| 50-59 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.

Table 5 Marital Status And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| MARITAL STATUS | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | Independent Sample t-test | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| Single | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 1.69 | .086 |
| Unmarried | 24 | 30 | 39 | 9 | 18 | 120 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.





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Table 6 Education And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| EDUCATION | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | ANOVA | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| Higher Secondary | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3.960 | 0.14 |
| Diploma | 12 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21 | | |
| UG | 9 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 54 | | |
| PG | 6 | 18 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 66 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.

Table 7 Occupation And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| OCCUPATION | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | ANOVA | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| Self Employed | 3 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5.555 | .002 |
| Private employees | 24 | 21 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 81 | | |
| Govt. Employees | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 21 | | |
| Business | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 30 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.

Table 8 Annual Income And Financial Risk Tolerance Level

| ANNUAL INCOME | Level of financial risk tolerance | | | | | | ANOVA | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| | Very small | Small | Medium | High | Very High | Total | Value | Sig. |
| Up to 300000 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 3 | 60 | 3.345 | .020 |
| 300000-600000 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 39 | | |
| 600000-1000000 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 27 | | |
| Above 1000000 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 24 | | |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 57 | 15 | 18 | 150 | | |

Source: Generated from SPSS Statistics 26.





A Study on Impact of Digital Banking on Profitability of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks in India

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Received: 07 May 2023

Revised: 06 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

E-Banking is a major innovation in the field of banking. Generally electronic banking systems where the transactions and relationship between bank and clients grow through electronic devices instead of paper documents. Further, electronic banking is defined as the automated delivery of new & traditional products & services directly to customer through electronic, interactive communication channel. E-Banking has proved to be the game changer in banking industry. Imagine world before that!! People would depend highly on cheque and demand draft payments with long queue in bank branches much of the time energy manpower being wasted and these hectic schedules where people juggle for work life balance e banking is boon. With these entire facts researcher wanted to identify the impact of E banking services on the profitability of bank considering much of the time, manpower and infrastructure to be used otherwise is saved with e banking. The variables considered for the study are - Return on Net Worth, Return on Assets, Net Profit Margin ATM Transactions, POS Transactions, and Mobile Banking. According to the correlation data, there is a strong positive link between ROA and POS & an insignificant relationship between ROE, NPM & ATM, POS, and Mobile banking transactions.

Keywords: Digital banking, ATM, PoS, Mobile banking, contemporary banking





INTRODUCTION

The banking industry has always been vital to any economy, particularly emerging ones. With new innovations and technical breakthroughs, this industry has evolved from its traditional form to e-banking and, more recently, m-banking. (Sumra2011) The electronic banking services provided by the banks include Debit cards, credit cards, funds transfer, cheque payment, funds deposit, balance enquiry, utility bills payment, statement of account, remittance, draft, pay order, mobile banking, internet banking etc (Karthik Reddy *et al* 2017). The purpose of this research study is to describe the current situation of Internet banking in India. This research evaluates the influence of e-banking on the profitability of Indian banks.. After over 70 years of independence, however, this sector continues to face a serious problem in terms of financial inclusion. According to Census 2011, about 35 percent of individuals had bank accounts, and according to a World Bank report, this proportion grew to around 53 percent in 2014, owing to liberal government policies, increasing globalization, and a growth in people's purchasing power. More and more numbers of customers are being drawn to the mobile banking as they have been satisfied due to the measures taken by banks to secure the mobile banking transactions. The customers in mobile banking services are increasing day by day due to the security measures taken by the banks (Alhakimi, W., &Esmail, J. 2020). Through mobile banking customers can now add as many beneficiaries in the list as they want for fund transfer etc. and it saves huge of the amount of time for those kinds of transactions. Therefore the customers to complete the financial transactions by sitting at home but the customers were having problems of carrying but mobile phones are free from these difficulties.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

More and more numbers of customers are being drawn to the mobile banking as they have been satisfied due to the measures taken by banks to secure the mobile banking transactions. The customers in mobile banking services are increasing day by day due to the security measures taken by the banks (Alhakimi, W., &Esmail, J. 2020). Through mobile banking customers can now add as many beneficiaries in the list as they want for fund transfer etc. and it saves huge of the amount of time for those kinds of transactions. Therefore the customers to complete the financial transactions by sitting at home but the customers were having problems of carrying but mobile phones are free from these difficulties (Pal Kapoor, A., &Vij, M. 2020).

(Anh Huu, Hang Thu and Houng Thanh Pham 2020) examined the financial performance of 31 Vietnamese banks for a period of 6 years from 2013 to 2018 through three econometric models based on the CAMEL component. As per the study, the four-component of the CAMEL model, such as Capital Adequacy, Asset quality, Management efficiency and Liquidity position have an important impact on the performance of Vietnamese commercial bank. (Pakurar M *et al* 2019) analyzed service quality dimensions by using SERVQUAL model for customer satisfaction in Jordanian banking sector. Study observed that instead of eight subscale factors only four subscale factors used for analysis. The four subscales have order of importance of the subscales' effects on customer satisfaction. Concluded that First subscale (assurance, reliability, access, and employee competences in banking services), second subscale (responsiveness and empathy), third subscale (financial aspect), and fourth subscale (tangibility and).

(M. S. Saluja and T. Wadhe2015), Using Multiple Regression Analysis, this study examines the relationship between e-banking and profitability of 31 Indian scheduled commercial banks from 2006 to 2014. The findings show that e-banking has a beneficial impact on the profitability of both nationalised and traditional private sector banks. (R. K. Uppal 2011), In his work, he uses ratio analysis to evaluate the performance of commercial banks in India. According to the findings, branch and labour productivity increased significantly during the e-banking period as compared to the pre-e-banking period. Foreign banks' labour and branch productivity is also shown to be considerably higher. Overall, the data show that there is an increase in the profitability after arrival of e-banking services. Mobile banking offers services of banking such as, account information; payments, deposits, withdrawals, and transfers; investments and other content services. The Reserve Bank of India has made Mobile banking services available to all bank customers irrespective of the mobile network(Tumewah, E. *et al* 2020). Mobile banking is a system that allows





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customers of mobile financial institution (MFI) to offering banking services of make deposits, withdraw, and to send or receive funds from a mobile account through a mobile device such as a mobile phone or personal digital assistant (Hong, I. B. 2019). All the banking activities of these customers such as conducting financial transactions with their financial institution and allowing consumers to transfer money and make credit card payments anywhere, obtaining financial account information etc. is made possible through the mobile banking (Kamdjou, J. R. K. et al. 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research type: Analytical

Source of data: Secondary (RBI website)

Sample size: 10 banks (5 Public & 5 Private banks)

Period of study: 10 years (2012 to 2022)

Variables Under Study: Return on Net worth (RONW), Return on Assets (ROA), Net Profit Margin (NPM), ATM Transactions, Point of sale (PoS) Transactions, Mobile Banking

Software used: Ms .Excel, SPSS

Banks under study are as follows :

Public Sector Banks-Bank of India, IOB Bank, Central Bank of India, IDBI Bank, Canara Bank

Private sector Banks-Axis Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Yes Bank, Bandhan Bank

Objectives of the Study

To analyze the profitability of selected public sector and private sector banks in India.

To analyze the e-banking services of selected public sector and private sector banks in India.

To study the Impact of E-banking services on profitability of selected public sector and private sector banks in India

Theoretical Model of the study

Dependent Variables Return on equity, Return on assets, Net profit margin

Independent Variables ATM Transactions, PoS Transactions, Mobile Banking Banks profitability is the dependent variable for this study. Profitability is the state or condition of yielding a financial profit or gain. On the other hand, Volume of ATM transactions, point of sales transaction and mobile banking transaction are the independent variables in this study.

Hypothesis

H01 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on ROE of Private Banks.

H02 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on ROE of Public banks.

H03 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on ROA of Private banks.

H04 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on ROA of Public banks.

H05 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on NPM of Private Banks.

H06 -There is no significant impact of ATM, MB, POS transactions on NPM of Public Banks.

Analysis and Interpretation

Results of Correlation Analysis of the selected variables:





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Correlations

| | | ROE | ROA | NIM | ATM | POS | MOBILE_BANKING |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|
| ROE | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .972** | .700* | .252 | .497 | .565 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 | .024 | .482 | .144 | .089 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| ROA | Pearson Correlation | .972** | 1 | .741* | .381 | .651* | .523 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | | .014 | .277 | .042 | .121 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| NIM | Pearson Correlation | .700* | .741* | 1 | .196 | .347 | .073 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .024 | .014 | | .586 | .326 | .841 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| ATM | Pearson Correlation | .252 | .381 | .196 | 1 | .824** | .025 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .482 | .277 | .586 | | .003 | .946 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| POS | Pearson Correlation | .497 | .651* | .347 | .824** | 1 | .114 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .144 | .042 | .326 | .003 | | .753 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| MOBILE_BANKING | Pearson Correlation | .565 | .523 | .073 | .025 | .114 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .089 | .121 | .841 | .946 | .753 | |
| | N | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the above correlation table, it can be indicated that, There is a significant positive relationship between Return on assets & PoS transactions of bank. There is an insignificant relationship between Return on equity & Volume of ATM, PoS, and Mobile banking transactions. There is an insignificant relationship between Return on assets & Volume of ATM & mobile banking transactions. There is an insignificant relationship between net income margin and Volume of ATM, PoS, Mobile transaction. The null hypothesis is accepted. This means there is no significant relation between return on equity & ATM, PoS, and Mobile Banking transactions. The null hypothesis is accepted there is no significant relation between NIM & ATM, POS, and MB transactions. In other case, the null hypothesis is accepted; there is a significant relation between ROA & POS.

Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of E-banking variables on ROE

A multiple regression was used to model the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. The dependent variables were transformed in to natural logs for proportionality. Volumes of transactions were in numbers.

Volume of transaction (ATM, PoS, Mobile Banking) & ROE

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .793 ^a | .630 | .444 | .13983 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), MB_0, ATM_0, POS_0





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ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | .199 | 3 | .066 | 3.400 | .094 ^b |
| | Residual | .117 | 6 | .020 | | |
| | Total | .317 | 9 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: ROE

b. Predictors: (Constant), MB_O, ATM_O, POS_O

$$ROE=1.043+ (-1.424*ATM) + (1.225*POS) + (6.599*MB)$$

Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 1.043 | .091 | | 11.447 | .000 |
| | ATM_O | -1.424E-009 | .000 | -1.028 | -2.262 | .064 |
| | POS_O | 1.225E-009 | .000 | 1.340 | 2.941 | .026 |
| | MB_O | 6.599E-010 | .000 | .500 | 1.931 | .102 |

a. Dependent Variable: ROE

From above table, it can be interpreted that R Square is 63.0% which means that 65% of variation in ROE is explained by changes in selected e-banking variables. (p>0.05) -0.09 which means that there is not much impact of ATM, POS, Mobile banking transaction on ROE. In above table, the result shows that there is a negative insignificant relationship between ATM transaction & ROE, And a positive insignificant relationship exist between ROE & mobile banking transactions, and a positive significant relationship between ROE & POS transactions.

Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of E-banking variables on Return on Assets

Volume of transaction (ATM, POS, Mobile Banking) & Return on assets.

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .552 ^a | .305 | -.042 | .69974 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), MB, POS, ATM

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 1.290 | 3 | .430 | .879 | .503 ^b |
| | Residual | 2.938 | 6 | .490 | | |
| | Total | 4.228 | 9 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

b. Predictors: (Constant), MB, POS, ATM





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$$ROA = -0.519 + (-1.978 \cdot ATM) + (3.728 \cdot POS) + (2.002 \cdot MB)$$

Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -.519 | .337 | | -1.542 | .174 |
| | ATM | -1.978E-010 | .000 | -.213 | -.175 | .867 |
| | POS | 3.728E-010 | .000 | .585 | .493 | .639 |
| | MB | 2.002E-009 | .000 | .359 | .950 | .379 |

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

From the above, the result shows R Square is 30.5%, which means only 30.5% of variation in ROA is explained by e-banking variables. Overall $p > 0.05$ -0.503 that means there does not exist a relationship between ROA & ATM, POS, mobile banking transaction. From above table, the result shows that there is insignificant negative relation that exist between ATM transaction & ROE, And insignificant positive relationship between ROA & POS, Mobile banking transaction

Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of E-banking variables on NPM

Volume of transaction (ATM, POS, Mobile banking) & NPM

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .432 ^a | .187 | -.220 | .16051 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), MB, POS, ATM

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | .036 | 3 | .012 | .460 | .721 ^b |
| | Residual | .155 | 6 | .026 | | |
| | Total | .190 | 9 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: NIM
b. Predictors: (Constant), MB, POS, ATM

$$NPM = 0.386 + (-1.617 \cdot ATM) + (3.879 \cdot POS) + (-3.883 \cdot MB)$$

Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | .386 | .116 | | 3.340 | .016 |
| | ATM | -1.617E-010 | .000 | -.151 | -.226 | .829 |
| | POS | 3.879E-010 | .000 | .548 | .829 | .439 |
| | MB | -3.883E-011 | .000 | -.032 | -.085 | .935 |

a. Dependent Variable: NIM





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From above table it can be interpreted that R Square is 18.7% which means the model is not a goodfit. From the result of table 3.8, ($p > 0.05$)-0.721 which means there is no impact of ATM, POS, Mobile banking transaction on NIM. In table 3.9, the result shows that there is a positive insignificant relationship between POS transaction & NIM, And a negative insignificant relationship exist between NIM & mobile banking transactions, ATM transaction.

Findings

The objective of the study is to see how E-banking affected the performance of Indian commercial banks. The research looked at how ATM transactions, POS transactions, and smartphone transactions affected bank performance (ROE, ROA, and NPM). According to the correlation data, there is a strong positive link between ROA and POS & an insignificant relationship between ROE, NPM & ATM, POS, and Mobile banking transactions.

| Independent Variables | ATM | POS | Mobile Banking |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Dependent Variables | Relationship of Dependent Variable with Independent Variable | | |
| ROE | Insignificant | Insignificant | Insignificant |
| ROA | Insignificant | Significant | Insignificant |
| NIM | Insignificant | Insignificant | Insignificant |

CONCLUSION

According to the findings of this study, the volume of ATM, POS, and mobile banking transactions has increased significantly during the previous five years. On the other hand, it has been discovered that these banks' profitability has been steadily declining. In this study, it was also discovered that there is a significant relationship between ROE, ROA, and the volume of transactions of public banks' ATM, POS, and mobile banking, but there is an insignificant relationship between ROE, ROA, NPM, and the volume of transactions of private banks. The decrease in profitability due to internet banking has been attributed to the networking effect of mobile banking. Researchers can take a bigger sample size to check the implication of the present hypothesis on a larger sample.

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Financial Literacy: Assessment of Financial Literacy Practice Determined by Financial Skills and Investment Behaviour of Individual Investors in Chennai City.

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Individual investors in today scenario are more skilled and educated. Technology also give supportive edge in enhancing investors financial knowledge and investment skills. Android phones with artificial intelligence boost skills of investors in invest in both domestic and international markets. They are more rational in calculating any investment plans. The level of financial literacy in the country has also improved drastically after globalization of education. The aim of the present study is to determine level of financial skills of individual investors and their investment behaviour which significantly determine their financial literacy. The study is descriptive in nature and used non probability sampling method. The results of the study shows Investors Investment Behaviour, Educational Qualification and Investor Financial Skills have significantly determine investors financial literacy level. It is highly suggested that induvial investors take rational decision while investing in more risky investment avenues.

Keywords: Technology, Finance, Intelligence, Rational and Globalization





INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy is the capacity to comprehend and effectively use various financial abilities, such as personal financial management, budgeting, and saving. Those that are financially literate become self-sufficient, allowing them to achieve financial security. To be financially literate, you must understand how to handle your money. This includes learning how to pay your bills, how to appropriately borrow and save money, and how and why to invest and prepare for retirement. Financial literacy necessitates familiarity with financial principles and ideas such as financial planning, compound interest, debt management, effective investment methods, and money-time value. Financial illiteracy may lead to bad financial decisions, which can have a detrimental impact on an individual's financial well-being. The following are the important elements to improving financial literacy: learning how to construct a budget, tracking costs. Understanding efficient debt repayment tactics and retirement planning.

Take the effort to self-educate and expand your financial knowledge, beginning with the fundamentals of money management and progressing to become a wise spender. Investing time in your financial growth helps you make better saving and investment decisions. You may develop a long-term nest egg by utilising factors such as age, talent, money, and the capacity to adopt healthy habits. Money management is a personal skill that will assist you throughout your life yet it is not something that everyone learns. With money pouring in and out, due dates, financing charges and fees connected to invoices and bills, and the general responsibility of continually making the correct judgements regarding large purchases and investments, it may be overwhelming. Financial management should be a priority, and it should drive everyday spending and saving decisions. Personal financial experts recommend starting with the fundamentals, such as how to handle a checking or debit account and how to pay your bills on time, then working your way up.

Opening a bank account is the first step in developing financial awareness. Set up direct deposit after you get a paycheck. This protects your funds and prevents you from paying interest to cash advance providers, who charge a portion of your check. Financial literacy focuses on the capacity to properly manage personal financial, which necessitates prior experience making suitable personal finance decisions such as savings, insurance, real estate, college payments, budgeting, retirement, and tax preparation. People who understand finance should be able to answer questions about transactions, such as if an item is necessary, accessible, and whether it is an asset or liability.

Financial Skills

Understanding, evaluating, and managing the financial resources required to establish a business and promote profitable, creative, and sustainable projects inside it. Is the capacity to apply appropriate information and expertise to handle an expected or unexpected circumstance in order to solve a financial problem and turn it into a benefit and opportunity to one's advantage. These abilities can be learnt or obtained through a financial education background.

Investment behavior

Building money, according to financial experts, has a lot to do with your behaviour. "A genius who loses control of his emotions might be a financial disaster. The inverse is also true. "Even people with little financial education may become wealthy if they have a few behavioural talents that have nothing to do with traditional measurements of intellect," writes Morgan Housel in his book *The Psychology of Money*. Behavioural finance, a branch of behavioural economics, contends that individuals frequently make decisions based on emotional and hidden biases. Building money, according to financial experts, has a lot to do with your behaviour. "A genius who loses control of his emotions might be a financial disaster. The inverse is also true. "Even people with little financial education may become wealthy if they have a few behavioural talents that have nothing to do with traditional measurements of intellect," writes Morgan Housel in his book *The Psychology of Money*. Behavioural finance, a branch of behavioural economics, contends that individuals frequently make decisions based on emotional and hidden biases.





REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The link between financial skills and financial knowledge and market discipline is mediated by financial conduct. (Dewi, V.I. and Wardhana, L.I., 2022) Poor households' financial inclusion is not predicted by their behaviour, knowledge, or abilities. (CandiyaBongomin, G.O., et al., 2017), Financial literacy positively influences the investment behaviour of young adults. Moreover, the young adults' perception of confidence over ability to take right financial decisions drives their decision to invest. (Chawla, D., Bhatia, S. and Singh, S., 2022). Subjective financial literacy, objective financial literacy are positively associated with financial behavior (Pandey, A. and Utkarsh., 2023). Students from Kosovo who are more financially literate are more skilled and make more well-informed decisions when investing. (Vardari, L., Abdullahu, D. and Kurteshi, R., 2022). Financial attitude fully mediates the relationship between financial knowledge and responsible financial management behavior, and locus of control influences responsible financial management behavior (Bapat, D., 2020) Investors often use cognitive heuristics to reduce the risk of losses in uncertain situations, but that leads to errors in judgment; as a result, investors make irrational decisions, which may cause the market to overreact or underreact (Ahmad, M., 2022). Underconfidence bias has a markedly negative influence on the short-term and long-term decisions made by investors in developing markets. It means that heuristic-driven biases can impair the quality of both short-term and long-term investment decisions (Ahmad, M., 2021)

Statement Of Problem

The emergence of the technology have enhance the participation of individual investors in the stock market and other investment avenues. The market is very volatile and risky, the investors need to be very rational in participation in the market. The behaviour of the investors also play an predominant role in anticipation of rational investment decision of investors. Hence it is significant important to assess the impact of investors behaviour and investment skills on financial literacy practice of individuals.

Scope of the Study

The study is focuses on Investors investment behavior, investment skills and their level of financial literacy practices in number of investment avenues and stock market. The above perception of investors has been measured with 5 points Likert scales.

Objective of the Study

1. To explore the socio demographic profile of the investors in Chennai city.
2. To determine the underlying factors of Investors Financial Skills, Investors Investment Behaviour and Financial Literacy Practices by Investor.
3. To examine the impact of Investors Financial Skills, Investors Investment Behaviour on Financial Literacy Practices by Investor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data has been collected from investors of stock market and other investment avenues in Chennai city. The city of Chennai is well developed industrial hub and educational institutions. It attracts greater number of young and dynamic minds for learning and job seekers. These young minds are attracted by number of investment ventures, thus they eagerly invest in stock and other investment avenues. The skill of investment among these young minds are differs based on their financial behaviour and financial literacy practices. Hence this study tries to examine the financial skills of investors and their behaviour pattern. The researcher adopted convenient sampling method to collect data from 165 respondents. 5 point likert scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree have been used with an weightage of 5,4,3,2 and 1 has been used to assess the Investors Financial Skills, Investors Investment Behaviour and Financial Literacy Practices by Investor.



**Prabhakar and Agiladevi Pugalendhi****Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The collected data has been analysed and interpreted using number of univariate and multivariate statistical techniques to assess the relationship among the variables and the results are interpreted in below tables.

Personal Profile

The personal profile of the investors shows sizable number of investors are male in the young age group with professional qualification and are frequent investors in both stock market other investment avenues.

Table 1 shows factor loading and descriptive value of Investor Financial Skills (IFS) variables, the investor financial skills are measured with ten variables and has been factorised using factor analysis. The outcome of the factor analysis shows the 10 Investor Financial Skills have been extracted into two dominant independent factors which is whole together explaining 65.953% of variance in overall IFS. To assess the strength for running factor analysis KMO test has been used the KMO value of 0.909 indicates a strong combability of running factor analysis to 10 IFS variables. The test value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity 916.791 with Df value of 45 is significant at $P < 0.000$ indicating a close correlation among the variables. The standard deviation values are robust values to their mean as they are far lower than the mean values. The communalities values are over the thresh hold limits of 0.500, hence it indicating factor analysis can be applied to those 10 IFS values. The Two independent factors have extracted, the first factor 1 consist of six variables with Eigen value of 3.874 and explaining 38.743% of variance in IFS. The six variables of factor 1 are Controlling debt, Preparing daily expense, Planning future financial needs, Cost benefit analysis, Digital mode for receipt and payments and Not sharing financial data in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Monitoring and Budgeting Factor (MBF). The second factor holds four variables with Eigen value of 2.721 and explaining 27.209% of variance in IFS. The four variables of Factor 2 are Regular reviews of financial activities, Expertise Tax planning, Preparing budgets for financial activities and Numeracy skills in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Reviewing and Planning Factor(RPF).

Table 2 shows factor loading and descriptive value of Investors Investment Behaviour(IIB)variables, the Investor Investment Behaviour are measured with eight variables and has been factorised using factor analysis. The outcome of the factor analysis shows the 8 Investor Investment Behaviour have been extracted into two dominant independent factors which is whole together explaining 65.953% of variance in overall IFS. To assess the strength for running factor analysis KMO test has been used the KMO value of 0.890 shows a strong combability of running factor analysis to 8 IIB variables. The test value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity 816.846 with Df value of 28 is significant at $P < 0.000$ representing a close correlation among the variables. The standard deviation values are strong measures to their mean as they are lesser than the mean values. The communalities values are above the thresh hold limits of 0.500, hence it indicating factor analysis can be applied to those 8 IIB values. The Two independent factors have pull out, the first factor 1 consist of five variables with Eigen value of 3.159 and explaining 39.483% of variance in IIB. The five variables of factor 1 are Risk taking, More confident in self-abilities, Greedy in nature, Patient by nature and Innovative in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Risk and Ability Factor(RAF). The second factor holds three variables with Eigen value of 2.610 and explaining 32.628% of variance in IIB. The three variables of Factor 2 are Emotional by nature, Self-disciplined and Flexible with changing situation in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Emotional and Disciplined Factor(EDF).

Table 3 shows factor loading and descriptive value of Financial Literacy Practices by Investor (FLPI) variables, the Financial Literacy Practices by Investor are measured with ten variables and has been factorised using factor analysis. The product of the factor analysis shows the Financial Literacy Practices by Investor have been extracted into two dominant independent factors which is together explaining 69.631% of variance in overall FLPI. To assess the strength for running factor analysis KMO test has been used the KMO value of 0.903 shows a strong combability of running factor analysis to 10 FLPI variables. The test value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity 1115.151 with Df value of 45 is significant at $P < 0.000$ representing a close correlation among the variables. The standard deviation values are



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strong measures to their mean as the standard deviation values are lower than the mean values. The communalities values are above the threshold limits of 0.500, hence it indicating factor analysis can be applied to those 10 FLPI values. The Two independent factors have pull out, the first factor 1 consist of seven variables with Eigen value of 3.875 and explaining 38.745% of variance in FLPI. The seven variables of factor 1 are Effective decision making, Detailed analysis before investing, Assessment of Intrinsic values, Assessment of expected returns, Diversification of funds, Rate of interest on deposits and Satisfactory returns in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Decisiveness and Assessment Factor(DAF). The second factor holds three variables with Eigen value of 3.089 and explaining 30.886% of variance in FLPI. The three variables of Factor 2 are Planning rigorously, Proportionate investment and Fast decision making on investment in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Planning and Investment Factor(PIF).

Table 4 shows the Linear combination of demographic profile of investors, Investor Investment Behaviour and Investor Financial Skills which significantly defines Financial Literacy Practice by Investors $[F=201.258, P<0.000]$. The Coefficient value of 0.889 which explaining 78.9% of variance in those two independent influencers. Investors Investment Behaviour(IIB) have a significant and positive influence on FLPI which implies that 0.717 unit change in IIB leads to one unit change in FLPI. Educational Qualification of the investor have also significant and positive influence on FLPI. Higher the education have higher financial literacy of practice by investors. Investor Financial Skills(IFS) have a significant and positive influence on FLPI which implies 0.161 unit change in IFS leads to one unit change in FLPI. Other demographic profile of the investors have no significant influence on FLPI.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The investor financial skills are measured with ten variables and the same have been extracted into two dominant independent factors. The first factor 1 consist of six variables namely Controlling debt, Preparing daily expense, Planning future financial needs, Cost benefit analysis, Digital mode for receipt and payments and Not sharing financial data in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Monitoring and Budgeting Factor (MBF). The second factor holds four variables namely Regular reviews of financial activities, Expertise Tax planning, Preparing budgets for financial activities and Numeracy skills in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Reviewing and Planning Factor (RPF).

The Investor Investment Behaviour are measured with eight variables and these 8 Investor Investment Behaviour variables have been extracted into two dominant independent factors. The first factor 1 consist of five variables namely Risk taking, More confident in self-abilities, Greedy in nature, Patient by nature and Innovative in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Risk and Ability Factor(RAF). The second factor holds three variables namely Emotional by nature, Self-disciplined and Flexible with changing situation in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Emotional and Disciplined Factor(EDF). The Financial Literacy Practices by Investor are measured with ten variables and it has been extracted into two dominant independent factors. the first factor 1 consist of seven variables namely Effective decision making, Detailed analysis before investing, Assessment of Intrinsic values, Assessment of expected returns, Diversification of funds, Rate of interest on deposits and Satisfactory returns in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Decisiveness and Assessment Factor(DAF). The second factor holds three variables namely Planning rigorously, Proportionate investment and Fast decision making on investment in the order of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Planning and Investment Factor(PIF).

The demographic profile of investors, Investor Investment Behaviour and Investor Financial Skills which significantly defines Financial Literacy Practice by Investors. Investors Investment Behaviour(IIB) have a significant and positive influence on FLPI which implies that 0.717 unit change in IIB leads to one unit change in FLPI. Educational Qualification of the investor have also significant and positive influence on FLPI. Higher the education



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have higher financial literacy of practice by investors. Investor Financial Skills (IFS) have a significant and positive influence on FLPI which implies 0.161 unit change in IFS leads to one unit change in FLPI. Other demographic profile of the investors have no significant influence on FLPI.

Limitation of the Study

1. The sample size for the present study is limited to 160 due to time constrained.
2. The opinion of respondent may vary over the period of time hence, the outcome of the study could not be generalised over the period of time.
3. To study is limited to investors from Chennai city only.

CONCLUSION

The investors are more rational and calculative due to their accessibility to technological gadgets and needful information. Rational investors are financially literate and take cognitive decision-making skills. The behaviour of investor significantly determine the financial skills of investors while taking investment decision. The present study tries to determine financial skills and investment behaviour of individual investors which significantly examine the financial literacy practice which taking investment decision. The researcher used convenient sampling method to collect data from individual investors. The results shows financial skills of the investors are measured in terms of Monitoring and Budgeting Factor and Reviewing and Planning Factor. To assess the investment behaviour of individual investors eight items has been observed which are represented by Risk and Ability Factor and Emotional and Disciplined Factor. The financial literacy practice by individual investors has been assessed by 10 items which are represented by Decisiveness and Assessment Factor and Planning and Investment Factor. Financial literacy practice by individual investors are well determined by Investors Investment Behaviour, Educational Qualification and Investor Financial Skills. It has been suggested that individual investors must be more rational through proper planning and strategic investment.

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Table 1: Factorisation of Investors Financial Skills (IFS) Variables

| Investors Financial Skills (IFS) | Factor Loading | Mean | Standard Deviation | Communalities | Eigen Value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|--|----------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Controlling debt | 0.797 | 4.080 | 0.996 | 0.663 | 3.874 | 38.743% | Monitoring and Budgeting Factor |
| Preparing daily expense | 0.756 | 3.960 | 0.956 | 0.609 | | | |
| Planning future financial needs | 0.735 | 4.030 | 0.927 | 0.623 | | | |
| Cost benefit analysis | 0.728 | 3.980 | 1.000 | 0.716 | | | |
| Digital mode for receipt and payments | 0.707 | 3.910 | 0.923 | 0.635 | | | |
| Not sharing financial data | 0.661 | 4.040 | 0.906 | 0.644 | | | |
| Regular reviews of financial activities | 0.890 | 3.760 | 1.066 | 0.803 | 2.721 | 27.209 | Reviewing and Planning Factor |
| Expertise Tax planning | 0.698 | 4.010 | 0.876 | 0.725 | | | |
| Preparing budgets for financial activities | 0.693 | 3.840 | 1.020 | 0.625 | | | |
| Numeracy skills | 0.533 | 3.890 | 0.969 | 0.551 | | | |
| KMO Value:0.909, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: 916.791, Df:45, Total Variance: 65.953% | | | | | | | |

Table2: Factorisation of Investors Investment Behaviour(IIB) Variables

| Investors Financial Skills (IFS) | Factor Loading | Mean | Standard Deviation | Communalities | Eigen Value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|--|----------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Risk taking | 0.836 | 4.140 | 0.936 | 0.719 | 3.159 | 39.483 | Risk and Ability Factor |
| More confident in self-abilities | 0.788 | 3.820 | 0.981 | 0.739 | | | |
| Greedy in nature | 0.711 | 3.990 | 0.947 | 0.678 | | | |
| Patient by nature | 0.709 | 3.820 | 0.919 | 0.735 | | | |
| Innovative | 0.900 | 3.650 | 1.156 | 0.836 | | | |
| Emotional by nature | 0.722 | 4.010 | 0.914 | 0.679 | 2.610 | 32.628 | Emotional and Disciplined Factor |
| Self-disciplined | 0.631 | 3.900 | 0.958 | 0.725 | | | |
| Flexible with changing situation | 0.582 | 3.990 | 0.927 | 0.657 | | | |
| KMO Value:0.890, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: 816.846, Df:28, Total Variance: 72.111% | | | | | | | |





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Table 3: Factorisation of Financial Literacy Practices by Investor (FLPI) Variables

| Financial Literacy Practices by Investor (FLPI) | Factor Loading | Mean | Standard Deviation | Communalities | Eigen Value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|---|----------------|------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Effective decision making | 0.857 | 3.79 | 1.009 | 0.744 | 3.875 | 38.745 | Decisiveness and Assessment Factor |
| Detailed analysis before investing | 0.77 | 4.01 | 0.873 | 0.720 | | | |
| Assessment of Intrinsic values | 0.718 | 3.98 | 0.92 | 0.704 | | | |
| Assessment of expected returns | 0.677 | 4.02 | 0.917 | 0.658 | | | |
| Diversification of funds | 0.654 | 3.83 | 0.973 | 0.691 | | | |
| Rate of interest on deposits | 0.651 | 3.91 | 0.942 | 0.692 | | | |
| Satisfactory returns | 0.634 | 3.84 | 0.906 | 0.708 | | | |
| Planning rigorously | 0.842 | 3.99 | 0.963 | 0.734 | 3.089 | 30.886 | Planning and Investment Factor |
| Proportionate investment | 0.715 | 3.99 | 0.907 | 0.665 | | | |
| Fast decision making on investment | 0.712 | 3.95 | 0.926 | 0.647 | | | |
| KMO Value:0.903, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: 1115.151, Df:45, Total Variance: 69.631% | | | | | | | |

Table 4: Influence of Socio Demographic profile of Investors, Investor Financial Skills and Investors Investment Behaviour on Financial Literacy Practices by Investor

| Influencing variables | Unstandardized co-efficient | | Standardized Co-efficient | t value | P Value |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | B | Std. Error | | | |
| (Constant) | 4.268 | 1.515 | | 2.818 | 0.005** |
| Investors Investment Behaviour | 0.857 | 0.094 | 0.717 | 9.154 | 0.000** |
| Educational Qualification | 0.892 | 0.294 | 0.111 | 3.039 | 0.003** |
| Investor Financial Skills | 0.163 | 0.079 | 0.161 | 2.060 | 0.041* |
| R=0.889, R ² =0.789, Adjusted R ² =0.786, F value: 201.258, P value<0.000 | | | | | |





Analyzing the Impact of USD, Wikipedia and Google Trends on Volatility of Bitcoin Price

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Bitcoin (BTC) and other cryptocurrencies have been around for a while; they continue to encounter difficulties with acceptance and volatility. Over the years, Bitcoin's value has seen enormous changes, with sharp price rises and falls. Bitcoin's price is influenced by the dynamics of supply and demand; if there is a large demand for Bitcoin and a little supply, the price is likely to rise. Bitcoin's price may rise if more people and organizations choose to use it as a valid method of investment or payment. The perspective of the general public and media coverage can have a big influence on Bitcoin's price. Positive news coverage or endorsements from powerful people or organizations may boost demand and raise prices. The price of Bitcoin is influenced by developments in the underlying technology, such as blockchain updates or the creation of new Bitcoin use cases. The price of bitcoin is influenced by larger economic variables including inflation, interest rate fluctuations, and geopolitical developments. This study analyzes the volatility in Bitcoin price due to USD/INR, Wikipedia Trends and Google Trends data collected for India throughout the period from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023. Weekly data is analyzed with 640 observations. It is crucial to remember that the price of Bitcoin may be extremely unstable and subject to quick fluctuations depending on a number of variables. One of the biggest reasons why Bitcoin hasn't been extensively used for everyday transactions is because of its price volatility. Almost one-third of the variation in Bitcoin price is due to factors in the study, with a major influence of USD/INR.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends, USD/INR





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INTRODUCTION

Digital assets called cryptocurrencies, like Bitcoin and Ethereum, employ encryption and blockchain technology to build a decentralized, open, and secure system of value exchange. The blockchain, a distributed ledger maintained by a network of nodes or computers, is where transactions are verified and recorded. The adoption of blockchain technology guarantees the security, transparency, and immutability of all transactions. Due to its decentralized structure, cheaper transaction costs, and quick transaction times, cryptocurrencies have gained popularity as an alternative to conventional fiat currencies. Aside from their volatility, lack of regulation, and lack of intrinsic value, they are also regarded as high-risk investments. Cryptocurrencies value is purely determined by market supply and demand because they are not backed by tangible assets like gold or other commodities. Before making any decisions, it's crucial to properly weigh the advantages and dangers of investing in cryptocurrencies.

In his article "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" (Nakamoto, 2008), an unidentified individual or group going by the name Satoshi Nakamoto established the digital money known as Bitcoin in 2009. Using encryption, a decentralized network of computers verifies transactions made using Bitcoin, and the blockchain is used to store the records of those transactions. The blockchain is a distributed ledger system that maintains a decentralized, open ledger of all transactions. The blockchain is safe and tamper-proof because every block carries a cryptographic hash of the one before it. This makes it a trustworthy method for data storage and transport, with numerous potential applications outside of financial transactions.

Bitcoin is a decentralized currency; no one entity, such as a government or financial organization, controls it. These transactions are more securely and transparently confirmed by a decentralized computer network. Without a bank account or credit card, anybody with an internet connection may use Bitcoin to send and receive money from anywhere in the globe. Users have the option to remain anonymous during transactions using bitcoin, which don't require any personal information. Compared to standard bank transfers or credit card transactions, bitcoin transactions often have cheaper costs. Through the use of encryption, Bitcoin transactions are protected from fraud and hackers.

Based to the 21 million coin cap, bitcoin has been able to hold onto its value throughout time. With some investors seeing considerable long-term gains, bitcoin has demonstrated a strong potential for financial returns. Bitcoin has the potential to provide individuals all across the world more financial independence, security, and accessibility. Finance, healthcare, real estate, and other industries might all be affected negatively by blockchain technology. The application of blockchain technology has the potential to upend several sectors and revolutionize how we trade goods and information. It can enable clear and secure record-keeping, lower expenses, and boost efficiency across a wide range of procedures. The governance of blockchain technology and its applications, energy use, and scalability are further issues. A fascinating and quickly developing sector of innovation and investment, bitcoin and blockchain technology have both potential advantages and threats.

Literature Review of Bitcoin Price drivers and Volatility

Although the fact that Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies have been around for a while, they continue to encounter difficulties with acceptance and volatility. Bitcoin's price is influenced by the dynamics of supply and demand; if there is a large demand for Bitcoin and a little supply, the price is likely to rise. The demand for Bitcoin may rise, pushing up its price, if more people and organizations choose to use it as a valid method of exchange or investment. The perspective of the general public and media coverage can have a big influence on Bitcoin's price. Negative news or regulatory crackdowns can reduce demand and push the price down, whilst positive news coverage or endorsements from significant people or organizations can boost demand and raise prices. The price of Bitcoin is affected by advancements in the underlying technology, such as blockchain updates or the creation of new Bitcoin use cases. The price of bitcoin is influenced by larger economic variables including inflation, interest rate fluctuations, and geopolitical developments. It is crucial to remember that the price of Bitcoin may be extremely



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unstable and subject to quick fluctuations depending on a number of variables. Before making an investment in bitcoin, it is crucial to conduct research and carefully weigh the dangers.

One of the biggest reasons why Bitcoin hasn't been extensively used for everyday transactions is because of its price volatility. Over the years, Bitcoin's value has seen enormous changes, with sharp price rises and falls. It becomes challenging for businesses and customers to utilize bitcoin as a reliable store of value for their transactions as a result. Furthermore, for certain users, Bitcoin's high transaction costs may operate as a deterrent to adoption. Stablecoins, which are cryptocurrencies intended to maintain a steady value relative to a certain asset like the US Dollar or a basket of assets, were developed as one effort to address these difficulties. These stablecoins are meant to make cryptocurrencies less volatile and more reliable.

The dynamics of supply and demand in the cryptocurrency market, public attention, and the unpredictability of economic policy are a few factors that are reliable in explaining fluctuations in the price of bitcoin. The paper contends that in explaining fluctuations in Bitcoin price, these cryptocurrency-related drivers are more significant than general macroeconomic and financial factors (Ahmed, 2022).

When the informational efficiency of the Bitcoin market was examined from 2011 to 2017, it was discovered that daily returns showed consistent behaviour in the first half of the research period but improved after 2014. Price volatility, which is determined by the logarithmic difference between intraday high and low prices, on the other hand, shown long memory across the full time frame. This implies that several underlying dynamic mechanisms that produce volatility and price changes. The study sheds light on the efficiency and changes in behaviour of the Bitcoin market over time, emphasizing the value of employing the right techniques for examining long memory and informational efficiency in financial markets that fluctuate over time (Bariviera, 2017).

Bitcoin has larger returns than other assets including the S&P BSE 500, HDFC ETF Gold, S&P BSE Oil & Gas, and S&P BSE Realty, but at a far higher risk. According to the Markowitz efficiency test, adding Bitcoin to a portfolio raises the portfolio's risk and return. In order to maximise their returns, investors with a high tolerance for risk may want to think about integrating Bitcoin in their portfolio, while those who are risk-averse may want to stay away from doing so (Bhatia et al., 2018).

Several elements, including news, events, legislation, and market sentiment, have an impact on the volatility of bitcoin. Negative news can cause Bitcoin's price to drop and its volatility to rise, such as regulatory crackdowns or security breaches. Positive news may enhance the price of Bitcoin and reduce volatility, such as institutional acceptance or novel use cases. It is true that the market for Bitcoin is heavily influenced by speculative activity and self-fulfilling expectations, particularly from retail investors. Bubbles and sudden price changes in the market can occur due to mood and momentum rather than underlying fundamentals (Bouoiyour & Selmi, 2015).

Bitcoin is not a safety net for global equity markets, and owning any portion of the asset may expose portfolios to more downside risk than if they simply held the underlying equities index alone. The report notes the CSI 300 index as an outlier, where holdings of up to 16% in Bitcoin may lessen downside risk. This implies that while cryptocurrencies could have a small amount of safe haven characteristics in a few markets or situations, they cannot be trusted to provide safe haven for all global equity markets (Conlon et al., 2020).

It was found that energy costs had no beneficial effect on bitcoin profits. Returns on the S&P 500 were shown to be positively correlated with bitcoin returns. This shows that bitcoin has been used as a different type of investment option for stock market trading. Bitcoin returns were not significantly impacted by public interest as shown by Google search activity and new posts on bitcointalk.org. This shows that the degree of interest in bitcoin among the general population has no impact on its financial performance. According to the study, although volume increase had a favourable effect on bitcoin returns, supply growth had a negative effect. In other words, the profits on bitcoin



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declined as its supply grew, and the returns on bigger trading volumes climbed. Interest rates exhibited no trend (D.Heuver et al., 2019).

A portfolio that includes bitcoin may perform better as a result of increased diversification. Concerns about Bitcoin also include its vulnerability to cyber attacks, issues with operating as a money, and links to illicit activity. These worries could result in legal limitations or outright prohibitions in some nations, which might have an impact on how well Bitcoin does in the future. Investors should carefully weigh the risks and rewards of holding Bitcoin as part of their portfolios and keep an eye on any regulatory or security-related developments. Bitcoin may benefit from diversity, but it is neither a hedge nor a haven asset. The most sensible way to invest is probably with a balanced and diversified portfolio that takes into consideration a person's risk tolerance and investment objectives (Klabbers, 2018).

Fundamental issues and investor interest have an impact on bitcoin. Long-term fluctuations in the price of Bitcoin are influenced by conventional economic theory, particularly monetary economics and the quantity theory of money. However, the interest of investors in the cryptocurrency is what drives the price in the near run. Users are encouraged to start mining as Bitcoin's value rises, however this impact is discovered to be fading over time since specialised mining gear components have raised the difficulty and hash rates too much. It doesn't seem like investing in bitcoin is a secure haven. Although there is no concrete evidence that the Chinese market impacts the USD market, the CNY and USD markets are closely related (Kristoufek, 2015).

The volatility of Bitcoin is influenced by several important variables. First, when news regarding Bitcoin regulation appears in reputable financial media like the Financial Times, it significantly affects how volatile Bitcoin's price is. This shows that it is crucial to take regulatory changes into account when analysing price variations for Bitcoin. Hacking is the second important factor influencing Bitcoin volatility. Bitcoin's price volatility and its jump component can be significantly impacted by cryptocurrency market hacks. The turbulence in Bitcoin's price is also influenced by investor attitude. Positive investor sentiment has the potential to raise the volatility and leap levels of Bitcoin, whilst negative or neutral mood does not seem to have a major influence. Last but not least, scheduled macroeconomic news releases have minimal effect (Lyócsa et al., 2020).

The value of Bitcoin can be significantly impacted by fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly those involving important currencies like the US dollar and Chinese yuan. For instance, a decline in the value of the Yuan relative to the dollar might make Bitcoin considerably more affordable for Chinese investors and traders, increasing demand and perhaps raising the price. There was a rush in Bitcoin purchases in China in late 2016, which led to a strong rise in Bitcoin price at a time when the Yuan significantly depreciated versus the dollar (Poyser, 2017).

Considering energy consumption represents a major expense throughout the mining process, the price of crude oil can have an impact on the cost of mining bitcoin. The cost of mining bitcoins might go higher when oil prices rise, which would put upward pressure on the price of bitcoin. Given that China is a significant player in the cryptocurrency sector, the USD/CNY exchange rate may have an effect on the price of Bitcoin. Bitcoin's price may increase if Chinese investors find it more appealing to invest in it due to the Chinese Yuan's declining value against the US dollar. The intensity of competition amongst miners to solve a block in the blockchain network, known as mining difficulty, can also affect the price of Bitcoin (Seys & Kjartan, 2016).

Returns on Bitcoin are inversely correlated with a nation's level of economic growth. This implies that investors may lose trust in the economy and move to virtual currencies like Bitcoin, which may provide superior returns, if economic development slows and exchange rates rise. Additionally, the report contends that economic hardship is likely to stimulate interest in Bitcoin, which might result in a rise in its returns. Because of the inverse relationship between Bitcoin returns and economic growth, it is possible that when financial stress rises, investors may resort to Bitcoin as a form of investment. Different economic factors, including as economic expansion, exchange rates, financial stress, and the development of a nation's financial system, have an impact on Bitcoin's performance (Thukral et al., 2021).



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As a marketable financial asset, Bitcoin acts similarly to gold, and economic variables like the Consumer Price Index, Dow Jones Industrial Average, Federal Fund Rate, and US Dollar Index have a long-term detrimental effect on the price of Bitcoin. This suggests that while gold prices aren't always a hedge against Bitcoin, they may be against the US currency or other assets. The US Dollar Index has the most of an impact compared to the other factors. Bitcoin is a form of asset since supply and demand, as well as macroeconomic and other significant asset price indexes, all affect its value (Zhu et al., 2017).

The fluctuation of the price of bitcoin is a significant problem, but it is not an insurmountable barrier to its development. More solutions that assist to reduce this volatility and make Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies more accessible and user-friendly for everyone may evolve as the cryptocurrency ecosystem continues to grow and mature. It's possible that future technology advancements and innovations will assist to overcome these problems and make it possible for people to utilize cryptocurrencies more often in regular transactions. Bitcoin is a very young and developing asset class that lacks regulatory certainty and wide-spread use. The market's volatility may decline and its pricing may become more stable as it ages and institutionalizes.

DATA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**Data**

Recently, search terms from Google Trends and Wikipedia have proven to be a valuable source of knowledge for financial applications ranging from portfolio diversification and trading strategies to explanations of home bias and traded volume. A reliable indicator of interest in a digital currency and one with strong explanatory power is the frequency of searches for phrases connected to it. In this study, we investigate the connection between Bitcoin price movements associated with Wikipedia and Google Trends search phrases. US Dollar is a widely accepted currency in International transactions and has a major influence in the crypto market.

Time series Weekly data has been obtained from <http://www.google.com/trends> for Google Trends, <http://stats.grok.se> for Wikipedia and <http://www.bitcoincharts.com> for Bitcoin. Google Trends series for India are normalized (so that the maximum value of the series is equal to 100) and rounded whereas the Wikipedia series for India provide the actual number of visits for the given week. For the Bitcoin prices, the focus is on the exchange rate with the INR. The Weekly exchange rate of USD/INR is collected from International Monetary Fund website imf.org. Weekly data is collected from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023, 640 observations.

Research Design

The present investigation aims to examine the impact of USD/INR, Google Trends and Wikipedia Trends on Bitcoin Price. The dependent variable in this study is the price of bitcoin BTC/INR. The performance of bitcoin can be quantified by calculating returns using historical data, which helps investors better predict the direction of Bitcoin's price in the future. The exchange rates for the US dollars against the Indian Rupee, Google search Trends and Wikipedia search trends serve as the study's independent variables. The times series Weekly data is collected from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023, 640 observations. The price of Bitcoin is the dependent variable. As a result, the research formwork is built as follows:

Research Objectives

Through the previous literature review, the following variables were adopted to research the price drivers of BTC/INR – Google trends, Wikipedia Trends and Exchange rate of US Dollar/Indian Rupee (Three Independent Variables). The study explores the relationship of each independent variable on the dependent variable BTC/INR to discover the extent of influence.



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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The focus of the current research is to check the validity of the following hypothesis:

H1 There is no relationship between the exchange rate of USD/INR and the Bitcoin Price.

H2 There is no relationship between the Google search trends and the Bitcoin Price

H3 There is no relationship between the Wikipedia search trends and the Bitcoin Price.

Research Model

Regression Analysis used to test the Hypothesis and study the dynamic behaviour of the Bitcoin price. The impact of Independent variables USD/INR, Google search trends and Wikipedia search trends is examined on dependent variable Bitcoin price. Descriptive statistics is used to provide basic information about variables in the data set and also to study the highest potential relationship between the variables. Correlation is used to measure the strength of the linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables. R-squared used to examine the relationship between movements of a dependent variable based on an independent variable's movements. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used to compare variances across the means (or average) of different groups. A standardized beta coefficient is used to compare the strength of the effect of each individual independent variable to the dependent variable.

RESULTS

Measure of central tendency Mean and Measure of Variability Standard deviation describe the characteristics of the data set of 640 observations as explained in Table 1. Deviation from the mean is the highest for BTC/INR, indicating high risk. Table 2 shows the results of study which indicate a strong positive correlation .605 between BTC/INR and USD/INR. It indicates a negative correlation between BTC/INR and Wikipedia trends and a low positive correlation between BTC/INR and Google Trends. This shows that when search terms in Google trends for BTC increases, there are likely chances for BTC/INR to rise. The strongest positive correlation between BTC/INR and USD/INR indicate the USD has a major influence in volatility of BTC price. Table 3 shows that the Adjusted R Square is .370 which means all the independent variables are creating 37% variation in BTC/INR. The independent variables USD/INR, Google Search trends and Wikipedia search trends can be used to predict BTC/INR to a large extent. Table 4 indicates that data is significantly predicting the model. The independent variables have a significant influence on BTC/INR. The Coefficient Table 5 indicates the statistical significance of independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the study indicate that the Google trends and USD/INR are significant predictors of volatility in BTC/INR. One unit increase in Google trends will cause a .081 unit increase in BTC/INR. One unit increase in USD/INR will cause a .590 unit increase in BTC/INR. This indicates that the relationship between USD/INR and BTC/INR is highly significant. Wikipedia trends influence on BTC/INR is not significant. The model characteristics explain that the relationship between the independent variable (Wikipedia Trends) and the dependent variable (BTC/INR) is not statistically significant. This requires the acceptance of the null hypothesis (H03) which states that: There is no relationship between the Wikipedia Search Trends and the Bitcoin Price. The coefficients of the model indicate a significant and positive relationship between the dependent variable (BTC/INR) and the independent variable (Google Trends). This result implies the rejection of the null hypothesis (H02) which states that: There is no relationship between the Google search Trends and the Bitcoin Price and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which confirms the relationship between the Google trends and BTC/INR. The coefficients of the model indicate a high significant and positive relationship between the dependent variable (BTC/INR) and the independent variable (USD/INR). This result implies the rejection of the null hypothesis (H01) which states that: There is no relationship between the exchange rate of USD/INR and the Bitcoin Price and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which confirms the strong significant relationship between the USD/INR and BTC/INR.





CONCLUSION

The fluctuation of the price of bitcoin is a significant problem that can deter new users and restrict the currency's ability to expand. Price fluctuation has a detrimental effect on everyone, not just new consumers. When Bitcoin's value remains unclear, even current users could be hesitant to utilize it for transactions. As a result, Bitcoin may take longer to become widely accepted and its ability to upend established financial institutions may be limited. People may find it challenging to estimate Bitcoin's genuine value because of its volatility, and this ambiguity may put off prospective investors and users. The current study examines the validity of three independent variables: Google search Trends, Wikipedia Search trends, and USD/INR, which have an impact on Bitcoin price and have received attention in related literature. Numerous empirical studies aim to pinpoint the key elements influencing the development of Bitcoin's price. However, the findings of such research are often still contradictory, both in terms of the precise mix of elements that determine the price of Bitcoin. The price of Bitcoin is greatly influenced by a variety of unforeseen events, including legislative shifts, security lapses, and investor mood. This study advances our knowledge of the intricate variables that affect the price of bitcoin. It emphasizes the significance of taking into account a variety of possible variables and utilizing sound analytical techniques to pinpoint those that have the greatest influence on Bitcoin pricing. Exclusively, we see that even when the prices are high (above trend), the rising interest as depicted in Google Search trends drives the Bitcoin prices even higher. On the other hand, if prices are below their trend, rising interest in Wikipedia trends causes Bitcoin prices to drop even further. The study also indicates a significant relationship between USD/INR and BTC/INR. As digital currencies offer a distinctive context for examining a purely speculative financial market, the current study serves as a starting point for the further research line dealing with the statistical features, dynamics, and factors determining the price of Cryptocurrencies.

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Table 1: Summary of Descriptive Statistics of Bitcoin/INR, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends and USD/INR from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023

| Descriptive Statistics | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----|
| | Mean | Std. Deviation | N |
| BTC/INR | 688687.65 | 1102003.979 | 640 |
| Google Trends | 39.28 | 22.780 | 640 |
| Wikipedia Trends | 60402.09 | 94336.421 | 640 |
| USD/INR | 65.4902 | 9.27376 | 640 |

Table 2: Summary of Correlation between Bitcoin/INR, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends and USD/INR from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023

| Correlations | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|---------|
| | | BTC/INR | Google Trends | Wikipedia Trends | USD/INR |
| Pearson Correlation | BTC/INR | 1.000 | .187 | -.040 | .605 |
| | Google Trends | .187 | 1.000 | .181 | .185 |
| | Wikipedia Trends | -.040 | .181 | 1.000 | -.072 |
| | USD/INR | .605 | .185 | -.072 | 1.000 |
| Sig. (1-tailed) | BTC/INR | . | .000 | .158 | .000 |
| | Google Trends | .000 | . | .000 | .000 |
| | Wikipedia Trends | .158 | .000 | . | .034 |
| | USD/INR | .000 | .000 | .034 | . |
| N | BTC/INR | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 |
| | Google Trends | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 |
| | Wikipedia Trends | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 |
| | USD/INR | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 |

Table 3: Model Summary of Bitcoin/INR, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends and USD/INR from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023

| Model Summary | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .610 ^a | .373 | .370 | 874930.896 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), USD/INR, Wikipedia Trends, Google Trends | | | | |





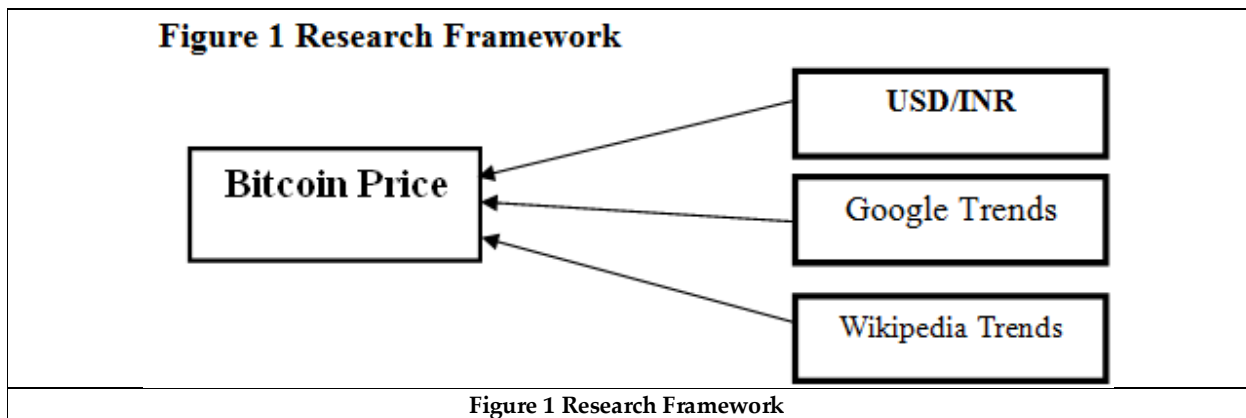
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Table 4: Summary of ANOVA Bitcoin/INR, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends and USD/INR from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023

| ANOVA ^a | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 289149168461931.700 | 3 | 96383056153977.230 | 125.908 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 486860590796451.800 | 636 | 765504073579.327 | | |
| | Total | 776009759258383.500 | 639 | | | |
| a. Dependent Variable: Bitcoin/INR | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), USD/INR, Wikipedia Trends, Google Trends | | | | | | |

Table 5: Summary of Coefficients Bitcoin/INR, Google Trends, Wikipedia Trends and USD/INR from 02/01/2011 to 02/04/2023

| Coefficients ^a | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | -4045716.952 | 250167.883 | | -16.172 | 0.000 | | |
| | Google Trends | 3895.685 | 1577.433 | 0.081 | 2.470 | 0.014 | 0.928 | 1.078 |
| | Wikipedia Trends | -0.135 | 0.375 | -0.012 | -0.361 | 0.718 | 0.956 | 1.047 |
| | USD/INR | 70080.328 | 3820.454 | 0.590 | 18.343 | 0.000 | 0.954 | 1.048 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Bitcoin/INR | | | | | | | | |





Using Robots from Oh Bottouse Tiny-ML Techniques for Face Recognition in Social Robotics

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study is to illustrate how robotic systems could profit from using Tiny-ML family neural networks. For visual processing. The field of social robotics, which is evolving rapidly, allows for the building and development of robots that will accompany people, engage in social interactions, and carry out specialized educational, amusing, and therapeutic duties. The appropriate recognition of humans by robots is one of the core issues with social robotics. The reality that this is when human-robot contact begins presents a serious issue. In addition to being highly efficient, widespread solutions need also sufficient computing power, which social robots frequently lack. The article analyzes a YOLOv4-tiny network to a YOLOv5s solution in terms of processing speed and efficiency. Utilizing neurological sticks, the hypothesized networks were tested on social robots of the OhBot type and with increased capabilities. The statistics collected demonstrate the highest effectiveness of the YOLOv5s either be employing a Raspberry Pi and an accelerator. The research was presented offers a chance to raise awareness of the issue of computational complexity in robotic applications and also has the chance to boost public approval of social robots and their use in daily life.

Keywords: Face identification, Miniature, Artificial neural, OhBot robots and social robots.

INTRODUCTION

One of the disciplines of robotics with the greatest progress is social robotics. Robots from the industrial hall are arriving into normal people's lives by way of companion robots, instructive robots, or treatment support robots [1, 2].

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Both research institutes and major technology firms are tackling the task of designing, building, and implementing social robots. The necessity for a rise in the use of robots in routine human contact is being driven by and reinforced by the social changes that are occurring [3]. The ageing of the population, which results in a change in the proportion of older people, who are getting older every year, is one of the compelling reasons. Cultures that can offer decent elderly care. Robot companions and recuperation are useful in this situation [4]. The use of educational robots is rising as a consequence of worldwide changes that are causing extensive human migration [5]. As previously said, the key reason for children's educational concerns is the inadequate instruction being given to them in a language other than their mother tongue. Children have more options and receive good education when a unique learning robot is used to speed up linguistic skills. Children who have multiple disabilities and autism also have a possibility to gain considerably from this. According to investigations, the applicability of therapeutic robots increases their performance in circumstances, including significantly to similar counterparts [7]. Nonetheless, there are a few fundamental requirements that must be addressed in order to permit human-robot connection, regardless of the factors that make social robots more popular. This article's major goal is to apply neural networks from the TinyML family to a real robotic system, complete with all of its constraints and limitations. Tiny-ML neural networks have experienced enormous development. The ability to implement virtual networks in microcomputers or other limited systems is their fundamental objective. The given solutions aren't typically tested on the intended systems, though. This paper's central element and goal was to use networks from the Tiny-ML family as well as combine them into a real robotic system and test their efficiency there. The design of a tiny- ML iteration of the YOLO family of networks was the purpose of this work. Although some networks are commonly used, there aren't a lot of reports of their inclusion into robotic systems in the actual world. The implementation was accomplished using an Intel Neural Stick 2 computational enhancer and a Raspberry Pi minicomputer. Based on the results, that use the optimizer significantly speeds up network performance, even when using tiny-ML networks. This is crucial in systems when many multiple solutions, in contrast to the one originally chosen, are in use. One of the most significant insights derived from the study is that productivity and speed the network can differ substantially from the standalone systems which it was trained of the network when incorporated end-to-end into an operational robotic system.

Related Works**Communal Robotic Systems**

Social robots are machines whose goal it is to interact with human beings. Robots must be able to recognize humans in real-time before, during, and after a task in order for this to be feasible. When a robot and a single individual are conversing, the robot should be able to identify the human's face and follow it, even if the human changes location [7]. It is important to separate methods based on various new technologies among those to be used. Social robots distinguish humans using microphones, distance sensors, lasers, cameras, or webcams and lenses. The efficiency of the different technical approaches varies. About with the detecting of visual objects using it's vital to differentiate amongst approaches that utilize different hypotheses among those utilized technological solutions. Social robots identify persons using microphones, distance sensors, lasers, cameras, or webcams and microscopes. The efficiency of the various technical approaches varies. High performance is reported for the recognition of in-cent using video recordings or photo sequences. The largest issue, per the studies by other researchers, is face recognition under multiple light environments, as well as the hardware and computing limits of social robots in comparison to conventional computers [8]. The restricted strength of social robots may prevent the implementation of traditional methods with great performance. Solutions requiring rapid answers and little computational resources employ the Tiny Machine to avoid this issue from happening.

Miniature ML's and Usage

A new area in technology concerns tiny algorithms and artificial intelligence solutions. Edge AI is a generic term for these solutions [10]. Its fundamental objective is to provide direct processing on microprocessors, even devices powered by batteries. This marks an important shift in the path of technological progress, presently shifting from cloud computing services to instrument approach. One of the most widely mentioned positives of such a solution is extra security even though data is not received, processed, but then just given back. Nonetheless, it also gives an



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opportunity to build a variety of solutions with previously untapped functionality. As indicated, doing calculations directly on microprocessors ensures reduced latency, which in the case of creating social drones key issues [11]. This project makes use of TinyML to find situations that enhance the transmission of vector – borne it can operate for many years and is impervious to ailments as a result of constant solar energy. Similar techniques are being applied in agriculture, where software could help us identify phytopathogens without an internet connection. These and other numerous applications emphasize the numerous uses for TinyML, including social robotics [12, 13]. The capability of directly applying machine learning models to robots offers vast opportunities by program improvements and decreasing the necessity for a permanent internet connection.

Framework

An OhBot-style mechanical head, a Microcontroller microprocessor, and a Neural Adhere compose up the system architecture. The system is intended to use TinyML methods for face detection, enabling quick recognition of human beings with whom the robot can interact or participate in discussions. With this approach, the robot may virtually always search its surroundings and only initiate additional robot contact activation algorithms when a face is found. Through the usage of TinyML, a person who enters the field of view of the social robot's camera will be immediately discovered, the robot will activate, and human- robot communication will occur. OhBot social robots were deployed for the research, and the two were linked to the RaspberryPi 4 microcontroller, whose Intel Nano Disk 2 engine powers it. The sensor field is influence the learning by the robot. The data stream from the robot's camera is relayed to the minicomputer, where the pre-defended researcher examines using a neural network on the Brain Stick, which is meant to locate and recognize faces. The minicomputer's feedback is if a face has been spotted, and when it is, the minicomputer sends a command towards the social robot to start a new set of tasks that will allow the human and the human to connect.

Using Neural Network Models For Image Recognition

The greater idea of image-based item light sensor faces detection. The solutions that use neural networks are the most frequently deployed. Convolution neural networks (CNNs) are the most popular choice because of their capacity to identify patterns in images [15]. These networks' structural design enables classification and labeling of identified items, which sets the scope of their potential. The most well-known face detection networks include R-CNN, Fast R-CNN, Faster R-CNN, and YOLO [16]. Regrettably, as a tiny-R-CNN version that would facilitate implementation using microcomputers has not yet become available, it has been determined to use the Swag ones in this study. The Raspberry Pi 4GB employed by the robot system's current architecture does not provide sufficient Memory to handle non-tiny-R- CNN family networks.

Robotics Resemble OhBot

The scientific advances called as OhBot intelligent machines have living thing features. They are mainly composed of many servos that would let them to move their mouth, eyes, eyelids, and even their entire head. Since the robots can always be fully designed in Python, many TinyML solutions can be used, together with the TensorFlowLite library. The robots can detect tilt or alterations in light and can receive visual, acoustic, and tactile inputs when fully integrated with other special technological equipment.

Neurological Stick

A solution based on the Intel Neural Compute Stick 2 (Intel NCS2) is integrated along with the minicomputer to optimize and accelerate up the communication between robots and to extend AI inference by accelerating progress [20]. This method is compatible with the operating systems essential to social robot programming and enables analysis and processing based on neural networks or machine learning without the demand for cloud computing.

Development for Micro Neural Network models

Two machines - learning solutions were selected to be utilized in the analyses. Tiny- YOLO v4 from either the tiny- ML stream is the first recommended network, and YOLO v5s is the second. The neural networks were trained based



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on identical large datasets, constructed in a comparable way, but then tested using a carried out in the following of such a social robot of the OhBot type, a Pic Microcontroller central processing unit and just a computation accelerate of the Intel Neural Sticks type.

The Design of Neural Network Models

It was decided to employ and analyze multiple opposite Swag network structures. The first one is a small version of Swag v4, while a second one is a small version of Swag v5. The Swag v4 version is significantly different from the previous editions [22,23]. Backbone based on CSPDarknet53, Neck based on spatial pyramid pooling and Path Aggregation Network, and Head based on Class subnet and Box subnet make the fundamental architecture. Hardly any changes were made to the head since YOLOv3. The little model's activation function developed based on leaky RELs. Other authors, such as Glenn Jocher, advocated YOLO v5. The forms of Swag v5—s, m, l, x, and n—relate to node density and rising efficiency.

Defined as the Task

The Rob flow Tool was utilized to prepare the datasets. The slight and YOLOv5s systems were then fed also with prepared datasets. Chrome Limiting factors Services were used to implement network training. It offers 13 Memory, 2 Intel Xeon Processor working at 2.2GHz, and an Intel Xeon K80 GPU. Two datasets were used for the training. MS COCO was the second dataset [26]. This large-scale dataset allows for the segmentation, labeling, and classification of items that may be seen in pictures. Common Objects in Context, commonly known as COCO, is a computer whose main goal is to process an image classification.

The existence of 17 key points that allow for the tagging of main things with values.

Values is essential to the success of the proposed approach and use in social robotics (x,y,z). A given point's coordinates are provided by the x and y values, while its visibility is shown by the v value (visible, invisible). The 17 points are: the nose, the left eye, the right eye, the left ear, the right ear, the left arm, the right arm, the left wrist, the right wrist, the left hip, the right hip, the left knee, the right knee, and the left and right ankles. Figure 2 offers an extensive explanation. The null pointer, a Microcontroller minicomputer, was then given the telecommunication as compiled code. The results shown in Table I suggest that the YOLOv5s network has improved performance for the examined measures. In both samples, our network indicated increased quality.

Deployment Of Neurological STICKS Using OHBOT Robotic Systems

To use the Company is planning to open solution; the deployment was performed out across two networks. It was decided to evaluate the network speed on a 4-inch Raspberry Pi model B Wireless Dual Band Bluetooth 8GB RAM 1.5GHz computer by using two suggested ways. Simultaneous tests using alongside and without the Intel® Neuroscience Compute Stick 2 (Intel® NCS2) processor were carried out. The final code for OhBot-type robotic faces was tested experimentally on various circumstances based on the findings of the tests that were conducted. The amount of frames per second (FPS), where full set can be seen in TABLE II, was the most essential factor for the concepts that were practiced. The outcomes obtained illustrate the YOLOv5s network's efficiency for both datasets. With the Intel Neural Stick 2, or the accelerator, the best results are produced. This means that the Microsoft Neural Stick 2 will be connected to the Raspberry mini - computer and YOLOv5s are going to be utilized for the big tests

Outcomes OF Experimental tests

It was chosen to perform a number of studies allowing the use of the YOLOv5s network allowing the identification of particular categories included in the MS COCO and in the set allowing the detection of surgical masks through order to put the suggested solution into reality.

Seeing an individual's picture to strike off an argument

The purpose of this project was to build a feature which will automatically initiate discussion at level 0.7 when a person is identified. Also, the value of 0.7 was decided in accordance with the results shown in Table I. A decisive element in the situation of robots collaborating with humans is accurate classification. High threshold values were



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established in order to prevent false detection. It should be noted that the network start to detect people at level 0.5, although values lower than 0.7 imply a bigger separation between people and robots. A script that consists of the following stages is activated when a person is detected:

The level 0.7 recognition of an individual.

Artificial shoulder's response: Good morning! Would you like to speak about OhBot?

Waiting to receive a reply.

When examining the human system is significant, a greater number means that the individual is becoming closer while a lower value suggests that they are retreating off.

Changing to an automated chat bot script in the event of a satisfactory reply.

The robotic head replies, "Come closer in order for me to understand you better," if there is no answer or an unclear answer.

The script is completely disconnected when the robotic stops detecting individuals.

Choosing a face mask

The goal of this project was to put into effect a functionality which would automatically identify whether or not individuals have on masks and whether they are wearing them correctly. Due to the similar constraints that apply to scenario 1, only values above 0.7 are examined. The steps inside the scenario script are as follows:

I plan to:

Level 0.7 detection of something like an individual with a mask on.

Robotic head responding: Good morning and I enjoy you wearing the mask!

The machine's reply: Do you want to chat with OhBot?

If you get a favorable response, another autonomous voice based script starts over.

The script is ended if there is no reaction or a negative outcome. II Plan to:

Level 0.7 recognition of a woman who wears an improper helmet.

The robotic head's respond: Hi, it sounds that you are not putting your face appropriately. Please make the adjustment.

Analysis of pictures. Run the first method if a person with a face mask is detected at degree 0.7.

Send the request in once more if OhBot at level 0.7 finds an inappropriately placed mask (point 2).

If no mask is discovered at level 0.7, continue on to the following scheme. III Plan to:

A level 0.7 recognition of a person without such a disguise.

Robotic head reply: Good morning. I notice you are forgetting your cover. Might you mind don it?

Rephrase the request if the person's presence of a mask was still found at level 0.7. (Point 2).

The next scheme is launched if a mask that's been worn improperly is identified at level 0.7.

40 sessions are run for the investigation's information and insight. The robot activity that results humans and began to speak with them 36 times. The remainder 25 people had additional discussions with the mechanical neck's chat boot, relative to the 11 individuals who opted not to.

120 repetitions operate for the experiment's second situation. 33 people (57%) chosen to carry on speaking in the OhBot after the robot correctly identified them 58 times as sporting a mask. Seven times, the robot misread whether a mask was being worn. Of the 27 occasions the robot found a mask being worn erroneously 17 persons (or 63 percent), fixed the mask. The ten persons did not correct the mask or interact with the robot. a total of six times, the robot failed to find the wrong mask be worn. Four (31% of the time) of the 13 occasions the robot accurately recognized people lacking their mask, individuals put it on and started with their work.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The purpose of the project was to assess and employ the person and facial recognition networks that were already in place for social robots like OhBot. We tested a pair of networks and two possible architectures. The network YOLOv5s, whose best outcomes were produced on an architecture combining a minicomputer and a cognitive accelerator, came out to be the one displaying the greatest efficiency and quality of operation. A sociable robot was



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utilized to integrate this kind of system, and a series of tests were then conducted to test how effectively the approach worked in everyday situations. That just a handful of Raspberry Pi microcomputers were used to assess the performance of the tiny-YOLO network is one of the study's most significant limitations. Performance must be compared to applications like Google Coral or Nvidia Jetson. The existence of extra processes that could interfere with or disrupt the network is another restriction. In order to assess how much and how these affect the network's speed, extra tests will be conducted side-by-side, without and with the following operations. The proposed solutions are just one of many functions that social robots can perform, but they are particularly significant since they can initiate and carry on a conversation with a human. It is intended to implement social robotics in additional initiatives.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Silesian University of Technology (SUT) supplied some funding for the work of AG and TG (02/060/BKM22/0041) through the subsidy for maintaining and expanding the research potential award in 2022. The work of EP was financed in part by the Silesian University of Technology (SUT) through the subsidy for maintaining and developing the research potential grant in 2022 for young investigators in evaluation 02/060/BKM22/0036, and in part by the Union of Europe by means of the European Social Money as a scholarship under Grant POWR.03.02.00-00-1029. The exact identical subsidy that was used for KS sponsored this work. The research effort of NB and MW was supported by the Coaching Program (Program Mentorski - "Rozwin skrzydła") implemented by the Silesian University of Technology (SUT) and funded from the reserve of the Vice-Rector for Student Affairs and Education: G: SUBD MPK: 60/001. The National Center for Development and Research (NCBiR) and the Greater Silesian Centre for Computing in Science and Engineering (GeCONil) contributed support for this investigation through Grant POIG.02.03.01-24- 099/13.

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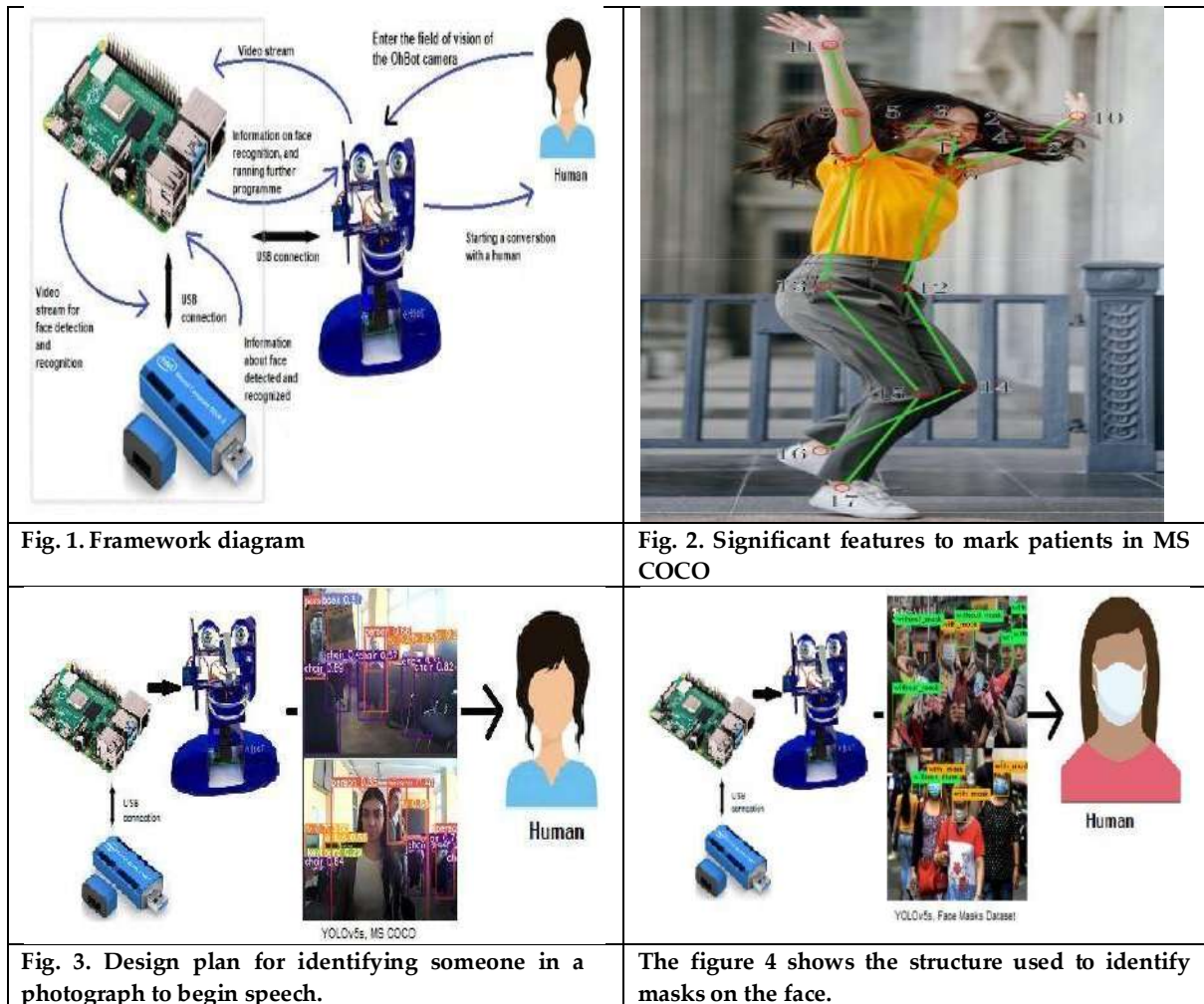


Table 1:- RECALL, PRECISION, & MEAN but instead 95percent respectively Cases Over 10 educational and assessment periods, F-MEASURE

| Network + Dataset | Precision | Recall | F-measure |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Little YOLOv4, MS COCO | 0.44 (0.51-0.37) | 0.37 (0.31-0.43) | 0.42 (0.45-0.39) |
| Little YOLOv4. Helmet | 0.89 (0.81-0.96) | 0.77 (0.74-0.80) | 0.83 (0.77-0.89) |
| YOLOv5s, Cassava MS, | 0.49 (0.54-0.44) | 0.41 (0.44-0.37) | 0.45 (0.49-0.41) |
| Face Shield, YOLOv5s | 0.93^a (0.88-0.98) | 0.81^a (0.76-0.86) | 0.86^a (0.81-0.91) |





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Table II. FPS MODEL Checked MODELS' MEAN Frame rate RATES.

| Network + Dataset | RaspberryPi | Raspberry Pi +Intel Neural Stick 2 |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| YOLOv4-SMALL, MS COCO | 4.3 FPS | 13.1 FPS |
| YOLOv4-tiny. Face SEILD | 7.1 FPS | 24 FPS |
| YOLOv5s,MS COCO | 5.7 FPS | 17.1 FPS |
| YOLOv5s, Face HELMED | 8.3 FPS | 31.2 FPS |





Work Life Balance: Employee Perception on Convenient Work Life Balance on Work Life Facilitation after Covid19 in Selected it's Sectors of Chennai City

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The term work life balance indicating how employees are balancing their work as well their personal life. Employees need to be more productive at workplace similarly he or she should be much involved with his family as well as keens. This balancing between workplace and family are called convenient work life balance. The achievement of convenient work life balance is only possible through better work life facilitation provided at workplace. The demand for growth at workplace and competitive environment bring hurdles to employee in achieving work life facilitation. The situation is becoming complex now due to saviour impact of Covid on work culture, work from home arrived as new working culture to overcome the situation of pandemic but this culture has change the employees working pattern and their expectation from the organisation. Employees are expecting higher conveniency at work place and better work life facilitation from employers. The present study tries to assess the impact of convenient work life balance of employees on work life facilitation at workplace and mediating effect of hurdles to achieve work life balance. The researcher used exploratory research method with a sample size of 230 employees working in ITES sectors. The outcome of the study shows convenient work life balance have significant influence on Work place hospitality facilitation. It is suggested that employees need to overcome hurdles to achieve work life balance only through better productivity and involvement at work.

Keywords: Productivity, Facilitation, Pandemic, Hurdles and Conveniency.

"Never get so busy making a living that you forget to make a life."

Dolly Parton

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INTRODUCTION

Work-life balance refers to an individual's level of prioritisation of personal and professional activities in their life, as well as the extent to which activities related to their job are present at home. Work-life balance refers to a condition in which one's work and personal lives are perfectly in sync. This includes completing everyday tasks without neglecting any part of one's personal life (health, family and friends, culture and hobbies), and the other way around. This does not have to imply that all aspects of life accept equal devotion, but rather that workers can deliberately split their time and energy as they see fit between work and personal life. It is debatable what the optimal work-life balance is. Anthropologists frequently define happiness as having little or no difference between an individual's work and personal lives, according to freethinker Paul Krassner. Work-life balance is a hot subject these days because technological advances have removed the significance of physical location in defining work-life balance. Previously, bringing work home was difficult or impossible, creating a distinct divide between professional and personal life.

The proliferation of mobile technology, cloud-based software, and the internet has made it much easier for employees to be 'permanently' at work, blurring the line between professional and personal life. Some commentators argue that smartphones and "always-on" access to the workplace have supplanted managers' authoritarian control. The debate over work-life balance revolves around who is responsible for ensuring employees have a decent work-life balance. Employers have a moral responsibility to their workers' health, according to the general consensus; stressed-out employees are less productive and more apt to make mistakes.

Measures For Improvement Work Life Balance

- **Implement hybrid work models:** Those who travel to work every day are more likely to suffer from burnout and stress symptoms such as sleep disorders and high blood pressure. Those who labor solely from their homes, on the other hand, commonly suffer from loneliness, a lack of exercise, and anxiety. To counteract both, a hybrid working model in which staff members can choose when and where they work is a viable option.
- **Enabling flexible working hours:** Those who are forced to work throughout their less fruitful times due to strict working hours will not be able to reach their maximum potential. Employees with a flexible schedule can choose when and how they work, allowing them to better incorporate their work hours into their daily routine. More significantly, they can work at their most productive times rather than their least productive times.
- **Eliminate work on weekends:** Rest times are necessary for employee health. In addition, many employees spend their weekends with family, friends, and hobbies. When workloads appear to require employees to work weekends, it can seriously limit recovery and family time while also hastening burnout. Employers who eliminate weekend work make a significant contribution to avoiding team burnout.
- **Introduce sports and health management programs:** Allowing employees to integrate this into their daily routine may enhance their team members' health, efficiency, and focus.

Work Place Hospitality Facilitation

With a greater emphasis on work-life balance, hybrid-first workplaces, and changing hiring trends, employers looking to hire and retain the best talent must understand what benefits and perks to offer current and prospective employees to reflect today's workforce needs. Employees who are happy with the benefits they receive are four times more likely to be satisfied with their jobs; standing out in an increasingly competitive hiring market is critical for most organisations to succeed. Because most workers spend the majority of their time in an office, whether partially or entirely, making that environment as optimised and comfortable as possible has never been more important, making workplace hospitality a key component in forward-thinking perks and benefits packages. The modern workplace is far from the mundane office environment where employees spend their 9 to 5 hours. It's all about honing the available space in the best way possible to create an experience-driven, employee-focused space that not only facilitates productivity, networking, and socialising but also makes it easier for them to disconnect and get some much-needed downtime.



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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The use of digital technologies enhances individual collaboration and information sharing, leading to improved work-life balance and higher job success. (Duan, S.X., *et al.*,2023).Availability to a social-organizational workplace intended to promote creativity is associated with increased idea generation but diminished balance between work and personal life, whereas work schedules that are flexible have been linked with increased balance between work and personal life but not with originality. (Mattarelli, E., *et al.*,2022).Relationships that are expected, showing that work-life balance fully mediates the connection between psychological wealth and worker attitudes. (Parray, Z.A., *et al.*,2022).Support from colleagues and suitable for families rules at the workplace Work-family balance was expected to be favourable. (Lo Presti, A., *et al.*,2022).Job characteristics were favourably related to every assessment of work outcomes. Job fulfilment and emotional dedication were linked to support from management and work and family culture in a favourable way. (Baral, R. and Bhargava, S., 2010).Work to household enrichment was associated with positive work characteristics and supervisor encouragement. The connections between job features and all job effects, as well as the connection between support from managers and affective commitment, have been influenced by work to family development.

Balance between work and life harmed the efficiency of projects the most, with organizational support having the most of an effect. There is a link between burnout at work and project success. (Irfan, M., Khalid, *et al.*,2023),Employee balance between work and personal life is related to organizational pride and job happiness. (Mas-Machuca, M., Berbegal-Mirabent, J. and Alegre, I., 2016).Workplace social assistance and job control were found to have positive relationships with balance between work and family happiness, even after controlling for conflict between work and family life. (Beham, B. and Drobnič, S., 2010). It has been established that work contentment improves performance at work. unexpectedly "family work-related conflict" has a substantial and positive association with workplace job satisfaction.(Jung Choi, H. and Tae Kim, Y., 2012).

Statement Of the Problem

Significant changes in work habits have also reshaped the concept of workplace hospitality after the saviour impact of Covid. Employers are looking to restrict offer when it comes to corporate food service environments, which were previously limited to perhaps just a coffee machine and or a snack station, especially as Millennials and Gen-Z employees continue to populate the hiring markets. Because both generations grew up studying and working in more informal settings, such as cafes, more employers are reimagining their office space to include environments that emulate the same comfortable, design-based, and flexible environments to facilitate collaboration and engagement.Thus the present study helps in identifying the perception of employees on connection between convenient work life balance and Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance and their subsequent effect on Work Place Hospitality Facilitation after overcoming the saviour impact of Covid.

Objectives

- To examine the dominant dimensions of Convenient Work Life Balance, Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance and Work Place Hospitality Facilitation.
- To understand the difference in the perception of employees based on their educational qualification and Income group in Work Place Hospitality Facilitation.
- To define the significant influence of Convenient Work Life Balance on Work Place Hospitality Facilitation through mediating Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance.
- To suggest means employees in eradicating evilness of exploitation at workplace after saviour impact of Covid.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive in nature which has used convenient sampling method for collecting data from employees working in IT and ITES. 230 samples were collected from employees working in IT and ITES sector in



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Chennai city. For the purpose of collecting data online data collection tools has been used for the same google forms were distributed to employees working in IT and ITES. The developed questionnaire deals with four section namely section 1 which consist of 11 variables relating to Convenient Work Life Balance followed by 9 variables relating to Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance and 15 variables relating to Work Place Hospitality Facilitation. All these variables have been measured using Likert scale of strongly agree to Strongly disagree with an weightage of 5,4,3,2, and 1 respectively.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data are subjected to data analysis and the results obtained are interpreted with the help of statistical perception.

Personal Profile

The personal profile of the employees shows sizable number of employees are female with PG qualification and earning moderate income of Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000. Majority of the employees are working in middle level of management. Common number of employees are working between 10 to 12 hours a day.

Table 1 shows factorisation of 11 Convenient Work Life Balance(CWLF) variables, out of 11 Convenient Work Life Balance variables three independent factor have been extracted, which explaining overall variance of 58.112% of variance. The KMO value of 0.794 with Chi-square value of 1982.660 and P value of 0.000 indicates that factor analysis can be applied to those 11 Convenient Work Life Balance variables. The most dominant factor 1 with eigen value of 2.495 which explaining 22.677% of variance in CWLF and it contain four items namely Flexible finishing time, Flexible starting hours / time, Flexible hours in general. and Career break in the position of their relative position within the variables it has been labelled as **Work Culture Adoptable Factor(WCAF)**. The second factor 2 with eigen value of 2.063 which explaining 18.755% of variance in CWLF and it contain four items namely Working from home, Bring child to work place unavoidable circumstances, Inviting family members for the Corporate functions and Holiday / paid time off in the order of their relative position within the variables it has been termed as **Work Liberty Factor(WLF)**. The third factor 3 with eigen value of 1.836% of variance in CWLF and it contain three items namely Support from colleagues at work, Support from family members and Time off for family engagements / events in the order of their relative position it has been termed as **Kith and Kin Supportive Factor(KKSF)**.

Table 2 reveal factorisation of 9 **Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance(HAWLB)** variables, out of 9 HAWLB variables two dominant independent factors have been extracted which, explaining total variance of 51.037% of variance. The KMO value of 0.753 with Chi-square value of 1349.482 and P value of 0.000 explicates that factor analysis can be applied to those 9 HAWLB variables. The foremost dominant Factor 1 with eigen value of 2.594 which explaining 28.817% of variance in HAWLB and it contains six items namely Relaxing and forgetting about work issue is too hard, Become less enthusiastic about my job, Working for the whole week is a strain, Feel emotionally drained from work, Feel exhausted at the end of the day and Feel tired when getting up in the morning & have to face another day on the job in the order of their relative position among the variables it has been named as **Diminishing Productivity Factor(DPF)**. The second dominant Factor 2 with Eigen value of 2.000 which explaining 22.220% of variance in HAWLB and it contain three items in it namely Effectively solve the problems that arise in my job, Effective at Work and Making effective contribution towards the progress of organisation in the order of their relative position it has been termed as **Productivity Propelling Factor**.

Table 3 shows factorisation of 15 **Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (WPHF)** variables, out of 15 WPHF variables four independent factors have been extracted which, explaining total variance of 67.283%. The KMO value of 0.856 with Chi-square value of 5215.422 and P value of 0.000 indicates that factor analysis can be applied to those 15 WPHF variables. The most dominant Factor 1 with Eigen value of 4.240 which account for 28.260% of variance in WPHF and it holds six items namely Provide master health check-up regularly, Provide leave to take care of elders, Provide gym facilities at subsidised fee, Provide in house stores, Provide leave for child care and Provide child care / creche facilities in the order of their relative position it has been termed as **Self-Wholesomeness Factor(SWF)**. The second





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dominant Factor 2 with Eigen value of 2.516 which account for 16.770% of variance in WPHF and it consist of 4 items namely Working from home occasionally (when needed), Working from home regularly (under special circumstances), Compressed work hours and Part time in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Homework Appraisalment Factor(HAF). The third dominant Factor 3 with Eigen value of 1.798 which account for 11.990% of variance in WPHF and it consist of 2 items in it namely Flexible start & ending time and Flexible work timing arrangements in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Work Flexibility Factor(WFF). The fourth Factor 4 with Eigen value of 1.540 which is account for 10.263% of variance in WPHF and it holds three items in it namely Working in shift, Job sharing and Provide transport facilities in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Versatile Activities Factors (VAF)

Mediation Analysis of Convenient Work Life Balance(CWLF) to Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (HAWLB) to Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (WPHF)

Facilitation

X = Convenient Work Life Balance

M is Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance

Y is Work Place Hospitality Facilitation

Indirect effect of X on Y through M only = $a_i b_i$

Direct effect of X on Y = c_i

The Mediation analysis has been conducted to test the direct and indirect effect of Convenient Work Life Balance (X) as the independent variable, Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (M) Mediating variables. The dependent variable used is Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (Y). The path of this model (a_i), which insist the relationship between Convenient Work Life Balance to Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (M), was identified to be significant ($\beta=0.927$, $t=36.440$, $P<0.000$). The path between (b_i), which insist the relationship between Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (M) to Work Place hospitality Facilitation (Y) is identified to be significant ($\beta=0.684$, $t=18.369$, $P<0.000$). The path between (c_i), which insist the relationship between Convenient Work Life Balance (X) to Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (Y) is observed to be significant ($\beta=0.657$, $t=24.582$, $P<0.000$). Hence, the present mediation model is significant and convenient work life balance have significant influence on Work place hospitality facilitation.

Table 5 shows significant difference among educational qualification group in Work place hospitality facilitation ($F=6.768$, $P<0.000$). Thus, null hypothesis has been rejected and alternative hypothesis has been accepted at 1% level of significance. The mean and standard deviation scores show change in the perception of employees based on their educational qualification in Workplace hospitality facilitation. Employees with PG qualification shows highest Work place hospitality facilitation at workplace followed by those with professional qualification and least Work place hospitality facilitation is shown by those with school education. There is significance of difference among monthly group in WPHF ($t= 6.157$, $P= 0.002$), consequently null hypothesis has been rejected and alternative hypothesis has been accepted at 1% level of significance. The mean value for WPHF in monthly income groups shows statistical changes, hence employees earning more than Rs.40,000 reveals highest work place hospitality facilitation at workplace followed by those earning between Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sizable number of employees are female with PG qualification and earning moderate income of Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000. Majority of the employees are working in middle level of management. Common number of employees are working between 10 to 12 hours a day. 11 Convenient Work Life Balance (CWLF) variables have been factorised into three dominant factors. The most dominant factor 1 contain four items namely Flexible finishing time, Flexible starting hours / time, Flexible hours in general. and Career break in the position of their relative position within the



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variables it has been labelled as Work Culture Adoptable Factor (WCAF). The second factor 2 contain four items namely Working from home, Bring child to work place unavoidable circumstances, Inviting family members for the Corporate functions and Holiday / paid time off in the order of their relative position within the variables it has been termed as Work Liberty Factor (WLF). The third factor 3 contain three items namely Support from colleagues at work, Support from family members and Time off for family engagements / events in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Kith and Kin Supportive Factor(KKSF).

9 Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance have been factorised into two dominant factor. The foremost dominant Factor 1 contains six items namely Relaxing and forgetting about work issue is too hard, Become less enthusiastic about my job, Working for the whole week is a strain, Feel emotionally drained from work, Feel exhausted at the end of the day and Feel tired when getting up in the morning & have to face another day on the job in the order of their relative position among the variables it has been named as Diminishing Productivity Factor(DPF). The second dominant Factor 2 contain three items in it namely Effectively solve the problems that arise in my job, Effective at Work and Making effective contribution towards the progress of organisation in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Productivity Propelling Factor.

15 Work Place Hospitality Facilitation has been factorised into four dominant factor. The most dominant Factor 1 holds six items namely Provide master health check-up regularly, Provide leave to take care of elders, Provide gym facilities at subsidised fee, Provide in house stores, Provide leave for child care and Provide child care / creche facilities in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Self-Wholesomeness Factor(SWF). The second dominant Factor 2 consist of 4 items namely Working from home occasionally (when needed), Working from home regularly (under special circumstances), Compressed work hours and Part time in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Homework Appraisement Factor(HAF). The third dominant Factor 3 consist of 2 items in it namely Flexible start & ending time and Flexible work timing arrangements in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Work Flexibility Factor(WFF). The fourth Factor 4 holds three items in it namely Working in shift, Job sharing and Provide transport facilities in the order of their relative position it has been termed as Versatile Activities Factors (VAF).

The path of this model (ai), which insist the relationship between Convenient Work Life Balance to Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (M), was identified to be significant. The path between (bi), which insist the relationship between Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (M) to Work Place hospitality Facilitation (Y) is identified to be significant. The path between (ci), which insist the relationship between Convenient Work Life Balance (X) to Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (Y) is observed to be significant. Hence, the present mediation model is significant and convenient work life balance have significant influence on Work place hospitality facilitation. Employees with PG qualification shows highest Work place hospitality facilitation at workplace followed by those with professional qualification and least Work place hospitality facilitation is shown by those with school education. employees earning more than Rs.40,000 reveals highest work place hospitality facilitation at workplace followed by those earning between Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000.

CONCLUSION

The sudden onset of Covid-19 completely flipped the workforce from working in person as the rule to the exception, almost overnight igniting a new massive wave of flexible work options such as remote and advance working options. Establishing an appropriate balance between work and life is essential not only for relationships and well-being, but it can also improve productivity and, in the long run, performance. Simply put, if your employees do not see work as an everyday chore, they will work more diligently, make fewer errors, and are more inclined to become brand advocates. The present study tries to interrogate the employee's perception on convenient work life balance and hurdles to work life balance and its subsequent effect over work life facilitation at workplace. The study identified that majority of the employees are female working in middle level of management. Convenient Work Life



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Balance have been factorised into three dominant factor namely Work Culture Adoptable Factor which deals with namely Flexible finishing time, Flexible starting hours / time, Flexible hours in general of employees while the second factor Work Liberty Factor deals with Bring child to work place unavoidable circumstances, Inviting family members for the Corporate functions and the third factor namely Kith and Kin Supportive Factor is dealing with Support from colleagues at work, Support from family members and Time off for family engagements.

Diminishing Productivity Factor and Productivity Propelling Factor are the dominant factors identified from Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance. Self-Wholesomeness Factor, Homework Appraisement Factor, Work Flexibility Factor and Versatile Activities Factors are extracted out of Work Place Hospitality Facilitation. Convenient Work Life Balance have significant and positive influence on Work Place Hospitality Facilitation. It is suggested that employees should be well motivated in handling hurdles to work life balance at workplace through providing supportive working environment and recognition from employers. After the strong impact of covid employees are lower productive compare to before the impact of covid. The scenario of work from home brought more and more comforting among the employees at home, which simultaneously demand the same at office after reopening of offices.

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Table 1: Factorisation of Convenient Work Life Balance(CWLF)

| Convenient Work Life Balance | Factor Loadings | Mean value | Std. Deviation | Communalities | Eigen value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|---|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Flexible finishing time. | 0.855 | 3.850 | 1.055 | | 2.495 | 22.677% | Work Culture Adoptable Factor |
| Flexible starting hours / time | 0.833 | 4.050 | 0.959 | | | | |
| Flexible hours in general. | 0.828 | 4.020 | 0.938 | | | | |
| Career break. | 0.546 | 3.610 | 1.035 | | 2.063 | 18.755 | Work Liberty Factor |
| Working from home | 0.734 | 3.710 | 1.108 | | | | |
| Bring child to work place unavoidable circumstances. | 0.673 | 2.830 | 1.227 | | | | |
| Inviting family members for the Corporate functions | 0.571 | 3.360 | 1.144 | | 1.836 | 16.690% | Kith and Kin Supportive Factor |
| Holiday / paid time off. | 0.558 | 4.030 | 0.966 | | | | |
| Support from colleagues at work. | 0.847 | 4.110 | 0.811 | | | | |
| Support from family members. | 0.667 | 4.140 | 0.819 | | | | |
| Time off for family engagements / events. | 0.556 | 3.940 | 0.923 | | | | |
| KMO: 0.794, Chi-Square: 1982.660, Df: 55, P<0.000 | | | | | Total Variance Explained: 58.112% | | |

Table 2: Factorisation of Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (HAWLB) variables

| Hurdles to Achieve Work Life Balance (HAWLB) | Factor Loadings | Mean value | Std. Deviation | Communalities | Eigen value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|---|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Relaxing and forgetting about work issue is too hard | 0.736 | 3.76 | 1.083 | 0.570 | 2.594 | 28.817% | Diminishing Productivity Factor |
| Become less enthusiastic about my job | 0.698 | 3.40 | 1.272 | 0.493 | | | |
| Working for the whole week is a strain | 0.663 | 3.66 | 1.163 | 0.464 | | | |
| Feel emotionally drained from work | 0.655 | 3.52 | 1.129 | 0.540 | | | |
| Feel exhausted at the end of the day | 0.608 | 3.82 | 1.044 | 0.532 | | | |
| Feel tired when getting up in the morning & have to face another day on the job | 0.558 | 3.79 | 1.167 | 0.648 | 2.000 | 22.220% | Productivity Propelling Factor |
| Effectively solve the problems that arise in my job | 0.785 | 4.11 | 0.855 | 0.616 | | | |
| Effective at Work | 0.729 | 4.13 | 0.919 | 0.538 | | | |
| Making effective contribution towards the progress of organisation | 0.695 | 4.10 | 0.873 | 0.493 | | | |
| KMO: 0.753, Chi-Square: 1349.482Df: 36, P<0.000 | | | | | Total Variance Explained: 51.037% | | |





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Table 3: Factorisation of Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (WPHF) Variables

| Work Place Hospitality Facilitation (WPHF) Variables | Factor Loadings | Mean value | Std. Deviation | Communalities | Eigen value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|---|-----------------|------------|----------------|--|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Provide master health check-up regularly | 0.856 | 2.90 | 1.392 | 0.771 | 4.240 | 28.263% | Self-Wholesomeness Factor |
| Provide leave to take care of elders. | 0.815 | 3.03 | 1.342 | 0.705 | | | |
| Provide gym facilities at subsidised fee. | 0.806 | 2.74 | 1.491 | 0.705 | | | |
| Provide in house stores. | 0.784 | 2.47 | 1.479 | 0.677 | | | |
| Provide leave for child care. | 0.770 | 2.87 | 1.463 | 0.666 | | | |
| Provide child care / creche facilities, | 0.746 | 2.81 | 1.480 | 0.666 | 2.516 | 16.771% | Homework Appraisal Factor |
| Working from home occasionally (when needed) | 0.845 | 3.28 | 1.491 | 0.820 | | | |
| Working from home regularly (under special circumstances) | 0.837 | 2.96 | 1.532 | 0.815 | | | |
| Compressed work hours. | 0.584 | 3.23 | 1.190 | 0.501 | | | |
| Part time | 0.551 | 2.52 | 1.336 | 0.535 | | | |
| Flexible start & ending time. | 0.899 | 3.85 | 1.249 | 0.861 | 1.798 | 11.985% | Work Flexibility Factor |
| Flexible work timing arrangements | 0.856 | 3.89 | 1.183 | 0.819 | | | |
| Working in shift | 0.837 | 3.38 | 1.388 | 0.713 | 1.540 | 10.263 | Versatile Activities Factors |
| Job sharing. | 0.628 | 3.23 | 1.190 | 0.518 | | | |
| Provide transport facilities | 0.456 | 4.24 | 1.291 | 0.620 | | | |
| KMO: 0.856, Chi-Square:5215.422, Df: 105, P<0.000 | | | | Total Variance Explained: 67.283% | | | |

Table 5: Significant of difference among Educational Qualification in WPPHF

| | Educational Qualification Group | Mean | Std. Deviation | F | P |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| WPHF | School Level | 44.722 | 13.101 | 6.768 | 0.000** |
| | UG | 46.842 | 12.112 | | |
| | PG | 48.896 | 13.344 | | |
| | Professional | 48.152 | 13.110 | | |
| | Total | 47.377 | 12.594 | | |

Table 6: Significant of difference among Income Group in WPHF

| | Income Group | Mean | Std. Deviation | F | P |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| WPHF | Less Rs.20,000 | 45.896 | 12.801 | 6.157 | 0.002** |
| | Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000 | 47.558 | 11.790 | | |
| | More than Rs.40,000 | 51.302 | 14.081 | | |
| | Total | 47.377 | 12.594 | | |





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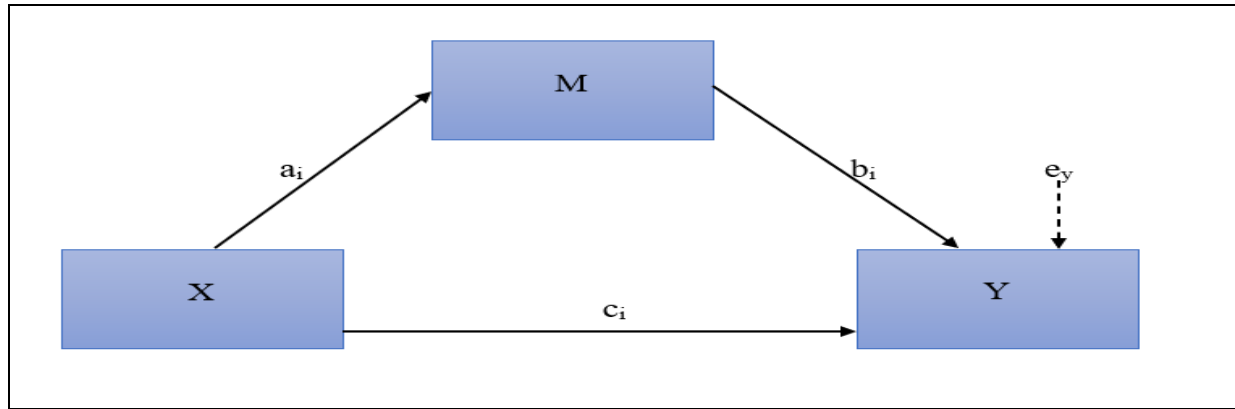


Fig. 1 figure shows the direct and indirect effect of Convenient Work Life Balance to Work Place Hospitality





Latest Developments In Hyperspectral Imaging and Chemometrics for Food Quality Assessment – A Review

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Recent developments in hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics for food quality assessment have focused on improving the accuracy and speed of food quality assessment. These advancements include the development of novel imaging and chemometric techniques such as deep learning, machine learning, and artificial neural networks. Additionally, researchers have developed novel algorithms to improve the accuracy and speed of food quality assessment. For example, researchers have developed algorithms to identify the presence of contaminants in food, to identify the ripeness of fruits and vegetables, and to detect spoilage. Furthermore, researchers have also developed methods to assess the nutritional content of food, such as protein, fat, and carbohydrates. Finally, researchers have developed methods to assess the texture of food and to identify food allergens. These advancements are expected to improve the accuracy and speed of food quality assessment and to reduce the need for manual inspection.

Keywords: Hyper spectral Imaging, Chemo metrics, food quality, Assessment, Spectral analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Quality is the foremost key factor in the modern food industry. The food Industry and suppliers need to cater to the current growing need for low production and operating costs with zero tolerance to the quality and safety aspects. Adherence to quality standards and assurance of food safety always take the foremost priority irrespective of many other challenges. Meeting these challenges is a significant to grading food products for different markets. These factors demand the need for efficient, low-cost, and non-invasive quality and safety inspection technologies to gain customers confidence, market share, sustainability, and competitiveness.





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Assessment of the Quality of food is usually recognized by:

- Physical attributes - Texture, color, tenderness etc.,
- Chemical attributes - Fat content, moisture, protein content, pH etc.,
- Biological attributes - Bacterial count etc.,

Human Visual Inspection of assessment of quality and safety is tedious, inefficient and prone to errors. It also requires skilled analyst. Adopting Chemical and Biological experiments are even tedious, time and effort consuming, destructive, and may have adverse effects on environment and objects being studied. These challenges warranted the need for accurate, fast, real-time and non chemical detection technologies, in order to optimize quality and assure safety of food hence the Hyperspectral imaging techniques was absorbed and received much attention for food quality and safety evaluation and inspection. However Hyperspectral Imaging results in tremendous data volumes which lead to high data storage, processing time and transmission bandwidth. To address these challenges Chemometrics techniques are adopted. In this paper, a wide-ranging review of the recent developments in hyperspectral imaging systems, Chemometrics and applications in food and food products are outlined.

Principles of Hyperspectral Imaging System (Hyperspectral Imaging)

Fundamentals of Hyperspectral Imaging

Hyperspectral imaging is an advanced imaging technique that captures high-resolution spectral information of a scene. It is a non-invasive method that can be used in various fields, such as remote sensing, medical imaging, food quality assessment, and environmental monitoring. The basic principle of hyperspectral imaging is to capture light reflected or emitted from a scene over a range of wavelengths, typically covering the visible, near-infrared, and shortwave infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Each wavelength of light provides unique information about the composition and physical properties of the materials in the scene. The hyperspectral imaging system consists of a hyperspectral camera, which is a sensitive detector that captures images at multiple wavelengths, and a computer that processes the data to create a spectral image. The spectral image is a three-dimensional data cube, where each pixel in the image contains spectral information for that location in the scene. Hyperspectral imaging has several advantages over traditional imaging techniques. It provides greater spectral resolution and sensitivity, allowing for the detection and identification of materials that are not visible with the naked eye or conventional cameras. It also enables the analysis of complex mixtures of materials, such as in remote sensing applications, where it is used to monitor and map the Earth's surface. In summary, hyperspectral imaging is a powerful imaging technique that provides high-resolution spectral information of a scene. Its applications are diverse and include remote sensing, medical imaging, food quality assessment, and environmental monitoring. Hyperspectral imaging is a technique that involves capturing and processing images of objects or scenes in multiple narrow and contiguous spectral bands. The fundamental of hyperspectral imaging are as shown in the below chart –

Acquisition Of Hyperspectral Images

Hyperspectral imaging is a technique used to collect and process information from across the electromagnetic spectrum. Hyperspectral images contain hundreds of narrow and contiguous spectral bands, which allow for a more detailed analysis of the materials or objects being imaged. The acquisition of hyperspectral images involves the use of hyperspectral sensors that capture information from different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. The sensors can be mounted on a variety of platforms, such as airplanes, satellites, or drones, to capture images of the Earth's surface. The process of acquiring hyperspectral images involves several steps, including calibration of the sensor, image capture, image processing, and data analysis. During calibration, the sensor is adjusted to ensure that it is collecting accurate and consistent data. Image capture involves taking a series of images in different spectral bands, which are then combined to create a hyperspectral image. Image processing is used to enhance the quality of the hyperspectral image by correcting for various factors such as atmospheric distortion and removing noise. Once the image is processed, it can be analyzed using various techniques such as spectral analysis, classification, and mapping. The acquisition of hyperspectral images has many applications, including environmental monitoring, mineral exploration, agriculture, and defense. It allows for a more detailed analysis of the Earth's surface and provides valuable





Chemometrics

Overview and Importance of Chemometrics

For each pixel, a whole spectrum is obtained and this is the differentiate factor of a hyperspectral image with respect to other imaging. The resulting huge quantity of data poses many challenges while processing the images as pointed out by Amigo in the framework of pharmaceutical preparations. The main challenge is extracting useful and meaningful information from the raw images. High dimensionality of the data will result in huge storage, processing and transmission bandwidth. In this context, Chemometrics is an appealing tool to reduce the dimensionality of the data, retain essential spectral information and classify or quantify important areas of a scene.

Grouping of Chemometrics Methods

Chemometric methods can be categorized based on the desired information for applications. Qualitative/exploratory analysis involves techniques such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Fixed Size Image Window–Evolving Factor Analysis (FSIW–EFA). Meanwhile, supervised and unsupervised classification techniques include PCA, K-means, fuzzy clustering, Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), Partial Least Squares-Discriminant Analysis (PLS-DA), fisher discriminant analysis (FDA), and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). Additionally, resolution and quantization techniques include multivariate curve resolution (MCR), partial least squares regression (PLSR), ANN for regression, multi-linear regression (MLR), and classical least squares (CLS).

The combination of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics is ideal for quality assessment of various food items, including fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products, and grains. Chemometrics can optimize the performance of digital image processing, and Section (4) of the research paper outlines different chemometrics techniques that can be applied for effective food quality assessment. The analysis, design, and critical evaluation of these techniques have gained significant attention, which is essential for reducing the dimensionality of data for faster and more accessible digital image and video processing. hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics, which can be grouped into four main categories: fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products, and grains. Each group has specific needs, as illustrated in Table 1. For instance, the primary applications for fruits, vegetables, and meat involve identifying external defects and properties. Meanwhile, sorting is one of the primary applications for grains. Table 1 provides a detailed overview of the main applications within these four groups. Overall, HYPERSPECTRUM IMAGING is a valuable tool for food analysis, as it can provide detailed information about the chemical, physical, and biological properties of food products, which can be used to improve their quality, safety, and authenticity, and to optimize their production processes.

Fruit – Bruise Detection of Apples and Citrus fruit inspection

Customers are willing to pay a higher price for excellent quality and safe fruit. Hyperspectral imaging has demonstrated its effectiveness in evaluating the quality and safety of various fruits, including apple, citrus, pear, peach, oranges, almond nut, blueberry, citrus, grape seed, grape skin, and strawberry. The primary attributes that researchers focus on include contamination, bruises, surface defects, starch index, firmness, SSC, sugar content, bitter pit, and chilling injury/freeze damage. Bruising is a significant external defect that can result in a loss of quality and deterioration of fruit, frequently caused by harvesting or transportation.

Bruise Detection of Apples

Over the last decade, hyperspectral imaging has primarily been used to detect bruise damage in apples, as demonstrated in studies conducted by Lorente et al. (2012), Nicolai et al. (2007), and Sun (2010). These studies utilized reflectance mode and the visible to near-infrared (VIS-NIR) range, which spans approximately 900-1700 nm. Apple bruising often occurs as a result of impact, compression, vibration, or abrasion during handling, and impact bruises may not be immediately visible. Detecting these bruises early is crucial for improving the quality of the product.

- The hyperspectral imaging system utilized in these studies included an InGaAs area array camera that covered the spectral range of 900-1700 nm



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- An imaging spectrograph connected to the camera.
- 25 mm focal length TV Lens Computer.

Sequence of Events

- The light beam entered the spectrograph. It was dispersed into different directions according to wavelength.
- The dispersed light was then mapped onto the InGaAs detector resulting in a two-dimensional image, one dimension representing the spectral axis and the other the spatial information for the scanning line.
- By scanning the entire surface of the fruit, three-dimensional hyperspectral image cube was created, where two dimensions represented the spatial information and the third represented the spectral information

Here is an illustration of how Principle Component (PC) and Minimum Noise Fraction (MNF) transforms can be used in tandem to identify the spectral region and band resolution that are suitable for bruising identification regardless of the age of the bruising. Nonetheless, the literature [17] discusses the algorithm development and procedure.

Citrus Fruit Inspection

Citrus fruit is another type of fruits that require early detection of fungal infections using Hyperspectral imaging. A small number of fruit that infected by fungi can spread the infection to a whole consignment of citrus fruit. Citrus fruit inspection is an important process to ensure the quality and safety of citrus fruits for consumers. Hyperspectral imaging has proven to be an effective tool for citrus fruit inspection, as it can provide detailed information on the fruit's physical and chemical properties. This method can detect various quality attributes, including size, shape, color, blemishes, bruises, and internal defects such as watercore and dryness. In addition, hyperspectral imaging can also identify potential safety hazards, such as pesticide residues and fungal infections. By using hyperspectral imaging for citrus fruit inspection, producers and suppliers can ensure that their products meet the necessary quality and safety standards, thus enhancing consumer confidence and satisfaction.

Vegetables

Numerous studies have focused on identifying defects in various vegetables, such as cucumbers, potatoes, tomatoes, mung beans, and soybeans. However, hyperspectral imaging (HSI) systems are particularly effective for sorting potatoes in large quantities. Despite the challenges posed by the complex nature of HSI data and the massive amounts of data involved, a new camera system technology known as the EVK Chemical Color Camera (EC3) has been developed to bridge the gap between spectroscopy and industrial image processing.

Sugar-End Growth Defect

The development abnormality known as Sugar-Ends (SE), often referred to as "Translucent-Ends" or "Jelly-Ends," is quite common. Fructose, glucose, sucrose, and starch concentrations differ between the proximal and distal ends of potatoes that have been affected. The Maillard-Reaction causes potatoes with SE to fry (figure 1), giving them an unfavourable dark brown colour at the proximal end and a suitable golden tan hue at the distal end. A NIR system like Helios-EC3 with a wavelength range of 1100 nm to 1700 nm proved to be an accurate choice because this growth disorder is detectable at a spectral wavelength range of around 1300 nm and not in the vision light range (380 nm-780 nm). [19]

Measurement System

The HELIOS-EC3 NIR equipment allows for Sugar-End detection by assessing chemical and physical properties at wavelengths between 0.9 and 1.7 m. The chemical color information is analyzed using common EVK sensor system image processing methods, such as classification and object detection, to create a chemical color image of a line of delivered potatoes being scanned by the system using a halogen light source. This technique reduces the quantity of spectral data produced by Hyperspectral imaging systems (HSI) by converting the spectrum data into color



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information, effectively transforming an HSI system into a chemical-color-line camera. The Helios System performs the preprocessing and transition from spectral to color-information, enabling quick data throughput and the system's usage in inline applications. The Helios EC3-Configurator constrains colors to chemical information by controlling systematic spectral fluctuations seen in referenced spectra.

Steps for Assessment

Step 1 : Steam peeled potatoes with a speed of 1.2 m/s were scanned with a rate of 330 frames per second to get the HSI-Data.

Step 2 : The appropriate preprocessing method has to be chosen. To eliminate light interferences caused by the geometrical or environmental influences the HSI data was normalized and a foreground-background segmentation was applied.

Step 3 : Some preprocessed spectra can be seen. With these spectra and those spectra taken over a long period of time a chemical color transformation was calculated. The quality and robustness of such an EC3-model depends on the variety and quantity of spectra available. As it is the goal of the EC3-model to describe the entire abundance of the searched defect, many spectra were chosen. An example of the result of the applied chemical color transformation can be seen

Fish

Quality analysis and evaluation for fish and other seafoods is playing an important role in providing products of superior quality in consideration of human health and international trade. Currently, it is necessary to look for effective and rapid techniques to monitor quality changes and safety indices due to the vulnerability and perishability of aquatic products. Nematode infection is a common problem occurring in fishing nations, and it is also a severe issue of food safety. These incidents about nematodes such as parasites in fish muscle to a great extent result in an instant negative response from consumers towards the product, and further generate disbelief in fish as a healthy and nutritious product as well as the noteworthy reduction of fish international trade and consumption (Heia et al., 2007). Therefore, it is important for the fish processing industry to avoid the occurrence of parasites in fish products and detect them on-line. Currently, commercial means of detecting parasites commonly depends on manual and candling inspection with a white light table. However, the efficiency of recognition by traditional method is relatively low (Heia et al.,2007; Sivertsen, Heia, Stormo, Elvevoll, &Nilsen, 2011).

Hyperspectral imaging has been developed to detect parasite contamination. In an early study, Wold, Westad, and Heia (2001) investigated the multispectral imaging technique in the visible and near infrared spectral region in alliance with soft independent modeling by class analogy (SIMCA) approach for automatic detection of parasites in cod fillets. It was observed that the spectral features of parasites obtained from the images were different from those of fish muscles free of parasites and this technique was capable of detecting parasites at the depths of 6 mm into the fish flesh, which created fairly good classification evidence and benefited to on-line assessment. It was in concurrence with the study reported by Heia et al. (2007) using the imaging spectroscopy to discriminate good fish muscle from those with parasites for the same cod species. The only difference was that in this study, Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis (PLS-DA) and image filtering techniques were used to analyse the spectral information. Encouragingly, the measuring depth has also been extended to 8 mm below the fillet surface that was 2 or 3 mm deeper than the depth observed by manual inspection of fish fillets (Petursson, 1991). It has also proved that this technique has the potential to identify parasites located both on the outside and inside of the fillets for on-line industrial purposes.[20]

Grains

Some research work also has been conducted for detection of damage and contaminants of grains. Williams et al. [96] developed the NIR hyperspectral imaging system (1,000– 2,498 nm) to track changes in fungal contamination of whole maize kernels. PLS regression models were established to assess the changes over time. The results indicated the possibility of the early detection of fungal contamination and activity. NIR hyperspectral imaging technology has also been applied to detect damaged wheat kernels. A NIR hyperspectral imaging system in the range of



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wavelengths 1,000–1,600 nm was developed for detection of insect-damaged wheat kernels [103]. LDA and QDA were employed to classify healthy and insect-damaged wheat kernels and the classification accuracy was 85%–100%. Later, another NIR hyperspectral imaging system (700–1,100 nm) was established to discriminate healthy and midge-damaged wheat kernels by the same research team [92]. Statistical features and histogram features were extracted from hyperspectral images at significant wavelengths. Three statistical classifiers were used for classification. The high average accuracy (95.3%–99.3%) strongly indicated the potential of NIR hyperspectral imaging for detection of damaged wheat kernels.[21]

Hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics are powerful tools that can be effectively used to detect and solve bruises in grains. Bruises in grains can result from a variety of factors, including mechanical damage during harvesting and transportation, insect infestation, and fungal infection. These bruises can have a significant impact on the quality and safety of the grain, and can lead to economic losses for farmers and processors. Hyperspectral imaging is a non-destructive imaging technique that captures both spatial and spectral information about a sample. The technique uses a range of wavelengths of light to create an image that can reveal chemical and physical properties of the sample. Hyperspectral imaging has been successfully used in various fields such as food industry, medicine, and agriculture to detect and analyze quality attributes of different materials.

Chemometrics is a statistical approach that is used to extract useful information from large and complex datasets. Chemometrics can be used in conjunction with hyperspectral imaging to analyze the spectral data obtained from the hyperspectral images and extract relevant information about the sample. By combining hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics, it is possible to identify the specific wavelengths of light that are associated with the presence of bruises in grains, and use this information to develop effective detection methods. One of the key advantages of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics is that they allow for non-destructive testing of grains, which means that the samples can be analyzed without altering or damaging them. This is particularly important in the grain industry, where the quality of the grain must be preserved in order to maintain its value. Hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics can also provide a fast and accurate method for detecting bruises in grains, which can help to reduce losses and improve the efficiency of the grain processing industry. In conclusion, hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics are powerful tools that can be effectively used to detect and solve bruises in grains. By combining these techniques, it is possible to identify and analyze the specific wavelengths of light that are associated with the presence of bruises in grains, and develop effective detection methods that are non-destructive, fast, and accurate.

Challenges

The text highlights the challenges that hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics face in food quality assessment. The challenges include data complexity, variability in food samples, spectral interference, calibration challenges, high cost, limited availability of expertise, and interpretation of results. These challenges must be addressed to ensure that these powerful tools can be effectively used in the food industry.

Solution**Other Applications of Biofilm Detection**

Recently, Jun et al. [107] reported the utilization of macro-scale fluorescence hyperspectral imaging to evaluate the potential detection of pathogenic bacterial biofilm formations on five types of food-contact surface materials: stainless steel, high density polyethylene (HDPE), plastic laminate (Formica), and two variations of polished granite. These materials are commonly used to process and handle food, and sometimes cause biofilm pollution on food surface. Spots of biofilm (*E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella* biofilm) growth were produced on sample surfaces and stored and scanned by fluorescence hyperspectral imaging system using ultraviolet-A excitation (421–700 nm, including a C-mount object lens, F1.9 35 mm).

PCA was used to reduce the dimensionality of hyperspectral images and an image processing method was developed based on single-band and two-band ratio techniques to select the wavebands appropriate for



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differentiating biofilm spots from different backgrounds. The suitable spectral fluorescence band for detecting microbial biofilm on stainless steel surfaces was 559 nm, with overall detection rate of 95%. For HDPE and granite, ratios between different two bands provided the most efficient results. For Formica, the results were not accurate enough to detect biofilms effectively. The result of this study showed the hyperspectral imaging could also be used to develop portable hand-held devices for sanitation inspection of food packaging, which has been a big issue for food processing. It was also noted that low cell population density may influence the accuracy of biofilm inspection of food processing surfaces. More studies could be conducted on the hyperspectral imaging biofilm detection, especially in low cell population density.

Assessing the Hyperspectral Imaging and Chemometrics for food quality assessment: Findings from a Survey

The survey aims to investigate the use of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics for food quality assessment. Hyperspectral imaging is a non-destructive method that can provide information on food quality and safety, while chemometrics can be used to analyze and interpret the complex data obtained from hyperspectral imaging. The survey seeks to gather information on the current use of these techniques in the food industry, the benefits and limitations of their use, and potential areas for improvement. The results of the survey will be used to inform future research and development in the field of food quality assessment.

Key Facts

Key findings of the survey on hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics for food quality assessment include:

1. 57% of respondents always pay attention to the quality of food they consume.
2. 31.58% of respondents sometimes check nutritional information on food labels.
3. 47.37% of respondents are very aware of food safety standards and regulations.
4. 42.11% of respondents have not heard of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics for food quality assessment.
5. 36.84% of respondents agree that hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics can improve food quality, while 42.11% are neutral.
6. 52.63% of respondents are sometimes willing to pay extra for food products tested through hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics.
7. 68% of respondents are very concerned about the use of chemicals and pesticides in food.
8. 47.37% of respondents agree that hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics can maintain transparency in the food industry.
9. 55% of respondents mostly trust food products that have been tested using hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics.
10. 36.84% of respondents strongly agree that the government should invest more in research of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics for food quality assessment and overall analysis.

Summary

The survey found that 57% of respondents always pay attention to food quality, while 31.58% sometimes check nutritional labels. 47.37% are very aware of food safety regulations, but 42.11% haven't heard of hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics. Of those who have, 36.84% agree it can improve food quality. 68% are concerned about chemicals in food, and 47.37% agree hyperspectral imaging can maintain transparency in the industry. Finally, 55% mostly trust products tested with hyperspectral imaging, and 36.84% strongly agree the government should invest more in research.

CONCLUSION

Hyperspectral imaging is a complex, highly multidisciplinary field with the aim of realizing efficient and reliable measurement of both contents and spatial distributions of multiple chemical constituents and physical attributes simultaneously without monotonous sample preparation, and therefore offering the possibility of designing inspection systems for the automatic grading and nutrition determination of food products. The various applications



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outlined in this review show the capability of using hyperspectral imaging for sample classification and grading, defect and disease detection, distribution visualization of chemical attributes in chemical images, and evaluations of overall quality of meat, fruits, vegetables, and other food products. Moreover, currently some practical implementations for real-time monitoring are already available. It is anticipated that real-time food monitoring systems with this technique can be expected to meet the requirements of the modern industrial control and sorting systems in the near future. The full potential of hyperspectral imaging on grading and classification of all varieties of food items would be explored in the future works. Feasibility of Hyperspectral Imaging for quality assessment of food items which are of liquid forms (Ex - Cooking Oil, Fruit juice, Milk) can be investigated.

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31. Hui Huang, Li Liu and Michael O. Ngadi *Recent Developments in Hyperspectral Imaging for Assessment of Food Quality and Safety*

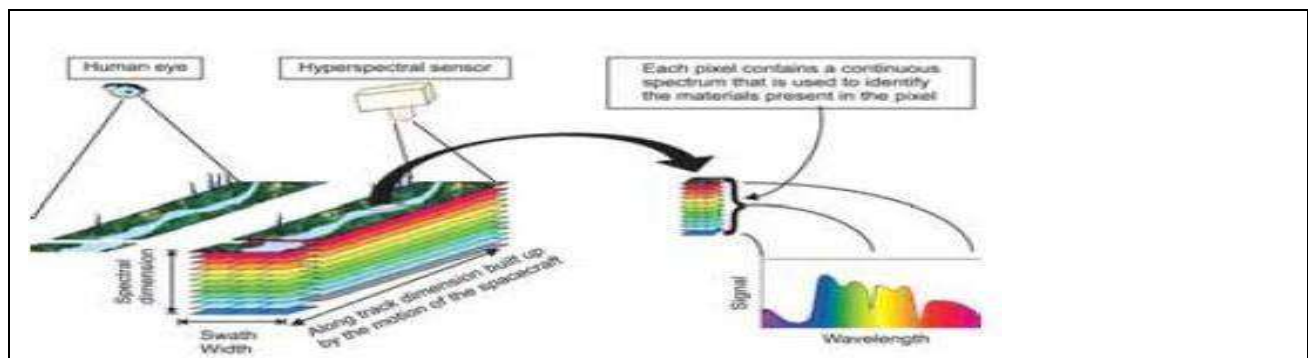
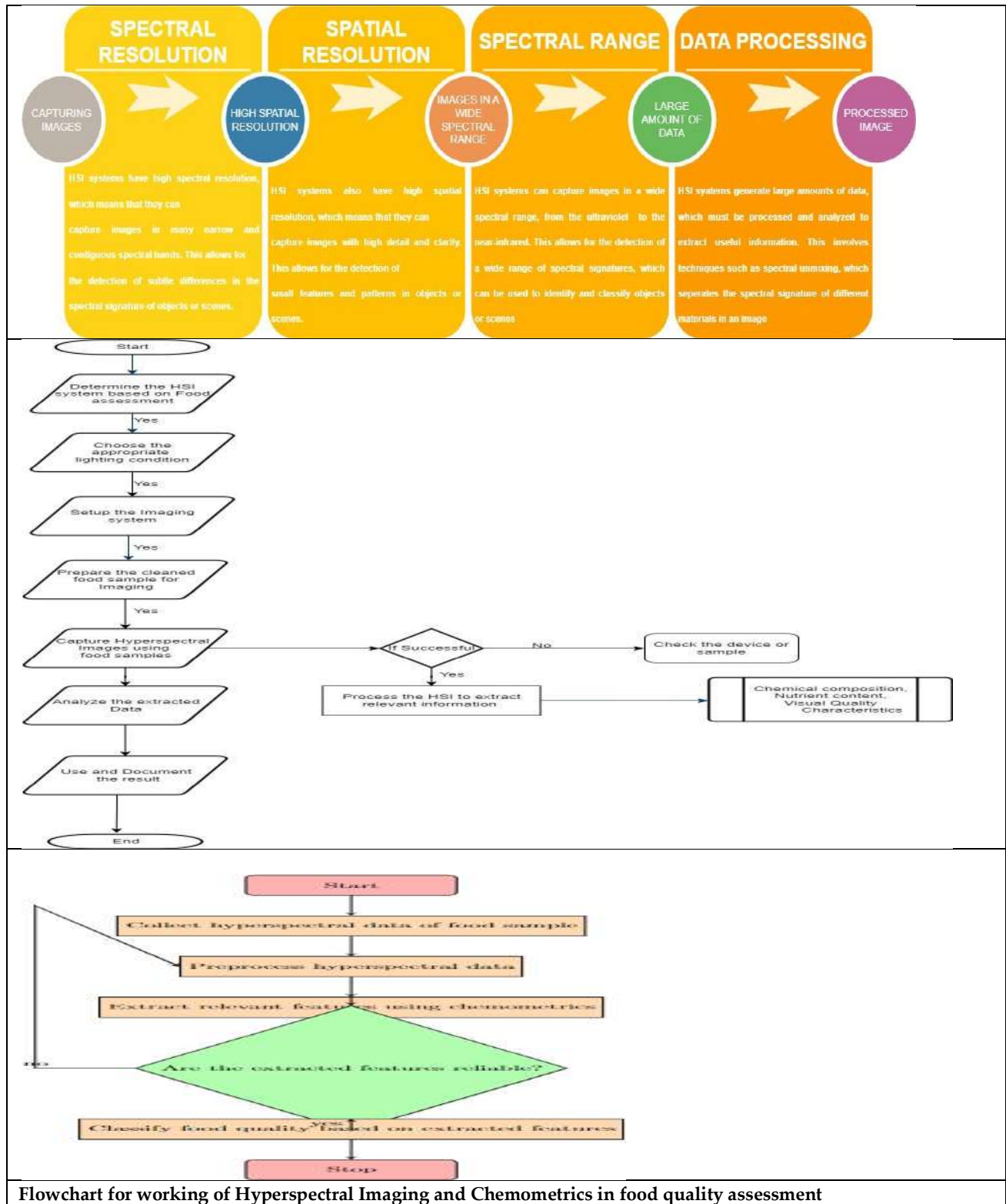


Fig 2.a Hyperspectral Imaging concept (courtesy: HyperMed Imaging)





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Flowchart for working of Hyperspectral Imaging and Chemometrics in food quality assessment



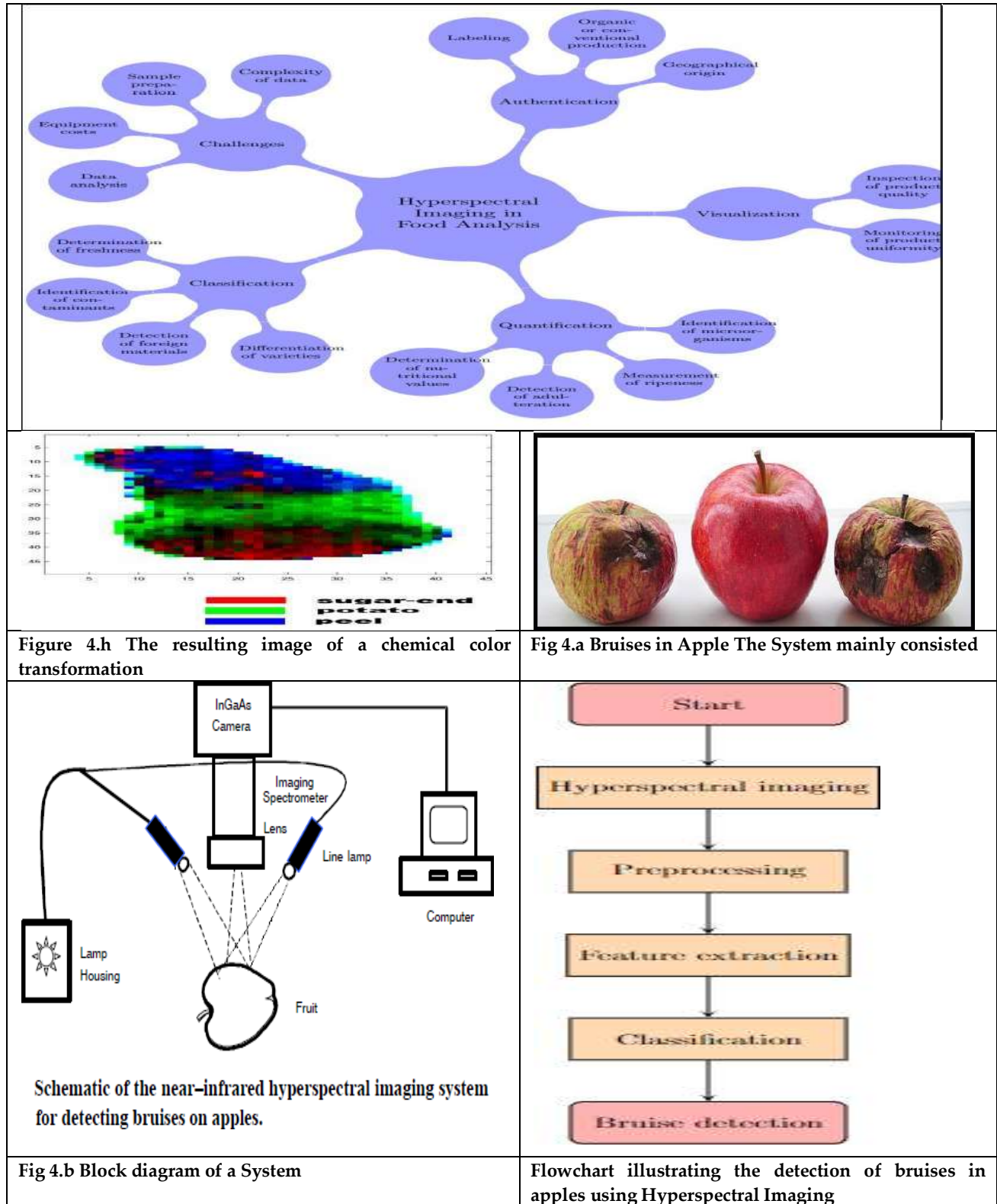


Figure 4.h The resulting image of a chemical color transformation

Fig 4.a Bruises in Apple The System mainly consisted

Fig 4.b Block diagram of a System

Flowchart illustrating the detection of bruises in apples using Hyperspectral Imaging





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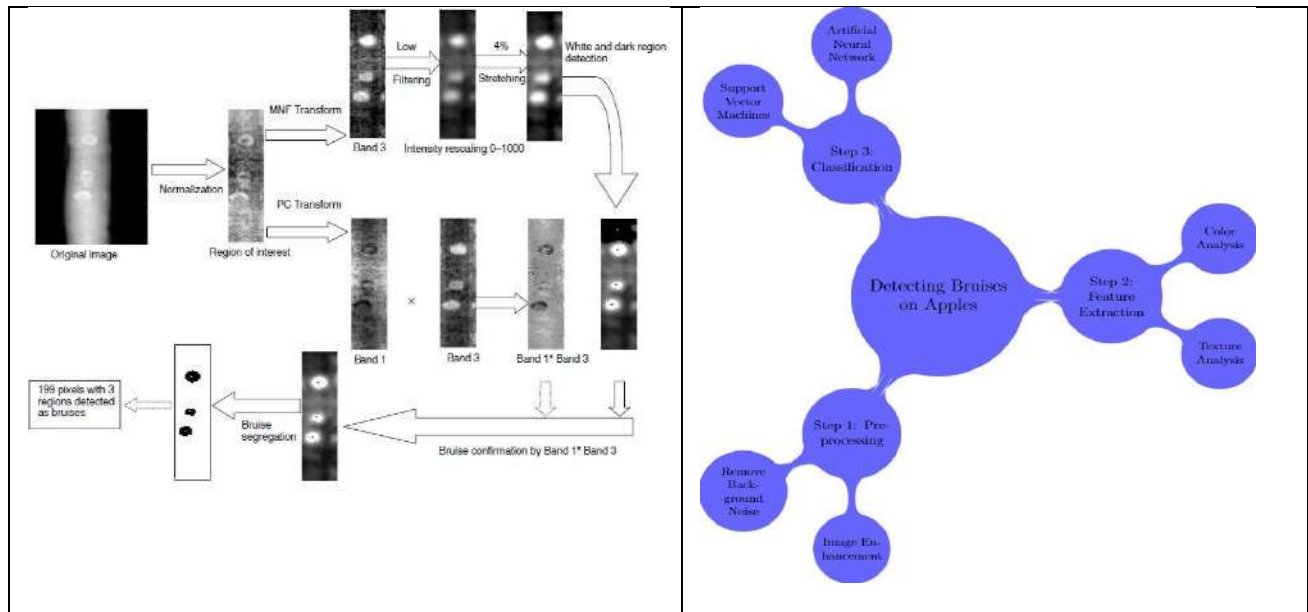
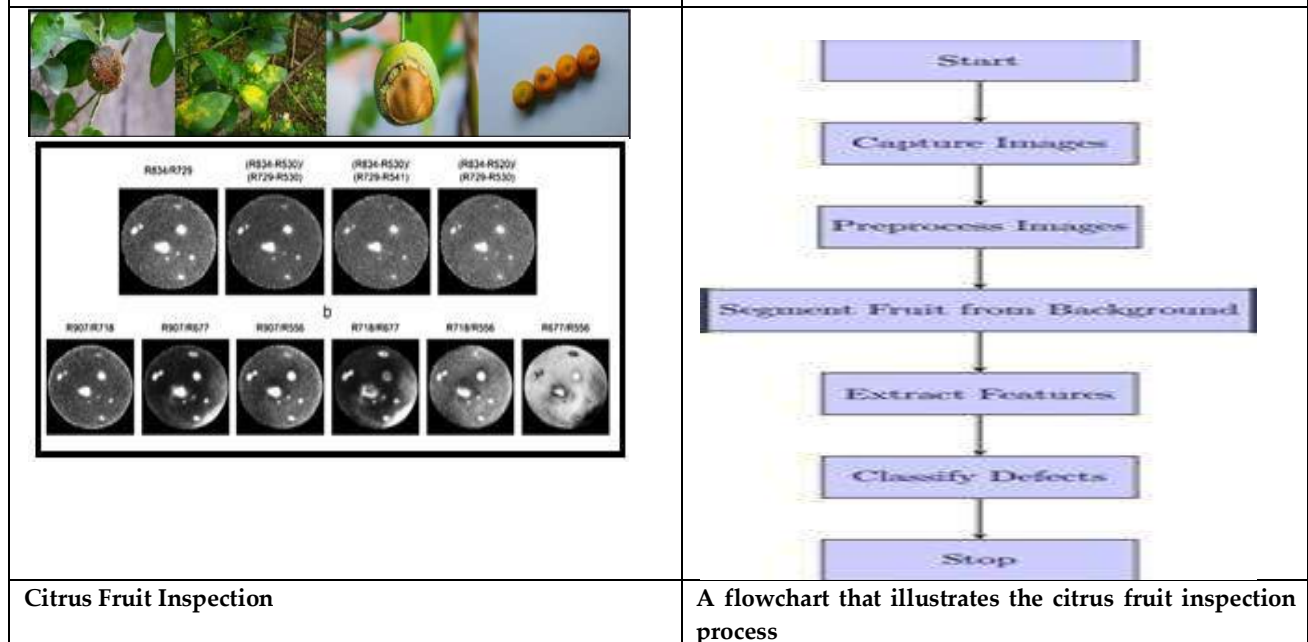


Fig 4.c Procedure used to detect bruises on apples

Mindmap to detecting Bruises on Apple



Citrus Fruit Inspection

A flowchart that illustrates the citrus fruit inspection process



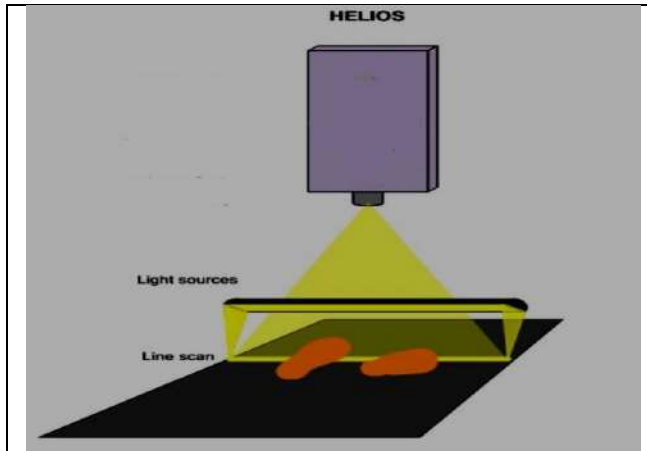


Figure 4.f HELIOS EC3 NIR system (EVK DI Kerschhagl GmbH/Raaba)

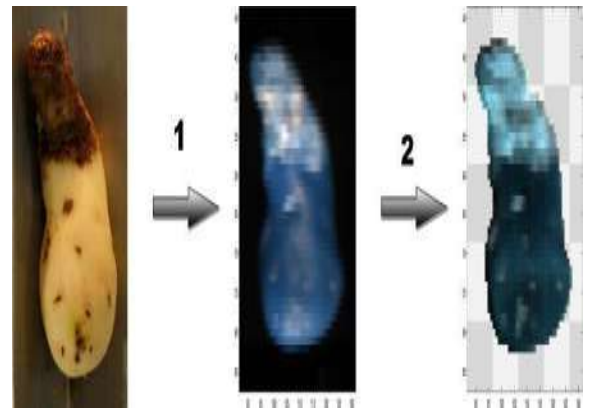


Figure 4.g Applying preprocessing of HSI-Data

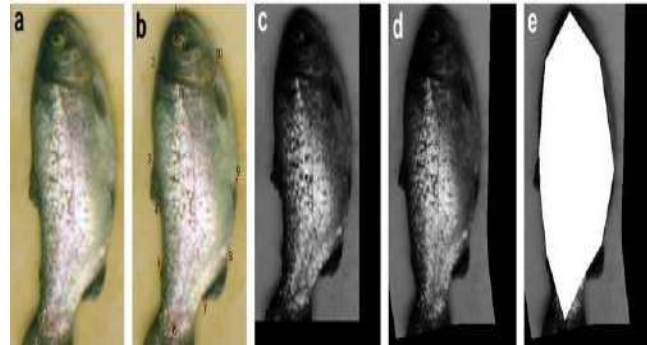


Fig 4.5.a Quality evaluation of fish by Hyperspectral Imaging(ScienceDirect.com)

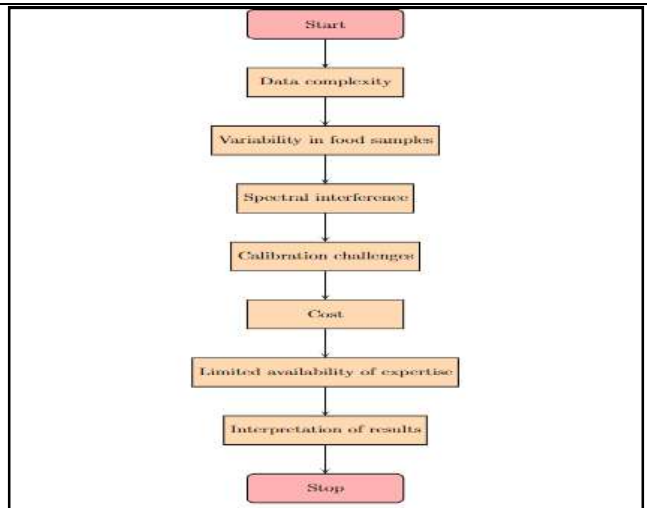
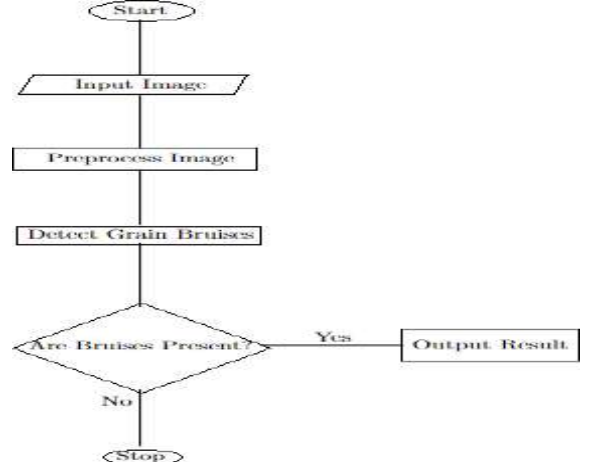


Figure 1: Flowchart for the challenges facing hyperspectral imaging and chemometrics in food quality assessment.





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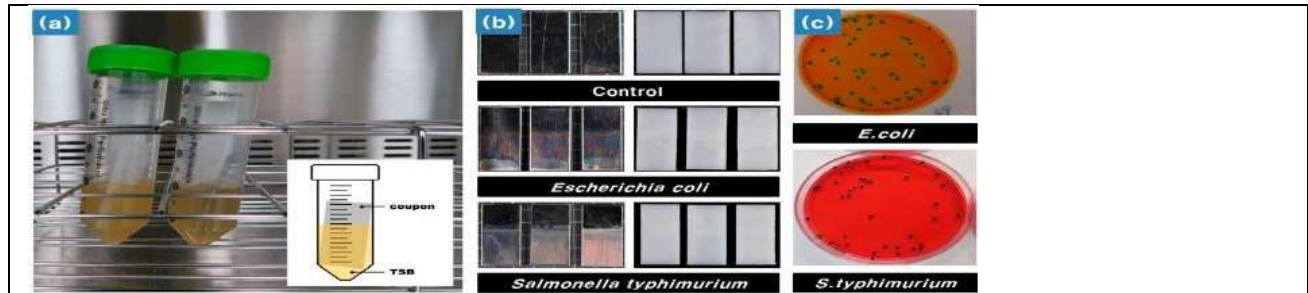


Fig 4.7.a Detecting Bacterial Biofilm using HIS(MDPI)





The Impact of Digital Marketing on Consumers Post Pandemic Purchase Decision of FMCG Products with Special Reference to Bengaluru Region

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Received: 07 May 2023

Revised: 06 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the impact of digital marketing on consumers' post-pandemic purchase decisions of FMCG products in Bengaluru, India. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly altered consumer behaviour, leading to an increase in online shopping and the use of digital channels. The FMCG sector has responded by increasing its online presence and using digital marketing strategies to attract and retain customers. The article examines how digital marketing has influenced convenience, safety, personalization, and brand reputation in the FMCG sector, and how these factors have impacted consumers' purchasing decisions. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the way consumers make purchasing decisions, and digital marketing has played a critical role in this process. In particular, the FMCG (Fast Moving Consumer Goods) sector has seen a significant increase in online sales, and Bengaluru is no exception. The study provides insights into the changing dynamics of the FMCG sector in Bengaluru and highlights the importance of digital marketing for the future of the industry.

Keywords: Digital marketing, Post-pandemic, Online presence, Influencer marketing, Hygiene standards





INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on consumer behavior, particularly in the way consumers make purchasing decisions. In response to the pandemic, the use of digital channels has increased, leading to a rise in online shopping. This has forced businesses in the FMCG (Fast Moving Consumer Goods) sector to adapt to the changing landscape and leverage digital marketing to reach and retain customers. Bengaluru, a major city in India, is no exception to this trend, and this article explores the impact of digital marketing on consumers' post-pandemic purchase decisions of FMCG products in the region. The study examines the various ways in which digital marketing has influenced consumer behavior, including convenience, safety, personalization, and brand reputation. Through an analysis of the key factors driving post-pandemic consumer behavior, the article aims to provide insights into the changing dynamics of the FMCG sector in Bengaluru and the growing importance of digital marketing in the industry.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have examined the impact of digital marketing on consumer behavior, particularly in the FMCG sector. One such study by Okazaki and Taylor (2013) found that digital marketing channels, such as social media, were effective in building brand awareness and engaging consumers. The study also found that personalization of marketing messages based on consumer data was an effective way to increase brand loyalty. Similarly, a study by Alalwan *et al.* (2017) found that digital marketing was critical in shaping consumer behavior in the FMCG sector, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study highlighted the importance of convenience, safety, and personalized experiences in influencing consumer behavior, and suggested that businesses should use digital marketing to address these factors. In the Indian context, a study by Kumar and Kumar (2015) found that digital marketing was effective in reaching consumers in the FMCG sector, particularly in urban areas. The study also highlighted the importance of targeted ads and social media marketing in building brand awareness and driving sales. Another study by Jhamb and Joshi (2016) focused specifically on the impact of digital marketing on consumer behavior in the Indian FMCG sector. The study found that digital marketing was critical in influencing purchase decisions, particularly among young and urban consumers. The study also found that digital marketing was effective in building brand loyalty and increasing repeat purchases.

Overall, the literature suggests that digital marketing plays a critical role in shaping consumer behavior in the FMCG sector, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The factors that influence consumer behavior, such as convenience, safety, personalization, and brand reputation, can be effectively addressed through digital marketing strategies. The studies also highlight the importance of targeted ads, social media marketing, and personalized experiences in building brand awareness and driving sales. A recent study by Statista (2021) found that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of digital marketing channels in the FMCG sector. The study found that digital advertising spend in the FMCG sector in India increased by 20.5% in 2020, with a total spend of \$2.2 billion. The study also found that email campaigns and influencer marketing were the most effective digital marketing channels for the FMCG sector in India. Another recent study by KPMG (2021) highlighted the importance of sustainability and social responsibility in shaping post-pandemic consumer behavior in the FMCG sector. The study found that consumers in India were increasingly concerned about the environmental impact of products and the social responsibility of brands. The study suggested that businesses in the FMCG sector should leverage digital marketing to communicate their sustainability and social responsibility efforts to consumers.

In addition, a study by Accenture (2020) highlighted the importance of community outreach and personalized experiences in the FMCG sector during the pandemic. The study found that consumers were looking for brands that demonstrated a commitment to their local communities and provided personalized experiences. The study suggested that businesses should use digital marketing to engage with consumers on a local level and provide personalized experiences based on consumer data. Overall, recent studies suggest that digital marketing is critical in



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shaping consumer behavior in the FMCG sector, particularly during the pandemic. Email campaigns and influencer marketing have been found to be the most effective digital marketing channels for the FMCG sector in India. Sustainability, social responsibility, community outreach, and personalized experiences have also emerged as important factors in influencing post-pandemic consumer behavior in the FMCG sector, which can be effectively addressed through digital marketing strategies.

Post Pandemic Recovery

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the FMCG sector in Bengaluru, as it has disrupted supply chains, shifted consumer behavior, and forced businesses to adapt to new ways of operating. As the pandemic subsides, businesses in the FMCG sector are focused on post-pandemic recovery and restoring growth. Digital marketing can play a crucial role in post-pandemic recovery for the FMCG sector in Bengaluru. As consumers increasingly turn to digital channels for their shopping needs, businesses need to adapt their marketing strategies to effectively reach and engage with customers. Digital marketing can provide businesses with a cost-effective way to target consumers, build brand awareness, and drive sales.

To leverage digital marketing for post-pandemic recovery, businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to focus on key areas such as:

Digital Advertising: With more consumers spending time online, businesses should invest in digital advertising to reach their target audience. Social media advertising, search engine marketing, and display ads are some of the most effective ways to reach consumers through digital advertising.

E-Commerce: The pandemic has accelerated the adoption of e-commerce, and businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to adapt to this shift in consumer behavior. Businesses should focus on building their e-commerce platforms and optimizing their online shopping experience to improve customer retention.

Personalization: Personalization is a key driver of post-pandemic consumer behaviour, and businesses should prioritise providing personalised experiences to their customers. Businesses can improve brand loyalty by leveraging data and analytics to provide tailored recommendations and offers to their customers.

Sustainability and Social Responsibility: As consumers become more conscious of their impact on the environment and society, businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to focus on sustainability and social responsibility. Businesses should use digital marketing to communicate their sustainability and social responsibility efforts to consumers, improving their brand image and reputation.

Overall, post-pandemic recovery for the FMCG sector in Bengaluru will require businesses to adapt to the changing landscape and leverage digital marketing to effectively reach and engage with customers. By focusing on key areas such as digital advertising, e-commerce, personalization, and sustainability, businesses can effectively drive post-pandemic growth and improve their bottom line.

Strategies

Based on the objectives of this study and the post-pandemic recovery needs of the FMCG sector in Bengaluru, the following strategies can be employed to leverage digital marketing and effectively reach and engage with customers:

Develop a strong online presence: Businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to focus on developing a strong online presence, which includes building a website, creating social media profiles, and listing products on e-commerce platforms. This will make it easier for consumers to find and engage with the business online.

Leverage social media: Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are excellent tools for businesses to connect with customers and promote their products. By creating engaging content, responding to customer queries, and running targeted social media campaigns, businesses can effectively reach and engage with their target audience.

Use email marketing: Email marketing is an effective way to communicate with customers, promote new products, and offer personalized deals and discounts. By building an email list and sending regular newsletters, businesses can improve customer retention and drive repeat business.



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Invest in influencer marketing: Influencer marketing involves collaborating with social media influencers to promote products and build brand awareness. By identifying relevant influencers and running targeted campaigns, businesses can reach new audiences and improve brand recognition.

Personalize the customer experience: By leveraging customer data and analytics, businesses can personalize the customer experience and offer tailored recommendations and offers. This can improve customer satisfaction and loyalty, leading to increased sales and revenue.

Focus on sustainability and social responsibility: Consumers are increasingly conscious of the environmental impact of products and the social responsibility of brands. Businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru should focus on communicating their sustainability and social responsibility efforts through digital marketing channels such as social media and email marketing. Overall, businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to adapt to the changing landscape and leverage digital marketing to effectively reach and engage with customers. By focusing on strategies such as developing a strong online presence, leveraging social media, using email marketing, investing in influencer marketing, personalizing the customer experience, and focusing on sustainability and social responsibility, businesses can effectively drive post-pandemic growth and improve their bottom line.

Issues

some of the issues that businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru may face when implementing digital marketing strategies include:

Limited digital marketing expertise: Many businesses may lack the technical expertise required to implement effective digital marketing strategies. This can result in poorly targeted campaigns, ineffective messaging, and low ROI.

Budget constraints: Digital marketing campaigns can require significant investments, which may be a challenge for small and medium-sized businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru. Limited budgets can result in poorly targeted campaigns that do not effectively reach the target audience.

Difficulty in measuring ROI: Measuring the ROI of digital marketing campaigns can be challenging, particularly for businesses that lack the technical expertise required to track and analyze data. This can result in a lack of clarity around the effectiveness of campaigns and difficulty in justifying marketing budgets.

Consumer privacy concerns: As businesses collect and use customer data for digital marketing purposes, they may face concerns around consumer privacy. To avoid negative perceptions and potential legal issues, businesses need to be transparent and ethical in their collection and use of customer data.

Competition: With the increasing importance of digital marketing in the FMCG sector, businesses may face significant competition for customer attention and engagement. This requires businesses to differentiate themselves through effective messaging and targeted campaigns.

Shifting consumer behaviour: Consumer behavior is constantly evolving, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru need to be agile and adaptable to changing consumer trends and preferences, which can be challenging in the fast-paced world of digital marketing.

Overall, while digital marketing can be a powerful tool for businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru, it requires careful planning, execution, and measurement to be effective. By addressing these issues and developing a robust digital marketing strategy, businesses can effectively reach and engage with customers and drive post-pandemic growth.

Challenges

In addition to the issues discussed, there are several challenges that businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru may face when implementing digital marketing strategies. Some of the key challenges include:

Keeping up with technological advancements: Digital marketing is constantly evolving, with new technologies and platforms emerging on a regular basis. Businesses need to be able to adapt quickly to these changes and stay ahead of the curve to remain competitive.

Building a loyal customer base: With so many options available to consumers, businesses need to work hard to



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build a loyal customer base. This requires delivering high-quality products and experiences, as well as engaging with customers through targeted digital marketing campaigns.

Ensuring brand consistency: With so many channels and touchpoints available, it can be challenging to maintain a consistent brand image and message across all digital marketing efforts. Businesses need to be vigilant in ensuring that all messaging, imagery, and branding are consistent and aligned with their overall marketing strategy.

Navigating regulatory and legal issues: With the increasing importance of digital marketing, businesses may face regulatory and legal issues related to data privacy, advertising regulations, and intellectual property. It is important for businesses to stay up-to-date on the latest regulations and ensure that all digital marketing efforts are in compliance.

Measuring and analyzing data: Digital marketing generates a large amount of data, which can be overwhelming for businesses that lack the technical expertise to analyze it effectively. Businesses need to invest in the right tools and talent to measure and analyze data, and use these insights to inform their marketing strategy.

Managing online reputation: Because online reviews and social media are becoming increasingly important, businesses must be proactive in managing their online reputation. This entails monitoring and responding to customer feedback and reviews, as well as addressing any negative comments or feedback.

Overall, while digital marketing can be a powerful tool for businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru, it requires careful planning, execution, and ongoing management to be effective. By addressing these challenges and implementing best practices, businesses can effectively leverage digital marketing to reach and engage with customers and drive post-pandemic growth.

Conceptual Model

A conceptual model for the impact of digital marketing on consumers' post-pandemic purchase decision of FMCG products in Bengaluru could include the following key components:

Digital marketing channels: This includes the different channels through which businesses can engage with consumers, such as social media, email, search engine marketing, and display advertising.

Marketing messages: This refers to the messaging and content used in digital marketing campaigns, which should be targeted and aligned with the needs and preferences of the target audience.

Consumer behavior: This includes the various factors that influence consumer behavior, such as demographics, psychographics, attitudes, and perceptions.

Purchase decision: This refers to the process that consumers go through when making a purchase decision, which may include awareness, consideration, evaluation, and purchase.

Post-purchase behavior: This includes the behavior of consumers after making a purchase, such as satisfaction, loyalty, and advocacy.

Performance metrics: This includes the various metrics used to measure the effectiveness of digital marketing campaigns, such as click-through rates, conversion rates, and return on investment. The model suggests that effective digital marketing campaigns can influence consumer behavior and ultimately drive purchase decisions. By leveraging the right channels, messaging, and targeting, businesses can effectively engage with their target audience and build loyalty and advocacy. Performance metrics provide a way to measure the effectiveness of campaigns and make data-driven decisions to optimize future efforts.

Framework

Environmental analysis: This includes an analysis of the external factors that may influence digital marketing efforts, such as the competitive landscape, regulatory environment, and technological trends.

Target audience analysis: This involves identifying and analyzing the target audience for digital marketing efforts, including their demographics, psychographics, and behaviors.

Digital marketing strategy development: This includes developing a comprehensive digital marketing strategy that leverages the appropriate channels and messaging to reach and engage the target audience.

Campaign execution and management: This involves executing and managing digital marketing campaigns, including content creation, targeting, and optimization.



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Data analysis and performance optimization: This includes analyzing data from digital marketing campaigns to optimize performance and inform future marketing efforts.

Post-purchase analysis: This involves analyzing post-purchase behavior, such as customer satisfaction, loyalty, and advocacy, to inform ongoing marketing efforts and improve customer retention.

Continuous improvement: This includes continuously improving and refining digital marketing efforts based on ongoing analysis and feedback.

By using this framework, businesses can systematically plan, execute, and optimize their digital marketing efforts to effectively reach and engage with consumers in the post-pandemic environment.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the key factors that influence post-pandemic consumer behavior in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru.
2. To examine the impact of digital marketing on consumer behavior in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru.
3. To explore the most effective digital marketing channels and strategies for the FMCG sector in Bengaluru.
4. To analyze the role of sustainability, social responsibility, community outreach, and personalized experiences in influencing consumer behavior in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru.
5. To provide insights and recommendations to businesses in the FMCG sector in Bengaluru on how to leverage digital marketing to reach and retain customers in the post-pandemic era.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design: The research design could be a quantitative study using a survey questionnaire or an observational study of consumers' behaviour in response to digital marketing efforts. The study could also include a qualitative component, such as in-depth interviews or focus group discussions, to gain deeper insights into consumer behaviour.

Sampling: The study could use a random sampling method to select a representative sample of consumers in the Bengaluru region who have purchased FMCG products post-pandemic.

The sample size should be 104 to ensure statistical validity.

Data collection: Data could be collected using a Google form, observation, or a combination of both methods. The Google form could include questions on consumers' digital media usage, their perceptions of digital marketing, and their purchase behaviour of FMCG products. The observation method could involve tracking consumers' behaviour online and offline in response to digital marketing efforts.

Data analysis: Data analysis could involve descriptive statistics, such as mean and standard deviation, to summarize the data, as well as inferential statistics, such as regression analysis or factor analysis, to test the research hypotheses. The analysis could also involve content analysis of digital marketing messages and social media conversations related to FMCG products in Bengaluru.

Ethical considerations: The study should adhere to ethical principles, such as informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality, and protection of personal data.

Limitations: The study may face limitations, such as sampling bias, self-reporting bias, and generalizability, which should be acknowledged and discussed in the research report.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The process of statistically systematically examining and interpreting the data that has been gathered is known as data analysis. A description of the respondents' demographics

Analysis

The above pie chart and table represents the demographic profile of the respondents who purchased FMCG products in the study. It was found that 41.3 percent of the respondents were male and 58.7 percent of them were female. With regard to Age-wise classification it was revealed that, 25 percent of the respondents were in the age group between



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15-20 years followed by 61.5 percent in the age group between 20-25 years, 2.9 percent were between 25-30 years and 8.7 percent of the respondents were in the age group of more than 30 years of age. With respect to the classification of respondents based on their educational qualification, it was found that 16.3 percent of the respondents have their qualification as Post Graduation and more, 76.0 percentage with Diploma/ Under Graduation and 6.7 percent with secondary level and below as their educational qualification.

Inference

The above table shows that an almost equal percentage of respondents have participated in the study, thereby making the results free from gender bias. The majority of the respondents were in the age group 20 to 25 years which has more exposure relating to the digital media. Hence the results obtained were from the right audience. The larger proportion of respondents were educated enough to understand the statements in the questionnaire and could be able to provide valuable response. At the same time, respondents with lesser qualifications were not ignored as they were 6.7 percent. Hence the study is free from discrimination based on educational qualification.

Analysis

The above table reveals that the variable 'Qualification' had the highest mean score value ($M=3.10$ S. D= 0.475) and the variable 'Gender' had the least contribution ($M=1.59$, S. D=0.495).

Interpretation

Out of 104 respondents, 70 respondents which are 67.3 percent were increased buying online after the effect of covid-19.

Analysis

Out of 104 respondents, 86 respondents which are 82.6 percent were felt there is price increase in FMCG buying online after the effect of covid-19.

Interpretation

Out of 104 respondents, 100 respondents are doing online purchase based on their necessity which is almost 99%.

Analysis

Out of 104 respondents, 70 respondents are doing online purchase behaviour for hygiene products (hand sanitizers, Face mask) which is 67.3%.

Analysis:

Out of 104 respondents, majority of them are continuing online purchase in future also.

Descriptive Statistics**Interpretation**

Correlation is concerned with identifying the association between two or more variables. It is the most frequently used statistical technique to identify the relationship between two or more variables. The above table reveals that, there is a positive association amongst variables online purchase and its sustainability in future at 0.05 sig. level. , There is a positive association amongst variables price sensitivity and review of feedback at 0.01 sig. level. There is a positive association amongst variables usage of internet and online purchase sustainability at 0.01 sig. level.

Interpretation

The Statistical tool with the aid of which we can estimate or predict the unknown values of one variable from the known values of the other variable is known as Regression. The tool of regression can be extended to three or more variables also. In this study, $R=0.332$ and regression model summary is 11%.



**Bharathi and Hemanth Kumar****Findings**

1. It was found that 41.3 percent of the respondents were male and 58.7 percent of them were female.
2. 25 percent of the respondents were in the age group between 15-20 years followed by 61.5 percent in the age group between 20-25 years, 2.9 percent were between 25-30 years and 8.7 percent of the respondents were in the age group of more than 30 years of age.
3. It was found that 16.3 percent of the respondents have their qualification as Post Graduation and more, 76.0 percentage with Diploma/ Under Graduation and 6.7 percent with secondary level and below as their educational qualification.
4. Out of 104 respondents, 100 respondents are doing online purchase based on their necessity which is almost 99%.
5. Out of 104 respondents, 70 respondents are doing online purchase behaviour for hygiene products (hand sanitizers, Face mask) which is 67.3%.
6. Out of 104 respondents, majority of them are doing digital marketing by using smart phone.
7. By using correlation tool there is positive association exists among many variables from the above correlation table with regard to post pandemic purchase decision on consumers with reference to FMCG sector.
8. open end questions states some of the problems facing by respondents like poor quality, damage in goods, expired goods, poor refund facility e.t.c...
9. Research on digital marketing has shown that it can have a significant impact on consumers' purchase behavior, particularly in the FMCG sector. Digital marketing allows businesses to reach consumers through various channels, such as social media, email marketing, and search engine marketing, which can increase brand awareness and engagement.
10. Research has also shown that the content and messaging of digital marketing campaigns can influence consumers' purchase decisions.
11. Moreover, digital marketing campaigns can also provide valuable data and insights into consumer behavior, which can inform ongoing marketing efforts and improve performance over time. Businesses can use data from digital marketing campaigns to identify patterns and trends in consumer behavior and adjust their marketing strategies accordingly.

Suggestions

Here are some possible suggestions for businesses looking to leverage digital marketing to influence consumers' post-pandemic purchase decision of FMCG products in Bengaluru:

Emphasize the value proposition: With the economic uncertainty and reduced consumer spending power due to the pandemic, it is important to emphasize the value proposition of FMCG products in digital marketing campaigns. This could include highlighting discounts, promotions, and special offers.

Leverage social media: Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are powerful tools for businesses to reach and engage with consumers. By creating engaging and shareable content, such as videos, images, and memes, businesses can increase brand awareness and engagement.

Use targeted advertising: Targeted advertising allows businesses to reach consumers who are most likely to be interested in their products. By using data such as location, demographics, and interests, businesses can create targeted campaigns that are more effective at reaching and engaging with their target audience.

Provide personalized experiences: Consumers expect personalized experiences from businesses, and digital marketing can provide opportunities to do so. By using data such as purchase history and browsing behavior, businesses can create personalized recommendations and promotions that are more likely to resonate with consumers.

Continuously analyze and optimize: Digital marketing is an iterative process, and businesses should continuously analyze data and optimize their campaigns for better performance. By using tools such as A/B testing and analytics, businesses can identify which campaigns and messages are most effective and adjust their strategies accordingly.

Monitor and respond to feedback: Digital marketing campaigns can generate feedback from consumers, both positive and negative. Businesses should monitor feedback and respond to it promptly and professionally, which can help improve consumer satisfaction and loyalty.



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Digital marketing effectively take care about proper quality, on time delivery, pre check of goods before packing and proper refund without any delay as per opinions of the respondents. Overall, digital marketing can be a powerful tool for businesses looking to reach and engage with consumers in the post-pandemic environment. By leveraging the appropriate channels and messaging, and continuously refining their marketing efforts, businesses can effectively influence consumers' purchase decisions and improve their bottom line. By incorporating these suggestions into their digital marketing strategies, businesses can effectively influence consumers' post-pandemic purchase decision of FMCG products in Bengaluru and improve their bottom line.

CONCLUSION

To summaries, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly altered the business landscape, particularly in the FMCG sector. Businesses must adapt their marketing strategies to remain competitive in the face of increased consumer focus on health, safety, and value. In the post-pandemic environment, digital marketing has emerged as a critical tool for businesses to reach and engage with consumers. Research has shown that digital marketing can have a significant impact on consumers' purchase behavior, particularly in the FMCG sector. By leveraging the appropriate channels and messaging, and continuously refining their marketing efforts, businesses can effectively influence consumers' purchase decisions and improve their bottom line. However, businesses must also be aware of the challenges and issues involved in digital marketing, such as data privacy concerns and the need for continuous optimization. Overall, digital marketing presents a significant opportunity for businesses to succeed in the post-pandemic environment. By incorporating the suggestions outlined in this paper, businesses can effectively leverage digital marketing to influence consumers' post-pandemic purchase decision of FMCG products in Bengaluru and beyond.

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Table 1 . Frequency Table

| 1.Gender | | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 43 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| | Female | 61 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 2.Age

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 15-20 | 26 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 25.5 |
| | 20 - 25 | 64 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 88.2 |
| | 25 - 30 | 5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 91.2 |
| | 30 and Above | 9 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 3. Qualification

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Secondary Level | 8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| | Graduate | 79 | 76.0 | 76.7 | 83.5 |
| | Post Graduate | 17 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 4.After pandemic did your online purchase increased?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 70 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 |
| | No | 18 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 84.6 |
| | May be | 16 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 5. After digitization is there any price increase in FMCG products?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 86 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| | No | 18 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |





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Table 6. How frequently do you purchase online?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Very Often | 9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| | Often | 25 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 33.0 |
| | Sometimes | 46 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 77.7 |
| | Rarely | 20 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 97.1 |
| | Never | 4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 7. Post Covid-19 has changed your online buying behaviour for hygiene products(hand sanitizers, Face mask)

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 70 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 68.0 |
| | No | 34 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 8. After pandemic did your usage of internet is increased?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 95 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 92.2 |
| | No | 9 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100 | 100.0 | |

Table 9. Did you check availability of feedback during the online purchase of FMCG products?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 77 | 74.0 | 75.5 | 75.5 |
| | No | 27 | 25.9 | 24.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 10. Are you willing to continue online purchase in future with user friendly features in FMCG sector?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 93 | 89.4 | 92.1 | 92.1 |
| | No | 11 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 104 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | |

Table 11. Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation | Variance |
|------------------|-----|---------|---------|------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Gender | 104 | 1 | 2 | 1.59 | .495 | .245 |
| 2. Age | 104 | 1 | 4 | 1.95 | .801 | .641 |
| 3. Qualification | 104 | 2 | 4 | 3.10 | .475 | .226 |
| | | | | | | |





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| | Mean | Std. Deviation | N |
|---|------|----------------|-----|
| online purchase | 1.48 | .750 | 104 |
| Price sensitivity | 1.18 | .386 | 104 |
| Buying behaviour for hygiene products(hand sanitizers, Face mask) | 1.32 | .469 | 104 |
| usage of internet | 1.08 | .269 | 104 |
| Review of Feedback | 1.25 | .432 | 104 |
| online purchase sustainability | 1.08 | .271 | 104 |
| Purchase frequency | 2.83 | .940 | 104 |
| Pandemic change | 1.26 | .442 | 104 |
| Product features | 3.54 | .091 | 104 |

Table 13. Correlation

| | | online purchase | Price sensitivity | Buying behavior for hygiene products | usage of internet | Review of Feedback | online purchase sustainability | Purchase frequency | Pandemic change | Product features |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| online purchase | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.028 | .008 | .054 | .144 | .249* | .320** | -.025 | -.051 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .780 | .933 | .587 | .149 | .012 | .001 | .803 | .611 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Price sensitivity | Pearson Correlation | -.028 | 1 | -.052 | .054 | .283** | .147 | .048 | -.040 | -.063 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .780 | | .607 | .595 | .004 | .148 | .639 | .690 | .536 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Buying behavior for hygiene products | Pearson Correlation | .008 | -.052 | 1 | .188 | .057 | .114 | .054 | .111 | -.147 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .933 | .607 | | .058 | .568 | .260 | .585 | .264 | .144 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| usage of internet | Pearson Correlation | .054 | .054 | .188 | 1 | .173 | .321** | .129 | .164 | -.011 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .587 | .595 | .058 | | .082 | .001 | .195 | .099 | .915 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |





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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Review of Feedback | Pearson Correlation | .144 | .283** | .057 | .173 | 1 | .267** | .296** | -.063 | -.032 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .149 | .004 | .568 | .082 | | .045 | .003 | .533 | .754 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| online purchase sustainability | Pearson Correlation | .249* | .147 | .114 | .321** | .267** | 1 | .174 | -.007 | -.015 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .012 | .148 | .260 | .001 | .007 | | .084 | .947 | .881 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Purchase frequency | Pearson Correlation | .320** | .048 | .054 | .129 | .296** | .174 | 1 | .223* | .163 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .001 | .639 | .585 | .195 | .003 | .084 | | .024 | .105 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Pandemic change | Pearson Correlation | -.025 | -.040 | .111 | .164 | -.063 | -.007 | .223* | 1 | .060 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .803 | .690 | .264 | .099 | .533 | .947 | .024 | | .553 |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Product features | Pearson Correlation | -.051 | -.063 | -.147 | -.011 | -.032 | -.015 | .163 | .060 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .611 | .536 | .144 | .915 | .754 | .881 | .105 | .553 | |
| | N | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

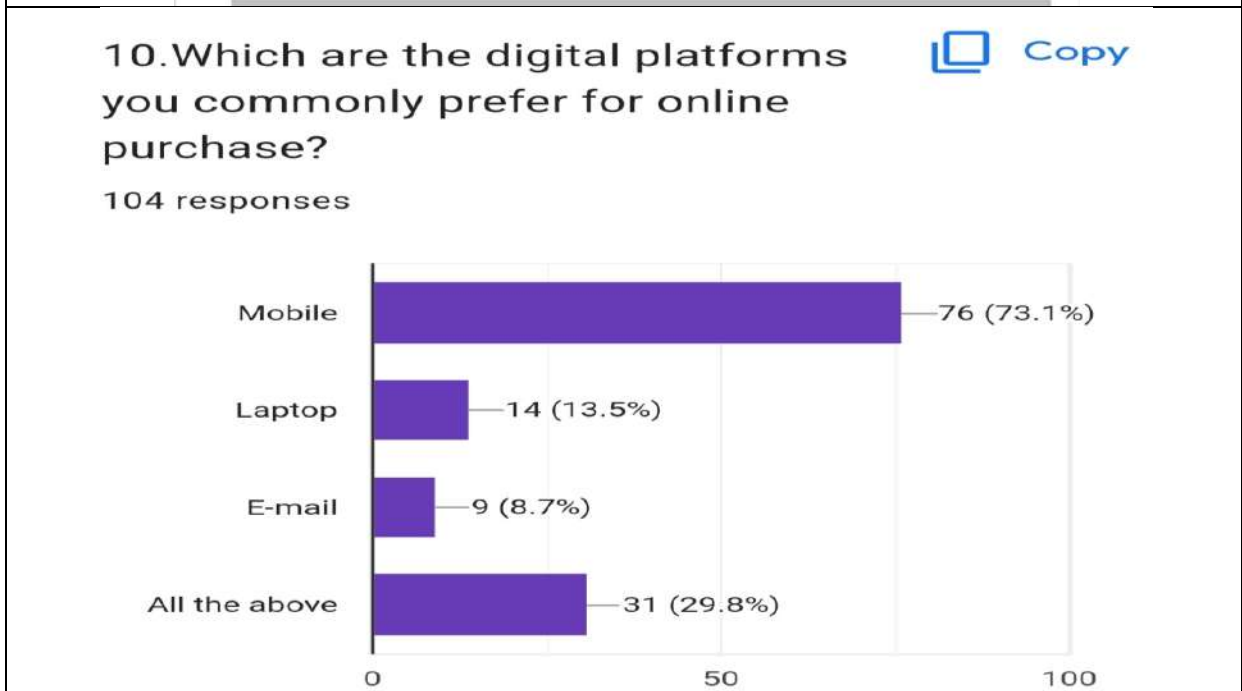
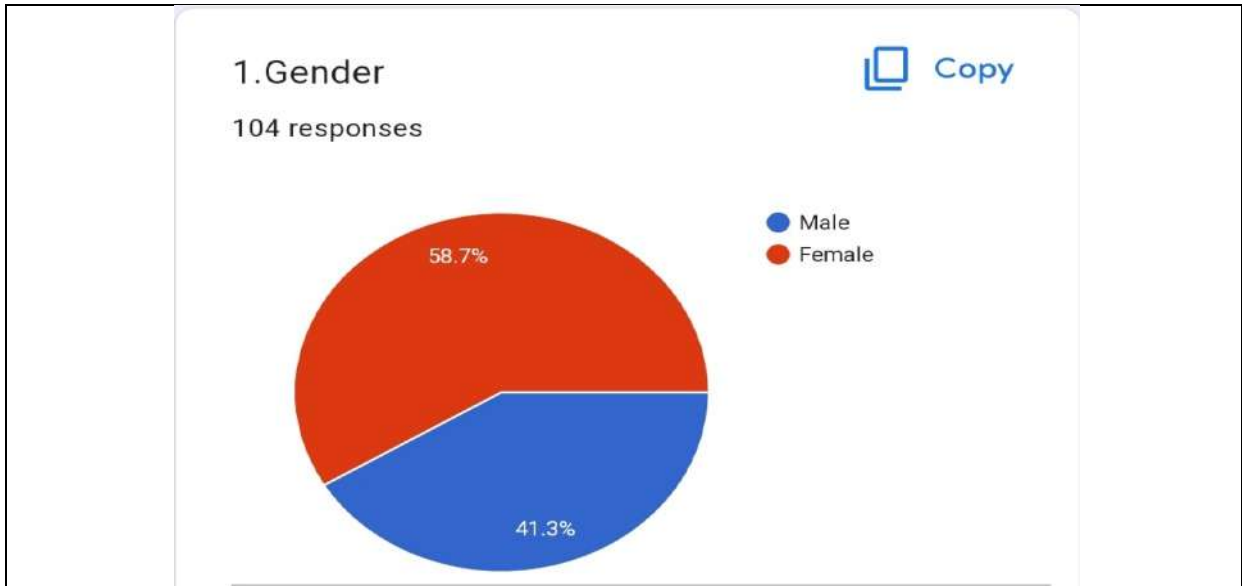
Table 14 Regression Model Summary^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | | F | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|-------------|-------|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. Change | | |
| 1 | .332 ^a | .110 | .018 | .488 | .110 | 1.197 | 9 | 87 | .307 | 1.884 | |





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Driver Dopiness Monitoring System using Visual Behaviour with Deep Learning

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 06 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Driver dopiness is one of the major causes of road accidents and loss of life. Hence, the detection of driver's fatigueness or dopiness and its indication is an active research area. Most of the conventional methods are either vehicle based or behavioral based or physiological based in which few methods are intrusive and distract the driver, some require expensive sensors and data handling. Therefore, in this proposed system, a low cost, real time driver's dopiness detection system is developed with acceptable accuracy. In our proposed system, a webcam records the video and detects the face of driver and extract frames of images by employing image processing techniques. Later, facial landmarks on the detected face are pointed and subsequently the eye aspect ratio are computed and depending on their values, dopiness or fatigueness is detected based on developed adaptive thresholding. Machine learning algorithms have been implemented as well in an offline manner. A sensitivity of 94% is expected to be achieved using convolutional neural network architecture.

Keywords: Dopiness, Fatigue, Drowsiness, Convolution Neural Network, Inceptionv3, Deep Learning, Image Processing.





INTRODUCTION

Our current statistics reveal that lakhs of people are dying every year due to car related accidents. Of these, around 25% of accidents are due to fatigue causing drivers. Fatigue implies feeling lethargic, lack of concentration, tiredness of a driver. Dopiness is considered a passive brain phenomenon that does not involve any intension from the subject. Fatigueness has been one of the leading causes of injuries facilitates in car accidents which could have been easily avoided. Generally, the methods to detect fatigue drivers are classified in two types; vehicle based and physiological based. In vehicle based method, a number of metrics like steering wheel movement, accelerator or brake pattern, vehicle speed, lateral acceleration, deviations from lane position etc are monitored continuously. Detection of any abnormal change in these values is considered as driver dopiness. This is a non-intrusive measurement as the sensors are not attached on the driver. In physiological based method, the physiological signals like Electrocardiogram (ECG), Electrooculogram (EOG), heartbeat, pulse rate etc are monitored and from these metrics the fatigue level is detected. This is intrusive measurement as the sensors are attached on the driver which will distract the driver and this not a cost efficient too. These factors motivate us to develop a lowcost, real time driver dopiness detection system with acceptable accuracy. Hence, we have proposed a webcam based system to detect driver's fatigue from the face image only using deep learning to make the system low-cost as well as portable.

The main aim of the PAPER is to detect the dopiness of the driver in real time with high accuracy, precision and to save the human lives which are happening due to road accidents where fatigueness was the main reason. The scope of the PAPER is using convolutional neural network inception-v3 architecture in Keras and OpenCV. We aim to develop an application which will detect the fatigueness that is far more faster and accurate than the models that exist in today's time.

Related Work

Hong su, et.al., [1] In their paper they proposed a new technique of modeling driver drowsiness with multiple eyelid movement features based on an information fusion technique-partial least squares regression (PLSR), with which to cope with the problem of strong collinear relations among eyelid movement features and thus, predicting the tendency of the drowsiness. The predictive precision and robustness of the model thus established are validated, which show that it provides a novel way of fusing multi-features together for enhancing our capability of detecting and predicting the state of drowsiness.

Bin Yang, et.al., *2+ They proposed that measures of the driver's eyes are capable to detect drowsiness under simulator or experiment conditions. The performance of the latest eye tracking based in-vehicle fatigue prediction measures are evaluated. These measures are assessed statistically and by a classification method based on a large dataset of 90 hours of real road drives. The results show that eye-tracking drowsiness detection works well for some drivers as long as the blinks detection works properly. Even with some proposed improvements, however, there are still problems with bad light conditions and for persons wearing glasses.

Mj Flores, et.al., [3] They proposed that to reduce the amount of such fatalities, a module for an advanced driver assistance system, which caters for automatic driver drowsiness detection and also driver distraction, is presented. Artificial intelligence algorithms are used to process the visual information in order to locate, track and analyze both the driver's face and eyes to compute the drowsiness and distraction indexes. This real time system works during nocturnal conditions as result of a nearinfrared lighting system. Finally, examples of different driver images taken in a real vehicle at night time are shown to validate the proposed algorithms.

Wei Zhang, et.al., [4] In their paper they presented a non-intrusive drowsiness recognition method using eye-tracking and image processing. A robust eye detection algorithm is introduced to address the problems caused by changes in illumination and driver posture. Six measures are calculated with percentage of eyelid closure, maximum closure duration, blink frequency, average opening level of the eyes, opening velocity of the eyes, and closing





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velocity of the eyes. These measures are combined using Fisher's linear discriminated functions using a stepwise method to reduce the correlations and extract an independent index. Results with six participants in driving simulator experiments demonstrate the feasibility of this video-based drowsiness recognition method that provided 86% accuracy.

Ralph Oyini Mbouna, et.al., [5] In their proposed system they presented visual analysis of eye state and head pose (HP) for continuous monitoring of alertness of a vehicle driver. Most existing approaches to visual detection of non-alert driving patterns rely either on eye closure or head nodding angles to determine the driver drowsiness or distraction level. The proposed scheme uses visual features such as eye index (EI), pupil activity (PA), and HP to extract critical information on nonalertness of a vehicle driver. A support vector machine (SVM) classifies a sequence of video segments into alert or non-alert driving events. Experimental results show that the proposed scheme offers high classification accuracy with acceptably low errors and false alarms for people of various ethnicity and gender in real road driving conditions

Eyosiyas Tadesse, et.al., [6] They proposed a new method of analyzing the facial expression of the driver through Hidden Markov Model (HMM) based dynamic modeling to detect drowsiness. They have implemented the algorithm using a simulated driving setup. Experimental results verified the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Gustavo A. Pelaez C, et.al., [7] In their PAPER proposed a solution for driver monitoring and event detection based on 3-D information from a range camera is presented. The system combines 2-D and 3-D techniques to provide head pose estimation and regions-of-interest identification. Based on the captured cloud of 3-D points from the sensor and analyzing the 2-D PAPERion, the points corresponding to the head are determined and extracted for further analysis. Later, head pose estimation with three degrees of freedom (Euler angles) is estimated based on the iterative closest points algorithm. Finally, relevant regions of the face are identified and used for further analysis, e.g., event detection and behavior analysis. The resulting application is a 3-D driver monitoring system based on low-cost sensors. It represent an interesting tool for human factor research studies, allowing automatic study of specific factors and the detection of special event related to the driver, e.g., driver drowsiness, inattention, or head pose.

Problems in Existing System

The existing system represents the way of developing an associated interface to notice driver sleepiness by continuous inspection of eyes supported by Digital Image Processing (DIP) algorithms. Drooping i.e. closing one's eyes involuntarily for two to three seconds is a smart indicator of sleepiness. So, incessantly by observing at the eyes of the driver by the camera, the system will notice the sleepy-headed state of the driver and timely alerting is issued.

Overview of the Proposed Approach

The proposed system a webcam records the video and driver's face is detected in each frame employing image processing techniques. Facial landmarks are detected on the face and calculate the eye aspect ratio and employing with inception-v3 architecture which helps in generating high accuracy even with less datasets.

General Architecture

The fig[1] shows the architecture diagram of the PAPER. The system first captures photos using the webcam, and then uses the haar cascade algorithm to detect the face. It makes use of Haar cascade algorithm which is capable of detecting a person's face. If the system recognises it as a face, it will continue on to the next step. The eye detection step follows. Haar cascade characteristics are also used to detect the eye. It's also used to determine how often you blink. Perclos will be used to determine the health of the eye. The percentage of time the eyelids are closed can be calculate using this algorithm. It identifies drowsy drivers if they have their eyes closed and sounds an alarm for him.

Data Collection

This data collection includes Subject ID: xxX image number: XxX gender: 0 male 1 female glasses: 0 no 1 yes eye state:

59642



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0 close 1 open reflections: 0 none 1 low 2 high lighting conditions/image quality: 0 bad 1 good sensor type: 01 Realsense SR300 640x480 02 IDS Imaging. These are the attributes which we get from our dataset. It includes different conditions of eye images and along with data of each person. It means some attributes in the dataset contain null values that particular data is erased in this step and also there will be images of different sizes and combination of both open and closed images that are divided into two different sets like train set and test set under which there will be sub-categories like opened and closed eyes. Resizing the images into equal size. By using machine learning algorithms we will train the model based on that the test data is going to test and detect and predict the output.

Input Design

Efficiency of the Proposed System

1. The Proposed PAPER is developed with extra internal attributes from the dataset like comparing the input with different angles of the eye in different lighting conditions.
2. We have chosen INCEPTION-V3 architecture for generating high amount of prediction even with less attributes.
3. The training and testing modules which we have used helps us in getting higher accuracy.

RESULT

Fig.4&5, Table 01

CONCLUSION

In this a real time driver drowsiness monitoring system has been proposed based on visual behaviour and machine learning. The developed system works accurately with the generated synthetic data and meets the objectives and requirements of the system. The framework has achieved an unfaltering state where all the bugs have been disposed. The framework cognizant clients who are familiar with the framework and comprehend its facial points and the fact that it takes care of the issue of stressing out for individuals having fatigue-related issues to inform them about the drowsiness level while driving. Also, the system will be implemented in hardware to make it portable for car system and pilot study on drivers will be carried out to validate the developed system.

Future Enhancements

The model can be improved incrementally by using other parameters like blink rate, yawning, state of the car, etc. If all these parameters are used it can improve the accuracy by a lot. We plan to further work on the PAPER by adding a sensor to track the heart rate in order to prevent accidents caused due to sudden heart attacks to drivers. Same model and techniques can be used for various other uses like Netflix and other streaming services can detect when the user is asleep and pause the video.

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Table 01. Testing Dataset

| S.N O | EXISTING SYSTEM | PROPOSED SYSTEM |
|----------|---|--|
| 1 | It doesn't calculate the values of EAR and time difference. | It will calculate the values of EAR and time difference. |
| 2 | Detection of fatigueness is not as much as accurate. | Detection of fatigueness is more accurate when compare to existing system. |
| 3 | Uses less datasets which will effects the prediction of accuracy. | Uses more datasets by which will get more accuracy. |
| 4 | Accuracy Prediction for dataset | Accuracy prediction for both training and testing dataset. |

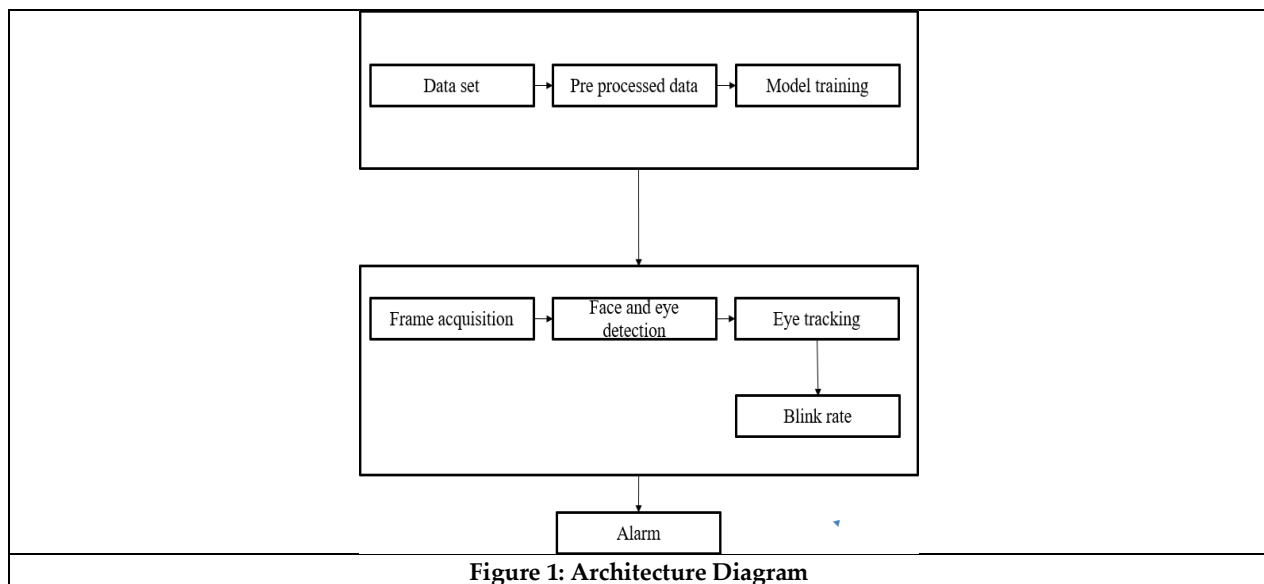


Figure 1: Architecture Diagram





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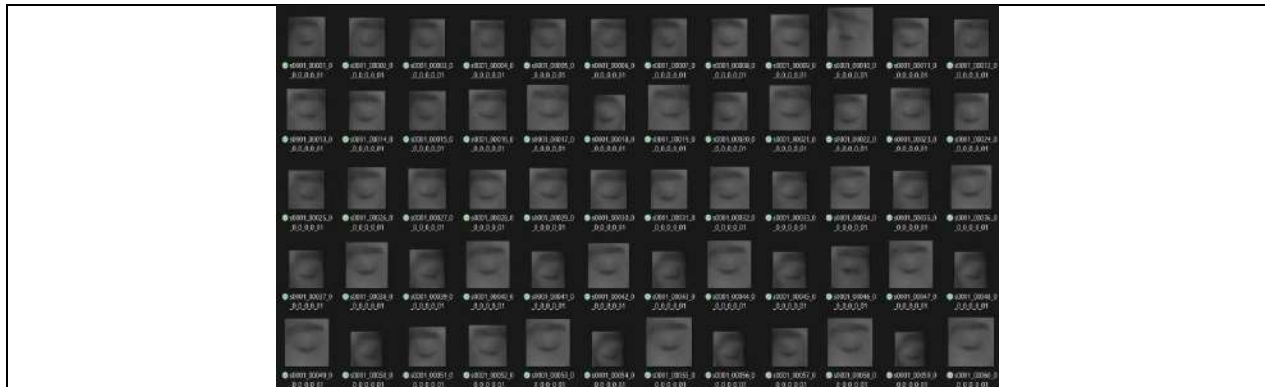


Figure 2. Closed Eye Images

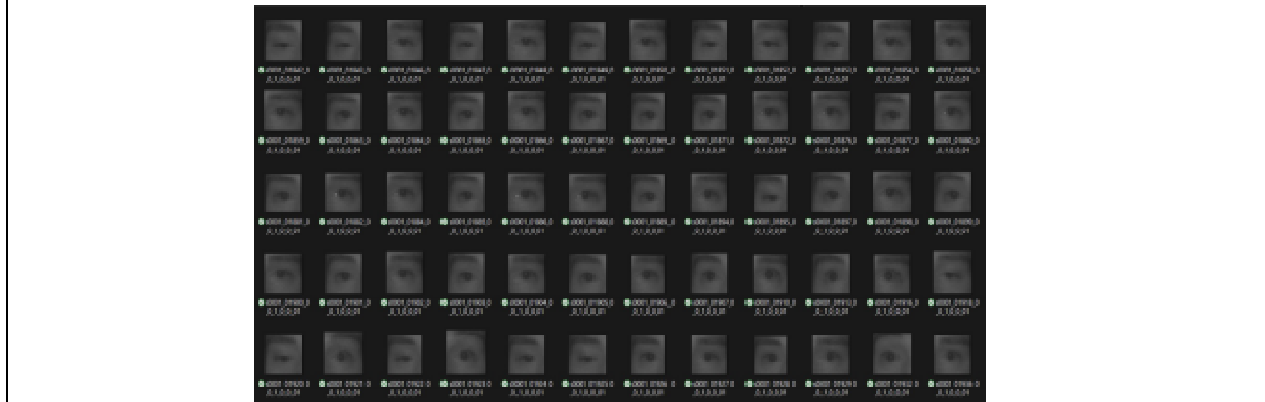


Figure 3: Opened Eye Images



Figure 4. Dopiness detection when eyes are open



Figure 5. Dopiness detection when eyes are Close





A Study on “Role and Responsibility of Auditor in Fraud Detection and Various Factors Influencing Fraud Detection” in Bengaluru City

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role and responsibility of auditor in fraud detection and various factors affecting fraud detection in Bangalore city. The study is done using Empherical research method gathering both primary and secondary data through questionnaire and analysis of various documents. The questionnaire responses were analyzed using correlation, chi-square as well as descriptive statistics. The study was conducted in order to achieve the objective of determining role and responsibility of auditor in detecting fraud under light of perception and prescription as per regulations and to know the problems and factors that influence the auditor while fraud detection. The respondents of the data include 100 Chartered Accountants from Bangalore city. Findings of the study reveal that both perception of the auditor as well the prescription as per regulations is in line that it is the responsibility of the auditor to ensure there is no such significant misstatements in the company's financials. There are various constraints faced by the auditor such as fear of losing client, personal relationship, lack of information etc. This study identifies that The auditors likelihood of fraud detection is influenced by various situations that gives suspicion of fraud, the constraints that exist on part of the auditor along with the expert performance of the auditor which is determined by experience, skills, knowledge and expertise, investigative independence, reporting independence and audit fees. Therefore an auditor should always engage in improving their experience, skills, knowledge, expertise, independence. Education and training in behavioral science with regards to conscious and sub conscious bias may have far-reaching consequences on the future of auditing,

Keywords: Fraud Detection, Perception, prescription, misstatements, expert performance





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INTRODUCTION

Auditor is an individual who is engaged in conducting audit of a company, which will be done independently by examining the financial reports of the organization. Responsibility for avoidance and identification of fraud The onus of responsibility for identifying and preventing fraud falls disproportionately heavily on those who hold positions of governance and management. People believe that management has a significant influence not only on the prevention of fraud, which could reduce the likelihood of fraud occurring but also on the punishment of fraud, which could discourage individuals from engaging in fraudulent behavior out of fear of being discovered and punished. In order to accomplish this goal, the leadership of the organization must be committed to the development of an atmosphere in which all workers are held to the highest possible standards of honesty and integrity, and the organization as a whole is established on a solid moral basis. When determining whether or not to take action, the oversight board takes into consideration factors such as management's efforts to distort results in order to influence analysts' perceptions of the company's performance and profitability.

As per the standards of auditing 220, the engagement partner is responsible for restoring the quality of the audit which is assigned to the concerned person. The partner is responsible for appropriate communication and proper actions. The importance includes the performance of work which complies with both statutory, legal, and company internal compliance. Quality is very much required.

Independence of Auditor -

Opinion is one of the major responsibilities of the auditor and can be framed only when there is enough independence. 2 aspects linked with independence is the independence with respect to mind and profession. An audit of the financial statements is carried out in order to give an independent auditor the opportunity to provide their opinion on the statements. With the help of an auditor's report, an entity's authentic and objective evaluation of the state of its finances and the results of its operations may potentially be more precisely determined.

Standards on Auditing

The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has produced a number of Standards in order to guarantee that the information that is given in financial statements is of a standard that is acceptable all over the globe. All of these processes have either met or surpassed the requirements set out by the International Auditing and Assurance Board (IAASB). SA - 240 deals with "the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements".

Under SA, fraud is defined as "An intentional act by one or more individuals among management, those charged with governance, employees, or

third parties, involving the use of deception to obtain an unjust or illegal advantage."

Under SA, fraud has the characteristic of -

Fraud and human error are both viable explanations for differences in an organization's financial records. The distinction between the two comes down to whether or not the behavior that leads to the fabrication of financial statements was done on purpose or by mistake.

Internal Control

It is the way outlined, carried out by those in charge with authority, management, and other persons to talk about the achievement of an organization's aim in line with the relevance to reporting, efficiency, and properness of core activities, compliance with laws, and safeguarding assets. In order for people in positions of authority, management, and other interested parties to be able to fulfill an organization's goals in a manner that is consistent with reporting, efficiency, and the appropriate conduct of core operations, compliance with laws and protection of assets, effective procedures must be established and followed by all of these parties. Under Internal control, the transactions are done



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in relevance with specific authority. All the activities are recorded with proper amounts in the proper accounts and in the relevant period, which helps prepare financials. Assets are protected from disposition or unofficial access. The recorded assets are checked with the existing ones and if a deviation is found proper action will be taken. Recognition of auditor's responsibility The major responsibility for detecting and preventing fraud inside a company lies with its managers, who are overseen in this endeavor by the individuals in charge of responsibility. Within the context of corporate governance and reporting, the function of auditors is very essential.

The audit team of financial statements has the main responsibility right now of assuring investors that the company's financial statements do not include any materially misleading information that was either intentionally or accidentally created. On the other hand, the consensus of public opinion in a number of different regions of the globe implies that auditors are anticipated to perform a function that goes beyond just providing sufficient confidence.

In the past few decades, there has been a slew of well-known corporate bankruptcy because of fraud, but the figures are tiny when compared to the overall number of firms that are publicly listed. In spite of these failures, further effort has to be put into preventing and avoiding fraud. Auditors are held accountable for the responsibility of providing shareholders with a guaranty that the company's financial statements are free from mistakes and fraud. And in doing so, a consideration of public opinion suggests that the auditor should accept duty that extends beyond just providing assurance. However, auditors are still having trouble collecting data due to companies' worries about privacy and other factors. This makes it harder for them to do their jobs.

REVIEW ON LITERATURE

- The findings of DeZoort, F. T., & Harrison, P. D. (2018) proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the auditor's sense of responsibility for uncovering fraudulent activity shifted not only with increasing degrees of accountability but also with the various types of fraudulent activity that were being carried out.
- According to the findings of Reffett, A. B. (2010) this research, if auditors do audits with more care and a high degree of fraud investigation, then the auditor's responsibility will reduce, and vice versa. Previous research reveals that, according to defense attorneys, fraud is uncommon, and hence auditors should not be anticipated either. And between the findings of the participants, to reconsider the testing of the sample since it contradicts the hypothesis that was offered.
- According to study conducted by Asst. Prof. dr. Iman Shakir Mohammed, & Nahla Mahmood Waheeb. (2022) The results of the whole study, which included the use of statistical methods, led the researchers to the conclusion that external auditors in Iraq need to be aware of the role that they play in recognizing or revealing fraudulent conduct in order to be effective in their jobs.
- According to Bunget, Ovidiu. (2009) the audit procedure that is being carried out should be carried out properly in order to identify any fraud or error by taking the appropriate evidence, and that once fraud is discovered, it must be accurately reflected, and errors must be corrected. If it is discovered that there has been a misrepresentation, the auditor, along with the rest of the persons who have been negligent, will be held accountable for the negligence.
- As per Kastrati, Agim. (2015). The findings revealed that analytical review plays an especially important part in the discovery of frauds and mistakes in financials, and the results also suggested that the conduct of additional tests adds to the detection of fraud.

Research gap

There is no study carried out on the role and responsibility of auditor in fraud detection and various factors affecting fraud detection in India and in particular Bangalore. This study tries to identify the responsibility under the light of the perception and prescription of auditors in detecting fraud. There is a very limited study done on the specific aspects affecting fraud detection when compared to overall link establishment. This study adds to the existing



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knowledge in determining the responsibility of auditors to all the stakeholders. The specific factors include the knowledge, experience, and independence of the auditor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research extensively focuses on the “role and responsibility of auditor in fraud detection and various factors influencing the fraud”

Nature of Study

Empirical study is crucial for understanding the role and responsibilities of auditors in fraud detection because they give evidence-based insights that can be utilized to enhance audit efficiency and decrease the prevalence of fraud inside businesses.

Scope of study

The study is conducted in Bangalore by collecting data from 100 auditors in Bangalore having a minimum of 2 years of experience in the field of audit. The aim is to understand the perception of the auditors and the various factors that affects the auditor in fraud detection as well as the constraints that exist on part of the auditor in fraud detection.

This study is done to understand the

- responsibility of the auditor in fraud detection
- Various occurrences indicating the likelihood of fraud
- Restrictions in audit engagement on fraud detection
- Influence of quality performance of auditor - Experience, Knowledge, Independence, Audit fees
- Data Analysis Technique – Descriptive statistics, Chi-square and Correlation

Objectives of the study -

- To determine the role and responsibility of the auditor in fraud detection.
- To know the various factors that influences the auditor in fraud detection.
- To identify and understand the problems faced by the auditor in the process of discharging their responsibility.

Data Collection

The population of this study constitute of auditors in India. In particular, the sample unit consists of 100 chartered accountants from Bangalore city. The sampling method adopted to conduct this study is convenience sampling. Primary data is collected using a questionnaire and is distributed among auditors. The response to the questionnaire is collected from 100 auditors. The questionnaire consisted of 2 parts. The first part consisted of questions on demographic details and the second part consisted of multiple-choice questions in order to collect responses measured on a 5-point Likert scale. secondary data is collected using various sources such as official government websites, company websites, academic journals, magazines, etc. The questionnaire was framed based on those used by (Prawitt et al. 2009, and Mui 2010). This study was conducted in Ethiopia which is also a developing country having similar audit structure like India.

Analysis and Discussion Demographic Analysis

Most of the respondents with a percentage of 78 are designated as external auditor and remaining 22% are designated as internal auditor. Around 46% of the respondents are aged between 20 to 30 years, 8% of them are aged between 60 to 70 years and 46% of them are aged between 30 to 60 years. Out of 100 respondents, 80% of them were male and 20 % of them were female. 48% of the respondents has more than 10 years of experience, 46% of them has below 5 years of experience, whereas around 6% of them has 5 to 10 years of experience in the field of audit. Descriptive Statistics of Role and Responsibility of Auditor in Fraud detection





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- the auditors is responsible for the detection of fraud. (R1)
- Do you feel that a strong legal framework or auditing standards would make an auditor responsible for fraud detection and reporting (R2)
- Is there any necessity to assess management practices to know whether they may lead to fraudulent reporting (R3) (Likelihood of fraud detection)
- Does internal control assessment helps auditor in suspicion of fraud (R4)
- Will the auditing standards make the auditor responsible for the detection and prevention of fraud (R5)
- Identification of frauds is of major importance to a company. (R6)
- The extent assurance given by the auditor is clearly indicated in the audit report (R7)

Out of 100 respondents, 16% of respondents strongly agree that the auditor is responsible for the detection of fraud, whereas 42% respondents agree that the auditor is responsible for the detection of fraud, 22% respondents take neutral stand and 16% respondents disagree and 4% auditors strongly disagree that the auditors is responsible for the detection of fraud Out of 100 respondents, 18% of respondents strongly agree and 38% of respondents agree that there is a requirement of strongly legal framework, 24% of the respondents have a neutral opinion, whereas 16% disagree, and 4% strongly disagree that there is a requirement of strong legal framework Various occurrence indicate the likelihood of fraud

As per the questionnaire data, there are various situations that give suspicion of fraud to the auditors. Table no 5.2 shows the descriptive statistics of various occurrences.

Hypothesis Testing

H01 – There is no relationship between occurrences and likelihood of fraud detection

HA1 – There is relationship between occurrences and likelihood of fraud detection

Interpretation

Since 0 cells have expected count less than 5, results of the test can be relied on. Here the asymptotic significance offered referred to as p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. As per the results of the chi square test conducted using SPSS, null hypotheses is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is significant relationship between occurrences and likelihood of fraud detection.

Out of 100 responses, most of them agree that significant last minute adjustments, lost, missing, or misplaced documents, improper or unauthorized transactions and missing assets having significant value may give suspicion of fraud, i.e., there are chances of fraud. However missing assets having significant value carries more importance as its mean value is highest of all followed improper or unauthorized documents. As all the mean values does not have much difference between them, it can be inferred that all of them have importance and might give a suspicion of fraud which leads to likelihood of detection of fraud.

Restrictions in audit engagement on fraud detection

H02 – There is no relationship between constraints and likelihood of fraud detection

HA2 – There is relationship between constraints and likelihood of fraud detection

Interpretation

Since 0 cells have expected count less than 5, results of the test can be relied on. Here the asymptotic significance offered referred to as p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. As per the results of the chi square test conducted using SPSS, null hypotheses is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is a significant relationship between constraints and likelihood of fraud detection. As shown in table 5.4, above 6 questions were distributed to know the constraints that exist on part of the auditor. Out of 100 respondents, most of them have agreed on all the statements with mean value greater than 3 in all cases. Whereas highest mean value stands with lack of poor book keeping followed by personal relationship. Respondents feel that these two conditions act a great barrier for an





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auditor. However all the mean values are close to each other which infer that all of them play a role of constraint in detecting fraud Various factors influencing expert performance of auditor in detection of fraud

Hypothesis Testing

H03 - There is no relationship between factors and expert performance of the auditor in fraud detection

HA3 - There is relationship between factors and expert performance of the auditor in fraud detection

Interpretation

Since 0 cells have expected count less than 5, results of the test can be relied on. Here the asymptotic significance offered referred to as p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. As per the results of the chi square test conducted using SPSS, null hypotheses is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is a significant relationship between factors and expert performance of the auditor in fraud detection Out of 100 respondents, 18% and 30% of the respondents strongly agree and agree respectively that one of the quality performance factors, i.e., experience influence the fraud detection. Whereas 32% responded for neutral and 18% and 2% responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively.

Out of 100 respondents, majority of them,

i.e. 36% and 30% of the respondents responded strongly agree and agree respectively. 26% of the respondents responded for neutral whereas, very less respondents have disagreed the statement. Out of 100 respondents, 18% and 50% of them have responded strongly agree and agree respectively and 22% of them have responded neutrally and 6% and 4% and them disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Out of 100 respondents, 28% and 54% of them have responded strongly agree and agree respectively and 16% of them have responded neutrally and very less, i.e., of them have disagreed about the reporting independence.

Out of 100 respondents, 2% and 20% of them responded for strongly agree and agree respectively and 40% of them have responded for neutral, whereas 24% and 14% of them have disagreed that audit fees curb scope of audit. As per the analysis of the mean value of different factors, reporting independence has the highest mean followed by skills and knowledge. All the mean values are greater than 3 except audit fees and has a little difference between each other. Audit fees factor has the least mean value of all. However as per the results most of them have agreed and strongly agreed the given factors except audit fees factor.

Detection of fraud requires unique capabilities (Expert performance)

Table No – 5.10

Interpretation

As per table 5.10, 8 respondents strongly agree, 38 respondents agree, 32 respondents chose neutral, 22 respondents disagree and 0 respondents strongly disagree that Detection of fraud requires unique capabilities (Expert performance) As per the responses received, 8% and 38% of the respondents strongly agree and agree respectively that the detection of fraud requires some unique capability; where as 32% and 22% of them disagree and strongly disagree the given statement. As per the results of the correlation performed using SPSS software, the relationship between likelihood of fraud detection (LFD) and the various occurrences are significant and large as the value of correlation between LFD and O1 is 0.944, LFD and O2 is 0.922, LFD and O3 is 0.867, LFD and O4 is 0.836, LFD and O5 is 0.802, LFD and O6 is 0.663. Since all the values are above 0.5, this indicates that there is strong relationship between various occurrences and likelihood of fraud detection. Here O1, O2, O3, O4, O5 and O6 indicates significant last-minute adjustments that affect the financial results, Lost, missing, misplaced documents, Improper or unauthorized transactions, Missing assets having significant value, Delay in providing the requested information, Acceptance of violation of the company's code of conduct respectively

As per the results of correlation performed using SPSS software, the relationship between LFD (likelihood of fraud detection) and various constraints that exist on part of the auditor is significant. The correlation value between

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LFD and C1 is 0.937, LFD and C2 is 0.924, LFD and C3 is 0.853, LFD and C4 is 0.689, LFD and C5 is 0.968, LFD and C6 is 0.393. Correlation between LFD and C6 is medium, when compared to other constraints. At 1% level of significance there is significant relationship between various constraints and likelihood of fraud detection. Here C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 indicates personal relationships (family, friends), Pressure from the client to complete the work soon, Lack of support from internal auditors, Delay in preparation of financial statements, Lack/poor record and bookkeeping by the client and Fear of loss of client respectively.

As per the results of correlation performed using SPSS software, the relationship between EPFA (expert performance in fraud detection) and various factors affecting fraud detection is significant. The correlation value between EPFA and F1 is 0.796, EPFA and F2 is 0.927, EPFA and F3 is 0.927, EPFA and F4 is 0.872, EPFA and F5 is 0.885, EPFA and F6 is 0.098. Though there is correlation between EPFA and F6 there is no much significance as it is less than 0.29. However rest all values are above 0.5, which indicates that the correlation is strong and there is a significant relationship and correlation is significant at 1% level of significance.

FINDINGS

As per SA- 200, auditor is required to maintain “professional skepticism” and make judgment professionally throughout the process of audit. Auditors are required to do – Assessment of risk of material misstatement for which auditors has to understand the company’s environment, internal control system. Auditor should also take a proper response for the risk associated along with appropriate evidence. Auditors can draw conclusions only after having proper evidence. The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has produced a number of Standards in order to guarantee that the information that is given in financial statements is of a standard that is acceptable all over the globe

Under the scope of standards on auditing, professional skepticism includes 4 things –

- Mental Attitude of auditor
- Questioning mind
- Alertness to fraud and error
- Proper review of audit evidence

So there must be suspicion on management, but not to assume that they have done a fraud. Auditors are also concerned on the issue that, role of auditor is not exclusively detecting fraud and public will not understand the role of auditor and keeps unrealistic expectations. As per SA- 240, the risk of failure in detecting fraud is more when compared to error. Because the frauds can involve sophisticated planning, collusion and even the detection of management fraud is more difficult when compared to fraud caused by employees as management is in a position to manipulate accounts.

The results of the findings reveal that auditors perceive that they are responsible for detection of fraud and even the prescription in law is auditors are responsible for discovering material misstatement in financials of the company before providing assurance to the stakeholders through audit report. It is the duty of auditor to maintain professional skepticism and judgment in professional sense throughout the audit engagement. Therefore the results of perception data and prescription data are in line and prescription in law and perception of the auditors (Respondents) is same. Whereas there is requirement to understand that audit report should clearly indicate the extent of assurance as the data findings revealed that there is lack of clarity in reporting assurance matter. There are certain situations which affect the auditor in taking additional steps for detecting fraud and designing the audit procedure. And auditors have agreed that situations such as significant last-minute adjustments that affect the financial results, Lost, missing, or misplaced documents, Improper or unauthorized transactions, Missing assets having significant value, Delay in providing the requested information, and Acceptance of violation of the company’s code of conduct will affect likelihood of fraud detection. In the process of audit, auditors face constraints which act as a hindrance in fraud detection and leads to compromise in audit quality. Some of the major constraints as agreed



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and expressed by the auditors are personal relationship, complex book keeping, lack of information, improper use of technology, time restriction, pressure from clients, quality of evidence, lack of support from management for audit program, lack of coordination from client staff, lack of evidence, lack of support from internal auditors, delay in preparation of financial statements and fear of lose of client. These constraints affect the auditor and impact the likelihood of fraud detection. Respondents have agreed that expert performance of the auditor will affect the auditor in detecting fraud. Expert performance is influenced by various factors such as experience, skills, knowledge, expertise, investigative independence and reporting

The auditor in order to become successful in fraud detection, has to have thorough knowledge on various situations that gives suspicion of fraud, has to understand various constraints and method of overcoming the constraints and has to improve the skills, expertise and should understand what influences expert performance and try to improve it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Since the auditors work in a competitive market, audit services works within limited fees. So auditors should adopt smart methodology, where they can understand more about the company and the fact the there are variations in frauds as per the type of industry. This helps them to cope up with the competitive market as well as no compromise in the quality of audit.
- Exercise of high level of professional skepticism should be encouraged. Under ethical consideration as well the auditors should not remain silent and report the suspicions of fraud without considering the client relationship.
- Well built courses can be offered by the statutory authorities to make sure the perception of auditors and statutory obligation of the auditor in fraud detection in same and there is no slightest difference in understanding their role. This helps in bringing all auditors under one roof of same understanding.
- There is a need to take steps to make the stakeholders understand the role and responsibility of the auditor and scope of the audit and importance of the audit. The auditors are facing difficulties because of lack of knowledge on scope of audit for the stakeholders. So a better and clear understanding of the same has to be given by the auditor to the client before audit engagement.
- An auditor should always engage in improving their experience, skills, knowledge, expertise, independence as these factors will affect the ability to detect fraud and also enhances the quality of the audit.
- Education and training in behavioral science with regards to conscious and sub conscious bias and may have far-reaching consequences on the future of auditing, including standards, audit law, auditor education and certification.

Limitations of the study

- The study is limited to the Bangalore region, therefore the results may vary if replicated.
- The time frame of the study is limited.
- The sampling technique adopted is convenient sampling, so there are chances of some degree of subjectivity.
- Since this research extensively focuses on the auditor's perspective, the client's perspective is not taken into consideration.

Scope for further research

Since this research extensively focuses on the auditor's perspective, the client's perspective is not taken into consideration. There is further scope to study both the client as well as auditor perspective to get a broader view on the topic.





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Table 01. Descriptive Statistics of Role and Responsibility of Auditor in Fraud detection

| Particulars | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Total | Mean |
|-------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|------|
| R1 | 16% | 42% | 22% | 16% | 4% | 100% | 3.5 |
| R2 | 10% | 60% | 14% | 10% | 6% | 100% | 3.58 |
| R3 | 18% | 38% | 24% | 16% | 4% | 100% | 3.5 |
| R4 | 24% | 54% | 20% | 2% | 0% | 100% | 4 |
| R5 | 30% | 58% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 4.18 |
| R6 | 24% | 58% | 6% | 10% | 2% | 100% | 3.92 |
| R7 | 22% | 48% | 28% | 2% | 0% | 100% | 3.9 |

Table 02 – Descriptive statistics

| Various occurrence Indicating likelihood of fraud | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Mean |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|------|
| O1 | 24 | 55 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3.85 |
| O2 | 26 | 50 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 3.9 |
| O3 | 35 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3.94 |
| O4 | 40 | 42 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4.08 |
| O5 | 10 | 40 | 34 | 10 | 6 | 3.38 |
| O6 | 18 | 30 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 3.48 |

Table 03

| | Value | Degrees | Asymptotic Significance(2-sided) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi Square | 94.626 ^a | 20 | 0.000 |

Table 04 – Descriptive Statistics

| Restrictions in audit Engagement on fraud detection | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Mean |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|------|
| C1 | 20 | 54 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3.68 |
| C2 | 10 | 64 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 3.66 |
| C3 | 6 | 50 | 30 | 6 | 8 | 3.4 |
| C4 | 4 | 40 | 34 | 14 | 8 | 3.18 |
| C5 | 16 | 52 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 3.78 |
| C6 | 8 | 28 | 30 | 24 | 10 | 3 |

Table 05

| | Value | Degrees of freedom | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 94.710 ^a | 20 | 0.000 |

a.0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.33.





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Table 06.

| Factors | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Mean |
|---------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|------|
| F1 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 18 | 2 | 3.44 |
| F2 | 36 | 30 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 3.92 |
| F3 | 18 | 50 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 3.72 |
| F4 | 28 | 54 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 4.06 |
| F5 | 2 | 20 | 40 | 24 | 14 | 2.72 |

Table 07

| | Value | Degrees of freedom | Asymptotic Significance(2-sided) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 104.202 ^a | 16 | 0.000 |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.33.(Source – SPSS)

Table 08. Detection of fraud requires unique capabilities (Expert performance)

| Responses | Frequency | % |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Strongly Agree | 8 | 8% |
| Agree | 38 | 38% |
| Neutral | 32 | 32% |
| Disagree | 22 | 22% |
| Strongly Disagree | 0 | 0% |

Table 09 - Correlation of occurrences indicating fraud detection and likelihood of fraud detection

| | | LFD | O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | O5 | O6 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| LFD | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | 1 100 | | | | | | |
| O1 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .944** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | | | |
| O2 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .992** 0.000 100 | .970** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | | |
| O3 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .867** 0.000 100 | .933** 0.000 100 | .922** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | |
| O4 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .836** 0.000 100 | .870** 0.000 100 | .889** 0.000 100 | .984** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | |
| O5 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .802** 0.000 100 | .623** 0.000 100 | .720** 0.000 100 | .398** 0.000 100 | .360** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | |
| O6 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .663** 0.000 100 | .383** 0.000 100 | .573** 0.000 100 | .273** 0.006 100 | .313** 0.002 100 | .887** 0.000 100 | 1 100 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source – SPSS Software





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Table 10. Correlation of various constraints and likelihood offraud detection

| | | LFD | C2 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| LFD | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | 1 100 | | | | | | |
| C1 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .937** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | | | |
| C2 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .924** 0.000 100 | .965** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | | |
| C3 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)N | .853** 0.000 100 | .801** 0.000 100 | .923** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | |
| C4 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .689** 0.000 100 | .588** 0.000 100 | .766** 0.000 100 | .947** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | |
| C5 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)N | .968** 0.000 100 | .884** 0.000 100 | .933** 0.000 100 | .943** 0.000 100 | .847** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | |
| C6 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .393** 0.000 100 | .266** 0.007 100 | .464** 0.000 100 | .709** 0.000 100 | .889** 0.000 100 | .603** 0.000 100 | 1 100 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
Source – SPSS Software

Table 11. Correlation of various factors and expert performance for frauddetection

| | | EPFA | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 |
|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----|----|
| EPFA | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | 1 100 | | | | | |
| F1 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .796** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | | |
| F2 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .927** 0.000 100 | .679** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | | |
| F3 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N | .872** 0.000 100 | .728** 0.000 100 | .686** 0.000 100 | 1 100 | | |





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|----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| F4 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) | .885** | .602** | .784** | .958** | 1 | |
| | N | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| F5 | Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.098 | .562** | -0.138 | 0.113 | -0.159 | 1 |
| | N | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source – SPSS software

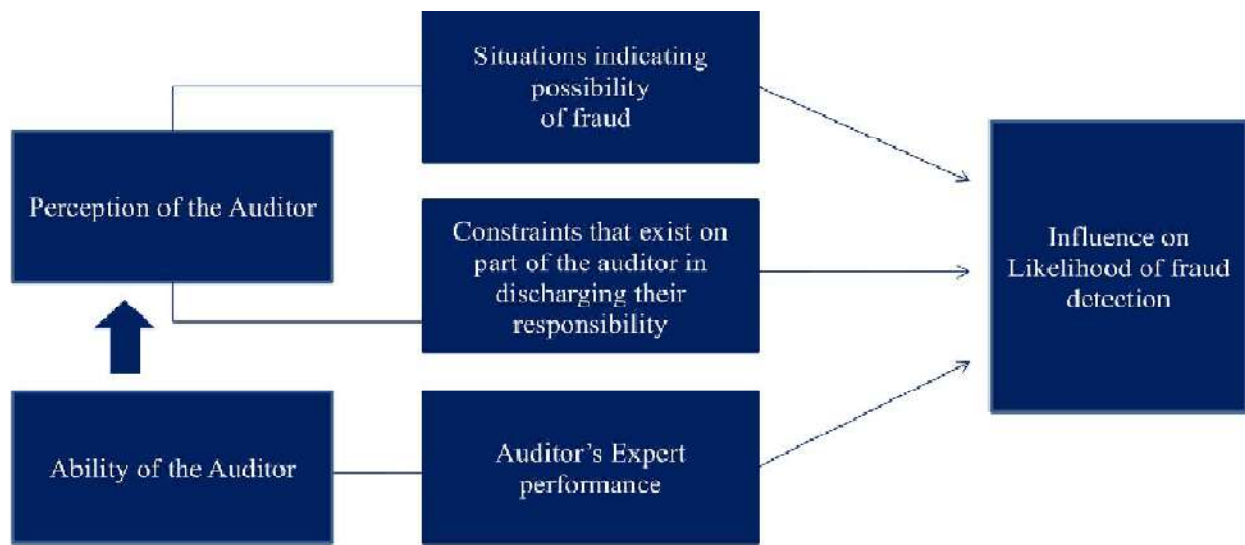


Fig.1. Conceptual Framework





The Potentiality of Different Marine Seaweeds on Reducing Soil Salinity and Improve the Growth of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) Plants

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Received: 23 Mar 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Soil salinity is one of the major factors limiting agricultural production due to high concentration of ions present in to the soil. Germination of seeds were considered as a critical stage in the development of plant life cycle but the several environmental conditions such as abiotic stress can affect it negatively. Therefore the present study aimed to evaluate the potentiality of three different seaweeds, which belongs to green alga-*Ulva lactuca* (SW1), brown alga-*Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Spatoglossum asperum*(SW3) were used to reduce soil salinity and improve the growth of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) plants. Furthermore, the physico-chemical properties of soil samples were also analysed and the growth parameters such as root length, shoot length, seedling length measured and the presence of nutrients in Spinach also analysed using ICP-OES spectrophotometer. The result suggests that the *Sargassum johnstonii* Was found to be best seaweed to reducing salinity from soil and improve the growth of spinach. Amongst from the three seaweeds, the *Spatoglossum Asperum* seaweed was promotes the highest germination of the vegetable plant but other two spices results observed the highest in seedling length. Brown seaweeds were observed effective against soil salinity and promote germination of Spinach plants.

Keywords:Nutrients inSpinach, Reducing soil salinity, Seaweeds, Crop production, Abiotic stress





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INTRODUCTION

Higher level of salinity in agricultural soil is one of the most critical challenge faced by agricultural production in the world. About 9.5 billion ha of the earth's land is saline or salt-affected[1]. It is assessed that saline soils impact nearly 10% of the land surface and 50% of irrigated land in the world [2]. Fertility of soil is weakening gradually due to accumulation of salts, soil erosions, and loss of nutrient, presence of other toxic elements, water logging and disturbed nutrient compensation. Salinity of soil decreases the productivity of many agricultural crops including vegetable crops production, which present low tolerance against salinity. Especially, vegetable plays an important role in human health, particularly it provides nutrition and as sources of vitamins, minerals and dietary fibre etc. The response of plants or crops to salinity is difficult and involves changes in metabolism, morphology and physiology. An effect of Salinity on plant includes ion toxicity, nutrient deficiencies, and an oxidative stress, leading to growth inhibition, molecular damage, and death of plants [3]. Organic farming is the alternative source to meet the nutrient requirement of crops and fertility of soil which is the bridge for the future gaps. Seaweed is biodegradable, non-polluting, and non-hazardous to human. These fertilizers are normally observed to be more successful than chemical fertilizer. Seaweed extract have a positive effect on germination, yield and fruit quality [4, 5]. Seaweed extracts contains N, P, K, Ca, Mg, and S as well as Zn, Fe, Mn, Cu, Mo and Co, some growth regulators, polyamines, natural enzymes, carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins applied to improve nutritional status and vegetative growth in agricultural production [6, 7, 8]. In addition, organic farming is very safe for environment to get lower pollution and reduce soil salinity via decrease mineral usage fertilization as well as saving fertilization cost.

In the present study, The Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) plant was selected because Spinach is an important leafy green vegetable which contains large quantities of bioactive compounds and nutrients that are not common to most other vegetables. The Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) was identified as a moderately salt-sensitive vegetable [9]. The present study aimed to assess the effect of these biostimulants on yield and growth of *Spinacia oleracea*. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate the potentiality of three different seaweeds to reduce soil salinity and improve the growth of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) plants. The effects of seaweeds on seedling length, root length, shoot length, on % germination and nutrients in Spinach and the physico-chemical parameter changes in saline soil were presented in this paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

Vegetable Seeds of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*)(figure-1) was collected from the Government certified shop.

Seaweed Collection

In this experiment, three species of seaweeds such as green alga-*Ulva lactuca* (SW1), brown alga-*Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Spatoglossum asperum* (SW3) were collected from the Okha coast, Gujarat, India (22.4649°N, 69.0702°E) (Figure-2). The Okha coast observed for a great variety of marine organisms such as seaweeds and corals which is visible during low tide period. The marine algae have been collected hand-picked and washed with water up to 3-4 times to remove all the impurities, adhering sand particles etc. and transferred in to the laboratory. In the laboratory the seaweeds were again washed with clean tap water to remove surface salt.

Soil Collection

Saline Soil samples were collected from the Khambhat district, Gujarat, India.

Application of the powdered seaweeds in Saline Soil

About 8 gms of each powdered seaweed was amended in 800gm of soil, at a rate of 21 days before planting. During this period the amended soils with marine seaweed were observed weekly.





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Physico- chemical analysis of Soil

The standard method was used to analyse collected soil samples before the treatment of seaweeds and after the plantation. The soil parameters includes such as pH and EC (Electrical Conductivity) was measured using calibrated digital meter, Organic carbon measured using Walkley and Black method, Nitrogen was estimated using Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen method and other nutrients were analyzed using ICP-OES (Inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrometry) instrument using soil digestion procedure (methods manual-soil testing of India Gov. of India 2011)[10].

Growth Conditions

The pot experiment was performed in the growth seasons (2021-2022) of the plants. The *Spinacia Oleracea* seeds surface were sterilized with 0.1% mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$) up to 1-2 min and washed with distilled water immediately then used it for the germination. Thirty treated seeds were sowed at appropriate distance in to the pot and watered regularly. Pots were divided in to 2 groups, each included 800 gms of soil amended with 8 gms of the seaweeds powder (3 saline soil treated) and untreated (to serve as a control). After 30 days, % germination, shoot length, root length, seedling length and seed vigour index and nutrients was calculated by using below given formulas.

(1) Germination percentage [11]

$$\text{Germination percentage (GP)} = \frac{n}{N} \times 100$$

Whereas, n= number of seeds that were germinated, N: total number of seed in each experiment

(2) The root, shoot and seedling length (cm) was measured with scale.

$$\text{Seedling length} = \text{Root length} + \text{Shoot length (cm)}$$

(3) The Vigour index of seeds [12].

$$\text{Vigour Index} = \text{Germination (\%)} \times \text{Seedling length (cm)}$$

Statistical Analysis

Statistical data were analyzed using SPSS software. All experiments are run in triplicates and the standard error; the mean \pm standard deviation mean values were presented in this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Seaweeds contains plant growth hormones, regulators and promoters which enhances the growth of plants and provides required nutrients to plant and soil. In this experiment, given application of seaweed powder is beneficial for reducing soil salinity and the growth of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) plants. Use of seaweed in farming is better alternative to maintain environment quality in global position.

Physico-Chemical properties of Soil before treatment

The soil is most important constituents to fulfillment of all the basic needs in environment. It is also important for farming. All the agricultural production depends on physico-chemical properties of soil. Therefore in this experiment the physico-chemical properties are analyzed. The physico-chemical properties of the soil before seaweed powder application have been shown in Table-1. Before the treatment the pH and EC was observed 8.94 and 9.45 ds/m. the organic carbon was 2.50%. The macro nutrients Nitrogen and phosphorus were recorded lower and it was <240 kg/ha and <11 kg/ha in the collected soil sample whereas the Potassium was observed higher and it was 2785.03 kg/ha. As per TNAU soil chart [13] the collected soil sample is observed saline in nature which is injurious for most crops and as per the result of pH soil become tendering in to alkaline category due to coastal area. Other nutrients such as Mn, Fe, Zn was observed lower. But the magnesium, calcium and sodium was recorded higher and the presence of this ions limiting for the crop or vegetable production.





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Effect of powdered seaweed on Physico-Chemical properties of Soil after treatment

Seaweeds are highly nutritious and contain proteins, bioactive compounds, vitamins and enzymes [14]. In addition, seaweeds produce an array of different stress related bio- compounds mitigate several stresses in the natural environment [15]. In agriculture, seaweeds are used as bio-stimulants for enhance the crop productivity. The results of physico-chemical properties of soil after the application of three different seaweeds have been shown in table-1. After giving the application of seaweed powder to soil, the parameters were analyzed after 21 days. The presence of pH, EC, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, sodium and calcium in to the soil was decreased and acceptable for the growth of plants such as a vegetable. Especially, after the application of the *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) has shown better against soil salinity and the results of salt. It was observed that this seaweed reduces maximum salinity from the soil and improve the soil quality for the plant growth. After wards *Spatoglossum asperum* (SW3) and then green seaweed *Ulva lactuca* (SW1) shown in the results to reducing soil salinity from the soil.

Pot Study

Effect on Soil after plantation of Spinach plants

The results of the soil after plantation of the spinach plants have been shown in table-1. The physical properties of the soil were improved after the plantation. After the use of seaweeds as application for saline soil amendment, the improvement of physical and chemical properties of the saline soil is the evidences that the seaweeds are best soil conditioners. All the properties were observed regulate and under control after the application and the plantation.

Effect on growth parameters of Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) plants

The growth of plants relay on the availability of the favorable growing condition environment. It is includes healthy soil, availability of the nutrients in to the soil etc. in this experiment the spinach plant was choose due to the sensitivity against salt affected soils. The growth parameters such as root length shoot length, seedling length, and germination percentage and seed vigour index were measured or calculated after 30 days. The root length was ranges between 2.8 to 22 cm from them the highest root length observed in the application of the *Ulva lactuca*(SW1).The root length of spinach was 17.17 ± 4.37 , 13.23 ± 3.85 and 4.17 ± 1.23 in the application of *Ulva lactuca*(SW1), *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Spatoglossum asperum*(SW3) respectively. Highest shoot length observed in *Ulva lactuca*(SW1) application of the seaweeds and it was 20.2 cm. the root length of spinach was recorded 26.57 ± 3.39 , 17.92 ± 2.35 and 3.87 ± 1.04 in *Ulva lactuca*(SW1), *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Spatoglossum asperum*(SW3) respectively. In the results the SW3 treatment shows the lowest growth of root and shoot in comparison with *Ulva lactuca*(SW1) and *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) application of the seaweeds but the *Spatoglossum asperum*(SW3) application shows the higher germination rate of the spinach plants and it is 98% followed by *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Ulva lactuca* (SW1) and it is 81% and 65.67% respectively. The presence of the nutrients in spinach plants are sufficient and desirable limits. The results of the plant growth and nutrients have been shown in Table-2.

CONCLUSION

At the current scenario in agriculture research, this result suggests that the application of seaweeds, especially the brown seaweeds is best salinity reducer and enhances the growth of spinach plant. This study showed that the significant effect of the seaweeds on physico-chemical properties of the soil improved by using proper doses application of the seaweed. Now days the organic farming is very useful and eco-friendly for the environment, the appropriate use of seaweeds for soil, enhances the crop production and increase the productivity of the vegetable plants as well as crops. Our study concluded that the appropriate application of seaweed can improve the soil health, nutrients availability in the soil and the plant productivity. This research is useful to the coastal regions farmers for identifying the quality of the soil and planning for the necessary measures required for vegetable or crop production.





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to all Vitthalbhai Patel & Rajratna P. T. Patel Science College staff members for providing necessary facilities for the research.

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Table1 Physico-chemical properties of soil (before treatment, after application of seaweed powder on soil and after plantation).

| Soil Parameters | Before treatment | Application of seaweeds to soil | | | After Plantation | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Soil Sample | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) |
| Physical Parameters | | | | | | | |
| pH | 8.94 | 7.95 | 8.07 | 8.31 | 8.02 | 7.63 | 8.1 |
| EC (ds/m) | 9.45 | 4.54 | 1.12 | 3.48 | 1.99 | 0.89 | 2.71 |
| Organic Carbon (%) | 2.50 | 1.30 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |





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| Macro Nutrients | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nitrogen (kg/ha) | 232.06 | 273.46 | 322.13 | 352.13 | 282.83 | 484.67 | 380.63 |
| Phosphrous (kg/ha) | 3.92 | 8.44 | 13 | 10.54 | 176.83 | 70.28 | 61.85 |
| Potassium (kg/ha) | 2785.03 | 1233.01 | 486.16 | 2756.84 | 329.93 | 340.46 | 532.7 |
| Micro Nutrients | | | | | | | |
| Sulphur (mg/kg) | 2013.17 | 1348.13 | 57.36 | 2875.71 | 179.09 | 34.76 | 224.99 |
| Zinc (mg/kg) | 0.49 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.57 | 0.49 |
| Iron (mg/kg) | 0.64 | 0.16 | 0.61 | 1.14 | 18.57 | 3.05 | 4.11 |
| Manganese (mg/kg) | 8.27 | 28.03 | 8.93 | 26.3 | 16.6 | 12.21 | 9.06 |
| Copper (mg/kg) | 0.21 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0 | 0 |
| Boron (mg/kg) | 5.77 | 3.99 | 1.69 | 9.52 | 3.18 | 2.3 | 2.36 |
| Magnesium (mg/kg) | 1478.44 | 2189.75 | 461.03 | 1362.57 | 395.73 | 315.89 | 259.93 |
| Sodium (µg/gm) | 8008.250 | 2153.810 | 1165.56 | 2329.59 | 1325.68 | 428.89 | 589.59 |
| Calcium (mg/kg) | 3917.72 | 2958.62 | 2091.47 | 4248.38 | 1194.18 | 1035.35 | 1228.94 |

Table 2 Potentiality of different seaweeds on growth parameters and nutrients in Spinach (*SpinaciaOleracea*) plants

| Descriptives Statistical Analysis by SPSS software | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Parameters | Treatments | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error |
| Growth Parameters | | | | | | |
| Root Length (cm) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 13.5 | 22 | 17.17 | 4.37 | 2.52 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 9.8 | 17.4 | 13.23 | 3.85 | 2.22 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 2.8 | 5.2 | 4.17 | 1.23 | 0.71 |
| | Control | 7 | 10.7 | 8.73 | 1.86 | 1.07 |
| Shoot Length (cm) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 23.5 | 30.2 | 26.57 | 3.39 | 1.95 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 15.5 | 20.2 | 17.92 | 2.35 | 1.36 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 2.7 | 4.7 | 3.87 | 1.04 | 0.60 |
| | Control | 11 | 20 | 16.00 | 4.58 | 2.65 |





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| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------|---------|--------|--------|
| Seedling Length (cm) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 39.5 | 52.2 | 43.73 | 7.33 | 4.23 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 27.85 | 32.9 | 31.15 | 2.86 | 1.65 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 7.5 | 8.7 | 8.03 | 0.61 | 0.35 |
| | Control | 19.5 | 30.7 | 24.73 | 5.64 | 3.25 |
| Germination Percentage (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 60 | 70 | 65.67 | 5.13 | 2.96 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 73 | 87 | 81.00 | 7.21 | 4.16 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 97 | 100 | 98.00 | 1.73 | 1.00 |
| | Control | 33 | 47 | 40.00 | 7.00 | 4.04 |
| Seed Vigour Index (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 2370 | 3654 | 2885.70 | 678.27 | 391.60 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 2321 | 2851 | 2523.30 | 286.37 | 165.33 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 725 | 870 | 786.33 | 75.04 | 43.32 |
| | Control | 650 | 1228 | 999.33 | 307.31 | 177.43 |
| Macro Nutrients | | | | | | |
| Nitrogen (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 3.67 | 4.56 | 4.14 | 0.45 | 0.26 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 6.3 | 6.56 | 6.39 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 2.67 | 2.86 | 2.78 | 0.10 | 0.06 |
| | Control | 0.5 | 0.63 | 0.56 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Phosphorus (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 0.2 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 0.3 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 0.24 | 0.4 | 0.34 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| | Control | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Potassium (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 1.15 | 2.12 | 1.50 | 0.54 | 0.31 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 1.57 | 1.87 | 1.68 | 0.17 | 0.10 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 1.45 | 2.41 | 2.07 | 0.54 | 0.31 |
| | Control | 0.71 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Calcium (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 0.58 | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 0.9 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| | Control | 0.3 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| Magnesium (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 0.51 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.06 | 0.03 |





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| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 0.63 | 0.7 | 0.67 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 0.56 | 0.65 | 0.62 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| | Control | 0.34 | 0.4 | 0.37 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Sulphur (%) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 0.47 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 0.87 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| | Control | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Micro Nutrients | | | | | | |
| Zinc (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 44.45 | 62.39 | 54.53 | 9.17 | 5.30 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 81.78 | 85.57 | 83.84 | 1.92 | 1.11 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 88.48 | 91.02 | 89.70 | 1.27 | 0.73 |
| | Control | 23.25 | 35.89 | 28.73 | 6.48 | 3.74 |
| Iron (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 934.26 | 2217.7 | 1692.00 | 672.46 | 388.24 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 1337.96 | 1906.21 | 1574.40 | 295.91 | 170.84 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 806.78 | 1188.43 | 1014.40 | 193.04 | 111.45 |
| | Control | 560 | 612.76 | 579.64 | 28.85 | 16.65 |
| Manganese (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 91.72 | 150.05 | 123.76 | 29.59 | 17.08 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 148.72 | 158.12 | 153.39 | 4.70 | 2.71 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 235.85 | 264.11 | 252.21 | 14.65 | 8.46 |
| | Control | 63.45 | 68.9 | 66.75 | 2.90 | 1.67 |
| Copper (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 6.49 | 20.11 | 13.20 | 6.81 | 3.93 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 23.39 | 27.15 | 24.91 | 1.98 | 1.14 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 10.92 | 14.58 | 12.32 | 1.97 | 1.14 |
| | Control | 5.3 | 7.31 | 6.14 | 1.04 | 0.60 |
| Molybdenum (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 0 | 0.48 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.15 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Control | 0.59 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.05 | 0.03 |





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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Boron (µg/g) | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (SW1) | 36.84 | 42.28 | 39.52 | 2.72 | 1.57 |
| | <i>Sargassum johnstonii</i> (SW2) | 89 | 97.23 | 93.08 | 4.12 | 2.38 |
| | <i>Spatoglossum asperum</i> (SW3) | 71.87 | 84.57 | 77.83 | 6.39 | 3.69 |
| | Control | 133.23 | 151.87 | 143.95 | 9.63 | 5.56 |



Figure 1 Seeds of Spinach

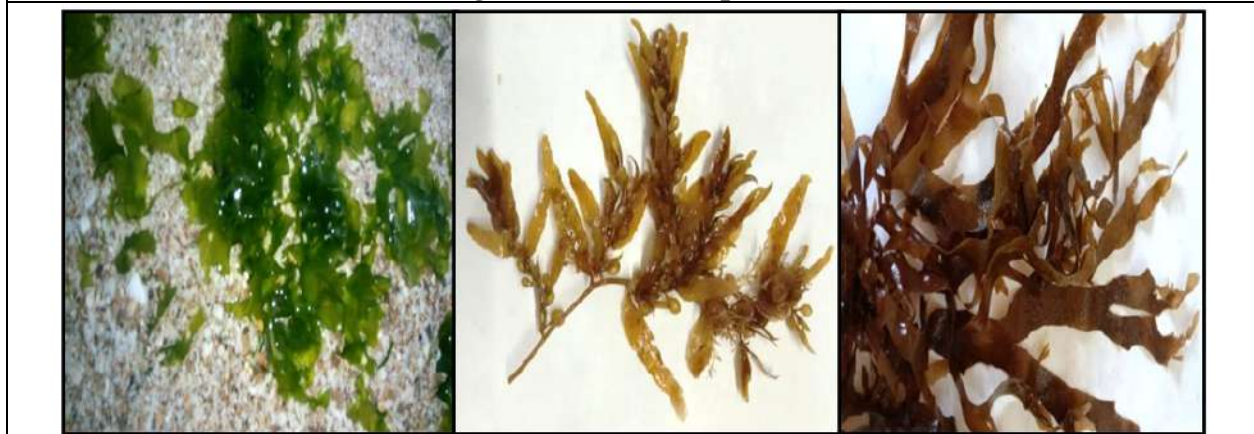


Figure 2. Collected seaweeds – *Ulva lactuca*(SW1), *Sargassum johnstonii* (SW2) and *Spatoglossum asperum* (SW3)





R-order e -Open Sets in Cubic Topological Spaces

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Received: 14 Jan 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce a R -cubic e -open set which is the union of R -cubic $\delta\mathcal{P}$ -open sets and R -cubic $\delta\mathcal{S}$ -open sets in R -cubic topological spaces. Also, we discuss about near open sets, their properties and examples of a R -cubic e -open set. Moreover, we look into some of their primary properties and examples of R -cubic e -interior and e -closure in a R -cubic topological space.

Keywords: R -cubic e -open sets, R -cubic e -closed sets, R -cubic $eint(\mathcal{A})$ and R -cubic $ecl(\mathcal{A})$.

INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy set was developed by Zadeh in 1965 [8]. After introduction of fuzzy set, The theory of fuzzy has explored in many applied branches of sciences. i.e, Information science, Decision making theory, Artificial intelligence etc. In 1975 [9], Zadeh made an extension of the concept of a fuzzy set by an interval-valued fuzzy set. Interval-valued fuzzy sets have been actually used in real-life applications. For example, Sambuc [7] in Medical diagnosis in thyroid pathology, Kohout [5] also in Medicine, Fuzzy set has many extensions i.e, Intuitionistic fuzzy set (in brief, IFS) [2], Bipolar fuzzy set (in brief, BFS) [10], Cubic set (in brief, CS) [4]. Cubic set has applied to many branches of mathematics. Cubic set and operation on cubic sets was introduced by Y.B.Jun in 2012[4] and Fuzzy topological spaces was introduced by C. L. Chang in 1968 [3].





Preliminaries

The basic definitions and the properties of neutrosophic soft topological spaces are discussed in this section.

Definition 2.1 [9] A closed sub-interval of $I = [0,1]$ is called interval number. $a = [a^-, a^+]$ where $0 \leq a^- \leq a^+ \leq 1$. $[I]$ denotes the set of all interval numbers.

Definition 2.2[9] Let X be a non-empty set. A function $A: X \rightarrow [I]$, from X to all interval number is called interval valued fuzzy set (IVFS) in X . $[I]^X$ denotes the set of all IVFS in X . $\forall A \in [I]^X$ and $x \in X$ $A(x) = [A^-(x), A^+(x)]$ is called degree of membership of x in A . individually $A^-: X \rightarrow I$ and $A^+ : X \rightarrow I$ is Fuzzy set in X . Simply A^- is called lower fuzzy set and A^+ is called upper fuzzy set.

Definition 2.3[4] Let X be a non-empty set, Then a structure $A = \{ \langle x, \mu(x), \lambda(x) \rangle / x \in X \}$ is cubic set in X in which μ is interval valued fuzzy set (IVFS) in X and λ is fuzzy set in X . Simply a cubic set is denoted by $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ and C^X denotes the collection of all cubic sets in X .

Definition 2.4 [4] Let $X \neq \phi$, Then a cubic set $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ is said to be internal cubic set (ICS) if $\mu^-(x) \leq \lambda(x) \leq \mu^+(x) \forall x \in X$.

Definition 2.5 [4] Let $X \neq \phi$, Then a cubic set $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ is said to be an external cubic set (ECS) if $\lambda(x) \notin (\mu^-(x), \mu^+(x)) \forall x \in X$.

1. A cubic set $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ in which $\mu(x) = 0$ and $\lambda(x) = 1$ (resp. $\mu(x) = 1$ and $\lambda(x) = 0$) $\forall x \in X$ is denoted by $\check{0}$ (resp. $\check{1}$).
2. A cubic set $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ in which $\mu(x) = 0$ and $\lambda(x) = 0$ (resp. $\mu(x) = 1$ and $\lambda(x) = 1 \forall x \in X$ is denoted by $\hat{0}$ (resp. $\hat{1}$).

Let $A = \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ and $B = \langle \beta, \eta \rangle$ be two cubic sets in X , Then we define;

1. $A = B \Leftrightarrow \mu = \beta$ and $\lambda = \eta$
2. $A \subseteq_R B \Leftrightarrow \mu \subseteq \beta$ and $\lambda \geq \eta$
3. $A^c = \langle \mu^c, 1 - \lambda \rangle = \{ \langle x, \mu^c(x), 1 - \lambda(x) \rangle / x \in X \}$
4. $(A^c)^c = A$
5. $\check{0}^c = \check{1}$ and $\check{1}^c = \check{0}$
6. $\hat{0}^c = \hat{1}$ and $\hat{1}^c = \hat{0}$
7. R-Union $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A = \{ \langle x, (\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_i)(x), (\bigwedge_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_i) \rangle / x \in X \}$
8. R-Intersection $\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A = \{ \langle x, (\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_i)(x), (\bigvee_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_i) \rangle / x \in X \}$

Definition 2.6[1] A R- cubic topology is the family \mathcal{F}_R of cubic sets in X which satisfies the following conditions;

1. $\check{0}, \hat{0}, \check{1}, \hat{1} \in \mathcal{F}_R$.
2. Let $A_i \in \mathcal{F}_R$, Then $\bigcup_R A_i \in \mathcal{F}_R, i \in \mathbb{N}$
3. Let $A, B \in \mathcal{F}_R$, Then $A \cap_R B \in \mathcal{F}_R$.

The pair (X, \mathcal{F}_R) is called R-cubic topological space (in brief, Rcts).

Definition 2.7 [6] A set R is said to be a R-order Cubic set (in brief, CS_R) [(i)]

1. regular open set (briefly, $CS_R \delta ros$) if $R = CS_R int(CS_R clR)$.
2. regular closed set (briefly, $CS_R \delta rcs$) if $R = CS_R cl(CS_R intR)$.

Definition 2.8 [6] A set R is said to be a R-order Cubic set [(i)]

1. interior (resp. δ interior) of R (briefly, $CS_R intR$ (resp. $CS_R \delta int$)) is defined by $CS_R intR$ (resp. $CS_R \delta int$) = $\bigcup \{ \tilde{G} : \tilde{G} \subseteq R \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R os \text{ (resp. } CS_R \delta os) \text{ in } X \}$.
2. closure (resp. δ closure) of R (briefly, $CS_R clR$ (resp. $CS_R \delta cl$)) is defined by $CS_R clR$ (resp. $CS_R \delta cl$) = $\bigcap \{ \tilde{G} : \tilde{G} \supseteq R \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R cs \text{ (resp. } CS_R \delta cs) \text{ in } X \}$.

Definition 2.9 [6] A set R is said to be a R-order Cubic set [(i)]

1. β open set (briefly, $CS_R \beta os$) if $R \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R int(CS_R clR))$.





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3 R-order e-open sets in CTSs

Definition 3.1 A set R is said to be a CS_R

1. δ -pre open set (briefly, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$) if $R \subseteq CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$.
2. δ -semi open set (briefly, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$) if $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)$.
3. e -open set (briefly, CS_Reos) if $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$.
4. e^* -open set (briefly, CS_Re^*os) if $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR))$.
5. a -open set (briefly, CS_Raos) if $R \subseteq CS_Rint(CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR))$.

The complement of a $CSRe$ -open set (resp. $CSR\delta os$, $CSR\delta\mathcal{P}os$, $CSR\delta\mathcal{S}os$ & $CSRe^*os$) is called a $CSRe$ - (resp. δ , δ -pre, δ -semi & e^*) closed set (briefly, $CSRecs$ (resp. $CSR\delta cs$, $CSR\delta\mathcal{P}cs$, $CSR\delta\mathcal{S}cs$ & $CSRe^*cs$) in X .

The family of all $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cs$, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cs$, CS_Reos , CS_Recs , CS_Re^*os & CS_Re^*cs) of X is denoted by $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}OS(X)$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}CS_R(X)$, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}OS(X)$, $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}CS_R(X)$, $CS_ReOS(X)$, $CS_ReCS_R(X)$, $CS_Re^*OS(X)$ & $CS_Re^*CS_R(X)$).

Definition 3.2 A set R is said to be a R-order Cubic set

1. e interior (resp. δ pre interior & δ semi interior) of R (briefly, CS_ReintR (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}int$ & $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}int$)) is defined by CS_ReintR (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}int$ & $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}int$) = $\cup \{ \tilde{G} : \tilde{G} \subseteq R \text{ \& } \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_Reos \text{ (resp. } CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os \text{ \& } CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os) \text{ in } X \}$.
2. e closure (resp. δ pre closure & δ semi closure) of R (briefly, CS_ReclR (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cl$ & $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cl$)) is defined by CS_ReclR (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cl$ & $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cl$) = $\cap \{ \tilde{G} : R \subseteq \tilde{G} \text{ \& } R \text{ is a } CS_Recs \text{ (resp. } CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cs \text{ \& } CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cs) \text{ in } X \}$.

Proposition 3.1 The statements are hold but the converse does not true.

1. Every $CS_R\delta os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta cs$) is a CS_Ros (resp. CS_Rcs).
2. Every CS_Ros (resp. CS_Rcs) is a $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cs$).
3. Every CS_Ros (resp. CS_Rcs) is a $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cs$).
4. Every $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}cs$) is a CS_Reos (resp. CS_Recs).
5. Every $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$ (resp. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cs$) is a CS_Reos (resp. CS_Recs).
6. Every CS_Reos (resp. CS_Recs) is a CS_Re^*os (resp. CS_Re^*cs).

Proof.

1. If R is a $CS_R\delta os$, then $R = CS_R\delta intR \subseteq CS_RintR$. $\therefore R$ is a CS_Ros .
2. If R is a CS_Ros , then $R = CS_RintR$. So, $R = CS_RintR \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)$. $\therefore R$ is a $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$.
3. If R is a \cdot , then $\cdot = \cdot$. So, $\cdot = \subseteq (\cdot)$. $\therefore \cdot$ is a \cdot .
4. If \cdot is a \cdot , then $\subseteq (\cdot) \subseteq (\cdot) \cup (\cdot)$. $\therefore \cdot$ is a CS_Reos .
5. If R is a $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$, then $R \subseteq CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$. $\therefore R$ is a CS_Reos .
6. If R is a CS_Reos then $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$. So $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR))$. $\therefore R$ is a CS_Re^*os .

It is also true for their respective closed sets.

Example 3.1 Let X be a non-empty set and \mathcal{F}_R be the collection of cubic sets in X then (X, \mathcal{F}_R) be R-cubic topological space $\{ \hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{1}, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8, A_9, A_{10} \}$ where $A_1 = \langle [\cdot], \cdot \rangle$, $A_2 = \langle [\cdot], \cdot \rangle$, $A_3 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 0.4 \rangle$, $A_4 = \langle [1, 1], 0.4 \rangle$, $A_5 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 0 \rangle$, $A_6 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 1 \rangle$, $A_7 = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 0.7 \rangle$, $A_8 = \langle [0, 0], 0.7 \rangle$, $A_9 = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 0 \rangle$, $A_{10} = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 1 \rangle$ and $A = \langle [0.4, 0.6], 0.8 \rangle$, $B = \langle [0.3, 0.5], 1 \rangle$, $C = \langle [0.4, 0.5], 0.3 \rangle$, $D = \langle [0.8, 0.9], 0.6 \rangle$, $E = \langle [0.1, 0.4], 0.5 \rangle$, $F = \langle [0.2, 0.5], 0.1 \rangle$ then [(i)]

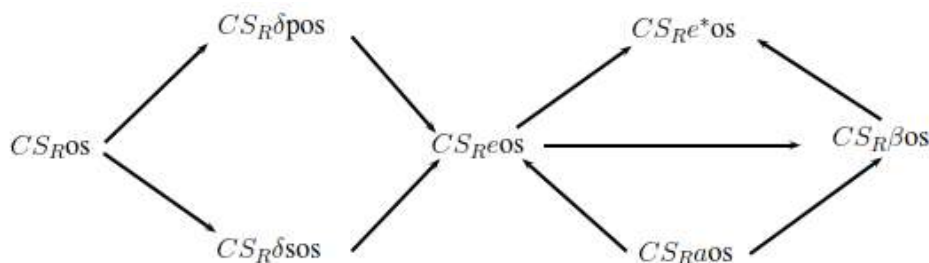




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1. A is $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$ but not CS_Ros
2. B is $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$ but not CS_Ros
3. C is CS_Reos but not $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}os$
4. D is CS_Reos but not $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}os$
5. E is CS_Re^*os but not CS_Reos
6. F is CS_Re^*os but not $CS_R\beta os$
7. E is $CS_R\beta os$ but not CS_Reos
8. C is $CS_R\beta os$ but not CS_Raos
9. C is CS_Reos but not CS_Raos

Remark 3.1 The diagram shows CS_Reos 's in CS_Rts .



Theorem 3.1 The statements are true.

1. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}clR \supseteq R \cup CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)$.
2. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}intR \subseteq R \cap CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$.
3. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}clR \supseteq R \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$.
4. $CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}intR \subseteq R \cap CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)$.

Proof. (i) Since $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}clR$ is $CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}cs$, we have

$$CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta int(CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}clR)) \subseteq CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}clR.$$

Thus $R \cup CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \subseteq CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}clR$.

The other cases are similar. \square

Theorem 3.2 R is a CS_Reos iff $R = CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}intR \cup CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}intR$.

Proof. Let R be a CS_Reos . Then $R \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)$. By Theorem 3.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}intR \cup CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}intR &\subseteq R \cap (CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \cup (R \cap CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR))) \\ &= R \cap (CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \cup CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)) \\ &= R. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if $R = CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}intR \cup CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}intR$ then, by Theorem 3.1

$$\begin{aligned} R &= CS_R\delta\mathcal{P}intR \cup CS_R\delta\mathcal{S}intR \\ &\subseteq (R \cap CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR)) \cup (R \cap CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)) \\ &= R \cap (CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \cup CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR)) \\ &\subseteq CS_Rint(CS_R\delta clR) \cup CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta intR) \end{aligned}$$

and hence R is a CS_Reos . \square

Theorem 3.3 The union (resp. intersection) of any family of $CS_ReOS(X)$ (resp. $CS_ReCS_R(X)$) is a $CS_ReOS(X)$ (resp. $CS_ReCS_R(X)$).

Proof. Let $\{R_a : a \in \tau\}$ be a family of CS_Reos 's. For each $a \in \tau$, $R_a \subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta int(R_a)) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta cl(R_a))$.

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{a \in \tau} R_a &\subseteq \bigcup_{a \in \tau} (CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta int(R_a)) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta cl(R_a))) \\ &\subseteq CS_Rcl(CS_R\delta int(\bigcup R_a)) \cup CS_Rint(CS_R\delta cl(\bigcup R_a)) \end{aligned}$$





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The other case is similar. Ξ

Remark 3.2 The intersection of two $CS_R eos$'s need not be $CS_R eos$.

Example 3.2 Let X be a non-empty set and \mathcal{F}_R be the collection of cubic sets in X then (X, \mathcal{F}_R) be R -cubic topological space $\{\hat{0}, \hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{1}, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8, A_9, A_{10}\}$ where $A_1 = \langle [], \rangle, A_1 = \langle [], \rangle, A_1 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 0.4 \rangle, A_2 = \langle [0, 0], 0.4 \rangle, A_3 = \langle [1, 1], 0.4 \rangle, A_4 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 0 \rangle, A_5 = \langle [0.2, 0.3], 1 \rangle, A_6 = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 0.7 \rangle, A_7 = \langle [0, 0], 0.7 \rangle, A_8 = \langle [1, 1], 0.7 \rangle, A_9 = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 0 \rangle, A_{10} = \langle [0.5, 0.6], 1 \rangle$ and $A = \langle [0.8, 0.9], 0.6 \rangle$, and $B = \langle [0.4, 0.5], 0.3 \rangle$ are $CS_P eos$'s but $A \cap B = \langle [0.4, 0.5], 0.6 \rangle$, is not $CS_P eos$.

Proposition 3.2 If R is a

1. $CS_R eos$ and $CS_R \delta int R = 0_X$, then R is a $CS_R \delta P os$.
2. $CS_R eos$ and $CS_R \delta cl R = 0_X$, then R is a $CS_R \delta S os$.
3. $CS_R eos$ and $CS_R \delta cs$, then R is a $CS_R \delta S os$.
4. $CS_R \delta S os$ and $CS_R \delta cs$, then R is a $CS_R eos$.

Proof. (i) Let R be a $CS_R eos$, that is

$$R \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R) = 0_X \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R) = CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R)$$

Hence R is a $CS_R \delta P os$.

(ii) Let R be a $CS_R eos$, that is

$$R \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R) = CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \cup 0_X = CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R)$$

Hence R is a $CS_R \delta S os$.

(iii) Let R be a $CS_R eos$ and $CS_R \delta cs$, that is

$$R \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R) = CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R).$$

Hence R is a $CS_R \delta S os$.

(iv) Let R be a $CS_R \delta S os$ and $CS_R \delta cs$, that is

$$R \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int R) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl R).$$

Hence R is a $CS_R eos$. Ξ

Theorem 3.4 R is a $CS_R ecs$ (resp. $CS_R eos$) iff $R = CS_R ecl R$ (resp. $R = CS_R eint R$).

Proof. Suppose $R = CS_R ecl R = \bigcap \{ \tilde{G} : R \subseteq \tilde{G} \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R ecs \}$. This means $R \in \bigcap \{ \tilde{G} : R \subseteq \tilde{G} \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R ecs \}$ and hence R is $CS_R ecs$.

Conversely, suppose R be a $CS_R ecs$ in X . Then, we have $R \in \bigcap \{ \tilde{G} : R \subseteq \tilde{G} \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R ecs \}$. Hence, $R \subseteq \tilde{G}$ implies $R = \bigcap \{ \tilde{G} : R \subseteq \tilde{G} \& \tilde{G} \text{ is a } CS_R ecs \} = CS_R ecl R$.

Similarly $R = CS_R eint R$. Ξ

Theorem 3.5 Let R and \tilde{G} in X , then the $CS_R ecl$ sets have

1. $CS_R ecl(0_X) = 0_X, CS_R ecl(1_X) = 1_X$.
2. $CS_R ecl R$ is a $CS_R ecs$ in X .
3. $CS_R ecl R \subseteq CS_R ecl \tilde{G}$ if $R \subseteq \tilde{G}$.
4. $CS_R ecl(CS_R ecl R) = CS_R ecl R$.

Proof. The proofs are directly from definitions of $CS_R ecl$ set. Ξ

Theorem 3.6 Let R and \tilde{G} in X , then the $CS_R eint$ sets have

1. $CS_R eint(0_X) = 0_X, CS_R eint(1_X) = 1_X$.
2. $CS_R eint R$ is a $CS_R eos$ in X .
3. $CS_R eint R \subseteq CS_R eint \tilde{G}$ if $R \subseteq \tilde{G}$.
4. $CS_R eint(CS_R eint R) = CS_R eint R$.





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Proof. The proofs are directly from definitions of $CS_R eint$ set. Ξ

Proposition 3.3 Let R and \tilde{G} are in X , then

1. $CS_R eclR^c = [CS_R eintR]^c, CS_R eintR^c = [CS_R eclR]^c$.
2. $CS_R ecl(R \cup \tilde{G}) \supseteq CS_R eclR \cup CS_R ecl\tilde{G}, CS_R ecl(R \cap \tilde{G}) \subseteq CS_R eclR \cap CS_R ecl\tilde{G}$.
3. $CS_R eint(R \cup \tilde{G}) \supseteq CS_R eintR \cup CS_R eint\tilde{G}, CS_R eint(R \cap \tilde{G}) \subseteq CS_R eintR \cap CS_R eint\tilde{G}$.

Proof.

1. The proof is directly from definition.
2. $R \subseteq R \cup \tilde{G}$ or $\tilde{G} \subseteq R \cup \tilde{G}$. Hence $CS_R eclR \subseteq CS_R ecl(R \cup \tilde{G})$ or $CS_R ecl\tilde{G} \subseteq CS_R ecl(R \cup \tilde{G})$. Therefore, $CS_R ecl(R \cup \tilde{G}) \supseteq CS_R eclR \cup CS_R ecl\tilde{G}$. The other one is similar.
3. $R \subseteq R \cup \tilde{G}$ or $\tilde{G} \subseteq R \cup \tilde{G}$. Hence $CS_R eintR \subseteq CS_R eint(R \cup \tilde{G})$ or $CS_R eint\tilde{G} \subseteq CS_R eint(R \cup \tilde{G})$. Therefore, $CS_R eint(R \cup \tilde{G}) \supseteq CS_R eintR \cup CS_R eint\tilde{G}$. The other one is similar. Ξ

Proposition 3.4 If R is in X , then

1. $CS_R eclR \supseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR)$.
2. $CS_R eintR \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR)$.

Proof. (i) $CS_R eclR$ is a $CS_R ecs$ and $R \subseteq CS_R eclR$, then

$$CS_R eclR \supseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int(CS_R eclR)) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl(CS_R eclR)) \\ \supseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR).$$

(ii) $CS_R eintR$ is a $CS_R eos$ and $R \supseteq CS_R eintR$, then

$$CS_R eintR \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int(CS_R eintR)) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl(CS_R eintR)) \\ \subseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR).$$

Ξ

Theorem 3.7 Let R be in X , then

1. $CS_R eclR = CS_R \delta PclR \cap CS_R \delta SclR$.
2. $CS_R eintR = CS_R \delta PintR \cap CS_R \delta SintR$.

Proof. (i) It is obvious that, $CS_R eclR \subseteq CS_R \delta PclR \cap CS_R \delta SclR$. Conversely, from Definition 3.2, we have

$$CS_R eclR \supseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta int(CS_R eclR)) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta cl(CS_R eclR)) \\ \supseteq CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR).$$

Since $CS_R eclR$ is $CS_R ecs$, by Theorem 3.1, we have

$$CS_R \delta PclR \cap CS_R \delta SclR = R \cup CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cap (R \cup CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR)) \\ = R \cap (CS_R cl(CS_R \delta intR) \cap CS_R int(CS_R \delta clR)) \\ = R \subseteq CS_R eclR.$$

Therefore, $CS_R eclR = CS_R \delta PclR \cap CS_R \delta SclR$.

(ii) is similar from (i). Ξ

Theorem 3.8 Let R be in X . Then

1. $CS_R ecl(1_X - R) = 1_X - CS_R eintR$.
2. $CS_R eint(1_X - R) = 1_X - CS_R eclR$.

Proof. (i) Let \tilde{G} be $CS_R ecs$ in X and R be any set in X . Then $CS_R eintR = \cup \{1_X - \tilde{G} : 1_X - \tilde{G} \subseteq R, 1_X - \tilde{G} \text{ isa } CS_R eos \text{ in } X\} = 1_X - \cap \{\tilde{G} : \tilde{G} \supseteq 1_X - R, \tilde{G} \text{ isa } CS_R ecs \text{ in } X\} = 1_X - CS_R eclR$. Thus, $CS_R ecl(1_X - R) = 1_X - CS_R eintR$.

(ii) Let \tilde{G} be $CS_R eos$ in X and R be any set in X . Then $CS_R eclR = \cap \{1_X - \tilde{G} : 1_X - \tilde{G} \supseteq R, 1_X - \tilde{G} \text{ isa } CS_R ecs \text{ in } X\} = 1_X - \cup \{\tilde{G} : \tilde{G} \subseteq 1_X - R, \tilde{G} \text{ isa } CS_R eos \text{ in } X\} = 1_X - CS_R eintR$. Thus, $CS_R eint(1_X - R) = 1_X - CS_R eclR$. Ξ





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CONCLUSION

We have studied about R -cubic e -open set and R -cubic e -closed set and their respective interior and closure operators in cubic topological space in this paper. Also we have studied some of their fundamental properties along with examples in CS_Rts . Moreover, we have discussed about near open sets of R -cubic e -open set in CS_Rts . In future, we can extend these results to R -cubic e -continuous mappings, R -cubic e -open mappings and R -cubic e -closed mappings in CS_Rts .

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A Comprehensive Review of Malware Analysis Methods for Wireless Sensor Networks

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Received: 02 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have become indispensable in various domains, but the escalating threats of malware pose significant risks to their security and reliable operation. This research paper conducts an extensive review of malware analysis techniques specifically designed for WSNs. It examines the unique challenges of malware analysis in the context of WSNs and evaluates a range of approaches and tools for detecting, analysing, and mitigating malware threats in WSN environments. By providing a comprehensive understanding of state-of-the-art techniques and emerging trends, this study aims to equip researchers and practitioners with valuable insights into malware analysis in WSNs.

Keywords - WSN, Malware Analysis, Malware Detection.

INTRODUCTION

Background and Motivation

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have gained significant attention in recent years due to their extensive applications in various domains. WSNs consist of small, resource-constrained devices equipped with sensors that collect and transmit data wirelessly. These networks enable real-time monitoring and data gathering, making them



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essential for applications such as environmental monitoring, healthcare, industrial automation, and smart cities. However, the unique characteristics of WSNs, including limited resources, dynamic network topology, and communication constraints, make them vulnerable to malware attacks.

Objectives

The objective of this research paper is to provide a comprehensive examination of malware analysis techniques specifically designed for WSNs. The paper aims to address the challenges faced in analysing and mitigating malware threats in WSN environments. By evaluating various approaches and tools, the paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of state-of-the-art techniques and trends in malware analysis for WSNs.

Organization of the Paper

The paper is organized as follows:

- Section 2 provides an overview of WSNs, including their architecture, operation, and the security challenges they face. The section also discusses the specific malware threats targeting WSNs.
- Section 3 explores malware analysis techniques.
- Section 4 highlights the unique challenges encountered in malware analysis for WSNs
- Section 5 presents the state-of-the-art approaches and tools for malware analysis in WSNs.
- Section 6 discusses future directions and research challenges in the field of malware analysis for WSNs
- Finally, Section 7 concludes the paper by summarizing the key findings and providing recommendations for future research in the field of malware analysis for WSNs.

Through this structured organization, the research paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of malware analysis techniques in the context of WSNs, helping researchers and practitioners address the security challenges posed by malware threats in WSN environments.

WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS: OVERVIEW AND SECURITY CHALLENGES**WSN Architecture and Operation**

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) consist of a large number of sensor nodes deployed in a geographic area to monitor and collect data from the surrounding environment. Each sensor node is equipped with sensors, a microcontroller, and wireless communication capabilities. The sensor nodes collaborate to form a self-organizing network where they communicate with each other and a central base station or gateway.

Here is an overview of the architecture and operation [1] of WSNs:

WSN Architecture

- **Sensor Nodes:** Sensor nodes are the fundamental building blocks of WSNs. They consist of sensing units to measure physical phenomena (e.g., temperature, humidity, light), processing units for data analysis, memory for storage, and wireless communication modules for inter-node communication.
- **Base Station (Sink):** The base station, also known as the sink, acts as a central point for data aggregation and communication with external networks or users. It is typically more powerful than sensor nodes and may have greater computational capabilities, storage capacity, and communication range.
- **Network Topology:** WSNs can have various network topologies, including star, tree, mesh, and hybrid topologies. The choice of topology depends on factors such as coverage requirements, energy efficiency, scalability, and deployment constraints.

WSN Operation

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) operate by deploying numerous small sensor nodes in an area to monitor and collect data from the surrounding environment. These nodes communicate wirelessly with each other and transmit the collected data to a central base station or sink node. WSNs use multi-hop communication, where nodes collaborate to relay data to the base station. The operation of WSNs involves sensing, data processing, and wireless



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communication to enable various applications such as environmental monitoring, surveillance, and industrial automation.

Security Challenges in WSNs

WSNs face several security challenges due to their unique characteristics and resource constraints. Some of the prominent security challenges in WSNs include:

- Limited Resources [1]: Sensor nodes in WSNs have limited processing power, memory, and energy. This limitation makes it challenging to implement complex security mechanisms and perform resource-intensive operations.
- Communication Constraints [2]: Wireless communication in WSNs is susceptible to eavesdropping, data tampering, and unauthorized access. The limited communication range and multi-hop routing introduce additional challenges in securing the communication links.
- Dynamic Network Topology [3]: WSNs are highly dynamic networks, where sensor nodes can join or leave the network frequently. The dynamic nature of the network topology makes it difficult to establish and maintain secure communication channels.
- Heterogeneity [4]: WSNs often consist of sensor nodes from different manufacturers with varying capabilities and security features. Managing the heterogeneity of the network and ensuring interoperability without compromising security is a challenge.
- Data Integrity and Privacy [5]: Ensuring data integrity and privacy in WSNs is crucial, as the collected data may contain sensitive information. Unauthorized access to or modification of the data can lead to privacy breaches and false interpretations of the collected information.

Malware Threats in WSNs:

Malware threats in WSNs pose significant risks to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the network and the collected data. Malware refers to malicious software designed to infiltrate, disrupt, or exploit vulnerable systems. In the context of WSNs, malware can target both the sensor nodes and the communication infrastructure.

Common types of malware threats in WSNs include:

- Worms: Worms [6] are self-replicating malware that can spread rapidly through the network, consuming resources and causing network congestion. Worms exploit vulnerabilities in the network protocols or sensor nodes to propagate and infect other nodes.
- Trojans: Trojans [7] disguise themselves as legitimate applications or components but contain malicious code. Once deployed on a sensor node, Trojans can perform unauthorized actions, compromise security, and compromise the confidentiality and integrity of the data.
- Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks: DoS attacks [8] aim to disrupt the normal functioning of the network by overwhelming the resources of the sensor nodes or the communication infrastructure. This prevents legitimate nodes from accessing the network or the base station from receiving data.
- Sybil Attacks: Sybil attacks [9] involve an adversary creating multiple identities or nodes in the network to launch various malicious activities, such as data spoofing, routing attacks, or resource exhaustion attacks.
- Sinkhole and Selective Forwarding Attacks: These attacks target the routing process in WSNs. Sinkhole attacks [10] attract network traffic towards compromised nodes, while selective forwarding attacks [11] selectively drop or forward packets to manipulate the data flow and disrupt the network.
- Understanding the various malware threats targeting WSNs is crucial for developing effective malware analysis techniques and implementing appropriate security measures to safeguard the network and its data.

MALWARE DETECTION, ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION**Malware Detection Techniques:**

Malware detection techniques in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] are essential for identifying and mitigating the presence of malicious software that can compromise the network's integrity and



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compromise the security of collected data. Here are some commonly used malwares detection techniques [15] [17] to [26] in WSNs and their comparative study.

Malware Analysis:

Malware analysis is a crucial process in understanding the behaviour, structure, and impact of malicious software in wireless sensor networks (WSNs). As the threat landscape evolves, researchers have developed various techniques to analyse malware in WSNs. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of existing malware analysis techniques in WSNs, highlighting their strengths, limitations, and applicability.

Static Analysis Techniques**Signature-based Analysis**

This technique [25] involves the use of predefined patterns or signatures to identify known malware. It compares the binary or code snippets of the analysed malware with a signature database. While effective against known malware, signature-based analysis struggles with detecting new or polymorphic malware.

Heuristic Analysis

This technique [26] relies on predefined rules and heuristics to identify potentially malicious behaviours. It involves examining code or network traffic for suspicious activities, such as unauthorized data transfers or abnormal system calls. Heuristic analysis provides a broader coverage than signature-based analysis but may generate false positives or miss sophisticated malware.

Code Analysis

This technique [27] involves examining the source code or binary of malware to identify vulnerabilities or malicious functionalities. Code analysis techniques include reverse engineering, recompilation, and symbolic execution. While effective in revealing the inner workings of malware, code analysis requires significant expertise and is time-consuming.

Dynamic Analysis Techniques**Emulation**

This technique [30] involves running malware samples in a controlled environment, such as a virtual machine, to observe their behaviour. It allows for the monitoring of system-level activities, such as file modifications, network communications, and process execution. Emulation provides valuable insights into malware behaviour but may be susceptible to evasion techniques employed by advanced malware.

Sandboxing

Sandboxing techniques [31] isolate malware samples in an environment that mimics the target system. They monitor the behaviour of malware in real-time, capturing system calls, network traffic, and file activities. Sandboxing provides a balance between analysis depth and resource requirements. However, sophisticated malware may detect sandbox environments and alter their behaviour accordingly.

Network-based Analysis

This technique [32] focuses on analysing network traffic generated by WSN nodes to detect anomalies and identify potential malware infections. It involves monitoring communication patterns, traffic volume, and protocol violations. Network-based analysis can detect malware propagation and abnormal activities but may have limited visibility into the internal workings of malware.

Hybrid Techniques**Behaviour-based Analysis**

This technique [33] combines static and dynamic analysis approaches to identify malicious behaviour exhibited by malware. It involves analysing code snippets or binaries to extract behavioural patterns and then executing the



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malware in a controlled environment to confirm the observed behaviour. Behaviour-based analysis can detect unknown malware and is resilient to evasion techniques.

Machine Learning-based Analysis

This technique [34] leverages machine learning algorithms to classify and detect malware based on features extracted from malware samples. It involves training models using labelled datasets and applying them to classify unknown samples. Machine learning-based analysis provides scalability and automation but may suffer from false positives and evasion techniques. Here is a comparison table for static analysis, dynamic analysis, and hybrid analysis in WSN.

The best approach for a particular WSN will depend on the specific needs of the network. For example, if the network is critical and needs to be protected from all known vulnerabilities, then a hybrid analysis approach may be the best option. However, if the network is not critical and can tolerate some level of risk, then a static or dynamic analysis approach may be sufficient.

Malware Mitigation

Mitigating malware threats in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) is crucial to ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data and to maintain the overall network performance. Here are some common malware mitigation techniques [35] [36] [37] [38] in WSNs:

Secure Communication:**Encryption**

Implementing encryption mechanisms, such as symmetric or asymmetric key encryption, helps protect data transmitted between sensor nodes and the base station. Encryption ensures that data remains confidential and cannot be intercepted or tampered with by unauthorized entities.

Authentication

Enforcing authentication mechanisms, such as digital signatures or certificates, verifies the identity of communicating nodes. This prevents unauthorized nodes from participating in the network and reduces the risk of malware propagation.

Secure Protocols

Using secure communication protocols, such as Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS), ensures data integrity and confidentiality during transmission. Secure protocols provide protection against eavesdropping, data manipulation, and replay attacks.

Intrusion Detection and Prevention**Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)**

IDS monitors network traffic and node behaviour to detect potential signs of malware or unauthorized activities. IDS can use anomaly detection or signature-based detection techniques to identify suspicious behaviour and trigger appropriate actions.

Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS)

IPS goes a step further by actively blocking or mitigating identified intrusion attempts. IPS can quarantine or isolate compromised nodes to prevent the spread of malware and protect the overall network.

Node-level Security Measures**Secure Bootstrapping**

Implementing secure bootstrapping mechanisms ensures that only authorized nodes can join the network. This prevents the inclusion of compromised or malicious nodes during the network setup phase.



**Madhavarapu Chandan and S G Santhi****Software Updates and Patch Management**

Regularly updating the software and firmware of sensor nodes helps address vulnerabilities and exploits that malware may target. Patch management practices should be followed to ensure timely application of security updates.

Code Validation and Verification

Performing code validation and verification techniques, such as static analysis or dynamic code testing, helps identify and remove potential vulnerabilities and backdoors in the software running on sensor nodes.

Trust Management**Trust Models**

Implementing trust models enables nodes to evaluate the trustworthiness and reputation of their neighbouring nodes. Nodes can make informed decisions on data exchange and collaboration based on the trustworthiness levels.

Reputation Systems

Utilizing reputation systems allows nodes to assess the historical behaviour of other nodes in the network. Nodes with a poor reputation or suspicious behaviour can be avoided or subjected to additional scrutiny.

Network Monitoring and Management:**Traffic Monitoring**

Monitoring network traffic allows the detection of anomalous patterns, unexpected communication, or excessive data transmission that may indicate malware activity. Traffic monitoring can be performed at the base station or using dedicated monitoring nodes.

Energy Monitoring

Monitoring energy consumption patterns of sensor nodes helps identify unusual energy drains that may be indicative of malware-infected nodes. Abnormal energy consumption can trigger further investigation and mitigation actions.

Centralized Network Management

Implementing centralized network management enables centralized control and monitoring of the entire WSN. Central management can enforce security policies, distribute security updates, and respond to security incidents promptly. It is important to note that malware mitigation in WSNs is an ongoing process that requires a combination of technical measures, regular updates, user awareness, and best security practices. Adapting and integrating multiple mitigation techniques can enhance the resilience of WSNs against malware threats.

Drawbacks

Existing malware analysis techniques in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) can have several drawbacks [39], including:

Resource Intensiveness

Traditional malware analysis techniques, such as dynamic analysis or sandboxing, often require significant computational resources and memory. In resource-constrained WSNs, where sensor nodes have limited processing power, memory, and energy, these techniques may not be practical or feasible to implement. Resource-intensive techniques can significantly impact the performance and lifetime of WSNs.

Scalability Challenges

WSNs can consist of a large number of sensor nodes deployed over a wide area. When it comes to malware analysis, scalability becomes a critical concern. Existing techniques may struggle to handle the increasing volume of data generated by numerous nodes and may not scale effectively to analyse large-scale WSNs.



**Madhavarapu Chandan and S G Santhi****Time-Consuming Analysis**

Some malware analysis techniques, such as behaviour-based analysis or signature matching, can be time-consuming, especially when dealing with large datasets. This delay in analysis can impede timely response and mitigation of malware threats in WSNs, allowing the malware to propagate and cause further damage.

Limited Detection Coverage

Malware analysis techniques may have limitations in detecting all types of malwares in WSNs. New and sophisticated malware variants or zero-day attacks may evade traditional detection methods, leaving the WSN vulnerable to novel threats. This limitation highlights the need for continuous research and development of new analysis techniques to keep up with emerging malware threats.

False Positive/Negative Rates

Malware analysis techniques can suffer from false positives (incorrectly identifying benign data as malicious) and false negatives (failing to detect actual malware). High false positive rates can lead to unnecessary overhead and alarm fatigue, while high false negative rates can allow malware to go undetected, jeopardizing the security of the WSN.

Lack of Adaptability

Some malware analysis techniques may not be adaptable to evolving malware techniques and strategies. As attackers continuously develop new tactics, including obfuscation, polymorphism, or encryption, malware analysis techniques must keep pace. Failure to adapt can render existing techniques ineffective against sophisticated malware in WSNs.

Privacy Concerns

Traditional malware analysis techniques often require access to sensitive data or payloads for analysis purposes. In the context of WSNs, where sensor nodes may collect sensitive information, ensuring privacy and confidentiality becomes crucial. Invasive analysis techniques that compromise privacy can raise ethical and legal concerns.

Limited Network Awareness

Malware analysis techniques may focus primarily on individual sensor nodes and their behaviour, without considering the broader network context. Neglecting network-level information, such as traffic patterns, communication anomalies, or data correlations between nodes, can hinder the detection and understanding of coordinated attacks or malware propagation strategies in WSNs. Addressing these drawbacks requires a holistic approach that considers the unique characteristics and challenges of WSNs, while developing lightweight, scalable, and adaptive malware analysis techniques specifically tailored to this context.

CHALLENGES IN MALWARE ANALYSIS FOR WSNs

Malware analysis in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) presents several unique challenges [40] due to the specific characteristics and constraints of these networks. Some of the major challenges in malware analysis for WSNs include:

- **Resource Constraints:** WSNs consist of resource-constrained sensor nodes with limited processing power, memory, and energy. Performing resource-intensive malware analysis tasks on these nodes can significantly impact their performance, communication, and overall network efficiency.
- **Scalability:** WSNs can comprise a large number of sensor nodes deployed over a wide area, generating a massive amount of data. Scalability is a crucial challenge in malware analysis, as traditional analysis techniques may struggle to handle the volume of data and perform analysis in a timely manner.
- **Dynamic Network Topology:** WSNs are characterized by dynamic network topologies due to node mobility, node failure, or network reconfiguration. The changing network topology poses challenges for malware analysis, as it affects the distribution of malware, communication patterns, and the availability of data for analysis.



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- **Data Heterogeneity:** Sensor nodes in WSNs can generate diverse types of data, including sensor readings, images, or audio streams. Analysing heterogeneous data requires techniques capable of handling various data formats and extracting relevant features for malware detection.
- **Limited Bandwidth:** WSNs typically operate in bandwidth-constrained environments. Transferring large amounts of data for analysis can consume significant bandwidth and result in delays or congestion. Efficient data transmission and bandwidth optimization techniques are required to mitigate this challenge.
- **Limited Processing and Storage Capacity:** Sensor nodes in WSNs have limited processing and storage capacities, making it challenging to execute complex malware analysis algorithms or store large malware signatures or datasets. Designing lightweight analysis techniques and optimizing resource usage are critical in this context.
- **Privacy and Data Confidentiality:** WSNs often collect sensitive data, and preserving privacy and data confidentiality is crucial. Conducting malware analysis while ensuring the privacy of collected data and protecting against potential data breaches is a challenging task.
- **Lack of Standardization:** There is a lack of standardized protocols and methodologies for malware analysis in WSNs. This makes it difficult to compare and evaluate different analysis techniques, hindering the development of robust and universally applicable solutions.
- **Dynamic Malware Variants:** Malware is constantly evolving, and new variants with sophisticated evasion techniques can emerge rapidly. Analysing and detecting these dynamic malware variants in WSNs require continuous research and adaptation of analysis techniques.
- **Real-Time Analysis and Response:** WSNs often require real-time or near real-time analysis and response to rapidly detect and mitigate malware threats. Achieving real-time analysis while considering the resource constraints of WSNs is a significant challenge.

Addressing these challenges requires the development of specialized techniques and frameworks that consider the unique characteristics of WSNs, such as lightweight analysis algorithms, adaptive detection mechanisms, efficient resource management, and privacy-preserving methodologies.

STATE-OF-THE-ART APPROACHES, TOOLS, CASE STUDIES AND EVALUATION**State of the art approaches**

The state of the approaches [41] in Malware Detection are as follows:

Lightweight Malware Detection Techniques:

1. **Rule-Based Detection:** Rule-based techniques use predefined rules or signatures to identify known malware patterns. These techniques are computationally efficient and can quickly match patterns against incoming data.
2. **Heuristic-Based Detection:** Heuristic techniques leverage behaviour patterns and heuristics to identify potentially malicious activities. These techniques do not rely on specific signatures and can detect unknown or zero-day malware.
3. **Traffic Analysis:** Lightweight traffic analysis techniques monitor network traffic for anomalies or suspicious patterns, such as unusual communication patterns or unexpected data flows.
4. **Signature-Based Compression:** This technique compresses signatures or detection rules to reduce the storage and processing overhead while maintaining detection accuracy.

Energy-Efficient Malware Analysis:

1. **Selective Analysis:** Instead of analysing all data packets, selective analysis techniques focus on analysing a subset of packets or specific nodes based on predefined criteria or priorities. This reduces the energy consumption associated with continuous analysis.
2. **Collaborative Processing:** Energy-efficient malware analysis can be achieved by distributing the analysis workload among sensor nodes in a collaborative manner, leveraging their collective processing power and minimizing individual energy consumption.





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3. **Dynamic Resource Allocation:** Techniques that dynamically allocate resources based on the current network conditions and the level of threat can optimize energy usage. For example, nodes can allocate more resources to analysis during periods of high network activity or suspected malware presence.

Machine Learning-Based Approaches:

1. **Feature Extraction:** Machine learning techniques for malware detection in WSNs extract relevant features from network traffic, node behaviour, or other data sources. These features capture patterns and characteristics that differentiate between normal and malicious activities.
2. **Classification Algorithms:** Supervised learning algorithms, such as decision trees, support vector machines (SVM), and random forests, can be trained using labelled data to classify network traffic or node behaviour as either normal or malicious.
3. **Unsupervised Learning:** Unsupervised learning techniques, such as clustering or anomaly detection algorithms, can identify patterns or anomalies in WSN data that indicate the presence of malware.
4. **Online Learning:** Online learning algorithms allow for incremental and adaptive model updates, which is beneficial in dynamic WSN environments where new malware variants or behaviours can emerge

Visualization and Monitoring Tools:

1. **Network Traffic Visualization:** Visualization tools provide graphical representations of network traffic, allowing analysts to identify suspicious patterns or outliers that may indicate malware activity.
2. **Node Behaviour Monitoring:** Real-time monitoring tools can track the behaviour of individual sensor nodes, highlighting deviations or anomalies that may indicate the presence of malware.
3. **Alert and Notification Systems:** Effective visualization and monitoring tools provide alerting and notification mechanisms to promptly inform network administrators or operators about potential malware threats. This enables timely response and mitigation actions.

These techniques and tools contribute to lightweight and energy-efficient malware detection in WSNs, leveraging machine learning algorithms and visualization capabilities to enhance detection accuracy, reduce false positives, and provide actionable insights for network administrators and security analysts.

Case Studies

There have been a number of case studies on malware analysis in WSNs. These studies have shown that malware can be a serious threat to WSNs. Malware can be used to steal data, disrupt operations, or even destroy the network. Here are some of the most notable case studies:

- **Stuxnet:** Stuxnet was a malware that was used to attack Iran's nuclear program. Stuxnet was able to infect the WSNs that were used to control the nuclear centrifuges. Stuxnet was able to cause the centrifuges to spin out of control, which damaged the nuclear program.
- **Mirai:** Mirai was a malware that was used to attack IoT devices, including WSNs. Mirai was able to infect millions of IoT devices. Mirai was used to launch DDoS attacks against websites and other online services.
- **Bashlite:** Bashlite is a malware that is designed to infect Linux-based devices. Bashlite can be used to steal data, install other malware, or take control of the infected device.
- **Duqu:** Duqu is a malware that is designed to steal sensitive information from infected devices. Duqu has been used to target government and military organizations.

These are just a few of the many case studies that have been done on malware in WSNs. These studies have shown that malware is a serious threat to WSNs. It is important to take steps to protect WSNs from malware. Here are some of the steps that can be taken to protect WSNs from malware:

- Use strong security measures
- Keep the firmware up to date
- Be careful about what you download
- Use a sandbox.



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By taking these steps, you can help to protect your WSN from malware. In addition to the above, there are a number of research projects that are underway to develop new methods for detecting and preventing malware in WSNs using a variety of approaches, including machine learning, data mining, and anomaly detection. The research in this area is still in its early stages, but it has the potential to make WSNs more secure and resistant to malware attacks.

Evaluations

The evaluation of malware analysis in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) involves assessing the effectiveness and performance of different malware detection techniques. This evaluation is typically done through experiments in controlled WSN environments. The evaluation criteria include:

- **Detection Accuracy:** The ability of the malware analysis techniques to correctly identify and classify malicious activities in WSNs.
- **False Positive Rate:** The rate at which benign activities or legitimate traffic is mistakenly identified as malicious, leading to false alarms.
- **Resource Consumption:** The impact of the malware analysis techniques on the computational resources, memory, and energy consumption of the sensor nodes in the WSN.
- **Scalability:** The ability of the malware analysis techniques to handle large-scale WSN deployments and increasing numbers of sensor nodes.
- **Real-time Performance:** The responsiveness and timeliness of the malware analysis techniques in detecting and responding to malware threats in real-time or near real-time scenarios.
- **Robustness:** The resilience of the malware analysis techniques against evasion techniques employed by malware authors to evade detection.

The evaluation is typically performed using benchmark datasets or by simulating realistic attack scenarios. It involves comparing the performance of different techniques, such as signature-based detection, anomaly-based detection, behaviour-based detection, or machine learning-based detection, based on the above evaluation criteria. The results of these evaluations help researchers and practitioners understand the strengths and limitations of different malware analysis techniques in WSNs and guide the development of more effective and efficient approaches.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND RESEARCH CHALLENGES**Future Directions**

Future directions [39] of malware analysis over Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) involve addressing emerging challenges and leveraging advancements in technology to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of malware analysis. Here are some key areas of focus: These future directions highlight the need for advancements in various aspects of malware analysis in WSNs, including detection techniques, analysis efficiency, adaptability, privacy preservation, energy efficiency, trust management, resilience, collaboration, and evaluation standards. Addressing these directions will contribute to the development of more robust and effective malware analysis solutions for WSNs

Research challenges

Research challenges [42] in malware analysis over Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) arise due to the unique characteristics and constraints of WSNs. These challenges require careful consideration and innovative solutions. Here are some prominent research challenges in malware analysis over WSNs:

- a. **Limited Resources:** WSNs typically have resource-constrained sensor nodes with limited processing power, memory, and energy. Malware detection techniques need to be efficient and lightweight to operate within these constraints.
- b. **Dynamic Network Environment:** WSNs operate in dynamic and unpredictable environments, where nodes can join, leave, or move around. Malware detection techniques should be adaptable to changing network topologies and effectively handle node mobility.



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- c. **Energy Efficiency:** Energy consumption is a critical concern in WSNs. Malware detection mechanisms must be energy-efficient to prolong the network lifetime and minimize the impact on sensor node battery power.
- d. **Limited Communication Bandwidth:** WSNs often have limited communication bandwidth due to wireless channel constraints. Malware detection techniques need to optimize data transmission, reduce overhead, and avoid excessive network congestion.
- e. **Scalability:** WSNs can consist of a large number of sensor nodes, making scalability a challenge for malware detection. Techniques should scale well with increasing network size while maintaining detection accuracy and minimizing computational overhead.
- f. **Security and Privacy:** Malware detection mechanisms must also address security and privacy concerns. Protecting sensitive data, ensuring secure communication, and maintaining the privacy of network participants are crucial challenges in WSN malware analysis.
- g. Addressing these research challenges requires the development of novel algorithms, protocols, and architectures that are tailored specifically for the unique characteristics and constraints of WSNs.
- h. that can capture the multi-layer nature of WSNs and detect malware across the entire system is crucial.

Addressing these research challenges will contribute to the development of effective malware analysis techniques that can protect WSNs from evolving and sophisticated malware threats, ensuring the integrity and security of the network and the data it collects.

CONCLUSION

Summary of Key Findings

This research paper has provided an overview of malware analysis in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). It discussed the architecture and operation of WSNs, the security challenges they face, and the specific threats posed by malware. Various malware analysis techniques were explored, including detection techniques such as signature-based, behaviour-based, and anomaly-based approaches, as well as analysis techniques such as static, dynamic, and hybrid analysis. The paper also covered mitigation strategies such as intrusion detection and prevention systems, as well as malware removal and containment. Furthermore, it highlighted the challenges specific to malware analysis in WSNs. State-of-the-art approaches and tools. Finally, the paper identified future directions and research challenges, including advanced malware detection techniques, privacy and trust issues, secure firmware updates, resilience and survivability, and cross-layer defense mechanisms.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on the findings presented in this paper, the following recommendations can be made for future research in the field of malware analysis over WSNs:

- Develop advanced malware detection techniques that can effectively detect and mitigate new and emerging malware threats, including polymorphic and metamorphic malware.
- Address privacy and trust issues in malware analysis by preserving data privacy during the analysis process and establishing mechanisms for trust among sensor nodes and the analysis infrastructure.
- Explore secure mechanisms for firmware updates in WSNs, ensuring the secure delivery and installation of updates while maintaining the network's security.
- Enhance the resilience and survivability of WSNs against malware attacks by developing techniques for rapid detection, isolation, and recovery from infections.
- Investigate cross-layer defence mechanisms that integrate security measures across different layers of the network stack, optimizing the overall security and resource usage in WSNs.

It is important for researchers to collaborate across disciplines, including computer science, networking, cyber security, and embedded systems, to address these research challenges. Real-world validation and evaluation of proposed solutions through field experiments and testbed deployments will be crucial for assessing their effectiveness and practicality in WSN environments. By addressing these research recommendations, we can





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enhance the security and reliability of WSNs in the face of evolving malware threats. By conducting an in-depth analysis of the state-of-the-art techniques and tools, this research paper aims to assist researchers, security practitioners, and system designers in making informed decisions for enhancing the security and resilience of Wireless Sensor Networks against malware threats.

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Table 1: Comparative Study of existing malware detection techniques.

| Technique | Description | Pros | Cons |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Signature-based detection | Compares network traffic to a database of known attack signatures. | Can detect known attacks quickly and accurately. | Can be easily evaded by attackers who modify their attack signatures. |
| Anomaly-based detection | Uses statistical analysis to identify traffic that deviates from normal behaviour. | Can detect unknown attacks. | Can generate a high number of false positives. |
| Behaviour-based detection | Monitors for changes in behaviour that may indicate an attack. | Can detect attacks that are not easily detected by other methods. | Can be difficult to configure and tune. |
| Heuristic analysis | Uses a combination of rules and heuristics to identify suspicious activity. | Can be effective at detecting a wide range of attacks. | Can be difficult to maintain and update. |
| Machine learning-based detection | Uses machine learning algorithms to identify malicious traffic. | Can be effective at detecting both known and unknown attacks. | Can be computationally expensive. |
| Network-based detection | Monitors network traffic for signs of malicious activity. | Can detect attacks that are in progress. | Can be difficult to scale to large networks. |
| Hybrid approaches | Combines two or more of the above techniques to improve detection accuracy and reduce false positives. | Can provide the best of all worlds. | Can be complex and expensive to implement. |

Table 2: Comparative Study of existing malware detection techniques

| Feature | Static Analysis | Dynamic Analysis | Hybrid Analysis |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| Approach | Analyses the code without executing it. | Analyses the code by executing it. | Combines static and dynamic analysis. |
| Advantages | Can find vulnerabilities that are not possible to find with dynamic analysis. | Can find vulnerabilities that are not possible to find with static analysis. | Can find vulnerabilities that are possible to find with both static and dynamic analysis. |
| Disadvantages | Can miss vulnerabilities that are only triggered at runtime. | Can be slow and resource-intensive. | Can be more complex and difficult to implement than static or dynamic analysis alone. |
| Use cases | Can be used to find vulnerabilities in code that is not yet deployed. | Can be used to find vulnerabilities in code that is already deployed. | Can be used to find vulnerabilities in both code that is not yet deployed and code that is already deployed. |

Table 3: Tabular from showing the future directions and its description

| Future Directions | Description |
|--|--|
| Advanced Malware Detection | Develop more sophisticated and effective malware detection techniques |
| Real-Time and Scalable Analysis | Develop analysis techniques that can handle large-scale data in real-time |
| Zero-Day and Polymorphic Malware Detection | Develop proactive detection mechanisms for unknown or polymorphic malware |
| Dynamic and Adaptive Defence Mechanisms | Explore adaptive defence mechanisms that adjust to emerging threats and network conditions |
| Privacy-Preserving Malware Analysis | Develop techniques that detect and mitigate malware while preserving data privacy |
| Energy-Efficient Analysis Techniques | Develop energy-efficient malware analysis techniques |
| Trust Management and Reputation Systems | Enhance trust models and reputation systems for identifying and mitigating malware |
| Resilience to Insider Attacks | Explore techniques to detect and mitigate insider attacks within the network |
| Collaborative Defence Mechanisms | Develop mechanisms for sensor nodes to cooperate and collectively defend against malware |
| Benchmark Datasets and Evaluation Metrics | Create representative benchmark datasets and standardized evaluation metrics |





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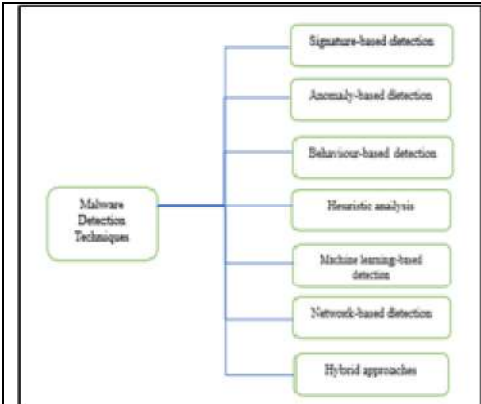


Fig 1. Classification of Malware Detection Techniques

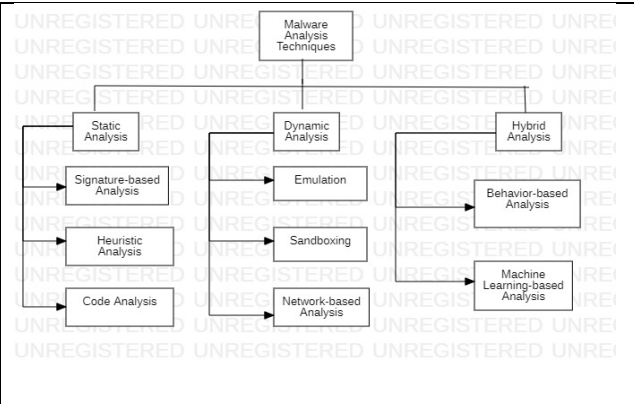


Fig 2. Classification of Malware Analysis Techniques





Fintech Environment - Recent Trends and Innovations; A Study

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Top management in most financial institutions throughout the world is concerned about disruption of financial services. There is a transformation in the scenario, and conventional business processes are being disrupted at such a rapid pace that it is often difficult to foresee industry advancements. Top executives in practically every financial sector are surprised at how much their businesses will be impacted. Some believe financial services advances are "game changers," while others believe new digital competitors will steal some of their best customers or raise a share of their most profitable product lines. All are trying to decide whether they should ignore, overlook, acquire, partner or contend with their new technology driven competitors. One of the most exposed disruptive challenges is the one posed to financial services by latest technology - often referred to as 'fin tech'. The hype around fin tech has piqued the interest of existing financial institutions, startups, venture capitalists, and regulators. The years since 2015 have been crucial for the Indian fin tech sector, with the emergence of numerous fin tech firms, incubators, and funds from private and public investors. It was evidently mirrored that a right proportion of technological skills, cap investments, government policies, regulatory structures and industrial and inventive mind-set could be the motivating force to set up fin tech as a prime enabler for financial/fiscal services in a country like India. This article provides an overview of recent trends and advancements in financial services in the fin tech environment to help cut through some of the uncertainty. Then we go over several fintech business concepts and investment options.

Keywords: disruption, financial services, fin tech, start ups, banking



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INTRODUCTION

Financial skill startups ("fin-techs") and technological enterprises ("techos") have emerged as an inventive source of developments in financial/fiscal services in recent years. These emerging fin-techs/techos have benefited from digital technology faster than banks, resulting in emergent banking products that are accessible to customers, have lower delivery costs, and are optimised for digital channels. The worldwide finance industry is in a remodeling phase due to fast paced technological change. New technology startups, also referred to as Fin-Tech, have started concentrating on innovation in the finance space following the 2008 crisis of finance. The objectivity of these startups is to transform the finance industry. The FinTech business comprise of a diversity of financial business such as Peer-to-Peer lending online, Small Medium Enterprise finance, crowd-funding platform, wealth managing& asset managing platforms, cryptocurrency, trade management, mobile payment platforms, money transmittal services,etc. Fintech companies have two unique selling points: enhanced data and cooperative consumer experience. But to time, these have been restricted to moderately plain propositions such as e-wallets and P-2-P lending. Banks are attentive to these advancements and the opportunity they present. Many have defined the necessitate to chip in this disrupting trend by supporting fintechs – the catalog includes Citi, UBS, Santander, BBVA, NAB, Barclays, and Capital One. They have launched incubation and hastening initiatives and formed investment drivers to exploit advance and scale innovation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The digital economy offer opportunity for small and large firm to innovate. This includes the financial business, where fintech startups enter the market in recent years and continue to do so, with a new, innovative, and more accessible financial services and products than incumbent (Arner, Barberis, and Buckley, 2016; Hornufand Haddad, 2018). They seek to apply new technology to the financial business that are based, among others, on block chain technology, artificial intelligence, smart contracts, and big data composed through social media and other web applications (Arner *et al.*, 2016; Hornufand Haddad, 2018). In his studies of Kutvonen(2016), there are numerous theory behind the Open Innovation paradigm. These theory consist of Knowledge-Based analysis of the Firm (Grant, 1996; Spender, 1996), Dynamic Capabilities (Teece *et al.*, 1997; Teece, 2007), Organizational Learning (March 1991; Levinthal and March 1993; Nonaka, 1994) This study handle Dynamic capability and Organizational culture theory since how company generate information and activate renovation in their organization to construct dynamic capability in fast altering environments are particularly important for Fintech space's activities. Dynamic capability theory can help realize how companies make new capability and their assets formation in Fintech liberty as a swiftly altering environment. Services available in the financial segment are not based on physical/material goods. In this intellect, innovation in the financial sector is considerably insubstantial (Torkkeli and Mention, 2014). Innovation in financial services can be define as innovation in product or organizational structure which effect in price or threat reduction and progress the accessibility of financial services (Arnaboldi and Claeys, 2014). A transformation is experienced in how organizations obtain and value information and create commercial value. In this consideration, "Closed Innovation" and "Open Innovation" requisites are being promoted (Chesbrough, 2013). "Open Innovation" put forwards that companies should employ external ideas and external ways to market as well as internal thoughts and internal practices for creating value (Chesbrough *et al.*, 2006; Chesbrough, 2013). The current literature on finance innovation study can offer a basis for the significance of that study and its objectives (Bryman and Bell, 2011). The second section of the Literature analysis handle Fintech studies in a wide outlook from theories in the wake of Open Innovation in financial services and the new technology, investments, business models, new regulations, and collaboration strategies in the Fintech ENVIRONMENT. The GLB Act "loosens restrictions on banks' abilities to engage in the previously restricted activity of underwriting securities and permits banks to underwrite insurance policies" (Cara S.Lown *et al.*, 2000). The researcher also discussed on how the deregulation in the 1980s of limitations permitted banks to develop and combine across diverse markets and into other financial services.



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Research Background

In 2016, the financial market saw a rapid transformation. As technology and knowledge advance, it has an impact on the financial sector's business model and how people provide financial services. Fintech is the buzzword of the moment. It represents a thriving industry at the crossroads of finance and technology. (Kim *et al.*, 2015). To understand the Fintech environment, the researcher starts with trends and innovations in financial services and the motivating factors for the growth of the FinTech environment. All of the researchers discussed overcontribution to 'Open Innovation' studies in financial services sector. They offer exclusive info for financial assistance from Open Innovation viewpoint. It can be said that there is still a necessity for a qualitative research that combine different perspective in the Fintech field, counting current financial organizations and Fintech startups. This can direct to examining the disruption in the financial markets in the eyes of the people who cause disruption and are trying to manage these disruptions.

Research Questions and Objectives

This study aim to fill up the Research Gap and focus on the Fintech space. In this respect, the main exploration question is:

RQ 1: What is innovation growth in the Fintech environment?

RQ 2: What is the impact of Fintech environment on Financial Services?

The main objectives of the research are to determine:

- i) To Recognize recent trends and advances in financial services
- ii) To Recognize opportunities in the FinTech space.
- iii) To comprehend the triggers of the FinTech ecosystem.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on secondary data sources obtained from various books, national & international journals, government reports, research reports, review articles, reference books, and publications from multiple websites, which explains the impact of FinTech environment in changing structure financial services.

Financial services are the economic services offered by the finance industry, which are diversified into a wide range of a businesses that manage money, including credit unions, banks, creditcard companies, insurance companies, accounting companies, finance companies, stock brokerages, investment funds, individual managers and some government-sponsored enterprises.

Functions of Financial Services

Even in an era of rapid transform to the design, delivery, and financial services providers, the core needs those services to fulfill remain the same. We have identified six core functions that comprise financial services :

- Payments
- Market Provisioning
- Investment Management
- Insurance
- Deposits & Lending
- Capital Raising

The Rapid Emergence of FinTech

Fintech may be defined as technology-based businesses that compete against, facilitate, or collaborate with financial institutions. Fintech startup firms engage in external partnerships with financial institutions, universities and research institutions, technology experts, government agencies, industry consultants, and associations. These partnerships create a highly integrated ecosystem that brings the expertise, experience, technology, and facilities of all the entities together. In the current age of technology-driven financial services, no market participant can afford





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to operate in silos. FinTech firms are gaining a presence globally. At the market level, FinTech has been adopted by an early majority of consumers in 16 out of our 20 markets, moving beyond the segments of the population that seek out and assess innovations. Notably, FinTech has reached the late majority in two markets, indicating that more than half the population are regular FinTech services users. As figure - 1 point out, FinTech firms collectively gain significant market presence at levels that influence industry standards and consumer expectations.

Emerging Markets are Driving Adoption.

The five emerging markets in the 2017 report indicate that consumer FinTech adoption rates are well above the global average of 33%. Further, the average adoption rate was 46% among these five markets, compared with an average adoption rate of 28% for the 15 remaining markets and the global average. However, our study focuses only on the digitally active population, and internet penetration rates are lower within these five markets. The primary factor in such high adoption is that FinTech firms excel at tapping into these tech-literate but financially underserved populations. Our five emerging markets are characterized by having growing economies and a rapidly expanding middle class, but without the traditional financial infrastructure to support demand. Relatively high proportions of the populations are underserved by existing financial services providers while falling prices for smartphones and broadband services have increased the digitally active population that FinTechs target.

Fintech Themes - New Frontiers Changing The Face Of Financial Services

The emergence of fintech companies in India is a prelude to the transformation in payments, lending, and personal finance space that has manifested in significant investor interest in recent times. Fintech is enabling the entire value chain of the traditional financial institutions to establish better connections with customers and provide new offerings in the market. Numerous startups are cutting across multiple business segments and functions, predominantly in the payments and lending space. KPMG has identified seven themes that can redefine the financial services sector and open numerous prospects for banks if appropriately harnessed. Figure 2 depicts the fintech themes and a snapshot of critical initiatives taken in each one of them from an Indian context. Payments and financial inclusion have gained significant market attention. At the same time, there is a strong case of investing in the lending and security biometrics space of Fintech. Slowly, a clutch of companies is beginning to look at Robo-advice and Bank in a Box as new investment avenues.

Block-Chain In Financial Services

Although blockchain has been in existence since 2009, it garnered mixed reviews from the industry in its early years. It has now been taken up as a new innovative model globally. Blockchain can be defined as initiating and verifying transactions in a distributed environment. The decentralized record-keeping and reporting functionalities promise opportunities to reduce cost fraud and increase the speed of transactions. With initiatives such as R3CEV, leading banks are battling to develop blockchain applications, thereby enabling a change in the traditional financial systems. Overall, the global investment in blockchain has exceeded USD 1 billion⁰¹ in over a thousand startups and is expected to increase four-fold by 2019, growing at a CAGR of 250 percent. A notable example is the funding received by Coinbase and Circle exceeding USD 240 million⁰² in 2015.

Blockchain is being perceived in India as a game-changer that can offer an innocuous, quick and economical way for transactions if used to its full potential. Though it is nascent and has yet to mature into a mainstream application, the technology is receiving favorable reviews from market players. Example:

- Zebpay in India launched a blockchain lab to develop a proof of concepts and innovative services. The company has received about USD 1 million in funding from equity investors to build talent and accelerate the company's blockchain-based services⁰⁷.

The recent formal acknowledgment of blockchain technology by RBI has created a stir in the right direction in India. In addition, RBI has also setup a committee to understand the possibility of using blockchain technology and determine appropriate regulatory policies.

To promote the application and development of blockchain technology, several hackathons are being held in India by leading industry bodies in IT, financial services, and startups. Examples:





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- Zone Startups, BitStreet and Block Chain University hosted a hackathon at the Bombay Stock Exchange called 'HackCoinMumbai' to build a blockchain-based application for payments, big data, and other digital-based services. Microsoft, IBM, and Citruspay sponsored this.
- IIT Kharagpur, BTCXIndia and Blockonomics have held a hackathon to showcase blockchain-based innovations¹¹.

In India, blockchain adoption is still very premature, but the impact is significant enough to guarantee enterprises' assessment, experimentation, and implementation. Fintech enablement could be seen as a vital area in the Indian market. The next few years are likely to see an increase in accelerators, incubation programs, and VC funding with fintech incumbents to achieve scale sophistication and establish a more extensive reach for blockchain applications.

Next Generation Payments

Globally, banks are moving from their traditional conservative mindsets to align their strategies and better collaborate with fintech players in the payments space. They have realized that failure to do so might leave them with a risk of being swayed away by nimble competitors. To achieve this, banks are collaborating with Fintech in many ways, such as venture capital investments, incubator programs, innovation labs, strategic partnerships, and accelerator programs. A breakthrough in payments transformation has been due to the support of regulators in laying down the foundation for technology companies and non-payment providers in innovating momentarily in this field.

Some of the key trends in digital payments have been around:

- Adoption of contactless payments - NFC (Near Field Communication) adoption, Host card emulation, and QR code generation have led the way for electronic interactions between consumers and retailers. Globally, mobile proximity payment is expected to reach a user base of 939 million by 2019
- Adoption of payment hubs - Financial institutions aggressively invest in harmonizing their payments infrastructure by moving to payment hubs. These hubs are expected to allow processing any form of payments irrespective of the origination channel.
- Move towards Cashless Societies - Few countries in the Scandinavian region, including Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, are becoming cashless societies and are adopting no cash models. This has been possible because banks adopt the fintech revolution and respond positively to innovations.
- Real-Time payments – This is revolutionizing retail funds transfer by providing electronic cash to anyone in the span of a few minutes. Peer to Peer money transfers has been an area that has witnessed high growth and attention in the last few years.

The mobile payment industry in India is valued at about USD 1.15 billion in 2016, growing from USD 86 million in 2011, clocking to a CAGR of 68 percent. Additionally, the mobile wallet industry is poised to reach USD 183 million by 2019. Many startups have entered the space to simplify mobile money transfers, such as Chillr application, which provides peer-to-peer money transfers without bank account details. Few of the leading Indian Banks are also leveraging the Chillr platform for P2P payments. Several leading banks launch their digital wallets leveraging NPCI's Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) platform. These digital wallets are integrated with social media features. A few examples are Buddy by SBI and LIME by Axis. Similarly, few banks are going for payment solutions enabling money transfer, P2P transfer, etc., for smartphone users, such as PingPay and PayZapp.

Even the Indian government is keen on adapting to the Cashless Bharat vision and has taken noteworthy steps to achieve the goal:

- They launched UPI (Unified Payment Interface), a digital payment system for mobile-to-mobile money transfer. It enables customers to transact through an app linked with their bank accounts. As shared by RBI, this vision was to migrate India towards less cash and more digital society.

The future of payment is transforming, as new entrants enable the market with new technologies such as contactless payment, NFC enabled smartphones, cloud-based PoS, and digital wallets.

Robo-Advisory





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Robo advisors are the next level in asset management and financial advice evolution, primarily driven by millennials. Digital advice is becoming a prerequisite for wealth management firms serving the mass market and prominent clients. The growth of Robo-advisory services could be attributed to its ability to offer low-cost services, scalability, cognitive advice, and a next-generation user experience. On average, a roboadvisor charges 0.25 percent of assets under management as against 1 percent for human advisory. Robo advisors in India are sprouting across the retail investing space. Many new entrants and traditional broking firms have launched roboadvisor services in India, such as Aditya Birla Money's MyUniverse, BigDecision, ScripBox, Arthayantra, FundsIndia, and 5nance. Demographic swing and technology growth in India has been the prime enablers unleashing new opportunities and taking the business model of financial advisory to the next level.

In India, roboadvisors distinguish themselves as the responders to the digital trend and craft a model resonating with early adopters. The services offered range from mutual funds, portfolio allocation, insurance plan selection to pension fund selection. Below are a few examples:

- Fundsindia, an online automated advisory service, can garner 80,000 customers with an AUM of INR 1500 crore.
- Roboadvisory firm ArthaYantra, using an analytics tool for customized advice, serves 75,000 users, targeting one million users over the next 24 months.

Recent fundraising of about INR 150 crore by Scripbox, Arthyantra, Fundsindia and 5nuance reflects private equity investors' rising interest in this market.

Although Robo advisors are quite sparingly used in India, the future is expected to see a rise in the cases of Robo advisors connecting directly with investors and more distributors in the arena.

Bank in a Box

A catalyst for banks to gain technical competence is the 'Bank in a Box' model, a white-labeled solution spanning multiple core banking modules, channels, and payment solutions to meet a bank's operational needs. With the adoption of these solutions, banks can be more agile in tapping the unbanked segments and increasing their top line. Bank in a Box solution has received wide acceptance by small cooperatives and RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) in India. For example, IDFC partnered with FSS solution for "Bank in a Box" hosted solution for the following services - payments processing, card management, reconciliation to the payment gateway for e-commerce, and Aadhaar enabled Payments for financial inclusion.

Recently, Yes Bank in India came up with a unique service called "Bank in a Box," which uses bunch notes, acceptors/recyclers for corporate clients in retail, healthcare, banking, and aviation. It has helped automate the cash handling process in these sectors above. Some of these institutions are adopting the SaaS model, thereby significantly reducing the capital expenditure. These solutions also include integrating contact centers and voice/back office support centers and outsourcing infrastructure maintenance. They are also expected to improve sales/service, control the total cost of ownership, increase speed to market, and reduce regulatory overheads for banks. Thus, banks have become imperative to move towards boxed solutions and liaise with fintech companies for rapid deployment and superior customer experience.

P2P Lending

With peer-to-peer lending, borrowers take loans from individual investors willing to lend their own money for an agreed interest rate. The profile of a borrower is usually displayed on an online peer-to-peer platform where investors can assess these profiles to determine whether they would want to risk lending money to a borrower. A borrower might receive the total loan amount or only a portion of what he asked for from an investor. In the latter case, the remaining portion of the loan may be funded by one or more investors in the peer lending marketplace. In peer-to-peer lending, a loan may have multiple sources, and monthly repayment has to be made to each of the individual sources.

P2P platforms connect borrowers to investors with attractive interest rates. For lenders, the loans generate income in the form of interest that can often exceed the interest amount earned through savings vehicles, such as saving





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accounts and CDs. In addition, an investor can make a higher return on his investment than he can get from the stock market through the interest payments he receives monthly from the borrower. On the other hand, P2P loans give borrowers access to the financing they may not have gotten approval for from standard financial intermediaries. Furthermore, a borrower receives a more favorable interest rate on her loan than one she would otherwise have obtained from a bank.

In India, the P2P lenders broadly focus their portfolio on microfinance, consumer loans, and commercial loans. For example, 30 percent of Faircent's loans are taken by micro and SME sectors, boutique firms, and mom and pop stores. Individuals use for private purposes such as weddings, medical, and homes. Some of the other leading P2P lenders in India are i2ifunding, Loanmeet, i-lend, LendenClub, Milaap, MicroGraam, InstaPaisa and Vote4Cash etc. The market's growth potential in India is vast, as there are about 57.7 million small businesses in the country. In the absence of a regulatory framework, Indian P2P startups are registered under the Companies Act and abide by The Negotiable Instruments Act. RBI recently released a consultation paper on the P2P lending business model where companies need to be registered as a particular category NBFC and spoke about six prime areas including permitted activity, reporting, prudential and governance requirements, business continuity planning, and customer interface, thereby providing an approach to curtail the risk in this sector. The idea is to bring the P2P lending platforms within the scope of NBFC governance.

Financial Inclusion

Globally banking sector is grappling with the absence of financial inclusion in rural areas. At the global level, 38 percent of the adults do not use any formal financial services, and 73 percent of the poor people are unbanked. This is attributed primarily to the burdensome requirements of opening a financial account and lack of awareness about the product or channels to leverage for banking products. At present, the financial inclusion penetration in India is low, where 145 million households do not have access to banking services. In India, the rapidly growing penetration of smartphones and the internet has led to the emergence of multiple technologies for replacing cash, providing credit information for screening, enabling online lending, and purchasing financial products through digital means. In the future, the recent provision of payment bank licenses by RBI is likely to aid in monetizing this digital trend and making technology the core offering.

FinTech activity in India has attempted to cover a range of initiatives for financial inclusion. Example:

- Ezetap low-cost PoS devices, helping local stores and villagers transfer funds and make payments.
- Instarem offers international money transfers with charges as low as a 1 percent transaction fee for any transactional value.
- Milaap customized credit programs for underserved sections, leading to social lending.
- Budipay innovative solutions around remittances and direct benefit transfers in India.

Soon, alternative payments are likely to have a significant share of payments and transfers, leading to deeper penetration of financial services, thereby supporting the overall financial inclusion plan.

Security and Biometrics

In the wake of growing cyber-attacks against the banking industry, financial institutions are becoming even more vulnerable than any other industry globally. Hence, there is a pressing need for financial institutions to deploy biometric technologies and adopt cyber security solutions. This is evident because the global cyber security market invested about USD 75 billion in 2015, which is expected to reach USD 175 billion by 2020. As the Indian customer evolves, banks are leveraging new technologies to improve the banking customer experience since more and more financial transactions are now conducted through electronic banking. As consumer acceptance of eKYC and biometric authentication increases, fingerprint recognition can become the most commonly used technology for customer interactions. Examples:

- Kotak Mahindra Bank – Promoting fintech startups by organizing a "Mobility Hackathon" to develop innovative applications in the field of Fintech, security, and e-commerce.





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- A leading bank in India started offering voice recognition services to authenticate customer identification based on their speech pattern, resulting in faster banking transactions. The customers are not required to enter their card number in every transaction and use their Aadhar details for credit profiling. Similarly, the "Smart Vault" facility offers an automated locker facility in a secure lounge with biometric authentication.
- Banks in India are also leveraging biometric technology for faster loan approvals.

A leading fintech startup is working with leading private banks in India in the area of cyber security and assisting them in protecting the information shared externally. Using biometrics in banking helps ensure proof of identity and strengthens the fraud detection mechanism. It also improves transparency by facilitating an audit trail and reduces the processing time significantly. Overall, it helps increase the customer's confidence in the banking system.

CONCLUSIONS

There are a plethora of FinTech startups emerging in India across all segments in financial services. The pace at which FinTechs are emerging is no denying that our country has enormous entrepreneurial potential. There are roughly 1500 FinTech startups, big and small, operating in India, and out of these, almost half were setup in the past two years. While they may have promising ideas, they need technically and financially grooming and nurturing. This is the void filling by accelerators like Startup boot camp (SBC). The kind of exposure that they get at a platform like SBC, access to investors and customers alike, is unmatched. The FinTech revolution is being further encouraged by the initiatives of the government and regulatory bodies, which are ready to go the extra mile to enable innovation in financial services a reality. Big banks and other financial institutions are also actively looking to collaborate with startups for their mutual benefit. A structured program for engaging with FinTech startups can almost act like an outsourced R&D function for financial institutions. This shows that India is on the verge of a financial revolution. The total investment that the FinTech industry has witnessed in India boomed in 2015-17. There is still considerable momentum in the industry, and we will continue to see this trend continuing hereafter. Though a majority of successful startups have been in the payments space, moving forward, we foresee a number of them coming up in other segments as well, particularly in alternate lending, wealth management, and insurance.

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| FINTECH AREA – APPLICATION IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION | |
|--|--|
| Payments | eWallets, UPI, USSD Transfer |
| Peer to Peer Lending | Funding for individuals and micro enterprises |
| Microfinance | Funding for the small and medium enterprise. |
| KYC | Aadhar enabled KYC |
| Biometric | Credit Scoring information, account opening, ATM pin |
| Digital Identity | Aadhar linkage to account for credit information |
| Remittances | Transfer and payments in remote areas |

Source: KPMG in India analysis, 2016.

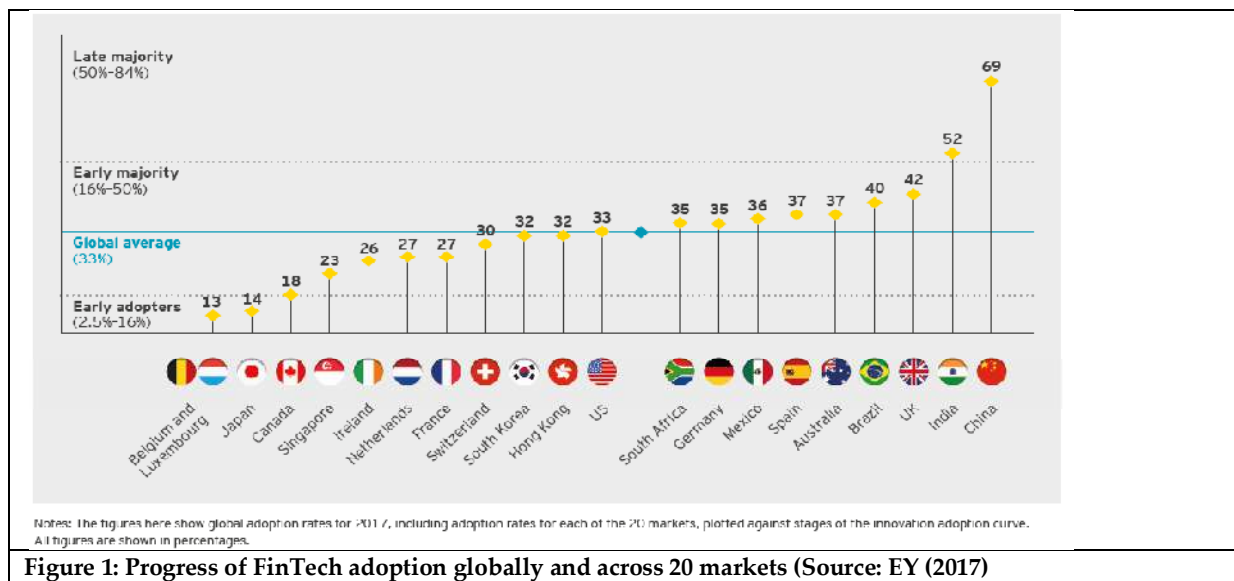


Figure 1: Progress of FinTech adoption globally and across 20 markets (Source: EY (2017))





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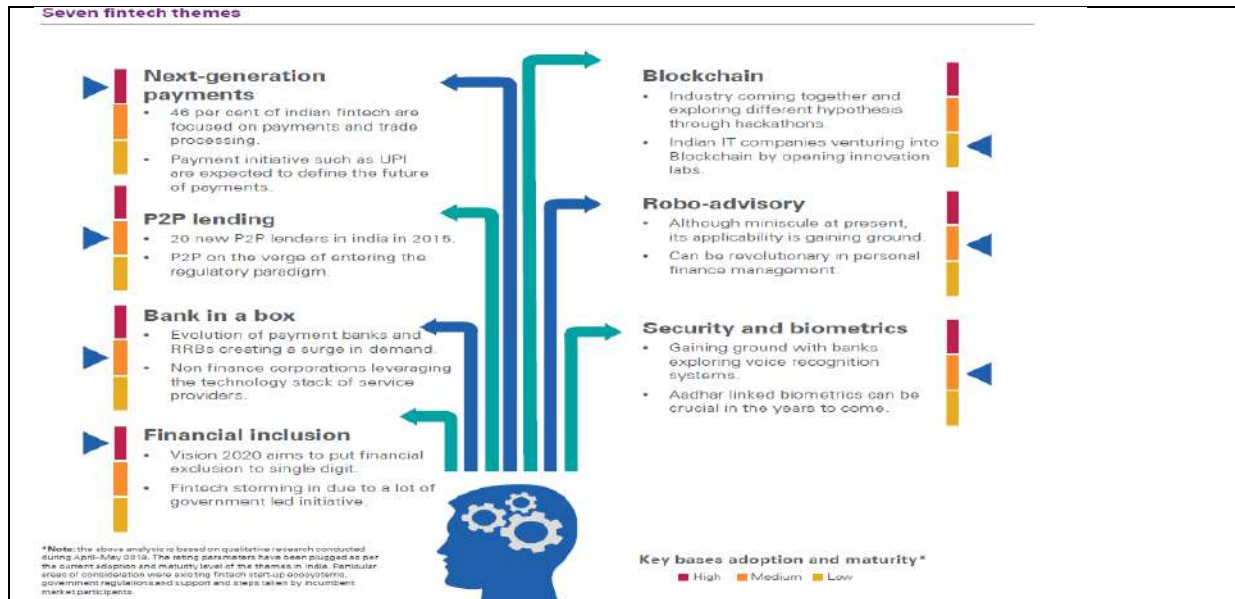


Figure 2 depicts the fintech themes and a snapshot of critical initiatives taken in each one of them from an Indian context. (Source: KPMG/Nasscom 2020 Fintech in India report)





A Study on Usage of Online Payment (UPI) as a Growth of Online Shopping

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Received: 25 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

India's shopping and payment method has changed drastically. Presently, we can see advanced technology being adapted and used by consumers in every day-to-day life aspects. Online payment is one of the payment methods which are easy and convenient to use. Main reason for this change is the introduction of smartphone in India. Online shopping and online payment provides benefits to the users such as convenience, comfort, no need to go out, information about product, discount coupons and safety. Thing is should own a smartphone and required internet to get these benefits. Hence, in the present paper an attempt has been made to identify the usage and the problems faced while using online payment options. The purpose of the study is to find out the contribution of Unified payments Interface (UPI) to the growth of online shopping. Findings and conclusions drawn in the study are substantial inside of the population selected.

Keywords: Online Payment, Online Shopping, Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

INTRODUCTION

India is becoming digitalized in every field and one of the best example is in this country which is moving towards becoming a cashless society. A cashless society is the one which doesn't use cash for any of its transaction instead all the transactions are done digitally. There are various countries in the world which have more than 50% of their transactions through cashless methods.



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The Digital India program is a flagship agenda of the Government of India with vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy. “Faceless, Paperless, Cashless is one of the professed roles of Digital India. The Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi has empowered India to adopt cashless transactions by giving digital payments sector of India a significant boost. The digital payment sector of India experienced an unpredicted growth since Demonetization in November 2016. Digital wallet companies in India has shown a growth of 271% for a total value of US\$2.8 Billion i.e Rs 191 crores. A Google- BCG Report had estimated that the digital payment industry in India will experience a growth of US \$ 500 billion by 2020.

Government of India is also encouraging various digital payment apps such as Aadhaar Payment app, UPI App, Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) app along with private sector apps like Paytm, Mobikwik, Freecharge etc. Such new apps are beneficial to transfer funds across various parts of our country. Digital payments industry in India is growing on a rapid pace providing a highly attractive platform for foreign investors to invest in India.

UPI is a single platform that merges various banking services and features under one. A UPI ID and PIN are sufficient to send and receive money. Real-time bank-to-bank payments can be made using a mobile number or virtual payment address (UPI ID). UPI is an initiative taken by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) together with the Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banks Association (IBA). UPI has made the money transfer process a lot easier. You do not have to remember the receiver’s account number, account type, IFSC and bank name, instead, one can do the money transfer only by knowing their Aadhaar number, mobile phone number registered with bank account, or UPI ID (UPI, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Deepika, Pradeep and Chandan (2016), in their study entitled ‘A Study on Consumer Buying Behaviour of Mobile Phones’ focuses on behaviour of consumer towards smartphones is increasingly a hub of marketing research. From adoption motivation to post-usage behaviour has become a major focus of research in the field of marketing. India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and the smartphone industry in India is also growing very fast. For consumers’ smartphones has become essential part of personal and business life. There is a continuous increase in disposal income; there has been a major shift in the attitude and aspirations of the consumers. This research was to analyze the external and internal factors which influence a consumer’s decision in purchasing a smartphone. The recent growth of smartphone usage is an observable fact that crosses all age and gender boundaries. This research explores through quantitative analysis, some of the key factors believed to affect consumer’s attitude and behaviour towards smartphone purchase. The findings of the research confirm that the regulatory focus has an influence on consumer behaviour towards smartphone purchase decision by affecting their perception, motivation and lifestyle. The result shows that branding, product design, product performance and price have influence on consumer’s buying decision process. Study shows that consumers are susceptible to external factors like culture, social status, family and friends, word of mouth and marketing activities, internal factors like perception, motivation, memory, learning and attitude, technical aspects like the product performance including software and hardware, file transfer, display and camera performance. Consumers are influenced by a combination of these factors according to their needs and desire (Deepika, Pradeep, & Chandan, 2016).

Zlatko Bezhovski (2016), in their study entitled ‘The Future of the Mobile Payments as Electronic Payment System’ focuses on mobile payment services with their increasing popularity are presently under the phase of transition, heading towards a promising future of tentative possibilities along with the innovation in technology. In this paper, authors try to evaluate the current state and growth of mobile payments and other electronic payment services security issues related to them and future of the mobile payment mode. With all the security and convenience provided by mobile electronic payment method, we can expect further growth of mobile payments worldwide even surpassing payments made by debit and credit cards. Although advantages of mobile payment methods are usually related to the particular benefits provided by the latest cellular technology, which includes place and time,



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independent payments, easy access to payment services anywhere, and the likelihood to avoid making queues and cash payments. And also mobile payment service providers need to implement the proper security and privacy governance programs. The changing behaviour of consumers making a shift from traditional payment methods to more advanced online payment systems is quite evident in banking and retailing, and with most of the mobile services available (Zlatko, 2016).

Burhan, Rashidah, Asifa, Ahmad and Shahul (2017), in their study entitled, '*A Compendious Study of Online Payment Systems: Past Developments, Present Impact and Future Considerations*' studies the advent of e-commerce together with the growth of internet promoted the digitization of the payment process with the provision of various online payment methods like electronic card, debit cards, credit cards, contactless payment, mobile wallets, etc. Besides, the services provided by mobile payment are going popularity day-by-day and are showing a transition by advancing towards a propitious future of speculative prospects in conjunction with the technological innovations. Several online payment system services, associated security issues and the future of such modes of payment have been analyzed. There can be seen a huge growth in mobile payment methods globally beating both debit and credit card payments, all due to the convenience and security offered by them. Moreover, there is various obstacles were identified in the adoption of online payment methods, thus, some measures have to be taken for granting this industry a hopeful future. Technical and organizational issues which arise in the attempt to achieve interoperability must be taken into consideration by the designers. As a matter of fact, the process of developing interoperable and flexible solutions and universal standards is one of the most difficult tasks in the future ahead. Study concludes that a better integration of online payment systems in the present day as well as in near future. Establishing a common standard for a variety of service provides improving the compatibility with a large number of customers overcoming privacy and security concerns and employing the latest technology could facilitate expeditious adoption of online payment methods and expand the market for such a mode of payment. Future work may be directed towards the legalization of various factors responsible for contributing in the efficacious adoption of online payment systems all over the world (Burhan-ul-islam, Rashidah, Asifa, Adil, & Shahul, 2017). Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any particular bank) merging several banking features, seamless fund routing and merchant payments into one hood. The interface has been developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). The UPI seeks to make money transfers easy, quick and hassle-free (Somanjali, 2017).

Sana Khan and Shreya Jain (2018), in their study entitled '*A Study on usage of e- payments for Sustainable growth of Online Business*' it is an attempt to show that the advantages of the E-payment methods are frequently related to the benefits provided by the smartphones, which includes independent payments, easy to access the services anywhere, anytime, door-step services, easily tracked and to avoid the queue and cash payment. But organizations still considering and working on how to further build more trust in respect of security and privacy concerns. There have been always hitches in consumers mind regarding the security and privacy (Sana & Shreya, 2018).

Payments transformed into digital and this sector witnessed tremendous growth, innovations and regulatory support over last few years. Digital payments stated to pick-up pace with the growth of e-commerce companies followed by emergence of digital wallet companies (Padmaja & Durga, 2019). GooglePay and PayTm are the common m-payment platforms available and most frequently used these days. The smartphone penetration in India has increased exponentially over the past decade. Mobile payments or m-payments is a new and emerging service in the market, and in depth studies to identify the consumer behaviour and motivations regarding mobile payments are required to provide opportunity and guideline for its diffusion (Renjan & Kanal, 2019). The payment sector is at a tipping point. Regulatory mandate coupled with the fintech revolution has ushered in a new era in the world pays. To remain relevant, the banks and the card networks must redefine the payments experience through digital payment offerings, build personalized connections with customers with the best in class customers experience and collaborate pragmatically with other banks and fintechs to open up to untapped streams (Rohan; Sounak, 2019).



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Digital payment systems are the connective tissue of every economic system, including India. It facilitates purchase of goods and services with digital payment transactions being inexpensive and convenient. Economic activity is quickly shifting to cash-less society (Angamuth, 2020). Digital payments adoption is expected to increase in line with the overall socio-economic development of the population (Sudiksha, Bhanu, & Sarat, 2021). The Government is deliberately moving people to accept digital payments at present, if it has been mandatory before, with social distancing and the covid-19 crisis. The offline to online transition in payments has been around for a long time, but there has been an increased change in customer behaviour in the latest scenario attributed to covid-19 (Nirmala & Parvathi, 2021). Transaction failures, systems delays and lack of proper infrastructure were identified as the prime hurdles being faced by digital payment systems (Shyam & Harsh, 2021).

Statement of Problem

Online payments methods are getting wider nowadays, we all are now going away ahead towards cashless payments. It is essential to know some factors and mind-sets that effect and channelize the online payment method. There are some factors that Amazon pay is lacking and some factors that are its attributes, this study helps in knowing all those factors responsible.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is more of analytical and systematic. The statements, inferences and arguments made in the study are based on tested proof. The detailed methodology for the study has presented below:

- Study area - The present study is largely based on primary data, the study has chosen Mysore.
- Collection of Data - The present study has used both primary and secondary data. The sample size for customers of online purchase: 400 (Thesis).
- Tools and Techniques: The cross tabulation and frequency tables are used to present the primary data, which are: frequency, percentage, descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Objectives

1. To find out the frequency of usage and the problems faced while using online payment options
2. To examine the effect of online payment (UPI) contribution to the growth of online shopping.

Analysis**Preferred Means to shop Online**

The preferred means to purchase on online has presented in the above table. It has found from the above table that 52 percent of respondents have purchased using smart phone applications. 22.5 percent of respondents have purchased using online websites. Majority of the respondents have preferred to purchase on online mode. Therefore, the preferred purchase on online using smart phone is more

Mode of Payment for online Purchase

The mode of payment for online purchase has presented in the above table. It has been identified by the survey that even today 52.8 percent of respondents have preferred pay cash on delivery. There are around 52.8 percent of the online shopping respondents still taking time to trust with the online shopping along with online payment or they need to see their product delivered and then they make payment. And 19.8 percent of respondents have used UPI Online Payment modes for online purchase which has more preference than debit/credit card payment. This shows there is an improvement and trust building between online buyers and online mode of payment in online shopping.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

With the increase in the usage of smart phones the world has come closer and with a single touch any payment can be done. In our study it can be seen that the online buyers or the respondents are satisfied with the use of online





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payment for making various payments and those online modes of payments are increasing day-by-day with the increase in various technologies like Smartphone mobile applications and UPI which facilitate the entire process of a transaction. As it can be seen that cashless economy or the use of online payment application has its various advantages and disadvantages so if any government is planning to adopt cashless economy should carefully analyze the situation of the country. The government of India is taking efforts to encourage the people of India to use digital modes of payments along with the private sector companies. There will be a lot of mobile applications for online payment with the help of UPI. Future studies will be based on which applications are customer's friendly and the most used mobile applications for online shopping are.

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Preferred Means to shop Online

| Means of Purchase | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Through Smartphone Applications | Count | 208 |
| | % | 52.0% |
| Through Website Online | Count | 90 |
| | % | 22.5% |
| Through Telephone (offline) | Count | 55 |
| | % | 13.8% |
| Visit to nearby retail store (offline) | Count | 47 |
| | % | 11.8% |
| Total | Count | 400 |
| | % | 100.0% |



**Puneeth Raj and Chandan****Mode of Payment for online Purchase**

| Mode of Payment | | Total |
|--|-------------------|--------|
| Cash on Delivery | Count | 211 |
| | % withinDirection | 52.8% |
| Credit Card | Count | 41 |
| | % withinDirection | 10.3% |
| Debit Card | Count | 51 |
| | % withinDirection | 12.8% |
| Online Banking | Count | 18 |
| | % withinDirection | 4.5% |
| UPI Online Payment (Paytm, Gpay, Phonepe) | Count | 79 |
| | % withinDirection | 19.8% |
| Total | Count | 400 |
| | % withinDirection | 100.0% |





An Empirical Study on Behavioral Finance Attributes On Investment Behaviors in Secondary Markets

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Received: 15 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The loss of one person is the gain of another person is beautiful professional gambling that is played in stock markets. The ability of human beings to analyze the performance of the companies based on different parameters makes them outstanding and will end up with the attitude of profits. In the process of research, there are so many factors that are intrinsic in human beings that are going to be applied which synchronizes psychology with finance. The paper is undertaken with the objective of identifying the behavioral aspects of investment decisions, it is an empirical study based on the questionnaire drafted with structured questions, available data is converted analyzed and a satisfactory conclusion is drawn with relevant suggestions.

Keywords: Heuristics, Herd behavior, Market Information, Prospect, Security, Returns.

INTRODUCTION

Behavioral finance is a part of behavioral economics dealing with the psychological influences and biases in the area of finance decision making that helps to predict the volatility in the secondary markets (Investopedia), classical economics opined that the investors are rational and their decision is purely based on the factors of performance and need contradicting with the emergence of materialistic economy, the stock market investments have actually undergone a rapid change with the influence of human behavior (Jaiswal. B & Kamil. N, 2012). The secondary markets have a major implication on the planning of investment avenue of every individual in the country, cognitive behavior and perception of every individual place a Pivotal role in investment decision making. Even though secondary markets categorize itself as a property of rich man investing money and getting back profits, still it does



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not escape the perception of every trading individual (P. Prateek Thodkar and B. Sathish Kumar, 2022). Traditional finance usually analyzed risk and return but modern finance brought in lot of perception that is attached with the Investments (Sattar, M. A., Toseef, M., & Sattar, M. F, 2020). Modern day economic sovereignty is decided by the margin of trading the takes place in the stock market. The investor in the stock market is always influenced by the personality traits that is been imbibed from the time of birth (CAO.M.M, *et.al*, 2021). Volatile behaviour of the stock market has always been a debatable issue, the very purpose of investment is again a prominent area of research (Keswani, S.*et.al*, 2019) The behavior aspect which includes sentiment, overconfidence, over reaction, under reaction and herd behavior will have an impact on the investors financing decision (Metawa, N. *et.al*)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

P. Prateek Thodkar and B. Sathish Kumar (2022). The Conclusion is drawn that the people in the stock market would learn from previous mistakes and with the concepts which are preconceived to their understanding, the conclusions is drawn by considering the regression model. Descriptive method was adapted with a objective of identifying the most influential behavioral factor on investment decision making of individual investors. Research was carried out with sample size of 430 respondents with buying or holding shares less than Rs 2,00,000 in stock exchange, questionnaires was circulated to obtain the data . The study focused on observing the behavior of human beings in taking decision on what to be invested in stock market, the authors classify three ranges of behaviour as Heuristic, Prospect and Herding. Sattar, M. A., Toseef, M., & Sattar, M. F. (2020). The authors also proved that the feeling, mood and ecological factors are also influencing the investment decision, they concluded that investment decision making has direct impact on the behavior Finance. Structured questionnaire was circulated and the regression model and two tailed ANOVA test was used to analyze the data with the underlying hypothesis The objective was framed to analyze the complete behavioral aspects of human beings in taking investment, Empirical study with investment decision making as dependent variable and a composite activity as the base. Conceptual Framework is diagrammatically represented,

Jahanzeb, A. (2012). The paper concluded that illusionary form of decision does not work out always, the influencing factor based on cognitive behaviour does play role in decision making and also the attitude of risk aversion necessitates the believe in the data that is expressed by external environment. The study was undertaken with an objective to find out whether the illusionary decisions based on the information that is supplied by others is taken by the managers, descriptive study with conceptual understanding of various works carried out under behavioral finance is taken into consideration, finally a model is developed for application of behavioral contributions in decision making.

CAO, M. M., *et.al* (2021). The authors conclude that Herding has the least impact on the investment performance and the Prospect factor has the highest degree of impact. The study was undertaken to check the relationship between behavioral factors on individual investors decision making and investment performance in Vietnam stock market. 250 respondent's data through structured questionnaire was collected, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling was carried out to derive the meaningful conclusion. Result show that Heuristic, Prospect, Market and Herding directly and positively influence on decision making in the investment and performance of the investment. Jaiswal, B., & Kamil, N. (2012). The conclusion was that there is no similarity between men and women while taking decisions, women are more conservative and their less prone to over confidence and over reaction compared to men, even with this variability there are few personality traits that are influencing on decision making of both men and women. With a Moto to study this the gender factor is taken into consideration to check whether men and women are influenced by the behavioral finance phenomena, study further tries to find out the difference in the behavioral phenomena of men and women. 161 structured questionnaire sample was collected through convenient sampling method and chi square test is applied to analyze the data. Keswani, S., *et.al* (2019). Conclusion given by the authors is that all four variables have a significant impact on the decision making process of the investors. The hypothesis derived was accepted with regard to the high level of influence of



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behavioral factors on decision making of individual investors. The study was undertaken to find out the effect of four factors Heuristic, Prospect, Market and Herding on decision of investors at NSE. Data was collected from a structured questionnaire; pilot study was conducted with Crown back Alpha analysis to check the internal consistency of the element. Further sampling method was adopted to collect the data.

Metawa, N., *et.al* (2018).The conclusion of the paper indicates investors sentiment and other allied factors significantly affect investment decision. Demographic characteristics and level of education has positive effect on investment decision experience does not play a till role in the decision aspects. The paper aims to investigate the relationship between demographic characteristics and investment decision in Egyptian stock market. Data is collected through a structured questionnaire with 384 respondents involving foreign institutional and individual investors, obtain data is analyzed using the regression model, Ricciardi, V., & Simon, H. K. (2000).The paper is concluded by providing strategies to assist individuals to resort the mental mistake and errors by recommending some important investment strategies for those who invest in stock and mutual funds. The research is undertaken with an objective to study the various factors that trigger to sociological and psychological issues that promote decision making of individuals, group and Organization, conceptual study based o earlier reviews and researchers are taken for the purpose of reference.

Kengatharan, L., &Kengatharan, N. (2014). The study concluded by the author stating that all four variables will have a positive impact on decision making except for anchoring under heuristic factor and influence of choice of stock variable from herding factor, the objective was done in Sri Lanka to examine relationship between behavioral aspects and investment decision. Questionnaire was distributed to individual investors in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka and collected data is analyzed using SPSS model. Shah, S. F. *et.al* (2020, October). The study is concluded by identifying the research gap with most of the questionnaire-based articles; the authors concluded that the necessity of identifying the behavioral traits after the COVID affect is mandatory for further research gaps, objective of the paper is identifying the effect of behavioral factors on the financing decision making,

Statement of the Problem

The additional de-mat account opened during the lock down of 2020 have created the fresh challenge to the analyst the stock market to decide on the various parameters of investment that are considered by the traders in the market. The rising awareness and increased number of participants on a day today basis has given a fresh method through which the analysis is made in the stock market. Considering this the paper is undertaken with a view and objective of identifying implications of behavioral Finance components in investment behavior of human beings in the market, limited to Bengaluru city.

Objectives of the study

1. To understand the variables contributing for investment behavior.
2. To understand the perception of investors on various components of investment behavior.

Scope of the Study

The paper is restricted in nature in terms of its applicability as it deals only with the traders in stock market. Paper does not envisage on other options of investment and also savings that are available for human beings as their saving avenues. Further saving attitude is covered with various aspects out of which only the behavior finance defined aspects are considered under this paper.

Methods of Data Collection

Primary data is collected from structure questionnaire from the investors in shares in secondary markets, secondary data required is collected from journals, newspapers, magazines and any other published sources with proper quotations.





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Sampling

Convenient sampling is followed in distribution of structured questionnaire, the availability will be converted as per the requirement of the paper to draw conclusions based on analysis.

Sampling size

The size of the sample is 100 of those investors who have invested less than Rs 2,00,000. The sample is collected from Bengaluru city and the convenient sampling is used to select the respondents.

Statistical tool

Testing of the hypothesis is done by applying Cronbach alfa test, the results obtained are compared with the standard and the interpretation is derived from the responses received from the questionnaire.

Hypothesis

- Ho There is no relationship between investment decisions and behavioural finance
 H1 There is no relationship between investment decisions and behavioural finance

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data analysis is taken in the order of the objectives.

To understand the variables contributing for investment behavior.

1957 Leon Festinger: Cognitive dissonance is the term for inconsistent behaviour that is linked to an individual's emotions.

1970 Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky: The term "cognitive illusions" was first used to describe heuristics, the prospect theory, and framing biases, among other hypotheses in the field of trade psychology.

1985 Richard H Thaler: 'Mental Accounting' A new model that combines cognitive psychology and microeconomics has emerged. This idea was produced by taking losses and gains into account utilizing prospect theory.

1985 Richard H Thaler and W D Bondt: The hypothesis of overreaction in stock markets reveals that people make rash actions in the market after reading published news.

2000 Meir Statman: Behavioural portfolio theory is a hypothesis that demonstrates how people design their portfolios differently from what the Capital Asset Pricing Model predicts.

2001 Grinblatt and Keloharju: What drives people to trade: The idea was first formulated by examining the numerous behavioural factors that drive market trading.

2001 Hubert Fromlet: The theory of behavioural finance highlighted the shift away from the typical human behaviour of an uninterested person and towards more practical application-based decisions.

2006 Coval and Shumway: Impact on Behaviour Biases in Stock Prices: When compared to someone who holds biased stocks, the unbiased investor's stock prices vary less.

The abovementioned review make it clear that behaviour finance language was first used in 2001. Due to the growing number of people investing in stock markets, it has been noted that several studies have been conducted in this area and contributions have been made by various scholars since its start. Evidence is gathered from many studies to show that behaviour economics, a branch of economics, has become more diverse and that behaviour finance, a new field, has emerged. The population's diversity in terms of existence, gender, age, and income levels has made the topic more complicated and debatable.

To understand the perception of investors on various components of investment behavior

Demographic data

Of the respondents received 25% are women, 20% of the respondents are below 30 years, 40% of the respondents are between 31 to 40 and other respondents are above 40 years. 72% of the respondents are married and equal distribution of Profession like Teaching, Managerial with 10% respondents from others. 55% of the respondents are between 3 to 6 lakhs per annum, above 12 lakhs is 45% and balance 10% respondents income between 6 to 12 Lakhs.





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From the above analysis, it is clearly evident that the influence of all the components of behavioral finance on investment decision making is meagre. Individually going the Heuristics attribute does not have any influence on the investment decision making, the influence on herd behavior is also below the acceptable limit leading it to the no influence on investment decision, prospect character is also not evidence by the analysis on investment decision, market information does not have any significant inflations on investment decision. Of the responses received, the security and the returns are the major components contributing the investment decision. Out of the variables bearing the influence, the returns have the significant influence compared to the safety. The Cronbachalfa value below the limit of .6 is considered as impacting, the value below is rejected. All in all the components of the behavioral finance components consolidated rejects the alternate hypothesis and accepts null hypothesis.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The awareness of these theories are essential in the field of finance, the necessary of introducing finance education at the higher education level as a part of academic syllabus is mandatory, the changing attitude of the Government in removing the pension has necessitated the working class to start planning for the retirement from a very young age leading to meaningful addition of participants in the stock markets, the rise of materialism and the acceptance of peace throughout the world have forced people to pursue their desires at an alarming rate, and the study above substantiates the claim that behaviour finance is an emerging theory and will be the theory for the future. The Due to the widespread discussion of entrepreneurship and the limited resources available, people now have a better grasp of how to make smart investment decisions.

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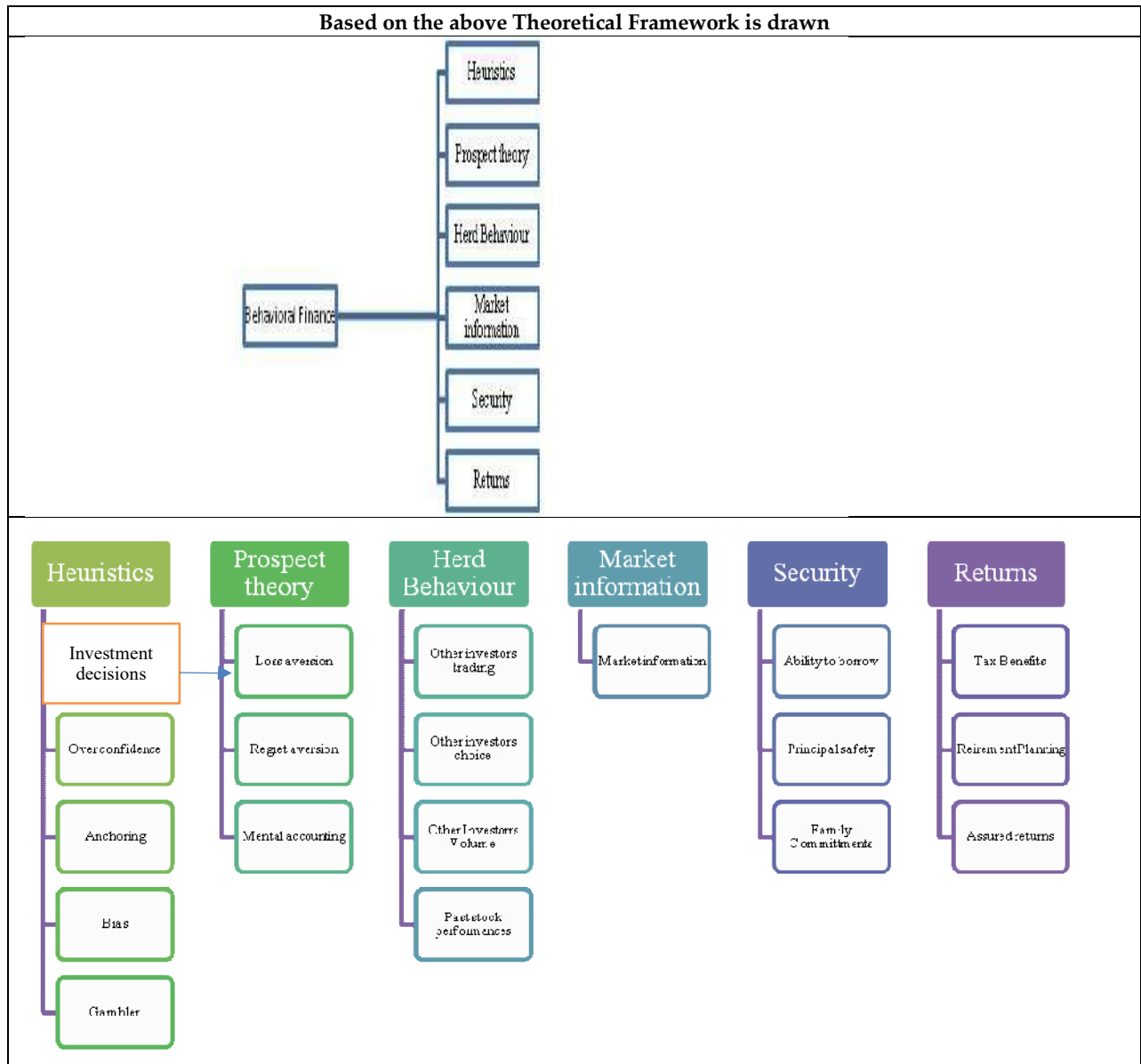




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Testing of Hypothesis

| Components of Behavioural Finance | Cronbach Alfa value | Analysis |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Heuristics | .48 | No relationship |
| Prospect | .54 | No relationship |
| Herd behaviour | .46 | No relationship |
| Market information | .19 | No relationship |
| Security | .66 | Related |
| Returns | .80 | Related |





The Effect of Online Mode of Learning during Covid Pandemic: Students and Teachers – An Overview

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an effect on instruction in educational institutions generally. During the epidemic, e-learning has taken the place of traditional classroom instruction. The Indian educational system has introduced a new change that involves offering lessons online in response to the current pandemic issues. Understanding the perspectives of college instructors and students on the online learning environment, as well as their experiences and difficulties with taking online courses, is the aim of the study. To accomplish these goals, college faculty and students were given access to an online poll that was completed. The survey's data were examined using standard tools. Thus, this poll outlines college instructors' perspectives and students' worries about attending online classes, which have been made required in the aftermath of COVID-19. The sample consisted of 70 students from colleges in Bengaluru City. The findings show that from teachers point of it is exceedingly difficult to keep classes for longer duration during online classes and technical issues effect the flow on online classes etc. And from students' point of view. They do not take online classes seriously and show lack of interest and involvement during online classes etc.

Keywords: E-Learning, Covid pandemic, Online classes, students





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INTRODUCTION

Due to the widespread illness, it has caused, Covid-19 was declared a global disease, plague, and epidemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. This resulted in the temporary shutdown of all educational institutions in numerous nations around the world in order to stop the COVID-19 string, series, and constraints. Regular in-person sessions must be cancelled due to COVID-19 to protect the safety of the instructors and students. Fortunately, technological advancements have made electronic learning (also known as e-learning) an essential part of classroom instruction during the global SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, lessening the negative effects of lockdown. As a result, physical classrooms are no longer permitted, and academics must instead educate through online learning. As a result, everyone began to accept e-learning and is now a member of the global system of online education. This influences learners' overall satisfaction with learning since online learning is different from traditional classroom instruction. Online education was once considered a temporary solution to a problem and was never completely accepted as a legitimate form of instruction. Due to the spread of this illness and its contagiousness, in-person instruction has given way to online learning. Students who take classes online can choose a time and location that work with their learning requirements. Candidates may now easily grasp and manage education thanks to online classes.

Despite the fact that online and distant learning courses have been present for some time, comparisons between them and the traditional in-person classroom technique used in universities and colleges have only recently been made. Face-to-face or in-class talks have historically been the most popular teaching techniques. Therefore, all colleges and institutions have switched to virtual classes that supplement actual classroom space. Due to COVID-19, both instructors and students have their own opinions on the benefits and drawbacks of using this virtual learning environment. Despite the fact that online and distance learning courses have been around for a while, comparisons between them and the conventional in-person classroom method in universities and colleges have only recently been made. The most common methods used in the educational system historically have been face-to-face or in-class discussions. There are many students and professors that grade online classes based on their own observations. As a result, e-learning is employed as a statistics skill to improve educational quality. The success of online classrooms depends on a variety of elements, including content and how the class should be used. Like other forms of education, online learning offers advantages and disadvantages for both students and professors. Therefore, the focus of this study is on learning how teachers and students perceive online learning compared to traditional classroom settings. To help educational institutions and college and university administrations understand the changes that online classes brought about, this article defines the results of a survey that was conducted to learn how well this online mode is being used by both teachers and students and what problems they are experiencing while taking online classes. The results of this poll will assist to broaden the use of online learning to improve both the teaching and learning experiences for both teachers and students.

Objectives

1. To have an in-depth knowledge about online mode of learning.
2. To be aware of the issues that teachers and students have with the online style of instruction.
3. To determine the relative significance of factors affecting how students perceive online instruction.
4. To examine the dominant dimension of Student perception on Online teaching.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The coronavirus outbreak has altered medical education all across the world. Universities are trying to provide medical education using new modalities, and this ongoing education guarantees that the future staff of the NHS is gaining new skills. New medical curricula should be developed using cutting-edge online teaching methodologies and methods for teaching medical students' practical skills online. (Preeti Sandu, 2020). The survey's results show that virtually all respondents' schools have adopted some sort of remote learning since the COVID-19 issue began, and



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more than 60% of respondents anticipate that when schools reopen, there will be an increase in online and distance learning. Due to the closing of schools, two thirds of the respondents had their first exposure to online instruction, which was both rewarding and difficult. (EUROPES ONLINE PLATFORM FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION).

METHODOLOGY

Based on this study, which aimed to find out and explain what students thought about online learning. The survey's questions attempted to gauge how thoroughly students and professors had observed and participated in online classes. Three demographic questions and 12 questions on teachers' opinions of attending online classes were included in the teacher survey. In which they were asked both advantages and disadvantages characteristics of online learning. In students survey consisted of 3 demographic questions and 15 were asked about both advantages and disadvantages characteristics of online learning. Replies choices consisted of pre-defined options of agree, disagree, neutral, strongly agree, strongly disagree. The questions were distributed using google form due to covid-19. The form was made available online on 31 January 2022 for 1 week. Teachers from Bengaluru colleges were conducting online classes were approached and asked to complete survey. A total of 150 students were approached and asked questions out of which 70 students had completed the survey others could not due to lack of time. Table 1 shows relative position of the student perception on online teaching, there is robustness of the data as the value of standard deviation is lower than mean values. Based on the mean scores the position of the variables has been identified from the most important aspect to least important aspect. More convenient than classroom method is foremost important aspect in perception of student towards online teaching (Rank 1) followed by Difficult to clarify doubts in online classes (Rank 2), Save time (Rank 3), Fun and interactive than classroom method (Rank 4), Easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating (Rank 5), Learning and knowledge transfer happens (Rank 6), Technical issues disrupt flow and pace (Rank 7), Lack of teacher-student interaction (Rank 8), Feel more comfortable to participate in online class (Rank 9), Satisfied with technology and software (Rank 10), Feel less anxious (Rank 11) and least important perception is Less structured than classroom mode (Rank 12).

Table 2 show factor analysis has been applied to 12 student perception on online teaching variables and bring it into three dominant factors. The KMO value of 0.734, with chi-square value of 155.388 and P value 0.000 indicates that factor analysis can be applied to those 12 Student perceptions on online teaching variables. The communalities values are ranging from 0.406 to 0.648 indicating that factor analysis can be applied to those 12-student perception on online teaching. The first dominant factor 1 consist of five items namely Difficult to clarify doubts in online classes, Learning and knowledge transfer happens, feel more comfortable to participate in online class, feel less anxious and Fun and interactive than classroom method in the order of their relative position it has been named as Clarification and Allotment Factor. The second dominant factor 2 which consist of five items namely Satisfied with technology and software, less structured than classroom mode, more convenient than classroom method, Lack of teacher-student interaction and easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating in the order of their relative importance it has been termed as Innovation and Convenience Factor. The third factor consist of two items namely Save time and technical issues disrupt flow and pace in the order of their relative position it has been labelled as Redeemable and Issues Factor.

Table 3 shows perception of the student on application usage in online classes, significant of difference among the groups in SPOT has been identified. There is significant of difference among Opinion on App Used in Clarification and Allotment Factor { $F=4.614$, $P<0.000$ }. Thus, there is rejection of null hypothesis at 1% level of significant. The mean and standard deviation value shows student perception on usage of application for online classes. Student using google classroom are observe highest clarification from online class followed by those are used Microsoft Team applications. There is significant of difference among Opinion on App Used in Innovation and Convenience Factor { $F=5.740$, $P<0.000$ }. Thus, there is rejection of null hypothesis at 1% level of significant. The mean and standard deviation value shows student perception on usage of application for online classes. Students using google classroom apps are observing highest innovation and convenience in online classes followed by Skype app.



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There is no significant of difference among Opinion on App Used in Redeemable and Issues Factor { $F=0.250$, $P<0.909$ }. Thus, there is acceptance of null hypothesis at 5% level of significant. The mean and standard deviation value shows identical perception of student towards usage of application for online classes. There is significant of difference among Opinion on App Used in SPOT { $F=2.730$, $P<0.000$ }. Thus, there is rejection of null hypothesis at 5% level of significant. The mean and standard deviation value shows student perception on usage of application for online classes. Student using google classroom are highly satisfied with online classes followed by those using Zoom application.

Findings

This research explores Teacher's perception of the benefits and barriers to new technique, factors during online classes. The results of survey showed that the participants were from UG (54.6%) PG (52%), both UG/PG (24.2%). More convenient than classroom method is foremost important aspect in perception of student towards online teaching (Rank 1) followed by Difficult to clarify doubts in online classes (Rank 2), Save time (Rank 3), Fun and interactive than classroom method (Rank 4), Easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating (Rank 5), Learning and knowledge transfer happens (Rank 6), Technical issues disrupt flow and pace (Rank 7), Lack of teacher-student interaction (Rank 8), Feel more comfortable to participate in online class (Rank 9), Satisfied with technology and software (Rank 10), Feel less anxious (Rank 11) and least important perception is Less structured than classroom mode (Rank 12). 12 Student perceptions on online teaching variables has been extracted into three dominant factors. The first dominant factor 1 consist of five items namely Difficult to clarify doubts in online classes, Learning and knowledge transfer happens, Feel more comfortable to participate in online class, Feel less anxious and Fun and interactive than classroom method in the order of their relative position it has been named as Clarification and Allotment Factor. The second dominant factor 2 which consist of five items namely Satisfied with technology and software, less structured than classroom mode, more convenient than classroom method, Lack of teacher-student interaction and easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating in the order of their relative importance it has been termed as Innovation and Convenience Factor. The third factor consist of two items namely Save time and technical issues disrupt flow and pace in the order of their relative position it has been labelled as Redeemable and Issues Factor.

According to the study's findings, most students in the wake of Corona showed a favourable attitude toward online classrooms. The flexibility and convenience that online learning offered to students was deemed to be a benefit. To enhance the learning process, they also mentioned the necessity of interactive sessions with tests and tasks at the end of each lesson. The majority of students also stated that due to technological limitations, delayed feedback, and communication tools, online programmes may be more difficult than those taken in-person. Therefore, to make an online course more useful and beneficial for the learner, all these variables should be taken into account. After the COVID-19 epidemic subsides, it's possible that educational institutions will continue to use online platforms as study aids, but in a hybrid setting that combines normal courses with them. Therefore, this study will be valuable for revamping higher education to include elements that employ the online method.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the overall teaching and learning process as well as what has been mentioned thus far will determine whether offline or online modalities of education are eventually successful. Both teachers and students feel more at ease in online classes. In order for institutions to create strategies for more efficient lesson delivery that would ensure students' continued learning, it is necessary to understand the benefits and drawbacks of online learning. To be more careful, though, there has to be a greater focus on the pupils and the instructor. Online learning is advantageous for both the educational institutions that offer these courses and the teachers. It has given them the option to enroll in additional courses in addition to their studies if they feel confident or at ease. The scope of online education is expanding in the age of digitization, which will be good for both students and institutions.





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Table 1 Relative Importance of Student Perception on Online Teaching

| Perception of Student on Online Teaching | Mean | Std. Deviation | Rank |
|--|-------|----------------|------|
| More convenient than classroom method | 4.230 | 0.778 | 1 |
| Lack of teacher-student interaction | 3.700 | 0.705 | 8 |
| Fun and interactive than classroom method | 3.850 | 1.009 | 4 |
| Save time | 3.940 | 0.809 | 3 |
| Technical issues disrupt flow and pace | 3.720 | 1.071 | 7 |
| Difficult to clarify doubts in online classes | 4.110 | 0.903 | 2 |
| Feel more comfortable to participate in online class | 3.550 | 1.080 | 9 |
| Easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating | 3.790 | 1.013 | 5 |
| Feel less anxious | 3.480 | 1.132 | 11 |
| Learning and knowledge transfer happens | 3.750 | 1.227 | 6 |
| Satisfied with technology and software | 3.510 | 1.182 | 10 |
| Less structured than classroom mode | 3.340 | 0.999 | 12 |

Table 2 Factorization of Student Perception on Online Teaching

| Student Perception on OnlineTeaching | Factor Loading | Mean | Std. Deviation | Communalities | Varianceexplained | Factor Name |
|--|----------------|-------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Difficult to clarify doubts in onlineclasses | 0.685 | 4.110 | 0.903 | 0.584 | 28.099% | Clarification and Allotment Factor |
| Learning and knowledge transferhappens | 0.641 | 3.750 | 1.227 | 0.420 | | |





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|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Feel more comfortable to participate inonline class | 0.629 | 3.550 | 1.080 | 0.428 | 16.613% | Innovation and Convenience Factor | | |
| Feel less anxious | 0.602 | 3.480 | 1.132 | 0.601 | | | | |
| Fun and interactive than classroommethod | 0.479 | 3.850 | 1.009 | 0.420 | | | | |
| Satisfied with technology and software | 0.705 | 3.510 | 1.182 | 0.528 | | | | |
| Less structured than classroom mode | 0.671 | 3.340 | 0.999 | 0.626 | | | | |
| More convenient than classroommethod | 0.647 | 4.230 | 0.778 | 0.440 | | | | |
| Lack of teacher-student interaction | 0.546 | 3.700 | 0.705 | 0.447 | | | | |
| Easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating | 0.448 | 3.790 | 1.013 | 0.406 | | | | |
| Save time | 0.785 | 3.940 | 0.809 | 0.648 | | | 13.201% | Redeemable and Issues Factor |
| Technical issues disrupt flow and pace | 0.543 | 3.720 | 1.071 | 0.491 | | | | |
| KMO: 0.734, Chi-square: 155.388, P value :0.000Total variance Explained: 57.913% | | | | | | | | |

Table 3 Significant of difference among Opinion on App used in Student Perception on OnlineTeaching (SPOT)

| SPOT Factors | Opinion on AppUsed | Mean | Std. Deviation | F value | P value | Inference |
|--------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| CAF | Zoom | 18.333 | 1.155 | 4.614 | 0.002** | S |
| | Google meet | 15.300 | 3.199 | | | |
| | MS Teams | 18.650 | 2.498 | | | |
| | Google Classroom | 20.035 | 3.065 | | | |
| | Skype | 17.667 | 4.844 | | | |
| | Total | 18.647 | 3.385 | | | |
| ICF | Zoom | 17.333 | 6.110 | 5.740 | 0.000** | S |
| | Google meet | 18.100 | 3.035 | | | |
| | MS Teams | 18.050 | 3.502 | | | |
| | Google Classroom | 19.276 | 2.359 | | | |
| | Skype | 18.500 | 2.074 | | | |
| | Total | 18.588 | 2.979 | | | |
| RIF | Zoom | 7.333 | 0.577 | 0.250 | 0.909 | NS |
| | Google meet | 8.000 | 1.054 | | | |
| | MS Teams | 7.500 | 1.732 | | | |
| | Google Classroom | 7.586 | 1.570 | | | |
| | Skype | 7.833 | 1.169 | | | |





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| | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| | Total | 7.632 | 1.475 | | | |
| SPOT | Zoom | 43.000 | 7.000 | 2.730 | 0.037* | S |
| | Google meet | 41.400 | 4.949 | | | |
| | MS Teams | 44.200 | 4.538 | | | |
| | Google Classroom | 46.897 | 4.370 | | | |
| | Skype | 44.000 | 7.430 | | | |
| | Total | 44.868 | 5.160 | | | |





A Study of Talent Management Practice in Private Schools

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Talent management greatly assists private educational institutions in reducing attrition. Quality education, school achievement, quality pupils, encouraging students, and developing future generations all require talented teachers. The purpose of the study was to identify the reason for teachers (talents) leaving school and to finding suitable measures helps private school management retain talent. The current paper is descriptive in nature and is based on primary and secondary data sources. Concluded that Many educational institutions are already confronting a shortage of bright, professional, and qualified faculty. Workforce planning, rewards, timely training and development, prompt HR planning and performance appraisal etc are the appropriate measures for any private school to overcome from talent crisis over a period of time.

Keywords: Education Sector, Talent Management, Strategies, Private Schools

INTRODUCTION

Talent management is the process by which businesses recruit and develop a staff that is as productive as feasible and likely to stay with their organization for the long term. When executed strategically, this procedure can help improve the overall performance of the organization and ensure its competitiveness. Despite demonstrating its value and competitive advantage for educational institutions numerous times, talent management remains a relatively undeveloped and new topic in the area of education. Talent management greatly assists private educational institutions in reducing attrition. The ability to attract and retain the greatest people has become critical for educational institutions all around the world. Quality education, school achievement, quality pupils, encouraging



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students, and developing future generations all require talented teachers. Talent management considers talent and merit, and the talents, i.e. teachers, are the pillars of any educational institute's proper growth and operation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Dayana Amala Jothi and A. Savarimuthu (2022) a talent management system must be integrated into daily operations. The Education Department cannot make the necessary changes to attract and retain employees; rather, it is the responsibility of everyone in the educational sector at all levels. Ismie Roha Mohamed Jais *et al.*, (2021) To retain personal effectiveness, cognition, leadership, impact and influence, and success and action, educational institutions should adhere to five clusters. Issues that must be considered while selecting future leaders in higher education institutions were highlighted within these clusters. Rhodrick N. Musakuro and Frances de Klerk (2021) The HEI's talent management practises were negatively impacted by workforce planning, compensation and rewards, training and development, succession planning, recruitment, selection, and performance management. Noor Haslinda Harun (2020) Secondary school teacher leadership development is influenced by talent management. Teacher leadership development was positively associated to talent identification, talent development, and talent culture. Rajiv Divekar & Ramakrishnan Raman (2020) In the ever-changing Indian regulatory environment that governs the education systems of B Schools in India, it can be difficult to justify the metrics developed for identifying, rewarding, and retaining talent that can help in having policies that are aligned with the B School's Vision and that can help the B School meet regulatory requirements while also achieving its ranking ambitions. I. F. Sibgatullina *et al.*, (2019) The adoption of cutting-edge digital teaching methods will necessitate cultural and psychological transformations on the part of both teachers and pupils. An educational simulator is always a psychological risk of ongoing lack of demand and failure of even the most skilled person. Anu Kohli and Alka Sharma (2018) Work itself, work relationships, employee-centric policies and ideals are essential dimensions accountable for academicians' job happiness. Work is one of the most important variables influencing academicians' job satisfaction. Erkan Tabançalı *et al.*, (2017) The finest talent management techniques for schools include setting organisational goals and plans, determining important positions, attracting talents and talent pool, training and enhancement, performance evaluation, career development dimensions, and so on. Shweta Tyagi (2017) The biggest problem that educational establishments face is a lack of competent and trained faculty. It has led in institutions focusing on how to retain and nurture talent. Mohd Izham Mohd Hamzah and Shuhaida Shamsudin (2017) identifying teachers' talent, activities to develop teachers' talent, and maintaining teachers' talent are major pillars of the talent management model developed from PCG for building teacher leadership talent. Vajihah Saadat and Zahra Eskandari (2016) Organisations have become more aware that brilliant human resources are important resources that, if handled strategically, will result in the highest return on investment. Leila Moghtadaie and Maryam Taji (2016) Talent management can assist in attracting, nurturing, and developing the next generation of public leaders. The dimension of talent development is placed first, and the dimensions of attracting talent and talent maintenance are ranked second and third, respectively, as the most relevant dimensions of talent management in increasing the performance of faculty members in educational services. Tufan AYTAÇ (2015) Teachers generally have a continuous commitment to their school rather than emotional or normative obligations. School management lacks efficiency at a desirable level, which leads in teachers' low level of organisational commitment. Henny J Anita (2014) Job discontent is caused by factors such as fewer years of teaching experience, gender, working settings, workplace stress, new technologies, and so on. Nicolene Barkhuizen Puleng Mogwere and Nico Schutte (2014) Some Talent Management and Work engagement aspects have a positive association. The majority of the effects were small to medium in size. This means that the higher the level of work engagement, the better the talent management practises used in the educational institution, and vice versa. Allan Odden (2013) The subject of strategic talent management in education has risen to the top of the policy and practise agendas. Education is changing in strategic ways, as is the foundation that has been laid by both public and private enterprises. Julie Brandt (2011) Talent management is essential for attracting, developing, and retaining qualified students in institutions. In the educational sector, it also encompasses learning and development, performance management, succession planning, and so on. Steven J. Riccio (2010) Administrations in higher education can actually profit from the accomplishments of people management in other



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industries. Furthermore, talent management occurs at different levels of the organisation. Ellen Behrstock (2010) Some Talent Management and Work Engagement aspects were found to have a significant positive association. The majority of the impacts were mild to moderate. This suggests that the higher the level of work engagement, the better the talent management practises used in the institution, and vice versa. Melek Eker (2007) Job characteristics such as work environment, freedom, responsibility, recognition, and relationships are particularly essential, as are compensation and promotion.

Objectives of the Study

The existing study has been undertaken achieve the following purpose;

1. To identify the reason for talent crisis at private schools.
2. To finding suitable measures helps private school management retain talent.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current paper is descriptive in nature and is based on primary and secondary data sources. A questionnaire and an informal interview with private school teachers working in several schools in the Mysore district of Karnataka were used to acquire new data. The samples of 120 private school teachers were carefully picked, and the responses were collected from January to April 2023. Secondary data was gathered from publicly available sources. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS software. Karl Persons' coefficient correlation, KMO, Bartlett's test, and factor analysis were utilized to assess the results of the initial data tabulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial purpose of the study is to identify the reasons why teachers leave their jobs (talent crisis). To recognise this, an existing study has identified ten variables, and the table number 01 explains the correlation between the considered variables. Table: 02. The independent and dependent variables were measured by using a five-point Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree to identify the best practises to retain teachers in private schools according to the teaching staff. The above table reveals the outcome of the Karl-Pearson coefficient of correlation between the variables. The highest positive correlation is 0.492 at the significance level of 0.01 between low professional status and the appraisal system; it is true that the unfair appraisal system attitude of school management will bring low professional status to school teachers. Academic results alone should not be criteria for elevating the performance of teachers in schools. The second highest correlation .410 is between low salary and low professional status. It's true that the majority of private schools are not ready to pay attractive salaries to teaching staff as compared to government school teachers. Hence, it ultimately has an effect on the socioeconomic status of private school teachers. The study finds a negative correlation of -.001 with low professional status and the location of the school. Followed by low profession status and school rules and regulations with a value of -.007.

Table Number 02; The Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin and Bartlett's test, used to determine the adequacy of samples for factor analysis on actions that may assist schools in retaining teaching staff (talents). The KMO value was discovered to be 0.611, which is more than 0.5. As a result, the samples used for factor analysis are adequate for factor analysis. The chi-square test result is 181.243, and it is statistically significant at the 1% level. As a result, there are strong links between the components employed for factor analysis on actions that will assist schools in retaining teaching staff (talents). Table 03; highlights the appropriate methods that assist private school management in retaining talent. As a result, the next section makes an attempt using nine factors. The following are the components:

The PCA on talent retention in private schools discovered nine variables out of four categories that significantly relate to talent retention in private schools. According to the respondents, four components with eigenvalues greater than one have been retrieved based on the eigenvalue. The first variable, transparency in increments, explains 25.8% of the variance; the second variable, "prefer local women teachers," explains 15.7% of the variance; the third variable,





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"create good working conditions," explains 13.09% of the variance; and the fourth variable, yearly increments, explains the remaining 11.24% of the variance.

Private school teachers leave their jobs due to the prejudiced attitude of management and the head of the school when determining annual increments; academic performance alone should not be a criterion for increment; the co-circular, commitment, experience, and seniority should all be considered when determining increments. As a result, schools may manage abilities through transparency in increments. If schools prefer local talent, particularly women, management has a better chance of retaining the workforce. Creating a good working environment is also a significant aspect in staff retention. According to responders, a healthy atmosphere increases a sense of belonging, commitment, and also talents will associate themselves with the school. The final factor, yearly increments, makes it clear that the ultimate expectation of skills is acceptable or adequate yearly increases. If the monetary benefits are not sufficient, the employees will most likely leave the institutions in the near future.

CONCLUSION

Many educational institutions are already confronting a shortage of bright, professional, and qualified faculty; if they ignore the talent management, those schools will not be able to flourish in the near future. Workforce planning, rewards, timely training and development, prompt HR planning and performance appraisal, orientation programmes, common opportunities, appealing good gifts, maternity or paternity leaves, recognition and compensation for exceptional performers, flexibility on a few occasions, and grants from non-governmental organizations etc are the appropriate measures for any private school to overcome from talent crisis over a period of time.

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Table;01, Correlation; Reasons for talent crisis

| Variables | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Low Salaries | 1 | .410** | .157 | .119 | .069 | .069 | .098 | -.066 | .047 | -.026 |
| 2. Low profession Status | .410** | 1 | .492** | .312** | -.001 | .119 | -.007 | -.021 | .057 | .013 |
| 3. Appraisal System | .157 | .492** | 1 | .032 | -.117 | .073 | .075 | .080 | -.034 | -.080 |
| 4. Lack of support from Administration | .119 | .312** | .032 | 1 | -.088 | .017 | -.006 | .094 | .015 | .209* |
| 5. School location | .069 | -.001 | -.117 | -.088 | 1 | .104 | .068 | -.069 | .046 | -.059 |
| 6. Issues with peers | .069 | .119 | .073 | .017 | .104 | 1 | .437** | .340** | .237** | .278** |
| 7. School rules and regulations | .098 | -.007 | .075 | -.006 | .068 | .437** | 1 | .196* | .177 | .112 |
| 8. Clerical work | -.066 | -.021 | .080 | .094 | -.069 | .340** | .196* | 1 | .417** | .330** |
| 9. Result oriented system | .047 | .057 | -.034 | .015 | .046 | .237** | .177 | .417** | 1 | .303** |
| 10. Student attitude | -.026 | .013 | -.080 | .209* | -.059 | .278** | .112 | .330** | .303** | 1 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table; 02 KMO and Bartlett's Test

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | .611 |
| Approx. Chi-Square | 181.243 |
| df | 36 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Sig. .000 |

Source: Primary data, results are computed by researcher





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Table: 03, Total Variance Explained

| Component | Initial Eigenvalues | | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1. Transparency in increments | 2.327 | 25.857 | 25.857 | 2.327 | 25.857 | 25.857 |
| 2. Prefer local women teachers | 1.416 | 15.733 | 41.590 | 1.416 | 15.733 | 41.590 |
| 3. Create good working condition | 1.179 | 13.099 | 54.689 | 1.179 | 13.099 | 54.689 |
| 4. Yearly increments | 1.012 | 11.243 | 65.932 | 1.012 | 11.243 | 65.932 |
| 5. Recognition in academic achievement | .837 | 9.299 | 75.231 | | | |
| 6. Transparency in feedback | .769 | 8.545 | 83.776 | | | |
| 7. Flexible policies | .619 | 6.883 | 90.659 | | | |
| 8. Administrative support | .498 | 5.535 | 96.194 | | | |
| 9. Periodical training | .343 | 3.806 | 100.000 | | | |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.





Hybrid Consumer: Elements of Hybrid Consumer Behaviour with Special Reference to Post Pandemic Market Conditions.

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Received: 28 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

Customers after the effect of pandemic are selective and want the maximum quality of service. Brands associate the usage of their physical shop fronts, brand websites or apps, delivery services, and shipping services to satisfy their requirements. This approach, known as hybrid commerce, needs brands and merchants to adopt more technological advancements than they would in a traditional brick-and-mortar retail environment. This hybrid style combines online and offline sales in order to rationalize supply chains and provide clients with a better involvement as they switch between the two channels with ease. The phrase "buy online, pickup in-store" (BOPIS) or "Click & Collect" is a well-known design of this. The present study tries to observe the elements of hybrid consumers and behaviour of consumer towards post pandemic market conditions. The research used descriptive research method for the same using non probability sampling method. The data were collected from consumers of online shopping. The elements of hybrid consumer are observed as Distribution Channel(DC), Marketing Tactics(MT), Brand Management(BM), Product Information (PI), and Customer Data(CD). The results show distribution channel followed by Brand management and customer data have direct and significant influence on hybrid consumer while product information and marketing tactics have secondary influence on hybrid consumer. It is suggested that channel of distribution should be enhanced in order to boost hybrid



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consumer. Similarly, brand management should be strengthening in order to push product information to hybrid consumers.

Keywords: Marketing, Management, Tactics and Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Mobile phones in particular and digital technologies in general are fundamentally altering consumer behaviour and reshaping markets through their cutting-edge strategies (QR code, e-commerce, social mobile media, proximity marketing, locative media, etc.), transforming the entire consumer culture in a previously unheard-of way. Mobile phones can be thought of in this way as generic performatives that were given the name "shopping carts" more than ten years ago. Additionally, they act as a mediator in our interpersonal interactions, link us to all of store our memories (in the form of photos, videos, music, chat conversations, personal data, and streams of emotions and ideas), act as our personal ID and payment method, and aid us in navigating the complex environments made up of both concrete and digital elements, or hybrid spaces.

The marketing of both consumer goods and services could be significantly impacted by a recent development in customer behaviour. Our focus is on the advent of the hybrid consumer, a type of consumer that does not fall neatly into any of the market segments identified in conventional marketing literature. On some situations, the hybrid consumer will purchase less expensive generics and low-end brands, but on other occasions, they will trade up to more expensive, premium brands and will gladly pay for them. None of these consumers exhibit any of the predetermined consumer segmentation behaviours that would lead them to purchase goods and brands intended for any particular target market. As a result, we might need to reconsider the segmentation procedure. Global consumer markets appear to be polarising or splitting into low-end and high-end divisions. Middle-class customers are reshaping the consumer goods market by switching from high-end to low-end options while also switching from low-end to high-end options, but avoiding the "boring middle," which offers little added value and neither amazing pricing nor exceptional quality. Thus, the key to developing effective retail strategies appears to be understanding the shifting attitudes, behaviours, and values of middle-market consumers. An innovative idea in Taiwan's convenience store and food service industries is the hybrid convenience store, a convenient space for dining and shopping. Due to Taiwan's leadership in the development of the convenience store industry, greater research into this phenomenon is warranted to help Taiwanese restaurateurs and owners of convenience stores develop methods to counter this trend.

Our daily lives are being increasingly mediated by and dependent upon technology. In contrast to traditional geographic space, hybrid space is reliant on digital technologies, specifically energy and the accessibility of networks and the Internet. It just vanishes if you don't have access to these. It is, in a way, an exclusive and unstable entity due to its dependence on mobile networks, signals, and mobile devices. According to Castell's network society, exclusion serves as these new information networks' organising principle. Once again, this is a status-related social issue as well as (and possibly more importantly) a technological one. Simply said, participating in and experiencing hybrid space requires having access to specific technology, and this might involve issues with both technical assistance and power dynamics. Our mobile devices are translucent as a result of their miniaturisation since they gradually fade into the background while becoming more and more present. The main paradox of the hybrid universe is that the more invisible the technology is, the more pervasive, omnipresent, and strong it becomes, giving us little chance to fight it off either we are unaware of it, or we lose this ability as a result of our assimilation with it. To put it another way, technology becomes transparent and invisible not just because it gets smaller but also because it becomes a "normal" aspect of how we live our lives. Heidegger called this attitude towards the world being ready-to-hand. The flattening process of transparency is typified by the escalation of apathy.





REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ehrnrooth, H. and Gronroos, C. (2013) have identified a spectrum of hybrid consuming styles that incorporates both omnivorous and polarised activity. Hybrid customers like both luxury and affordable options while ignoring middle options. There are categories and situations for both trading up and trading down. Product category boundaries are blurred by hybrid consumption. There are four key features that characterise hybrid consumption. Ming-Sung Cheng, J., *et al.* (2009) have explored the facilitators of customer acceptance of the hybrid convenience store concept using Rogers' diffusion of innovation (DOI) theory. The more the degrees of "compatibility," "observability," and "trialability," the more likely potential customers will dine at hybrid convenience stores. It has also been discovered that lesser levels of "complexity" boost the possibility of potential customers dining at hybrid convenience stores. The data, however, do not support "relative advantage" as a facilitator.

Hakim Masmoudi, M., Jmour, A. and ElAoud, N. (2022) have investigated various levels of consumer hybridity, which is gaining traction during the current COVID-19 epidemic. During the current COVID-19 epidemic, four major aspects of consumer hybridity were highlighted: "up vs down," "utilitarian vs hedonic," "impulsive vs planned," and "responsible vs irresponsible." Aruan, D.T.H. *et al.* (2018) have investigated the relative importance of country of brand (COB), country of service delivery (COSD), and country of person (COP) in consumer evaluations of hybrid services. A comparative analysis The experimental design investigated the empirical significance of country of origin (COO) impacts in three service contexts: search, experience, and credibility. According to the findings, the relative relevance of COP was highest for credibility services, whereas COB was highest for experience services. Discetti R., and Anderson M., (2022) Have observed digital consumer involvement through a spatial lens, to understand the role of digital and place based consumer activism intersect and interact. The study is investigated with help of netnographic method. Three important spatialised method of digital consumer has identified namely emplacing the digital space, territorialising ethical consumption and materialising digital activism. The present study has placed and spatialised dimensions of digital consumer activism.

Statement of Problem

Advancement of technology not only bring economic growth through development of infrastructure as well as through connecting global market but also paves the way for individual companies towards sustaining market competition. Companies are adopting new and innovating marketing strategies to capture majority of market share and retaining the exiting consumer. The fundamental of online marketing has been nurtured and bring out a new form of marketing called hybrid marketing. Hybrid marketing considered elements of distribution channel, innovative marketing tactics, branding management of the products, product information and consumer data. These elements prominently influence the consumer behaviour towards hybrid marketing. Hence, it is high time to examine the role of hybrid marketing in influencing consumer behaviour.

Objective of the Study

1. To observe the number of determinants of hybrid consumer behaviour.
2. To perceive the effect of distribution channel, marketing tactics, brand management on PI.
3. To detect the influence of distribution channel, marketing tactics, brand management on customer data.
4. Observe the influence of distribution channel, brand management and Consumer data on hybrid consumer.
5. To validate the significant impact of distribution channel, marketing tactics, brand management, product information and consumer data on Hybrid consumer through developing hypothetical model.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is empirical in nature and used convenient non probability sampling technique for data collection. A sample of 220 responses were collected from consumers of online shopping. The study tries to identify the determinants of hybrid consumer behaviour which significantly influence consumer behaviour towards online





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shopping. Five items have been observed as determinants of hybrid consumers which were measured with five-point Likert scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree with a weightage of 5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively. The developed scale has test using Cronbach's alpha reliability to check the consistency and reliability of the scale.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The personal profile of the consumer shows majority of them are female (72%) in the age group of 25 to 36 years (61%). Sizable number of consumers are graduates (64%) and working in private sectors (58%). Maximum number of the consumers are earning a handful income of Rs.30,000 to Rs.50,000 (48.2%). Sizable number of consumers are purchasing products through online mode (74.64%). Table 1 reveals descriptive values of determinants of hybrid marketing, the range value for Distribution Channel (DC) is from 12 to 60 and its median and mode value are 48 and 47 respectively. The mean value of 47.580 is strong measure of DC as the value of standard deviation is far lower. The DC distribution is slightly and positively skewed. The range value for Marketing Tactics (MT) is from 14 to 60 and its median and mode value are 48 and 60 respectively. The mean value of 47.130 is strong measure of MT as the value of standard deviation is below the mean value. The MT distribution is positively skewed. The range value of Brand Management (BM) is from 10 to 50 and its mean and mode value are 40 and 50 respectively. The mean value of 39.550 is robust measure of BM as the value of standard deviation is below the mean value. The BM distribution is positively skewed. The range value of Product Information (PI) is from 11 to 55 and its median and mode value are 45.5 to 50 respectively. The mean value of 45.270 is strong measure of PI as the value of standard deviation is lower than its mean value. The PI distribution is positively skewed. The range value of Customer Data (CD) is from 11 to 54 and its median and mode value are 44 to 54 respectively. The mean value of 44.440 indicating a strong measure of CD as the value of standard deviation is below the mean value. The CD distribution is positively skewed. The range value of Hybrid Consumer (HC) is from 12 to 60 respectively. The mean value of 48.520 is strong measure of HC as the value of standard deviation is lower to its mean value. The HC distribution is positively skewed.

Impact Of Distribution Channel (DC), Marketing Tactics (MT), Brand Management (BM), Product Information (PI), Purchasing Power (PP) And Customer Data (CD) On Hybrid Consumer (Hr) SEM modelling has been used to determine the significant influence of Distribution Channel (DC), Marketing Tactics (MT), Brand Management (BM), Product Information (PI), and Customer Data (CD) on Hybrid Consumer (HC). SEM is best statistical method due to it eradicate the number of unused variables present in the mode compare to other multivariate statistical techniques. The factor scores of all the variables has been determined and latent influence has been observed. After verifying the construct validity and convergent reliability the model has been constructed. The developed model considered only standardised co-efficient which is shown in Fig. 1. The SEM model is also used to validate the research hypothesis present in below table. The fit indexes of the present constructed model is examined and it seen that the present SEM model is compatible and valid with the research data.

Ho: There is no significant influence of Distribution Channel (DC), Marketing Tactics (MT), Brand Management (BM), Product Information (PI) and Customer Data (CD) on Hybrid Consumer (HC). The Coefficient value for impact of brand management on customer data is significant at 1% level $\{\beta=0.492, t=6.086^{**}\}$. The positive sign suggest that customer data would be enhance by 0.492 units for every one unit change in brand management. Marketing tactics have significant impact on customer data at 1% level $\{\beta=0.392, t=4.850^{**}\}$. The positive sign indicates that customer data would be enhance by 0.392 units for every one unit change in marketing tactics. Marketing tactics have significant impact on Product Information at 1% level $\{\beta=0.307, t=4.999^{**}\}$. The positive sign suggest that product information would be improve by 0.307 units for every one unit change in marketing tactics.

Brand management have a significant impact on product information at 1% significant level $\{\beta=0.222, t=3.518^{**}\}$. The positive sign suggest that product information would be improve by 0.222 unit for every one unit increase in brand management. Distribution channel have significant influence on hybrid consumer at 5% significant level $\{\beta=0.134, t=2.201^{**}\}$. The positive sign indicates that hybrid consumer would grow by 0.134 units for every one-unit growth in distribution channel. Brand management have significant impact on hybrid consumers at 1% significant level $\{\beta=0.357, t=5.066^{**}\}$. The positive sign suggest that hybrid consumer would grow by 0.357 units for every one unit grow in brand management. Customer data have significant impact on hybrid consumer at 1% level of significant





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level $\{\beta=0.473, t=9.326^{**}\}$. The positive sign indicates that hybrid consumer would grow by 0.473 units for every one-unit growth in consumer data. Customer data have significant impact on product information at 1% level of significant level $\{\beta=0.449, t=9.225^{**}\}$. The positive sign indicates that product information would grow by 0.449 units for every one-unit growth in consumer data. Brand management have significant influence on Consumer data at 1% level significant level $\{\beta=0.492, t=6.086^{**}\}$. The positive sign shows that consumer data would be enhance by 0.492 units for every one unit growth in brand management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Majority of the consumers are young females working in private sectors and earning an moderate income. All the elements of the hybrid consumer are positively skewed and normally distributed. The average mean scores are also robust values as its standard deviation scores are far lower to its mean values. The outcome of SEM mode shows Distribution Channel(DC), Marketing Tactics(MT), Brand Management(BM), Product Information (PI) and Customer Data(CD) on Hybrid Consumer(HC). The path analysis shows distribution channel, brand management and customer data have significant and direct effect on hybrid consumers. A percentage change in all the three elements would be significantly improve hybrid consumers.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, consumers have flocked to the internet, and e-commerce has expanded. However, around 80% of today's consumers think that technology has combined the digital and physical retail worlds, resulting in a "phygital" retail scene. Since the emergence of e-commerce, the retail sector has been clearly divided into two channels: brick-and-mortar storefronts and internet purchases. The barrier between these two sales channels is blurring, and it will not be long before they combine. Modern shops must exist in both worlds in order to compete. The current study investigates the impact of hybrid consumer determinants. Five important parts of the hybrid consumer have been identified, including the distribution channel, which delivers the product or service that customers require. Marketing strategies that assist the marketer in improving or sustaining market position and attracting customers. Brand management is an essential component since it increases the perceived value of a product, service line, or brand over time. Product information is what customers want when placing a purchase. It contains fundamental information on the product or service, and the last component is hybrid customer data. Marketers can rely on consumer data to determine his or her behavior and preferences. Marketers are now using artificial intelligence and block chain technologies to evaluate customer mobility. The study identified that all the elements are determinants of hybrid consumer behaviour. It is proposed that marketers should be more active in tracking consumers' impulsive purchasing behavior in order to acquire new customers and maintain existing ones. Consumers, on the other hand, must take precautions while doing online transactions.

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Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Determinants of Hybrid Marketing

| | | DC | MT | BM | PI | CD | HC |
|----------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean | | 47.580 | 47.130 | 39.550 | 45.270 | 44.440 | 48.520 |
| Median | | 48.000 | 48.000 | 40.000 | 45.500 | 44.000 | 49.000 |
| Mode | | 47.000 | 60.000 | 50.000 | 55.000 | 54.000 | 60.000 |
| Std. Deviation | | 8.850 | 9.273 | 7.476 | 7.765 | 8.175 | 8.808 |
| Variance | | 78.327 | 85.993 | 55.884 | 60.298 | 66.832 | 77.584 |
| Skewness | | 0.888 | 0.591 | 0.715 | 0.955 | 0.984 | 0.960 |
| Kurtosis | | 1.302 | 0.164 | 0.851 | 2.020 | 1.420 | 1.701 |
| Range | | 48.000 | 46.000 | 40.000 | 44.000 | 43.000 | 48.000 |
| Minimum | | 12.000 | 14.000 | 10.000 | 11.000 | 11.000 | 12.000 |
| Maximum | | 60.000 | 60.000 | 50.000 | 55.000 | 54.000 | 60.000 |
| Percentiles | 25 | 44.000 | 40.000 | 34.250 | 40.000 | 40.000 | 43.250 |
| | 50 | 48.000 | 48.000 | 40.000 | 45.500 | 44.000 | 49.000 |
| | 75 | 55.000 | 55.000 | 46.000 | 52.000 | 52.000 | 56.000 |

Table 2: Regression Weight for PU, PEU and CSEWU

| Measured Variables | | Latent Variables | Estimate | S.E. | Std.Co-efficient | C.R. | P-value | Inference |
|--------------------|------|------------------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| CD | <--- | BM | 0.538 | 0.088 | 0.492 | 6.086 | 0.000** | S |
| CD | <--- | MT | 0.346 | 0.071 | 0.392 | 4.850 | 0.000** | S |
| PI | <--- | MT | 0.257 | 0.051 | 0.307 | 4.999 | 0.000** | S |
| PI | <--- | BM | 0.230 | 0.065 | 0.222 | 3.518 | 0.000** | S |
| HC | <--- | DC | 0.134 | 0.061 | 0.134 | 2.201 | 0.028* | S |
| HC | <--- | BM | 0.421 | 0.083 | 0.357 | 5.066 | 0.000** | S |
| HC | <--- | CD | 0.510 | 0.055 | 0.473 | 9.326 | 0.000** | S |
| PI | <--- | CD | 0.427 | 0.046 | 0.449 | 9.225 | 0.000** | S |
| CD | <--- | BM | 0.538 | 0.088 | 0.492 | 6.086 | 0.000** | S |

**S: Significant at 1% level, *Significant at 5% level.

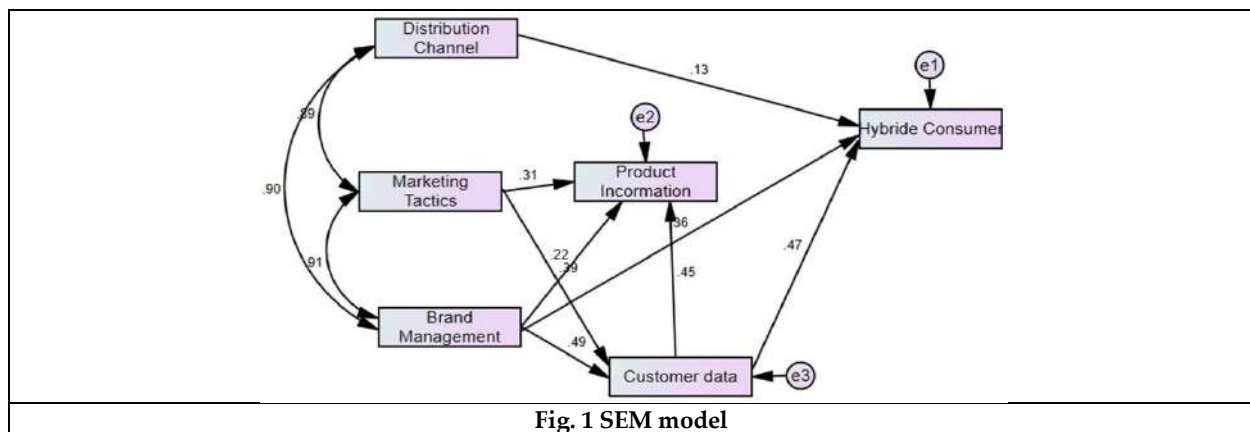


Fig. 1 SEM model





A Focus on Personal Investors' Actions in India's Securities Exchanges

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Received: 14 Mar 2023

Revised: 30 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The financial supporter assumes a vital part in the securities exchange due to their enormous portion of reserve funds in the country. The Regulators of the securities exchange never can disregard the way of performing of individual financial supporter. This study means to figure out the way of performing of individual financial supporter in securities exchange, explicitly their mentality and discernment regarding the financial exchange. A study is directed to gather information connecting with the above subject. Respondents were arranged into various classifications like pay, occupation, training status, sex and age. Essential information is gathered from an example of 80 financial supporters of Bangalore City, Karnataka, India. The concentrate additionally endeavors to find the elements influencing the speculation conduct of individual financial supporters, for example, their mindfulness level, term of venture and so on.

Keywords: Financial supporter, Stock Market, Attitude, Awareness, Awareness Level

INTRODUCTION

A securities exchange is a spot where long haul capital is raised by industry and trade, the public authority and neighborhood specialists and it is viewed as capital market. The cash gets from private financial supporters, insurance agency, annuity assets and banks and is generally organized by giving houses and shipper banks. Stock trades are likewise important for the capital market which gives a market to the offers and credit that address the capital whenever it has been raised. Financial exchange is where the protections can be sold and bought at a concurred cost. Indian securities exchange is the most established financial exchange consolidated in 1875. The name



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of the first offer exchanging affiliation Quite a while was Local Offer and Stock Merchant Affiliation which later came to be known as Bombay Stock Trade.

The BSE India SENSEX is India's most memorable financial exchange file and is followed around the world. It is having a file of 30 stocks addressing 12 significant areas. Bombay stock trade is a stock trade in Asia with a rich legacy, new spreading over three centuries in its 133 years of life. BSE is the main stock trade in the country which acquired extremely durable acknowledgment (in1956) from the Govt. of India under the Protections Agreements (Guideline) Act 1956. BSE unmistakable job in the improvement of the Indian Capital Market is by and large broadly perceived. It transformed from the open objection framework to a blueprint screen based request driven exchanging framework 1995. BSE is currently a corporatized under the arrangements of the Organizations Act 1995. The Public Stock Trade of India (NSE) is additionally one of the biggest and most progressive stock trades on the planet. NSE is the biggest trade in Stock prospects and the seventh biggest fates trade on the planet. Its exchanging office can be gotten to the nation over, through over50000 exchanging terminals. The focal request book with a tight offered ask spread gives an exceptionally fluid market to the financial backers. In 1996, NSE directed rancid S&P CNX Clever which is enhanced record of 50 stocks from 25 unique economy areas. NSE began exchanging stock on the web from the year 2000. SEBI is the administrative power of Indian financial exchange. The primary elements of SEBI are to give assurance to financial supporters and shield their freedoms, to manage representatives and sub specialists, to restrict the unreasonable practices in securities exchange and so on.

Venture has different significance with regards to back and financial matters. Finance venture is placing cash into something with the assumption for gain that upon careful investigation has a serious level of safety for the guideline sum, as well as security of return, inside a normal timeframe. Placing cash into something with an assumption for gain without making exhaustive examination is hypothesis. Accordingly, Monetary Venture includes dynamic cycle to guarantee security of both the guideline sum and the profit from speculation (return on initial capital investment) inside a normal timeframe. In financial aspects venture indicates to the making of capital or products equipped for delivering different labor and products. The term speculation indicates to the responsibility of assets at present in expect of some sure pace of return in future process of everything working out. There are three sorts of financial supporters to be specific moderate financial promoters, moderate and forceful financial benefactors. There are additionally various infrastructures accessible to contribute for financial promoter's to be specific corporate protections, value shares, inclination share, debentures/securities/ADRs/GDRs, common assets, and so on. The financial supporter can get training about their speculation from monetary establishment, monetary business sectors, media and so forth. This paper attempts to concentrate on venture conduct of individual financial supporter in securities exchange of India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A conceptual method of investor behavior, Milan lovnic, Uzey Kaymak and Jaaps Prank (May2008). This paper has presented a descriptive model of individual investor behavior. It is being concluded that investment process is driven by cognitive and affective process and inter play contributes to rational behavior. Under the above model investor is seen a learning, adopt in gand evolving entity that perceives environment, processes information, acts and updates its states. Finally, investor behavior is influenced by social interactions. Impacting factors on individual's investors behavior towards commodities market in India, Elan Kumaran and A Ananth. A study on behavioral finance has been done presuming information structure and characteristics of capital market. Participants influence their own decisions and also on market outcomes. The above studies have been conducted by using survey method. The questionnaire with 5 Point Likert Scale designed with 15 components for measuring behavior and respondents were selected from Trichy District and the total number respondents were 525. The influence of resulting factor analysis and descriptive statistics has concluded that multiple factors have greater influence on behavior of



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commodity market investors in India. The main factor was information asymmetry, objective knowledge, high sector and low risk.

A Study on Investors preferences towards various investment avenues in capital market with special reference to derivatives, Dr. K Ravichandran. The research study was intended to find preference level of investors on various capital market instruments and type of risk considered by investors. The sample was collected from 150 investors in derivative markets from Chennai from a structured questionnaire. Descriptive research type is used and convenience sampling method was adopted to gather data. Various parametric and non-parametric techniques have been used for analyzing data. The findings reveal that friends and relatives followed by brokers who pull the investors into capital market. Respondents preferred short term investments. It has been suggested by the author to develop more number of products which it can attract more number of investors. Sikidar and Singh (1996) carried out a survey with an objective to understand the behavioral aspects of the investors of the north eastern region towards mutual funds investment portfolio. The survey revealed that the salaried and self-employed formed the major investors in mutual fund primarily due to tax concessions. Kumar Singh (2006) analyzes the investment pattern of people in Bangalore city and Bhubaneswar analysis of the study was under taken with the help of survey conducted. It is concluded that in Bangalore investors are more aware about various investment avenues and the risk associated with that. And in Bhubaneswar, investors are more conservative in nature and they prefer to invest in those avenues where risk is less like bank deposits, small savings, post office savings etc.

Chandra collected the data from survey to know the factors influencing Indian individual investor behavior in stock market. Using univariate and multivariate analysis and found five major factors that affect the investment behavior of individual investor in stock market namely prudence, and precautions attitude, conservatism, under confidence, informational asymmetry and financial addition. Finally, he concluded that these are the major psychological components seem to be influencing individual investor's trading behavior in Indian stock market. AjmiJy .A. (2008) used a questionnaire to know determinants of risk tolerance of individual investors and collected responses from 1500 respondents. He concluded that the men are less risk averse than women, less educated investors are less likely to take risk and age factor is also important in risk tolerance and also investors are more risk tolerance than the less wealthy investors. Tamimi, H.A.H. identified the factors influencing the UAE investor Behavior. Using questionnaire found six factors were most influencing factors on the UAE investor behavior namely expected corporate earnings, get rich quick, stock marketability past performance of the firm's stock, government holdings and the creation of the organized financial markets.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the investors behaviors in securities exchange of India
2. To study the factors affecting the different types of investors

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data were used for the study. Data have been collected through questionnaire method and survey method. 100 responses have been collected from the different categories of people of in and around of Bangalore City. Secondary data have also been used for the study. These data were collected from newspapers, magazines and various research articles. Percentage method is used for analyzing the gathered data.

Limitations Of The Study

1. The study is limited to 100 responses
2. The study have been conducted to analyze some factors affecting speculation behavior of categories of people.
3. The survey is conducted in and around of Bangalore city





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Data Analysis

The above table shows that the 69 percent respondents are female and maximum falls between the age of 20-30 years. The figure shows that, out of 150 respondents, 49 percent have incomes of less than Rs. 1 lakh, 17 percent make between Rs. 1 and \$3 lakh, 18 percent make between Rs. 3 and \$5 lakh, and 16 percent make more than Rs. 5 lakh. Regarding education and occupation levels, it should be noted that 27% of respondents have a bachelor's degree, 48% have a postgraduate degree, 1% of sample respondents are business owners, 46% are private employees, and the remaining respondents are either working for a government organisation or are pensioners, housewives, or students. In the overall sample, 26% of investors chose to invest for one to two years, 40% liked to invest for less than a year, 13% wanted to invest for two to five years, and 21% preferred to invest for more than five years. Among the respondents, 73% save less than Rs. 5000, 16% save between Rs. 50,000 and a lakh, and 12% save more than a lakh. It is evident that the respondents' saving habits are heavily influenced by their desire to provide for their families and live comfortably. It can be concluded that 74 percent of the respondents are aware of the different investment options. The chart makes it clear that, in the case of others, family members have the greatest influence on investing decisions. The friendships were more pronounced in the case of Equity. It was discovered that other people and financial consultants had less of an impact. From the above table it can be said that in case of equity, the major sources of information was the internet ads, as per the gold was concerned financial consultants and Internet ads played a major role. It can be interpreted that majority of investor's pattern will affect if any change in the market. Market Movement is very important factor for changing in investment pattern.

CONCLUSION

The review uncovers that the respondents acclimatize the targets of saving, the variables affecting the saving and the wellsprings of data for independent direction. The yearly pay and the yearly saving are given significance of thought by the respondents, in light of the fact that the degree of pay chooses the degree of reserve funds. The financial cohorts are completely mindful about the securities exchange and they feel that market developments influence the speculation illustration of financial promoters in the financial exchange.

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Table: 1 Reponses regarding Gender and Age respondents

| Gender | Responses (%) | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Male | 31(31%) | 20-30 | 83 (55%) |
| Female | 69(69%) | 30-40 | 40(27%) |
| | | 40-50 | 19(13%) |
| | | 50 and Above | 8(5%) |

Table: 2 Reponses regarding Gender and Age respondents

| Income | No.of Respondents | Level of Education | No. of Respondents | Occupation | No. of Respondents |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Less than 1 lakh | 74(49%) | Metric | 6(4%) | Government employees | 14(9%) |
| 1.01-3.00 | 26(17%) | 10+2 | 32(21%) | Private employees | 69(46%) |
| 3.01-5.00 | 27(18%) | Graduate | 41(27%) | Business | 2(1%) |
| Above 5 lakh | 24(16%) | Post Graduate | 71(48%) | Pensioners | 0(0%) |
| | | | | Housewife | 3(2%) |
| | | | | Students | 63(42%) |

Table: 3 Duration of Investment

| Duration of Investment (In year) | Responses (%) |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Less than 1 year | 60(40%) |
| 1-2 | 39(26%) |
| 2-5 | 20(13%) |
| 5 and Above | 31(21%) |

Table: 4 Responses regarding Annual Savings and Reasons for Investment

| Annual Savings | No. of Respondents(%) | Reasons of Investment | No. of Respondents (%) |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Less than 50000 | 110(73%) | To meet family needs in future | 66(44%) |
| 50000-100000 | 23(15%) | Emergency needs | 41(27%) |
| More than 1 Lakh | 17(12%) | Live a safe and secure | 43(29%) |

Table: 5 Awareness about Investment

| Awareness | Responses (%) |
|-----------|---------------|
| Aware | 111(74%) |
| Not aware | 39(26%) |





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Table: 6 Factors affecting Investment Behavior

| Factors | Equity | Mutual Funds | Debentures | Gold | Others |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|------------|------|--------|
| Family members | 23 | 22 | 5 | 25 | 75 |
| Friends | 42 | 18 | 8 | 38 | 45 |
| Financial Consultants | 30 | 30 | 15 | 38 | 37 |
| Others | 33 | 27 | 48 | 27 | 15 |

Table: 7 Sources of Information

| Sources of Information | Equity | Mutual Funds | Debentures | Gold | Others |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|------|--------|
| Brokers | 9(6%) | 35 | 15 | 77 | 13 |
| Newspapers | 18(12%) | 45 | 0 | 84 | 3 |
| Internet ads | 43(29%) | 39 | 7 | 60 | 0 |
| Financial Consultants | 27(18%) | 30 | 24 | 69 | 0 |
| Others | 53(35%) | 33 | 5 | 60 | 0 |

Table: 8 Investment pattern affected by Market Movement

| Options | Responses (%) |
|---------|---------------|
| Yes | 113(75%) |
| No | 37(25%) |





Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption in Accounting and Auditing : Emerging Trends and Progress

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the emerging trends and progress in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in accounting and auditing. To provide an overview of the current state of AI adoption in these domains, the study employs a comprehensive literature review methodology, analysing academic research papers, industry reports, and news articles. According to the findings, AI adoption in accounting and auditing is making significant progress and gaining traction in the current market scenario. AI technologies are increasingly being used by businesses to automate routine tasks, improve data analysis, and improve decision-making processes. Among the key applications being implemented are AI-powered data analytics tools, cloud-based accounting software, and machine learning-based auditing techniques. The paper emphasises the advantages of AI adoption, including increased efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness, as well as improved risk assessment and fraud detection capabilities. It also addresses the difficulties associated with AI implementation, such as the shortage of skilled professionals, data privacy concerns, and ethical concerns. Furthermore, the research identifies emerging trends in AI adoption, such as the use of natural language processing (NLP) to extract financial data from unstructured sources, the integration of AI with blockchain technology for enhanced audit trail and transparency, and the investigation of AI-powered predictive analytics for financial forecasting. This research paper provides useful information about the current state of AI adoption in accounting and auditing. It is a resource for practitioners, researchers, and policymakers interested in the emerging trends, progress, and implications of artificial intelligence in these fields. The findings add to the body of knowledge and



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provide direction for future research and practical applications of AI in accounting and auditing practises.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence(AI), Accounting and Auditing, 4IR, Technology, Financial technologies.

INTRODUCTION

"The future of humanity is inextricably linked with the future of AI." - Demis Hassabis. The ability of machines or electronic systems to carry out tasks that ordinarily require human intelligence is known as artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are made to learn from data and get better over time without becoming explicitly programmed. To imitate human intelligence, they employ algorithms, statistical models, and strategies like machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and robotics. AI has many practical applications in fields such as healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing, for example, AI-powered systems can be used to diagnose diseases, detect fraud, heighten supply chain logistics, and progress the efficiency of production processes. AI can also be used to automate routine or boring tasks, freeing-up humans to work on more difficult and creative projects. Here are some statistical data on the usage of artificial intelligence in various fields:

1. Healthcare: The market for artificial intelligence in healthcare is anticipated to reach \$45.2 billion by 2026, expanding at a CAGR of 44.9% between 2019 and 2026. (Source: Allied Market Research)
2. Finance: AI will save the banking and financial sector \$1 trillion by 2030. (Source: Business Insider)
3. Transportation: The market for autonomous vehicles is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 39.47% from 2019 to 2026, reaching \$556.67 billion. (Source: Verified Market Research)
4. Manufacturing: By 2025, the market for AI in manufacturing is anticipated to be worth \$11.1 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 54.6% between 2020 and 2025. (Source: MarketsandMarkets)
5. Education: By 2023, the market for artificial intelligence in education is projected to be worth \$3.68 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 47% from 2018 to 2023. (Source: ResearchAndMarkets)
6. Marketing: The market for artificial intelligence in marketing is anticipated to reach \$28.4 billion by 2025, expanding at a CAGR of 29.79% between 2018 and 2025. (Source: MarketsandMarkets)
7. Agriculture: By 2025, the market for AI in agriculture is anticipated to be worth \$2.63 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 24.8% from 2020 to 2025. (Source: MarketsandMarkets)
8. Gaming: By 2025, the market for AI in video games is anticipated to be worth \$5.5 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 31.8% between 2020 and 2025. (Source: MarketsandMarkets)
9. Security: By 2026, the market for AI in cybersecurity is projected to be worth \$38.2 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 23.3% from 2019 to 2026. (Source: Allied Market Research)
10. Law: The international market for AI in legal services is predictable to reach \$1.2 billion by 2024, rising at a CAGR of 31.3% from 2019 to 2024. (Source: MarketsandMarkets)

However, there are also worries about the ethical implications of AI. For example, there is a risk that AI systems may reinforce biases or discrimination present in the data they learn from. Additionally, there are apprehensions about the potential impact of AI on employment and the economy, as well as issues related to privacy and security. It will be crucial to consider carefully and address these ethical issues as AI develops and is more fully integrated into society.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the accounting and auditing industry. In the accounting and auditing industry, AI is being used to automate routine tasks, analyse vast amounts of data, and improve efficiency and accuracy. One of the primary applications of AI in accounting and auditing is automating boring tasks such as data entry, reconciliation, and analysis of financial statements. This frees up accountants and auditors to focus on more multifaceted tasks that necessitate human decision and proficiency. AI is also being used to analyse large volumes of financial data, as well as transactional data and financial statements. AI algorithms can identify patterns



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and anomalies that may not be apparent to human analysts, helping auditors detect fraud, assess risk, and make predictions about future performance. Another area where AI is making a significant impact is in improving the transparency and accountability of financial reporting. AI can help create a detailed audit trail that records every step of a financial transaction, providing greater transparency and accountability. Many accounting and auditing firms are investing heavily in Blockchain, machine learning, robotic process automation, and other related technologies. These firms are developing new tools and services that use AI to improve efficiency and accuracy in financial reporting and auditing. As AI continues to advance and become more integrated into the accounting and auditing industry, it is important to professionals in this field to stay update with the latest developments and technologies. AI has the potential to significantly progress the efficiency and exactness of financial reporting and auditing, but it also increases important ethical and regulatory considerations that must be carefully addressed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in the fields of accounting and auditing has been steadily increasing in recent years (Gupta & Chauhan, 2020; Khurana *et al.*, 2021). Organizations are recognizing the potential of AI to transform their financial processes and decision-making capabilities (Alles *et al.*, 2019). The integration of AI offers numerous benefits, including improved efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness (Cadez *et al.*, 2020; Hall *et al.*, 2021). AI-powered tools and technologies enable automation, data analysis, and enhanced risk assessment in accounting and auditing practices (Chenhall & Moers, 2015; Kogan *et al.*, 2018). Automation, particularly through the use of robotic process automation (RPA), has gained significant attention in accounting and auditing practices (Alles *et al.*, 2018; Drever *et al.*, 2020). RPA enables the automation of repetitive and rule-based tasks, such as data entry, reconciliation, and report generation (Borthick *et al.*, 2017; Mezzanotte *et al.*, 2020). This leads to increased operational efficiency, reduced errors, and improved resource allocation (Kou *et al.*, 2019; Mahama & Chiemeke, 2021). The integration of machine learning and advanced data analytics techniques has transformed accounting and auditing practices (Frank *et al.*, 2019; Huda *et al.*, 2021). Machine learning algorithms can analyze large volumes of financial data to detect patterns, anomalies, and trends (Fanning *et al.*, 2018; Zhang *et al.*, 2020). This enables enhanced risk assessment, fraud detection, and financial forecasting (Aspris *et al.*, 2021; Chen *et al.*, 2022). Machine learning models, such as neural networks and decision trees, provide valuable insights for auditors and financial analysts (Shahzad *et al.*, 2019; Wright *et al.*, 2020). The application of natural language processing (NLP) in accounting and auditing has garnered significant attention (Deshmukh *et al.*, 2019; Romao *et al.*, 2021). NLP algorithms can extract meaningful information from unstructured textual data, such as contracts, financial reports, and regulatory documents (Liao *et al.*, 2018; Parhizgar *et al.*, 2020). This facilitates efficient document review, compliance monitoring, and fraud detection (Qu *et al.*, 2019; Wang *et al.*, 2021). Predictive analytics has emerged as a powerful tool in accounting and auditing (Li *et al.*, 2017; Verma *et al.*, 2020). By leveraging historical financial data and external factors, AI algorithms can generate accurate predictions and forecasts (Liang *et al.*, 2018; Su *et al.*, 2021). This aids in financial planning, budgeting, and risk assessment (Chung *et al.*, 2019; Han *et al.*, 2022). The integration of AI with blockchain technology has the potential to enhance auditing processes (Gomaa *et al.*, 2018; Park *et al.*, 2021). Blockchain's distributed ledger combined with AI algorithms ensures transparency, immutability, and integrity of financial transactions (Choi *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2022). This improves audit trail visibility, simplifies verification processes, and enhances overall trust in financial reporting (Li *et al.*, 2019; Yang *et al.*, 2021). AI-powered tools enable continuous monitoring of financial transactions, enabling real-time identification of anomalies and potential fraud (Hogan *et al.*, 2018; Leong *et al.*, 2020). Machine learning algorithms can learn from historical data patterns, detect unusual activities, and trigger alerts for further investigation (Salman *et al.*, 2019; Wang *et al.*, 2022). This enhances fraud detection capabilities and strengthens internal control systems (Cao *et al.*, 2021; Yu *et al.*, 2022).

Objectives

1. To understand how artificial intelligence fits into the auditing and accounting.
2. To know the prevailing trends of artificial intelligence in audit
3. To comprehend the recent progress of AI adoption in accounting and auditing



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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study is to investigate the current state of artificial intelligence (AI) adoption in accounting and auditing. To achieve this aim, a literature review methodology will be employed. This methodology involves a systematic and comprehensive analysis of existing literature on the topic, including academic research papers, industry reports, and news articles.

Limitations

1. Publications in English language that discuss the implementation of AI technologies in accounting and auditing, and have been published within the past 10 years.
2. Secondary data is used for the study

Statement of the Problem

Despite the growing interest in artificial intelligence (AI) and its potential to transform the accounting and auditing profession, there is a deficiency of understanding of the current state of AI adoption in the industry. While there is some evidence of AI implementation in accounting and auditing, it is unclear how widely and effectively AI is being used, what types of AI technologies are being adopted, and what factors are driving or hindering its adoption. This research aims to address these gaps in knowledge by examining the current state of artificial intelligence (AI) adoption in accounting and auditing and identifying the opportunities and challenges associated with its implementation. By doing so, this research seeks to provide insights that can inform future strategies for AI adoption in the industry and contribute to the ongoing conversation about the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in accounting and auditing.

Scope of the Study

Identification of the types of AI technologies currently being adopted in accounting and auditing, such as natural language processing, machine learning, and robotic process automation. Examination of the benefits and drawbacks of AI adoption in accounting and auditing, including increased efficiency, accuracy, and audit quality, as well as potential job displacement and ethical considerations. Assessment of the current level of artificial intelligence (AI) adoption in the accounting and auditing profession, including the industries, company sizes, and regions that are leading or lagging in adoption. Recommendations for strategies to increase AI adoption in accounting and auditing, such as addressing concerns around data privacy and security, providing training and education on AI technologies.

Artificial Intelligence(AI) in Audit and Accounting

Artificial intelligence (AI) is being used to revolutionise auditing and accounting in a variety of ways. Automation is a key area, with AI technologies automating repetitive and rule-based tasks like data entry, invoice processing, and reconciliations. This not only saves time but also lowers the possibility of human error. AI is also used in data analysis and insights, where algorithms can quickly analyse large amounts of financial data to find patterns, anomalies, and trends. This provides auditors and accountants with useful information for decision-making and risk assessment. Another application of AI is natural language processing (NLP), which allows systems to understand and process human language. NLP enables document analysis automation by extracting relevant information from financial reports, contracts, and other textual records. Another important application is predictive analytics, which uses AI to forecast future outcomes based on historical data. This aids in financial planning, budgeting, and risk evaluation. Furthermore, AI improves audit quality by enabling auditors to identify potential risks and fraud through continuous monitoring and real-time analysis of financial data. AI also helps with advanced analytics and reporting, generating customised reports and providing valuable insights into financial performance to stakeholders. Overall, artificial intelligence is transforming auditing and accounting in a variety of ways, enabling greater efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making capabilities.

Several firms are actively utilising artificial intelligence (AI) in auditing and accounting. Here are some noteworthy examples:





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- KPMG has created the "KPMG Clara" platform, which employs AI and machine learning to perform various auditing tasks. This includes data extraction automation, financial statement analysis, and identifying anomalies for further investigation.
- Deloitte: Through their "Argus" platform, Deloitte employs AI in auditing. To aid in audit planning, risk assessment, and financial statement analysis, Argus combines advanced analytics, machine learning, and natural language processing.
- PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC): PwC has used AI in auditing and accounting services. For example, they have used AI-powered tools to automate data extraction, improve risk assessments, and improve financial reporting accuracy.
- Ernst & Young (EY): EY has invested in artificial intelligence (AI) technologies for auditing and accounting processes. Their "EY Canvas" platform uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to analyse large amounts of financial data, detect anomalies, and improve audit quality.
- BlackLine is a software company that provides AI-powered solutions for finance and accounting functions. Their platform automates tasks such as reconciliations, journal entries, and intercompany transactions, which reduces errors and increases efficiency.
- Xero: Xero, a provider of cloud-based accounting software, incorporates AI technologies into its platform. Xero's AI capabilities aid in tasks such as automated bank reconciliation, expense categorization, and cash flow forecasting. Their artificial intelligence-powered features allow businesses to streamline their accounting processes and gain real-time financial insights.

It's important to note that AI adoption varies by company, and new players and technologies are constantly emerging in this space.

Prevailing Trends of Artificial Intelligence in Audit

Natural Language Processing has been considered a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) that emphasises communication between humans and computers; obviously, they deal with the problems that come with communications between humans becoming ambiguous and imprecise. Its applications are frequently used to extract insights from end-user industry documents. Because it helps businesses automate accounting tasks like data entry, financial reports, invoices, and receipts, among others, natural language processing is regarded as a crucial part of the AI domain. Botkeeper, a bookkeeping tool from Botkeeper Inc., helps businesses everywhere automate accounting procedures. For its 1,000 clients, the company claims that more than 1.2 million working hours have been automated. Automation of 240 working hours could save the company \$9,240, according to estimates. Such financial advantages are driving the market forward. Given that the accounting domain often deals with textual documents, such as management evaluation, financial performance, domain standards, laws, compliance, and evidence about the same, NLP companies would be able to progress their knowledge and avoid potential risks. Additionally, it helps businesses save money by automating accounting tasks like data entry, sorting financial reports, receipts, and vouchers, and removing time sinks.

The proper implementation of IoT will most likely give Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) access to real-time transactional data, enabling control and exposure in current operations and enabling a broader and more understandable risk assessment. This should hasten the process of evaluating the problem and finding a solution. The Bureau of Labour Statistics projects that between 2016 and 2026, employment of accountants and auditors will increase by 10%. Due to this growth rate and the demand for AI among accountants, the market will advance.

Recent Progress Of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption In Accounting And Auditing

The adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in accounting and auditing has been gaining momentum in recent years, as companies seek to automate repetitive tasks, improve efficiency, and reduce errors. Here are some key trends and developments in this area:

1. Routine Task Automation: AI technologies such as robotic process automation (RPA) and intelligent automation have gained traction in accounting and auditing for automating repetitive and rule-based tasks. This includes data entry, reconciliation, and report generation, which leads to increased efficiency and decreased human error.



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2. **Advanced Data Analytics:** Artificial intelligence-powered data analytics tools are increasingly being used in accounting and auditing. Large volumes of financial data can be analysed by machine learning algorithms to identify patterns, anomalies, and potential risks. This allows for more accurate financial analysis, fraud detection, and risk evaluation.
3. **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** In accounting and auditing, NLP is used to extract meaningful information from unstructured data sources. Textual data, such as contracts, financial reports, and regulatory documents, can be processed and analysed by AI algorithms, improving the speed and accuracy of document review, compliance monitoring, and fraud detection.
4. **Predictive Analytics and Forecasting:** Predictive analytics models powered by AI are being used to forecast financial trends and outcomes. These models can generate insights and predictions for financial planning, budgeting, and risk assessment by leveraging historical data and external factors, allowing organisations to make informed decisions.
5. **Blockchain Integration:** The use of AI in conjunction with blockchain technology is gaining traction in auditing practises. Blockchain provides a secure and transparent ledger, and AI algorithms can analyse blockchain data to ensure financial transaction accuracy and integrity. This improves audit trail visibility, streamlines verification processes, and boosts confidence in financial reporting.
6. **Continuous Monitoring and Fraud Detection:** Artificial intelligence-powered tools enable continuous monitoring of financial transactions, allowing for real-time detection of anomalies and potential fraudulent activities. Machine learning algorithms can learn from historical data patterns to detect suspicious behaviours and generate alerts for further investigation, thereby improving fraud detection capabilities.
7. **Cognitive Computing and Decision Support:** Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies such as cognitive computing and expert systems help accounting and auditing professionals make complex decisions. These systems can analyse massive amounts of data, such as regulations, industry standards, and financial data, and provide recommendations and insights to aid decision-making and ensure compliance.

Numerous major players are vying for larger market shares in the highly fragmented artificial intelligence (AI) market for accounting. These industry leaders are concentrating their efforts on growing their clientele abroad. In order to increase their market share and profitability, they also provide fresh, creative solutions along with transactions and mergers. Key players include Google Inc., Microsoft Corp., Xero, Intuit, and others.

The current state of the market includes the following:

October 2021: IBM has introduced a set of environmental intelligence tools that make use of artificial intelligence to help companies prepare for and respond to weather and climate hazards that could disrupt operations, analyse their environmental impact more quickly, and make regulatory compliance and reporting simpler.

July 2021: One of a new set of planning and forecasting tools powered by artificial intelligence, Xero Analytics Plus is meant to help businesses and advisors make confident future plans. In January 2022, Xero acquired TaxCycle, a leading provider of software for accountants and bookkeepers in Canada. Over 16,000 individual accountants, bookkeepers, and tax preparers in Canada use TaxCycle's software, which offers a full suite of Canadian income tax services. Nearly 4,000 other tax firms also use it.

UiPath has stated that new AI capabilities, such as email AI, forms AI, and new pre-trained machine learning models created specifically for document processing in accounting firms, will be released in December 2021. Users will save a tonne of time and effort thanks to these kinds of features, which will help businesses quickly implement AI-based automation.

Artificial Intelligence in Accounting Market Top Players

1. IBM Corporation
2. Google LLC
3. Microsoft Corporation
4. Xero
5. Intuit Inc.

Here are some statistical data on the use of artificial intelligence(AI) in accounting and auditing:



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1. AI in accounting: By 2028, the market for AI in accounting is anticipated to be worth \$4.68 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 38.6% between 2021 and 2028. (Source: Grand View Research)
2. AI in auditing: By 2027, the market for AI in auditing is anticipated to be worth \$1.4 billion, expanding at a CAGR of 18.9% from 2020 to 2027. (Source: Million Insights)
3. Adoption of AI in accounting: According to a survey by Sage, 67% of accountants believe that AI and automation will have a positive impact on their profession.
4. Benefits of AI in accounting: A survey by EY found that 63% of companies believe that AI will help them reduce costs, 47% believe it will increase accuracy, and 44% believe it will increase productivity.
5. Areas of AI adoption in accounting: A survey by Deloitte found that the most commonly used AI applications in accounting are for data analysis (69%), fraud detection (49%), and risk management (44%).
6. AI and audit quality: A study by the American Accounting Association found that the use of AI in auditing can improve audit quality by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of audit procedures.
7. AI and fraud detection: A survey by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners found that 13% of organizations use AI and machine learning to detect and prevent fraud.

These statistics show the growing adoption and potential benefits of AI in accounting and auditing, including increased efficiency, accuracy, and audit quality. As AI continues to advance, it is likely to play an increasingly important role in these fields.

Findings

1. AI adoption is increasing: Many companies and accounting firms are recognizing the benefits of AI in accounting and auditing, and adoption rates are increasing steadily.
2. AI-powered data analytics is popular: AI-powered data analytics tools are the most commonly adopted AI application in accounting and auditing, with many firms using these tools to automate tasks such as data entry and financial analysis.
3. Cloud-based accounting software is gaining traction: Many accounting firms are adopting cloud-based accounting software that uses AI to automate routine accounting tasks and provide real-time financial insights.
4. Machine learning-based auditing is on the rise: Auditing firms are increasingly using machine learning algorithms to analyze large amounts of financial data, identify potential risks and issues, and generate audit reports.
5. NLP is being used to extract financial data: NLP is being used to automate the extraction of financial data from unstructured data sources such as financial reports and filings.
6. AI is improving fraud detection: AI algorithms are being used to improve fraud detection in accounting and auditing, enabling auditors and accountants to identify potential fraudulent transactions and investigate further.
7. Adoption challenges remain: Despite the benefits of AI in accounting and auditing, adoption can be challenging due to the complexity of financial data and the need to ensure accuracy and reliability. Some companies and accounting firms may also lack the necessary skills and expertise to implement AI effectively.

Suggestions

The current state of AI adoption in accounting and auditing is characterized by a growing recognition of the potential benefits of AI-powered technologies, with adoption rates increasing steadily. AI is being used to automate routine tasks, improve financial analysis and reporting, and enhance audit quality, among other applications. However, adoption challenges remain, and continued investment in AI research and development, as well as education and training, will be necessary to confirm the fruitful implementation of AI in accounting and auditing.

1. Identify areas where AI can add value: Companies and accounting firms should identify specific areas where AI can add value, such as automating routine tasks, improving financial analysis and reporting, or enhancing fraud detection.
2. Invest in AI research and development: To fully realize the potential of AI in accounting and auditing, continued investment in research and development will be necessary. Companies and accounting firms should consider investing in AI startups or partnering with universities to stay up to date on the latest AI advancements.



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3. Build AI expertise: To implement AI effectively, companies and accounting firms will need to build the necessary expertise in-house. This may involve hiring data scientists, AI specialists, or other experts, or providing training for existing employees.
4. Address adoption challenges: Adoption challenges, such as the complexity of financial data and the need to ensure accuracy and reliability, will need to be addressed to ensure successful implementation of AI-powered technologies. Companies and accounting firms should work to overcome these challenges through careful planning, testing, and ongoing monitoring.
5. Foster a culture of innovation: Finally, to fully realize the potential of AI in accounting and auditing, companies and accounting firms should foster a culture of innovation and experimentation. This may involve encouraging employees to suggest new AI applications or experimenting with new AI-powered tools and technologies.

CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption in Accounting and Auditing sheds light on the growing integration of AI in the fields of accounting and auditing. The study examines various new trends and emphasises the advancements made in utilising AI technologies to improve these professions' productivity, accuracy, and decision-making. The findings show that AI is being applied to tasks like automation, data analysis, natural language processing, predictive analytics, and improving audit quality. Time savings, enhanced risk detection, improved audit quality, and cost savings are just a few of the significant potential benefits of AI adoption. However, careful consideration of data quality, ethical issues, and the requirement for human expertise and oversight are all necessary for the successful implementation of AI in accounting and auditing. To maximise the benefits and address the challenges associated with AI adoption in accounting and auditing, the paper emphasises the significance of ongoing research, industry collaboration, and continuous learning. Overall, the research paper offers insightful information about the state of AI adoption in these fields and its prospects for the future, which encourages further investigation and adoption of AI technologies to promote innovation and efficiency in accounting and auditing procedures.

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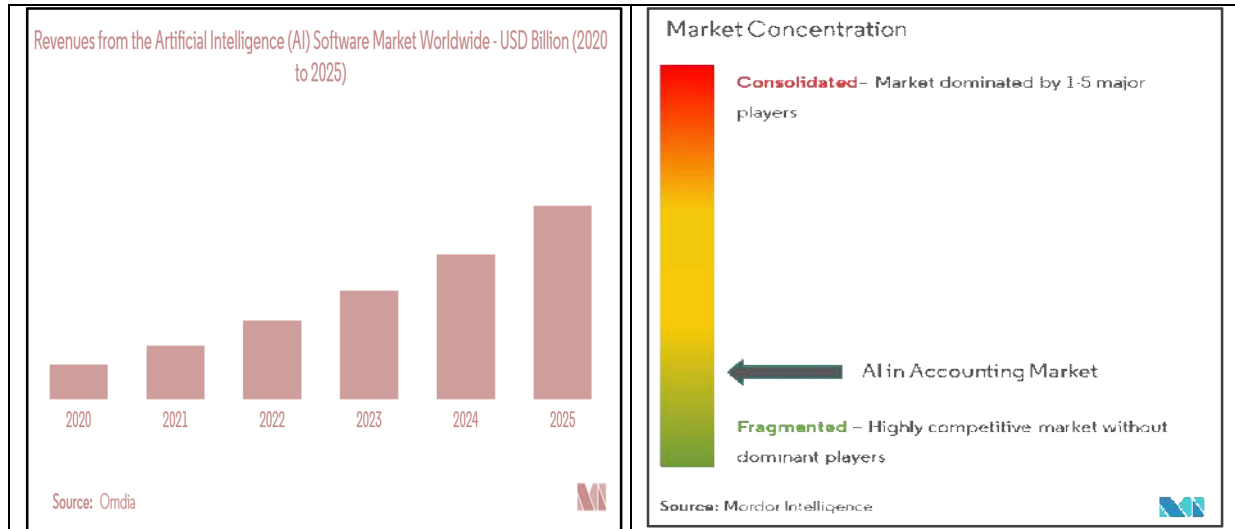
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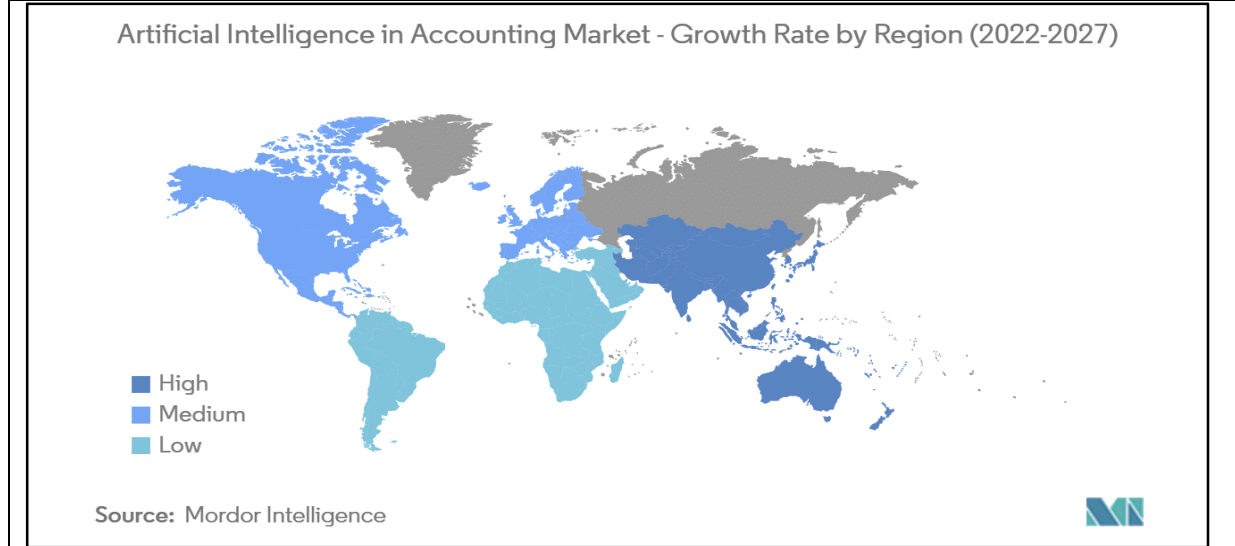




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A Literature Review: Service Quality in Schools

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 06 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

High service quality is vital in every service sector since it has a beneficial impact on client happiness and loyalty. Service quality in the education sector is a measure of how well a school or educational institution understands the expectations of students and their parents. The main service quality indicators (SERVQUAL) in the school education segment are tangibility, dependability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. The analysis includes 27 published literatures focusing on factors impacting service quality of schools, in Different Countries from 2022 to 2019. Education models, like the Haywood Farmer model, Parasuraman, Christian Gronroos, Frost and Kumar, and the Comprehensive Quality Model, etc appropriate for schools service quality. Physical, health, ethics, moral, and value education are essential for schoolchildren's total development.

Keywords: SERVQUAL, Service School Quality and Service quality in education.

INTRODUCTION

High service quality is vital in every service sector since it has a beneficial impact on client happiness and loyalty. High service quality assists businesses in keeping current customers and attracting new ones. Furthermore, great service quality lowers the cost of gaining new consumers. Service quality in the education sector is a measure of how well a school or educational institution understands the expectations of students and their parents. Understanding how to increase school service quality is a critical stage in the success of any organisation. Measuring and enhancing service quality is a key skill in the educational industry. In the education sector, service quality is a passionately discussed topic, with government and private school monitoring bodies, as well as school management, focusing only on enhancing "education quality." As a result, there is a need to examine the difference between student



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satisfaction and school management performance in terms of total service quality given in institutions, as well as identify strong areas to retain and weak areas to enhance school service quality. The main service quality indicators (SERVQUAL) in the school education segment are tangibility, dependability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. To remain competitive in the higher education market, all educational institutions seek to attain and maintain high performance standards. The survival of academic institutions is dependent on ensuring the quality of education. The current study includes a review of the literature on service quality and school performance evaluation at the national and international levels. The analysis includes 27 published literatures focusing on factors impacting service quality, Develop & Validate Instrument for Measuring Service Quality, Service Quality Scores & Performance Scores of Schools in Different Countries from 2022 to 2019.

Analysis of the Study

Marta Ciarko (2022) a research paper on "Measuring the quality of educational services on the example of secondary schools in Poland", It is critical to properly recognise the economic determinants of educational service quality as a foundation for generating a proposal for moulding the desired degree of these services' quality. Education development, including universality of education at all levels, necessitates ongoing monitoring of educational quality and the development of systemic solutions to support its improvement. People are generally aware that a solid education and a willingness to constantly deepen acquired abilities translate into their well-being; by acting sensibly and educating themselves, they will lay the groundwork for a country's faster economic progress.

Despina Vasileiadou and Konstantinos Karadimitriou (2021) "Examining the impact of self-assessment with the use of rubrics on primary school students' performance" is the title of their article. The goal of the work was to examine how self-evaluation and school recital rubrics interact with one another among elementary school children. For the current study, a sample of 70 children from two classes in the fifth grade and two classes in the sixth grade of the primary school was selected. It has been determined that students who employed rubrics saw improvements in their writing, language, and history coursework. The use of rubrics improves students' critical thinking and self-evaluation abilities. The criteria for evaluating students' actions or tasks, depending on which students self-assessed, are included in the rubrics used in the trial. In order for pre-service and in-service teachers to learn about cutting-edge teaching strategies, it is suggested that there is a larger demand for the introduction of rubrics courses. Conclusion: Regular curriculum redesign is necessary to further the education of the pupils.

Jorge Ruiz-García *et al.*, (2021) delivered a paper with the title "Seismic assessment of school buildings with short captive RC columns under subduction seismic sequences" with the aim of assessing the seismic performance of Mexican school buildings. When building a school, it is important to take children's safety into account, especially in light of potential natural disasters like earthquakes. Because the school structure may harm the pupils' lives. Buildings with two and three stories that lack seismic upgrades are earthquake-prone. The implementation of retrofit techniques for multi-story school buildings is advised to be given high priority.

Brandon W. Conner and Katherine G. Weller (2021) study on "High School Health Education: The Impact of Medical Student Led Instruction in Northern Nevada High Schools" was undertaken with the aim of determining the long-term effects of health education in high schools. The true advocates of environmental, long-term well-being are the health-promoting schools. In the USA, a sample of 700 students was used for the survey. To determine the divergence between pre- and post-training values for each module, two step linear regression models are provided. After receiving medical knowledge based on school instruction, students' awareness of their health, stress, and lifestyle was found to have increased. It has been determined that health education in schools has a substantial impact on kids' emotional and physical health, behavioural relationships, and health care.

Wen Li Anthony A *et al.*, (2021) Studies on "The relationship of interactive technology use for entertainment and school performance and engagement: Evidence from a longitudinal study in a nationally representative sample of middle school students in China" are available. Interactive technologies like video games, social media, and the internet, among others, may have a negative impact on students' academic development and performance. The goal



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of the current study was to determine whether there was a connection between student engagement and performance when using technology for amusement. 9,449 samples from a multi-stage sample approach were polled using a structured questionnaire. The study discovered that using interactive technology has both beneficial and bad effects on students, such as enabling them to attend online classes, find pertinent information quickly, and save time. The excessive use of technology may harm children's cognitive and thinking development, which could lead to poor academic achievement. It has been determined that students should only be allowed to use the internet for one hour during the week and four hours on holidays. However, COVID-19 exposes kids to interactive technology.

Nitin Joseph *et al.*, (2021) an article on “Experiences and perception towards reproductive health education among secondary school teachers in South India” was carried out to assess the experiences and perceptions towards reproductive health education (RHE) among 236 secondary school teachers in January 2019. Reproductive health education (RHE) is an important component of school curricula. It helps students in the decision-making process regarding several issues concerning reproductive health. Teachers need to be trained and given more opportunities to take RHE sessions which will help improve their perception towards RHE. Schools need to be better equipped with resources and various perceived barriers need to be overcome before RHE can be successfully implemented.

Mashuri H. Tahili *et al.*, (2021) an article on “The Effect of Strategic Collaboration Approach on the National Educational Standards Achievement and Service Quality in Basic Education at Local Government in Indonesia” focused on strategic collaboration approach on the Educational National Standards (ENS). The research findings confirm strategic collaboration approach has a positive and significant effect on ENS and basic education service quality. Further, the educational national standards have a positive and significant effect on the basic education service. In this study, we found that the strategic collaboration approach may employ in basic education to perform basic education performance. We argue that to better implementation of strategic collaboration approach, the greater improvement of the achievement of ENS and basic education service quality at local government in Indonesia.

Cornelius Robert U-Sayee and Emmanuel Brenyah Adomako (2021) "Supervisory practises and challenges faced by senior high school principals in Greater Monrovia, Liberia: implications for quality education" was the topic of the study. The aim of the study was to examine the difficulties high school principals encounter as well as the respondents' supervisory methods. As a sample, 30 high school principals were chosen. Instructions from the vice principals, a lesson plan, a teacher training programme, daily meetings. Principals in high schools use a variety of supervision techniques, including PTAs, instructional hours, etc. Principals currently face a few obstacles to efficient administration, including inexperience, a lack of smart teaching abilities and credentials, untrained voices, crowded classrooms, a lack of teaching resources, and a lack of teaching and learning practises. In-depth supervision is required in schools to accomplish the goals. The necessary conditions for overcoming the difficulties mentioned above are effective and efficient supervision. It is recommended that the thorough supervision or supervisor take the teaching and learning process together. In the classroom, especially in densely populated areas, the correct proportion of pupils and teachers should be present.

Bianca Ifeoma Chigbu and Fhulu. H. Nekhwevha (2021) "High school training outcome and academic performance of first-year tertiary institution learners - Taking 'Input Environment-Outcomes model' into account" was the topic of the study. The study's goal was to determine the correlations between the academic environment, social demographic characteristics, and academic productivity. Continuous testing and exams, a hostile school climate, unwelcoming assignment guidelines, and a lack of guidance and mentoring are challenges that high school students must contend with. For this study, a proportional sample size of 122 students and 34 teachers was chosen. Questionnaires with a likert scale layout that is self-administered. The study recommended that lecturers, teachers, and instructors regularly encourage and motivate the students by giving them the right study resources. When instructing, teachers should use appropriate vocabulary and make extra efforts to collect and create audio and visual recordings, especially for slow learners. The study came to the conclusion that integrating the environment, output, and input in the classroom helps teachers deal with the stress, problems, and difficulties that slow and inexperienced students confront.



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Henning Hermes *et al.*, (2021) Relative performance evaluation in primary schools was a topic of study on "Motivating Low Achievers." To create the best feedback system for schools, educational psychologists and behavioral economists invest a lot of time and effort. For slow learners, this feedback system will be of great assistance, because it has been noted that slow learners tend to experience more stress than quick learners. According to the report, early educational levels in schools should make use of appropriate e-learning tools. The poor achievers may have more opportunities to boost their self-esteem and academic performance as a consequence of this feedback software's ability to identify slow learners among the students and motivate them as a result of the results.

Kaley Curtis *et al.*, (2021) "Longitudinal relations among school context, school-based parent involvement, and academic achievement of Chinese American children in immigrant families" is the title of their collaborative paper. The goal of the study was to look into how parents participate in their children's psychological and behavioural development, as well as how they participate in their children's school performance. Selecting schools that match the academic and behavioural benefits for the children is one of the challenges faced by immigrant families. For the study, 210 Chinese American students between the ages of 5.8 and 9.1 were chosen as the sample. According to the report, schools and teachers need to close the cultural divide and comprehend immigrant educational practise, techniques, and philosophy. The collaboration between parents and teachers for the benefit of the pupils is strengthened by this understanding.

Yan Chen and YingHua He (2021) the paper "Information Acquisition and Provision in School Choice: An Experimental Study" Students in the United States place a bigger emphasis on school selection. Students require information on the quality of teachers, the academic success of the school, co-curricular activities, and the amenities provided by the school. According to the report, schools should provide students with the necessary information materials to match their expectations. The authors concluded that knowledge providing based on other people's suggestions saves students time.

Petr Mariel *et al.*, (2021) According to their paper titled "The effect of the Free High School Tuition law on upper-secondary school choice in Japan," private and public schools have built a framework based on the notion of good quality education. The study's goal was to uncover the elements that impact students and parents while selecting academic schools. The study targeted students aged 15 and up. The multinomial logit model was used to analyse the data. According to the survey, the primary factors influencing school choice are family budget, parent's economic position and education, social class, and status. Few low-income families select private schools for their children's education. The study concluded that parents socioeconomic and ethnic status have a positive impact on students' academic achievement. The new free high school tuition law has an equalising effect on families with more than one child who choose to send their children to private institutions.

Praveen.C and C.Karthick (2021) have conducted research on "A Study on Job Satisfaction of Teachers Working in Coimbatore City" The study's goal was to look into the level of job satisfaction among teachers in the chosen field. Teaching is no longer merely a career; it is now a profession that produces other professionals. Only a teacher can succeed in his job if he is committed and satisfied. The success of an educational institute is dependent on satisfied teachers in terms of working hours, school location, leave, compensation, growth prospects, and environment, among other things. The study's sample is made up of 160 randomly selected instructors from various private schools in Coimbatore. According to the findings of the study, there is a significant association between job satisfaction and teaching experience. It is believed that management is responsible for providing a positive working environment; management should recognise remarkable success of instructors and inspire them through recognition, rewards, and advancement.

M Sholihah *et al.*, (2021) the research paper "Teacher Quality Gap in Elementary and Primary Schools" was done to identify the quality gap on teachers in primary schools and how quality helps to decrease inequity at elementary school. The study covers primary schools run by the ministries of education and religion. According to the author, the three pillars of education are: teaching quality, teaching instruments quality, and a quality environment for



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instructors to teach, work, and learn. The welfare, as well as regular attempting, is critical to the development of teacher quality. A qualified teacher is said to have four competencies: educational, professional, personal, and social. The causes of the teacher quality difference are education qualifications, teacher competency, income, status, a lack of welfare amenities, and a lack of teacher certification. Teachers at government schools are of lower quality than those in private institutions.

Jin-Pyo Lee and Yang-Sook Lee (2021) built a "Structural Equation Model of Elementary School Students' Quality of Life Related to Smart Devices Usage Based on the PRECEDE Model" Electronic gadgets might have a negative impact on a student's life. The current study used the PRECEDE Model to investigate the factors influencing the quality of life of elementary school students. Three public school kids from the research area were chosen as samples. The researcher employed Variables explored to measure parameter of interest include family environment, health endorse behaviours, addition to digital devices, social support, and quality of life. Health-related behaviours and assessments have a direct impact on the addition of digital gadgets. It has also been discovered that students who are strongly hooked to digital gadgets struggle to self-monitor, are unconcerned about their health, and spend all of their time with digital devices. It is suggested that counselling is the best way to improve students' quality of life. The study stated that the PRECEDE Model should be retested in rigorous trials with a larger number of students.

DM Pada *et al.*, (2021) delivered a presentation on "Implementation of Child-Friendly School Concept in Elementary School as Early Education Environment" with the goal of studying the factors of child-friendly school implementation. Education is a powerful tool for shaping Chilterns' quality of life. Infrastructure, safety, comfort, health, security, and convenience for schoolchildren comprise a child-friendly environment. The CFS concept was used to comprehend the school structure and educational activities. It is advised that the findings be better incorporated into the education policy by better considering the findings. It is concluded that the school building design is significant in attracting students and providing protection from sunlight, cold, and storms, among other things. Because elementary school children attend to school for fun, the school design should create a comfortable environment for them both inside and outside of the classroom. In a circumstance like as the Covid 19 epidemic, the school building should also ensure the health of elementary school pupils.

Monette Perez (2021) a thesis on "How Elementary Principals Use the Six Sources of Influence to Achieve Extraordinary Results," with the goal of identifying and exploring how elementary principles influence leadership, motivation, social, structural, and personal capacity of school staff. The established fundamental principles act as transformational agents to produce extraordinary results. In-depth interview and nonprobability sample To gather new information, 150 people were chosen for the current study. The six elements discussed help to develop clear goals and vision, build a safe and pleasant atmosphere, ensure that everyone works together to achieve the organization's goals, provide official and informal feedback for improvement, and create a good and safe environment for employees. According to the report, schools should organise and carry out administrative, professional, leadership, and youth development activities for staff in order to promote overall growth.

Haomin Zhang and Xi Cheng and Liuran Cui (2021) compose an essay titled "Progress or Stagnation: Academic Assessments for Sustainable Education in Rural China" The current study was conducted to determine the academic performance of rural students in China. To enhance literacy, China established free and compulsory education, especially for rural students. The primary goal of China's education policy is quality education and justice. Many previous research have found that poverty is related to the number of students enrolled in school, and that school dropout is widespread in economically undeveloped rural areas. The current study's sample size is 93 Tujia ethnic students. Rural areas have inequitable teaching instruments and facilities, as well as a scarcity of high-quality schools. There is a gender discrepancy in student educational achievement, with boys outperforming girls in rural China. It is advised that special focus be paid to teaching English, physics, and biology in China's rural schools. Education must be made more inclusive and equal. There is a need to pay special attention to practical classes.



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Rose B Namara (2020) "Does decentralized governance of primary education improve pupil performance in Eastern Uganda? - Perspectives of education managers" was investigated. Because to the government's universal education programme, private schools have been allowed to open since 1997. The study's goal is to determine the influence of decentralization in primary school performance and to provide insight into how to manage primary school difficulties in Uganda. According to the report, decentralization will improve school monitoring and supervision, give instructors more responsibilities, adjust the wage slab of teachers, provide timely feedback on performance, and encourage local people to participate in education reforms. A few negatives include the possibility of nepotism, job-related conflict, and the dominance of local people and political leaders. It is argued that decentralization in primary schools will increase social accountability, improve educational quality, provide a community-based education system, and ultimately assist the nation reach maximum literacy rates.

Shailbala Singh and Ashok K Singh (2020) worked on a paper titled "A comparative study of C.B.S.E. and M.P. state board education pattern." The study was done to investigate students' socioeconomic backgrounds, educational environments of both types of schools, and academic accomplishment in respective schools. According to the survey, kids enrolled in CBSC schools had higher socioeconomic statuses than students enrolled in state board affiliated schools in M. P. CBSC school has far better educational and infrastructure facilities, as well as stable academic records over the years. CBSC schools used an advanced pattern to educate its students.

Saikat Ghosh and Subhasish Dey (2020) an article named "Public or private?" "Determinants of Parents' Preschool Choice in India" sought to discover the factors that influence Indian parents' school choice for their children. The current study's purposeful 1369 sample was drawn from West Bengal. The study developed a two-step model for parents' preschool decision-making. According to the model, the primary factors are income, child calibre, family and parental reasons, and cost, additional benefit, emotional characteristics, parents' occupation, and resident location. It has been discovered that the majority of Indian educated and financially secure parents send their children to private schools, while the rest chose Anganwadi institutions for their children's early education.

Sonja Lutovac (2020) has attempted a study titled "How failure shapes teacher identities: Pre-service elementary school and mathematics teachers' narrated possible selves" with the goal of determining how past skills shape future aspects. The author disagreed on how individuals will express their actions and behaviours in the future, and the author believes that teachers should focus on teacher quality and activities, and that teachers should make every effort to grow themselves.

Vishaal Udandarao *et al.*, (2020) the research paper titled "InPHYNet: Leveraging attention-based multitask recurrent networks for multi-label physics text classification" The purpose of this research is to identify the function of technology in interactive educational systems and multitask learning. CBSE in India is now employing InPHYNet, a multi-task learning network linked to the educational field. The InPHYNet network improves educational quality, especially in the question and response approach. It is concluded that it is critical to integrate automated systems in the field of physics in the classroom context for question and answer sessions because it will lead to correctness and ease of discovery of the problem settings in the question categorization in the appropriate module.

Ezequiel Molina *et al.*, (2020) the study paper titled "Measuring the quality of teaching practises in primary schools: Assessing the validity of the Teach observation tool in Punjab, Pakistan." According to UNESCO, the number of students enrolled in school in developing nations has been steadily increasing over the last 25 years. The primary goal of the study was to discover the teaching approaches and practises used by primary school teachers in developing countries. The factors that received the highest value were reciprocal talents, a supportive educational environment, and opportunities to learn. It is advised that more emphasis should be placed on social, cognitive, and emotional development. The study indicated that the role of NGOs, government, the general public, and donors in improving the education system, teaching, and learning process is critical.





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Regina Manyinsa Oywecha Philip (2019) "Assessing the Impact of the Implementation of Teacher Performance Appraisal Development Tool on the Quality of Teaching in Kenya. A Case Study of Narok County Secondary Schools" the aim of the study was To determine the competence of the appraiser to appraise the colleague teacher in secondary schools in Narok County. teacher evaluation has positive effect on learner grades and this can be enhanced by continuous by CPD, efficient teacher preparation, strong policies on teacher appraisal implementation and continuous review of the correlation of learners' grades and evaluation ratings. There are issues of appraiser credibility, which can be solved through CPD and developing better programs for ICT integration.

Anne Arnesen *et al.*, (2019) "Assessing Children's Social Functioning and Reading Proficiency: A Systematic Review of the Quality of Educational Assessment Instruments Used in Norwegian Elementary Schools" was one of the study the researcher worked on. The success of society and schools is dependent on children's reading abilities and interactions with others. The best instrument for evaluating the quality of education in the study region is screening, diagnosis, interaction level, assessment formats, and monitoring. It has been reported that certain schools have widely used teacher, informal observations, which may undermine teacher quality. To evaluate pupils, standard assessment tools such as materials, psychometrics, constructs, educational policies, and custom must be employed.

CONCLUSION

The research mentioned above aid in gaining a better grasp of the chosen issue, particularly the relevance of service quality in school and what standards parents prefer when choosing a school, such as environment and learning atmosphere in school. Earlier studies on the value of physical amenities and teacher roles in improving school service quality were also abandoned. A number of education models, including the Haywood Farmer model, Parasuraman, Christian Gronroos, Frost and Kumar, and the Comprehensive Quality Model, are also appropriate for schools in India. Physical, health, ethics, moral, and value education are essential for schoolchildren's total development, and they should also be included in the service quality assessment of Indian schools.

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A Study on Trends, Challenges and Opportunities on Bitcoin and Other Cryptocurrencies with Regulatory Environment

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Received: 25 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Due to rapid increase in the growth of information and technology in our daily lives, we as human beings are highly dependent on the virtual world of online business. And this practice has become more effective and flexible because of the type of lifestyle adopted. The online world has attracted many genuine users which enable them to buy, sell and trade with the physical existence. In traditional sense, currencies are issued and regulated by the country's apex bank with the interference of the Government to systematically combat inflation and sudden rise in exchange prices which would affect the overall economy. Now-a-days the trend has shifted to digital currency from the modern currency. This has brought in innovation in the field of currency with the rise in crypto-currency. The Cryptocurrencies have become omnipresent –unique medium of exchange, prompting more national and regional authorities to monitor and control with their regulation. Usage of virtual currency has become the trend of online trading. In current years, the common tendency in towards inclusion of Cryptocurrency trading by the various Financial Institutions. The term 'Crypto-Currency is derived from the encryption method which is used to safeguard the network. It is a digital currency mainly based on blockchain technology. Blockchain is regarded as the distributed database system and is managed by peer-to-peer network. Many of the warnings issues by various countries also note the illegal activities created due to usage of Cryptocurrencies. Some of the countries have gone to impose restrictions on investments in Cryptocurrencies and they have based all transactions associated with the currencies. Usually unregulated digital currency is used and controlled by a private issuer. This is one of the reasons tax authorities and government bodies worldwide still think as the best practices of Cryptocurrency is legal or illegal. In this context, functions and trends of such Cryptocurrencies are needed to be analysed and



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measured. Bitcoin, Ethereum, Binance Coin, Ripple, Dogecoin are few of the top Cryptocurrencies. The conflicts with different regulatory expectations occur due to privacy, transparency and legal environment. This paper also discusses the risks and opportunities connected with the Cryptocurrencies and establish numerous recommendations and supplementary issues with the monitoring framework.

Keywords: Cryptocurrencies, privacy, transparency legal environment.

INTRODUCTION

As the Fourth Industrial Revolution accumulates pace, developments are turning out to be quicker, more effective and more generally open than any other time in recent memory. Innovation is getting progressively associated and we are currently observing a union of the computerized, physical and organic domains. Rising advances are empowering cultural movements as they seismically influence economies, qualities, personalities and opportunities for people in the future. There is an exceptional chance to tackle the Fourth Industrial Revolution – the cultural changes it triggers in order to address natural issues and change with common worldwide condition. Left unchecked, the Fourth Industrial Revolution could have further unintended negative results for our worldwide hall. For instance, it could fuel existing dangers to natural security by further exhausting worldwide fishing stocks, biodiversity and assets. Moreover, it could make altogether new dangers that should be thought of and oversaw, especially according to the assortment and responsibility for ecological information, the extraction of assets and removal of new materials, and the effect of new progressed and robotized machines. Bridling these chances and proactively dealing with these dangers will require a change of the current "empowering condition" for worldwide ecological executives. It requires proactive joint effort among strategy creators, researchers, common society, innovation champions and financial specialists. While examining the development with Crypto currency, innovations have been in progress. Albeit national banks are among the most careful furthermore, reasonable establishments- the first to execute block chain innovation. Block chain systems are envisioned to have immense impact in various sectors. However, the practical aspects and deployment have seen slower progress. One of the critical concerns restraining the practical deployment of block chain is security and privacy of data and computations within the applications. Our research work focuses on making Block chain more practically deployable by enhancing privacy, security and scalability.

Cryptography is the method of changing information with a secret encoding key i.e.) encryption. Individuals have exchanged physical resources for products since the beginning of time. Those currencies today are generally printed bills or coins, represented by an incorporated position. Crypto forms of money are an advanced type of cash that sudden spike in demand for an absolutely new financial framework. There are numerous kinds of digital money with different capacities. Despite each capacity, each computerized money is upheld by a decentralized distributed system called the block chain. Block chain innovation guarantees that all cryptographic forms of money are monitored, notwithstanding in the event that they are being held in a computerized wallet or being utilized in exchanging.

The adequacy of running such a framework, in any case, requires a foundation that guarantees that cheating and gaming the framework. The need for encryption of data arises because to make the system more authenticated and people can access only if they have authorization. Transforming information to a secret form is known as encryption and vice versa is called as decryption. In the beginning, government used to view cryptography as a threat for national security. But after understanding the importance of this tool, they prompted changes in cryptography laws. There are various amendment rights that prohibit government from limiting the usage of technology in private behaviour. While one of the destinations of Bitcoin was to turn into a type of electronic money on the web instalments. Nonetheless, this is starting to change, and there are various rising go-betweens that are starting to work inside the Bitcoin organize, which incorporate trades, dealer cycles and cash transmitters





Meaning

Cryptography deals with secret sharing of information with the usage of encoding and decoding and it's necessary to understand the process of how Cryptocurrency works and recent trends in the field. It will help to frame the regulation and policies to make Cryptocurrency more user friendly and can be applied in various financial fields as a pivoting tool. It is a digital currency wherein the records are maintained and verified by a decentralized system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hayes, A. S. (2017) The paper expects to distinguish the feasible determinants for digital money esteem arrangement, including that of Bitcoin. As of Bitcoin's developing mainstream bid and vendor acknowledgment, it has got progressively imperative to attempt to comprehend the elements that impact its worth arrangement. By and by, the estimation of all Bitcoins in presence speak around \$7 billion, and more than \$60 million of national worth changes hands every day. There is a growing dynamic commercial centre for Bitcoin, and an acknowledgment of computerized monetary standards as a rising resource class. Moreover there is a recorded and over-the-counter market for Bitcoin and other advanced monetary forms, yet additionally an eminent subsidiaries market. In that, the capacity to esteem Bitcoin and related digital currencies is getting basic to its foundation as an authentic budgetary resource. **Schaupp, L. C. (2018)** The block chain innovation is a new methodology in the field of data advancements. As one of its first usage, Bitcoin as a digital currency has increased a ton of consideration. Along with Ethereum, block chain execution with centre around shrewd agreements, they speak to the very centre of present day digital money improvement. This paper is intended to give a concise prologue to these subjects.

Vujičić, D. (2018) Block chain innovation is the hidden empowering innovation created for Bitcoin, the most well-known digital currency. People and associations may profit by blockchain with its capacity to secure information trade and to make that exchange less complex and simpler between substances. They build up a model of cryptographic money appropriation grounded in the hypothesis of arranged conduct (TPB). They offer experimental proof for a superior hypothetical comprehension of digital money reception with reasonable ramifications in an e-government setting. **Makarov, I. (2020)** Cryptographic money markets display times of enormous, repetitive exchange openings across trades. These value deviations are a lot bigger across than inside nations, between digital forms of money, featuring the significance of capital controls for the development of exchange capital. Nations with higher Bitcoin premier over the US Bitcoin value see enlarging exchange deviations when Bitcoin increases in value. At long last, we deteriorate marked volume on each trade into a typical and a particular segment. The regular segment clarifies 80% of Bitcoin returns. The eccentric segments help to clarify exchange spreads between trades.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research paper is purely based on secondary data which includes referring to publication research, journals and magazines, articles published in newspaper, reports, previously published papers duly mentioned in the reference and literature review.

Objectives of the Study

- To understand the functions and trends of Cryptocurrency in the present context.
- To identify and understand the impact of Cryptocurrencies on regulated environment. To assess the need for Cryptocurrencies in the present scenario.
- To study the scope of Cryptocurrency in Developed and Developing Countries.

Scope of the Study

The scope considers the volatility in ever changing market and operate in a broader point of view. The research starts with meaning and introduction of Cryptocurrencies with respect to recent development in Cryptocurrencies with specific to Bitcoin and doge coin. The trend of Cryptocurrencies has increased after the monetary policy changes



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across the globe. These currencies are not available in physical form. The Cryptocurrencies are able to convert into physical from in the way of listing in various exchange platforms. Secondly the article explains how Cryptocurrency functions and thirdly the performance of Cryptocurrencies in many countries such as developed country and developing country. In many countries, Cryptocurrencies are made legal by charging certain portion as tax. It can be a risky investment and the advancement of new technology in banking system may drive the price variations in Cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies are said to be digital gold. It has worldwide scope in different means of payment. Some of the Cryptocurrencies are widely accepted by many merchants.

Limitations

The study is based on secondary data taken from various journals and previously published work. This may misrepresent the trustworthiness of the result obtained. Time constraint for convincing the project is also a factor that might have affected the study.

Issues, Challenges and Findings

The invention and spread of Cryptocurrencies present many risks and related policy issues. As they are decentralized, it could facilitate money laundering and other crimes. Money is commonly identified as a component of a country's financial system. The principal point here is not money itself, but the way money is used and accomplished exactly with no intermediation.

Cryptocurrencies have numerous features to cash. The continued loss of trust and lack of effective government may contribute to an increasing willingness for people to adopt additional ways to store money.

The present research shows that the future of Cryptocurrencies requires safe payments through innovation, demand and supply and acceptance. Crypto currencies are not issued by any central authority, but rather are stored and transferred electronically through block chain technology. This is possible only with a connection to the internet. Usually Central bank of any county controls the financial system. However, with Cryptocurrencies these transactions can be processed and validated by an open market network. Because of this special feature, central banks cannot control on Bitcoin and other Cryptocurrencies. With a click button, one can value the exchange over the globe. While these updated Cryptocurrencies still have drawbacks such as high fees, scaling issues, and a lack of prevalent trust. These difficulties could be improved upon over time with the appearance of large scale of chain payment networks and clear management.

Bitcoin, Doge coin and other Cryptocurrency can best be labelled as potential currencies. Securing cryptography makes it very difficult for modification and changes. This creates trust less system of transaction. It also important to remember that Cryptocurrencies are still fiat money which relies on a relationship of trust between the issuer and the user. Bitcoin and other Cryptocurrencies still have several constraints to overcome before they could modify, replace the existing currency systems. The introduction of Cryptocurrencies may also lead to increased levels of transparency in the field of financial market. Once Cryptocurrencies have been acquired, users do not need to rely on themselves because the collective security is embedded in the block chain technology. We can think broadly about Cryptocurrencies based on the economic goals of the network.

Even though the bit coin and other Cryptocurrencies are exposed to some risks such as instable price, it cannot be sufficiently addressed by legal means. Other risks are eliminated by using the current policy, tactics and implication of mechanism. Exchange of Bitcoins at ATM leads to licensing, registration, and documenting the requirements. Investors have a calm mind before delegating their money to non-traditional financial services and for that the virtual currency services proves the classy level of security of the data. The bit coin and other virtual currency are distributed and irreplaceable. As the Cryptocurrencies are instable in nature, it is considered as prone to dramatic changes and still it is considered as not tested either as exchange method or the investment method. All the Cryptocurrency investment transactions are considered capital gain for the purpose of the tax evasion



**Yashaswi and Rachana Saxena****Cryptocurrency and Its Regulatory Environment****Tax**

Based on the classifications of Cryptocurrency, the tax treatment of Cryptocurrency may differ. Most of countries allow the Cryptocurrency market to activate and enforces taxes. Capital gain tax free allowance allows the investor to escape from paying the tax. But some of the countries do not enforce the taxes on the transactions of the Cryptocurrency. If a company provides Cryptocurrencies to their employees, then it can be treated as fringe benefits, salary and wages.

Protects the interest of the investors.

In Cryptocurrency market, there is no rules and regulation for protecting or maintain the interest of the stakeholder's interest. The regulation laid down in the market of the Cryptocurrency are sufficient to protect or becomes a burden for the consumer.

Criminal character and Bitcoin

Bit coin and other virtual currencies are utilized for the criminal activity. Funds can be transferred easily across the globe; these currencies are bogus in nature. It involves risk, indecision and anxiety. The defence department also examines Cryptocurrencies, as it concentrates on capabilities of terrorism. Even though in terrorism, the virtual currencies are a theoretical issue but issues of financing criminal tasks are somewhat real.

Scalability

Scalability postpones the block chain's capacity to change the organisation, society, authority. The basic foundation protocols do not scale to great volumes on account of being limited in terms of the designs, as it gives boundaries to the complex transaction.

Impact of monetary policy

By deleting certain rules and regulations, the Cryptocurrencies indirectly affect in its implementation. Such results can be materialised by giving new place for the users of the currency to exchange the control of the capital. The adoption of Cryptocurrency across the globe, would allow the international capital markets unrestricted by default. The influence of Cryptocurrencies on the central banks are greatly influenced by the public. The well-known adoption of Cryptocurrency leads to difficulty in attaining the objective of the stability of the price. Nevertheless, it has major three significant functions of the stable monetary system such as, first, there is no security against the risk of the deflation of the structure. Second, stubborn supply schedule and lastly, it eliminates the possibility of any flexible reaction to the bit coins. This disappoints the adoption of bit coins at the nation state or at the currency area level.

Cryptocurrency and its financial institutions

Cryptocurrency has wide range in the field of the financial sector. It is considered as abstract investment asset by the market players to utilize. In many countries it is considered as Bitcoin, it holds the most of the shares in the Cryptocurrency market. This mainly utilised as abstract instrument rather than an unconventional currency. In abstract instrument the trading includes buying, selling, and exchanging of Cryptocurrency.

Volatility

Volatility is the challenges of technical and economical. Volatility is the major drawback of Cryptocurrencies, as it accepts the payments worldwide, which creates problems. The traditional financial system faces problems which are similar to those faced by the crypto –exchanges. The increase in the volatility of crypto assets leads to capacity to affect the negativity.



**Yashaswi and Rachana Saxena****Usability**

Usability and implementation of DLT business, Cryptocurrencies and crypto assets are required to invest in design thinking as user friendly design approved as high end technology. This helps the organisation and individual user. For adoption of high end technology, the accessibility of block chain plays crucial role.

Incentives

In order to develop the economic and contractual relationship, incentives place a crucial place. The right design of incentives gives us to attain the mutual gains when the parties involved in a relationship with varied goals and have the different knowledge of the degrees.

Cryptocurrencies in Various Countries**Developed Countries**

Cryptocurrencies works as financial tool which can be accessed by developed countries. The globe is changing very fast. New innovations in Cryptocurrencies takes over the traditional financial institutions. Millions of people have the opportunity to invest in, fluctuate their finance in the field of Cryptocurrencies. The Cryptocurrencies will only be accessible through widespread adoption with respective price stabilization. In developed countries where people have choices in swiping their credit card or pay using their mobile phones at cash register. Cryptocurrencies is a legitimate way for an ingenious experiment that allows anonymous digital platform without the involvement of central banks or commercial banks. Google Trends data and tweet volume are better reflecting the mass interest in owning Cryptocurrencies as they involve in increase and decrease with prices.

Developing Countries

The literature on Cryptocurrencies is very small. In many developing countries Cryptocurrencies influences the various monetary policies of concerned government. The expansion of Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Doge coin are almost adopted by modern economies. Monetary policy plays a very important role with regard to investing platforms. The added benefit using technology may probably involve simplification of administrative process which is related to financial transactions. The volatility in increasing the value of the Cryptocurrencies is uncertainty to investors, and the people who use it as a currency rather than an investment. Traditional monetary policy is extremely difficult to predict the price. Some developed countries still believe that the function of Cryptocurrency is a trust less environment. Cryptocurrencies act as a promising for remittance of payments. The Cryptocurrencies will provide access to global market for business particularly when companies from other nations. There has to be proper control by central bank of the respective country in providing accurate legal access to trade in Cryptocurrencies. In view of International Monetary Fund, it has clearly opposed adoption of Cryptocurrency as a currency, but at the same time it has also listed out few benefits and has supported the use and not as a legal tender. It is unclear about the benefits of Cryptocurrency to developing countries as a whole.

Trend in Cryptocurrency

Decentralized finance (DeFi): Decentralised Finance purpose is to recreate the traditional financial system with less brokers. However traditional actions like borrowing, lending, structuring derivative products and buying and selling of securities can be done via a decentralized network. It increases the Cryptocurrency market.

Cashless Society: In this digital era, improvisation of quality of life depends on technology oriented. In today's worlds, apps for interaction with crypto enables the purchase of digital assets. It gets rid of cash and takes a step forward in the field of Cryptocurrencies.

Bitcoin's Transition to Digital Gold: Initially Bitcoin was considered as digital gold.

When that meme became much more realistic, the idea of Bitcoin as digital gold became sowidespread.

Lightning Network and Liquid Side chain Adoption: In this developments take place to find solution faster, improving Bitcoin micropayments. Block stream's Liquid sidechain has seen growth in terms of the amount of Bitcoin.

Institutional Money: An institutional investor is a company or organization that invests money on behalf of other people. These investors are most sophisticated than the average retail investor. It shows the growth of



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Cryptocurrencies.

Bitcoin - The Halving: To explain what a Bitcoin Halving is we must first know how the Bitcoin network operates. Bitcoin and its block chain are basically a collection of computers, or nodes around the world that have Bitcoin's code downloaded on them. Each of these computers has all of Bitcoin's block chain stored on them. Each computer has the entire history of Bitcoin transactions which ensures no one can cheat the system as every computer would deny the transaction. In this way, Bitcoin is entirely transparent and those who do not participate in the network can view these transactions taking place live by looking at block explorers.

Key features of Halving

- A Bitcoin halving event is when the reward for mining Bitcoin transactions is cut in half.
- This event also cuts in half Bitcoin's inflation rate and the rate at which new Bitcoins enter circulation.
- Both previous halving have correlated with intense boom and bust cycles that have ended with higher prices than prior to the event.
-

Libra Facebook announced a black chain digital currency. Currently Libra is not developed and only rudimentary experimental code has been released. Libra can make major difference in Cryptocurrency when it completely established

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

We conclude that Cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology have drastically developed in the last 13 years. However, this development has paved way for rise in risk factors such as security issues, fault tolerance, network resilience, scalability, immutability, trust and efficiency, which rather needs to be concentrated upon. Due to the emergence of fourth industrial revolution, the security aspects between the various countries is also changing because of the progress in information technology. The present paper aims to provide analysis of Cryptocurrency use in general and of the bit coin and Doge coin. The paper shows that the future of Cryptocurrencies could be bright if some conditions are fulfilled. Earlier, implementation of the Cryptocurrency has slow moving phase as of it is new technological experience. The bit coin and doge coins have entered into conventional via research and develop solution to the problems. Block chain technology act as backbone for the bit coin as it increases the capability of the users. To conclude, the Cryptocurrencies are the output using cryptography to establish digital property. Unfortunately, the Cryptocurrencies are fraught to update their inventor's needs. It is proved that no present Cryptocurrency has been comprehensively fruitful in fulfilling the role of money. This is because of failure in the implementation for the decentralised system to work in the occurrence of large quarrying association, instable price, high exchanging cost with electricity consumption and theoretically minor degrees of clear as crystal governance. Cryptocurrency has utmost potential to replace the traditional monetary system. But, to achieve this height of usability, it has to first evolve and accept a secure state of network of currency exchange and soon will conquer the e-business platform also.

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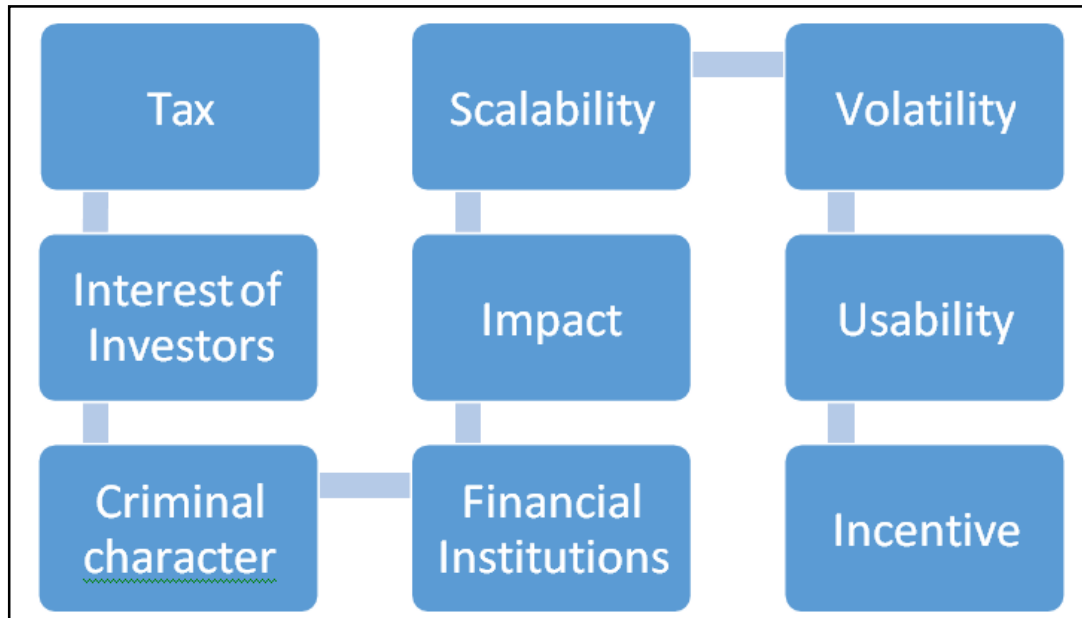




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Cooperative Societies for Sustaining Rural Livelihood; A Recent Literature Review

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

Cooperatives contributed to the growth of rural households in 85 percent of rural areas, as well as in banking, lending, agro-processing, storage, marketing, dairy, and fishing. The study concentrated on the specific literature produced on various cooperative societies between 2004 and 2022. The report analyses a few current 27 literature reviews on cooperative organisations. According to studies, ACs have a beneficial effect on rural development that is sustainable. Only research publications published in reputable journals were examined in the current paper; an unpublished source was left out. Due to good queuing system management and the cooperative societies' efficiency in providing credit, the cooperative societies had a high approval rate, service rate that was in line with arrival rate, resulting in low traffic intensity, and zero idle time.

Keywords: Cooperatives unions, Cooperatives Societies.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture typically dominates the economies of developing nations, such as India. A cooperative society at the rural community level is a group whose main goal is to combat poverty in all of its forms among rural cooperators. Its goals include identifying the economic opportunities available to rural poor cooperatives, empowering them by standing up for their rights, and giving members financial security. A cooperative society is an association of



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individuals who have common goals and objectives for the improvement of the underprivileged and the needy. Cooperatives contributed to the growth of rural households in 85 percent of rural areas, as well as in banking, lending, agro-processing, storage, marketing, dairy, and fishing.

Analysis of the Study

The study concentrated on the literature that was written specifically about various cooperative societies, such as agricultural, fishing, beekeeping, and milk producers cooperative unions, at the international, national, and state levels both inside and outside of India between 2004 to 2022. In the current analysis, which included 27 research papers, over 99% of the studies found that ACs assist members become economically independent and have a beneficial impact on rural development that is sustainable.

The list below is a selection of recent literature on cooperative groups from 27 sources.

K. Rajendran and Samarendu Mohanty (2004) India's dairy cooperatives are organised in a three-tiered structure using the Anand Pattern, with village-level milk producers' cooperative societies, district-level milk producers' cooperative unions, and state-level milk producers' cooperative federations. Dairy cooperatives teach the staff of dairy cooperatives at the village and district levels and offer inputs, animal health care, and extension services to society members. The amount of money that customers provide to producers can be enhanced by cutting down on the number of middlemen. Upcoming problems in milk marketing will mostly revolve around product development, infrastructural support development, and international marketing.

A.K. Dubey *et. al* (2009) "Cooperative Societies for Preserving Rural Livelihood: A Case Study" is the topic of the essay. In India, cooperative societies were crucial to the growth of the banking, credit, housing, dairy, fisheries, and agri-processing, storage, and marketing industries. Many cooperatives were established in both urban and rural regions, but the cooperative in the village of Mulkanoor was the first to show that collaboration was possible. to make the cooperative societies in the nation stronger in order to satisfy the future demand for food, shelter, work, and fodder for our growing human and livestock populations.

O. B. Izekor and G. O. Alufohai (2010) their investigation into cooperative societies In order to evaluate the cooperative societies' overall effectiveness in providing credit, it identified the socioeconomic characteristics of the cooperative societies and evaluated farmers' access to cooperative loans. It also calculated the arrival rate of loan requests, the service rate, idle time, and traffic intensity of the cooperative societies. The Cooperatives were successful in delivering credit, according to empirical findings.

Woldegebrial Zeweld Nugussie (2010) The study uses a household survey, probit model, and group discussion to examine why some rural residents join cooperatives while others do not. According to the study's findings, being a male household head, belonging to a rural association, attending public meetings and/or workshops, participating in tabia/woreda administrating committees, being able to access credit services, exposure visits, and training, having a large family, having family members in secondary school, and having access to information are the main factors that strongly and significantly encourage rural people to join agricultural cooperatives. Thus, vigorous awareness-raising campaigns should be conducted in rural regions to encourage people to join agricultural cooperatives, assure their long-term food security, and participate in the region's development.

Nishi *et al.*, (2011) A study was done covering eight chosen DCSs in Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF), Uttar Pradesh, with the goal of determining the satisfaction of dairy farmers with dairy cooperative societies (DCSs). A thorough analysis of the data shows that dairy cooperative societies are more frequently rated favourably by their member farmers for their ability to function.



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Awotide, Diran Olawale (2012) claims that cooperatives have been recognised as one of the most important institutional tools for empowering the economically poorer members of society in a research article. Women are represented in the study area in a variety of ways including through a number of cooperatives. While some joined the producer cooperative and the multipurpose cooperative society, the majority of the female cooperative members belonged to the credit and thrift cooperative society. It is recommended to take any steps necessary to support women in pursuing higher education, since this will increase their participation in cooperative society.

Dilruba Khatun and B.C. Roy (2012) The causes and barriers to livelihood diversification among various livelihood groups have been discovered by the study carried out in the state of West Bengal. The study has demonstrated that factors such as household-head experience (age), educational level, social status, training, asset position, access to credit, rural infrastructure, agroclimatic condition, and the overall level of economic development of a region all play a significant role in the state's ability to diversify its sources of income. The main obstacles in more diversified areas are: poor transportation, poor asset base, unfavourable agro-climate, lack of credit facilities, lack of awareness and training, and lack of basic infrastructure. The main obstacles in less diversified areas are: poor transport facilities, poor asset base, unfavourable agro-climate, lack of credit facilities, lack of awareness and training, and lack of opportunities in non-farm sectors.

Parminder Kamboj *et. al* (2012) an article about "Farm machinery services provided by selected cooperative societies". For boosting production and overall returns, farmers have access to new technologies. Small and marginal farmers are unable to afford the acquisition of these devices due to their limited financial resources. Many farmers turn to the specialised hiring of machinery from cooperatives or from sizable organisations that offer such facilities. But highly demanded equipment also commands higher leasing rates. According to the study, one must buy a tractor, rotavator, disc harrow, land leveller, cultivator, water tanker, laser leveller, and tractor in order to generate a profit. These farm implements also provide a decent return on investment for a little outlay of capital.

L.K. Tyagi *et. al* (2013) Very few academics have investigated fishing cooperative societies in India, and the majority of these studies have concentrated on how well fishing cooperatives operate in terms of production, marketing, and financial factors. In India, the social organisation of fishing cooperative societies has not been sufficiently researched. This study was done to evaluate how the developed and promoted fishing cooperative societies functioned internally under various scenarios.

Opata, P.I (2014) "Performance Assessment Of Women Co-Operative Societies In Rural South-East Nigeria" is the topic of the essay. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of women's cooperative societies based on three important metrics: the amount of credit provided, the amount of savings produced, and the number of clients served. The findings showed that while the level of formal education was seen to have no impact on the operations of the co-operatives, factors like the experience of the managers, volume of credit from donor agencies, and amount of savings mobilised from members exert a positive influence on the amount of credit disbursed and the number of clients reached.

Rowland a. Effiom (2014) In particular, the study looked at the effects of cooperatives on local, regional, and national development in rural communities. As opposed to cooperative societies, it has been proposed that commercial financial institutions like banks and insurance firms may contribute more to the promotion of rural development. Cooperative societies have a number of challenges, including bad management, a lack of skilled employees, a lack of financial support from members, dishonesty, corruption, and a capitalist gang effort to obstruct cooperative development and expansion in order to safeguard their own businesses.

Mr. Ben Kangale Mwanja *et. al* (2014) The findings that some cooperatives are struggling while others are extremely dynamic and sustainable served as the foundation for the study on the impact of corporate governance on SACCO performance. This report made recommendations, one of which was that all SACCOs adopt corporate governance since it improves performance. When SACCOs carry out their goals, measures should be put in place to encourage



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the adoption of the proper organisational structures, culture, and learning environment. More research on the impact of corporate governance in other forms of co-operatives, such as housing, marketing, and co-operative unions, as well as research that will cover a wider area, have been advised by the study. The findings demonstrate that production and debate of pertinent reports, participation of the general membership in all processes, and increased transparency and accountability

Virendra Kumar (2015) the "Role of Cooperatives in Enhancing Farmers' Livelihoods on Sustainable Basis" study. Cooperatives can organise its members and assist them mobilise for a sustainable means of subsistence. Cooperatives, however, require further assistance if they are to embrace the successful model and guarantee the members' livelihoods. In order to promote diverse activities necessary for enhancing rural livelihoods and facilitate flexibility to fit local conditions, it is also necessary to examine the cooperative's rules and regulations. Hence, a successful cooperative movement in India will not only guarantee the security of rural livelihoods in India but will also contribute to improving rural livelihoods in other comparable nations.

Kafigi Jeje (2015) This study examines the impact of market and product development on outreach effectiveness (increased membership in SACCOs). The study has shown that market and product development have a major impact on outreach effectiveness. SACCOs must develop growth strategies that take into account their unique qualities and clientele's wants. Although aggressive growth techniques can be used to boost outreach success, we argue that SACCOs' growth should also be balanced with their financial results.

Kifle Tesfamariam Sebhato (2015) a study on "Determinants of Women Empowerment in Cooperative Societies; A Study in South Eastern Zone Tigray Region of Ethiopia". Women who are literate are better able to seek and defend their rights in order to alter and improve their circumstances. Furthermore, we found that women's CEI is significantly impacted by the length of their employment with the cooperative. This suggests that the CEI was higher for the women who had been in cooperatives for a longer period of time. In this instance, experience enables a woman to recognise how her lack of autonomy in life decisions and various interventions made by the cooperative for women generally provide how improvements can be achieved and the desire to make additional adjustments in their own lives.

Lawrence Musiitwa Kyazze *et. al* (2017) Examining the connection between cooperative governance and non-financial performance of cooperative societies in Uganda was the study's main goal. The results showed a substantial and favourable correlation between social performance and rights monitoring. Also, there was a strong and favourable correlation between innovation and social performance. However, neither the association between policy compliance and social performance nor the ratification of management actions and social performance was statistically significant.

Adekola, G and Dokubo, Chidinma (2017) The cooperative societies in the research area have been empowering its members through their efforts to combat poverty. Corruption among cooperative society leaders in the State and a lack of capital, on the other hand, have worked to undermine the efficacy of cooperative activities aimed at reducing poverty. Cooperative education is required by cooperators in order to maintain the actions for reducing poverty. Government active participation in the management and administration of cooperative societies is necessary. the elimination of politics from cooperative society organisation.

Godwin Ndubuisi Ikechukwu (2018) In order to study the elements affecting farmer membership in cooperative societies in Abia State, Nigeria, a research paper on "Factors influencing membership of farmers' in cooperative societies in Abia state, Nigeria" was undertaken. Eighty participants were chosen using a straightforward random sampling procedure. Regression estimates revealed that household size, income, age, agricultural experience, and poverty level all had an impact on cooperative participation in the research area. Programs that encourage farmers to join cooperative organisations for easier access to inputs and financing for increased production were also promoted.



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These policies attempted to lower household sizes through suitable family planning methods in order to reduce poverty.

Nuruddeen Abba Abdullahi (2018) The essay's topic is Cooperative Societies and Microenterprise Financing in Nigeria: A Literary Perspective. The purpose of the study was to describe the role of cooperatives in financing new venture growth and microenterprises through microfinance institutions in order to create a strong framework for successful government policy participation in the cooperative system in Nigeria. The paper suggests that in order to maximise the potential of cooperative societies for financing microbusinesses, the Nigerian government should take a page from other prosperous countries. The government should also provide the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure that cooperative approaches are fully incorporated into Nigeria's microfinance policy.

Mr. Padam Bhushan & Dr. Swati Mishra (2018) "Primary Agricultural Cooperatives Role in Rural Livelihood" is the topic of the essay. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies were created with the goal of giving farmers access to agricultural credit, distributing essential farming inputs like seeds, manures, pesticides, farming implements, and hardware, providing agricultural produce marketing facilities, and instilling a habit of being frugal and resourceful. It is recommended that the society periodically hold mindfulness sessions to improve the mobilisation of deposits. This would progress the many plans of the society, thereby bringing in new customers and teaching farmers how to identify with the numerous services given by society.

Ibitoye and Stephen Jimoh (2019) The study's findings demonstrated that Kogi State's agricultural cooperative societies performed mediocly well in terms of agricultural development, economic advancement, and capital generation for rural residents. Cooperative societies play a significant role in the State's agricultural product production, distribution, and marketing. In order to promote the involvement of small-scale farmers in the cooperative movement, it was suggested that the government should also step up efforts in cooperative education, training, and public awareness.

Idowu James Fasakin (2019) Cooperative groups have recently been making an effort to meet the needs of their members by raising money and offering credit to them at zero or low interest rates. Among the difficulties include issues with leadership, a decline in association trust, inadequate or unavailable government aid, information hoarding among members, and dishonest practises. The processes of formation and management support democratic decision-making, economic progress, the growth of leadership, and education. The inclusion of adult education in agriculture cooperative groups' empowerment initiatives will improve the literacy of rural farmers and increase their prospects of achieving social and economic inclusion.

Japhet Methusela Mgema & Cyril Kalembana Komba (2020) This study looked at how the COVID-19 epidemic affected Tanzania's cooperative societies' performance socioeconomically. The results showed that the social interaction pattern was impacted, the social distance endangered the democratic process through Annual General Meetings (AGM), slow transportation of agricultural products, limited loan recovery and rising non-performing loans, a decline in members' savings, and membership withdrawals. The study comes to the conclusion that COVID-19 had significant short- and long-term socioeconomic effects on cooperative society performance.

Bhaskar Mahanayak and Ashis Kumar Panigrahi (2021) a review of a work titled Sustainable management of Indian fisherman cooperative societies. The use of modern technology for fish production, storage, and marketing in the cooperatives, transparency in the management and administration of fishermen cooperatives, participation of all members in decision-making, access to credit from the banking sector, threat from environmental pollution and climate change, and better condition of governmental institutions should all be prioritised for the sustainability of fishermen cooperatives.

Aida Huerta Barrientos (2021) "Sustainable Beekeeping Cooperative Societies: The Case of Mexico City" is the topic of the essay. By action research in small, localised areas, cooperatives for sustainable beekeeping are bringing forth





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socio-cultural innovation. a group of beekeepers involved in particular activities who are affiliated with cooperatives and other social actors according to their own goals, missions, and capacities. the use of dialogue as a social learning strategy inside and outside of cooperatives, supported by tools and equipment including computing platforms for teamwork and technical and scientific information systems. It is vital to utilise a transdisciplinary methodological approach and take into account the traditional knowledge produced by resolving local sustainability issues that influence beekeeping in order to carry out the socio-cultural innovation of cooperatives of beekeepers.

Ominikari, A. G. (2022) "Contributions of Cooperative Societies to Agricultural Livelihood Activities of Female Farmers in Ogbia Local Government Area, Bayelsa State, Nigeria" is the topic of one essay. The study demonstrates that women cooperative societies made a significant contribution to the agricultural livelihood activities of women farmers by lowering the cost of agricultural raw materials for farming cooperative women and purchasing essential inputs in bulk, such as seed, fertiliser, and pesticides, and selling them to members at low prices. It also demonstrates that the primary methods used by the women cooperative societies in the research area to raise funds include retained earnings, membership fees, borrowing from Microfinance banks, and borrowing from informal money lending institutions.

CONCLUSION

The above discussion's critical examination demonstrates that cooperatives in India have a lot of potential, but their development is not uniform across the nation. Many studies on the operation and administration of cooperatives in various regions of India have been conducted sporadically, but more research is needed to determine the precise strategies for improving cooperatives nationwide. Due to good queuing system management and the cooperative societies' efficiency in providing credit, the cooperative societies had a high approval rate, service rate that was in line with arrival rate, resulting in low traffic intensity, and zero idle time.

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A Study on Factors Influencing the Buying Behaviour of E Motor Vehicles in North Bangalore

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The market for Electric vehicles has been profoundly high in the present scenario. Major automobile companies are eagerly shifting their production timeline to electric vehicles and new establishments also enter into the industry. E-vehicles is the only solution to grow the industrial sector globally and environmental consciousness or awareness in India. However, the current market demand for e-vehicles is picking slowly in spite of Government implementing e-vehicles policies. The initiative of government also boost both consumer as well marketers to accept the changing automobile industry. Consumers of electric motorvehicle are going for it for the purposeof environmental sustainability and eradicating cost of petrol consumption. E motor vehicle are less costlier than petrol enable vehicle and high on full efficiency, a unit charge is only comes 5 to 10 rupees which will give an mile of 40 to 50 km/unit. Consumer preference towards purchase of electric vehicle is high due to various factors. The purpose of this study is to quantify the electric vehicle features that affect customer perceptions behaviour towards Electric Vehicles (EV)s. This research also gauges the attitudes and purchasing intentions of customers towards EV. The researchhas used non-probability sampling method for data collection using convenient sampling method from 70 respondent using electric vehicle in North of Bangaluru city. The results of the study show 15 Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle have been factorised into three dominant factors namely Responsibility and Variance Factor, Infrastructure and Procurement Factor and Optimal and Amenities Factor. The results of the multiple linear regression show gender and annual income of the E vehicle consumer significantly determines the Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle. It is suggested that marketer should also focuses on female consumers and lower income group.

Keywords: Sustainability, Efficiency, Consciousness, Perception, Infrastructure and Procurement.





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INTRODUCTION

BEV-enabled electric vehicles are powered exclusively by electricity. The enormous battery pack that houses the electric, to begin with, power the car may be charged by hooking it to the powergrid. Battery Electric Vehicles, usually referred to as BEVs and more frequently as EVs, are entirely electric cars without a gasoline engine. The nation's e-mobility industry has grown significantly thanks in large part to India. The Indian government has offered support and encouragement to the EV industry, which is in development. With a target of 30% e-mobility by 2030, the Indian government has launched a number of initiatives to advance the e-mobility market in the nation. These initiatives include the Nation E-Mobility Program, Faster Adoption and Manufacture of Hybrid and Electric Motor Vehicles, and the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan. Electric vehicles are saving the climate — and our lives. The largest source of climatization in all the countries is because of Transportation. To solve the climate crisis, we mistake the vehicles on our roads as clean as possible. We have only a decade left to change the way we use energy to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Emissions from cars and trucks are not only bad for our planet, they're bad for our health. Air pollutants from gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles cause asthma, bronchitis, cancer, and premature death. The health impacts of localized air pollution last a lifetime, with the effects borne out in asthma attacks, lung damage, and heart conditions.

Reasons to Prioritize Electric Vehicles After COVID-19

COVID-19 has affected almost all aspects of transportation. For the public sector, economic shutdowns have gutted the tax revenue needed to buy and maintain government vehicle fleets. Perhaps no municipal entity has been hit harder than public transit agencies, which have seen ridership plummet by up to 97%. Some transit operators are close to bankruptcy, while some bus services may face permanent closure. For the private sector, COVID-19 has increased interest in private vehicle use as consumers feel safer and more protected from the virus in cars than they do on public transit. Not only are people grabbing their keys instead of transit passes, but those who never had keys to begin with are now considering a vehicle purchase. These are troubling trends that threaten the fundamental tenets of sustainable mobility: improved mass transit and reduced private vehicle use. Public transportation is fundamental for creating more efficient and sustainable cities, and cities should continue to prioritize public transit over private vehicles. However, private vehicles are unlikely to ever disappear, and those which are purchased should be electric. Through the right policies and investments, local governments can encourage consumers to make the right choice while also expanding their own electric vehicle (EV) fleets and growing their economies. Given the issues posed by COVID-19, now is the perfect time for vehicle owners and operators to invest in EVs, especially electric buses.

The COVID-19 epidemic significantly disrupted the auto sector, which in turn influenced consumer demand for electric automobiles, electric two-wheelers, and electric three-wheelers. According to the Society of Electric Vehicle Manufacturers (SMEV), sales of all electric vehicle registrations fell by 20% to 236 802 units in FY21 from 295 683 in FY20. The largest of the three, electric two-wheelers (E2W), had a fall of 6%. 143,837 electric two-wheelers were sold at the end of FY21, down from 152,000 in FY20. During FY21, a combined 40,836 high-speed and 103,000 low-speed E2Ws were sold. The pandemic had the greatest effect on electric three-wheelers (E3W), just like it did on the market for three-wheelers fuelled by fossil fuels. Sales for the E3W sector were 88,378 units, a decrease of 37%.

Government and E-vehicles

It is illegal to drive your vehicle on public roads without it. However, if your EV is a two-wheeler with a top speed of up to 25 km/h and a power output of up to 250 watts, you do not need a driver's license to operate it. In a move that could affect electric vehicle (EV) adoption in Karnataka, the state transport department is mulling ending the 100% road tax exemption given to battery-run vehicles. If approved, EVs will be costlier in the state. Sources in the transport department said discussions are going on to include this proposal in the upcoming budget. "By 2030, a significant number of vehicles will be electric, especially in Bengaluru. Motor vehicle tax is one of the major revenues of the state government and any shortfall will affect infrastructure and social welfare schemes. There will be a separate tax slab for EVs. But talks are in early stages. The state government will have to approve the proposal," the sources said.



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Transport commissioner SN Siddaramappa said, “EVs will have to reach a threshold. It’s still in the discussion stage.” Karnataka has more than two crore registered vehicles of which EVs are only 1.5 lakh till December. Between May and December 2022, 61,598 EVs were registered in the state.[3] The CM stated that the Karnataka Electric Bike Taxi Scheme will act as a link between everyday commuters and public transportation by the year 2023. Also, it will help to produce autonomous employment, maintain an eco-friendly environment, conserve fuel, strengthen public transportation, and strengthen the basis of linked enterprises. Participation in this system will be available to individuals, partnership firms, and businesses[4]

Objective of the Study

1. To examine the demographic profile of E-motor vehicle buyers and users.
2. To determine the dominant dimension of Determinants of Consumers of Purchase Behaviour of E-motor vehicle.
3. To assess the significant influence of demographic profile of E- motor vehicle buyers on Determinants of Consumers of Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle.
4. To suggest means in enhancing consumer satisfaction from E-motor vehicle usage and market for E-motor vehicle.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In their research on customer preference for e-vehicles, Craig Morton *et al.* (2016) have claim to have noticed the consumer demand, innovative perception, the functional capabilities, as well as influence on e-vehicles. This study offered a framework for examining how customer innovation and attitudes affect the functional quality of electric vehicles. Nazneen *et al.* (2018) aimed in their study to determine how consumers see the advantages of EVs in terms of the environment, automotive costs, comfort, trust, technology, infrastructure, and social acceptability. The advantages for the environment are well known to consumers. The government needs more facilities for infrastructure. Governments and businesses must make investments to influence customer perceptions and provide the desired qualities. The eight potential causes of the sluggish growth of EVs in India were listed by (Tornekari, 2020). He listed the following as barriers to the rise of EVs in India: charging time, price of an EV, range based on battery capacity, charging infrastructure, finite battery life, fear of new technology, government incentives, a lack of ads, and awareness campaigns.

Huang, X. *et al.* (2021) have analysed how consumers' technological knowledge affects their intention to adopt EVs. consumer technological knowledge is positively and significantly related to EVs' perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived fun to use and consumers' intention to adopt EVs. In addition, no direct and significant relationship is found between perceived fun to use and willingness to adopt EVs, from the technical knowledge dimension. Dash, A. (2021) has explored and analysed the factors affecting adoption or acceptance of eco-friendly electric vehicles in India. A statistically significant relationship between environmental concern, knowledge of EV, subjective norm and attitude toward electric vehicle were investigated. Similarly attitude is responsible for a significant variation in adoption decision.

Stockkamp, C *et al.* (2021) have investigated the role of EV in sustainable urban development. It also applies a systematic literature review to establish a status quo of factors associated with the adoption of EVs. The results from the systematic literature review were synthesized. The article ends with implications for policymakers and suggests fruitful research avenues for future investigations. Xiuhong Hea *et al.* (2018) proposed a personality-perception-intention framework to explore consumers' EV adoption behavior. The research model is empirically tested with data collected from 369 participants in China. Results indicate that the EV purchase intention can be explained 57.1% variance by consumer perception and personality. Two types of personality, such as personal innovativeness and environmental concern, significantly affect EV purchase intention directly. Yogesh Aggarwal, (2019) has stated that Indian electric vehicles storm in a teacup. Uses of scooters are made and suitable for short distances and may consider



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an E motor vehicle, but who wants to travel long distances may find it difficult to move to 2 vehicles. He also analysed that weight is increased to 10 kg of e motor vehicles it may provide 10 km extra and the weight issue is more pronounced in smaller bikes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The used both primary data and secondary data for the study. primary data were collected from the consumers of electric vehicle in Yelahanka of Bangaluru city. The city of Bengaluru is the prominent hub for industrial setups. It also the technological capital of India and major share of population are well educated and earn handful of income. Bangaluru city is highly dense populated city and usage of automobile for transportation is very high, these leads to release of toxic gases and environmental degradation. To overcome this condition people are shifting towards electric vehicle and minimising petrol consumption. The market for electric vehicle in Bengaluru city is very high, eminent companies are opening their retail shoppes in the city and new companies are entering into the market. Hence, this study aiming to examine the determinants of consumer purchase behaviour towards electric vehicle. The researcher have used convenient sampling method for data collection from the consumer of electric vehicle. Around 70 consumer were observed for the study. The researcher used both nominal scale and 5 point likeart scale for data collection. 5 point scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree have been used with an weightage of 5,4,3,2 and 1 has been used in measuring Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The demographic profile of the E-vehicle users shows majority of the users are male (74.3%) in the age group of 26 to 35 years (84%). Sizable number of uses are salaried employees (80%) and earning an annual income of Rs.5 to 10 Lakhs per annum (57.2%). Majority of the users of E- vehicle are only one E-vehicle. Table 1 explicates factorisation of fifteen Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle (DCPBE) variables. The Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle have been measured with fifteen variables and factorised using factor analysis. The results of the factor analysis revealed that 15 Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle have been extracted into three dominant latent factors which gather explaining 54.068% of the variance. KMO test has been used to determine the sampling adequacy of the project taken on determining consumer perception on E vehicle usage. The KMO value of 0.871 reveals a strong compability of running factor analysis to 15 DCPBE variables. The Bartlett's test of Sphercity 876.782 with Df of 105 and P value of 0.000 indicates a close association among the variables. The standard deviation values are strong mearues of mean as standard deviation value is lowre than men values. The communalities values are more than the thresh hold limits of 0.500. Therefore, it shows factor anlysis can bee applied to those 15 DCPBE variables. The three independent factors have been extracted and the first factor 1 consist of five variables with Eigen value of 3.309 and it explaining 22.063% of variance in DCPBE. The five variabels of Factor 1 are Socially responsible, Available variety, Regulations and Incentives, Fuel price and Price of battery in the position of their relative correlation among the variables and spot it has been labelled as Responsibility and Variance Factor (RVF). The second factor 2 holds six variables with Eigen value of 2.780 and explaining 18.533% of variance in DCPBE. The six variables of Factor 2 are Lack of infrastructure, Peer pressure to purchase, Purchase Price, Service and maintenance cost, Environmental concerned and Market awareness in the position of their relative correlation among the variables and place it has been named as Infrastructure and Procurement Factor (IPF). The third Factor 3 consist of four variables with Eigen value of 2.021 and explaining 13.471% of variance in DCPBE. The four variables of Factor 3 are Smaller range, Slower to refile, Recharge time and Costlier in the place of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Optimal and Amenities Factor (OAF).

CFA of Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- motor vehicle

CFA confirms how well indicators represent the latent constructs. It validates the measurement model which consist of three factors namely RVF, IPF and OAF with loadings of fifteen items. The constructed model examine the inter relationship between exogenous variables and endogenous variable.



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The functional value consisting of three sub dimensions viz, Responsibility and VarianceFactor (RVF), Infrastructure and Procurement Factor (IPF) and Optimal and Amenities Factor (OAF). Five items have been determined in RVF and six items in IPF and four items in OAF. Observing at each of the construct's values separately at the constructed CFA model of Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle measurement model, establish using standardised co-efficient and Squared Multiple Correlation. RVF3 signifies an important role(0.690) in determining responsibility and variance factor, while IPF4 indicates prominent role (0.720) in determining Infrastructure and procurement factor and OAF 3 indicates an indispensable role (0.703) in determining Optimal and Amenities factor.

The constructed model shows an association which significantly explaining the fitness of the constructed model. Indices such as CFI, RMSEA, GFI, NFI reveals goodness of the fit for the present constructed model with the support of CFA the present model has been well developed and validated. The constructed model has validated and fitted in each dimension with the support of Confirmatory Factor Analysis indices. The value of CMIN/DF or Chi-square is 1.784 express far lower to threshold limit of 5, simultaneously the value of CFI, AGFI and GFI is very close to 1 indicating the model is well fitted in every dimension. Therefore, it is identified that the Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle measurement model is significantly fitted. The value of RMSEA is 0.067 shows below the threshold value of 0.080. All the above indices are reflects a strong reliability and validity of the scale used in construction of the measurement model.

Table 2 reveal impact of demographic profile of the E motor vehicle users on Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- motor vehicle with the support of Multiple Linear Regression method. The gender and annual income of the E motor vehicle users have positive and significant influence on Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- motor vehicle. Gender shows male have higher determination for purchasing of E-vehicle compare to female users of E-vehicle. The annual income of E- motor vehicle users shows, higher the income level higher would the determination for purchase E- motor vehicle. The impact of gender shows beta value of 0.378 indicating rate of usage of E- motor vehicle among the gender groups and the relationship insignificant at 1% level of significance. The impact of annual income shows beta value of 0.416 indicating rate of usage of E- motor vehicle based on annual income. Other personal profile and number of E- motor vehicle have no significant impact on Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The market for E- motor vehicle has been substantially booming over the years after government of India initiative for environmental sustainability. The market is made free for all companies for entry and making prominent research and development. The present study examines the determinants of consumer behaviour towards E-vehicle usage and purchase. Sizable number of buyers are male who shows keen interest in purchasing and using E-vehicles. The dominant age groups using and purchasing E-vehicles are young and dynamics who have clear mind for environment protection and environment sustainability. The price of the E-vehicle are high due to its production cost and distribution cost, the users are identified to be moderate earning groups due to their affordability to purchase it. Sizable number of salaried employees go for credit purchase and instalment purchase system.

The Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- motor vehicle has been assessed using 15 statements which are measured using five point likert scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree with a weightage of 5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively. The fifteen statements have been factorised using factor analysis using exploratory factor analysis and principle component analysis. The fifteen factors have been brought down into three dominant factors based on the rotated component varimax method. The first factor 1 holds five variables which represents social responsibility of the e-vehicle users, availability of vehicle, regulation and incentives from government sides, expense on charging price these variables are segregated based on the relative correlation among the variables and it has been termed as





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Responsibility and Variance Factor.

The second factor 2 holds six variables namely lack of infrastructure for development and carrying e-vehicle usage, Peer pressure to purchase e-vehicle, Purchase Price of the product, Service and maintenance cost incurred in maintain e-vehicle, Environmental concerned and Market awareness in the position of their relative correlation among the variables and place it has been named as Infrastructure and Procurement Factor. The third Factor 3 consist of four variables namely smaller range of e-vehicle available in the market, Slower to refill of e-vehicle, Recharge time taking for recharging e-vehicle and Cost of e-vehicel in the place of their relative correlation among the variables and position it has been termed as Optimal and Amenities Factor. The gender and annual income of the E motor vehicle users have positive and significant influence on Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- motor vehicle. Gender shows male have higher determination for purchasing of E- motor vehicle compare to female users of E-vehicle. The annual income of E- motor vehicle users shows, higher the income level higher would the determination for purchase E- motor vehicle.

CONCLUSION

The market for electric motor vehicle has been significantly taking over the fuel vehicle due to number of factors. Consumers behaviour towards fuel enable vehicle has reducing over the period of time. The initiative of the government also paved the way for consumer of automobile to shift towards electric vehicle, the cost and maintaining cost of fuel enable vehicle is very high compare to electric motor vehicle. Market for electric motor vehicle in the city of Bengaluru is dominant one, due to availability of infrastructure and segment of consumers. Bengaluru city is highly populated and well established city and people are well educated and high income group. People perception towards usage of electric motor vehicle is very high. Hence, to examine the purchase behaviour of electric motor vehicle among common masses of Bengaluru city has been observed. The study observed fifteen variables determining the purchase behaviour of the consumers of electric vehicle. The variables have factorised and identified the three latent dimension namely Responsibility and Variance Factor, Infrastructure and Procurement Factor and Optimal and Amenities Factor. The personal profile of the consumers of electric motor vehicle has significant influence overall determinants of the purchase behaviour of the consumers of electric motor vehicle. Gender has significant and positive influence over purchase behaviour of the consumers of electric vehicle, male consumers are higher for electric motor vehicle compare to female consumers, consumer from higher income group have significant influence on purchase behaviour of consumers of electric vehicle. It would be suggested that marketer should be focuses on female consumers as well as on low income group consumers in Bengaluru city. They need to provide needful amenities to attract consumer for electric motor vehicle.

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Table 1: Factorisation of Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle(DCPBE)

| Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E- vehicle | Factor Loading | Mean Value | Std. Deviation | Communalities | Eigen value | Variance Explained | Factor Name |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| Socially responsible | 0.779 | 4.500 | 0.668 | 0.637 | 3.309 | 22.063% | Responsibility Variance Factor(RVF) |
| Available variety | 0.711 | 4.310 | 0.787 | 0.608 | | | |
| Regulations and Incentives | 0.656 | 4.370 | 0.714 | 0.564 | | | |
| Fuel price | 0.589 | 4.420 | 0.721 | 0.485 | | | |
| Price of battery | 0.489 | 4.390 | 0.694 | 0.394 | | | |
| Lack of infrastructure | 0.788 | 4.170 | 0.769 | 0.641 | 2.780 | 18.533% | Infrastructure Procurement Factor (IPF) |
| Peer pressure to purchase | 0.757 | 4.270 | 0.723 | 0.636 | | | |
| Purchase Price | 0.518 | 4.340 | 0.748 | 0.555 | | | |
| Service and maintenance cost | 0.491 | 4.330 | 0.760 | 0.369 | | | |
| Environmental concerned | 0.483 | 4.410 | 0.744 | 0.465 | | | |
| Market awareness | 0.440 | 4.190 | 0.874 | 0.342 | 2.021 | 13.471% | Optimal and Amenit |
| Smaller range | 0.801 | 4.410 | 0.789 | 0.713 | | | |
| Slower to refill | 0.731 | 4.150 | 0.929 | 0.721 | | | |
| Recharge time | 0.554 | 4.350 | 0.757 | 0.600 | | | |
| Costlier | 0.459 | 4.360 | 0.671 | 0.381 | | | |
| KMO: 0.871, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: 876.782, Df: 105, P value: 0.000, Total Variance Explained: 54.068% | | | | | | | |





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Table 2: Influence of Demographic profile E-Motor Vehicle users on Overall Determinantsof Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-motor vehicle

| Influencing variables | Unstandardized co-efficient | | Standardized Co-efficient | t value | P Value |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | B | Std. Error | | | |
| (Constant) | 20.653 | 0.593 | | 34.825 | 0.000** |
| Gender | 1.062 | 0.446 | 0.378 | 6.384 | 0.008* |
| Annual Income | 0.811 | 0.658 | 0.416 | 5.882 | 0.012* |

R=0.578, R²=0.320, Adjusted R²=0.260, F value: 15.685, P value<0.018

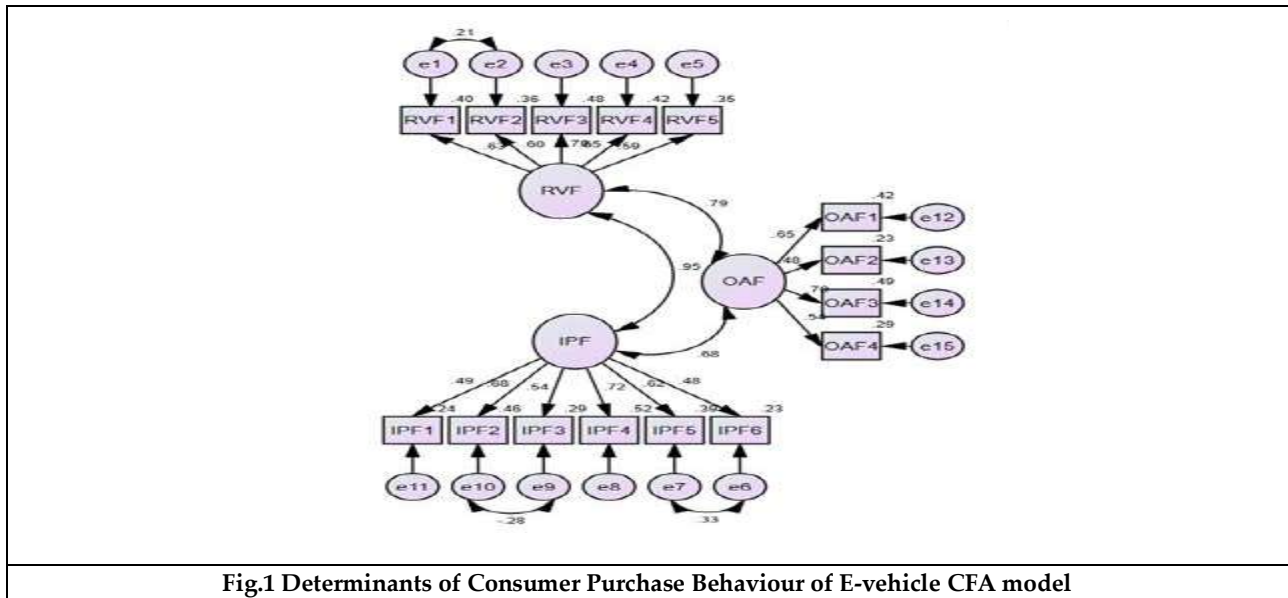


Fig.1 Determinants of Consumer Purchase Behaviour of E-vehicle CFA model





Motivation as an Intervening Variable between Leadership and Employee Performance -A Conceptual Study

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Received: 25 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Human resources are crucial to the success of any company. This is because it hires people, trains them, compensates them, develops policies related to HR, and develops retention strategies for employees. The success of an organization is largely determined by leadership. Motivation is a key factor that can influence employee performance, and it can be influenced by leadership practices. This paper explores the role of motivation as an intervening variable between leadership and employee performance. Based on previous research, the paper highlights the importance of creating a work environment that fosters employee motivation, including providing autonomy, meaningful work, and positive feedback. Transformational leadership, which emphasizes inspirational motivation and intellectual stimulation, has been found to be particularly effective in promoting employee motivation and performance. When leadership and motivation are integrated, any organization can improve its employees' performance. The researcher has attempted to analyze how motivation will act as an intervening variable between leadership and employee performance. The study is conceptual, the data were collected by extensive literature review it was found that motivation plays a vital role and it acts as a mediating variable between leadership and employee performance in enhancing their performance. The study found that both motivation and leadership factors had significant positive effects on employee performance. Motivation served as a link between leadership and employee performance. The research provides significantly valuable awareness for managers to motivate employees to enhance their performance to meet the challenges in the present era.

Keywords: Motivation, Employee Performance, Performance management, Leadership



**Vinutha and Noor Afza**

INTRODUCTION

Innovation in the business brought many changes and challenges where the employees need proper motivation, guidance, direction, and cooperation to drive innovation and improve their performance to enhance the overall organizational performance. In every organization, motivation plays a vital role it is the force that motivates human behavior. To activate human behavior, many factors are involved, including biological, emotional, social, and cognitive factors. Every individual has a unique motivation that enables them to achieve valuable outcomes such as improved performance, enhanced well-being, personal growth, or a sense of purpose. To change our way of thinking, feeling, and acting, we need motivation. When an employee is motivated he will be able to accomplish the goal and motivation may be monetary or non-monetary it is a psychological phenomenon that converts abilities into performance. Leadership is the ability of an individual to guide the followers and other members of an organization. An effective leader can enhance employee performance with his unique characteristics such as strong communication, self-possession, creative and innovative rational, determination in the aspect of failure, enthusiasm to take risks, directness to change, motivation, and supervision skills. Motivation act as a mediating variable in fabricating the relationship between leadership and employee performance which will strongly be ready to lend a hand to an organization to accomplish its goals. In general, leaders are viewed to take control of situations, while managers learn to live with them (Bennis, 1989). Other distinctions include: leaders create vision and strategy while managers implement the outcomes (Kotter, 1990). Motivation grows out of the attitude an employee undertakes when facing a situation at work. Motivation is a condition that drives self-directed employees to achieve corporate goals (Winandi, 2002: 1; Robbins, 1998: 198). Employees' performance can be interpreted as an employee's work performance which results in the quality and quantity of work achieved in performing duties following the responsibilities given to him (Gibson et al., 1997). 2004: 79). According to Sutrisno (2010: 150), performance is a record of the results obtained from certain job functions for a certain period. Hasibuan (2008: 105) contends that employees' performance is achieved by executing the tasks assigned to them based on skills, experience, sincerity, and timely. To obtain a more reflective understanding of the relationship between leadership and employee performance researchers deliberate the literature to draw the result and it has been presented in this paper. Leadership plays a crucial role in determining employee performance in organizations. Motivation has the relationship between leadership and employee performance may be mediated by employee motivation. A leader who is able to inspire and motivate their employees may indirectly improve their performance by increasing their motivation levels.

Objectives

1. To evaluate the relationship between motivation, leadership, and employee performance in a workplace
2. To identify the right motivational factors which motivate the employees
3. To know the effect of mediating variables on leadership and employee performance.

METHODOLOGY

The study is conceptual; the study is based on secondary data, and has followed a comprehensive literature review

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Leadership is hard work because it means stepping forward and taking the time to motivate each follower on a personal basis, according to the principles of the model of expectancy theory. But if we are unwilling to expend this effort, we are denying those around us the benefits of potential contributions arising from our use of influence to achieve the outcomes of the vision, and in the long run, we are choosing to forego our opportunities to grow. In so doing, we sadly short-change ourselves and all others we work with, by failing to create the future for everyone (Robert G. Isaac, Wilfred J. Zerbe, and Douglas C. Pitt)



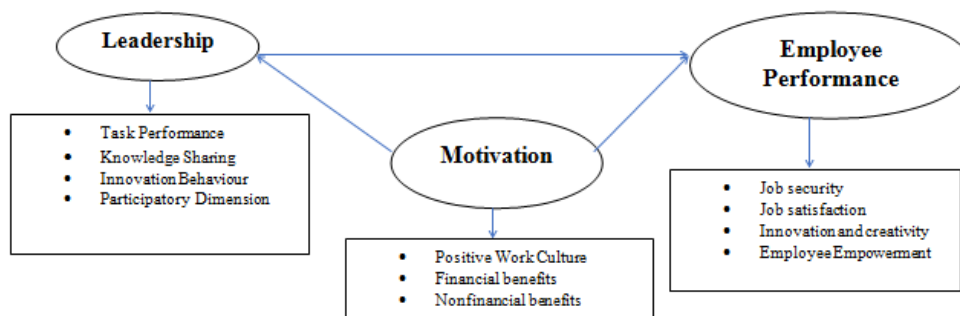


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The author tries to say that the study indicates that work motivation had a positive and significant impact on organizational citizenship behavior and the performance of employees on PT. Bank Aceh Syariah Lhokseumawe. Otherwise, organizational citizenship behavior had a positive and significant effect on employees' performance at PT. Bank Aceh Syariah Lhokseumawe. From this research, the effect motivation of this research can be applied, and organizational citizenship behavior had partial mediation to influence work motivation on employees' performance at PT. Bank Aceh Syariah. Research Limitations/Implication – The quality and good performance of human resources owned. (**Yulius Dharma Malikussaleh University, Aceh, Indonesia**) There are at least two major influences that affect how individuals perform in their environment. These influences include me) the type of leadership that exists, and ii) personal motivation. While neither is scientific, there is significant research that identifies some theories and general conclusions about why people perform, how they perform, and why some people display different behaviors that put them in positions of leadership. (**Nader, R. (2019).**

Leadership and motivation (Doctoral dissertation).

Research framework



Leadership

A leader inspires, motivates, and directs others to accomplish the task, and leadership will not directly affect the employee performance .employee task performance can be enhanced by different leadership styles. There is no leadership without a purpose to play a leadership role trust is a very important aspect to establish and maintain a strong relationship between internal and external stakeholders.

Task performance

An organization's goals can only be met if leaders are task-oriented. To carry out the tasks of the organization, leaders must educate, advise, guide, and coach the team. Project managers are good examples of task-oriented leaders because they are responsible for overseeing large projects and completing them within the set timeline.

Knowledge Sharing

Leaders must create an environment where employees may freely exchange knowledge and ideas without repercussions. This kind of environment, referred to as a culture of psychological safety, can enhance employee experience and team performance. A leader also shares his knowledge with the team to give exposure to them which will improve work performance.

Innovation Behaviour

Leaders who are innovative and do what is right despite what may be politically correct. At the same time, these leaders were deeply grounded in their knowledge of the technology at the heart of what they did. Their intellectual curiosity can be viewed on a horizontal axis while their knowledge of the technology can be viewed on a vertical axis.



**Vinutha and Noor Afza****Participatory Dimension**

Participatory leaders allow the team to participate in different dimensions everyone works together for the decision-making process, representative participation, direct communication, and addressing company issues, sometimes employing an internal vote to address problems or challenges.

Motivation

Motivation is one of the driving forces behind human behavior. Social connections are sparked and competition is fuelled. The absence of it can lead to depression. A life worth living is one driven by meaning, purpose, and meaningful existence.

Positive Work Culture

Positive work culture will create a positive ambiance in an organization when the higher authority treats and supports employees and shows kindness in times of need, not assigning blame, respect, and prioritizing trust, gratitude, and integrity. Positive work culture will improve employee health, reduces turnovers and negative behaviour eventually better outcomes,

Financial benefits

Employees may expect monetary benefits as a motivational factor to enhance their performance such as pay and allowance, bonus, productivity-linked wage incentives, profit-sharing, commission, and perquisites.

Nonfinancial benefits

Some employees may attract by non-monetary motivational factors such as promotion, job enrichment, job security, recognition and appreciation, professional development opportunities, flexible work schedules, and employee empowerment to improve their performance.

Employee Performance

Employee performance is the result of outcome and it has a direct link to the goal execution of an organization performance is a combination of abilities, efforts, and opportunities hence Management has to focus on the factors which contribute to enhancing employee performance.

Job security

Most of the employees will seek job security while in the stage of job search only and to retain the adept employees the organization has to give need full kinds of stuff to the employees so that organization can expect better performance.

Job satisfaction

A satisfied employee can perform his job better well job satisfaction will vary from employee to employee in the same workplace and conditions the benefits provided by an organization may not be attractive to every employee. The organization has to provide a multidimensional approach to employee satisfaction.

Innovation and creativity

When the employee is motivated with the benefits and the supervision of a leader he will be competent to think innovatively and creatively which will be very imperative to an organization to increase the productivity An employee also can grow professionally.

Employee Empowerment

Employee empowerment is directly linked to motivation and motivated employees will keep greater trust in the leader. Management has to recognize the employees to empower them by providing an opportunity to grow professionally. Employee empowerment will lead to a personal connection to the work, competency, and self-determination.



**Vinutha and Noor Afza****The Relationship between Leadership and Employee Performance with Motivation as an Intervening variable**

According to Yukl (2010), an effective leader must be able to differentiate between employees and the work environment because employee performance depends on whether or not the leadership style is suitable for environmental, and situational factors. Effective leadership is leadership that can direct subordinates to perform their duties well, motivate and move subordinates, and have better competencies so that employee performance will increase. Oluseyi and Hammed (2009) state that leadership is critical at every level of the organization; effective leadership moves individuals and groups to achieve organizational goals. Ivancevich and Konopaske (2012), Juan, Clare, Steve, and Alan (2012) stated that leaders are people who can provide work motives to subordinates in such a way that they want to work sincerely to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently. According to Juan *et al.* (2012), effective leadership is the most reliable support for improving employee performance. Research by Kelidbari *et al.* (2016) gave the result that the role of ethical leadership in the performance of employees is indirectly significant.

Findings

1. Motivation mediates the relationship between leadership and employee performance. This means that the effect of leadership on employee performance is partially or fully explained by the level of motivation that employees have.
2. Transformational leadership is positively related to employee motivation and performance, whereas transactional leadership may have a weaker effect on motivation and performance.
3. Autonomy, meaningful work, and positive feedback are key drivers of employee motivation.
4. Different types of motivation (e.g., intrinsic vs. extrinsic) may have different effects on employee performance.

Suggestions

1. Leaders should focus on creating a work environment that fosters employee motivation. This includes providing employees with autonomy, meaningful work, and opportunities for growth and development.
2. Transformational leadership, which emphasizes inspirational motivation and intellectual stimulation, can be more effective in promoting employee motivation and performance than transactional leadership.
3. Leaders should provide regular positive feedback to employees, recognizing their achievements and contributions. This can help to boost employee motivation and engagement.
4. Organizations should consider implementing reward systems that promote intrinsic motivation (e.g., recognition programs, opportunities for personal growth) rather than relying solely on extrinsic rewards (e.g., bonuses, promotions).

CONCLUSION

An organization can increase employee performance when leadership and motivation combine, and motivation plays an intervening role in building the link between leadership and employee performance. As a result of the research, both motivation and leadership factors had significant positive effects on employee performance. Motivation served as a link between leadership and employee performance. Motivation can be a critical intervening variable between leadership and employee performance. By creating a work environment that fosters employee motivation, leaders can help to boost performance and ultimately achieve organizational success. Transformational leadership, which emphasizes inspirational motivation and intellectual stimulation, has been found to be particularly effective in promoting employee motivation and performance. Additionally, providing regular positive feedback and opportunities for growth and development can help to promote intrinsic motivation among employees. However, the relationship between leadership, motivation, and employee performance is complex and may be influenced by a range of contextual factors. Organizations should regularly assess employee motivation levels and intervene if necessary to ensure that employees are engaged and motivated to perform at their best. Overall, by understanding the importance of motivation in the workplace, organizations can create a culture of high performance and achieve their goals.





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A Study on Post Pandemic Recovery of Insurance Industry in India

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Received: 14 Mar 2023

Revised: 30 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a substantial influence on the insurance sector. Global economic disruptions brought on by the epidemic have increased insurance claims for business interruption, travel, health, and life insurance. There are, however, a number of elements that will aid in the insurance industry's post-pandemic recovery as the world progresses towards its pandemic recovery. A number of variables, including rising demand, digitalization, product innovation, regulatory reforms, and partnerships, will affect the insurance industry's post-pandemic recovery. Long-term success for insurance businesses depends on their ability to adjust to these changes and seize the opportunities offered by the post-pandemic world. This study attempts to understand the various factors affecting or influencing the insurance sector and also tries to identify the challenges and opportunities faced by Insurance industry in India due to Pandemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, Insurance, Challenges

INTRODUCTION

India's Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA) oversee the country's insurance market (IRDAI). Since India's economy was liberalised in the 1990s, the sector has undergone a number of significant changes, and it is now one of the insurance markets with the quickest rate of expansion globally. The insurance sector has undergone a digitalization revolution recently, with businesses using technology to provide customers with cutting-

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edge goods and services. Customers can now purchase and manage insurance plans more easily thanks to the development of internet insurance policies, smartphone applications, and other digital platforms. To improve insurance penetration in the nation, the Indian government has also launched a number of measures. For instance, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana gave millions of people access to banking and insurance services, which has contributed to greater financial inclusion in India. To offer the general public cheap insurance coverage, the government has also introduced a number of insurance programmes, including the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

With many businesses embracing digital solutions to improve customer engagement and optimise operations, the industry has been adjusting to the changing environment. Depending on the impact of the pandemic and the state of the economy in each market, different countries are projected to see different levels of insurance industry recovery. While the insurance sector may recover more quickly in some nations as the economy strengthens, recovery may take longer in other nations due to lingering pandemic-related difficulties. Overall, the insurance sector is expected to continue to confront obstacles in the post-pandemic age, but as businesses adjust to the new normal, chances for expansion and innovation could also present themselves. Generally, it is anticipated that the Indian insurance market would maintain its upward trend in the upcoming years due to factors like rising earnings, favourable government policies, and more awareness of the necessity of insurance.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

This study aims to comprehend the many factors influencing or affecting the insurance business and also seeks to determine the challenges and opportunities faced by the insurance industry in India due to pandemic. This study is conceptual by nature, Secondary data and reports were used for the study's purposes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE POST-PANDEMIC IMPACT ON THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The Insurance industry in India has experienced slower growth compared to neighbouring Asian countries, and several researchers have focused on identifying the reasons behind this. Lack of awareness among the population has been identified as one of the main factors contributing to the industry's sluggish progress. The COVID-19 pandemic has further added uncertainty to people's lives, potentially influencing their perception of insurance. This literature review aims to present a comprehensive analysis of previous studies that have explored the problems and prospects of the insurance industry in India. It also examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sector, suggesting that the post-pandemic period could be an opportune time to raise awareness about insurance among the population.

1. Modifications in consumer demand and behaviour: The pandemic has affected consumer demand and behaviour for insurance products. Consumers are more inclined to prioritise health and life insurance after the pandemic, according to a McKinsey & Company analysis. The need for insurance services pertaining to working from home, such as cyber insurance and home office insurance, has also increased.
2. Digital transformation: The epidemic has expedited the insurance industry's digital transformation. To continue running their businesses through lockdowns and social isolation measures, insurers have been forced to utilise digital technologies. This has included the use of virtual and augmented reality for underwriting and risk assessment, online sales and customer support, and digital claims processing.
3. Effect on claims: The epidemic significantly affected claims across all insurance lines. A Swiss Re research indicates that claims for business interruption, event cancellation, and travel insurance has increased significantly. Due to less driving during lockdowns, there has been a decrease in claims for vehicle insurance.



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4. Regulatory modifications: The pandemic has caused regulatory modifications in the insurance sector. In response to the pandemic, regulators reportedly have relaxed capital requirements and extended financial reporting deadlines, according to a Deloitte report. Moreover, regulatory oversight of the insurance sector has increased, notably in connection to business interruption insurance.

5. Effect on insurance companies: The pandemic significantly impacted the financial success of insurance firms. According to a research by S&P Global Ratings, the pandemic has caused underwriting profitability to deteriorate, claims expenses to rise, and investment returns to decrease. Insurers have also had to adjust to the difficulties of running their businesses during lockdowns and remote working arrangements.

Factors contributing to the post-pandemic recovery of the insurance industry

1. A rise in demand for insurance products: The pandemic has made it more important than ever to have enough insurance. The need for insurance goods, such as health, life, and travel insurance, is therefore probably going to rise.

2. Digitalization: The epidemic has expedited the insurance sector's transition to digitization. Companies that have made investments in internet and digital technologies are perhaps better positioned to benefit from the post-pandemic rebound.

3. Product innovation: To address the evolving needs of consumers, insurance companies will need to innovate their product offerings. For instance, new insurance coverage for pandemics or other health catastrophes would be required.

4. Regulatory modifications: As a result of the epidemic, insurance firms now have to comply with new regulations. To remain competitive and compliant, insurance companies will need to adjust to these developments.

5. Collaborations and partnerships: To handle the additional issues brought on by the pandemic, the insurance sector may witness increasing collaboration and partnerships with other businesses. For instance, insurance providers and enterprises may collaborate to create new insurance plans that include coverage for telemedicine services.

6. Talent development: Due to the pandemic, the insurance sector now need new capabilities in areas like risk management and digitalization. Insurance providers will probably spend money on talent development to make sure that their staff members have the abilities needed to succeed in the post-pandemic climate.

7. Risk management: The epidemic has brought risk management's significance to light. To more accurately analyse and reduce new risks, insurance companies will probably increase their attention on risk management.

Pandemic Impact On Insurance Industry In India

The COVID-19 pandemic's effects on India's insurance industry are conflicting. The demand for health insurance has increased as a result, but there have also been delays in claim settlements and a fall in insurance firms' profitability.

1. Rise in health insurance demand: As the pandemic spreads quickly throughout India, there has been an increase in demand for health insurance plans. As people's understanding of the value of having health insurance has increased, insurers have responded by releasing new products.

2. Delayed claim settlements: The epidemic has resulted in a sharp rise in the number of insurance claims filed, placing a strain on the resources of the insurance firms. As a result, claim settlements have been delayed, which has angered policyholders.

3. Greater digitization: The epidemic has hastened the insurance industry's use of digital technologies. In order to sell policies, handle claims, and provide coverage, insurance companies have had to transition to digital platforms.

4. Effect on insurance company profitability: As a result of having to pay out more claims than usual, the pandemic has had a detrimental effect on insurance company profitability. Profits have decreased as a result, and the industry's expansion has slowed.

5. Regulatory adjustments: To assist policyholders during the epidemic, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has put forth a number of measures. They include giving grace periods for premium payments, enabling insurers to sell short-term health insurance plans, and prolonging the validity of policies that are about to expire.



**Jyothi and Harish Babu****Challenges and opportunities facing the insurance industry in India post-pandemic:****Challenges**

1. Decreased demand: The demand for insurance products has significantly decreased as a result of the pandemic, especially in the market for life insurance. Instead of making long-term investments like insurance, people have been more concerned with their immediate requirements, such as healthcare and everyday spending.
2. Claims settlement: The insurance sector has had considerable difficulty in processing and resolving claims, particularly in the health insurance segment, due to the increase in COVID-19 cases and deaths associated with them.
3. Economic slowdown: The pandemic has resulted in a slowdown in the economy, which has had an effect on the expansion of the insurance sector as a whole.

Opportunities

1. More awareness: The epidemic has raised awareness of the value of insurance. The demand for insurance solutions tailored specifically for pandemics has increased as more people have realised the importance of having health insurance.
2. Digitalization: The epidemic has expedited the insurance sector's digital transformation, with insurers using digital technology to improve their operations, including as underwriting, claims processing, and customer service.
3. New product opportunities: The pandemic has given insurance companies the chance to offer novel products to address consumers' changing demands, such as pandemic-specific insurance, telemedicine coverage, and cyber insurance.

CONCLUSION

The insurance business has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. The digital transformation of the insurance sector shifts in consumer demand and behaviour, and the pandemic's effects on claims, rules, and internal operations have all required adaptation on the part of insurers. Although the pandemic's long-term effects on the insurance sector are yet uncertain, it is obvious that those effects will endure for some time.

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A Study on Innovative Bank Services; Bad Banks

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Received: 16 Mar 2023

Revised: 30 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

A bad bank is a financial organization that is established during a financial crisis with the goal of purchasing non-performing assets, bad loans, or toxic assets from conventional banks that result from both individual and corporate borrowers failing to repay their loans. By absorbing their toxic assets-often for less than the book value of their loans-and managing them properly, the bad bank was anticipated to assist conventional banks. If a bad bank is able to sell its toxic assets or subprime loans for more money than it paid for them when it bought them from a bank, it will be profitable. But a terrible bank's mission statement is not to make money.

Keywords: Bad bank, asset restructuring company, non-performing assets.

INTRODUCTION

A bad bank established with the intention of moving hazardous assets from a regular bank there in order to improve the regular bank's balance sheet. The transferred assets are then serviced by the bad bank, who also sells them. The bad bank pays expenses during this process. There are a number of important considerations when setting up a bad bank. Bad banks offer several benefits and drawbacks and developed from a number of historical examples. A "bad bank's" main function is to store the troubled assets of commercial banks for later market sale. This will assist in clearing up the commercial bank's balance sheet. A financial institution's illiquid holdings and poor loans can be purchased by bad banks.

Grant Street National Bank is one example of a terrible bank. To store MELLON BANK's troubled assets, this entity was established in 1988.





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Bad Bank

In order to separate the stressed assets held by a regular bank from its performing assets, a bad bank was created. Transferring strained assets from ordinary banks to bad banks allows for the asset separation. After then, the regular bank is recapitalized and the stressed assets are removed from its balance sheet. A bad bank is a bank set up to buy the bad loans and other illiquid holdings of another financial institution. Significant "non-performing assets" will be sold to the bad bank by the company holding them at market value. The original institution may be able to clean up its balance sheet by moving these assets to the bad bank, but it will still be required to take write-downs.

Understanding Bad Banks

At times of financial crisis, when established financial institutions are attempting to restore their reputation and bottom lines, bad banks are frequently established. Depositors typically do not lose money from this arrangement, but stockholders and bondholders typically do. The process can result in the insolvency of banks, which can then be liquidated, nationalised, or recapitalized. A terrible bank management may decide to concentrate solely on increasing the value of its recently acquired high-risk assets if they do not go bankrupt. Bad bank will seek to provide financial stability in the banking sector. It will hold problem of loans for public sector banks which can then be sold on to investors at a reduced price. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has announced the concept of bad bank in the country.

Evolution of Bad Bank

In the late 1980s, the idea of a bad bank began to take shape. Mellon Bank, a Pittsburgh-based institution, is where the idea of a bad bank first emerged. Throughout time, this bank suffered significant losses as a result of recapitalizing its non-performing assets, toxic assets, or bad loans. Grant Street National Bank (GSNB), a new bank established by Mellon Bank, received all hazardous assets, subprime loans, and non-performing assets. Although though they are known as banks, The Grant Street National Bank (GSNB) doesn't operate like a typical banking system. All of those hazardous assets, non-performing loans, or bad loans are liquidated by the Grant Street National Bank (GSNB), which then continues to liquidate on its own. The success of Mellon Bank has been a direct result of the Good Bank-Bad Bank concept becoming widely accepted in the USA and other nations as well. The United States of America (USA) founded Resolution trust corporation, an asset management firm, using Grant Street National bank (GSNB) as inspiration. This corporation has been tasked with selling off those toxic assets that banks have identified.

The proposal to establish a bad bank in India was first put out in 2017 when the country's economic review recommended creating a public sector asset rehabilitation agency (PARA). The Central Bank of India and the Indian government received a proposal to create a bad bank from the Indian Banking Association (IBA) based on Indian after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian government, the banking association (IBA) calculated that a bad bank should start with around \$ 10,000 in capital. The government of India will establish a bad bank to manage the toxic assets or bad loans of public sector banks and transfer them into the books of this bad bank, which will function as a two-in-one institution, an asset management company and asset reconstruction company, according to the announcement made by finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman in her budget.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pankaj Grover (2021) stated that a bank is a financial organisation charged with receiving deposits, lending money, and carrying out other associated tasks. Bad banks are a specific category of banks that purchase troubled assets from other banks in order to recover and realise their investment. The main goal of creating these specialised organisations is to clear existing banks' books of non-performing assets (NPAs). Bad banks buy these assets on the cheap with the intention of managing them quickly. The study makes an effort to shed light on the necessity of banks, their benefits, and obstacles in the way of their establishment.





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Michael Byrne (2016) This essay aims to comprehend the urban aspects of financial crisis solutions. By concentrating on Asset Management Companies (AMCs), sometimes known as "bad banks," which are organisations set up by governments to acquire and manage toxic assets, it achieves this. According to the report, AMCs feature three distinctively urban characteristics. First and foremost, they keep up and improve value extraction from urban area. Second, they restore the "liquidity" of financialized real estate, acting as "market makers." Thirdly, by strengthening the circuits connecting local real estate with global pools of capital, they contribute to the globalisation of the real estate market.

Michael Brei, Leonardo Gambacort,a Marcella Lucchetta, Bruno Maria Parigi(2020) The study examines whether bad banks, also known as impaired asset segregation tools, and recapitalization result in an increase in originator banks' lending and a decrease in non-performing loans (NPLs). Findings are based on a novel data collection that spans the years 2000 to 2016 and includes 135 banks from 15 European banking systems. The major finding is that asset segregation and recapitalization must be combined for bad bank segregations to effectively improve balance sheets and encourage bank lending. Both tools must be used together if lending is to increase and future NPLs are to be decreased.

Alok Bandhu, Sandeep Kumar& Sushil Kumar(2022) public discussion of plans to place toxic assets in one or more bad banks has grown in recent weeks as banks around the world continue to experience the effects of the financial crisis. International experience in the management of non-performing assets indicates that government and legal backing are essential for a bad bank's success (NPAs). Toxic assets are moved from a bad bank to a regular bank in order to strengthen the balance sheet of the latter. The transferred assets are then handled and sold by the bad bank. While creating a bad bank, there are some crucial factors to keep in mind. There are many historical examples that illustrate both the benefits and drawbacks of failing banks.

Dr. Fareed Ahmed (2021): because of the COVID19 pandemic, the accumulation of non-performing assets in recent years has been a source of concern for Indian institutions, particularly public sector banks, and is predicted to increase further in the months ahead. Sincere efforts should be made to address them. Although playing a substantial but insufficient part in the vast number of NPAs, IBC. In India, the concept of a "Bad Bank" has long been shunned. The possibility exists for Bad Bank, which is effectively an ARC, to prepare the financial sector to release capital.

Objective of Study

To study the Concept of bad banks.

To study the pro's and con's of bad bank.

Research Design

This is a conceptual study and the research was based on reliable sources, including the internet. Rather of focusing on actual experiments, it instead analyses the knowledge that is already accessible on a certain subject through various media like Journals, Publications, Occasional Papers and RBI reviews. The other information has been taken from journals and websites focusing bad bank scheme.

Pros and Cons of Bad Banks

The following is a list of some benefits of adopting bad bank schemes:

1. By moving its hazardous assets to the bad bank, the regular bank may concentrate on its long-term core business without being concerned about those poisonous assets.
2. Cleaning up the normal bank's balance sheet by shifting hazardous assets to the bad bank can improve the perception of the regular bank among investors, lenders, borrowers, credit rating agencies, and depositors.
3. Special authority might be granted to the failing bank to speed up loan recovery and toxic asset disposal .
4. When ownership of toxic assets and their collateral is concentrated in the bad bank, improved asset management is made possible.





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5. The good bank system reduces the risk of contagion. Since the traditional bank's toxic assets are transferred to a new entity and removed from its balance sheet, the regular bank performance assets are less vulnerable to failure threats.

The following is a list of some drawbacks of adopting bad bank schemes:

1. The management of associated risks is one of the major operational decisions that must be made prior to the establishment of a bad bank. If these choices are made incorrectly, the bad bank and its owners will sustain significant losses.
2. Banks will typically be less cautious when making loan decisions if they realise there will always be a bad bank to take over and manage their toxic assets.
3. Bad banks are vulnerable to political meddling by politicians who favour the persistent borrowers because they own toxic assets. The operation of the bad banks will be gravely threatened unless the legislation establishing the bad banks enacts procedures to prevent such interferences.
4. The establishment and operation of bad banks, the transfer of toxic assets from regular banks to the bad banks, the restructuring of the hazardous assets, the eventual disposal of the toxic assets, etc. all involve significant costs. If the toxic assets are left with the ordinary bank itself, many of these costs can be avoided.
5. It could be difficult to find the appropriate number of qualified and specialised employees to actively manage these strained assets.

Challenges

The idea of the bad bank is not new but has been toyed by the RBI and the government from so many years. There are certain hindrances in the path of the formation of the bad banks which are Source of Fund: The main challenge in the formation of the bad banks is decision on the source discussed as below:

1. The success of the bad banks depends on its ability to sell the stressed assets in the market, if banks so it is reluctant to infuse capital in the bad banks.
2. The structure of Bad banks is some-what similar to the existing structure of ARCs, which there are no buyers in the market then it will adversely impact on the working of the Bad banks.
3. In India there is no securitization market to sell NPAs therefore, bad banks just become the warrants the formation of the similar structure for the same problem.
4. The Bad bank has to face challenges in developing a sustainable and unique business model. warehouse of the bad loans. The proper management of the stressed assets requires the efficient management by trained workforces, non-availability of the trained personnel's hampers the working of the bad bank.

CONCLUSION

The research presented above will demonstrate unequivocally that the primary responsibility of the bad bank is to clean up the messes that the conventional banks make when managing their toxic assets. In addition to improving the management of the transferred assets, the toxic assets of a normal bank are transferred to the bad bank in order to improve the regular bank's balance sheet. Nonetheless, this procedure has some associated costs. The impact on the economy will be minimal as long as these expenses are covered by the involved banks or private parties, and the government will simply need to exercise regulatory supervision over the entire process. Yet, if these expenses are paid for by tax payers, Money, a merely regulatory control by the government agencies will not be sufficient, and the government will need to exercise a more stringent and vigilant supervision over the problematic banks.

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The Impact of Covid-19 on the Small-Scale Tailoring Industry, and Recovery Measurements: A Case Study of Pamidi, Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh

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Received: 07 May 2023

Revised: 06 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to study the impact of COVID-19 on the small-scale tailoring industry and measures to recover from the pandemic situation in Pamidi, Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh. Pamidi is renowned as the 'Second Bombay' for its flourishing nightwear business. 90 percent of the total population of 32,000 in Pamidi and around 60 percent of the population in the 33 villages of Pamidi Mandal are engaged in the manufacturing of nightwear garments (tailoring). Most of the tailoring businesses were closed during the time of COVID-19 and a succession of COVID-19 variations. Their businesses were severely impacted, and the livelihood of thousands of people in Pamidi was in jeopardy. At that time, the researcher came forward to overcome the pandemic situation, he identified certain digital marketing practices and introduced them to recover the industry with the help of MEPMA and volunteers. The following are the digital marketing practices adopted in Pamidi, Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh. These digital marketing practices are free of cost and easily accessible to everyone. * Global Search Engines –Google My Business. *Local Search Engines –Justdial. * Social Media Platforms – Facebook Business Page. *E-commerce Platforms – Website. This exercise yielded some positive results to bring the tailoring industry under normal conditions after the pandemic situation. so this paper explores the survey of 100 tailors in Pamidi, Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: Google My Business, Just Dial, Facebook Business Page, LinkedIn Page, Web Portal, Yellow Pages, Instagram, and WhatsApp.



**Rajesh Jabade**

INTRODUCTION

Even though Anantapur District is considered a drought-prone district in Andhra Pradesh, Pamidi Mandal thrives in the creation of nightwear clothes and tailoring is the main source of income for thousands of households till COVID-19 begins. Following COVID-19 and the implementation of GST on Textiles and Garments, the livelihood of thousands of tailoring employees in Pamidi is uncertain; they only know tailoring and have no knowledge of any other trade. Pamidi tailors get tailoring charges of only Rs 4 to Rs 8 for a piece of garment, which is equal to stitching a button in the metro or tier-II and tier-III cities likewise, more than 20,000 women are engaged in Pamidi, which is the only livelihood option for them. On average, they earn Rs 4000 to Rs 6000 a month, which is not even sufficient hand-to-mouth [2].

Profile of Pamidi

Pamidi is one of the fast-growing towns in the Rayalaseema region for the textiles, garments, and tailoring industry. It is spread over an extent of 31.56 sq.km in a scenic serene environment on the left bank of River Penna. The town is located 32km from the district headquarters town Ananthapuramu and 246 KM from the State Capital of Karnataka, Bangalore, and passes through National Highway No.44. The town is well connected with roads and railways, Pamidi railway station (3.5 Kms), Kalluru railway station (3.5 Kms), Gooty railway station (22.47 Kms), Ananthapuramu railway station (29.81 Kms) and Guntakal Railway Junction (34.01 Kms) [4].

Business Environment

Pamidi in Ananthapuramu District is known as the 'Second Bombay' for textiles and garment businesses over the decades. The town headquarters turned out to be a big market for branded clothes and wholesale trading of textiles. Retailers from neighboring states shop at Pamidi wholesale market for textiles and garments. It is home to hundreds of families who have migrated from Maharashtra and who depend on trading in textiles and garments. Pamidi town has continued the legacy of wholesale and retail cloth stores for many decades. [5]. The traders procure raw clothes from Surat, Erode, Kolkata, Jaipur, Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, and Ahmadabad in the form of cloth bales, then cutting master cut a cloth bale as 200 pieces in different sizes as per different designs through cutting machines, similar 2000 cutting masterworks in the town and makes 4 lakhs pieces per day, further these raw cut pieces are outsourced to tailoring labour on very low stitching charges in the Pamidi town, other villages, and neighboring districts or they can stitch on their own if they are in joint families [6].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

LITERATURE REVIEW

Khandaker Raisa Rashed (November-2018) [7] discovered in his research that tailoring services can be delivered to consumers' doorsteps via a tailoring center's website or Facebook page, ensuring a hassle-free experience for customers. Hence, it is considered one of the innovative digital marketing practices for promoting the tailoring business. **Thangapandi(August-2018)** [8] introduced the new concept of an 'E-commerce Tailoring Store', which is an innovative digital marketing practice for the tailoring community. That provides easy access through e-commerce tailoring stores to choose the fabrics, pick the models, make the payment online, and get the tailored clothes at the door. **Fatuma Namisango, Goretti Byomire, Maria Miuro Kafuko, and Asianzu Elizabeth (October-2017)** [9] revealed that online or internet platforms are positively accessed to interact with customers rather than physical access in the tailoring industry. **Syed Ahtsham Ali, Cui Weiwei, Xu Qiyu, and Xu Ming (April-2015)** [10] in their study introduced the new business model 'Web Tailoring' in the tailoring industry. Due to the increasing number of internet users, there will be a good demand for web tailoring shops shortly. In the web tailoring business model, all tailoring services can be completed online only.



**Rajesh Jabade****Objectives**

1. To study the tailoring business environment at Pamidi.
2. To identify, analyze and promote the digital marketing practices which enhance the tailoring income.
3. To suggest the findings and conclusions.

Recovery Measurements

The researcher came forward to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Hence, he found certain recovery measurements and introduced them to the tailoring entrepreneurs with the help of MEPMA and volunteers.

Google My Business (GMB)

Registration with Global Search Engine i.e., Google My Business is one of the best digital marketing practices in the contemporary business environment to promote business products and services free of cost. Google My Business is a separate listing within Google's search engine specifically for local businesses and organizations. Local products and service providers relevant to the user's search are shown on a map and each listing includes the business's hours, phone number, address, website, and other essential information that people may look for on a business's website.

Inference: 88.00 percent of the tailoring workers registered with the global search engine i.e., Google My Business whereas 12.00 percent of the tailoring workers is not registered it.

Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of Google My Business: The following table reveals tailoring workers' earnings before the adoption of Google My Business as a digital marketing practice.

Inference: Table 1.2 and Fig 1.2 denotes that 11.18 percent of the tailoring workers' income was below Rs 2000 whereas 33.55 percent of the tailoring workers' income ranging between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 followed by 31.58 percent of the tailoring workers' income was between Rs 4001 to Rs 6000, 13.82 percent of the tailoring workers' income was between Rs 6001 and Rs 8000 and only 9.87 percent of the tailoring workers' income was above Rs 8000 per month.

Inference: Table 1.3 and Fig 1.3 denotes that 11.18 percent of the tailoring worker's income was below Rs 2000 but after adopting Google My Business their income increased up to 12.50% (i.e. income from Rs 2100 to Rs 2400) whereas, 33.55 percent the tailoring workers income was ranging between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 but after adopting Google My Business their income was increased by 14.98% (i.e. income from Rs 2300 to Rs 4600) followed by 31.58 percent of the tailor workers income was between Rs 4001 to Rs 6000 but after adopting Google My Business their income was increased by 11.98% (i.e. income from 4400 to Rs 6800), 13.82 percent of the tailoring business was between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 but after adopting Google My Business their income was increased by 13.56% (i.e. income from Rs 6300 to Rs 9600) and 9.87 percent of the tailoring worker's income were Rs 8000 but after adopting Google My Business their income were increased by 12.81% (i.e. income from Rs 8200 to Rs 9850).

Justdial

Most of the businesses started using the local search engine i.e. Just Dial as a digital marketing practice for promoting their products and services on online presence and marking an entry in the just dial database. Tailoring businesses are also no exception to this digital marketing practice. Customers whenever they want tailoring services in their local area, they make a call to just dial the hotline number i.e., 8888888888, and get the tailoring business details.

Inference: 85.00 percent of the tailoring workers registered with the local search engine i.e., Justdial whereas 15.00 percent of the tailoring workers are not registered it.

Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of Just dial: The following table reveals tailoring workers' earnings before the adoption of Just Dial as a digital marketing practice.

Inference: Table 1.5 and Fig 1.5 denotes that 10.69 percent of the tailoring worker's income was below Rs 2000 whereas 30.82 percent of the tailoring worker's income was between Rs 2001 and Rs 4000 followed by 30.19 percent of the tailor business workers' income was varying between Rs 4001 and Rs 6000, 21.38 percent of the tailoring worker's income was between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 and only 6.19 percent of the tailoring worker's income was above





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Rs 8000. Table 1.6 and Fig 1.6 denote that 10.69 percent of the tailoring worker's income was below Rs 2000 but after adopting Just dial their income increased by 17.50% (i.e. from Rs 2250 to Rs 2450) whereas, 30.81 percent of the tailoring workers income was ranging between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 but after adopting Just dial their income were increased by 15.81% (i.e. income from Rs 2250 to Rs 4700) followed by 30.18 percent of the tailoring workers whose income was between Rs 4001 to Rs 6000 but after adopting Just dial their income were increased by 15.98% (i.e. from 4400 to Rs 7200); whereas the income of 21.38 percent of the tailor businessmen was ranging between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 but after adopting Just dial their income was increased by 12.15% (i.e. income from Rs 6100 to Rs 9600) and 6.91 percent of the tailoring business respondent workers income were above Rs 8000 but after adopting Just dial their income were increased by 13.43% (i.e. income from Rs 8300 to Rs 9850)

Facebook Business Page

One of the other best digital marketing practices i.e., the Facebook Business Page used in the modern business environment, which allows businesses to market their goods and services without spending any money and to build stronger relationships with their clients. Social media has revolutionized business and re-defined business in the way people connect and communicate in their personal life and professional life.

Inference: 92.00percent of the tailoring workers created the Facebook Business Page whereas 8.00 percent of the tailoring workers are not created it.

Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of Facebook Business Page: The following table reveals tailoring workers' earnings before the adoption of the Facebook business page.

Inference: Table 1.8 and Fig.1.8denote that 10.60 percent of the tailoring worker's income was below Rs 2000 whereas 31.13 percent of the tailoring workers' income was ranging between Rs 2001 and Rs 4000 followed by 27.81 percent of the tailor business workers whose income was varying from Rs 4001 to Rs 6000, 22.52 percent of the tailor business workers income was varying from Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 and only 7.95 percent of the tailoring worker's income was found above Rs 8000. Table 1.9 and Fig.1.9 denotes that 10.60 per cent of the tailor businessmen income was below Rs 2000 but after adopting Facebook business page their income was increased up to 12.50% (i.e. from Rs 2200 to Rs 2300) whereas, while 31.13 per cent of the tailor businessmen income escalated between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 but after adopting Facebook business page their incomes were increased by 13.31% (i.e. from Rs 4350 to Rs 7100) followed by 27.81 per cent of the tailor businessmen whose income was between Rs 4001 to Rs 6000 but after adopting Facebook business page their income were increased by 12.99% (i.e. from 4100 to Rs 7200); 22.52 per cent of the tailor businessmen whose income was between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 but after adopting Facebook business page their income was increased by 12.85% (i.e. from Rs 6150 to Rs 9600) and 7.95 per cent of the tailor businessmen income were above Rs 8000 previously, but after adopting Facebook business page their income were increased by 13.13% (i.e. from Rs 8150 to Rs 9950)

Website

Those days are gone when a dress needed walking miles to the tailor's shop for giving the measurements, taking a slip, visiting again for alterations, and afterward getting the dress. Now-a-days many organizations around the world are adding a website component to their businesses whether it is a large size business or small size one. In this digital age and the fast-advancing society, the way of living is changing and so the way of business is changing. With the appearance of various online tailoring service platforms like Tailorman, Urban Tailor, MyNextDoor Tailor, and Corporate Collars, just opening the tailoring service web portal, choosing the fabric, giving the measurement, making the payment, and getting the delivery on time while sitting in home or any place and at any time.

Inference: 88.00percent of the tailoring workers created the Online Portal i.e., Website whereas 12.00 percent of the tailoring workers are not created it.

Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of the Website: The following table reveals tailoring workers' earnings before the adoption of the Website as a digital marketing practice. Table 1.11 and Fig 1.11 denotes that 11.18percent of the tailor's income was below Rs 2000 whereas 33.55percent of the tailor's income was between





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Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 followed by 31.58 percent of the tailors whose income ranging between Rs 4001 to Rs 600; 13.82 percent of the tailor's income was between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 and only 9.87 percent of the tailoring worker's income was above Rs 8000. However, a comparative study about how much marginal increase in the incomes of the tailors after adopting the digital methods is shown in table 1.12.

Table 1.12 and Fig 1.12 denote that 11.18 percent of the tailoring worker's income was below Rs 2000 but after adopting the Website their income increased by 13.75% (income from Rs 2150 to Rs 2400) whereas, 33.55 percent of the tailor businessmen's income between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 but after adopting website their income was increased by 13.31% (i.e. income from Rs 2200 to Rs 4600) followed by 31.58 percent of the tailor businessmen income was between Rs 4001 to Rs 6000 but after adopting website their income was increased by 14.49% (income from 4350 to Rs 7100), 13.82 percent of the tailoring workers was between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 but after adopting website their income was increased up to 12.85% (i.e. income from Rs 6300 to Rs 9500) and 12.50 percent of the tailor businessmen income were above Rs 8000 but after adopting website their income was increased by 12.51% (i.e. income from Rs 8200 to Rs 9800)

CONCLUSION

The tailoring community at Pamidi does not follow the recovery measurement after COVID-19, very few of them only followed the recovery measurements. Hence, the researcher took the help of MEPMA and Volunteers to create the Google My Business, register with Just Dial, creation of Facebook page and website, these are free of cost and easy to operate to enhance their business. Such kind of initiatives is helping to bring the business under normal conditions after COVID-19 in researcher's opinion.

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Table 1. Global Search Engine - Google My Business

| Respondents & Percentage | Following | Not Following | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Respondents | 88 | 12 | 100 |
| Percentage | 88 | 12 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey

Table 2. Monthly Income of Tailors before the adoption of Google My Business

| S. No | Monthly Income | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | <Rs2000 | 10 | 11.18 |
| 2 | Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 30 | 33.55 |
| 3 | Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 28 | 31.58 |
| 4 | Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 12 | 13.82 |
| 5 | > Rs8001 | 9 | 9.87 |
| | Total | 88 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

Table 3. Monthly Income of Tailors after the adoption of Google My Business

| Monthly Income (Before the adoption of Google My Business) | No of Respondents | Percentage | Monthly Income (After the adoption of Google My Business) | Income Improvement in Percentage |
|--|-------------------|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| <Rs2000 | 10 | 11.18 | Rs 2100 to Rs 2400 | Up to 12.50% |
| Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 30 | 33.55 | Rs 2300 to Rs 4600 | Up to 14.98% |
| Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 28 | 31.58 | Rs 4400 to Rs 6800 | Up to 11.98% |
| Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 12 | 13.82 | Rs 6300 to Rs 9600 | Up to 13.56% |
| > Rs8001 | 9 | 9.87 | Rs 8200 to Rs 9850 | Up to 12.81% |
| Total | 88 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Survey

Table 4. Local Search Engine - Justdial

| Respondents & Percentage | Following | Not Following | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Respondents | 85 | 15 | 100 |
| Percentage | 85 | 15 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey

Table 5. Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of Justdial

| S. No | Average Monthly Income | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | <Rs2000 | 9 | 10.69 |
| 2 | Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 26 | 30.82 |
| 3 | Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 26 | 30.19 |
| 4 | Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 18 | 21.38 |
| 5 | > Rs8001 | 5 | 6.19 |
| | Total | 85 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey





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Table 6. Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of Justdial

| Monthly Income (Before the adoption of Just dial) | No of Respondents | Percentage | Monthly Income (After the adoption of Just dial) | Income Improvement in Percentage |
|---|-------------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <Rs2000 | 9 | 10.69 | Rs 2250 to Rs 2450 | Up to 17.50% |
| Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 26 | 30.81 | Rs 2250 to Rs 4700 | Up to 15.81% |
| Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 26 | 30.18 | Rs 4400 to Rs 7200 | Up to 15.98% |
| Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 18 | 21.38 | Rs 6100 to Rs 9600 | Up to 12.15% |
| > Rs8001 | 5 | 6.91 | Rs 8300 to Rs 9850 | Up to 13.43% |
| Total | 85 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Survey

Table 7. Social Media – Facebook Business Page

| Respondents & Percentage | Following | Not Following | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Respondents | 92 | 8 | 100 |
| Percentage | 92 | 8 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey

Table .8. Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of the Facebook Business Page

| S. No | Average Monthly Income | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | <Rs2000 | 10 | 10.60 |
| 2 | Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 29 | 31.13 |
| 3 | Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 26 | 27.81 |
| 4 | Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 21 | 22.52 |
| 5 | > Rs8001 | 7 | 7.95 |
| | Total | 92 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

Table 9. Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of the Facebook Business Page

| Income (Before the adoption of the Facebook Business page) | No of Respondents | Percentage | Income (After the adoption of the Facebook Business Page) | Income Improvement in Percentage |
|--|-------------------|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| <Rs2000 | 10 | 10.60 | Rs 2200 to Rs 2300 | Up to 12.50% |
| Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 29 | 31.13 | Rs 2301 to Rs 4500 | Up to 13.31% |
| Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 26 | 27.81 | Rs 4100 to Rs 7200 | Up to 12.99% |
| Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 21 | 22.52 | Rs 6150 to Rs 9600 | Up to 12.85% |
| > Rs8001 | 7 | 7.95 | Rs 8150 to Rs 9950 | Up to 13.13% |
| Total | 92 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Survey

Table 10. Online Tailoring - Website

| Respondents & Percentage | Following | Not Following | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Respondents | 88 | 12 | 100 |
| Percentage | 88 | 12 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey





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Table 11: Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of the Website

| S. No | Average Monthly Income | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | <Rs2000 | 10 | 11.18 |
| 2 | Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 32 | 33.55 |
| 3 | Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 23 | 31.58 |
| 4 | Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 13 | 13.82 |
| 5 | > Rs8001 | 9 | 9.87 |
| | Total | 88 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

Table 12. Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of the Website

| Monthly Income (Before the adoption of the Website) | No of Respondents | Percentage | Monthly Income (After the adoption of the Website) | Income Improvement in Percentage |
|---|-------------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <Rs2000 | 10 | 11.18 | Rs 2150 to Rs 2400 | Up to 13.75% |
| Rs 2001 to Rs 4000 | 32 | 33.55 | Rs 2200 to Rs 4600 | Up to 13.31% |
| Rs4001 to Rs 6000 | 23 | 31.58 | Rs 4350 to Rs 7100 | Up to 14.49% |
| Rs 6001 toRs8000 | 13 | 13.82 | Rs 6300 to Rs 9500 | Up to 12.85% |
| > Rs8001 | 9 | 9.87 | Rs 8200 to Rs 9800 | Up to 12.50% |
| Total | 88 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Survey

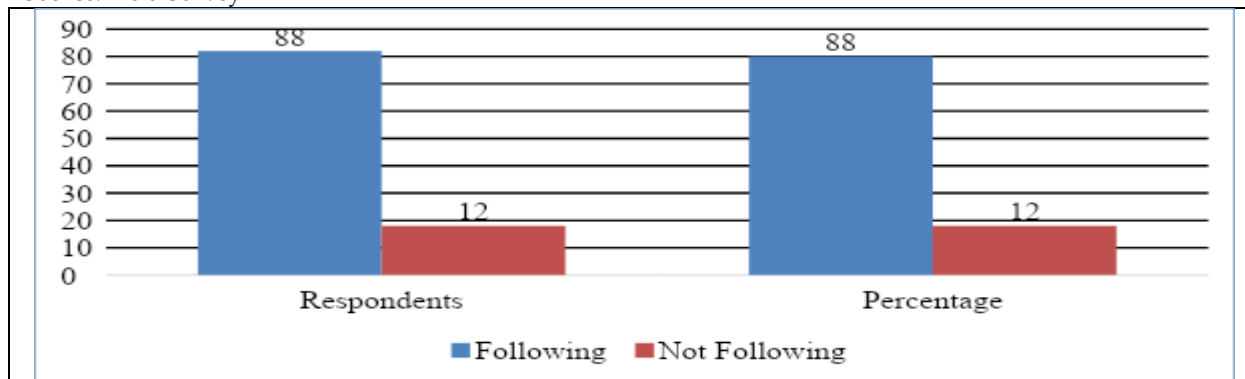


Fig. 1. Global Search Engine - Google My Business

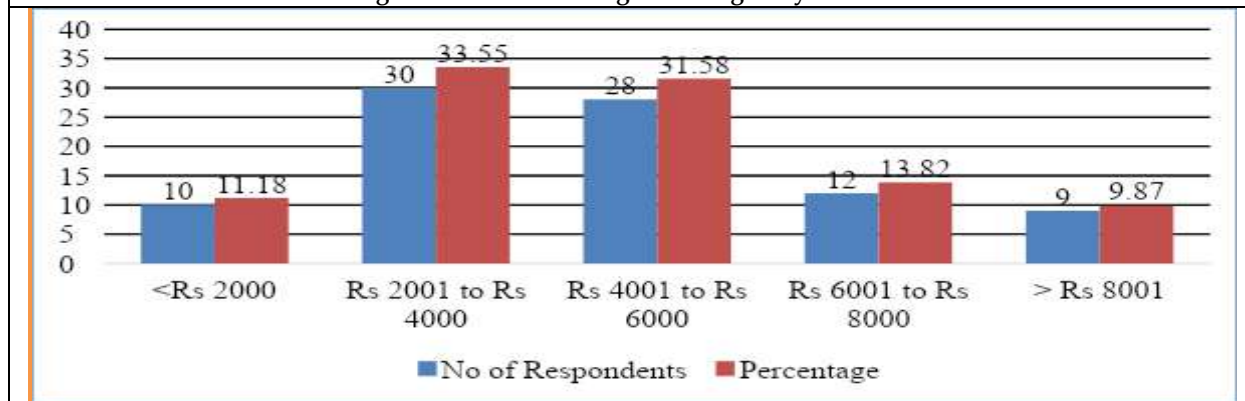


Fig. 2. Monthly Income of Tailors before the adoption of Google My Business





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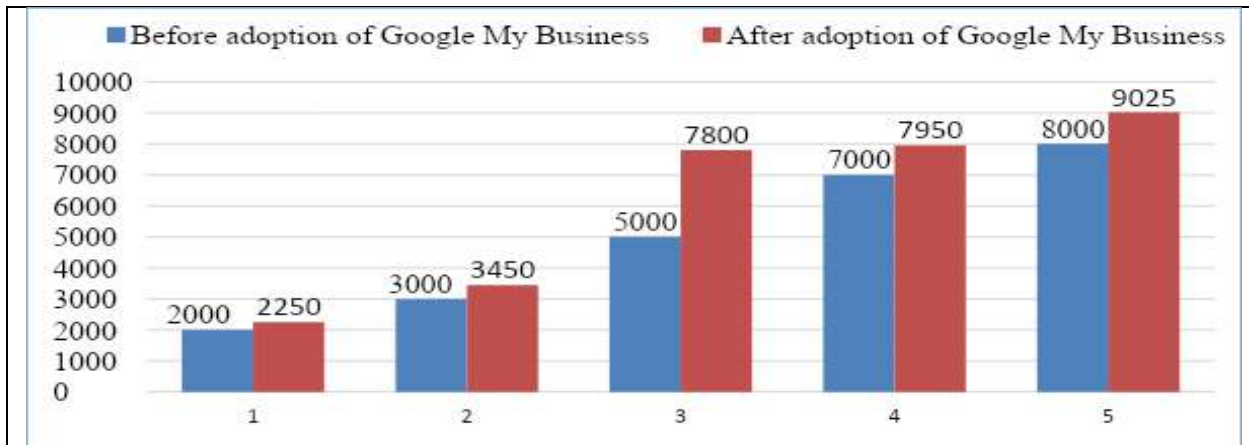


Fig .3.Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of Google My Business

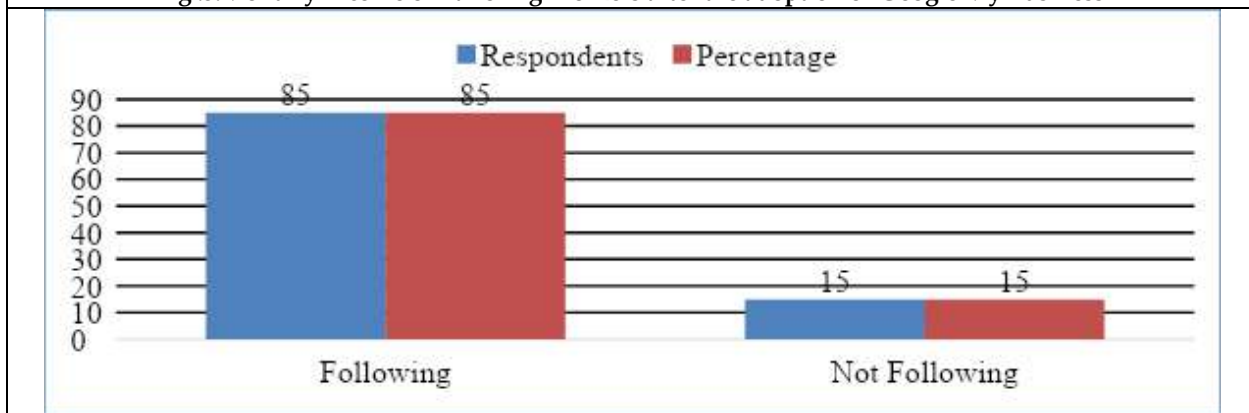


Fig .4. Local Search Engine - Justdial

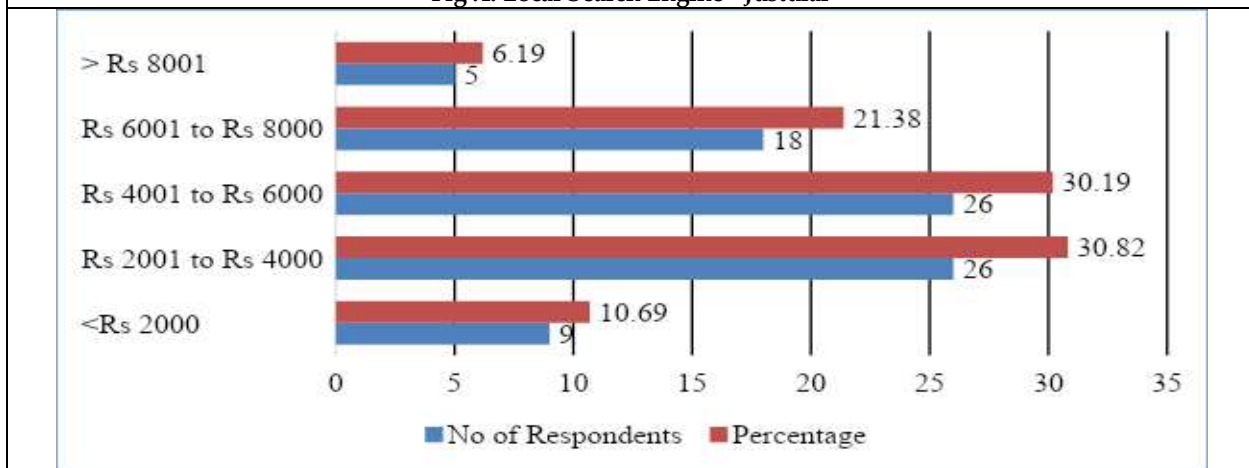


Fig .5.Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of Justdial





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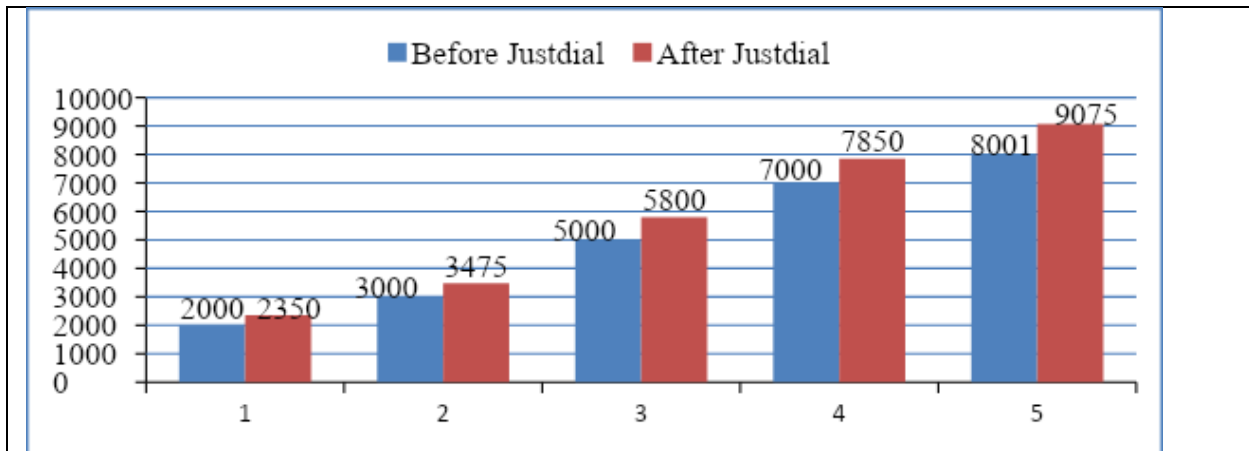


Fig 6. Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of Justdial

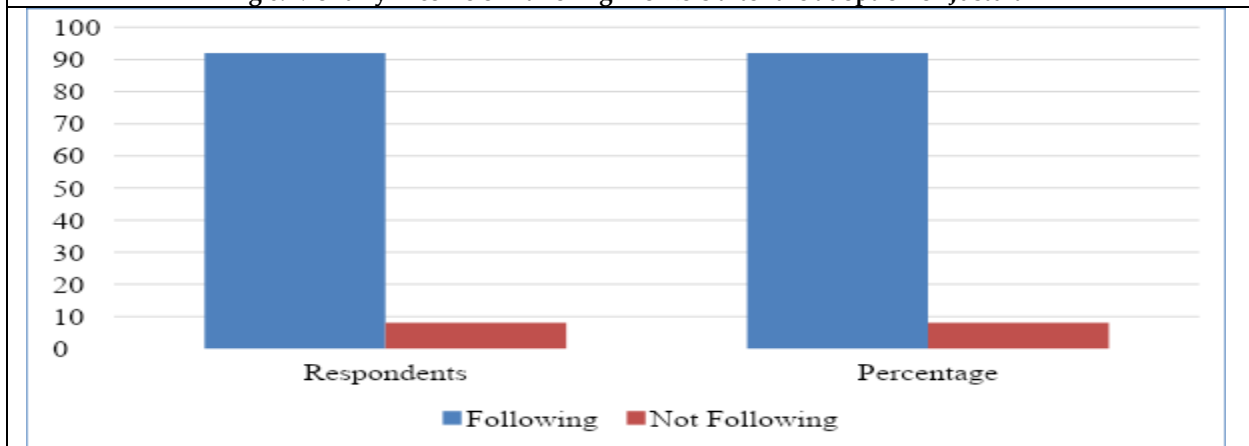


Fig.7. Social Media – Facebook Business Page

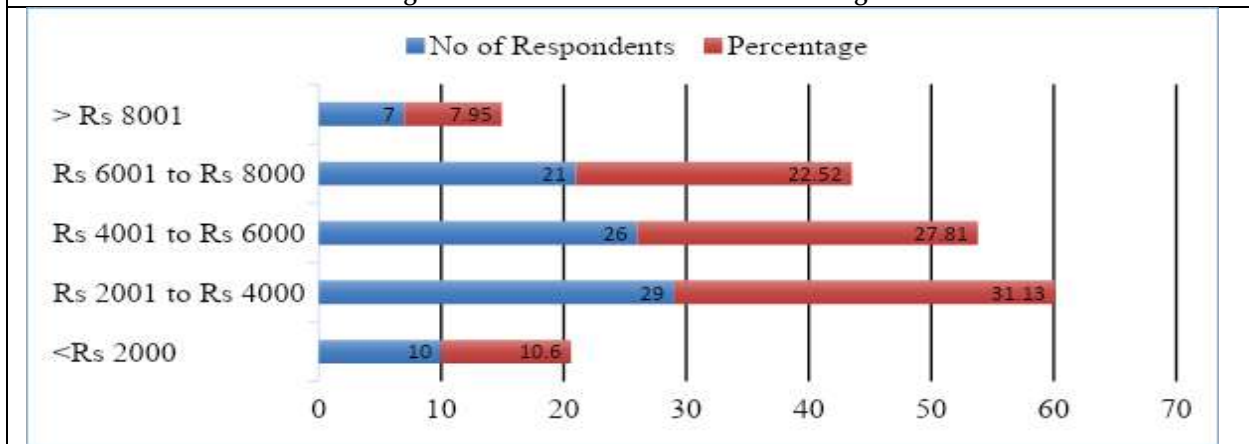


Fig. .8. Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of the Facebook Business Page





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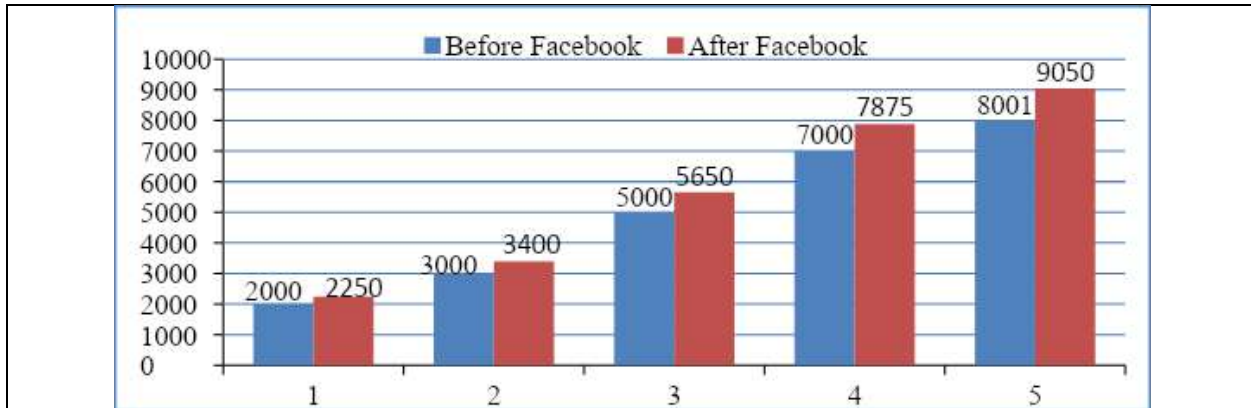


Fig.9. Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of the Facebook Business Page

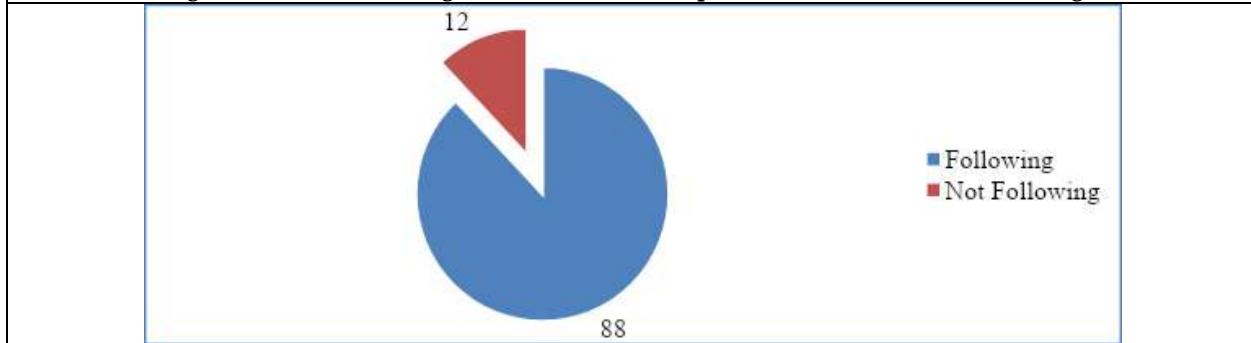


Fig. .10. Online Tailoring – Website

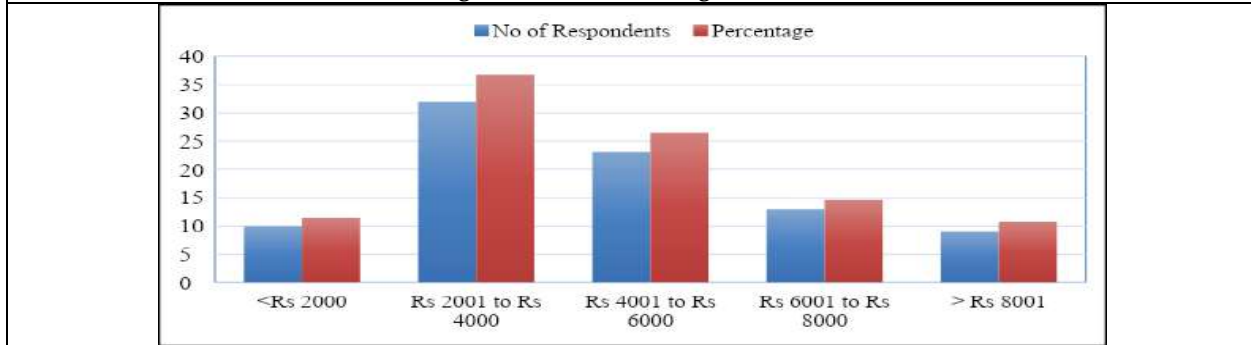


Fig. .11: Income of Tailoring Workers before the adoption of the Website

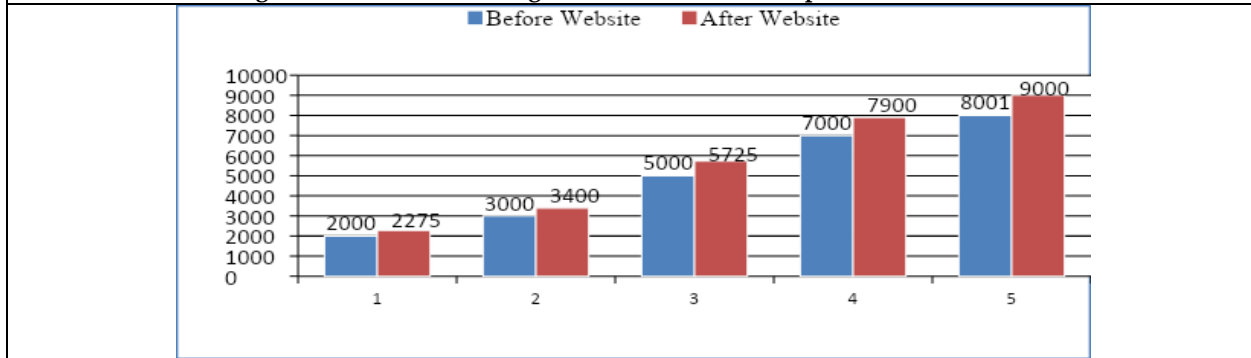


Fig. 12. Monthly Income of Tailoring Workers after the adoption of the Website





Role of Social media in Promotion of Universities in India

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Received: 14 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Global University Rankings made a significant revolution all over the globe in the recent years. As higher education sector has grown, the ranking of the university system evolved as an instrument in the education world. International student admission is one key procedure to evaluate the ranking of the universities or education institutions. Digital media or Social media is a significant component of an educational institutions and universities promoting plan. It evolved as the most effective platform to reach a worldwide population in this competitive world. This study discovers the use of the social media by the central universities in India, how social media is useful to promote the universities, and the current status of the Indian central universities in the World University rankings and in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). The result indicates that 31 central universities are using social media platforms. 9 universities have got NIRF university ranking and only 5 universities have got place in the top 500 world university ranking. It is recommended to all the university authorities, education bodies, and government should focus to encourage university authorities to use social media to promote university activities.

Keywords: Central Universities; Academic Social Networking; Social Media; NIRF; Global University Ranking; Indian Universities



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INTRODUCTION

Higher education is an essential economic sector since it advances research and knowledge. The relevance of digital marketing for institutions of higher education is becoming important (Irfan *et al.*, 2018). Through digital marketing campaign ranking of higher education institutions can be expedited and through this universities get a positive reaction from learners which is a return on investment (Hoffman & Fodor, 2010; Kim *et al.*, 2015). Higher education marketing has paid more attention to digital/online marketing, particularly on social media. Most colleges and institutions are active on one or more social media networks (Brecht *et al.*, 2017). Higher education institutions (HEIs) are being promoted and marketed within a more competitive environment. Building brands has become a key administration objective (Williams & Omar, 2014). Universities all across the world are working harder to increase and attract international students (Hemsley-Brown & Goonawardana, 2007; Sison & Brennan, 2012). College admissions departments are beginning to recognize the value of social networking sites and are implementing social media methods into their recruiting efforts (Constantinides & Stagno, 2012). The primary goal of universities adopting social media as a marketing tool is to expand knowledge, strengthen both internal and external relationships, and assist students in achievement (Tiago & Verissimo, 2014). The rise of social media marketing forces universities to offer excellent educational services (Khan, 2013). The use of social media is the cost-effective, efficient, and best component of a university marketing plan to reach the targeted population, and there is a correlation between Facebook followers and university ranking, as social media continues to expand and become an important source of university marketing information (Lund, 2019).

The university ranking system plays a significant role as it will showcase the teaching method of the universities, research activities, citations, and collaboration, funding. Higher education institutions' performances must be compared on a national or worldwide level due to competition, an essential process in the academic world. They all occurred as a result of significant technological, institutional, and societal changes (Anbalagan & Tamizhchelvan, 2021). Universities occupy a central role in sustainable development (Galleli *et al.*, 2022). In recent years Global University Rankings made a remarkable revolution all over the world. Rankings are regarded as reliable assessment instruments that show the level of competition in the world of knowledge development (Bekhradnia, 2016). As higher education has grown, university rankings have evolved into a tool in academia (Mukherjee, 2016). Universities' rankings influence higher education institutions significantly (Chowdhury & Rahman, 2021). Higher education institutions are given an identity through branding that places them in the social landscape (Fernandes *et al.*, 2022). Academics are encouraged to use websites and social media to represent their institution's brand. The way a university presents itself, its departments, and its researchers are influenced by its branding (Stack, 2020).

Significance of the Study

Education institutions are taking a lot of initiatives and efforts to get a good position in the local and global university rankings. As per the recent University Grants Commission (UGC), draft norms top 500 world-ranking, foreign universities now setup a campus in India (Chandra, 2023). As a result, two Australian university branch campuses are set to open in Gujarat's GIFT City (Anamika, 2023). Now it is a challenge for all the Indian universities and educational institutions to adopt and implement trending things in pedagogy and to improve the quality of research to compete with the global universities. To get a university ranking, overall development of the university is required and research publication plays a key role in the rating along with that to get good admissions to educational institutions should market the institution globally. It's a good time and opportunity for all the Indian education institutions to open up to the world, and promote and build branding to attract more and more international students. Social media is one popular platform that will help to promote and interact easily among the largest citizens globally. The primary aim of this research is to know the significance of digital advertising for universities, as well as to examine the use of social media by Indian central universities and the publications and citation impact on the overall academic ranking of world universities. This study explores the current status of social media usage by the Indian central universities.



**Nagaraja L Gujjarappa et al.,****Research Questions**

This study was conducted to find out answers to the following questions:

- 1) How does social media promotion help to attract students internationally?
- 2) What is the status of social media presence by Indian central universities?
- 3) What is the status of academic social networking presence by the university community?
- 4) What are the current position of Indian central universities in the Global university ranking and NIRF Ranking?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE**Social media in Education**

Use of social networking sites has created numerous opportunities in the realm of higher education. Social media networks have helped instructional strategies, enabled collaborative problem resolution, given in-class support functions, and made educational content distribution easier (Chawinga, 2017; Roblyer *et al.*, 2010). Social media has impacted a wide range of educational methods and procedures (Zachos *et al.*, 2018). YouTube has evolved into a global learning tool that provides active, constructive, and participatory learning opportunities. Learning computer skills using videos on YouTube produces greater results (Ebied *et al.*, 2016). There is a positive correlation between students' performance and the use of YouTube videos in the academic environment (Mady & Baadel, 2020). Instructors should be trained on how to inspire and help students in gaining competency and using digital educational content, as well as how to use YouTube videos (Jung & Lee, 2015). Globalization increases the competition among universities, in response, higher education institutions are beginning to view their online presence as a possible competitive advantage (Maresova *et al.*, 2020).

Social media is highly popular in choosing a university among youngsters (Constantinides & Stagno, 2012). People pay greater attention to data gathered through social media than to traditional media (Wut *et al.*, 2022). According to Data Reportal (2023), 59.4% of the population uses social media globally, as per the data there are 137 million new users joined in the year 2022. Social media users spend an average of two & half hours a Day on social media. Social media enable citizens both public and private institutions to openly interact on the Web (Ma, 2014). For finding trends and new information, major social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (Yang & Mundel, 2022). For proper functioning, universities need Internet activity based on the official webpage and social media presence (Szcudlińska-Kanoś *et al.*, 2021). In comparison to traditional channels of communication, social networking currently plays a secondary role in students' decision-making (Constantinides & Zinck Stagno, 2011). Well-known ranked universities publish content on social media to improve brand image and to communicate with a large audience, according to the study top 10 universities are using, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and even more social media platforms to reach a global audience and they use the English language to attract an international audience and to build branding. All the top universities post one or two posts in a day on social media (Maresova *et al.*, 2020).

Social Media to Improve University Rating

The increased popularity of online social networking sites has opened up an entirely new world of communication and collaboration opportunities (Valerio-Ureña *et al.*, 2020). Promotional advertising initiatives by universities through social media and social networking sites are related to the university's ranking (Irfan *et al.*, 2018). Top-ranked universities are effectively using social media and Facebook most in higher educational institutions (Figueira, 2018). The ability of these technologies to reach and attract prospective students is very crucial (Constantinides & Zinck Stagno, 2011). Motta & Barbosa (2018) studied the usage of social media by the top-ranked higher education institutions in North America and Europe using the data related to the number of followers on social media and the number of publications, study found that universities invest in social media on marketing activities. The ability of the university to attract large numbers of teachers and students across the globe is a key indicator of its global success (Kohli, 2022). Higher education institutions have initiated the integration of social platforms in their planning,



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advertising, and communication strategies and top-ranked universities use social media to attract stakeholders by providing public information. (Bellucci *et al.*, 2019). Universities have great chances to interact with their students through social media (Ann Voss & Kumar, 2013). Vrontis *et al.* (2018) studied that 73.3% of students have used social media sites to get in touch with a friend or a member of the university staff about their course information in the Middle East. Social networking sites offer digital platforms that let users connect with others who have similar interests while expressing their opinions, passions, and points of view (Assimakopoulos *et al.*, 2017). Universities employ these sites as alternate sites where students can communicate online with teachers and classmates to acclimatize to university life (Yu *et al.*, 2010). How universities communicate on social media is influenced by university rankings, but this effect is quite small in size (Shields, 2016). Apart from the university's reputation and influence from friends, students use social media comments as a second option to choose a university (Thorson & Rodgers, 2006). Education institutions have a positive relationship between the NIRF and social media ratings in India (Barman, 2019).

University publications and academic social networking

Social media has considerably enhanced the availability of scientific articles in the context of academic study (Tiago & Veríssimo, 2014). Academic social networking sites provide innovative strategies for interaction, teamwork, and information gathering. One of the most crucial requirements for academicians and institutions is publication. "Publication" is one of the criteria that the rating and accreditation organizations are using to evaluate educational institutions (Sivakumaren & Rajkumar, 2020). With the advent of globalization of university education, ranking universities and colleges has evolved into a benchmark. The volume of research output, as recorded in any international databases, should be taken into account when evaluating an institution's research performance, it appears implausible and is not exhaustive because no database covers the complete research output of an institute. The ranking and reputation of the universities are interlinked with the research activities of the universities (Fernandes *et al.*, 2022). To enhance the reputation of the institutions, the rankings of universities are expanding rapidly and becoming more specialized, with a concentration on research performance (Rauhvargers, 2013). Social media provides valuable tools for academic relations in higher education institutions (Permatasari *et al.*, 2013). Academia, Research Gate, and other academic social platforms enhance the popularity of researchers in the global community and increase readership.

METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative in nature. The study comprised 31 central universities which have the social media accounts with YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. There are 9 central universities listed under NIRF Rankings 2022: Universities have been selected for this study. The links offered on the homepage of the university websites were followed to analyze the official social networking accounts utilized by each university. YouTube and Facebook usage statistics were collected from the universities' official social media page and Twitter data was collected from <https://socialblade.com/>. Academic social media members' data was collected from Research Gate and Academia. Publications and citation data were retrieved from the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) instance. NIRF university ranking data was collected from the NIRF website. World ranking universities data collected from the five different organizations which will provide university ranking namely The Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) Leiden Ranking, Webometrics Ranking of World Universities (WRWU), Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) top universities, Times Higher Education (THE) ranking, Center for Global University Rankings (CWUR) and Shanghai Ranking. Data was collected between 26th February and 11th March 2023. Further data was organized using Microsoft Excel.

Finding and Analysis**Social Media use status by Central Universities**

Indian Central universities listed under the university NIRF ranking 2022 were examined concerning their citations and social media use. 9 central universities have got positions among the top 100 universities. All the selected



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universities have created IRINS instances and all have an account with YouTube, Face book, and Twitter. All the selected universities are active with social media. The University of Delhi is having the highest number of followers on all the listed social media compared to others—Jamia Milla Islamia is having the second-highest number of followers on YouTube and Face book. The Banaras Hindu University has the third second-highest number of followers on Twitter (Table-1).

Banaras Hindu University has uploaded the more number of videos (591) on YouTube platform and has posted 10446 tweets on Twitter which is top among these (Figure-1). The University of Delhi has got the highest number of followers on Twitter with 1316 tweets. The University of Hyderabad has posted 7179 tweets this is the second top in the list.

Social Media as a promotional tool to attract international students

Universities' presence on social media and digital marketing will help to attract global students. Figure-2 shows that Jamia Millia Islamia has 406 international students and this university is actively using social media with 115000 Face book and 47821 Twitter followers. Banaras Hindu University has 100135 Twitter followers and it has 365 international students. The University of Delhi succeed to attract 333 international students and it is having 1 million plus Face book followers (Figure-2).

Academic Social Networking Users and Citations

Banaras Hindu University is having highest Scopus citations (384917) and Cross Ref citations (314909). The University of Delhi is having the highest number of members in Academia (60144) and Research Gate (11676) (Figure-3).

Indian Central Universities and Global University Ranking

The position of Indian central universities in the NIRF and different global university rankings shows that Jamia Millia Islamia is top 3 in the NIRF university ranking 2022 and it has got a place between 501-600 in the Times Higher Education ranking and only four central universities has got Times Higher Education ranking. The University of Delhi stood in 13th place in the NIRF ranking and it is the only university that got a place in the Shanghai Ranking. Except in the Times Higher Education ranking, the University of Delhi has got ranked under the top 700 on all other world university ranking systems. None of the central universities have got a ranking below 500 in the world central university ranking (Table-2).

DISCUSSION

This research contributes to the literature on how universities and higher education institutions use social media and the criteria that indicate better or lower success in gaining a significant social media following. The present study data indicates the current status of social media usage by the Indian central universities, the number of international students, the use of academic social networks by university members, and the status and position of Indian central universities in the different raking systems.

RQ1: How does social media promotion help to attract students internationally?

Globally universities are making effort to increase and attract international students (Hemsley-Brown & Goonawardana, 2007; Sison & Brennan, 2012). Digital marketing and social media place a major role to attract students globally in this present scenario. As Jamia Millia Islamia, Banaras Hindu University, and the University of Delhi are successful to attract more international students.

RQ2: What is the status of social media presence by Indian central universities?

There are 56 central universities in India out of that, there are 31 universities are using YouTube, Face book, and Twitter social media platforms, and the links are offered on the home page of the university websites.

RQ3: What is the status of academic social networking presence with the university community?





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Academic social networking platforms play a significant role in scholarly communication as one can publish their research work on these platforms to reach global readers. The present study data indicates that the University of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University academic community is actively using Research Gate and Academia. The citations of these universities are also more compared to other universities.

RQ4: What are the current position of Indian central universities in the Global university ranking and NIRF Ranking? Rankings are an inevitable result of globalization and market liberalization of higher education (Fernandes et al., 2022). Only 9 central universities have got a place among the top 100 NIRF University Ranking - 2022 list. Only 5 central universities have got the world university ranking and no university is listed under the top 500 university ranking in any of the ranking world university ranking (Table- 2).

CONCLUSION

Every nation is built on education as it produces knowledge, creates awareness, and values as it is being critical to technological growth. Higher education institutions and universities in India are highly contributing to the development of the nation. Top universities in the world are actively using social media as a digital marketing tool to reach the global community which will help to attract international students. Citizens and youngsters will try to gather more information through social media rather than websites so universities should make use of these platforms to share public information through attractive digital or video posts. World university ranking plays a significant role in the globalization era. As the QS University Ranking and Times Higher Education Ranking systems have the criteria on international students ratio. To get more readership universities should utilize academic social networking platforms. It is suggested to all the university management, education bodies, and government should focus to encourage university authorities to use social media to promote university activities and research activities as well.

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Table-1.Social media usage status by Central Universities

| University | ResearchGate Members | Academia Members | YouTube Subscribers | Facebook Followers | Twitter Followers |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| University of Delhi | 11676 | 60144 | 19500 | 1000000 | 107268 |
| Jamia Millia Islamia | 3504 | 3954 | 6410 | 115000 | 47821 |
| Banaras Hindu University | 5571 | 5739 | 2530 | 16000 | 100135 |
| University of Hyderabad | 4222 | 4313 | 8210 | 60110 | 11527 |
| Tezpur University | 1971 | 2054 | 5430 | 23000 | 4389 |
| Mizoram University | 854 | 1122 | 8500 | 11000 | 1711 |
| Central University of Punjab | 624 | 3311 | 4280 | 4300 | 3013 |
| Central University of Tamil Nadu | 1073 | 398 | 536 | 4800 | 946 |
| Visva Bharati | 1199 | 1089 | 4260 | 5900 | 451 |

Table-2.Position of Central Universities in the NIRF and World University Ranking

| University | CWUR | THE | QS | WRWU | CWTS | Shanghai | NIRF |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|
| Jamia Millia Islamia | 1677 | 501-600 | 801-1000 | 1233 | 1151 | - | 3 |
| Banaras Hindu University | 885 | 601-800 | 1001-1200 | 1037 | 545 | - | 6 |
| University of Hyderabad | 1258 | - | 751-800 | 1352 | 1121 | - | 10 |
| University of Delhi | 591 | 1001-1200 | 521-530 | 635 | 584 | 601-700 | 13 |
| Tezpur University | 1961 | 1201-1500 | - | 2091 | 1316 | - | 59 |
| Mizoram University | - | - | - | 3235 | - | - | 78 |
| Central University of Punjab | - | - | - | 2889 | - | - | 81 |
| Central University of Tamil Nadu | - | - | - | 3331 | - | - | 85 |
| Visva Bharati | 1102 | - | - | 3321 | - | - | 98 |

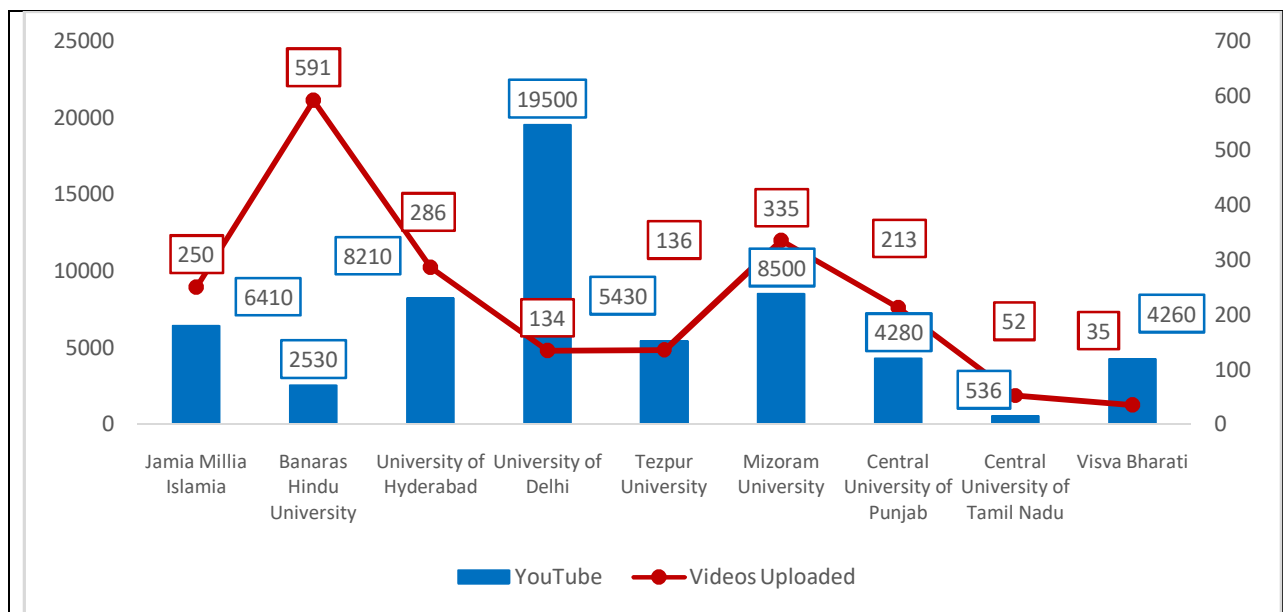


Figure-1 Total YouTube Subscribers with Total Uploaded videos





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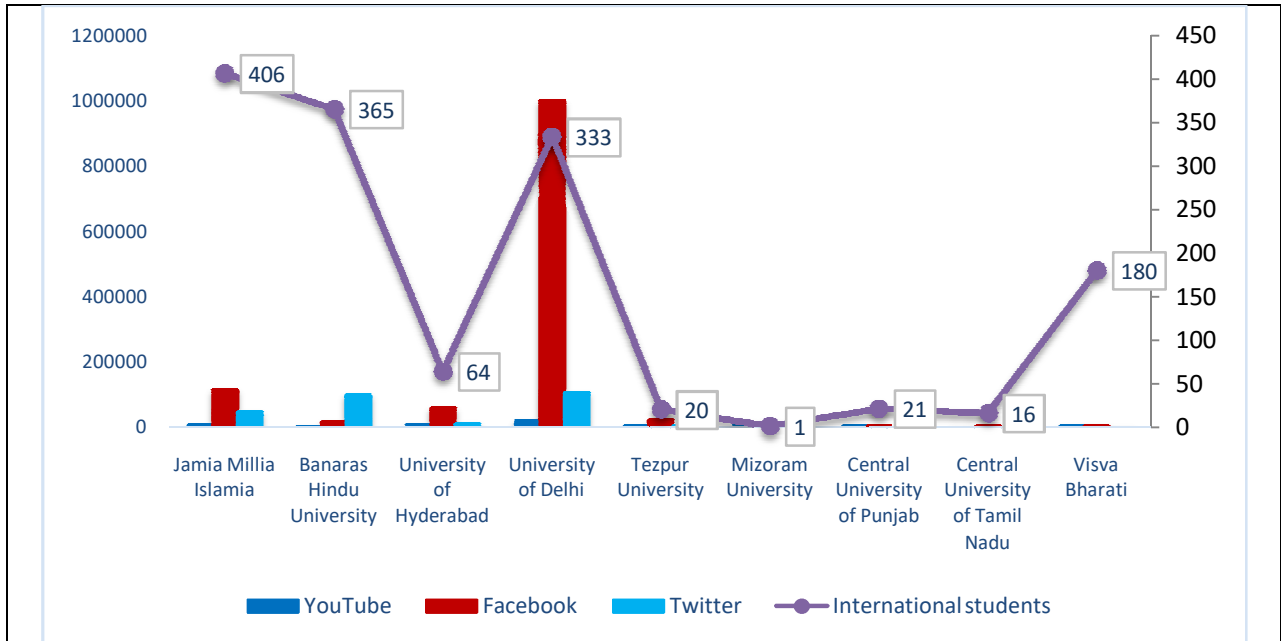


Figure-2 Social Media Fans with Total International Students

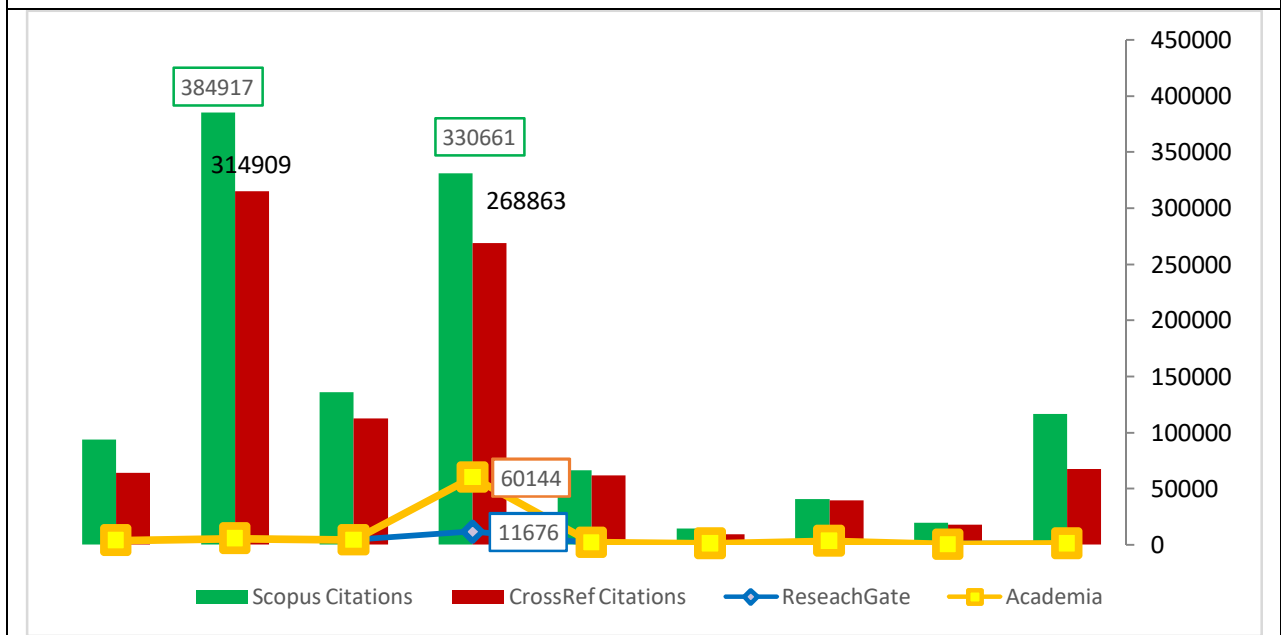


Figure-3 Academic Social Networking Users with Citations





An Overview of Competency Mapping In the Contemporary Landscape: A Systematic Review and Analysis

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Competency mapping is the process of identifying the specific skills, knowledge, and abilities required for a particular job or role, and then assessing individuals to determine their proficiency in these areas. A competency model's main goal is to match individual behavior with organizationally anticipated behavior. At present, mapping competency in contemporary organizations is tricky and complicated due to the presence of emerging technologies. A simple literature review technique is adopted in this work to summarize an overview of competency mapping. Review is performed by analyzing published articles in journals of repute and the review conceptualized competency mapping in current context. This paper will examine the concept of competency mapping, its benefits, and the steps involved in implementing it. Researchers and students can gain an overview of competency mapping at glance with the support of this study.

Keywords: Competency Mapping, Competency Model, Individual Competency, Organizational Competency.





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INTRODUCTION

Talented workers are essential to a company's ability to carry out daily tasks efficiently, advance organizational goals, occupy leadership positions, and create a productive workplace environment. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to locate this talent. There is a severe shortage of individuals with the wide range of skills that businesses are scrambling to hire. Competency mapping is essential to a competency-based strategy to work. In order to incorporate these competencies into the organization's various processes (such as job assessment, training, and recruitment), competency mapping is a process for identifying key competencies for an organization and/or a job. Instead of a talent or ability, a competency is defined as behaviour (for example, leadership or communication. Aggarwal M., & Sood, S. (2017).

For an organization to survive in today's competitive climate, it must be dynamic and growth-oriented. The competence of human resources is the only thing that makes this feasible. They face intense demand to increase performance by cutting costs and raising quality due to rising international rivalry. No matter what kind or scale of organization they are, they need to hire competent, driven employees. The importance of human resources as an organization's most valuable commodity is now widely acknowledged. A company is only as effective as its employees. To succeed in today's quick-moving, international market, you need a skilled and dedicated workforce. The contest will only be won by organizations that can mobilize such a workforce. All HRD initiatives are built around learning. When human resources management enables people and organizations to operate at a higher level than they currently are, it adds value. To achieve exemplary work performance within an individual's roles, responsibilities, and relationships in an organization and its internal and external surroundings, both functional and behavioral Competencies have grown significantly in importance. The selection, placement, redeployment, growth, and separation processes can all be centered on a competency model. Employee development, education, and training are becoming increasingly essential and effective components of many organizations' organizational strategies in order to compete and prosper. Numerous studies have shown that employee discontent with their supervisors—not with their pay—is the main cause of resignation. Ahmad, N. F., & Mohd Yusoff, R. (2019).

Competency mapping should put more of an emphasis on what the organizations can do collectively. rather than focusing on the formal knowledge that each employee possesses. However, it goes without saying that we must start with each individual to ensure that they have the desired formal education as well as the necessary skills and knowledge to perform well for the company. The issue is that this is where there is a disconnect between what can be measured and what is known about each person and what is wanted or desired by the organization. Arora, S., & Sharma, M. K. (2020). The objective of this review is to summarize an overview of competency mapping in the modern context.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bohra, P.(2013) : In this article the author highlights the strategic importance of competency mapping in human useful resource management. The author discussed about various steps involved inside the method of competency mapping, including task analysis, defining competencies ,mapping abilities and designing training and improvement programs . This article also emphasized the need for agencies to align their competency mapping efforts with their general commercial enterprise approach.

Gomez – Mejia , L.R.,Balkin,D.B., and Cardy,R.L.(2016): This study says completely about human resource management, inclusive of a discussion on competency mapping. The authors highlights the importance of identifying employee competencies and aligning then with activity requirements to improve organizational performance. The authors discusses about the challenges and want for effective verbal exchange and employee buy in .



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Lee, Y. Y., and Chen, Y. H. (2013): This study examines the relationship amongst employee competencies, task satisfaction and overall performance of the organisation. The authors made a survey of personnel in Taiwan and concluded by observation that there is a positive relationship between employee skills and each job satisfaction and organisational performance. They consider both employee satisfaction and organisation outcomes.

Rao, T. B. (2015): This article presents a detailed evaluation on competency mapping together with its evolution, techniques and advantages. The author also discusses about the numerous demanding situations involving in enforcing mapping programs.

METHODS

A literature review's objective is to gather current, pertinent research on the subject and synthesize it into a comprehensive overview of the body of knowledge in the area. To gather knowledge on competency mapping in current context, the researcher reviewed a few latest articles from the field and presented the summary under different heads to give an overview of competency mapping in current context.

Competency Mapping Hejase, H. J., & Osman, H. (2017).

Competency mapping is a process of identifying and defining the skills, knowledge, abilities, and other characteristics that are required to perform a particular job or role effectively. It is a comprehensive approach to human resource management that aims to align an organization's strategic objectives with its workforce capabilities. It is a comprehensive approach to human resource management that focuses on developing and retaining a skilled and motivated workforce. The process begins with the identification of the key competencies required for a particular job or role. This is followed by an assessment of the current competencies of the employees, and the identification of any gaps that need to be addressed.

Benefits of Competency Mapping: Ghosh, S., & Bhattacharjee, S. (2020).

There are several benefits to competency mapping, including:

Improved performance: Competency mapping helps to identify the specific skills and knowledge required for a particular job or role. By assessing employee proficiency in these areas, organizations can identify areas for improvement and develop targeted training programs.

Increased productivity: By aligning employee skills with organizational goals, competency mapping can help to improve productivity and efficiency.

Better workforce planning: Competency mapping enables organizations to identify skill gaps and develop strategies for recruiting, training, and retaining employees.

Enhanced employee engagement: By providing employees with a clear understanding of their role and the skills required for success, competency mapping can help to increase employee engagement and job satisfaction.

Process of Competency Mapping: Bisht, A., & Bhattacharyya, A. K. (2016)

The process of competency mapping typically involves the following steps:

Identify the purpose: The first step in competency mapping is to identify the purpose of the exercise. This could be to identify the skills and knowledge required for a particular job, to assess the performance of existing employees, or to identify training and development needs.

Identify the roles: The next step is to identify the roles for which the competency mapping exercise will be conducted. This could include job roles, positions, or departments.

Identify the competencies: Once the roles have been identified, the next step is to identify the competencies required for successful performance in those roles. This could include technical skills, knowledge, behavioral traits, and other attributes.



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Evaluate the competencies: The next step is to evaluate the competencies identified in the previous step. This could be done through interviews, assessments, or surveys. The evaluation should be based on the specific requirements of the role and the organization.

Develop a competency framework: Once the competencies have been evaluated, the next step is to develop a competency framework. This should provide a clear definition of each competency and the level of proficiency required for each role.

Communicate the results: The results of the competency mapping exercise should be communicated to relevant stakeholders, including managers, employees, and HR personnel. This could include feedback on individual performance, training and development needs, and recruitment and selection criteria.

Review and update the framework: Competency mapping should be an ongoing process, with the competency framework reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that it remains relevant and up-to-date. This could involve re-evaluating the competencies required for a role, assessing the proficiency levels required, and identifying new competencies as required.

The way to conduct competency mapping / How to conduct competency mapping

1. Task evaluation: This involves identifying the KSAOs required for a task and growing a task description that reflects these necessities.
2. Defining capabilities: As soon as the KSAOs are identified corporations need to define the competencies required for successful overall performance consisting technical, behavioural and managerial capabilities.
3. Mapping capabilities: This includes comparing the capabilities possessed by the employees and recognising the gaps in their talents and know-how.
4. Designing training and development programs: Primarily based at the gaps recognised, corporations should layout education and improvement packages that decorate the competencies of personnel and bridge the gaps.

Challenges and Limitations of Competency Mapping: Bhardwaj, R., & Nanda, P. (2018).

Competency mapping is the process of identifying and defining the skills, knowledge, abilities, and other attributes required for successful performance in a specific job or role. While competency mapping can be a useful tool for organizations in managing talent, there are several limitations to this approach:

Subjectivity: Competency mapping is subjective, and the criteria for evaluating competencies may vary from person to person. Different managers may have different opinions on what constitutes a particular competency, and this can lead to inconsistent evaluations.

Limited scope: Competency mapping only focuses on the specific competencies required for a particular job or role. It may not take into account other factors such as personality traits, values, and attitudes, which can also affect job performance.

Time-consuming: Competency mapping can be a time-consuming process, particularly if it involves multiple stakeholders. It requires a significant investment of time and resources to identify and evaluate the necessary competencies, which may not be feasible for all organizations.

Difficulty in measuring: Measuring competencies can be challenging, particularly if they are behavioral in nature. It may be difficult to objectively assess as how well an individual is performing against a particular competency, which can make it challenging to use competency mapping as a basis for performance evaluations or development plans.

Limited predictive power: While competency mapping can help identify the skills and attributes required for a particular job, it may not be able to predict an individual's future performance or potential. Factors such as motivation, work ethic, and adaptability can also play a significant role in determining an individual's success in a particular role.

The future of competency mapping Gupta, S., & Jha, S. (2017).

The future of competency mapping is likely to involve greater use of technology and data analytics, enabling organizations to collect and analyze large volumes of data on employee performance and competency levels. Some of the trends that are likely to shape the future of competency mapping include:





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Increased use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) AI is likely to play a significant role in the future of competency mapping, with machine learning algorithms being used to analyze data on employee performance and identify patterns and trends in competency levels.

Greater emphasis on soft skills: With the rise of automation and AI, there is likely to be a greater emphasis on soft skills such as creativity, emotional intelligence, and adaptability. This is likely to result in a shift in the competencies that organizations prioritize when evaluating employee performance.

Customized competency frameworks: As organizations become more diverse and global, there is likely to be a greater need for customized competency frameworks that reflect the unique requirements of different regions and cultures.

Greater use of gamification: Gamification is likely to be used more frequently in competency mapping, with games and simulations being used to assess employee performance and identify areas for improvement.

Integration with other HR processes: Competency mapping is likely to become more integrated with other HR processes, such as recruitment, performance management, and career development, to provide a more holistic view of employee capabilities and potential

CONCLUSION

Competency mapping is a process that involves identifying, assessing, and developing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals within an organization. It is an important tool for human resource management that enables organizations to identify the strengths and weaknesses of their workforce, and to align employee skills with organizational goals. This paper provided an overview of competency mapping, including its definition, benefits, and the process involved in implementing it. It also discussed the challenges and limitations of competency mapping, as well as strategies for overcoming them. Finally, the paper explored the future of competency mapping in the context of changing organizational needs and technological advances.

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Impact of E-Commerce on Women Empowerment During Covid 19: An Analytical Study

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 16 Jun 2023

Accepted: 07 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Business through E-commerce site is attaining new heights in India. It is not only a platform for social networking but also a potential platform for online business. People can see a surge in E-commerce during the COVID-19 pandemic. Women are entering E-Commerce based entrepreneurial sectors. Due of the flexibility of the work and the significance of economic empowerment. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, this paper explains how E-commerce enables women to gain economic autonomy. They are starting to become business entrepreneurs because they are facing financial issues, instead because they have begun to see the value of economic empowerment. Women may have the chance to use their power if they are empowered. Being able to stand with men in dignity might be beneficial to them. This paper outlines the benefits of E-commerce. The respondents for the study have been taken from Bangalore region. This study identifies the drivers of women's participation in E-commerce as well as the challenges they encounter.

Keywords: E-commerce, Women, Empowerment, Economic empowerment

INTRODUCTION

We may observe that COVID-19 and its economic repercussions are having a regressive impact on gender equality as the epidemic continues to have an impact on people's lives and livelihoods around the world. According to calculations, women's jobs are 1.8 times riskier during this crisis than men's jobs. Women make up 39% of the





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workforce globally, yet they are also responsible for 54% of all job losses. Many women began their own web businesses in order to better their families' financial situation. Reiterating this point, some women have launched enterprises to realize their aspirations of becoming entrepreneurs and to establish their own identities. Technology is enabling women to become more economically independent. E-commerce has gained popularity in recent years. It stands for social networking site online commerce. During this COVID-19 pandemic, E-commerce grew significantly. Upholding social distance is the main reason of this incident. Yet technology also made it possible for people to work from home. People must rely on online shopping because they are unable to physically go to markets and get the goods they need. This inspired and motivated women to engage in E-commerce and sell goods, primarily apparel, accessories, and food items. A hugely popular social networking service is E-commerce for this reason, a lot of women created Face book groups and pages to market their goods. Face book aided in their fame and consumer acquisition. While selling things online, women do encounter some challenges. E-commerce is assisting women in achieving economic independence and empowerment, but it also presents some challenges. In order to gather information regarding women in E-commerce, this study used a survey and in-depth interviews as its technique. Finally, this study attempted to investigate the engagement of women, their views on economic empowerment, and the challenges they encounter in online commerce. The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Women

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Islam and Humam (2019), women dominate the e-commerce market as consumers and business owners. Involving Facebook as a medium, ladies are becoming business visionaries with least capital. A portion of the ladies business people is selling different items including garments, gems, painstaking work, and instant food. Many are attempting to feature the native culture. Somebody has started a new business with extravagant items (Fariha, 2021). These ladies are taught. Many couldn't find a new line of work because of different issues including family pressure. Still up in the air to accomplish something all alone. Subsequently, other than dealing with the family, ladies' advantage in autonomous business is expanding. Consequently, they can now improve their expectation for everyday comforts and furthermore spur different ladies to turn out to be monetarily subordinate. Contrasted with non-undertaking ladies (housewives), ladies in online business have more command over assets, resource possession, social and financial portability, political support, and contribution in family and family wellbeing direction. This is the ideal stage for battling against the ongoing separations among people in business (Khanum *et al.*, 2020).

According to the WTO (2020), women are suffering more during the COVID-19 situation than the (Ali *et al.*, 2020a; Ali *et al.*, 2020b; Chowdhury *et al.*, 2020; F. Chowdhury *et al.*, 2021; S. Chowdhury *et al.*, 2021; Iqbal *et al.*, 2021; Kader *et al.*, 2019; Kader Although COVID-19 continues to have a negative financial impact, this predicament also presents an opportunity to reinvent the wheel. There are numerous "voluntary" and "opportunity" driven variables that encourage women to engage in micro entrepreneurship (Shelton & Lugo, 2021).

There has been a COVID-19 pandemic worldwide. Countries infected with the virus declared a state of emergency because of the high mortality and contagiousness rates. People's finances were severely impacted as a result. Many individuals lost their employment or got a reduction in their compensation. In this present circumstance, ladies' cooperation in E-business has expanded a great deal. They are making an effort to help their family. Numerous ladies lost their employment and wellspring of income too which propelled them to go into business. Women do not have to pay office rent in online businesses. They can carry on working from home. This made internet based business much simpler. Women who were once housewives are now also starting businesses. They are serving their family and attempting to contribute monetarily alongside their spouses, siblings, and fathers. There are a few instances where female entrepreneurs are making more money than their male relatives. Accordingly, they are getting more worth and turning out to be more engaged.



**Roopa and Nagesh****Objectives of the Research**

1. To know the factors behind women's participation in E-commerce during the COVID-19 epidemic.
2. To understand the E-commerce-based process of economic independence for women.
3. To study the difficulties that women face when engaging in online business.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The writing of this work has been done using qualitative methods. Women who run their enterprises through various online platforms make up the study's population of e-commerce entrepreneurs. Using the non-probabilistic sampling method, a sample size of 100 users has been established from this group in Bangalore Region. This non-probabilistic sampling technique enables the selection of actual female e-commerce entrepreneurs rather than randomly selecting respondents who are not the target respondents. Primary and secondary sources of data collecting exist, according to Hox and Boejje (2005). To complete this paper, both primary and secondary data were employed. In order to get primary data from the sample population because the article contains both qualitative and quantitative information, a questionnaire is created. secondary sources of information.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Women are found new ways to raise their socioeconomic position through inventive actions. E-commerce has unquestionably become a fantastic platform for the advancement of women in the current world. Although it faces numerous obstacles, it continues to provide new information resources and develop communication channels for women business owners from marginalized communities. Unquestionably, the e-commerce revolution has given women a strong sense of financial freedom and creative fulfillment. They are currently actively taking part in decision-making and developing into strong leaders. The financial support of women's families is no longer necessary. Due to the corona virus outbreak, many women lost their jobs. Instead of protesting, many turned to e-Commerce to sell products of their own or as businesses.

Demographic Factors**Figure.1 Age of the Respondents**

It is observed that numerous ladies who are into the web based business are fall in the age bunch between 25-35 ie., house hold and in the rundown second most noteworthy age bunch is under 25 the people who doing graduation and post graduation are more into online business.

Figure.2 Women Entrepreneurs Marital Status

A survey indicated that married women are more engaged in e-commerce than unmarried women.

Figure.3 Educational Qualification of respondents

The study discovered that more Women's who are into online business are undergraduate and graduated, few have done their post graduation and extremely less proficient ladies we can find.

Figure.4 Financial status of the respondents

We can infer from the study's finding that women who engage in online business more often have lower income status compared to other women on the list that, in addition to being motivated by passion, many women engage in business to increase their financial empowerment and enhance their standard of life.

Figure.5 Reason to Start Online Business

Through the survey, it is evident that the majority of women who engage in e-commerce do so primarily to increase their financial independence and to enjoy a high standard of life in comparison to other reasons.



**Roopa and Nagesh****Figure.6 Source of income to startup the Business**

Greater part of ladies have contributed their investment funds as a kind of revenue to fire up the web-based business and few were through credit and exceptionally less have selected chit asset to startup the business.

Figure.7 E-Commerce Site Preferred for Online Business

Numerous ladies business visionaries have picked Amazon internet business webpage to do their business, second web based business webpage favored is Flipkart trailed by myntra, meesho, youtube, facebook.

Figure.8 Product Type

According to a study, the majority of businesses are engaged in the clothes and accessory industries, and very few in the food sector.

Figure.9 Duration

Through the study, it was demonstrated that more women are now involved in e-commerce than they were before the epidemic. 57% of the respondents indicated that they had been engaged in internet business for the past three years, and we can see that many of them have—22% of them began their businesses—because of Pandemic. Since the past 5 years, just 21% have been involved in online business.

Figure.10 Support from family and society while starting online Business

Most women business owners report receiving reliable assistance from their families. Only 30% of themes receive very little help running their online businesses.

Figure.11 Challenges faced in online business

The act of conducting business online presents a difficult problem for women. Many women have started their own businesses to get out of the financial bind that the COVID 19 pandemic left them in. In assessing funding and developing support systems during the business-running process, many people have encountered difficulties. In addition to this, many people encountered difficulties such as restricted mobility, a lack of business knowledge, difficulty managing gender roles, stress, and many others.

Figure.12 Online business reducing financial Burden

According to 78% of female business owners, operating an online firm has significantly lowered their financial difficulties. On the other hand, 22% of respondents claimed that it didn't do so.

Figure.13 Online business has provided you complete encryption

Many female entrepreneurs have claimed that the level of protection and security they experience when doing business online is subpar. 48% of respondents indicated that they were neutral on the subject of encryption.

Figure.14 Ability to generate income to maintain your economic stability

More than 58% of female business owners concur that doing business online has given them the chance to make money and keep their financial security. Only 26% of respondents said they could not keep their economies stable through online trading.

Figure 15. Women friendly business Platform

As per concentrate on it is viewed that as 70% of the answered have said web-based business is a ladies accommodating business stage.

Figure 16.Change for the demand of the product Post-COVID

According to the respondents' information, the majority of them have reported that their sales have improved since the COVID



**Roopa and Nagesh****Figure 17. Value of the Women's in the family after starting online business**

Following the statement of 'After starting my business people of my family and society have started to give me more value and priority', 82 participants agreed with it, where 18 opined that their position or value remained the same as before. It means the majority of the participants have gained value in their family and society through E-commerce.

Figure 18. Freedom of making the decision for the family

Respondents of this study communicated their perspectives on getting the opportunity of settling on choices for their families. According to the opinion of 80% of women, they are being given opportunities to make decisions for the family. They can now choose how to manage their family. Family members are giving their opinions a lot of weight. However, 20% of women stated that their roles in the family have remained unchanged since starting their business. They are unable to make choices for their family.

RECOMMENEDATION AND CONCLUSION

E-commerce enables women to establish their own businesses and achieve financial independence while juggling their home and professional lives. Through income-generating activities, they may now support their families and the national economy. But when they make an effort to become financially secure or independent, they face numerous obstacles. To give them a better e-commerce platform, the relevant authority should carefully manage these issues. But even so, the number of women participating in e-commerce is rising steadily since it enables them to work from home, combat inequality, and conquer poverty. Despite all the obstacles from the family and society, women's are trying to come out of their cocoon. E-commerce is being chosen by women with little or no formal education as a means of gaining economic independence. Only the empowerment of women can be a powerful force for social change. According to the findings of this study, during the COVID-19 pandemic, women joined e-commerce not only to solve their financial issues but also to establish their identity and realize their most treasured goals. They were able to achieve economic independence thanks to this business platform. In the family and in society, their worth and respect increased. However, becoming successful in this industry is not easy. Women face significantly more challenges than men. They have to deal with criticism from their family and society from time to time. They must also deal with issues related to business once more. However, today's women can accomplish anything they set their minds to. It is about time we recognize ladies' endeavors and moves them to get their legitimate positions goals. It is high time we acknowledge women's efforts and inspires them to get their rightful positions. The following laws are recommended to support women's efforts to become more powerful through e-commerce and to assist them develop. They need the most up-to-date internet infrastructure across the nation, as well as knowledge of e commerce website construction, advertising, online transactions, flexible payment options, and other services. We need more guys who are eager to help out with domestic duties, more men who are willing to take on leadership roles, and more companies who are interested in providing more flexible work environments for women in online industries. As per concentrate on it is viewed that as 70% of the answered have said web-based business is a ladies accommodating business stage. Training on personal branding via social media is necessary.

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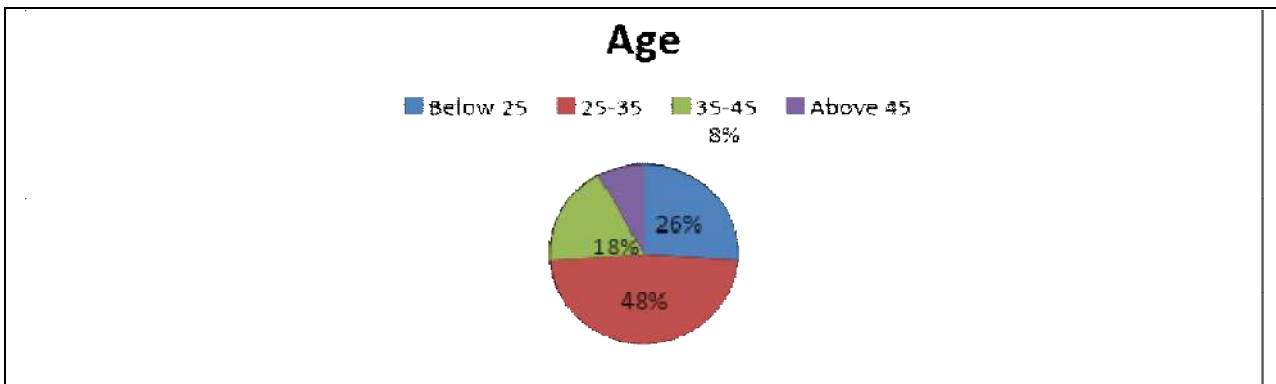


Figure.1 Age of the Respondents

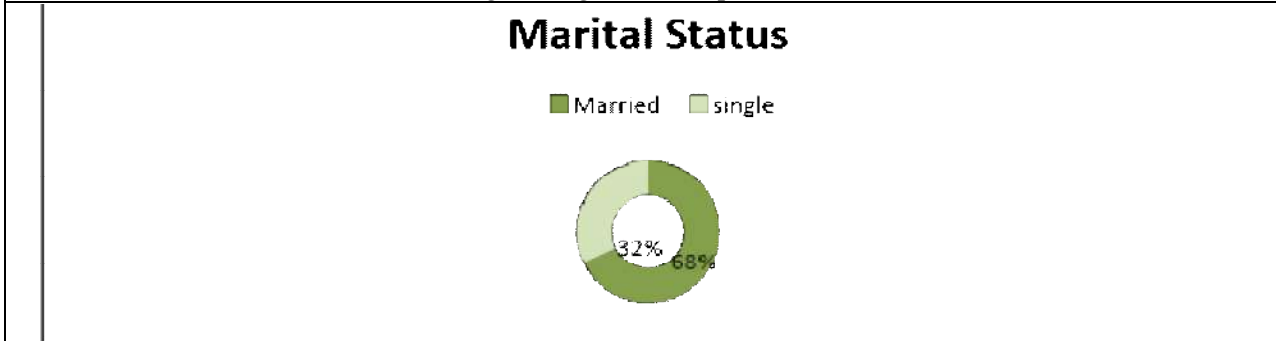


Figure.2 Women Entrepreneurs Marital Status

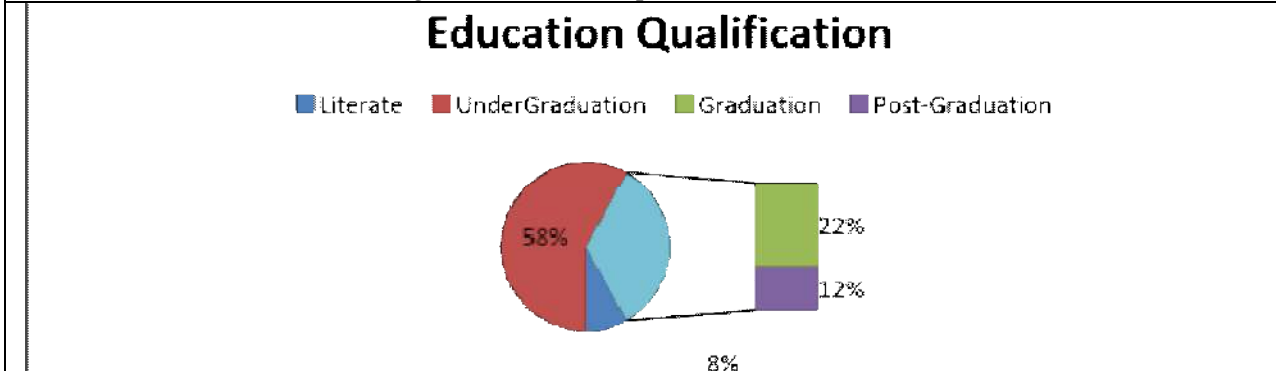


Figure.3 Educational Qualification of respondents





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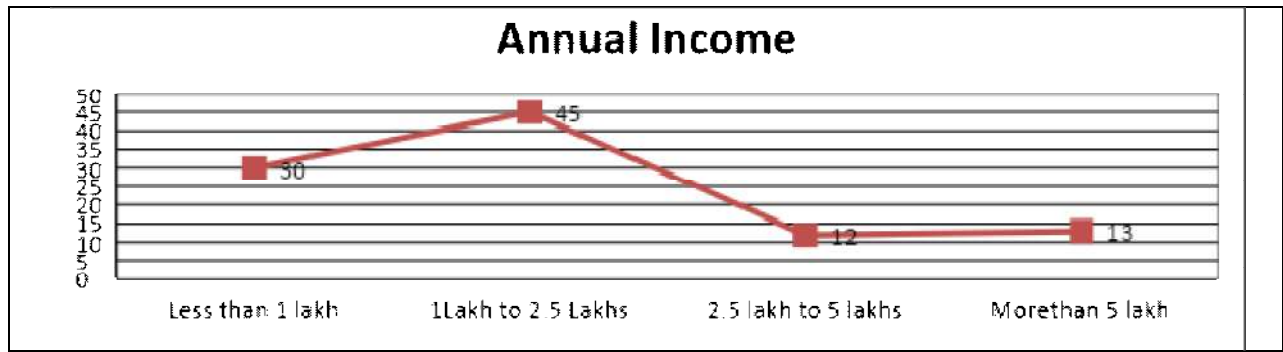


Figure.4 Financial status of the respondents

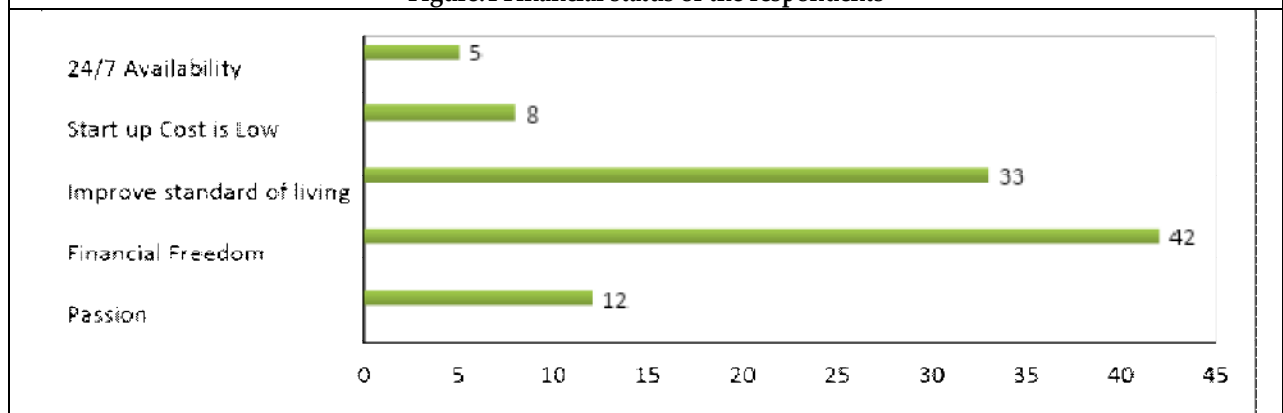


Figure.5 Reason to Start Online Business

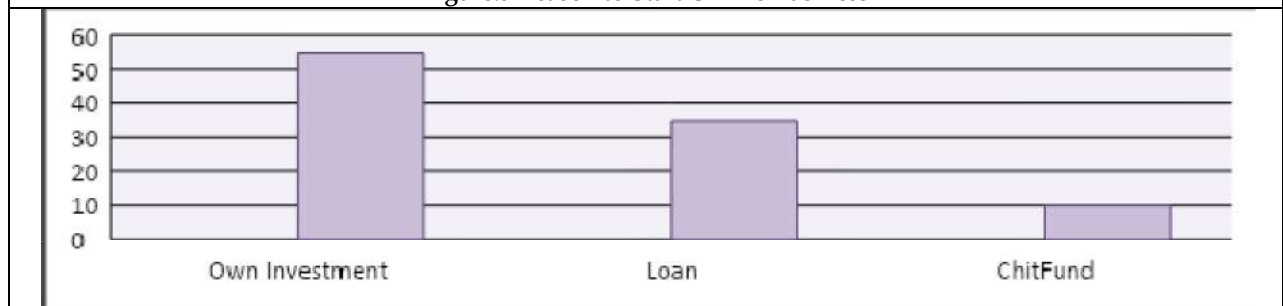


Figure. 6 Source of income to startup the Business

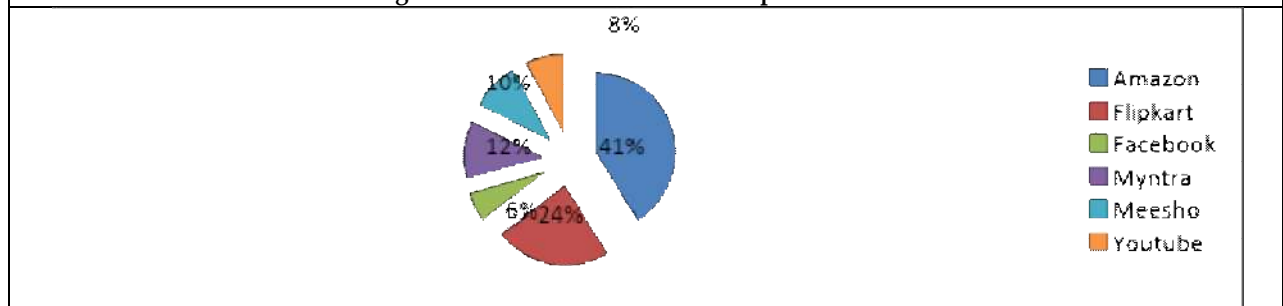


Figure. 7 E-Commerce Site Preferred for Online Business





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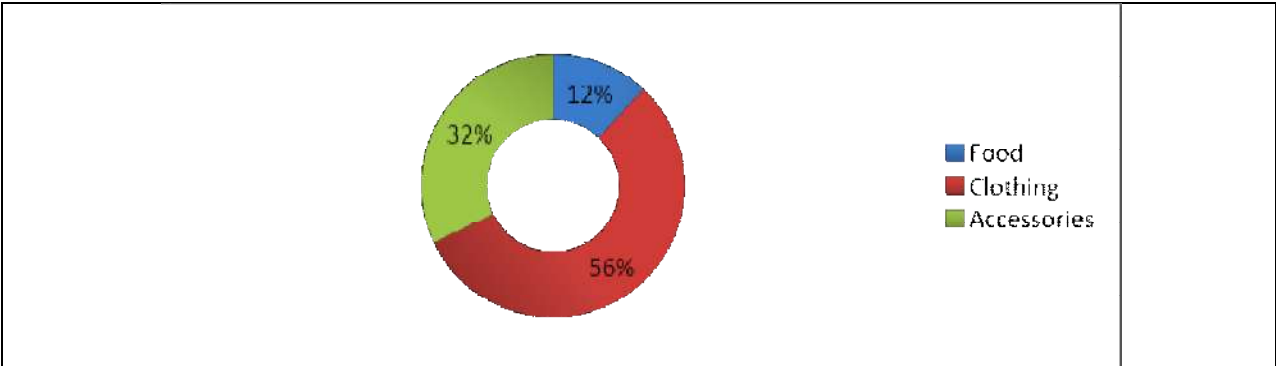


Figure. 8 Product Type

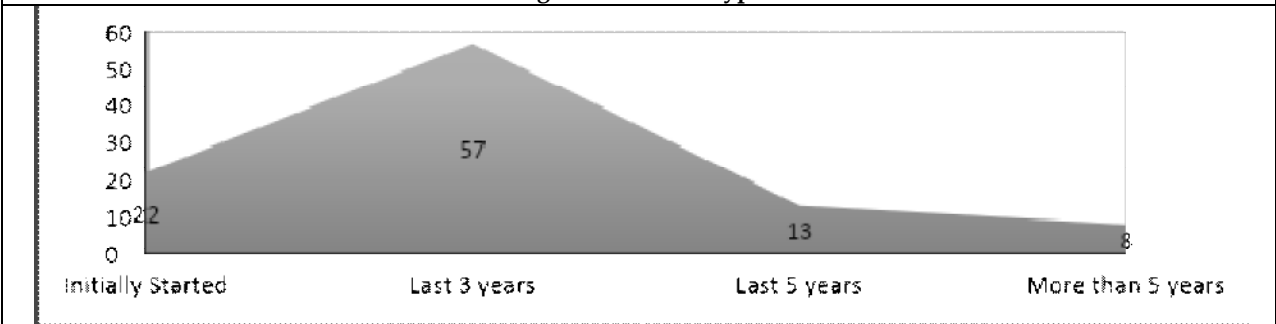


Figure. 9 Duration

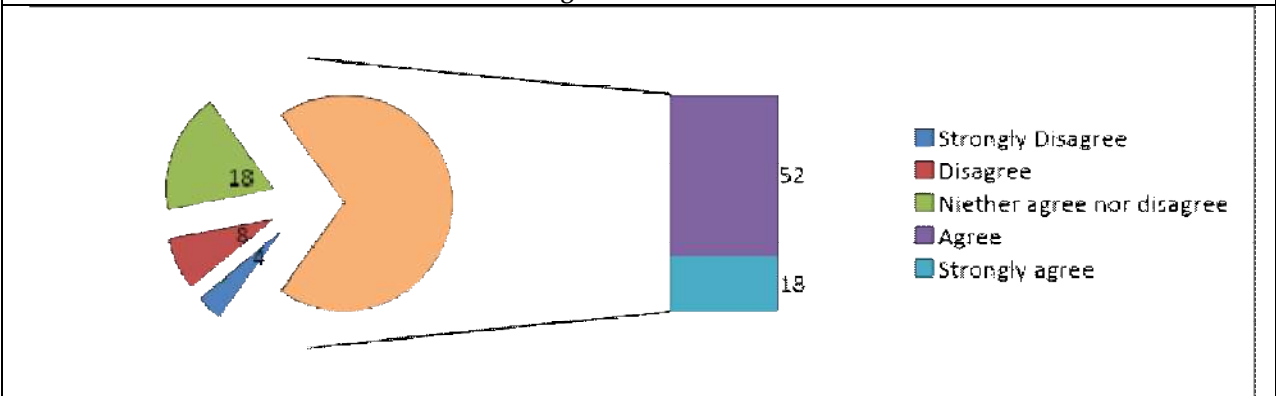


Figure. 10 Support from family and society while starting online Business

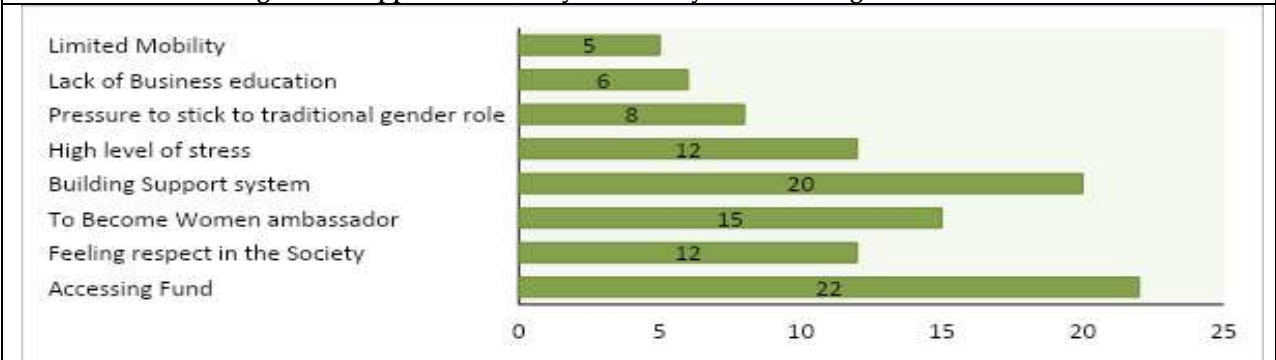


Figure. 11 Challenges faced in online business





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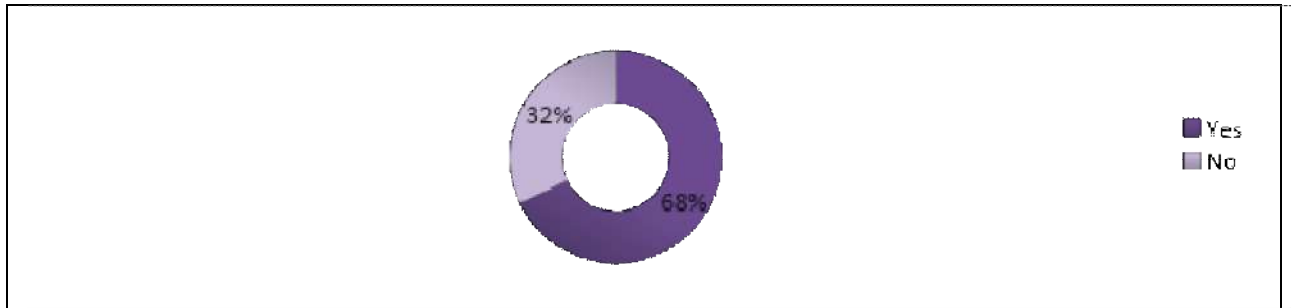


Figure.12 Online business reducing financial Burden

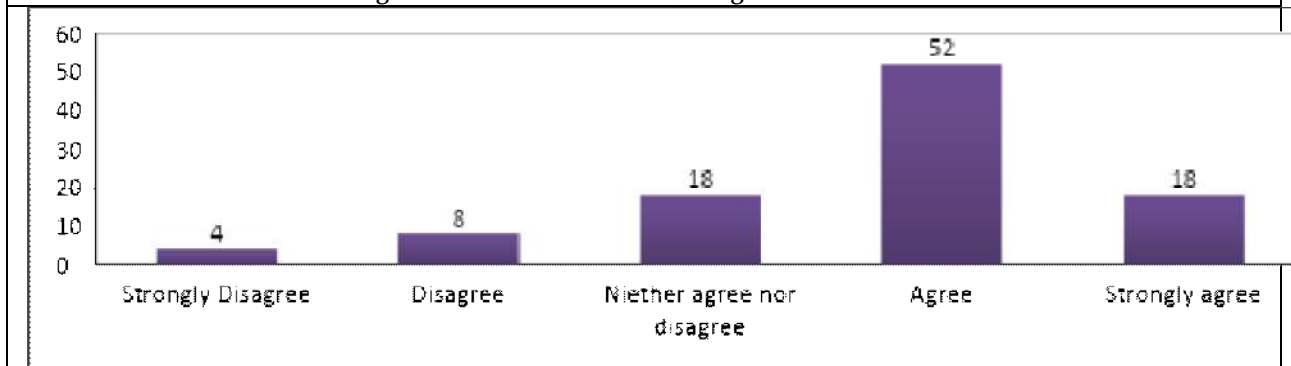


Figure. 13 Online business has provided you complete encryption

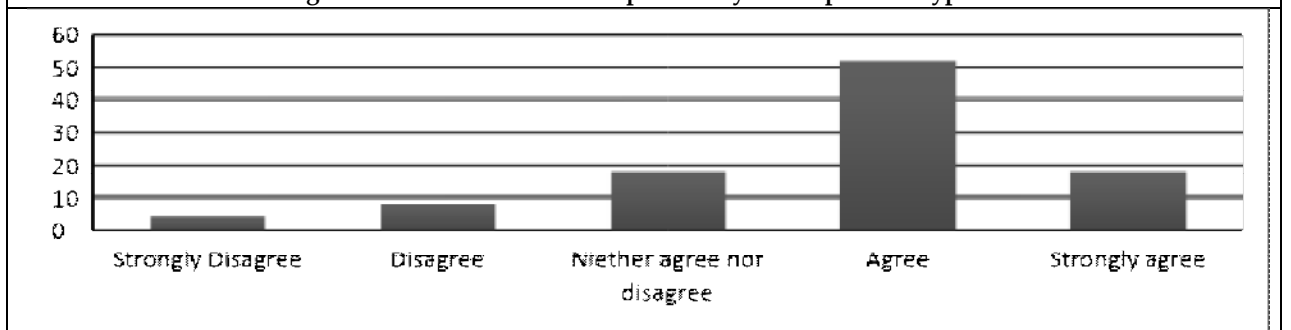


Figure. 14 Ability to generate income to maintain your economic stability



Figure 15. Women friendly business Platform





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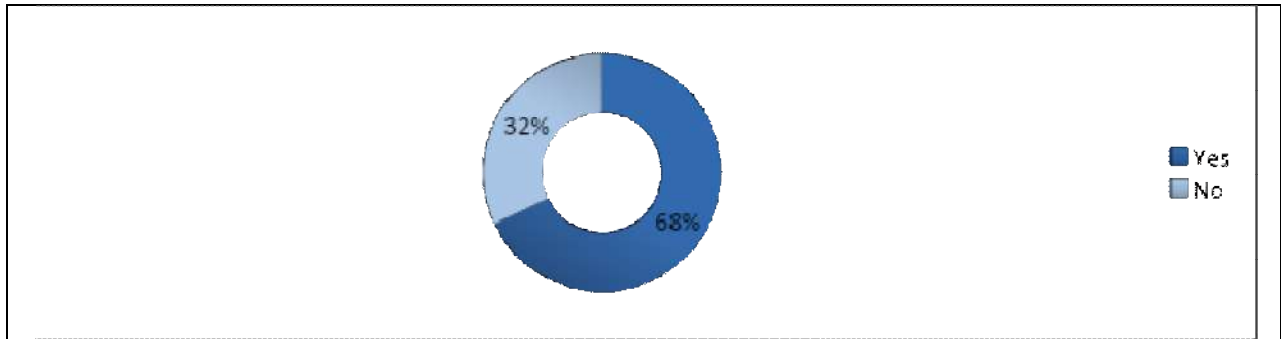


Figure 16. Change for the demand of the product Post-COVID

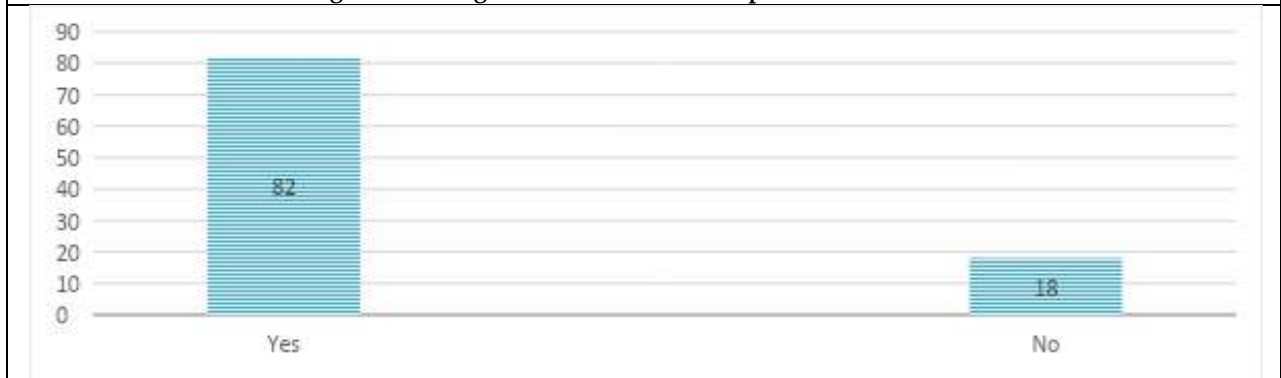


Figure 17. Value of the Women's in the family after starting online business

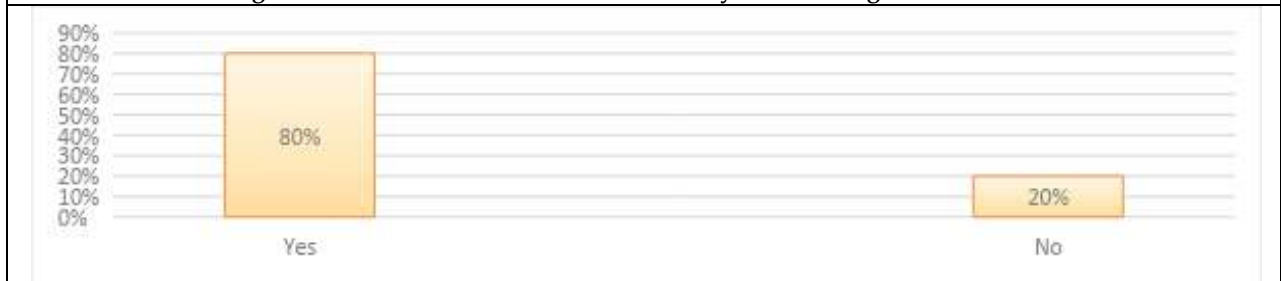


Figure 18. Freedom of making the decision for the family





Strategic Guidelines for Developing A Sustainable Business Model

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Received: 16 Mar 2023

Revised: 30 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Business Models (SBM) are the advanced framework to integrate sustainability into corporations. An SBM will seek Triple Bottom Line profit instead of profit by aligning with sustainable value proposition, creation and capture mechanisms. At present sustainable business models adopt comprehensive sustainability strategies, but the real term "sustainability" is absent in many cases. The current study comprehensively reviews the literature to determine the cause behind the fragmented sustainability is sustainable business models, then derived some guidelines for advancing sustainability through the SBM approach. A systematic literature review (SLR) technique is adopted in this work. The review critically examined why sustainable business models are less effective in addressing the pressing sustainability issues and developed some guidelines to improve the sustainability performance of SBMs. Based on the findings the study concludes that, adopting good governance as a strategic tool for SBM can guide the originations to address the fragmented sustainability. Hence, sustainable business models can act as a powerful weapon against governance issue sustainability.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Strategy, Sustainable Business Model, Sustainability

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Business Model is a value proposition oriented strategic approach. Currently this models gain high attention in management academia and research due to its excess potential to address to sustainability issues(Hart & Milstein, 2014). Though it is a young stream in research the intellectual roots are deep and interlinked with other domains (Schaltegger *et al.*, 2016b). Resources, capabilities and institutional factors together impact a firm strategy,



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competitiveness and sustainability (Lloret, 2016). Strategy brings distinct competitiveness to the organization, integrating sustainability to the competitive strategy is an innovative way for sustained competitive advantage (Harmon & Moolenkamp, 2012). Sustainability strategies are hybrid in nature, to formulating and implementing these strategies helps to advance business model sustainability. In other words sustainability advancement is an outcome of excellent strategic management (Štrukelj *et al.*, 2020)

Sustainable Business Model is an invisible framework to integrate sustainability into competitive strategy. Various sustainability strategies will be applied on this invisible framework to advance sustainability or to address sustainability issue (Baumgartner & Ebner, 2010). Regulatory requirements force many organizations to implement sustainability strategies, but some organizations actually need sustainability in place. However, the level of sustainability in the real world is fragmented for a number of factors. (Fergusson *et al.*, 2020). 'Sustainable' in an organisational context is nothing but proposing, creating and capturing value sustainably. So organisations should adopt different strategies to integrate sustainability to the product, process and to the profitability (Bell & Stellingwerf, 2012). Unsustainable development harm the human existence hence united nations guide nations and organisations to follow the sustainable development goals to reduce the impact of it. These goals (SDGs) will guide the organisations to improve the organisational sustainability (Jones & Comfort, 2019). Adopting distinct sustainability strategy is tool for sustainable development. But to implement or to improve corporate sustainability, organisations should dig deep into the firm differences.

The term sustainability is vague, complex and context oriented (Geissdoerfer *et al.*, 2018) A sustainable business model focuses on resource efficiency, social relevance, longevity, localisation, engagement, ethical sourcing, financial stability and work enrichment (Wells, 2013). A sustainable business model neutrally deal with environment, society, and economy. It becomes a governance issue when the corporate disrupt any of these balances. Sustainable business model becomes as a strategic tool while the organisation targets sustained competitive advantage either by integrating sustainability to the business models or by addressing a pressing sustainability issue (Upward & Jones, 2016). Expectation of economic performance, the level environmental wisdom and the options available in the environment are varies, as a result of that sustainability level also varies across the businesses (Wells, 2010) (Sukitsch *et al.*, 2015). Environmental sustainability is the main item threatens the ecological balance hence organisations take initiatives to reduce material, energy, resource consumption and emission to air, water and land (Ingarao *et al.*, 2012). Business model innovation, dynamic capability building, multi stakeholder engagement etc. are the different strategies adopted by sustainable business models (Rudnicka, 2017). Industry structure is one factor that impacts business model sustainability. Strategies and organizational structure cause firm level differences that contributes to organisational sustainability. Hence, industry diversities and firm-level differences together determine sustainability at business model level (Dunn, Craig; Burton, 2006). The objective of this review is to understand why sustainable business models are failing to address sustainability issues though it has the potential to address various sustainability interventions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A five-step systematic literature review technique is applied in this research (Kunz, 2003). Set two research question in stage one.

- Why sustainable business models fail to address sustainability issues?
- How to address sustainability issues in sustainable business models?

During stage two, searched articles from the Scopus and web of science database. Adopted three keywords strategy, sustainability and sustainable business models during the initial search string. In stage three of the SLR process, article quality assessed and selected papers based on the relevance by scanning through article title and abstract. For the greater acceptance of this research work articles included only if it is published in journals. Conference papers, book chapters' commentaries etc. are excluded from the search results. With the help of delimitation technique procured the highly relevant articles for inclusion. In the fourth stage, article related to sustainable business models



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were reviewed to justify the research question set in the stage one. Thematic coding is used to analyze qualitative data in which recording or identifying passages and texts with similar idea are categorically arranged. 600 articles are shortlisted, considered 200 papers for in-depth review and 72 papers included in this article. Various timeframes have considered during the initial search string. Fifth stage of this SLR process furnished the results of the review.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable Business Model and strategic adoption are explained by multiple authors in many ways. Some stated that Business Model Sustainability varies based on the strategic changes, some others stated that, macro-economic factors impact micro-level sustainability (Wells, 2010). Some authors highlighted the human resource perspective and stated strategies such as green talent management helps to unblock sustainability (Gardas *et al.*, 2019). But in actual context, how organizations deal with risk mitigation, relationship maintenance and competitive advantage are directly impact the corporate sustainability (Montiel & Delgado-Ceballos, 2014). Diversified initiatives taken by the various organizations results to sustainability differently.

Sustainable Business Models and Sustainability Variations

A highly sustainable business model considers social, economic and environmental sustainability dimensions (Bornemann & Strassheim, 2019). Hence sustainable business models explore the ways to improve sustainability of the product and process. But, the initiative by the firms varies as per the intrinsic nature of the organization and their pattern of merging institutional and resource factors for the sake of sustainability (Oliver, 1997). It is difficult to point one prominent reason behind sustainable business model failure, based on the content analysis performed to answer the research question, following points are listed below.

Absence of Good Governance Mechanism

Many authors accused corporate governance for sustainability fragmentation in business models. Lack of grasp between the concept between corporate governance and business model sustainability leads to governance failure in addressing sustainability (Aras & Crowther, 2008). Disclosure pattern also varies based on the varying role of the directors, board seize, presence of women on board, professionalism and board performance (Jaimes-Valdez & Jacobo-Hernandez, 2016) (Michelon & Parbonetti, 2012) (Janggu *et al.*, 2014). Also Corporate governance has the custodianship of business models. Strategy setting roles of directors impacts the sustainability performance of the firms (Page & Spira, 2016) (Hussain *et al.*, 2018). The dynamics between the time and sustainability oriented administration is vague. Different combinations of governance techniques result in various sustainability timeframes, which in turn influence how sustainability is understood. (Bornemann & Strassheim, 2019). Good governance principles and its adoption is linked to effective strategy formulation and deployment in sustainable business models (Janggu *et al.*, 2014) and the fairness in governance mechanism is an effective tool to address sustainability issues (Shyna & Ranganathan, 2022).

Ineffective formulation and adoption of Sustainability strategies

Sustainable business model archetypes determine the strategies to be adopted for sustainable business model, these strategies will lead the business models to advance its social, environmental and economic performances (Yadav *et al.*, 2020) (Gauthier & Gilomen, 2016) (Schaltegger *et al.*, 2016a). Material and energy efficiency, value creation through waste management, adoption of renewable and natural process are essential in sustainable business models. Application and adoption of advanced technologies and operation strategies plays critical role in this (Giampieri *et al.*, 2020). Software solutions (Schöggel *et al.*, 2016), resource and capability integration (Lloret, 2016), lean and green integration for quality and safety (Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2019), Technology based customization of human resource, Localization of technology and reverse engineering (Halili, 2020) etc. are the different technology based strategies adopted by sustainable business models. These strategies will help organizations to integrate sustainability to product and process. However, it relies on how the business model incorporates stakeholder interests, engages in R&D, adopts government policies and align with local and regional factors (Wells, 2010).



**Shyna Rajesh and Sharath Natesh****In appropriate sustainability performance measurement system (SPMS)**

Manufacturing involves multiple processes and sub-processes (Ghadimi et al., 2012). Process sustainability helps to save materials, energy, water during the process and reduce the usage of toxic materials and chemicals (van Hille et al., 2020) (Roome & Louche, 2016). Sustainable process and product reduces wastage, rework, and accidents. Hence sustainable process saves cost through the material, energy, and resource efficiency (Stoycheva et al., 2018) (Orsato & Wells, 2007). There are numerous quantitative and qualitative sustainability performance assessment systems available; however, selecting the most precise one is critical for sustainable business model (Bocken & Geradts, 2020) (Stoycheva et al., 2018).

Absence of multi-stakeholder engagement in decision making

Many authors unanimously agreed that stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for sustainable business model (van Tulder et al., 2016) (Camilleri, 2017) (Nikolaou et al., 2019) (Štrukelj et al., 2020). Many business models aiming sustainability is failing to incorporate stakeholders in decision making which may lead to social, economic and environmental sustainability issues (Bradford et al., 2017) (Gardas et al., 2019) (Gibson, 2012). Organizations' actions towards each stakeholder are what matter here the most. Long term stakeholder value creation essential for sustainable business model. This consideration can bring sustained competitive advantage (Bakos et al., 2019) (Opazo-bas, 2018). Policies are the higher-level principles, and the procedures explain the series of actions to implement the policies. These policies and procedures bring sustainability to the system if they incorporate stakeholders while deciding the process. (Eccles et al., 2014) (Schöggel et al., 2017) (Opazo-bas, 2018)

Other factors impact sustainable business model

A corporation faces sustainability issues due to the following reasons (Hart & Milstein, 2014). Material consumption, pollution, and waste generation are related to lack of technology adaptation. Various technologies come under Industry 4.0 can save the scenario but the investment in developing organizational capability is governance level decision (Hatten & Hatten, 1987). Geographic diversity, culture, innovation, leadership, knowledge management etc. are the other factors impacts a sustainable business model (Cesarino et al., 2019). Design approach adopted by the corporate is also important as it impact sustainability performance at all stages of product life cycle.

Strategic Guidelines to Develop a Sustainable Business Model

Strategic Management is the field of management that equips an organization to address any associated issue (Hoskisson & Hitt, 1999). The strategic effectiveness of sustainable business models in addressing social, environmental, and economic sustainability interventions depends multiple factors. Firm heterogeneity, hierarchy, resources, capabilities, institutional factors, strategies, governance mechanism, stakeholder engagement, good governance etc. are some factors causes sustainability variation at business model level. All these are essential for smooth conversion of input into output (Collis, 1994). Hence exploring ways to advance all these factors can bring sustained competitive advantage and smoothens the sustainable journey. It is clear that, resources, capabilities, knowledge, strategies and the governance mechanism together can act as the source of business model sustainability. Many early writers stated this fact in divergent ways by saying firm heterogeneity or diversity or uniqueness contribute to the firm performance (Barney, 1991) (King & Zeithaml, 2001) (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000) (Collis, 1994). Currently organizations are moving beyond the economic value optimization and focusing on sustainable development (Hourneaux Jr et al., 2018). Sustainable business model framework varies based on the industry, yet the objective is to improve the sustainability performance of the business model (Jones et al., 2014), (Orsato & Wells, 2007a), (Gilinsky et al., 2016) (Ben-Eliyahu, 2021). Hence, this review article states that sustainable business model is an invisible framework for sustainable value proposition, creation, and capture mechanisms. This model helps the organizations to neutralize the triple bottom line sustainability interventions of the business operation (Gao & Li, 2020) (Vinodh & Rathod, 2010) (Hart & Milstein, 2014) (Wells, 2016) (Wells, 2013). Below listed are few suggestions to develop a genuinely sustainable business model.

Material, Energy and Resource Efficiency Initiatives, Pollution Prevention Initiatives, Initiatives for waste reduction, actions to improve stakeholder engagement etc. can enhance the sustainable business model performance. (Oliver,



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1997). Technologies for fuel efficiency and technologies for manufacturability are some advanced technologies aid to business model sustainability (Schöggel *et al.*, 2017) (Bai *et al.*, 2020). Organizations have to perform a cost-benefit analysis before investing on technologies. hence, technology adoption and investment options impact sustainable business models. (Pallaro *et al.*, 2015)(Cioca *et al.*, 2019). Integrating lean and green concepts is a strategy to improve environmental performance and which will enhance quality and safety.(Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2019) Investment in the environmental performance of a corporate will improve customer satisfaction as well as a corporate image (Kehbila *et al.*, 2010)-(Moica, 2018).lack of technology adaptation, as the emerging technologies have the potential to address the issues associated with the energy, material and resource intensive industries(Giampieri *et al.*, 2020)(Mayyas *et al.*, 2012)(Glover *et al.*, 2014)

Sustainable business models incorporate the principles for risk mitigation and legitimization into strategic choices while deciding sustainability strategies. Measures by the organizations to implement, knowledge management, collaboration and innovation etc. will be varied. Based on the initiatives corporations perform sustainably. A business model is the invisible framework represents the entire functioning of an organization. Being the custodian of the business model corporate governance is responsible for sustaining and developing a business model(Page & Spira, 2016)(Schaltegger *et al.*, 2016b). Board structure, board composition, board proceedings, board professionalism etc. defines the impact of the governance mechanism on sustainability performance (Naciti, 2019). At the same time, corporate governance is about policy and strategy formulation and its deployment (Štrukelj *et al.*, 2020). Hence corporate governance is responsible for differentiating the firm and converting the corporate to a sustainable corporate.

CONCLUSION

Value proposition oriented Sustainable Business Model (SBM) has the potential to address pressing sustainability issues. This systematic literature review, analyzed and listed few factors that demines the business model sustainability. Absence of good governance, ineffective strategy adoption, inappropriate sustainability performance measurement system, absence of multi stakeholder engagement, inability to blend resource and capabilities, absence of knowledge management are the major reasons behind the failure of sustainable business models.Addressing these issues will ease the conversion of a business model to a sustainable business model.This study suggested some tips and tracts to advance the SBM performance in triple bottom-line dimension by considering product (value proposition) and process (value creation) sustain abilities. The current study examined the significance of good governance and its effect on sustainable business model and concluded that good governance should act as forceps to apply sustainability strategy upon SBM framework address the strategic issues sustainable business models facing today. Further study in this line can be continued to empirically prove the dynamics between the corporate governance and corporate sustainability through the lens of strategic management. The study explained various aspects connecting to economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability and less justification provided to the social sustainability.

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Integrated Fuzzy COCOSO and BCM in Fertilizer Selection for Maximizing Agriculture Yield

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Received: 08 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 05 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Farming is essentially an indispensable process that supplies varied forms of food substances for mankind. The population explosion and environmental exploitation are the two hurdling factors of agricultural yield that have together put farming sector under high pressures. The environmental degradation has also forced the farming sectors to employ fertilizers of different kinds to increase the productivity. On other hand the farmers have to be vigilant in the selection of apt fertilizers as incorrect fertilizer selection causes hazardous to both the agricultural field and the food commodities. This research work considers the task of making outstanding choices of fertilizers to maximize the agricultural yield and derive solution to the problem using the fuzzy method of COCOSO (Combined Compromise Solution) and BCM (Base Criterion Method). This paper develops an integrated fuzzy COCOSO and BCM MCDM method to determine the criterion standard values and cataloguing of alternatives. The results when compared to other existing mechanisms, the suggested method yields better solutions.

Keywords: COCOSO, BCM, fertilizer selection, optimal decision, agricultural yield.





INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural field is facing quite a lot of challenges of sustainability in these days. The problems associated with irrigation, soil fertility and climate change are dampening the farming activities. Many of the developing nations are basically agriculture dependent and the densely populated nations are also facing deprivation in production. To meet out these challenges, the agriculturalists are using fertilizers to increase the farm productivity. Fertilizers are the composition of heavy metals which support good harvest, but on other hand these fertilizers are hazardous by nature. Hence the fertilizers which are non-toxic and favour productivity must be identified. The choice making of the fertilizers shall be made optimal by applying the tools of multi-criteria decision making process (MCDM). A circumstance of deriving solutions to a problem consists of mainly alternatives and criteria together with the feasible method depending on specialist's opinions. A number of MCDM methods are available and they shall be grouped into two main categories of criterion ranking and alternatives ranking. In general these MCDM method are based on utility theory and outranking methods. Some of the familiar techniques of MCDM applied in computing criterion weights are listed in Table 1.1

In addition to the above mentioned methods, few MCDM methods such BCM, COCOSA , Ranks alternatives based on median similarity (RAMS)[47], MultiAtributive Ideal-Real Comparative Analysis (MAIRCA)[48], MMethod based on the Removal Effects of Criteria (MEREC) [49] are recently developed to increase the competency and efficacy of determining the criterion weights and alternative score values. These methods are based on various approaches and the working principle of these methods follow either comparison or compromise modalities. These newly developed methods are also integrated with the existing MCDM methods to evolve hybrid decision making methods. It is also found that the integrated methods are highly competent in determining optimal criterion weights and ranking results. Also, on other hand it is quite not possible to expect a deterministic kind of decision making environment to prevail always. The traces of uncertainty is quite inevitable in any kind of decision making situation. This has led the beginning of fuzzy MCDM in which the representations and computations are based on fuzzy theory. Hence in this paper, the method of BCM is integrated with the method of COCOSA in fuzzy sense to originate a new-fangled fuzzy hybrid method of designing solutions. The contents of this study is structured into many segments, section 2 sketches the state of art of research work, section 3 comprises of the steps involved in the hybrid method, section 4 applies the proposed method to the choice making on fertilizer selection, section 5 discourses the results and the final part completes with the scope and extension of this research work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section sketches out the contributions of works in the field of MCDM subjecting to the selection based decision making problems. The applications of BCM and COCOSA and other methods integrated with these two methods of deriving solutions are also presented. The solution finding mechanism is a sequential process involving interdependent actions towards the attainment of optimal outcomes. The decision making process involves primarily the problems of ranking, sorting, choice making and description. The decision making methods are classified into individual decision making, group decision making, multistage, multi criteria. The theory of MCDM is highly preferred to handle the decision making situation consisting of alternatives, criteria, expert's interference in giving preferential scores of satisfaction with alternatives and criteria.

The available MCDM methods are primarily based on outranking and utility. The objective of every MCDM problem is to place the alternatives in an order based on the criterion weightage values. In some instances, the criterion weights are assumed to be equal but it is not so at all cases. Hence different MCDM methods are developed to calculate the criterion weights say $(w_i, i = 1,2,..n)$ with the condition of summation of weights to be unity (i.e $\sum_{i=1}^n W_i = 1$).





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The method of AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) developed by Saaty [1] is the most frequently applied method to calculate the criterion weight values and this method is based on pairwise comparisons. ANP (Analytical Network Process) developed by Saaty [2] is also similar to AHP but this method is used to treat functionally dependent criteria. The method of SWARA (Step wise weight assessment ratio analysis) introduced by Keršulienė et al [3] is based on the ratio of the attributes. The method of BWM (Best and Worst method) by Jafer [4,5] classifies the criteria into the categories of worst and best and compute the weightage values of the attributes. In all of the above mentioned methods all the attributes are considered in computing criterion weights. But, in BCM (Base criterion method) developed by Haseli et al [6], the base criterion is chosen to find the criteria weights. BCM is applied in computing the attribute weightage using the representations of fuzzy spherical sets by Haseli et al [7,8]. The method of BCM is also assimilated with other ranking MCDM methods such as COPRAS (COMplex PROportional Assessment) using hesitant fuzzy sets by Nareng et al [9]. From the literature it is very evident that the method of BCM is more compatible in comparison with the commonly used criterion weight finding MCDM methods.

Ranking of the alternatives is the next important step to computation of the criterion weights. There are several ranking methods generally used in ranking the alternatives. Some of the methods based on simple computations are Additive Ratio ASsessment (ARAS), Weighted sum model (WSM), Weighted Product Model (WPM), Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS). In the above mentioned methods the options are placed in orderly positions based on aggregate score values attained by either of the property of additive, product or both. Ching and Yoon [10] introduced TOPSIS method and it is based on compensatory aggregating and distance measures. Opricovic [11] introduced the method of VIKOR based on TOPSIS and it is used to handle criteria with conflicting nature. Roy [12] introduced the method of ELECTRE and its types which are based on outranking approaches. The method of MOORA developed by Zavadskas [13] is a type of multi objective decision making. The methods of EDAS [14] and CODAS [15] developed by are based on distance measures. Yazdani et al [16] compared all the above discussed ranking methods and have developed a new ranking method of COCOSO to derive better positioning results of the alternatives. The method of COCOSO is more advantageous as it follows aggregate strategy and compromise approach in finding the ranking index. This method is also discussed in fuzzy & neutrosophic sense and it has been also integrated with many other methods of criterion computation. This method finds many applications in various fields. Khan et al [17] in circular economics, Narang et al [18] in stock portfolio selection with fuzzy sets cum Hermonian operator, Lai et al [19] in cloud server selection with improved algorithm. Peng et al [20] developed neutrosophic COCOSO. The following table 2.1 presents the methods integrated with COCOSO and its applications.

From the above listed research works, the identified research gaps are mentioned as follows

- To the best of our knowledge, the approach of COCOSO is not integrated with BCM
 - Either of the decision mechanisms of COCOSO or BCM are not applied in fertilizer selection
- Hence to bridge these gaps, the integrated method of BCM with FCOCOSO is developed in this research work to obtain solution to the fertilizer selection problems.

METHODOLOGY

The content of this section describes the phases involved in the integrated method of BCM and Fuzzy COCOSO.

Step 1 : The decision-making problem is defined with the alternatives set (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) and the criteria set (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) is defined.

Step 2: The decision making matrix with fuzzy representations is formulated with each entries as linguistic variables

$$\tilde{z}_{pq} = \begin{bmatrix} Lx_{11} & Lx_{12} \dots & Lx_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ Lx_{m1} & Lx_{m2} & Lx_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad p = 1, 2, \dots, i \text{ and } q = 1, 2, 3, \dots, j$$

The triangular fuzzy numbers of the form $Lx_{pq} = (l_{pq}, m_{pq}, n_{pq})$ quantifies the linguistic representation and then defuzzified as $\frac{l_{pq} + m_{pq} + n_{pq}}{3}$





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The defuzzified matrix is $Dx_{pq} = \begin{bmatrix} Dx_{11} & Dx_{12} \dots & Dx_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ Dx_{m1} & Dx_{m2} & Dx_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$ $p = 1, 2, \dots, i$ and $q = 1, 2, 3, \dots, j$

Step 3 : The base criterion is chosen and the relative importance of other criteria with respect to the base criterion is determined using SAATY rating scale.

Step 4: The weightage values of the attributes say v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n are determined by solving the following problem

$$\text{Min max } \left| \frac{v_B}{v_h} - c_{Bh} \right|$$

Such that

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{h=1}^n P(v_h) = 1 \\ v_h \geq 0 \forall h \end{cases}$$

This can be rewritten as

$$\text{Min } \varepsilon$$

Such that

$$\begin{cases} \left| \frac{v_B}{v_h} - c_{Bh} \right| = \varepsilon \\ \sum_{h=1}^n P(v_h) = 1 \\ v_h \geq 0 \forall h \end{cases}$$

Step 5 : The consistency ratio (CoR) is determined by $\text{CoR} = \frac{\xi}{\text{Consistency Index}}$ and the most desirable value is 0.

Step 6 : The decision matrix (z_{pq}) is normalized by using two ways depending on the kind of the attribute

For advantage criteria, $z_{pq} = \frac{z_{pq} - \min z_{pq}}{\max z_{pq} - \min z_{pq}}$

For cost criterion, $z_{ij} = \frac{\max z_{pq} - z_{pq}}{\max z_{pq} - \min z_{pq}}$

Step 7 : The aggregate weighted comparability sequence F_p and the grey relational generation approach G_p is calculated as follows where $F_p = \sum_{q=1}^j (v_q D z_{pq})$ and $G_p = \sum_{q=1}^j (D z_{pq})^{v_q}$

Step 8: The three appraisal strategies $S_{p\alpha}$, $S_{p\beta}$ and $S_{p\gamma}$ are calculated as follows

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| $S_{p\alpha}$ | arithmetic mean of sums of weighted sum means and weighted product means scores | $\frac{F_p + G_p}{\sum_{p=1}^l (F_p + G_p)}$ |
| $S_{p\beta}$ | sum of relative scores of the weighted sum means and weighted product means scores | $\frac{F_p}{\min (F_p)} + \frac{G_p}{\min (G_p)}$ |
| $S_{p\gamma}$ | balanced compromise of weighted sum means and weighted product means scores | $\frac{\sigma(F_p) + (1-\sigma)G_p}{\sigma \max(F_p) + (1-\sigma) \max(G_p)}, 0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$ |

Step 9 : The options are finally ordered with the score values of S_i , where $S_i = (S_{i\alpha} * S_{i\beta} * S_{i\gamma})^{1/3} + \frac{1}{3} (S_{i\alpha} + S_{i\beta} + S_{i\gamma})$

The diagrammatic representation of the integrated method is sketched in Fig. 1

Application of the Proposed Integrated Method

The newly developed hybrid method in the previous section is applied in making optimal selection of fertilizers. Researchers have applied MCDM mechanisms in solving fertilizer choice making problem. TOPSIS by Motia et al





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[38], Fuzzy TOPSIS by Indahingwati et al [39], Fuzzy AHP-CODAS by Panchal et al [40], SMART & AHP by Sumaryanti et al [41], AHP by Anwar et al [42], goal programming by Sharma et al [43], risk management by Carmer et al [44], index numbers by Silva et al [45]. The attributes decided for fertilizer selection are listed in Table 4.1

The criterion A1 is considered as the underlying criterion and the relative significance of A1 with respect to other criteria are detailed in Table 4.2

The following linear programming problem is solved using Lingo software, and the criterion weights are presented in Table 4.3

```

Min=H;
A-7*B<=BH;
-A+7*B<=BH;
A-8*C<=CH;
-A+8*C<=CH;
A-6*D<=DH;
-A+6*D<=DH;
A-5*E<=EH;
-A+5*E<=EH;
A-6*F<=FH;
-A+6*F<=FH;
A+B+C+D+E+F=1;
End

```

The value of the consistency ratio is 0 and hence forth the criteria weights are more consistent and the aggregation of the criterion weights is unity. The linguistic decision making matrix is formulated depending on the opinion of the specialists in the field of fertilizers manufacturing in Table 4.4.

The defuzzified values of linguistic representations are in Table 4.5

The defuzzified matrix using step 2 is presented in Table 4.6

The results obtained using the steps 7-9 are sketched in Table 4.7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The score values of each of the fertilizer options obtained in Table 4.7 is graphically represented in Fig.2. The orderly placing of the options depends on the values of S_p . The options with maximum values are given first priorities. The ranking results are sketched out in Table 5.1. The above procedure shall be repeated by considering other criteria as the base criterion and the respective outcomes obtained are presented in Table 5.2. Based on the base criterion, the ranking results differs, if the criterion priorities given by the experts are different then the scores of the alternatives will certainly differ. The consistency of the orderly positioning obtained using the above decision making data shall be tested by subjecting to other decision making methods integrated with COCOSO.

CONCLUSION

This paper proposes a new hybrid method of integrating BCM and fuzzy COCOSO. The newly developed method is applied in fertilizer selection. The method is so effective and compatible in ranking the alternatives. The efficacy of the proposed method shall be validated in comparison with other integrated methods. This research work will undoubtedly benefit the agriculturalist in choosing the right choice of fertilizer depending on the required criteria of the choice makers. This same method shall be applied to other decision making situations.





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Table 1.1 Generally Used MCDM methods

| | |
|---------------|--|
| AHP [1] | Analytic Hierarchy Process |
| ANP [2] | Analytic Network Process |
| SWARA [3] | Stepwise Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis |
| BWM [4] | Best worst method |
| TOPSIS [10] | Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution |
| VIKOR[11] | Viekriterijumsko KOMPromisno Rangiranje |
| ELECTRE [12] | Elimination and Choice Translating Reality |
| CODAS [15] | COMbinative Distance-based ASsessment |
| PROMTHEE [46] | PREFERENCE Ranking for Organization Method for Enrichment Evaluation |

Table 2.1 Applications of the methods Integrated with COCOSO

| Authors & Year | Methods integrated with COCOSO | Applications |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Zolfani et al (2019) [21] | Best worst method | Sustainable supplier selection |
| Yazdani et al (2019) [22] | Grey approach | Supplier selection of construction management |
| Ecer et al (2020) [23] | Fuzzy Best and Worst method | Sustainable supplier selection |
| Peng et al (2020) [24] | Fuzzy Criteria Importance Through Inter-criteria Correlation | Evaluation of Financial risk |
| Ulutas et al (2020) [25] | Fuzzy SWARA | Location selection of logistics centre |





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| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Torkayesh et al (2021)[26] | Best and Worst method | Evaluation of health centres |
| Banihashemi et al (2021) [27] | Scheduling method | Trade credit |
| Torkayesh et al (2021) [28] | Data-driven weighting system | Assessment of Social performance |
| Kieu et al (2021) [29] | Fuzzy spherical AHP | Selection of distribution centre |
| Ulutas et al (2021) [30] | PSI-CRITIC | Selection of insulation materials |
| Luo et al (2021) [31] | Integrated determination of objective criteria weights | Selection of tourism attraction |
| Kumar et al (2022) [32] | SWARA | Robot selection |
| Peng et al (2022)[33] | Intuitionistic CRITIC | Cache placement strategy selection |
| Dwivedi et al (2022) [34] | Shannon entropy | Selection of engineering components |
| Deveci et al (2022) [35] | q-Rung Orthopair Fuzzy Sets | Site selection of wind farm |
| Wang et al (2022) [36] | Pythagorean fuzzy sets | Waste recycling channels |
| Demir et al (2022) [37] | Full Consistency Method | Sustainable urban mobility |

Table 4.1 Attributes of Decision Making

| | |
|---|----------------|
| A | Eco-friendly |
| B | Resistance |
| C | Hygroscopicity |
| D | Consistency |
| E | Compatibility |
| F | Solvability |

Table 4.2 Relative Significance of Attributes

| Criterion | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A as Base criterion | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 |

Table 4.3 Criterion Weights

| Criterion | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Weights | 0.555 | 0.079 | 0.069 | 0.0925 | 0.111 | 0.0935 |

Table 4.4 Linguistic Decision matrix

| Alternatives | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|--------------|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| F1 | VH | H | M | L | L | M |
| F2 | M | H | H | L | VH | VH |
| F3 | VL | H | M | H | H | H |
| F4 | M | M | H | L | H | M |
| F5 | H | H | M | M | L | M |
| F6 | VH | VH | M | L | M | M |
| F7 | L | M | H | L | M | VH |
| F8 | H | H | L | L | M | L |
| F9 | VH | VH | M | M | M | L |
| F10 | L | M | M | M | H | M |





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Table 4.5 Linguistic Representation

| Linguistic variable | Triangular Fuzzy number representations | Defuzzified value |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| Very Low (VL) | (0,0,0.20) | 0.067 |
| Low (L) | (0,0.20,0.30) | 0.167 |
| Medium (M) | (0.20,0.50,0.65) | 0.4 |
| High (H) | (0.50,0.8,0.9) | 0.74 |
| Very High (VH) | (0.8,0.9,1) | 0.9 |

Table 4.6 Defuzzified Decision values

| Alternatives | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| F1 | 0.9 | 0.74 | 0.4 | 0.167 | 0.167 | 0.4 |
| F2 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.167 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| F3 | 0.067 | 0.74 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| F4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.167 | 0.74 | 0.4 |
| F5 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.167 | 0.4 |
| F6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.167 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| F7 | 0.167 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.167 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| F8 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.167 | 0.167 | 0.4 | 0.167 |
| F9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.167 |
| F10 | 0.167 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.4 |

Table 4.7 Score of the Alternatives

| Alternatives | Fp | Gp | S _{pa} | S _{pβ} | S _{pγ} | S _p |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| F1 | 0.666499 | 3.808172 | 0.097652 | 4.06937 | 0.79976 | 2.338021 |
| F2 | 0.549087 | 4.571164 | 0.111741 | 3.876013 | 0.915144 | 2.368862 |
| F3 | 0.334139 | 4.860064 | 0.113355 | 3.11752 | 0.928362 | 2.076105 |
| F4 | 0.407359 | 3.472588 | 0.084673 | 2.905241 | 0.70861 | 1.791456 |
| F5 | 0.597509 | 4.616669 | 0.113791 | 4.087261 | 0.952287 | 2.480038 |
| F6 | 0.727062 | 4.718722 | 0.118845 | 4.645255 | 0.994586 | 2.738424 |
| F7 | 0.26441 | 3.18889 | 0.075362 | 2.227085 | 0.63069 | 1.450758 |
| F8 | 0.537401 | 2.738897 | 0.0715 | 3.160064 | 0.598364 | 1.789884 |
| F9 | 0.734955 | 4.740475 | 0.119492 | 4.127596 | 1 | 2.539123 |
| F10 | 0.248789 | 4.039698 | 0.093589 | 2 | 1 | 1.603226 |





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Table 5.1 Ranking results of the Alternatives

| Alternatives | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 | F7 | F8 | F9 | F10 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Ranks | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 9 |

Table 5.2 Ranking results of the Options with diverse base criteria

| Ranking Results of the Alternatives with Base criterion | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 | F7 | F8 | F9 | F10 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| A | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| B | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| C | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| D | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| E | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| F | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 |

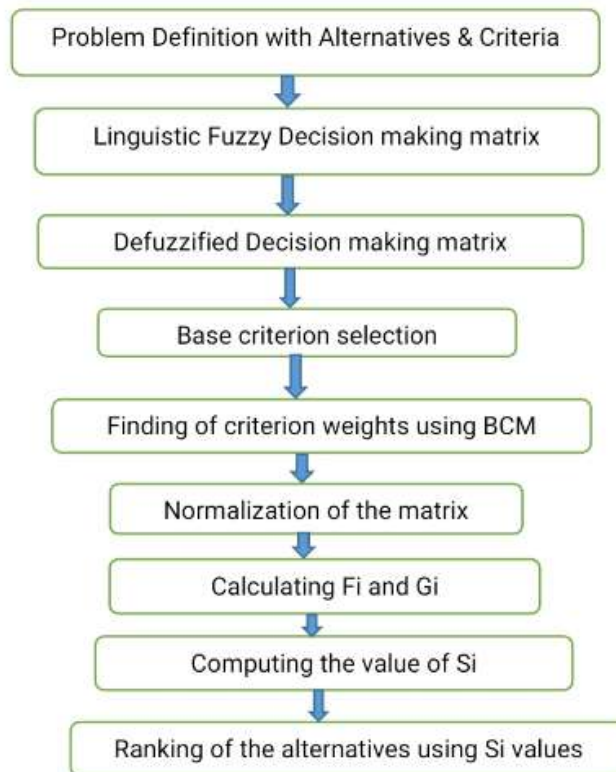


Fig.1. Schema Chart of the Integrated Method





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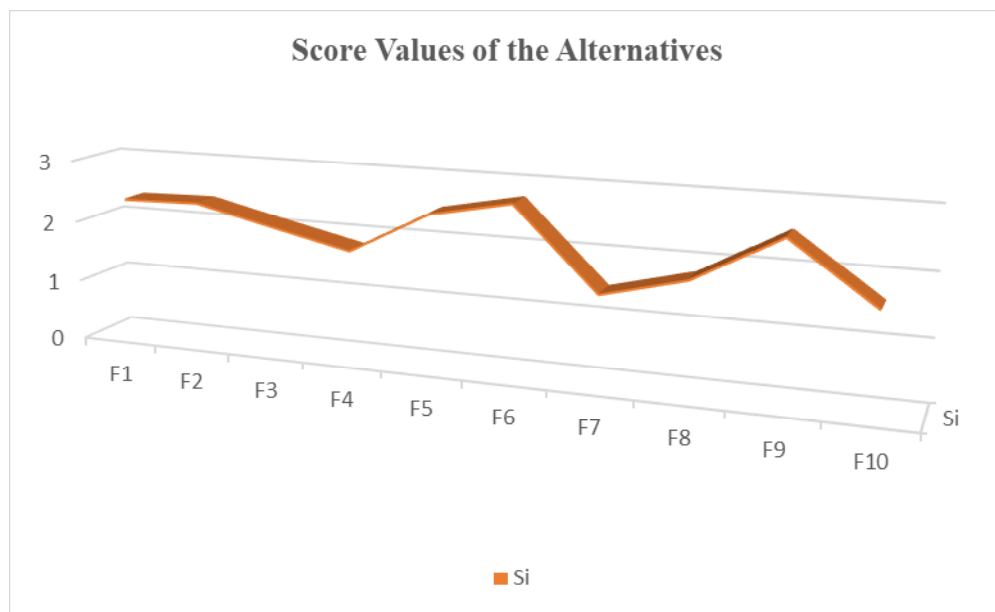


Fig.2. Alternatives score values





Selection of a Suitable Method for the Formulation of Transferosomes by Applying the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

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Received: 17 Apr 2023

Revised: 27 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Transferosomes are a novel carrier system to deliver the drug through transdermal drug delivery. Carrier is one of the special molecules is required for the effective transport of drugs loaded to specific sites. Transferosomes have a wide range of solubilities, optimized, ultra deformable, better penetration, biodegradable and biocompatible, lipid supramolecular aggregates. Transferosome are distinct from conventional vesicles by their softer, more deformable, and better modifiable artificial membrane. There are various methods available for the formulation of transferosome like Vortexing-sonication method, Suspension-Homogenization method, Modified hand shaking process, Aqueous lipid suspension, and centrifugation, etc., It is most significant to incorporate all the quantitative and qualitative criteria such as selection of drug, formulation information, manufacturing skill technical information and machine in the selection process. Applying the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) which allows to incorporation, of uncountable, partially known information into the decision model. To achieve the best dissolution and bioavailability of poorly water-insoluble drugs, select the best technique for the preparation of transferosomes. Based on the results of AHP, the Vortexing-Sonication method is the most suitable method to achieve targeted drug delivery from the carrier vesicular transferosomes.

Keywords: Transferosomes, Ultra deformable, Analytic Hierarchy process, Transdermal drug delivery, Biocompatible.





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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this research is to choose the most appropriate technique for making transferosomes by implementing an analytic hierarchy process. Increased absorption rate using the vesicular carrier is one of the most recent and exciting findings in pharmaceutical research. Transferosome is a term coined by Gregor Cevc. Transferosomes are derived from the Latin word *trans-*, which means to carry across, and the Greek word *soma*, which means for a body, [1] Transferosomes are ultra deformable vesicles for transdermal applications that have an alcoholic or aqueous core and a lipid bilayer with phospholipids. During topical treatment, transferosomes are more effective than liposomes at penetrating intact deeper skin regions [2]. These elastic vesicles ability to penetrate and permeate the skin is the result of a synergistic interaction between their carrier qualities and permeation enhancement ability. [3] The efficiency of the formulation process was the main factor in choosing this transferosome formulation. There are several aspects, including the manufacturing expertise of the formulator, understanding of the equipment, formulation information of the machine and technique, etc. Using the multi-criteria decision-making approach is the best way of action when one has to choose between two or more options and determine which is the best. [4].

The present study aimed at the analytic hierarchy process as a tool to select the suitable method among the various method such as Vortexing – Sonication method, and the Suspension homogenization process. Modified hand shaking process, Aqueous lipid suspension method, and centrifugation method for the formulation of transferosomes. The main objective of transferosome preparation is to provide targeted delivery to the site-specific action. Several aspects are including in the formulation such as drug release, drug stability, formulation process, product yield, technical expertise, preference for manufacture, etc., have an impact on this. Accurate decision-making results in redesigning or remanufacturing the product. According to XU et al. state that using the analytical hierarchy method is a suitable evaluation and decision-making tool. To make a decision, it is more rational and reasonable to consider both qualitative and quantitative factors. [5,6]

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

T.L. Saaty created AHP in 1980 at the Wharton School of Business. AHP is an effective and adaptable tool for decision-making since it helps to define priorities that promote the best decisions.[7] There is a wide range of material provided with great analytic calculations and general techniques. AHP is frequently used in circumstances where a decision involves a variety of supportive and opposing elements.

The basic steps for the Analytical Hierarchy Process are given below

1. List the set of different alternatives.
2. Identify the factors that may be intrinsic as well as extrinsic, which may have an impact on the selection of alternatives for the formulation of transferosome. For each of these impacts identify the criteria and quantifiable indicate the criteria for possible measures.
3. Develop a graphical representation of the problem to depict the hierarchy of the problem.
4. Assign weights to each alternative based on the relative importance of its contribution to each criterion based on Saaty's 9-point scale mentioned in [Table (1)].
5. Once the pair-wise comparison matrix has been formed for a criterion the normalized priority of each alternative is synthesized.

This is done as follows:

- Sum the values in each column.
- Divide each element in element in the column by its column total which results in a normalized pairwise matrix.
- Compute the average of the elements in each row of the normalized comparison matrix thus providing an estimate of the relative priorities of the alternatives. This result is known as the priority vector.





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6. In addition to the pair-wise comparison of the alternative use the same pair-wise comparison procedure to set priorities for all the criteria in terms of the importance of each in contributing towards the overall goal. This generate of relative ranking for each level of hierarchy. The explanation of sub – attributes are shown in [Table 3]
7. The priority vector is synthesized similarly to step 5
8. Calculate the overall priority for alternatives
9. Choose the alternative that has the highest priority. [8,9]

The development of priorities through the use of a pair-wise comparison technique. According to Saaty, a key step in the AHP model. The quality of the final decision is correlated with the consistency of judgments that the decision maker exhibits during the pair-wise comparisons. The eigenvalue is used to calculate consistency. The consistency ratio (CR) is produced by comparing the eigenvalue of the consistency index (CI), which is generated from the difference between λ_{max} , with the corresponding average values for random entries shown in the Table (2). The eigenvector offers priority.

Here M = matrix; w = n -dimensional eigenvector associated with the largest eigen value of comparison matrix M .

Multiplying each CI by the priority of the corresponding criterion and adding them together finds the consistency of the entire hierarchy. The result is then divided by the same type of expression using the random CI corresponding to the dimension of each matrix weighted by priorities as before. Saaty has shown that is always greater than or equal to λ_{max} , the closer the value of is to λ_{max} , the more consistent the observed matrix. A zero value of CR would indicate perfect consistency whereas large values indicate increasing levels of inconsistency. The CR should be about 10% or less to be acceptable, if not, the quality of the judgment should be improved, perhaps by revising how questions are asked in making pairwise comparisons. If this should fail to improve consistency then, the problem should likely be more accurately structured; that is grouping similar elements under more meaningful criteria. The CI for a matrix of size n is given by the formula.[10].

$$CI = \lambda_{max} - n / (n-1)$$

$$CR = CI/RI$$

Methodology and Experimental Work

The study aims to select the best method for the preparation of transferosomes as a carrier for target drug delivery. The different methods used are vortexing –sonication method (VSM), Suspension homogenization method (SHM), Modified handshaking process (MHS), Aqueous lipid suspension (ALS), and Centrifugation method (CM). The following is the step-by-step AHP pair wise comparison method to arrive at a scale of preference among assertive alternatives for multi objectives and multi-criteria decision-making problems. [11, 12]

CALCULATION

The average normalized two-column (ANC) is used to calculate the vectors of priority. The ANC is determined by dividing the elements of each column by the sum of the column and then the elements resulting rows are added and this sum is divided by the number of elements in the row (n). In mathematical form, the vector priorities are calculated as follows,

$$W_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Finally, the consistency ratio (CR) can be calculated using the formula $CR = CI / RI$
(CONSISTENCY INDEX / RANDOM INDEX)



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the case study, AHP techniques were applied to choose the most suitable techniques from a wide range of options. The composite score for transferosome formulation is used to determine how the alternatives will ultimately rank (VSM, SHM, MHM, ALS, CM). As a result, the final selection would be made by the highest priority alternatives. The vortexing sonication method had the highest composite score when compared to another alternative in this research study, with a score of 0.488. Vortexing sonication is hence thought to be the most effective approach for preparing transferosomes and employing the AHP methodology to ensure targeted release in the topical application.

CONCLUSION

This case study provides an informative framework for transferosome formulation in the current competitive situation using AHP as an MCDM approach. This mathematical model includes qualitative as well as quantitative factors. Loss of material supplies, financial resources, and research time may occur if a method for the formulation of transferosomes is improperly chosen. This problem can be solved by creating a hierarchy with five different alternatives for the primary criteria. The AHP is a flexible decision-making tool that can review and choose the most appropriate method for developing the best procedure for the development of transferosomes as a targeted release drug delivery. The analysis reveals that the vortexing sonication method (VSM) is the most suitable method for the preparation and this has got the highest value compared to another method. This study resolves that MCDM should be used as a decision tool and can be widely applied to pharmaceutical and engineering applications for the formulation of newer dosage forms.

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Table 1. Random index of AHP

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| N | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| R1 | 0 | 0 | 0.58 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.49 | 1.51 |

Table 2. Satay’s nine-point pairwise comparison scale

| Intensity of importance | Definition | Explanation |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Equal importance | Two activities constitute equally to the objective |
| 3. | Moderate importance | Experience and judgment of one over another slight favour. |
| 5. | Essential or strong importance | Experience and judgment strongly favor one over another. |
| 7. | Very strongly demonstrated the importance | One element is favored very strongly over another. |
| 9. | Absolute importance | Evidence favours one activity over another in the highest possible order of affirmation. |
| 2,4,6,8 | Intermediate values between two adjacent judgments | Reciprocals for inverse comparison |





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Table 3. Explanation of sub-attributes

| SI.NO. | Main Criteria | Sub Criteria | Explanation |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Drug stability | Production Method (PM) | Application in laboratory, industry, etc. |
| | | Processing Condition (PC) | Ease in preparation, Handling of machines, temperature, solvent, etc. |
| 2. | Excipients | Availability (AV) | Procurement and supply |
| | | Techniques (TQ) | |
| | | Cost of production (CP) | Materials, machines, labour, etc. |
| 3. | Drug release | Particle size (PS) | Formation of vesicle size |
| | | Entrapment efficiency (EE) | Phospholipid concentration and surfactant |
| | | Wettability | Mechanism of drug release |
| | | Rate of dissolution (RD) | Refers to dissolution theoretical background |
| 4. | Technical Skill | Type of system (SY) | The standing of technique at the global level |
| | | Knowledge (KN) | Refers to the theoretical background related to literature, experiments, etc. |
| 5. | Product Yield | Complexity (CO) | How easily the method can be applied |
| | | Carriers (CA) | Compatibility, processing, and ease of solvent removal. |
| 6. | Preference to manufacturer | Experience (EP) | The reputation of the supplier. |
| | | Reproducibility(RP) | Flexibility in operation, drug entrapment |
| | | The final product (FP) | Complexity and handling of equipment, training hands. |

Table 4.Pair-wise Comparison concerning overall goal

| | DS | EX | DR | TS | PY | PM | Priority Vector |
|----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| DS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0.369 |
| EX | 0.50 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 0.275 |
| DR | 0.20 | 0.33 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 0.161 |
| TS | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0.113 |
| PY | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 1 | 5 | 0.059 |
| PM | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.024 |
| | 2.310 | 3.89 | 7.64 | 12.45 | 21.20 | 38.00 | 1.000 |

Table 5. Pair-wise comparison for the sub-criteria to Drug Stability (DS)

| | PM | PC | Priority Vector |
|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| PM | 1 | 5 | 0.833 |
| PC | 0.2 | 1 | 0.167 |

Table 6. Pair-wise comparison for the sub-criteria to Excipients

| | AV | TQ | CP | Priority Vector |
|----|------|-----|----|-----------------|
| AV | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0.723 |
| TQ | 0.2 | 1 | 5 | 0.216 |
| CP | 0.11 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.061 |





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Table 7. Pair-wise comparison for the sub-criteria to DRUG RELEASE (DR)

| | PS | EE | UD | RD | SY | Priorityvector |
|----|------|------|------|-----|----|----------------|
| PS | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 0.367 |
| EE | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 0.353 |
| UD | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0.156 |
| RD | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 1 | 5 | 0.090 |
| SY | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.034 |

Table 8. Pair-wise Comparison for the sub-criteria to PRODUCT YIELD (PY)

| | CA | EP | Priority Vector |
|----|------|----|-----------------|
| CA | 1 | 7 | 1.743 |
| EP | 0.14 | 1 | 0.247 |

Table 9. Pair-wise Comparison for the sub-criteria to Technical skill (TS)

| | KN | CO | Priority Vector |
|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| KN | 1 | 5 | 0.833 |
| CO | 0.2 | 1 | 0.167 |

Table 10. Sub attribute to preference to manufacturer

| | RP | FP | Priority Vector |
|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| RP | 1 | 5 | 0.833 |
| FP | 0.2 | 1 | 0.167 |

Table 11. Composite rating for alternatives.

| ATTRIBUTES | NOTA-TION | PR_WT | SUB ATTRIBUTES | PR_WT | VSM | SH | MHS | ALS | CM |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Drug Stability | DS | 0.369 | | | | | | | |
| | | | PM | 0.833 | 0.503 | 0.26 | 0.127 | 0.077 | 0.033 |
| | | | PC | 0.167 | 0.55 | 0.247 | 0.113 | 0.058 | 0.032 |
| Excipients | EX | 0.275 | AV | 0.723 | 0.458 | 0.319 | 0.121 | 0.068 | 0.032 |
| | | | TQ | 0.216 | 0.499 | 0.256 | 0.132 | 0.078 | 0.035 |
| | | | CP | 0.061 | 0.508 | 0.256 | 0.132 | 0.064 | 0.04 |
| Drug Release | DR | 0.161 | PS | 0.367 | 0.466 | 0.314 | 0.116 | 0.070 | 0.033 |
| | | | EE | 0.353 | 0.477 | 0.312 | 0.119 | 0.061 | 0.032 |
| | | | UD | 0.156 | 0.506 | 0.248 | 0.14 | 0.076 | 0.031 |
| | | | RD | 0.090 | 0.46 | 0.331 | 0.114 | 0.06 | 0.035 |
| | | | SY | 0.034 | 0.385 | 0.346 | 0.151 | 0.084 | 0.034 |
| Technical Skill | TS | 0.113 | KN | 0.876 | 0.479 | 0.298 | 0.126 | 0.06 | 0.038 |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-------|----|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | CO | 0.124 | 0.461 | 0.307 | 0.13 | 0.062 | 0.04 |
| Product Yield | PY | 0.059 | CA | 0.833 | 0.499 | 0.256 | 0.132 | 0.081 | 0.032 |
| | | | EP | 0.167 | 0.477 | 0.23 | 0.177 | 0.077 | 0.039 |
| Preference to Manufacturer | PM | 0.024 | RP | 0.833 | 0.441 | 0.331 | 0.128 | 0.071 | 0.209 |
| | | | FP | 0.167 | 0.448 | 0.315 | 0.132 | 0.076 | 0.029 |
| COMPOSITE RATING | | | | | 0.488 | 0.284 | 0.125 | 0.071 | 0.037 |

Table. 12 Results of selection of suitable method from the overall priorities

| Sl. No. | ALTERNATIVES | Compositerating |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | VSM | 0.488 |
| 2. | SHM | 0.284 |
| 3. | MHS | 0.125 |
| 4. | ALS | 0.071 |
| 5. | CM | 0.037 |

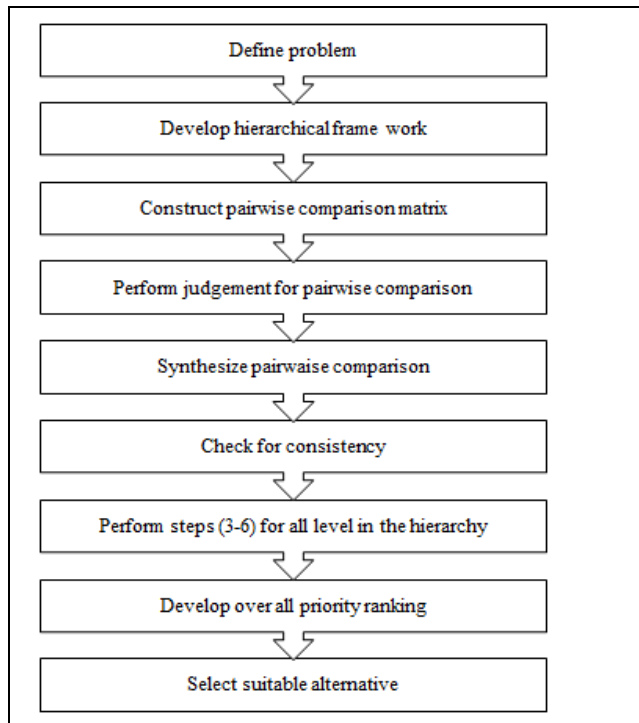


Fig.1. Steps of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

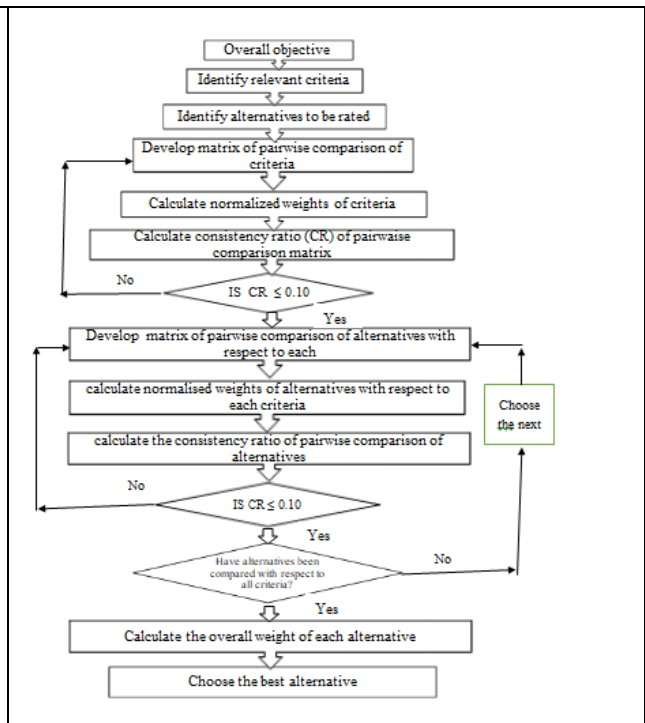


Fig 2: Flow chart for AHP methodology





Disposal Pattern of Organic Tomato in Krishnagiri District

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Received: 29 Mar 2023

Revised: 12 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

India has a unique role in organic farming 30 per cent share of organic producers worldwide, leading the export of organic products to developing countries in 2021. Tamil Nadu has one of the state's lead roles in the production of tomato, and Krishnagiri district is the first rank in the cultivation and Production of tomato in this state. To study the disposal pattern of organic tomatoes, Price spread, Marketing efficiency and problems faced by farmers in marketing. A Snowball sampling technique was used for the study and identified two marketing channels for organic tomatoes. To study the market area for Krishnagiri and Hosur towns to major organic shops in these districts. The farmer's selling price for organic tomatoes is Rs 5435 in Channel-I and Rs 5623 in Channel-II. The significant problems farmers faced low demand for organic produce, weak marketing channel, lack of price information, and No government interventions.

Keywords: Organic, Tomato, Price Spread, Marketing Channel.





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INTRODUCTION

Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation, and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and good quality of life for all involved (IFOAM 2018). The global organic food market is expected to grow from \$201.77 billion in 2020 to \$221.37 billion in 2021 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7%. The growth is mainly due to the companies resuming their operations and adapting to the new normal while recovering from the COVID-19 impact. The market is expected to reach \$380.84 billion in 2025 at a CAGR of 14.5%. (Dubin 2021). Organic farmers face heightened pressure to develop a portfolio of different marketing channels and negotiate competitively with increasingly sophisticated marketing participants in the supply chain for organic products. (Park 2009). According to the FiBL survey 2021, India is a unique role in organic farming, occupying the first rank in producing 30 percent of the world's share. India cultivates 91.19 lakh ha of area (including organic area + wild conservation) and production of various organic products 34.30 lakhs Mt and around 2.5 lakh farmers involved in organic farming (2022). India is the leading export of organic produce to developing countries in the year 2021-22, export of various organic commodities of 4.60 lakh MT valued at around 5249.32 crore Rs. Export preference for organic vegetables offers excellent scope to a country like India, which has inculcated the skill of growing organically since time immemorial (Singhet al., 2017). India is dominant in producing vegetables in 2020-21, with 10.86 million hectares cultivated and 200.45 million metric tonnes produced.

Exported various vegetables from 5745.54 crores; the major export destination for vegetables is Bangladesh, Nepal, United Arab Emirates, Netherlands, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom. Fresh fruits and vegetables are produced organically around the production was 67350.21 MT export from Fresh fruits and vegetables 1404.32 MT its value around Rs 2633.97 crores. (APEDA 2020-21). Tamil Nadu is 11th place in organic cultivating among the states in 2020-21, cultivated 52305.73 ha, including organic + conversion area. Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill) is an essential vegetable that supplies its consumers with vitamins, minerals and fibres and is highly nutritional (Adugna, 2009). Tamil Nadu is one of the regions that primarily cultivates tomatoes all over the district and for domestic consumption. In the year 2020-21, 44.92 thousand Ha tomatoes cultivated and production was 1452.67 thousand MT. Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Theni, and Salem are largely vegetable-growing districts in Tamil Nadu. People have been aware of organic production recently, so farmers are changing from inorganic to organic farming for profit motives and health and environmentally oriented. So, these views to study are taken from organic farmers' specific objectives.

1. To analyse the cost of marketing organic tomato from among the farmers.
2. To identify channels involved in marketing and marketing efficiency, the Price Spread of organic tomato from sample respondents
3. To identify the problem involved in the marketing of organic tomato.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The primary data are collected from the well-designed interview schedule to collect data from sample farmers, and secondary data is collected from various published statistical handbooks, Websites, District statistical office. In this view, data are collected from snowball sampling techniques first to identify organic tomato cultivation farmers and farmer suggestions to another farmer. Krishnagiri district was purposively selected for a large number of tomato cultivation in Tamil Nadu and 2019, with 32.34 percent area and 25.08 per cent of the production of tomato. Average productivity is high in tomato compared to Tamil Nadu. In the second stage, Hosur taluk was selected for the study and third stage, six selected each village 10 samples; a total of 60 samples were collected for organic tomato sample respondents. The fourth stage for data of marketing for wholesalers and organic shops for the study. There are twenty organic shops in the Krishnagiri districts, and this study only took from the movement of organic tomato from farmers to consumers within districts.





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Price Spread Analysis

The price spread was worked out by computing the difference between the market price and the net prices received by the producers. Price information prevailed, and the cost involved in marketing vegetables at different stages of all identified marketing channels was collected from the farmer and market functionaries.

Marketing Cost

The total cost incurred on marketing, either in cash or kind, by the producer and various intermediaries involved in the sale and purchase of the commodity till the commodity reaches the ultimate consumer. (Parvathi Devi and Ravichandran, 2014).

$$C = C_F + C_{WS} + C_O$$

Where,

- C_F = Cost incurred by the farmer
- C_{WS} = Cost of wholesaler
- C_P = Cost incurred by organic shops

Marketing Margin

The absolute market margin of a middleman was computed by using the formula.

$$A_{mi} = P_{mi} - (P_{pi} + C_{mi})$$

Where,

- A_{mi} = Absolute margin of the i^{th} middleman,
- P_{mi} = Purchase value of i^{th} middleman,
- C_{mi} = Cost incurred by i^{th} middleman

Producer's Price

The producer price is arrived at by deducting the marketing cost of the farmer from the prices at the point of sale by the farmer, i.e., at village trader, wholesaler, or processor.

$$F_p = P_A - C_F$$

Where,

- P_A = Price at assembling market
- C_F = Marketing cost incurred by farmers

The Farmer's share in the consumer rupee was calculated with the help of the following formula.

$$F_s = \frac{F_p}{C_p} \times 10$$

Where,

- F_s = Farmer's share in consumer rupee (percentage)
- F_p = Farmer's Price
- C_p = Consumer's price

Modified Marketing Efficiency by Acharya Approach



Marketing efficiency is the degree of market performance. The movement of goods from producers to the ultimate consumers at the lowest possible consistent with the provision of services desired by the consumers, is termed efficient marketing.





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Garrett's ranking technique

Garrett's ranking technique was used to analyze the constraints faced by the farmers in the commodities value chain. The study of constraints faced by the farmers is an important aspect of research from a policy point of view. The respondents were asked to rank (in the order of severity) the constraints, and these ranks were converted into scores by referring to Garrett's Table. The order of the merit given by the respondents was changed into ranks using the following formula.

$$\text{Per cent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.50) / N_j$$

Where,

R_{ij} = Rank given for i th item by j th individual

N_j = Number of items ranked by j th individual.

The per cent position of each rank was converted into scores by referring to tables given by Garret and Woodworth (1969). Then for each factor, the scores of individual respondents were summed up and divided by the total number of respondents for whom scores were gathered. The mean scores for all the factors were ranked, following the decision criterion that the lower the value, the more serious the constraint to farmers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frimpong et al. (2015) defined marketing as planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion and distribution of ideas, goods, and services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational objectives. The perishable nature of tomato, the heavy rainfall and the high relative humidity that characterized the wet season in tropical countries have contributed to the challenges faced when marketing fresh tomato (aremu et al. 2017). Marketing of tomatoes is a complex phenomenon due to their perishable nature, seasonality, and bulkiness, and as such, tomato production requires an efficient marketing system Salau and Salman 2017. Marketing is essential because it place links between farmers and consumers. Hosur taluk primarilycultivates tomato in three major markets to distribute the vegetables in Bengaluru and Chennai metropolitan cities. The collected data are analysed and identified marketing channels, the cost involved inmarketing organic tomato, and problems in marketing organic tomato.This study only took from the movement of organic tomato from farmers to consumers within districts.

Market Characteristics

Table 1 mentions the distance between the market, market area, types of packaging materials used and wastages, cleaning shops, organic shops, etc. The marketarea is a surface over which supply is offered at a specific location expressed in the study are both markets covered in Hosur and Krishnagiri. The maximum range of area for organic tomato farmers to the consumer movement in Channel-I is 21 km and Channel-II 30 km. Packaging is essential for the first step in Transportation; thenormal packaging material plastic baskets usea capacity of 25 kg. Transportation is essential in market area analysis because it impacts economic activity location. In this study, organic tomatoes average 500 to 800 Rs charges for tonnes per transportation. The perishable commodity of organic tomato farmers to consumersmoves in 16- 24 hrs. cleaning processes to remove or screening process of damages.

Marketing Channel for Organic Tomato

Channel-1: Producer-Organic Shops- Consumer

Channel-2: Producer-Wholesaler-Organic Shops-Consumer

Organic farmers face heightened pressure in developing a portfolio of different marketing channels and bargaining competitively with increasingly sophisticated marketing participants in the supply of organic products Timothy 2009. Carmona et al. 2021 identified three marketing channels for organic produce. The study identified two major organic tomato



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marketing channels in the Krishnagiri district. Sixty per cent of the sample respondents are used for marketing organic tomato in Channel II, and forty per cent of the sample respondents are used in channel -I.

Marketing Cost a for Organic Tomato

The study identified two marketing channels. The marketing cost incurred by the Farmer in Channel I is Rs 383.2 and Channel II Rs 500.5, and the Marketing cost for the wholesaler in Channel – II was 198. Organic shops for marketing cost Rs 450.45 in Channel-I and Rs 533.84.

Price Spread

Price-spread is the difference between the actual price received by the producers, the price paid by the consumers, costs incurred, and margins earned by the various market intermediaries during the process of marketing. Net price received producer are Rs 2976.8 in Channel-I and Rs 2389.5 in Channel-II, 15.34 per cent in channel-I and 21.92 per cent in Channel-II to for marketing cost for a quintal. Market margin is two components marketing cost and net margin or profit Hajong et al. The market margin for intermediaries for identifying channels is 29.89 per cent in Channel-I and 35.59 per cent in Channel II. Also studied Maharadha 2019, farmers sold their produce directly to wholesalers and retailers.

Marketing Efficiency

Alderson 2016, Distribution cost analysis has been successfully applied to efficiency problems in individual marketing units. Marketing efficiency is 1.21 in Channel-I and 0.73 in Channel-II in the study area. Comparing two marketing channels, efficiency is high in Channel - I because the channel farmers direct link with organic shops.

Organic Tomato Marketing Problems

The study identified some significant constraints are identified mentioned in the table. Low demand ranks first in 80.61 mean scores, second in the weak marketing channel and third in lack of price information about organic produce. Market price fluctuation for tomatoes is another significant challenge farmers face: Hensman 2021 & Koirala et al. 2022. No Government interventions and No Minimum Support price for an organic commodity is the fourth rank in the study area. Transport cost is also a significant problem studied by Sanusi and Dada 2016. Proper package material not available also mentioned in Rahman et al. 2020

CONCLUSION

Krishnagiri district is first ranked in area and production, with average productivity high in this state, namely two channels identified for marketing organic tomato. Net price received producer in Rs 2976.8 in channel -I and Rs 2389.5 in channel – II. Marketing costs are high in channel II for the reason intermediaries are involved. Marketing efficiency is high in channel - I 1.21 and Channel - II 0.73, the study also found that farmers face problems during the market; low demand is the first rank, and weak marketing channel is the second rank, followed by a lack of price information and No government interventions in the organic produce.

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Table – 1 Market Characteristics

| Sl.No | Particulars | Channel-I | Channel-II |
|-------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Market area | Hosur, Krishnagiri | Hosur to Krishnagiri |
| 2 | Average Distance between Farmers to Markets, Organic Shops | 21 Km | 30 Km |
| 3 | Packaging Material | Plastic Baskets capacity @ 25 kg | Plastic Baskets capacity @ 25 kg |
| 4 | Transport Charges | 600 Rs /tonnes | 600 Rs /tonnes |
| 5 | Other Charge | 2 per cent in quintal | 5 percent in quintal |
| 6 | Wastage | @ 2 per cent in Producer @ 5 Per cent in Organic Shops | @ 2 per cent in Producer @ 5 per cent in Wholesaler @ 5 Per cent in Organic Shops |
| 7 | Cleaning | 2 Female labour | 3 Female labour |
| 8 | Organic shops | Hosur, Krishnagiri | Hosur, Krishnagiri |
| 9 | Direction | Direct Organic Shops | Farmer to Wholesaler to Organic Shops |





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Table. 2 Cost for Producer

| Sl.no | Particulars | Channel 1 | Channel 2 |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Transport Charges | 60 | 60 |
| 2 | Packaging Material | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | Loading/Unloading | 0 | 20 |
| 4 | Other Charge | 16 | 12 |
| 5 | Wastage @ 2 % | 67.2 | 144.5 |
| 6 | Total Marketing Cost | 383.2 | 500.5 |

Table. 3 Cost incurred by Wholesaler

| Sl.no | Particulars | Channel 2 |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Transport Charges | 48 |
| 2 | Wastage @ 5 % | 51.2 |
| 3 | Loading/Unloading | 20.8 |
| 4 | Cleaning Charges | 56 |
| 5 | Shop rent | 12 |
| 6 | Other | 10 |
| 7 | Total marketing Cost | 198 |

Table. 4 Costs Incurred by Organic Shops

| Sl.no | Particulars | Channel 1 | Channel 2 |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Transport Charges | 0 | 14 |
| 2 | Wastages @ 5 % | 380.45 | 449.84 |
| 3 | Shop Rent | 45 | 45 |
| 4 | Loading /Unloading | 15 | 15 |
| 5 | Labour charge for cleaning | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | Total Market Cost | 450.45 | 533.84 |

Table. 5 Price Spread for Organic Tomato

| Sl.no | Particulars | Channel 1 | | Channel 2 | |
|-------|--|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | Rs | Per cent | Rs | Per cent |
| 1 | Net Price Received by Producer | 2976.8 | 54.77 | 2389.5 | 42.50 |
| 2 | Total Marketing cost incurred by producer, Wholesaler, and Organic Shops | 833.65 | 15.34 | 1232.34 | 21.92 |
| 3 | Total Market Margin of Wholesaler and Organic Shops | 1624.55 | 29.89 | 2001.16 | 35.59 |
| 4 | Selling Price of Retailer / Purchase price of consumer | 5435 | 100 | 5623 | 100.00 |

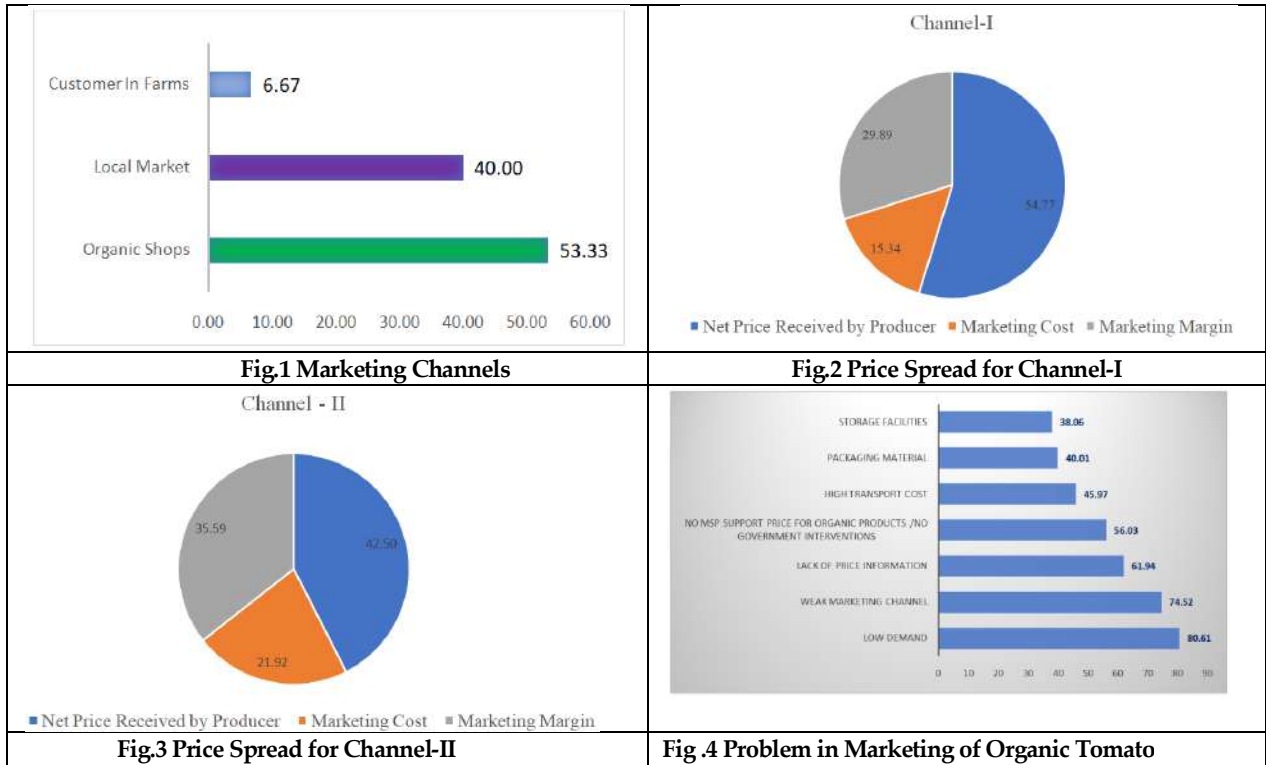
Table-6 Marketing Efficiency for Organic Tomato

| Sl.No | Particulars | Channel-I | Channel-II |
|-------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Organic Shops Sale Price or Consumer Purchasing Price | 5435 | 5623 |
| 2 | Total Marketing Cost | 833.65 | 1232.34 |
| 3 | Total Net Margins of intermediaries | 1624.55 | 2001.16 |
| 4 | Net Price Received by farmer | 2976.8 | 2389.5 |
| 5 | Efficiency Index | 1.21 | 0.73 |





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Family Dynamics and its Relationship with Trust and Emotion Regulation Strategies in Young Indian Adults

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Received: 28 Apr 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 28 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to explore the role of the family environment and its relationship to the development of general trust and emotion regulation in young adults. A sample of 213 young adults (males: 107; females: 106) was administered tests for family dynamics, and emotional regulation. The results indicated a significant positive correlation between family environment subscales such as cohesion, expressiveness, and conflict. The cognitive reappraisal showed a significantly positive correlation with cohesion, expressiveness, and general trust while negatively correlated with conflict. The cognitive suppression was found negatively correlated with cohesion, expressiveness, conflict, and general trust, although it was not significant for cohesion. The findings of the study suggest that general trust is one of the prime factors in building a strong relationship among family members. It also allows an individual to express their emotions in an absolute manner, which facilitates effective emotional regulation strategies in them.

Keywords: family environment, family dynamics, general trust, emotion regulation, young people



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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the whole world has witnessed the pandemic of COVID-19 that largely affected people's ideas and approaches regarding family relationships. Most of the world's population stayed at home with their family members during the pandemic, which facilitated the concept of trust and emotion concerning the family which plays an important role in building trust and regulation of emotions. Various dynamisms are involved in the interaction pattern among family members, which helps build a cohesive family environment. Family dynamics refers to the patterns of interaction that occur among family members. It represents the inner mechanism of a family that makes family the way it is. It can consist of characteristics of regular family interaction, language, their way of communicating, and multigenerational aspects that have influenced a complete family system (Gerhardt, 2019). Parent's response to their children's emotional expressions has an important socializing role in the family (N. Eisenberg, Cumberland, & Spinrad, 1998). Positive and cohesive family environments lead to acceptance in children to experience and learn about their emotions, whereas negative and hostile family environments discourage them from soliciting guidance for their emotional needs.

Trust is a multifaceted concept that has a moral dimension. Our beliefs about others being trustworthy reflect a moral stand, a commitment to treating others in response to trustworthy behavior by others (Uslaner, 2002). The foundations of social trust are set early in our life through the values we learn in the family. Family plays a very important role in the development of adolescents' social trust by interacting and communicating with them to be trustworthy. The openness and acceptance of children's ideas and views, in turn, might alleviate their trustworthiness toward others. Previous studies also suggested that family cohesion, compassion, and democratic parenting are positively related to social trust in adolescents (Cheng, Cheung, & Chung, 2021; Wang & Li, 2012; Wray-Lake & Flanagan, 2012). In sum, social trust, fostered by family dynamics, sets the foundation of social responsibility (Cheng et al., 2021; Flanagan, 2003).

It has been found that for the successful development of a child, the regulation of emotional responses and related behavior is also very crucial (S. A. Denham et al., 2003; Nancy Eisenberg, Spinrad, & Morris, 2002; Halberstadt, Denham, & Dunsmore, 2001; Kopp, 1992; Saarni, 1988). Many factors affect the development of emotional regulation (ER) including family dynamics. A study suggested the development of ER in the family context through observation, parenting practices and behaviors, and the emotional climate of the family (Morris, Silk, Steinberg, Myers, & Robinson, 2007). Parents' self-emotional profile implicitly influences children's ER through which children learn specific behaviors (Bandura & Walters, 1977). Children also model parents' strategies for regulating emotions and related behaviors (Parke, 1994). It has been observed that inappropriate ER capabilities are linked to punitive parental reactions to children's emotions resulting in lower social functioning (N. Eisenberg et al., 1998; N. Eisenberg et al., 1999). The family's positive emotional expressivity, discourse about emotions, and acceptance of emotional displays are related to higher levels of emotional understanding and competence in their children (S. A. Denham et al., 2003; Susanne A Denham, Mitchell-Copeland, Strandberg, Auerbach, & Blair, 1997; Dunn & Brown, 1994). In a longitudinal study, parents who were aware of the children's emotions and empathized with them were also linked to children's ER (Gottman, Katz, & Hooven, 1996).

In sum, previous studies suggested that positive family relationship, such as family cohesion, is a socialization process that contributes to interdependent self-construal. Extending the findings to the previous literature in the present study we investigated the role of the family environment on the development of general trust and emotion regulation in young adults. We also examined the relationship between family dynamics, general trust, and emotion regulation in young Indian adults.



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METHODS

Participants

A sample of 213 young adults equally divided among heterosexual men and women between the age group of 18-25, from India are considered for this study, using a comparative, non-probability purposive sampling method.

Tools

Brief Family Relationship Scale (BFRS) was used to measure support, expression of opinions, and angry conflict within a family. It is a 19-item scale adapted from the 27-item Relationship dimension of the FES(Moos, 1994), consisting of Cohesion (8 items), Expressiveness (4 items), and Conflict subscales (7 items)(Fok, Allen, Henry, & People Awakening, 2014). Items are rated on a 4-point Likert-type scale ranging from 0 (strongly agree) to 3 (strongly disagree). General Trust Scale (GTS) was used to measure participants' beliefs about the honesty and trustworthiness of others, in general (Yamagishi & Yamagishi, 1994). It is a 6-item questionnaire and items are rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) was used to measure respondents' tendency to regulate their emotions in two ways: (1) Cognitive Reappraisal and (2) Expressive Suppression(Gross & John, 2003).It is a 10-item scale designed and rated on a 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree).

Procedure

All the necessary ethical standards had been maintained while conducting the research. A written informed consent form was sought from each participant ensuring complete anonymity, confidentiality, and voluntary participation in the study. The sociodemographic details were obtained followed by the Brief Family Relationship Scale (BFRS), General Trust Scale (GTS), and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) assessments.

Data analysis

The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS v.20. The normality of the data was tested using Shapiro-Wilk's test(Shapiro & Wilk, 1965). A Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to investigate the correlation between family environment, general trust, and emotional regulation. Further, to establish a relationship between the independent and dependent variables, a linear regression analysis was performed. A statistical significance threshold was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULT

The correlation analysis showed that the general trust was were positively associated with a family environment in total($r=0.404$, $p<0.001$) and its subscales such as cohesion($r=0.455$, $p<0.001$), expressiveness($r=0.462$, $p<0.001$), and conflict($r=0.141$, $p=0.04$)(see Table 1). The correlation analysis between family environment and emotional regulation strategies indicates a positive association of cognitive reappraisal with cohesion($r=0.195$, $p=0.004$) and expressiveness($r=0.135$, $p=0.048$). The expressive suppression was negatively associated with cohesion($r=-0.041$, $p=0.554$), expressiveness($r=-0.393$, $p<0.001$), and conflict($r=-0.615$, $p<0.001$). A negative relationship was also observed between cognitive reappraisal and conflict ($r=-0.185$, $p=0.007$)(see Table 2). A positive relationship between general trust and cognitive reappraisal($r=0.292$, $p<0.001$)was observed while it was negatively correlated with expressive suppression ($r=-0.226$, $p=0.001$)(see Table 3). Regression analysis of general trust, cognitive reappraisal, expressive suppression (as dependent variables), and family environment (as independent variables) is performed. Standardized β coefficients and t-values for all the predictors are calculated in the regression analysis.The regression analysis showed that family environment accounted for 15.9% of the variance in the general trust scores ($F(1,211) = 41.217$; $Adj R^2 = .159$) and 24.6% in the expressive suppression scores ($F(1,211) = 70.275$; $Adj R^2 = .246$).





DISCUSSION

In today's fast-changing world, the role of family dynamic is taking a new position. Earlier there was a formal relationship between parents and children which is more open and informal these days. Adolescents in their growing age require more attention and support from their families due to physical changes and societal demands. Thus, trust and emotional regulation play a very important role to build a cohesive and healthy relationships among themselves. The current study investigated the role of the family environment on the development of general trust and emotion regulation in young adults. The findings from the study indicate a positive correlation between general trust, cohesion, and cognitive reappraisal, which suggests that a high level of cohesion between parents and child leads to a high level of faith and a better understanding of the situation. A study suggests that children learn and experience better about their emotions if they have a positive and cohesive family environment while a negative and hostile family environment discourages children to seek guidance for their emotional needs(G. M. Fosco & Grych, 2007; Thompson & Meyer, 2007).

A positive association between expressiveness, general trust, and cognitive reappraisal indicates a higher level of expression helps an individual to gain a higher level of trust in their families. Young adults who communicate their views or ideas in the family also reappraise the situation more positively. In contrast, a negative correlation between conflict, cognitive appraisal, and expressive suppression suggests that an individual who faces a high level of conflict in their surroundings tends to be less expressive and not able to assess the emotional eliciting event effectively. The present findings are in line with a previous study stated that high sensitivity and warm attitudes of parents toward children bring more adaptive emotional regulation in young adults(Gregory M Fosco & Grych, 2013). A significant positive correlation between general trust and cognitive reappraisal signifies that positive reliance among family members makes children express their emotions freely, and with parental guidance youngsters reappraise the difficult situation more effectively. The present findings are in line with the previous study suggesting that strong emotional bonds among family members lead to better adjustment in children and adults(Allen & Land, 1999). At the same time, strong emotional ties help individuals to maintain favorable peer and romantic relationships in the longer run. Another finding also indicates that father-child interplay plays a significant role in a child's ability to regulate emotions in demanding situations(Kerr, Rasmussen, Smiley, Buttitta, & Borelli, 2021).

However, a negative correlation between general trust and expressive suppression depicts that children feel shy to share their feelings with elders if trust and faith are not built among family members. A less interactive environment where parents are courtly towards their children may lead to low trust issues among them. Families who have a warm and caring home environment, bring a general feeling of well-being to their children(Gray & Steinberg, 1999). The regression analysis shows that the model is not effective enough to determine the relationship between family dynamics, general trust, and emotion regulation strategies. Hence, the findings should be supported by previous studies that have found similar patterns.





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Table 1. Correlation between family environment (subscales- cohesion, expressiveness, and conflict) and General Trust

| | GT | FE | FE_Coh | FE_Exp | FE_Con |
|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GT | 1 | .404** | .455** | .462** | .141* |
| FE | | 1 | .675** | .861** | .782** |
| FE_Coh | | | 1 | .708** | 0.092 |
| FE_Exp | | | | 1 | .476** |
| FE_Con | | | | | 1 |

Note.GT= General Trust; FE= Family environment; FE_Coh= Family EnvironmentCohesion; FE_Exp= Family Environment- Expressiveness; FE_Con= Family Environment- Conflict.

** $p < 0.01$ level, two-tailed. * $p < 0.05$ level, two-tailed.

Table 2. Correlation between family environment (cohesion, expressiveness, and conflict) and Emotion regulation strategies- cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression

| | FE | FE_Coh | FE_Exp | FE_Con | CR | ES |
|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| FE | 1 | .675** | .861** | .782** | 0.006 | -.500** |
| FE_Coh | | 1 | .708** | 0.092 | .195** | -0.041 |
| FE_Exp | | | 1 | .476** | .135* | -.393** |
| FE_Con | | | | 1 | -.185** | -.615** |
| CR | | | | | 1 | 0.105 |
| ES | | | | | | 1 |

Note.FE= Family environment; FE_Coh= Family Environment- Cohesion; FE_Exp= Family Environment- Expressiveness; FE_Con= Family Environment- Conflict; CR= Cognitive Reappraisal; ES= Expressive Suppression.

** $p < 0.01$ level, two-tailed. * $p < 0.05$ level, two-tailed.



**Kirti Shekhawat et al.,****Table 3 Correlation between General trust and Emotion regulation strategies- Cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression.**

| | General Trust | Cognitive Reappraisal | Expressive Suppression |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| General Trust | 1 | .292** | -.226** |
| Cognitive reappraisal | | 1 | 0.105 |
| Expressive Suppression | | | 1 |

** $p < 0.01$ level, two-tailed.



Identifying the Key Elements for Detecting Fraud in Financial Statements

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Received: 02 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this proposed study, we developed a method for choosing important indicators for detecting fraud in financial statements. The dataset used in this paper comprises financial statements from Indian enterprises. Machine Learning (ML) models are trained on datasets that are both under-sampled and over-sampled. A total of thirty-eight ML models are trained on both over-sampled and under-sampled data sets. The top measures of accuracy, sensitivity, and precision were used to choose the best models for predicting fraud in the test dataset. The procedure for selecting the best-performing models is thoroughly explained. The most significant characteristics were chosen from the best-performing models, as were common properties. Financial statement fraud may be detected quickly utilizing common criteria.

Keywords: Financial Statements, Fraud, Machine Learning, Over-sampled, Under-sampled.

INTRODUCTION

A corporation releases a financial statement as one of the key papers each quarter to communicate with stakeholders, investors, and regulatory agencies about the organization's financial health [1]. Each quarter and the end of the fiscal year, financial accounts are published. The stakeholders analyze the financial statements' contents to determine their next course of action and to grasp the existing situation. The type of stakeholders will determine the next stages. For instance, if the stakeholder is an investor, he determines whether to keep making investments or not. Similarly, to



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this, a regulatory agency plans its next course of action regarding compliance if it is a stakeholder. Financial statements are used by banks to make loans to businesses. The magnitude of the loss, however, depends on the type of fraud, and any fake statistics in the financial statement cause significant damage to the stakeholders. Two significant frauds that were reported in the early years of this century were the consequence of financial statement fraud. These frauds were reported at two different companies: Enron [2] and WorldCom [3]. Having a 100-billion-dollar annual income, Enron was a very significant corporation having subsidiaries in the paper industry, natural gas, communications, power generation, and distribution, among other industries. In 2002, WorldCom filed the largest bankruptcy petition ever filed in the history of financial statement fraud. In the same decade, Satyam Computers were said to have committed financial statement fraud in India [5-6]. According to estimates, the overall losses in the USA in 2007 could have reached \$400 billion [4]. Artificial Neural Networks, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine, Fuzzy Logic-Based rules, and other significant algorithms have all been used in the past to identify financial statement fraud. [7] utilized discriminant analysis to find financial statement fraud. Similarly, to this, support vector machines were used [8] to verify the veracity of the financial accounts. In [9], the bogus claims' inflated numbers were found utilizing Zipf's law.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The most cutting-edge fraud detection methods, including Neural Networks, Decision Trees, and belief networks, were applied in [4, 10]. In the study done by Sohl et al. [11], neural networks and the Back Propagation approach were both used. According to the type of industry, a particular sort of neural network model was suggested in [12] after several methodologies for various industries had been tested. Similar research was done on the Neural Network model to employ for a particular category of risk [13]. For the audit process and the development of guidelines for fraud detection using a particular kind of Neural Network, the type of risk is crucial. The preprocessing approaches were investigated in [14] as a different strategy to tackle the issue of fraud detection. The significance of preprocessing procedures in the accuracy of fraud detection was also underlined by this study. Neural networks were created in [15] to aid in the financial statement auditing process. The auditors were able to find the flaws in the reporting of several heads thanks to the neural networks. In accordance with a new research approach, the data were divided into good, altered, and bad data [16]. The distribution of numbers plays a significant role in the identification of fraud, and Benford's law provides a technique for investigating the distribution of digits. The distribution of the digits in the real data will be one way, but it will be different in the modified data. The researchers created six types of neural networks to solve the issue of fraud [17]. You can find more significant modelling work in the references [18–20]. It has been noted that most of the modelling effort focuses on fraud detection rather than helping the auditor spot fraud in the financial statements fast. In this paper, an effort is made to create a novel methodology to pinpoint key characteristics that an auditor should pay attention to when spotting financial statement fraud.

In Section II, some data mining techniques are discussed, including Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Ada Boost, XGboost, and Neural Network models, along with an algorithm for identifying the most important attributes in fraud detection. The simulation results for a typical dataset are reported in Section III, and significant metrics including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and precision are also computed. The best-performing models are used to extract their most crucial properties. Important findings from the research are presented in Section IV, along with the direction of future research.

MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

The models that are used to identify fraud in financial statements are discussed in this section. The solution methods used to foresee the scam are also thoroughly detailed. About 3500 businesses (firms) were included in the dataset [21], and the balance sheets covered a period of five years. Over 14000 records in all make up the dataset. Each entry represents an annual financial statement for a single company. Some businesses (firms) only have records for a portion of the five years rather than the full five. The dataset has been given labels for fraud and legitimate data.





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Data were manually labelled in accordance with the auditor's remarks included in the reports during the audit. The models that are utilized for financial statement fraud detection are discussed in this section. A detailed discussion of the solution methods used to anticipate the fraud. The financial sheets were from a five-year period, and the dataset covered about 3500 businesses (firms). The dataset has over 14000 records overall. Each entry represents the annual financial statement for one company. There are some businesses (firms) that only have records for a portion of the five years. Fraud or real labels have been applied to the dataset. Using the comments the auditor supplied in the reports, data was manually labelled. Attributes include the business's category, kind, year of financial reporting, accounts receivables ratio to sales, total assets, total liabilities, debt-to-equity ratio, fixed asset ratio to total assets, return on equity, investment-to-sales ratio, total sales, etc. The dataset is unbalanced since there are very few samples with a fraud label and a majority with a genuine label. Consequently, the master dataset is used to create the two different subset types. Both subsets are over-sampling datasets, with the first subset being under-sampling. To create a balanced dataset, under-sampling is the practice of keeping a certain number of records from the minor class and selecting a percentage of them from the majority class at about the same rates. Oversampling is a technique in which a proportion roughly equal to that of the minor class is sampled and copied while the bulk of the majority class records is kept. The training dataset contains a total of 4960 records from the current dataset after cleaning and eliminating certain records owing to missing data. The number of records divided for testing is also 1240. Over-sampled and under-sampled training samples are used. There are 9656 records in the oversampled dataset and 264 entries in the under-sampled dataset. 264 records are present; 132 are real and 132 are false. With the help of this dataset, numerous ML models were tested and trained. The models that were tested and trained using under-

Sampled and over-sampled datasets are listed below. These models are all run using the caret package and r 4.0.1

M-1: C5.0: (Under-sampled)

M-2: Boosted_Classification_Trees: (Under-sampled) M-3: Bagged_CART: (Under-sampled)

M-4: Boosted_Generalized_Linear_Model: (Under-sampled) M-5: Boosted_Logistic_Regression: (Under-sampled)

M-6: Parallel_Random_Forest: (Under-sampled)

M-7: Boosted_Generalized_Additive_Model: (Under-sampled)

M-8: eXtreme_Gradient_Boosting_Tree: (Under-sampled) M-9: eXtreme_Gradient_Boosting_DART: (Under-sampled) M-10: Stochastic_Gradient_Boosting:(Under-sampled)

M-11: Model_Averaged_Neural_Network: (Under-sampled) M-12: AdaBoost: (Under-sampled)

M-13: Bagged_MARS: (Under-sampled)

M-14: Bagged_MARS_using_gCV Pruning: (Under-sampled) M-15: Bagged_Flexible_Discriminant_Analysis: (Under-sampled)

M-16: Bayesian_Generalized_Linear_Model: (Under-sampled)

M-17: Boosted_Tree (Under-sampled)

M-18: CART_rpart: (Under-sampled)

M-19: CART_rpart1SE: (Under-sampled) M-20: CART_rpart2: (Under-sampled)

M-21: Conditional_Inference_Tree:(Under-sampled) M-22: Boosted_Classification_Trees:(Over-sampled) M-23: Boosted_Logistic_Regression:(Over-sampled) M-24: Parallel_Random_Forest:(Over-sampled)

M-25: Boosted_Generalized_Additive_Model:(Over-sampled) M-26: Boosted_Generalized_Linear_Model:(Over-sampled) M-27: Stochastic_Gradient_Boosting:(Over-sampled)

M-28: Model_Averaged_Neural_Network:(Over-sampled) M-29: AdaBoost_M1:(Over-sampled)

M-30: Bagged_MARS:(Over-sampled)

M-31: Bagged_Flexible_Discriminant_Analysis:(Over-sampled)

M-32: Bagged_MARS_using_gCV Pruning:(Over-sampled) M-33: Bayesian_Generalized_Linear_Model:(Over-sampled) M-34: Boosted_Tree:(Over-sampled)

M-35: J48:(Over-sampled)

M-36: CART_rpart:(Over-sampled)

M-37: CART_rpart1SE:(Over-sampled) M-38: CART_rpart2:(Over-sampled)





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The models were run, and the performance metrics below were extracted for both training and testing. The testing set remained the same in both the under-sampled and over-sampled datasets, however, the training dataset varied. As a result, the thirty-eight models were all tested on the same dataset. The following metrics were taken from the simulations:

- True_Positive
- False_Negative
- True_Negative
- False_Positive
- Accuracy_
- 95%_CI_for_accuracy
- Sensitivity_for_positive_classes
- Specificity_for_negative_classes
- Positive_Predcation_Values
- Negative_Predcation_Values
- Prevalence_
- Detection_Rates
- Detection_Prevalences
- Balanced_Accuracy

The best-performing models can be chosen based on the metrics. Since there are two subsets of data in this situation— an under-sampled subset and an oversampled subset—it is preferable to choose at least one method from each kind of dataset in order to identify the model with the best performance. The most relevant attributes that have a bearing on fraud detection can then be chosen once the models have been chosen by considering the crucial metrics. All of the chosen models' most noteworthy and typical features are chosen. Below is a description of the algorithm that has been suggested for locating the crucial elements or variables in a balance sheet in order to spot fraud.

Algorithm proposed

1. The data set should be prepared by including libeling andM_score.
2. Distinguish the training and testing portions of the data set.
3. Split the training data set into 2 groups i.e., under-sampledand over-sampled.
4. Choose a variety of random models to create a trainedclassification model.
5. Develop data set models for both under-sampled and over-sampled.
6. As the metric for training optimization, choose ROC or anyother parameter.
7. Recognize the performance indicators for each model.
8. Choose the top N models based on criteria such as accuracy, sensitivity, precision of positive class, and precision of negative class. N = 2 in this instance.
9. Equally choose models from data sets that have been over- and under-sampled.
10. On a scale of 0 to 100, choose the most important features of the models you've chosen.
11. Choose the features that are shared by all N models from the top n features.
12. Reduce the number of models to N-2 in order to choose common features if none of the N models share any common characteristics.
13. After reducing the number of metrics used to select the topmodels, reselect the N models from all the models trained if there are no shared features at all.
14. Continue doing steps 8 through 13 until at least three (but not always three) top features are discovered. When conducting an audit, use the top three features—but not just those three—to spot financial statement fraud.



**Kiran Maka et al.,****THE SIMULATION RESULTS**

The thirty-eight models are each fed the manually created dataset, in turn, using the method described in the preceding section. The data set can also be supplied in parallel to these thirty-eight models, however, in the current work, it was manually fed to each model one at a time because of the computational demands. Examples of output from the M-15, M-16, M-24, M-26, M-27, and M-33 machines. The remaining models of Table 1 are tested on over-sampled data sets, whereas the models M-15 and M-16 are run on under-sampled data sets. Thirty-Eight models' accuracy for the training set is shown in Fig. 1. As previously indicated, there are two subgroups of the training datasets: the subsets that were both under-sampled and over-sampled. Models with model indexes between 1 and 21 are run on an under-sampled dataset, while models with model indexes between 22 and 38 are performed on an over-sampled dataset. Models M-3, M-6, & M-27 are the top 3 models, as seen in Fig. 1, with accuracy values of 98.48%, 100%, and 91.73%, respectively. Since the models made predictions from the training set on which they were trained, the accuracy is very close to or equal to 100%. The following stage involved running the ML models that had been trained on the training subset on the test set to make predictions. Fig. 2 displays the accuracy of thirty-eight models after the trained model was tested on a subset of the training data. The top 3 models for greater performance are M-4 (76.66%), M-23 (79.60%), and M-27 (84.76%), as can be shown. However, M-27 emerges as the top model from both training and testing subsets.

The models M-3, M-6, & M-27 perform better on the training subset when considering sensitivity for the training set. The sensitivities of thirty-eight models for the training subset are displayed in Fig. 3. Sensitivity performance for the M-3, M-6, and M-27 is 97.73%, 100%, and 95.53%, respectively. On the training set, model M-6 did well, scoring 100% for accuracy & sensitivity. Models M-19 and M-21 had better sensitivities with 75.58% each when the ML models were tested on the testing subset, as shown in Fig. 4. The sensitivity of Model M-6 was 72.72%. Model M-6 has shown good sensitivity performance between the training set and testing set. For the training and testing subsets, model M-27's sensitivity is 95.53% and 39.39%, respectively. The accuracy of the model's fraud label for the training set is shown in Fig. 5. Figure 5 shows that models M-3, M-6, & M-27 are the top three models with accuracy values of 99.23%, 100%, and 88.78%, respectively. Considering that the model was trained using the training set, the precisions are extremely close to or equivalent to 100%. M-6 is regularly outperforming the other two models in both training and testing subsets, with M-27 coming in second.

Fig. 6 displays, for thirty-eight models on the testing set, the precision of the positive-class, which is for fraud records. It should be emphasized that all thirty-eight models have very low precision—less than 8%. High false positive rates are the cause of this low precision. This can be made better by adding more records from minor classes. The number of records in the minor-class is difficult to obtain in the current situation, nevertheless. Fig. 7 displays the negative class precision using real data from the training set. Figure 7 shows that models M-3, M-6, and M-27 are the top three models with accuracies of 97.76%, 100%, & 95.16%, respectively. Since the model was trained using the training set, the accuracy is very close to or equal to 100%. Of the three models, M-6 is once more consistently outperforming the others in terms of precision of negative class across training and testing subsets.

Contrary to the lower proportion for positive-class precision, negative-class precision is good. According to Fig. 8, the precision of the negative-class is above 98% in the majority of the situations. The top models were M-1, M-6, and M-21, scoring 98.64%, 98.87%, and 98.76% respectively. The model M-27 has a 98.11% accuracy. The models M-6 and M-27 use stochastic gradient boosting and parallel random forest techniques, respectively. The M-6 should, however, be trained with an under-sampled dataset, whereas the M-27 should be trained with an oversampled dataset. The M-6 and M-27 are now being further examined for simplification. The trained model is used to extract the key characteristics of the M-6 and M-27. Scales for the features range from 0 to 100. The most important qualities are those with significance values of 100.00, while the least important traits are those with importance values of 0.0.





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M-6 : Parallel-random-forest

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| __interest-earned | 100.00 |
| __aaltman-z-score | 91.210 |
| __t-debts-t-asset | 66.636 |
| __debt-equity | 42.854 |
| __T-asset | 42.209 |
| __t-liability | 33.853 |
| ro-equity | 31.749 |
| tot-accruals-ta | 29.160 |
| __inv-to-sales | 28.833 |
| sales-t-aseets | 27.955 |
| __ac-recv-to-Sales | 23.080 |
| __m-scores | 20.529 |
| __sale | 17.950 |
| __ac-recvbl | 12.081 |
| __ppe-t-asset | 10.347 |
| __fixed-Asset-t-asset | 8.519 |
| __gross-margin | 0.000 |

M-27 : Stochastic-gradient-boosting

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|---|---|
| __interest-earned | 100.00 | - | - |
| __aaltman-z-score | 45.49 | - | - |
| __t-debts-t-asset | 36.42 | - | - |
| __debt-equity | 35.73 | - | - |
| __t-asset | 30.85 | - | - |
| __t-liability | 22.44 | - | - |
| __ro-equity | 22.28 | - | - |
| __tot-accruals-ta | 20.29 | - | - |
| __inv-to-sales | 19.50 | - | - |
| __sales-t-aseets | 19.45 | - | - |
| __ac-recv-to-Sales | 19.26 | - | - |
| __m-scores | 17.30 | - | - |
| __sale | 17.09 | - | - |
| __ac-recvbl | 16.73 | - | - |
| __ppe-t-asset | 16.23 | - | - |
| __fixed-Asset-t-asset | 11.81 | - | - |
| __gross-margin | 0.000 | - | - |

The feature __interest-earned is clearly the most important attribute in both models. Three elements, notably __interest-earned__, __aaltman-z-score__, and __debt-equity , are present in both models' top 5 crucial features. Therefore, one should keep an eye out for these three indicators to spot statement fraud. There is no requirement that the sample size for identifying the traits shared by the top models be 5

CONCLUSION

Here, in this research, a technique has been provided for choosing critical traits needed to spot financial statement fraud. The auditor can swiftly spot fraud in the statements by employing the statistically chosen features. The most important features are chosen in this work using a multi-model approach. The major factor for identifying frauds is also the model performance metrics. Overall, thirty-eight models were trained on the chosen dataset, and their effectiveness was evaluated using test data. In the training and testing, a variety of regression models, bagging, boosting, and tree ensembles are deployed. We chose two models, Parallel Random Forest, and Stochastic Gradient Boosting Method, based on parameters like accuracy, sensitivity, and precision. On the training set of the under-sampled dataset, the Parallel Random Forest produced 100% accuracy, 100% sensitivity, and 100% negative precision; on the testing set, it produced 65.48%, 72.72%, and 98.87% accuracy, sensitivity, and negative precision, respectively. On the training set of the oversampled dataset, the stochastic gradient boosting method produced results of 91.73% accuracy, 95.53% sensitivity, and 95.16% negative precision. On the testing set, the results were 84.76% accuracy, 39.39% sensitivity, and 98.11% negative precision. The most important aspects of these two approaches were examined. The __interest-earned__, the __aaltman-z-score__, and the __debt-equity__, ratio are discovered to





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be the qualities that these two models have in common. For all upcoming audits, the auditor can use these three features to immediately identify fraud in financial statements.

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Table 1: Samples of output for under-sampled and over-sampled datasets

| | M15 | M16 | M24 | M26 | M27 | M33 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Testing | | | | | | |
| TP | 20 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 16 |
| FN | 13 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 17 |
| TN | 877 | 916 | 951 | 972 | 1038 | 250 |
| FP | 330 | 291 | 256 | 235 | 169 | 957 |
| Accuracy | 0.7234 | 0.75 | 0.7782 | 0.796 | 0.8476 | 0.7847 |
| 95% CI | (0.6976, 0.7481) | (0.7249, 0.7739) | (0.7541, 0.8011) | (0.7724, 0.8181) | (0.8264, 0.8671) | (0.7607, 0.8073) |
| Sensitivity | 0.60606 | 0.42424 | 0.42424 | 0.45455 | 0.39394 | 0.48485 |
| Specificity | 0.72659 | 0.75891 | 0.7879 | 0.8053 | 0.85998 | 0.79287 |
| Pos Precision | 0.05714 | 0.0459 | 0.05185 | 0.06 | 0.07143 | 0.06015 |
| Neg Precision | 0.98539 | 0.97968 | 0.98041 | 0.98182 | 0.9811 | 0.98255 |
| Prevalence | 0.02661 | 0.02661 | 0.02661 | 0.02661 | 0.02661 | 0.02661 |
| Detection Rate | 0.01613 | 0.01129 | 0.01129 | 0.0121 | 0.01048 | 0.0129 |
| Detection Prevalence | 0.28226 | 0.24597 | 0.21774 | 0.20161 | 0.14677 | 0.21452 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.66633 | 0.59157 | 0.60607 | 0.62992 | 0.62696 | 0.63886 |
| Training | | | | | | |
| TP | 94 | 78 | 3769 | 2598 | 4612 | 2577 |
| FN | 38 | 54 | 1059 | 2230 | 216 | 2073 |
| TN | 110 | 102 | 3840 | 3842 | 4245 | 3760 |
| FP | 22 | 30 | 988 | 986 | 583 | 1068 |
| Accuracy | 0.7727 | 0.6818 | 0.788 | 0.6669 | 0.9173 | 0.6747 |
| 95% CI | (0.7174, 0.8219) | (0.6219, 0.7376) | (0.7797, 0.7961) | (0.6574, 0.6763) | (0.9116, 0.9227) | (0.6653, 0.6841) |
| Sensitivity | 0.7121 | 0.5909 | 0.7807 | 0.5381 | 0.9553 | 0.5706 |
| Specificity | 0.8333 | 0.7727 | 0.7954 | 0.7958 | 0.8792 | 0.7788 |
| Pos Precision | 0.8103 | 0.7222 | 0.7923 | 0.7249 | 0.8878 | 0.7206 |
| Neg Precision | 0.7432 | 0.6538 | 0.7838 | 0.6327 | 0.9516 | 0.6446 |
| Prevalence | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Detection Rate | 0.3561 | 0.2955 | 0.3903 | 0.2691 | 0.4776 | 0.2853 |
| Detection Prevalence | 0.4394 | 0.4091 | 0.4926 | 0.3712 | 0.538 | 0.3959 |
| Balanced Accuracy | 0.7727 | 0.6818 | 0.788 | 0.6669 | 0.9173 | 0.6747 |

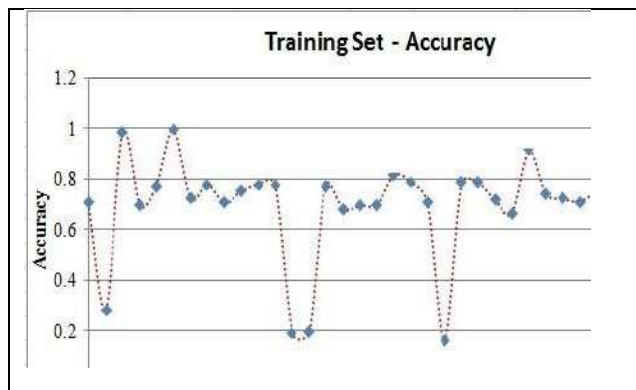


Figure 1: Machine learning model accuracy for the trainingsubset


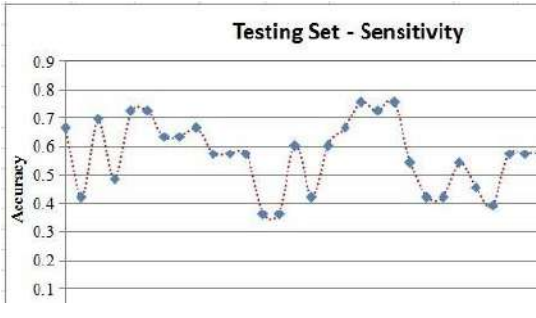
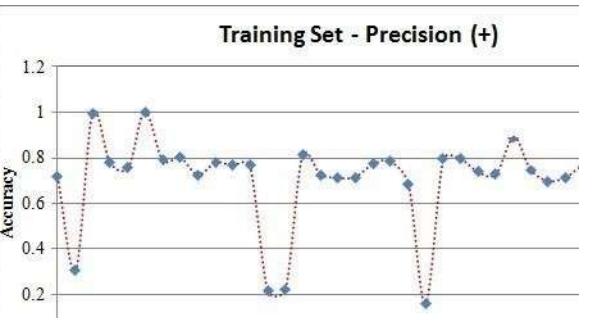
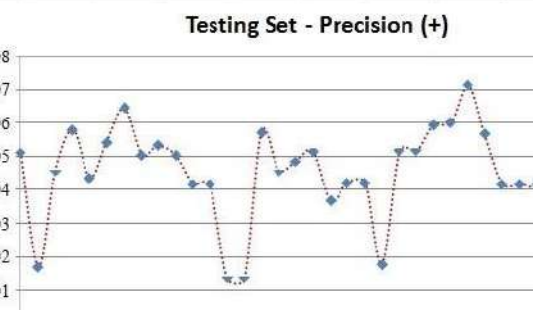

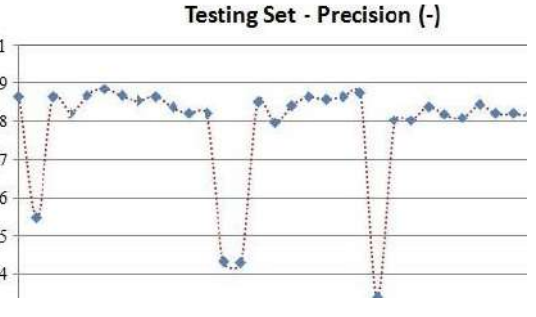


Figure 2: Machine learning models' accuracy for assessing a subset





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| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 3. ML models' sensitivity to the training subset</p> | <p>Figure 4: Sensitivity of machine learning models for testingsubset</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 5: ML models' accuracy for the training subset</p> | <p>Figure 6: Precision of ML models for testing subsets</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 7: ML models' accuracy for a training subset</p> | <p>Figure 8: The precision of ML models for testing subsets</p> |





Comparative Efficacy of Curcumin Content Influenced by Potassium Solubilizing Bacteria on *Curcuma longa* Linn.

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 26 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Curcumin, known for ancient periods as an Ayurvedic medicine and popular as a spice in Asian cuisine, has undergone in recent times remarkable transformation into drug candidate with perspective multipotent therapeutic application, characterized by high chemical and biological activity, resulting from an extended conjugated double bond system prone to nucleophilic attack, curcumin has been shown to interact with a plethora of molecular targets, in numerous experimental observations based on spectral, physico-chemical and biological principles in Curcumin are derived from rhizome region of *Curcuma longa*. L. It is one of the primary ingredients of Turmeric plant. They are used against various human diseases. In this view our present study was carried out Curcumin content variations are influenced by four different potassium solubilizing bacteria inoculated with *Curcuma longa*. L.

Keywords: *Curcuma longa*. L, Curcumin, Nucleophilic activity, Rhizome, Molecular targets.

INTRODUCTION

Turmeric is a spice derived from the rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. L, which belongs to *Zingiberaceae*. It is a traditional medicine used in Ayurveda, Unani and Sidha medicine for various ailments of humans in the world. Turmeric has been used in India for medicinal purposes of centuries, more recently, evidence that Curcumin may have anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities, has renewed scientific interest in its potential to prevent and treat the diseases. Now a day's turmeric known for its antidiabetic, antiseptic, antibacterial, antiasthmatic, anti-ulcer drug similarly it has act as a insect repellent with wound healing properties (Ammon *et al*, 1991),majorityof the chronic



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diseases due to their medicinal and biological properties. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*. L) issued as condiment, dye, drug and cosmetic in addition to its application of religious ceremonies. India is a leading producer and exporter of Turmeric in the world. Andhrapradesh, Tamilnadu, Odisha, Karnataka, West Bengal, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Assam are some of the important states cultivates turmeric of which Andhrapradesh alone occupies 35.0 % of area and 47.0 % of Production. As well as in fourth ranked Turmeric cultivating state in India is Tamilnadu, about 96.254 tones/year in 2019-2020.

Turmeric can be grown in diverse tropical conditions from sea level to 1500m above and, at a temperature range up to 20-35° C with annual rainfall of 1500 mm or more (or) irrigated conditions, though it can be grown on different type of soils. It thrives best in well-drained sandy or clay loam soil with a P^H range of 4.5 – 7.5 with good organic status. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. L is known to be antiseptic and aromatic nature. Its paste is used in cleaning disinfecting agents of inflammation and skin ulcers without drying out its natural oils. Curcumin is a natural compound primarily used for coloring agents and pharmaceutical potential with stabilizing effect on certain photolabile liquid drugs in topical preparations, (Thomas, 1983). Curcumin is a free radical scavenger with rich antioxidant activity. The amount of Curcumin content in turn depends on various factors such as Geographical region, climatic condition especially soil condition. Soil microbes have been reported to play a key role in the natural K cycle and therefore potassium solubilizing microorganisms present in the soil could provide an alternative technology to make potassium available for uptake by plants. Thus, identification of microbial status capable of solubilizing potassium minerals quickly can conserve our existing resources and avoid environmental pollution hazards caused by heavy application of chemical fertilizers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Curcuma longa. L (Zingiberaceae) seedlings were obtained from Agriculture farm, Arachalur, Erode district, Tamilnadu.

Purification and Isolation of Potassium solubilizing bacteria

Sample Collection

Four samples were collected from each location of seven different sides of rhizosphere region of turmeric crop field in Sivagiri village of Kodumudi taluk, Erode district, Tamilnadu. The soil samples were serially diluted up to 10⁹ and inoculated on Alexandrov Agar medium with K₂HPO₄. In order to detect the pure culture of Potassium solubilizing bacteria based on the culture morphology, colony characteristics such as size, shape, texture, color, opacity and consistency were examined. The biochemical studies of bacteria such as Gram staining, capsule staining, Indole test, methyl red test, starch hydrolysis test, Simmons citrate test, triple sugar Iron test and H₂S production test were determined by using Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology (7th edition, October, 1957).

Pot Culture experiment

The efficacy of Potassium solubilizing level was identified in KSB was done by Pot culture experiment. Five Earthen pots (25cm x 12cm) were selected and used for Pot culture experiments. These pots were filled with sterile clay loam soil and placed under the controlled condition for conducting the experiment. Rhizomes of turmeric were surface sterilized in 1% HgCl₂ for 2 minutes and then washed thoroughly with sterile distilled water at least 10 times to remove traces of toxic HgCl₂. These surface sterilized rhizome were air dried in laminar airflow chamber and then sown in to sterile soil contained pots. Each pot with four rhizome seedlings.

The soil sample mixed together to make the composite sample. The serial dilutions of the soil samples were made up 10⁻⁹ and 0.1 ml of diluted soil suspension were inoculated on sterile Alexandrov medium plates. The plates were incubated at 28±2°C in BOD incubator for 3 - 4 days. Four different bacterial strains were isolated and identified placed on due to maintaining of the pure viable culture by periodic transfer on Alexandrov Agar medium slants and stored at 4°C in Refrigerator for further use.





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Selection of efficient Potassium Solubilizing bacteria

Potassium Solubilization efficiency of bacterial strains were studied on modified Alexandrov medium plates by the spot test method (Sindhu et al.,2012). A culture medium contains soluble form of K_2HPO_4 . A loopful culture of 48 hours old bacterial strains were spotted on above prepared plates. Four bacterial isolates were separately spotted on each plate and incubated at optimum temperature for three days. Detection of Potassium Solubilization by different bacterial isolates based on the ability of Solubilization zone formation.

The Potassium solubilizing bacteria were inoculated in to rhizome, similarly the fifth pot with untreated rhizome used as control.

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| T ₁ | – | Sterilized soil + Rhizome + KSB ₁ (1 ml of log culture 10 ⁸ cells) |
| T ₂ | – | Sterilized soil + Rhizome + KSB ₂ (1 ml of log culture 10 ⁸ cells) |
| T ₃ | – | Sterilized soil + Rhizome + KSB ₃ (1 ml of log culture 10 ⁸ cells) |
| T ₄ | – | Sterilized soil + Rhizome + KSB ₄ (1 ml of log culture 10 ⁸ cells) |
| T ₅ | – | Sterilized soil + Rhizome + Control (1 ml of log culture 10 ⁸ cells) |

A rhizome was taken from each pot and analyzed (KSB₁ - *Bacillus subtilis*, KSB₂ - *Bacillus circulans*, KSB₃ - *Bacillus edaphicus*, KSB₄ - *Pseudomonas striata*) various phytochemical components and curcumin content in the Turmeric crop. Treated and untreated pots were irrigated with water daily. After 7 days intervals 2ml of potassium solubilizing bacterial inoculum was inoculated in the corresponding pot as booster dose. After completion of 60 days, 90 days and 120 days intervals.

Study of Phytochemical Compounds in Rhizome

Total Phenol content (Folin Ciocalteu Assay)

A dry powder of Rhizome was taken and mixed with ten ml of methanol by intermittent maceration up to 48 hours, centrifuged at 3000rpm /20 minutes and pellets were discarded the supernatants were used for the estimations of Total phenols and Flavonoids. Total phenolic contents were determined by Folin-ciocalteu method with sodium carbonate solutions (Mc Donald et al., 2001). The absorbance was measured at 765nm methanol was used as standard.

Flavonoids content (Aluminium Chloride Method)

Flavonoids content in Turmeric powder were determined by Aluminium Chloride method (Charget et al., 2002). The calibration curve was prepared by using different concentration of Quercetin in methanol. The absorbance was measured at 415nm using spectrophotometer.

Alkaloids content (Harborne Methods 1973)

Alkaloid content was estimated by titrimetrically using 0.1 N NaOH as the Burette solution. The turmeric samples were prepared in 90% Ethanol and properly the color changed from red to yellow as the end point.

Saponin content (Obadoni and Ochuko Method 2001)

Take two test tubes of the same color and diameter containing 2ml of the Rhizome extract add 2ml of 0.5 N Solution of HCl (P^H=1.0) to the first test tube and 2 ml of 0.5 N NaOH solution (P^H=13) to the second one and shake both test tube determined the height of the foam and its stability, Indicate conclusions about the chemical group of saponin. If foam is stable in an alkaline medium the sample contain steroid saponins the foam of the triterpenoid saponin is stable both in alkaline and acid medium.

Determination of curcumin content

0.1 g dry Turmeric powder of each was dissolved in 50 ml absolute ethyl alcohol separately. The content was refluxed over heating mantle for one hour. The solution was cooled and decanted into a volumetric flask. The extract volume was made up to 50ml by adding ethyl alcohol freshly. Absorbance was measured directly at 425 nm in a spectrophotometer. The optical density was recorded. Then the extract was diluted with absolute ethyl alcohol two



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times and ten times respectively. Absorbance was measured at 425 nm in the same spectrophotometer for both the solutions.

Curcumin content was determined by using the following formula:

Curcumin content mg/100gms =

$0.0025 \times A_{425} \times \text{Volume made up} \times \text{Dilution factor} \times 100 / 0.42 \times \text{Weight of the sample} \times 1000$

(Since 0.42 absorbance at 425 nm = 0.0025 gm)

Preparation of Standard stock solution

Standard curcumin was obtained from sigma Aldrich Chemicals, all other chemicals and reagents were used as analytical grade.

Standard stock solution of curcumin was prepared by dissolving 10 mg of curcumin in 100 ml of volumetric flask separately by using methanol and Ethanol. From this stock solution, the final concentration was made up to 100mg/ml of the individual working standard were prepared with methanol and 60% Ethanol working standard solution was scanned in the range of 200 to 600nm by using methanol and 60% Ethanol were used as blank. Similarly, 10mg of Rhizome powder from five pot culture Turmeric crop and separately dissolved in 100 ml of methanol and 60% ethanol and filled separate volumetric flask. From this stock solution, 10ml was taken from each sample and diluted to 100 ml with methanol and 60% Ethanol. From this solution 1ml, 2ml, 3ml, 4ml and 5ml were taken and volume was made up to 10ml in volumetric flask to get concentration of 10,20,30,40 and 50 mg/ml. The absorbance was measured at 427 nm and calibrations of curve were plotted and compared with standard (Fig 1, Table 1 and 2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Potassium is one of the 7th major essential macro nutrients for plant growth and development. To enhance the crop yields by the application of huge amount of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers are applied at high rates in the field which cause environmental and economic problems, therefore agronomically useful and environmentally safer to the application of Potassium solubilizing bacterial fertilizers originated phosphate into the field to beneficial and environmentally safer. Turmeric crop is a rhizomatous perennial shrub, which reaches a stature up to 1m in tall. They produced numerous tillers with large oblong, dark green leaves and thick, ringed, orange, cylindrical aromatic Rhizomes. In this study four strains of Potassium solubilizing bacteria were isolated from 7 different rhizosphere regions of *Curcuma longa*. L. Bacterial isolates were examined for their ability to solubilize the mineral Potassium. The efficient Potassium solubilizers were selected based on the zone of solubilization on the Alexandrov Agar medium. The highest level of total phenols (226 mg/g dry weight) Fluorides Flavonoids (138 mg/g of dry weight, alkaloids (2.00±0.040 mg/g) and saponin (4.09±0.59) in the KSB₄ strain treated *Curcuma longa*.L followed by KSB₃, KSB₂ and KSB₁ strains inoculated plants (Table 3) . Curcumin content was analyzed by UV – visible spectrophotometer. The absorbance of tested turmeric samples was compared with standard curcumin. The curcumin content significantly increased rate in KSB₄ strain treated turmeric crop 35.82 ± 0.09 and 284.60 ± 0.52 for 60% ethanol and methanol standard respectively.

CONCLUSION

Potassium availability to crop plants in soil is generally low since nearly 90 to 98% of total Potassium in the soil is unavailable and insoluble format minerals. The application of efficient Potassium solubilizing bacterial fertilizers to rapidly solubilize Potassium and enhance the growth and phytochemical contents as well as to influence the high concentration of curcumin content in the rhizome of *Curcuma long*. L. To enhance the crop yield by the application in huge amount of nitrogenous and phosphate chemical fertilizers, which cause environment pollution and economic problem. Therefore, agronomically originated phosphate solubilizing bacteria when add into the field it is highly beneficial and environmentally safer.





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Table:1 UV Spectrophotometer absorbance of Turmeric test samples in 60% Ethanol.

| S.No | Treatment | Wavelength (nm) | Absorbance | Concentration mg/ml |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | KSB ₁ | 427 | 0.454 | 12.22 ± 0.04 |
| 2 | KSB ₂ | 427 | 0.627 | 18.12 ± 0.06 |
| 3 | KSB ₃ | 427 | 1.125 | 33.72 ± 0.08 |
| 4 | KSB ₄ | 427 | 1.321 | 35.82 ± 0.09 |
| 5 | Control | 427 | 0.425 | 11.20 ± 0.07 |

Table:2UV Spectrophotometer absorbance of Turmeric test samples in methanol.

| S.No | Treatment | Wavelength (nm) | Absorbance | Concentration mg/ml |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | KSB ₁ | 427 | 0.542 | 233.62 ± 0.32 |
| 2 | KSB ₂ | 427 | 0.632 | 247.51 ± 0.40 |
| 3 | KSB ₃ | 427 | 0.624 | 272.80 ± 0.54 |
| 4 | KSB ₄ | 427 | 1.312 | 284.60 ± 0.52 |
| 5 | Control | 427 | 0.538 | 228.54 ± 0.50 |

Table:3Phytochemical variations in four different potassium solubilizing bacteria treated Rhizome of *Curcuma longa*.L:

| S.No | Treatment | Total Phenol | Flavonoids | Alkaloids | Saponins |
|------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | KSB ₁ | 220 ± 0.06 | 132 ± 0.03 | 1.92±0.034 | 4.02±0.52 |
| 2 | KSB ₂ | 222 ± 0.07 | 134 ± 0.04 | 1.96±0.036 | 4.04±0.54 |
| 3 | KSB ₃ | 224 ± 0.08 | 136 ± 0.05 | 1.98±0.038 | 4.08±0.58 |
| 4 | KSB ₄ | 226 ± 0.09 | 138 ± 0.06 | 2.00±0.040 | 4.09±0.59 |
| 5 | control | 210 ± 0.04 | 120 ± 0.02 | 1.90±0.032 | 3.08±0.50 |

Standard error of the mean (n=3)





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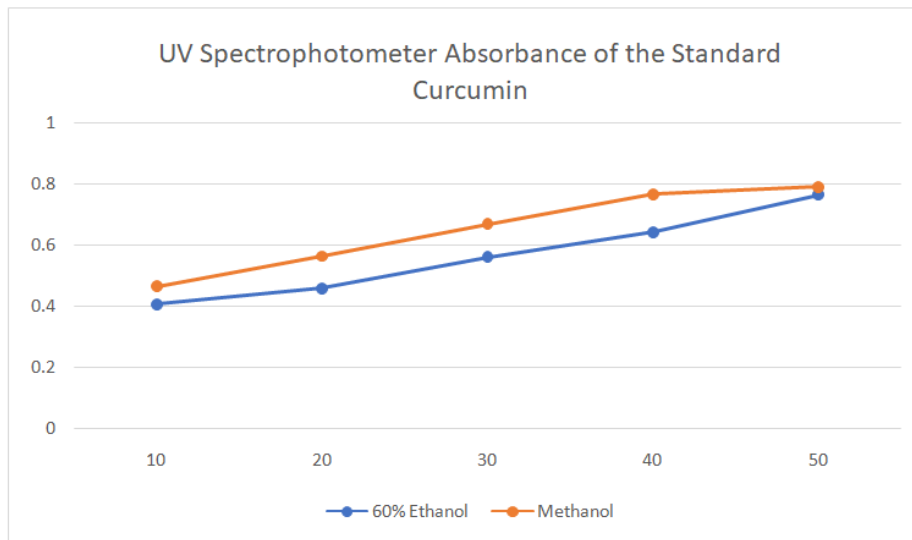


Figure 1: UV Spectrophotometer Absorbance of the Standard Curcumin.





Assessment of Water Quality Parameters in Shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei* Culture Farm in Pudupattinam and Tarangambadi, Nagapattinam District, Tamil nadu, India

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Received: 09 May 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 20 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In India, the fisheries sector has witnessed a promising growth rate over the past decade, especially in the aquaculture of *Litopenaeus vannamei*. The coastal districts of Tamil Nadu have played a prominent role in the production of shrimp in the country. The present study was examined at *L. vannamei* cultured ponds, located at Pudupattinam and Tharangambadi, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, India and a total of 4 vannamei culture farms were selected from both villages. The study was performed during the period of February to June 2022 (summer crop) shrimp farms and water samples collected and analysis were carried as per the procedures of APHA. A total of 10 water quality parameters such as temperature, salinity, pH, total alkalinity, total hardness, calcium hardness, magnesium hardness, total ammonia, nitrites, and dissolved were measured. The results found that all four *L. vannamei* farmers had maintained optimum water quality in their shrimp culture ponds, but some parameters had deviated slightly from optimal levels. As the water quality were maintaining at optimal levels and the discharged water is safe and non-hazardous to the natural environment. This study concluded that good water quality parameters were managed on all vannamei culture farms in order to produce healthy shrimp with good growth, survival, and production.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Water quality, shrimp farming, water parameters, APHA.





INTRODUCTION

Shrimp aquaculture has become an important business in developing countries in East and Southeast Asia, accounting for the majority of exports in terms of both quantity and value. Nowadays, Asian countries produce more than 70% of the world's shrimp, with the majority of the shrimp exported to earn foreign exchange and contribute to the countries' economic progress. Water quality is an essential factor in enhancing pond productivity. The environment provided to cultured animals is nutritionally balanced and healthy [1]. The quality of the sediment and water has a significant impact on the total production of the pond. There has been little effort made in India to assess the role of these parameters in shrimp farms, and further research is needed. The qualities of the sediment in the bottom soil have a significant impact on the physical and chemical features of pond water. The sediment acts as a reservoir of nutrients for the growth of microalgae, which is the natural food source for aquatic species, as well as a source of food and refuge for prawns in culture pond environments [2, 3]. In prawn farming, water quality issues brought on by dense populations, higher feeding rates, and consumption of contaminated water are becoming more prevalent. The growth, survival, and overall productivity of prawns are directly influenced by the quality of the water. Poor water quality- causes disease, mortality, slow growth and low production of shrimp. The discharge of pond water effluent is another activity associated with environmental degradation in the receiving waters [4]. The present research study was examined the water quality parameters of selected shrimp ponds of Pudupattinam and Tharangambadi, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

The present study was carried out during (summer) February- June 2022. Two coastal villages of Pudupattinam and Tharangambadi from Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, were selected with sizes varying from 0.4 to 3 hectares and an average pond depth of 1.89 meters.

Collection of Sample

The water sample was collected in early morning at all selected culture ponds by dipping 500ml clean polythene bottles 1-2 feet depth in the ponds and samples were brought to the laboratory for analysis of various physicochemical parameters by standard methods according to APHA [5].

METHODOLOGY

Temperature

For water temperature measurements, a mercury-filled Celsius thermometer ranging 0 to 50°C was used. The thermometer was dipped in the water for one minute and then left there until it stabilized at its final reading.

Salinity

A digital refract meter was used to measure salinity in the collected water samples. The salinity probe was dipped into the water samples, and its readings were taken.

pH

The pH of the collected samples was measured using a digital pH meter that had been calibrated with buffer solutions at 7 and 10. The pH probe was dipped into the water samples, and its readings were taken.

Alkalinity

To determine the alkalinity of water, a titration method was employed. The burette was first rinsed with distilled water and then rinsed with 0.1N H₂O₂ was standardized by Na₂CO₃ solution. A 10 ml sample was taken in a 250 ml



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conical flask and 5 drops of the phenolphthalein indicator solution were added. After that, another 5 drops of methyl orange indicator was added to it with titration done by 0.1N H₂O₂ till the color turned light pink & recorded

Hardness

The hardness of water was determined by using the EDTA titration method. 0.800M ethylene-di-amine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) titration cartage was set into selected place of the titrator, then with moving knob end liquid taken via delivery tube . Then 10 ml of the sample water was taken, and 90 ml distilled water was added to a 250-ml conical flask. 2 ml of buffer solution (Hardness -1) were then added to this mixture. Titration was done with 0.800M ethylene di-amine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) until the color change from red to blue. Titration was carefully done at the end point and the temperature was kept under 200°C.

Calcium (Ca)

The test kit AA222AA biotech Calcium kit was used to determine the calcium content of the water samples.

Magnesium (Mg)

Magnesium content was measured by adding 5ml of hydroxylamine hydrochloride, 4 ml of polyvinyl alcohol, 5ml of 0.05% thiazole yellow, and 3.5 ml of 10N caustic soda into 30 ml of the neutral solution containing 30-200 mg of magnesium. The solution is allowed to stand for 15min at 25±0.5° and calorimetrically is carried out at 540 nm.

Total Ammonia

An ammonia measurement was carried out using 50 ml of water samples diluted with 2 ml of phenol solution, 2 ml of sodium nitroprusside, and 5 ml of oxidizing solution. It allows to spectrophotometer.

Nitrite (NO₂)

Nitrate of collected water samples was measured 50 ml of sample add with 1ml of sulphonamide, allow to 2 min add 1ml of NNED allow to Stand for 10 min read at 540 nm.

Dissolve oxygen (DO) stand for one hour at the 20°C-27°C cover with Aluminum foil, read at 640 nm in a

Dissolve oxygen (DO) of collected water samples was measured using a digital DO meter. The probe plug was connected into the probe input socket and the power button was pushed. Then the O₂ screw was turned on and waited for the reading and final DO reading was recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Water quality is one of the important factors in the determination of shrimp farm culture activity success.in shrimp ponds water quality is influenced by both environmental and management practices. The result analysis (Mean±SD) of the water quality parameters in shrimp *L. vannamei* culture ponds of Pudupattinam and Tharangambadi were shown in Table. 1-5 and Fig 1-5.

Temperature

Temperature is a key factor influencing biochemical processes associated with photosynthesis in aquatic environments, physiological responses of cultivated species, and decomposition of organic matter. It also plays an important role in determining the growth rate of shrimp [6]. The high temperature will cause the high organic load formation and increase the bacterial loads in the culture ponds, during the study temperatures was noticed lowest 25.2±0.61°C and highest 30.6±0.27°C in the shrimp ponds due to high temperature (Table.1).

Salinity

Salinity is a key parameter for enhancing growth and survival in brackish water aquaculture [7]. Salinity levels were maintained at a minimum of 12.3 ± 0.17 ppt and a maximum of 24.6 ± 0.25 ppt because salinity increases more



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rapidly in summer (Fig 1). Ponds with optimal salinity show good growth and survival compared to other ponds. In high salinity, the shrimps will grow slowly but they are healthy, active and resistance to diseases.

pH

Shrimp development and survival can be controlled by a number of factors, including pH. In addition to having a significant impact on metabolism and other physical processes employed to lessen soil acidity, pH is an important environmental feature [2]. In this study the lowest pH (7.2 ± 0.61) was registered in February month at Tharangambadi pond 2 and highest (pH 8.3 ± 0.69) has found in May month at Pudupattinam pond 1 (Table 2).

Alkalinity

Alkalinity plays a vital role in shrimp ponds as it is involved in the shrimp molting process. Low alkalinity leads to large pH fluctuations, which can lead to poor shrimp growth and even death. High alkalinity can halt the molting process in shrimp due to excessive salt loss [8]. It also has an indirect effect on the primary productivity of the pond. The current study found the lowest total alkalinity at 148 ± 6.10 ppm and the highest at 146 ± 16.45 ppm (Fig. 2).

Total hardness

Total hardness (Calcium and Magnesium) are essential nutrients for the shrimp [8]. Calcium functions to minimize the rise in PH when photosynthesis rates are high. Hardness in all culture ponds was ranged from 1673 ± 189.0 to 3244 ± 224.0 observed (Table: 3).

Calcium (Ca)

Calcium is essential for the bones formation, shell formation of the crustaceans in the brackish water aquaculture [9]. In this study, calcium ranges from lower is 163 ± 19.1 and higher 297 ± 24.2 was observed (Fig. 3).

Magnesium (Mg)

Magnesium is essential for the development of natural plankton in water also mineral balance in the animal body plays a crucial role for the growth and development of the shrimp [10]. In this study, magnesium ranges from 573 ± 89.1 to 1255 ± 48.6 was observed (Table: 4).

Total Ammonia

Ammonia is the main end-product of protein catabolism in crustaceans and can account for 40% to 90% of nitrogen excretion [11]. In the present study noticed that ammonia levels 0.64 ± 0.1 ppm in lower ranges and 1.21 ± 0.4 ppm higher observed (Fig: 4). Many farmers take precautions to keep the water quality in their culture ponds excellent by applying pond management products on a weekly basis to reduce ammonia levels. Ammonia concentrations in water can be seen as a result of declining ammonia excretion by aquatic species, rising ammonia levels in blood, and negative impacts on the stability of membranes and enzyme-catalyzed activities. Ammonia decreases the capacity of blood to carry oxygen and increases the use of oxygen by tissues and gills. Ammonia can be produced in water by bacteria when they break down nitrogenous molecules in an environment with little oxygen [12]. As pH or temperature rises in the pond water, NH_3 increases relative to NH_4 , and the toxicity of ammonia to animals, increasing pH level in a given ammonia solution could increase the ammonia toxicity to shrimp postlarvae.

Nitrites (NO₂)

Nitrites are formed through the nitrification process is oxidation of NO_2 by the action of aerobic bacteria. It is generally stable over a large range of environmental conditions and highly stable in water. It is routinely found in intensive pond aquaculture systems because large amounts of nitrogen are added in the form of formulated feed, fertilizer, or manure. Although it appears that most of the nitrite found in aquaculture is derived from the nitrification process, there is evidence that nitrite in aquaculture ponds may be derived from de-nitrification of nitrate in the bottom mud. A fast rise in ammonia levels following a phytoplankton die-off might cause nitrite to accumulate in water as well [8]. According to Boyd and Tucker [13], ammonia is released into the water in significant proportions during the decomposition of dead plant matter. Nitrite is created when ammonia-oxidizing bacteria are



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active as a result of the increased availability of ammonia. In the present study, Nitrites ranged 0.10 ± 0.01 ppm to 0.19 ± 0.02 ppm (Table. 5). these values should be lowered otherwise they will affect the cultural species.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

Dissolved oxygen plays an important role in growth and production as it directly affects feed intake and maturity. Dissolved oxygen affects the solubility and availability of many nutrients in pond water. Low levels of dissolved oxygen can damage the oxidation state of substances from oxidized to reduced forms. Dissolved oxygen deficiency can directly harm shrimp, significantly increasing shrimp hepatotoxic metabolic performance, limiting growth and molting, and causing stress leading to mortality [8]. The dissolved oxygen in all the culture ponds in the present study was ranging from 4.6 ± 0.9 ppm to 8.0 ± 0.5 ppm (Fig 5).

CONCLUSION

Adequate supply of good quality water is necessary for all aquaculture operations. Quality water standards vary by species and are set by safe levels i.e., physical and chemical properties of water that have minor adverse effects on shrimp growth and survival. The factors that determine the composition of pool water are very diverse and include physical, chemical and biological processes. Maintaining water properties at safe levels requires an understanding of these processes in order to identify and minimize their impact on shrimp growth and survival. A combination of inorganic fertilization, aeration, water exchange, waste removal, and weekly application of water probiotics may be most effective for water quality management. Environmental and shrimp farming researchers need to control the adverse effects on aquatic animal survival caused by water-soil imbalances in shrimp ponds. Therefore, this study assisted formers and researchers for future studies to improve shrimp growth and productivity. We conclude that maintaining soil quality parameters supports environmentally friendly shrimp farming practices in India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Authors would like to thank the all the supported farmers and aquaculture technicians in Pudupattinam and Tharangambadi Villages, Nagapattinam District.

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Table 1: Presence of Temperature at both stations during study period

| Month | Pudupattinam | | Tharangambadi | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 |
| Feb | 26.1±0.33°C | 26.3±0.09°C | 25.4±0.33°C | 25.2±0.61°C |
| March | 27.4±0.17°C | 27.5±0.06°C | 27.0±0.21°C | 26.9±0.33°C |
| April | 29.5±0.19°C | 29.8±0.21°C | 28.8±0.09°C | 28.4±0.27°C |
| May | 30.4±0.25°C | 30.6±0.27°C | 29.8±0.24°C | 30.1±0.36°C |
| June | 30.1±0.29°C | 30.2±0.15°C | 29.6±0.29°C | 30.0±0.25°C |

Values represented mean ± SD of three independent experiments with three replicates each

Table 2: Presence of pH at both stations during study period

| Month | Pudupattinam | | Tharangambadi | |
|-------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 |
| Feb | 7.4±0.75 | 7.3±0.39 | 7.3±0.33 | 7.2±0.61 |
| March | 7.9±0.63 | 7.8±0.26 | 7.6±0.21 | 7.6±0.33 |
| April | 8.2±0.33 | 8.1±0.27 | 7.9±0.09 | 8.0±0.27 |
| May | 8.3±0.69 | 8.1±0.27 | 7.9±0.24 | 8.0±0.36 |
| June | 8.0±0.54 | 8.0±0.15 | 7.7±0.29 | 7.6±0.25 |

Values represented mean ± SD of three independent experiments with three replicates each

Table 3: Presence of total hardness at both stations during study period

| Month | Pudupattinam | | Tharangambadi | |
|-------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 |
| Feb | 1714±125.7 | 1673±189.0 | 2132±193.1 | 1924±116.1 |
| March | 1975±213.6 | 1878±126.3 | 2268±221.5 | 2143±133.4 |
| April | 2028±313.5 | 2156±127.3 | 2997±323.0 | 2836±127.1 |
| May | 2425±316.9 | 2558±225.1 | 3178±224.0 | 3247±236.0 |
| June | 2231±114.2 | 2308±115.5 | 3264±129.6 | 2784±225.4 |

Values represented mean ± SD of three independent experiments with three replicates each





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Table 4: Presence of magnesium at both stations during study period

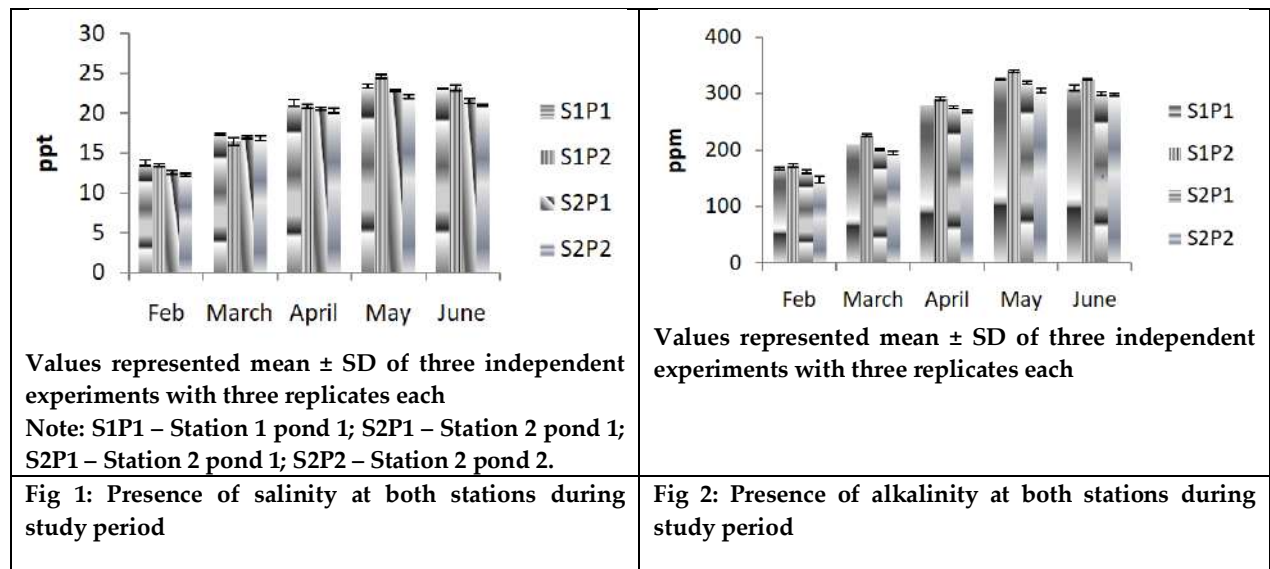
| Month | Pudupattinam | | Tharangambadi | |
|-------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 |
| Feb | 614±75.1 | 573±89.1 | 632±93.1 | 624±61.1 |
| March | 715±63.2 | 728±63.3 | 826±55.5 | 796±43.3 |
| April | 802±51.3 | 815±72.5 | 995±67.0 | 836±71.3 |
| May | 880±93.6 | 856±53.2 | 1121±48.6 | 990±63.2 |
| June | 823±25.3 | 830±60.5 | 1225±84.1 | 884±56.1 |

Values represented mean ± SD of three independent experiments with three replicates each

Table 5: Presence of nitrites at both stations during study period

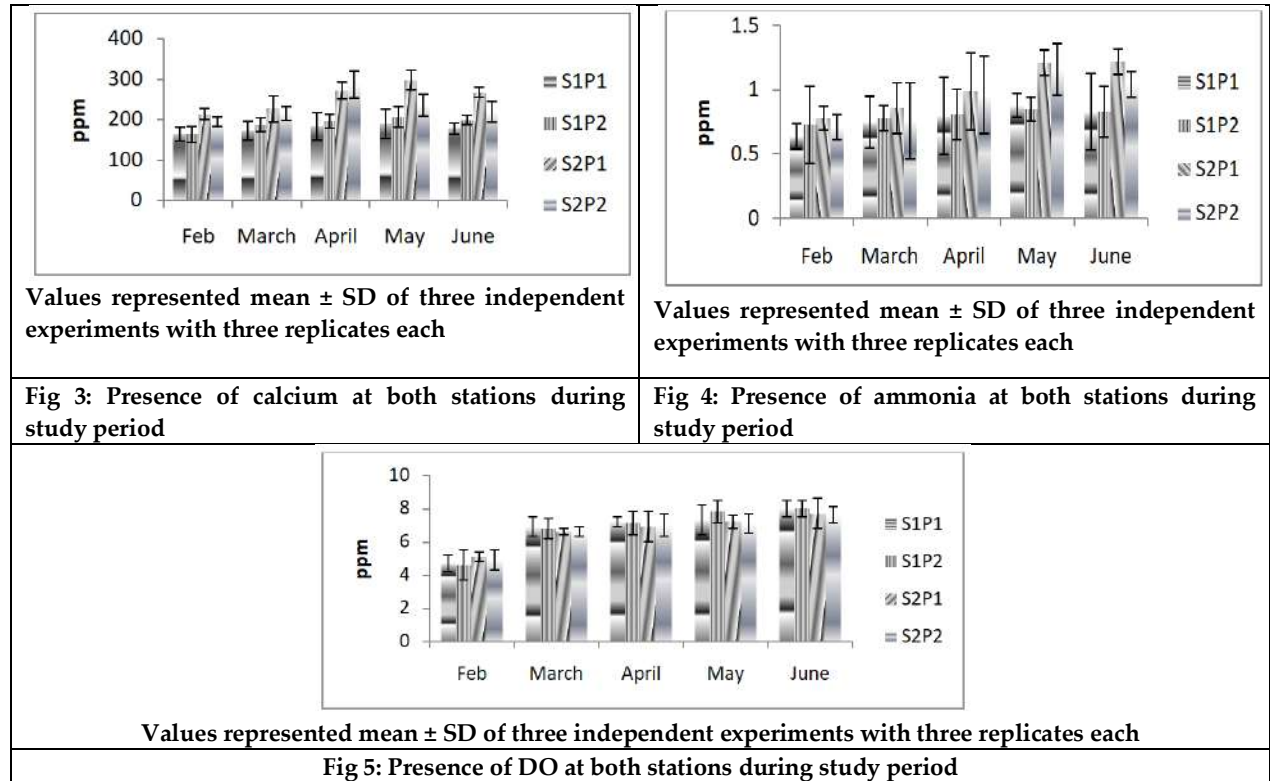
| Month | Pudupattinam | | Tharangambadi | |
|-------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 |
| Feb | 0.11±0.05 | 0.10±0.01 | 0.12±0.01 | 0.11±0.05 |
| March | 0.13±0.03 | 0.12±0.01 | 0.14±0.02 | 0.14±0.03 |
| April | 0.12±0.06 | 0.12±0.05 | 0.15±0.06 | 0.16±0.01 |
| May | 0.13±0.05 | 0.13±0.03 | 0.17±0.04 | 0.19±0.02 |
| June | 0.14±0.07 | 0.15±0.00 | 0.19±0.01 | 0.17±0.04 |

Values represented mean ± SD of three independent experiments with three replicates each





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HPLC Method for the Quantification of Aceclofenac Controlled onset Extended Release System for Chronotherapeutic Delivery in Rabbit Plasma and its Pharmacokinetic Estimation

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 28 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

To study the pharmacokinetic parameters of Aceclofenac in rabbit plasma using rapid and sensitive High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method. The method was developed on Kromasil, C18, (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ). using a mobile phase: 0.01N KH₂PO₄ and Acetonitrile (60:40v/v) at 1.0 ml/min flow rate under constant temperature of 30°C and detection was done at 273 nm wavelength. For pharmacokinetic study, rabbits were given an oral dose of 5.14 mg/kg of Aceclofenac in solution form. Following drug administration, blood samples were obtained from the rabbits' jugular veins and HPLC analysis was performed. The method was quantitatively evaluated in terms of selectivity, linearity, precision, recovery studies. At the retention time of both Aceclofenac and Internal Standard(ISTD), no interfering peaks were observed in a blank plasma sample. For Aceclofenac, calibration curve was precise over a range of 0.25 to 10 g/ml. The regression coefficient (r) is ≥ 0.999 . The coefficients of variation ranged from 0.07 to 0.084 for Aceclofenac precision. Ruggedness was achieved and the nominal values varied in percentage from 98.93 and 100.88%. Mean recovery values are 99.49%, 99.65% and 99.88% at the Low Quality Control(LQC), Medium Quality Control(MQC) and High Quality Control(HQC) respectively. No effect of quantification for Aceclofenac and internal standard (aspirin) was observed.



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C_{max} , T_{max} and $t_{1/2}$ after Aceclofenac oral administration in rabbits were 3.95 µg/ml, 1h and 8.19 h, respectively. A simple, accurate and precise HPLC-UV(Ultra Violet) method for Aceclofenac determination in rabbit plasma has been successfully developed and applied to a pharmacokinetic study.

Keywords: Aceclofenac, Rabbit plasma, HPLC method, Linearity.

INTRODUCTION

Aceclofenac is an anti-inflammatory and analgesic non steroidal anti-inflammatory medication (NSAID) that is administered orally that is used to treat osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis. In double-blind trials, it was shown to have greater anti-inflammatory activity or at least similar effects to traditional NSAIDs. Aceclofenac belongs to BCS Class II (High permeability and low solubility). Aceclofenac has a short biological life of 4 hr and molecular formula $C_{16}H_{13}Cl_2NO_4$. It has a strong permeability to reach synovial joints, where the deterioration of articular cartilage in the region induces joint discomfort, tenderness, weakness, crepitus, and local inflammation in patients with osteoarthritis and associated disorders [1]. The present study was planned with an objective to conduct *In vivo* pharmacokinetic studies in rabbit. Experimental Aceclofenac test formulation were tried to compare with commercial Aceclofenac sustained release tablets. Literature study revealed that many HPLC methods and UV methods for the estimation of Aceclofenac. Due to the availability of columns and solvents an attempt has been made to develop new method for the estimation and validation of for the estimation of Aceclofenac in rabbit plasma.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material

Aceclofenac was obtained as gift sample from Spectrum Pharma Labs., Hyderabad, India. Commercial tablet of Aceclofenac (HIFENAC SR TAB) as sustained release was bought from local market. Acetonitrile, Potassium dihydrogen phosphate were procured from Spectrum Lab, Hyderabad, India. HPLC marked water was obtained from Spectrum Lab.

Pharmacokinetic Study

Selection of animals

Healthy rabbits (New Zealand Albino) of either sex weighing 2.5-3.0 kg were selected and housed with CPCSEA guidelines, fasted over night and had free access to drinking water.

In vivo Study Design

The experiment is carried out by taken the approval from the Animal Ethical Committee , IAEC-11/SES 2019/005 Dated :23-10-2019. The rabbits were separated into three groups and each group consists of six in numbers. The animal groups are named as A, B and C. The group A is the control group which is experimented without drug, group B is experimented with the drug Aceclofenac alone, and group C is experimented with the formulated chronotherapeutic colon targeted aceclofenac pills in capsule type [2]. Before experimentation of all animals fasted over night with free access to drinking water. Anesthetic drug Meloxicam (0.2-0.5mg/kg) [3] was given orally to three separate groups each group consist of six rabbits, under fasting conditions. All the time blood samples were withdrawn from rabbit ear veins in volumes of 2 ml at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 20, and 24 hours. Heparin is used as an anticoagulant agent. Blood samples were stored in refrigerator at 4-8°C. Samples were isolated by centrifugation process at the range of 3000 rpm for 15 minutes.



**Andiran and Kannan****Analytical method and Instrumentation**

In this HPLC chromatographic condition (Waters Alliance e2695) were C18 Kromasil column (5 μ m, 150mm X 4.6mm) with mobile phase of acetonitrile: 0.01N KH₂PO₄ (40:60 v/v) at 1.0 ml/min flow rate under constant temperature of 30°C and detection was done at 273 nm wavelength.

Preparation of Aceclofenac Stock solution (500 μ g/ml):

To 100 ml volumetric flask, aceclofenac 50mg was transferred and the volume is adjusted with the diluent to get 500 μ g/ml.

Preparation of Aceclofenac Spiking Solutions:

From the above Aceclofenac stock solution 0.05ml, 0.1ml, 0.15ml, 0.6ml, 1.0ml, 1.2ml, 1.6ml and 2.0 ml was pipette and transferred to 10 ml volumetric flask individually and adjust the volume with the diluent to get 0.25 μ g/ml, 0.5 μ g/ml, 0.75 μ g/ml, 2.0 μ g/ml, 5.0 μ g/ml, 6.0 μ g/ml, 8.0 μ g/ml and 10.0 μ g/ml [4]. Calibration levels and quality control (QC) samples were made by spiking blank plasma with dilutions of working stock of analytes to produce 0.25 μ g/ml, 0.5 μ g/ml, 0.75 μ g/ml, 2.0 μ g/ml, 5.0 μ g/ml, 6.0 μ g/ml, 8.0 μ g/ml and 10.0 μ g/ml.

Preparation of internal standard Solution (Aceclofenac)

Stock-1: To 100ml volumetric flask, aceclofenac 50mg was added and volume was adjusted to get 500 μ g/ml.

Stock-2: 1ml was withdrawn from stock solution further volume was adjusted to get 50 μ g/ml solutions.

Final concentration: ISD 10 μ g/ml was prepared by taking 0.5ml from the above solution and spiking blank plasma with working stock dilution [5].

Extraction procedure

750 μ l of plasma +500 μ l of internal standard, +250 μ l of Aceclofenac

|
15 sec cyclomixer

|
1 ml of acetonitrile

|
Vertex for 2 min

|
Centrifuge for 5 min at 3200 rpm

|
Collection of supernatant sample

|
Filter the sample (poly vinylidene fluoride or poly vinylidene difluoride 0.45 μ filter)

|
Inject 10 μ l into HPLC

Validation of the bioanalytical method

According to ICH guidelines, method validation was performed in rabbit plasma.

Selectivity

Six blank plasma samples was injected to know the interference peaks was observed in both drug and IS around the retention time.

Calibration, linearity and quality control samples

Curves were built by measuring the Aceclofenac-IS peak-area ratio. For the preparation of calibration standards, working solutions of Aceclofenac (250 μ l) and IS (750 μ l) were added to blank plasma (1ml) to obtain final concentrations of 0.25 μ g/ml, 0.5 μ g/ml, 0.75 μ g/ml, 2.0 μ g/ml, 5.0 μ g/ml, 6.0 μ g/ml, 8.0 μ g/ml and 10.0 μ g/ml. The

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quality control (QC) samples were prepared in the same way as the calibration criteria, but at three different levels: 0.75µg/ml low quality control (LQC), 5.0µg/ml medium quality control (MQC), and 8.00µg/ml high quality control (HQC) [6].

Precision and accuracy

The precision and accuracy were calculated using QC samples with the established Aceclofenac concentrations (i.e., 0.75, 5.0, and 8.0 g/ml), which were processed for its validation and for calibration curve standard. The intra and inter-assay means, SD and CV were determined on the basis of 6 replicates from each QC over 3 days. Aceclofenac was recovered from plasma samples by the study of replication samples (n = 6) in three stages low, medium and high quality control(LQC,MQC,HQC). At the final concentration the peak area of QC samples was equivalent to the peak area of this study (in mobile phases). The recovery was expressed in terms of the percentage value which should be accurate, precise and reproducible of Aceclofenac [7].

Ruggedness

Ruggedness was performed by different analyst using or different column. The run consisted of a calibration curve and a total of 6 spiked samples; six replicate each of the Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOQ), LQC,MQC and HQC samples [8]

Recovery

Aceclofenac recovery has been assessed by analyzing mean analyze reactions of six samples extracted of LQC, MQC and HQC, meaning analyze reaction of six replicates of non extracted sample injection [9].

Matrix Effect

It is expressed as a ratio of the mean peak area of an analyte in post extraction spiked samples to the mean peak area of the same analyte in standard solutions multiplied by 100. 18 blank matrix samples from 6 different lots of matrix were processed [10].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Method Validation**

At retention times of both Aceclofenac and ISTD, there were no interfering peaks observed in blank plasma samples. Figure 2 shows a group A chromatogram of blank rabbit plasma (without drug Aceclofenac), while Figure 3 shows a chromatogram of analyte which is spiked plasma.

Linearity and Calibration Curves

Calibration curves for Aceclofenac were found to be accurate and precise over the 0.25 to 10 µg/ml range. The regression coefficient (r) is ≥ 0.999 . Figure 1 shows the linearity curve of Aceclofenac.

Precision and Accuracy Studies

The replicate study of Rabbit plasma samples containing varying concentrations of Aceclofenac on separate occasions was used to evaluate the accuracy and precision [12]. A single run included a calibration curve as well as six replicates of LLOQ, LQC, MQC, and HQC samples. Aceclofenac's coefficient of variance ranged from 0.07 to 0.084.

Ruggedness

The % coefficients of variation ranged from 0.48 to 0.70 for Aceclofenac. The percentage of nominal values ranged from 98.93 to 100.88 for Aceclofenac.



**Andiran and Kannan****Recovery**

For Aceclofenac mean recovery values are 99.49%, 99.65% and 99.88% at the LQC, MQC and HQC respectively.

Matrix Effect

The eighteen blank matrix samples from six separate lots of matrix. The reconstituted blank samples spiked with HQC and LQC level (from each lot one blank, one HQC and one LQC sample) and compared against corresponding aqueous HQC and LQC sample injected in six replicates. No effect of quantification for Aceclofenac and internal standard was observed [13].

Pharmacokinetic studies

The following section shows the Pharmacokinetic studies. Figure 2, describes the chromatogram of blank rabbit plasma. Figure 3 shows the International standard of Pharmacokinetic studies. Figure 4 shows the Optimized chromatogram of Pharmacokinetic studies.

In vivo data of Aceclofenac

Figure 5 shows the In-vivo plasma profile of Aceclofenac. Pharmacokinetic studies of Aceclofenac in plasma samples, for calculating the pharmacological parameters with dose of 5.14mg/1.0kg of body mass (equivalent to 100mg of tablet) and 5.14mg/1.0kg of body mass (equivalent to 100mg of microspheres) for optimized formulations. All the formulations in rabbit are given through oral route. C_{max}, AUC_{0-∞} (g h/ml), and T_{max} pharmacokinetic parameters were determined, and the results are shown in Table 1. The AUC_{0-∞} for optimized formulation was found to be (55.19 µg h/ml), marketed 200mg (38.92 µg h/ml). The C_{max} of optimized formulation is 3.95 µg/ml, marketed 200mg (4.18 µg/ml). The T_{max} for optimized and marketed 200mg, 1.0 h & 6.0 h respectively. The corresponding t_{1/2} for optimized and marketed 200mg, 8.19h & 4.5 h. Based on results, it was concluded that the above formulation can help in improving the relative bioavailability [14,15].

CONCLUSION

The plasma concentrations of Aceclofenac from reference and test formulation were calculated to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters. The study was aimed to evaluate the optimized formulation over 24h. The optimized Formulation was selected for in vivo study on the basis of *in vitro* results. From the Fig, 3 it was observed that Aceclofenac was released from the (AI12, AC9) Capsule as sustained manner and subsequently got absorbed in vivo. The bioavailability between test and reference were significant. The test concentration was observed for 24h of post administration. It indicates prolonged release of drug and its subsequent in vivo absorption from test formulation. In case of reference, there was quick absorption and a rapid elimination phase, and sustained released layer formulation was slow and prolonged absorption phase observed. The post absorption phase for sustained released layer could be attributed to the elimination of already absorbed drug as well as continued absorption from the slow release of Aceclofenac.

The absorption of Aceclofenac from reference was rapid, the mean T_{max} of Aceclofenac was 6h, while in the reference T_{max} was 1h. It shows that the test formulation has as effective delayed peak plasma concentrations. The mean peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) of Aceclofenac was 3.95µg/ml, while reference at same dose produced a C_{max} of 4.18µg/ml. This showed that optimized formulation effectively controlled the amount of drug release. From the Fig 5, the AUC (0-∞) of the test formulation and reference at the same dose have shown respectively which indicate the greater cumulative amount of drug was released. The overall absorption of Aceclofenac was 1.41 times more than reference formulation, which demonstrates the enhancement of bioavailability of test formulation with respect to reference product at the same dose as shown in Table 1. Based on the results it was observed that greater bioavailability(55.19 µg.h/ml) obtained from the test formulation was due to its sustained release. The higher bioavailability and prolonged plasma drug concentration indicated that objective of this study was successfully achieved.



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The HPLC method of aceclofenac colon targeted release in rabbit plasma is highly sensitive, fast rugged and effective reproducible bio-analytical one. This simple and efficient method is developed, validated and determined to investigate the analytic in body fluids by using pharmacokinetic studies.

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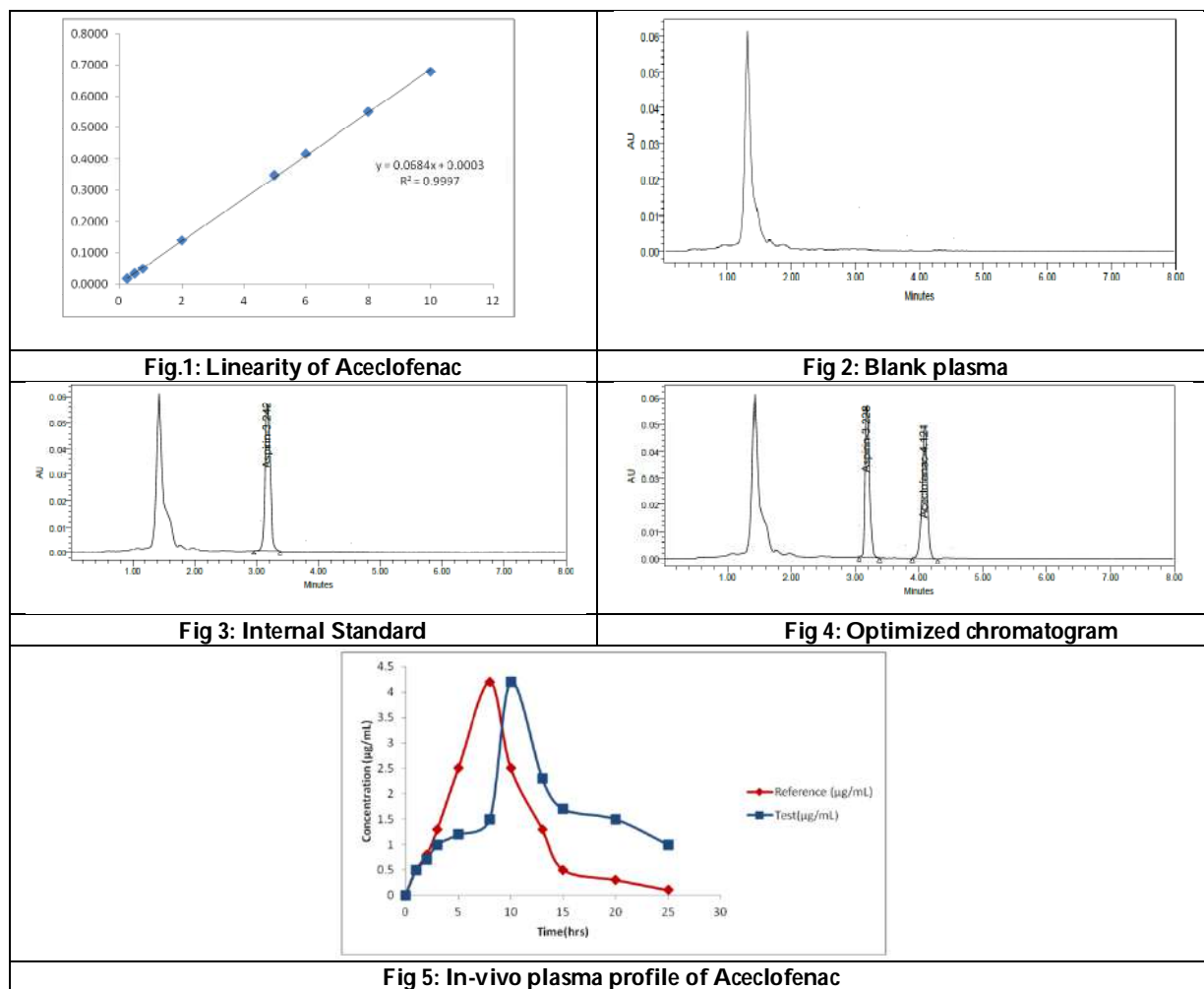




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Table 1: Pharmacokinetic parameters of Aceclofenac

| Parameters | Reference | Test |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| AUC (0-∞)µg.h/ml | 38.92 | 55.19 |
| C_{max} (µg/ml) | 4.18 | 3.95 |
| T_(max) (hrs) | 6 | 1 |
| T_{half} | 4.50 | 8.19 |
| Ke | 0.15 | 0.08 |





Foldscope Microscope : An Inexpensive Tool for Screening Various Biological Samples

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 07 June 2023

Accepted: 11 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Microscopes are advanced inventions that identify tiny objects that the naked eye cannot process. In the same way, a small instrument can provide a significant quality better than or similar to the standard microscope, commonly called a “handheld microscope or pocket microscope.” Foldscope is one of the screening tools for various biological samples on real-time analysis. Previous studies show the significance of being portable, affordable, and achievable in the microscopic area. This study mainly involved screening bacterial samples, urine samples, zebrafish caudal fin and its rays, histological sections of zebrafish organs, and a training kit.

Keywords: Foldscope; zebrafish; origami paper; tail fins; fin bifurcation; histology; Gram stain

INTRODUCTION

Microscopic examinations are the gold standard method for analyzing various biological specimens. Many light microscopic techniques are accessible for analyzing cells. Living cells are observed under dark field or bright fields, differential–interface contrast, and phase contrast microscope. These microscopes are equipped with an electronic image processing approach, improving sensitivity and enhancing image quality. All these instruments require a particular healthcare setup which is not commonly present in rural healthcare settings. In science education, “frugal

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science” is an idea that provides easy access to low-cost scientific instruments in underdeveloped countries (Ganesan et al., 2022). Light microscopy is an easy technique, but it requires skilled training to operate and manipulate the results. Thus, we used origami-based paper microscopes, commonly called “Foldscope” (a handheld microscope), to analyze various biological specimens and compare the image taken in the light microscope and the foldscope.

In 2014, Professor Manu Prakash and his student Jim Cybulski developed Foldscope at Stanford University, USA. The foldscope is a handheld optical microscope that can be made from an origami-based flat sheet of paper within 10 minutes. Although easy to carry anywhere, it fits well in a shirt pocket (Cybulski et al., 2014). It can be assembled from a punched origami paper sheet. Once assembled, the foldscope weighs around 8 grams. It does not require any external power source to operate this equipment. It can survive even when thrown from the top of the building. This handheld microscope costs less than a dollar in parts. In India, the Foldscope materials are available in various online markets like Amazon, Flipkart, and Medgadget. This equipment comes with 140X lenses (Cybulski et al., 2014), magnetic couplers, a handheld magnifier, and several sample preparation tools like filter sheets, mesh strainers, tweezers, and Petri dishes, with standard empty glass slides (Devi et al., 2019 & Mathews, 2014). With proper uses in medical diagnostics and educational institutions, the handheld microscope has started changing people to observe the microscopic world. The virtual type of microscope requires a digital microscope and computer-based connections, whereas the foldscope is economical, flexible, unbreakable, and easy to use (Prakash et al., 2019). This study aimed to analyze and compare the feasibility of a handheld microscope (FOLDSCOPE) in screening various biological specimens with a light microscope.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample Collection and preparation

Foldscope

The foldscopes were provided under the Indo-US Foldscope project – sponsored by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India (2016). Every foldscope has a separate ID, and this has been registered in the Microcosmos (Foldscope user community) and updated with all the regular activities of images taken in the foldscope.

Foldscope assembly and operation

Foldscope assembly and its operation were performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions provided along with the kit. It can be assembled from a punched origami sheet of paper. The instrument is operated by inserting the sample mounted on the microscope slide, and the LD light was turned on and viewed the sample while focussing and panning with one’s thumb. The sample was viewed by placing one’s eye close to the paper. The foldscope kit comes with magnetic couplers, which were used to attach the foldscope to the mobile phone. The mobile phone used in this study was Honor 10 Lite. The images taken on the mobile phone were processed and saved in JPEG format.

Bacterial sample

Bacterial sample of *E.coli*, purchased from ATCC, Bangalore, bacterial cultures were grown on LB medium, then a loop full of inoculums was placed on the sterile glass slides and heat-fixed using standard procedures. Then the glass slides were stained with Gram’s staining (Gram Stain Kit, Catalog No: K001) using a standard protocol (Beveridge et al., 2001).

Urine Sample

Urine samples were collected from volunteers in sterile containers (Sterile Uricol: PW016) and transferred into a 2 ml Eppendorf tube. The tubes were centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 3 mins. After centrifugation, supernatants were removed, and sediment was kept undisturbed. A drop of the centrifuged sample was placed on the sterile glass



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slides and heat-fixed using standard procedures (Dhakal et al., 2002). Then the glass slides were stained with Gram's staining using a standard protocol (Gram Stain Kit, Catalog No: K001).

Fish sample

Zebrafish were purchased from the local aquarium. The fish were maintained according to the standard protocol. The fish were anesthetized using 0.1% Tricaine (Himedia), and the fins were removed using a sterile surgical blade. Then fins were placed in the sterile glass slide and covered with transparent adhesive tape for clear visualization under the foldscope.

Histopathological slides

The organs, like gills and intestines, were collected and washed with PBS and stored in tissue fixative for histological sections. The fixed samples were dehydrated using graded ethanol, embedded in paraffin (non-solidified), and stored at -20°C (Ye et al., 2022). Then the samples were taken carefully, sectioned at 4µm thickness, and stained with H & E (hematoxylin and eosin). Then the slides were placed in a foldscope (attached to the mobile phone), panned the stages for observation, and the images were captured in the mobile phones

Training kit

Foldscope training was conducted at School of Biotechnology, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-21. The programme was organised to provide foldscope training to School and College students. The students were provided with unfolded origami foldscope sheets and they were trained to use the foldscope in the field.

RESULTS**Bacterial sample**

The bacterial cultures of E.coli were used in this study to differentiate the Gram-positive or Gram-negative. Under magnification, the indication of pink color, and rod-shaped appearance indicated Gram-negative bacteria. The prepared slides were viewed in foldscope, the images were captured, and it was found better in identifying Gram-negative bacteria. Both the light microscopic view and foldscope view is shown in Figure 1a and 1b.

Urine samples

Prepared urine sample slides were observed with Foldscope and Light microscope. In this study, the samples were obtained from the volunteers. The image of pus cells was captured in the mobile phone attached with Foldscope and the light microscope, as shown in Figures 2a and 2b. The results show that Foldscope can be used as a diagnostic tool for Urinary Tract Infections. Because it could perform a significant role in on-the-spot examinations and observations of evidence such as pus cells and calcium oxalate crystals (Kaur et al., 2020), it appears to be a beneficial and promising instrument in detecting pathogenic microorganisms, diagnosis of urinary infections, and dental plaque (Garg et al., 2021; Hasandka et al., 2021). Foldscope would be very useful in rural areas where the lack of medical facilities is available.

Zebrafish tail sample

The zebrafish tail (caudal fin) was located spot by spot and observed under a foldscope; it showed good magnification with unique structures and excellent quality. In this study, we spotted the adult fish's first and second bifurcation fin rays, as shown in figures 3a and 3b. These results indicated that foldscope could be used to spot the location of fin development during the regeneration process. As the bifurcation of fin rays are most important process after amputation of caudal fin in fish (Christou et al., 2018). Based on the observation, the foldscope would be essential in aquaculture research.



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Histological sections

The images obtained of the gills and intestines of zebrafish demonstrated that the foldscope could detect and analyze the segments clearly. The gills and intestines are major vital organs in fish for various functions. The intestine includes the functions of absorption and digestion of nutrients and the elimination of waste food products. Also, the intestine of the fish shares similarity with the mammalian species (Flores *et al.*, 2020). These organs are scientifically helpful in analyzing various biological functions. In this study, the lamella and filament regions of the gills are shown in Figure 4a, and the region of villi and mucosa of fish intestines are shown in Figure 4b.

Practical kit

The foldscope experts provided training with instructions and information to school and college students. The students were assigned to mount the origami sheets into folded form, and the final product of foldscopes was used by every student, and the images were captured and saved. Training, instructions to use foldscope for school and college students, and foldscope attached to a mobile phone is shown in Figure 5a-5d.

DISCUSSION

The major benefit of Foldscope over light microscope is very easy to access, portable, fits well in hand and easy to capture the picture in mobile phones. This instrument weighs less than 8 g, with cost of less than one United States Dollar (USD) (Cybulski *et al.*, 2014). This instrument provides a platform for the science education user and field work for both medicine and science (Cybulski *et al.*, 2014). Cybulski *et al.* (2014) reported that the foldscope designs related to disease-specific are highly potential for upcoming scientific research. They were also reported, low magnification bright field images of *Schistosoma haematobium* and *Dirofilaria immitis*, and high magnification bright field images of *Bacillus cereus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Leishmania donovani*, *Giardia lamblia*, and *Dirofilaria immitis*. The potential factors for this innovation are to curb the cost barriers and to provide emerging opportunities to both medical fields and science education globally. Undoubtedly, the use of the microscope is an intricate piece of equipment and an expensive instrument that demands special attention and is not suitable for single use (Denaro *et al.*, 2018).

The magnification of the foldscope used in this study was 140X, and this specification provided good-quality images for comparing and analyzing various biological specimens used in this research study. In this study, we observed the zebrafish tail fins, gram-negative bacteria, urine samples, and histological slides under the foldscope. This instrument is used as the training kit for school and college students for science activities. This instrument is highly significant in viewing good-quality images compared to the light microscope. Using the same slides prepared for this study, we compared and analyzed the specificity and sensitivity of the handheld microscope with the standard gold microscope (light microscope). Nowadays, foldscope is widely used in diagnosis, pathology, health science, agriculture, forensic science, and developmental biology (Jadhav *et al.*, 2018). This tool can be handy in detecting bacterial contamination in food samples (Banerjee, 2018). This tool was used to identify some bacterial pathogens which are causative agents of food-borne diseases (typhoid, cholera, and diarrhea) (Mastanamma *et al.*, 2019). Simple, inexpensive, and robust diagnostic examinations are greatly required in resource-constrained settings. Thus, the handheld mobile-based microscope may have a potential role in diagnostic purposes and examining biological specimens with high specificity.

CONCLUSION

Results of this study revealed that a foldscope attached to a mobile phone enabled the capture of various pictures of biological specimens, which cannot be processed under the naked eye. The foldscope invention by Professor Manu Prakash is an excellent Origami style gadget, economical, easy to transport, and a specialized tool for biological research.



**Sasikumar Pitchaikani et al.,****Competing interests**

The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgement

The authors are very thankful and acknowledge the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) & ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) Govt. of India for sanctioning the foldscope project (DBT's sanction order no. BT/IN/Indo-US/Foldscope/39/2015 dated March 20, 2018) and providing the foldscopes and ICMR (ICMR sanction order no. Adhoc/153/2019/HSR) for funding the project.

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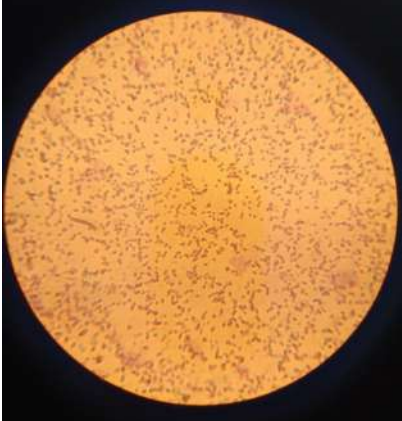


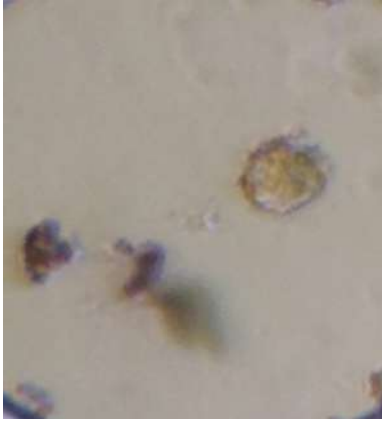
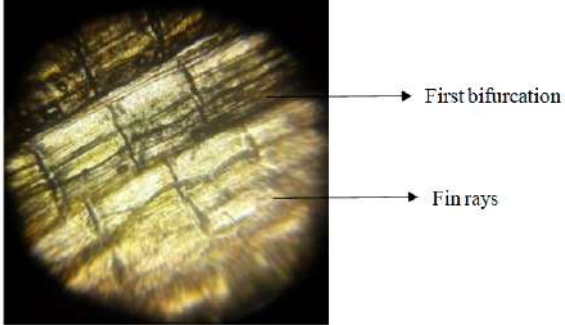
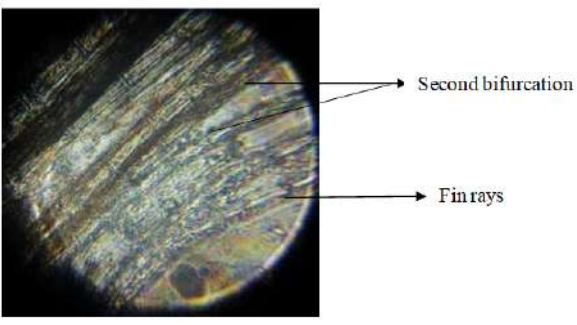
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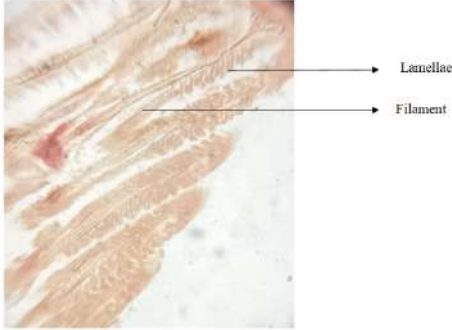
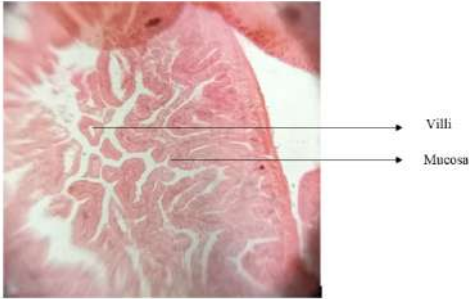




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|  |  |
| <p>Figure 1 (a) Gram negative Microscopic view</p> | <p>Figure 1 (b) Gram negative Foldscope view</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 2a: Presence of Pus cells –Microscope view</p> | <p>Figure 2b: Presence of Pus cells –Foldscope view</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 3a Zebrafish caudal fin (foldscope view)- observation of first bifurcation</p> | <p>Figure 3b Zebrafish caudal fin (foldscope view)- observation of second bifurcation</p> |





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|--|--|
|  <p>Lamellae Filament</p> |  <p>Villi Mucosa</p> |
| <p>Figure 4a Histology sections of gills (foldscope view)- observation of lamellae and filament</p> | <p>Figure 4b Histology sections of intestine (foldscope view)- observation of villi and mucosa</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 5a Demonstration of foldscope to the school students</p> | <p>Figure 5b Foldscope assembly and demonstration to the college students</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Figure 5c Instruction on "how to use foldscope"</p> | <p>Figure 5d Demonstration of foldscope fixed with mobile phone</p> |





Certain Investigation on Tea Leaf Disease Identification using Image Processing Techniques and Classification using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Received: 10 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The Indian economy relies heavily on agriculture. 70% of farmers still work in agriculture the traditional way, either directly or through their families. Agriculture-based plant diseases are a major worry in today's world because they impair harvest productivity and quality. Plant illnesses are not just caused by pathogens; they can also be brought on by environmental factors. Leaves, fruit, and stems can all be affected by this disease. Our primary focus is on leaf diseases in this paper. Close attention is required when looking for symptoms of plant leaf disease. The human eye isn't that much of a challenge when it comes to spotting even the tiniest changes in the leaf's infection. Photographic quality and texture can be improved using image processing techniques. Different types of bacteria, fungi, and viruses are responsible for the various leaf diseases. The purpose of this research is to discover the infections that cause tea leaves to blister blight. The SVM classifier is used in conjunction with image processing techniques. The affected area is then divided using K-Mean clustering, and then characteristics (colour or texture) are retrieved. Finally, in order to accurately identify the disease type, SVM classification algorithms are utilised.

Keywords: leaf diseases; segmentation; K-Mean cluster; SVM classifier.





INTRODUCTION

Agribusiness is the cradle of all human civilizations. This has resulted in environmental poverty as a result of a focus on increasing production without taking environmental concerns into account. The detection of illness is critical in agriculture since plant disease is unavoidable. There are many types of plant pathogens that include fungi, bacteria, viruses, plasmids, viroids, and other organisms. The three components that must be present in every plant system for disease to occur include seeds, stems, leaves, shoots, crowns, tubers, fruits, roots and vascular tissue. As a result, it is critical and necessary to find and classify diseases. The most used method for detecting and identifying plant diseases is expert's eye observation. Because of the requirement for constant one-on-one care, this may be prohibitively expensive on large farms. Using computer image processing technologies, we'll examine the image of diseased leaves and extract quantitative disease variables such as colour, texture, and other characteristics. That's why it's expensive and time-consuming to hire a consulting firm. Monitoring vast harvests and diagnosing diseases by merely looking at the signals on the plants' leaves is a useful and cost-effective solution in this situation. Automated process control, visual inspection, and robot guidance are all possible with this. Disease detection through visual means is more time-consuming and less accurate, and it can only be done in a limited number of places. Automatic detection, on the other hand, requires less effort, less time, and provides more accurate results in a shorter amount of time. Brown and yellow spots, early and late scorch, as well as various viral, fungal, and bacterial conditions are among the illnesses that commonly damage plants. Image processing is a method used to determine the size of a diseased area and the colour differences between healthy and diseased areas.

There are 2.87 million hectares of tea producing and planting areas spread over China's 17 provinces. This year's production was more than 2.4 billion tonnes of tea plants. As a result, tea plantations tend to be in locations with warm weather and a lot of rain, which is why they're commonly found there. These areas, on the other hand, are excellent breeding grounds for pathogens that have wreaked havoc on the quality of tea as output has risen. As a result, tea diseases pose a significant threat to the sustainability of the global tea industry. The most common method of identifying a plant disease is by looking at the symptoms it produces.

However, competent tea plant pathologists are uncommon, and tea growers' lack of background knowledge makes it difficult to identify disease outbreaks quickly and effectively. As a result, tea plant disease diagnostics should be developed and implemented in order to ensure the timely and accurate identification of tea plant illnesses by growers. Improved disease control strategies would lead to a more economical and effective way of recovering losses brought on by disease. Improved yields and a more sustainable tea industry are two major outcomes of these innovations, which will help ensure improved tea quality while also lowering the cost of labour and agriculture. Plant disease diagnosis currently relies heavily on microscopic and molecular techniques, as well as spectroscopic methods. Plant pathologists may mistakenly identify diseases using microscopic identification, which is time-consuming and subjective. Identification of plant diseases using molecular biology and spectroscopic techniques enables farmers to better control the disease severity in the early stages. They are more precise, but they're also time-consuming and expensive to do because they necessitate specialised equipment.

Pests and illnesses present a wide range of symptoms. Diseases can be seen in the early stages of some crops, while others will only become apparent at a later stage if the crop can no longer be saved. Consistent plant surveillance aids in the initial detection of pests and diseases and helps to maintain plant quality with little loss of productivity. As a result, many farmers fail to recognise plant symptoms as signs of illness. As a result, banana farmers must rely on diagnostic services supplied by entities such as agricultural research institutions and state farm advisory services. This always means more time spent on the road and more money spent on consulting fees. In order to prevent these hassles and have a practical solution at their disposal, farmers are turning to the development of an automated system. Innovative computer skills such as machine vision, computer vision, and image processing, combined with automation, provide farmers with useful assistance. Computer vision and machine learning systems are used in agriculture for a variety of purposes, including fruit and vegetable grading, sorting, and weed identification. It is also



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necessary to have an automated computer vision or machine vision system with image processing techniques to recognize and classify diseases.

There have been several attempts over the years to recognize and classify diseases using several combinations of picture acquisition, image enhancement, image segmentation, and feature extraction approaches. Various image processing approaches used to identify and classify leaf illnesses in the tea crop are thoroughly reviewed in this paper, which summarises various diseases that spot the leaves of the crop.

Some disadvantages of the Existing system include:

- The human eye can't see everything as it really is, and this varies from person to person.
- It's a labor-intensive process that takes days of monitoring and observation.
- In huge agricultural fields, it's expensive.

REVIEW LITERATURE

Table 1: State of Art methods in leaf disease identification

Tea crop diseases

The cultivation of tea plays a significant role in Nilgris, where it is a widely consumed beverage. Several diseases have been linked to a decrease in the production of tea leaves. Thus, the production of tea is hindered. On the other hand, if the disease is discovered early enough, it can be treated appropriately or the infected leaves can be pruned to stop it from spreading any further. Figure 1 depicts various tea leaf diseases.

Proposed Work

Image processing and the Internet of Things (IoT) enable the suggested method to automatically detect plant illnesses. In terms of speed, this has improved the accuracy of plant disease diagnosis. Images of the plant leaves are processed and analysed using image processing techniques to identify diseased areas on the leaves and stems. Every few minutes, a camera sensor takes aimage of the plants in the garden. Figure 2 shows the fundamental processes for utilising image processing to recognize and categorise diseases in tea plants in this section.

Image acquisition

These images of a leaf from a plant were captured using the camera. The three main hues in this piece of art are red, green, and blue. A device-independent colour house transformation is performed on the colour transformation structure after it has been created for the RGB leaf image.

Image Pre-processing

Various preprocessing techniques are taken into account to reduce image noise or remove an additional component. image cropping, i.e., the removal of the leaf from the image. The smoothing filter has completed its job of image smoothing. An image sweetener is given out in order to make a difference. A colour conversion victimisation equation for converting RGB images into grayscale images (1).

$$f(x) = 0.2989 * R + 0.5870 * G + 0.114 * B$$

Image Segmentation

Using the image processing method, a picture is divided into several sections based on how similar they are. Different techniques are available for the segmentation of a picture, such as Otsu's method, thresholding techniques, or k-means cluster analysis.





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Feature Extraction

The feature extraction step is a critical process in the recognition of an object. The technique of feature extraction is employed in a wide variety of image processing scenarios. In plant disease identification, factors including colour, texture, morphology, edges, etc. can be exploited.

Classification

Each colour and texture are considered during this procedure to give the image a distinctive quality. The RGB image is converted into an HSI format to do this.

Gray Level Co occurrence Matrix (GLCM)

The GLCM is used by the texture feature to track changes in brightness at a single target pixel. To begin with, (Haralick et al. 1973) used statistics from second order picture statistics to propose texture. Two stages are required to extract co-occurrence texture features from an image. To begin, GLCM is used to compile the spatial co-occurrences of pixels separated by a specific angle and distance. It's also used to compute a variety of other scalar numbers that represent distinct characteristics of the texture. For each image or image portion, the GLCM keeps track of the frequency with which distinct combinations of grey levels occur together. Local thresholding of LBP produces decimal codes that are used in the GLCM matrix, which is a square matrix of N x N. Element P(i,j) is used to express comparative frequency of picture elements; it is the decimal value of an image element at the location (x,y) and an image element located in orientation (). It is difficult to use GLCM for practical image analysis because of their size and complexity. Scalar quantities (Haralick et al. 1973) were proposed to summarise the data in an LCM (Haralick). A total of fourteen movies were originally planned.

Shape Features

Rows and columns of the Gray Layer Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) correspond to the image's grey levels (G). The matrix element P(i | j | d) depicts the relative frequency of meetings between pixels with various intensities and shows how they are separated from one another by space and angle. The GLCM algorithm is as follows:

Step 1: Count all pixel pairs where the first pixel has a value of I and its corresponding pair that is d pixels away from it has a j value.

Step 2: The count is stored in ith row and jth column of the matrix Pd[i,j].

Step 3: Pd[i,j] is not symmetric due to the non-equality of the number of pairs of pixels having gray levels between [i,j] and [j,i].

Step 4: The elements of Pd [i, j] can be normalized by dividing each entry by the total number of pixel pairs.

Step 5: Equation (4.1) defines the Normalized GLCM N [i,j].

$$N[i, j] = \frac{p[i,j]}{\sum_i \sum_j p[i,j]} \tag{4.1}$$

P (i, j) is the probability of a pair of pixel values (i, j) appearing in the leaf region. This normalised image value is used to figure out other properties like energy, entropy, contrast, and homogeneity.

Feature 1: In this case, "area of the leaf" refers to how many pixels are present in a given place. The varying patterns of the pixels may cause this value to vary slightly.

$$A_p = \text{Total number of pixels in the leaf,} \tag{4.2}$$

Equation(4.2) calculates total no of pixels to be left aligned

Feature 2: As a general rule, this trait indicates how far an area extends beyond its boundaries. By computing the distance between adjacent pixels around the region's edge, Regionprops calculates the perimeter. Regionprops returns an unexpected answer if the image contains discontinuous regions.

$$R_p = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \tag{4.3}$$





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To measure the leaf's circumference, use Eq. (4.3).

Feature 3:The length of the leaf's major axis, with the same normalised central moments throughout the leaf's region, is provided by this attribute. Pixels are used to measure the length.

$$L_p = \text{Length of the major axis the leaf,} \tag{4.4}$$

Feature 4: The length of the leaf's minor axis can be gleaned from this attribute.

$$M_p = \text{Length of the minor axis the leaf,} \tag{4.5}$$

Equation (4.4) and (4.5) computes the minor and major axis of the leaf.

Feature 5:When calculating the leaf's aspect ratio, the ratio of its bounded area's total pixels to its total pixels is calculated. The area of a region split by a bounded region can be used to calculate it. Using Equation (4.6), the width-to-height ratio can be seen.

$$R_p = W_p/H_p, \tag{4.6}$$

In this equation, W_p is the leaf's breadth, and H_p is its height.

Feature 6:The equation(4.7) provides the entropy of the leaf ,

$$E_p = \sum_i P_i \log_2 P_i, \tag{4.7}$$

If the proportion of the difference in two neighbouring pixels is l , then the probability of that difference being equal to l is P_l .

Feature 7:The total of squared elements in the GLCM is the energy of the leaf. [0,1] is the range. For a constant picture, energy is equal to one. The leaf's energy is calculated using Equation (4.8).

$$e = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \text{pixel}(M, N), \tag{4.8}$$

The leaf's height and width are denoted by M and N , respectively. $\text{pixel}(M, N)$ value is available at index (M, N) .

Feature 8: GLCM homogeneity: this refers to how closely items in the GLCM are distributed along the GLCM diagonal. [0] is the range. For a diagonal GLCM, homogeneity is equal to 1, and the equation describes it (4.9).

$$H_p = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{P(i,j)}{1+|i-j|} \tag{4.9}$$

The probability of a pair of pixel values (i, j) showing up in the leaf region is denoted by $P(i, j)$. An analysis of a GLCM yielded this likelihood. The number of grey levels in the image is given by K .

Feature 9: The intensity contrast between a pixel and its neighbour across the entire image is what is referred to as the leaf's contrast. [0 (size (GLCM,1))] is the range. Contrast is set to 0 for an image that is constant. The image's contrast is described mathematically in Equation (4.10).

$$c_p = \sum_{i,j} |i - j|^2 p(i, j) \tag{4.10}$$

P is the probability that pixel values $P(i, j)$ will appear in the leaf region (i, j) .

Features 10: The leaf – leaf correlation Pixel-to-pixel correlation can be calculated by taking into account all of the pixels in an image. [-1 1] is the range. When two images are fully in sync with each other, the correlation coefficient is either 1 or -1. For a constant picture, the correlation is NaN and is computed using Equation (4.11).

$$C_p = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(i-\mu_i)(j-\mu_j) p(i,j)}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \tag{4.11}$$





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The machine learning classifiers employ the results acquired from this GLCM approach for further processing. The result is determined by the machine learning classifiers' output. The shape of the leaf is considered in the first nine features, while the coarseness of the leaf is considered in the final feature. By dividing each feature value by the primary value of that feature in the training set during the course of the training phase, each feature value is normalised to be between 0 and 1. The highest values are utilised to normalise the input data during the cross validation phase.

Color Features

Color moments, or characteristic features of a colour image's colour palette, are seen only in colour images. All of the following characteristics are possible: mean(), standard deviation (), skewness (), and kurtosis (). Three features in the RGB colour space: R, G, and B. In order to obtain a set of colour characteristics, follow along with the steps listed below.

Step 1: Read ROI images

Step 2: Make non-overlapping and intersecting subimages of the original ROI image by cropping it to 23 x 23.

Step 3: For each image, compute the mean and standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis and save the results in a feature vector.

$$\text{Feature 11: Mean} = \mu = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\text{Feature 12: Standard Deviation} = \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (P_{ij} - \mu)^2} \quad (4.13)$$

$$\text{Feature 13: Skewness} = \theta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (P_{ij} - \mu)^3}{mn\sigma^3} \quad (4.14)$$

$$\text{Feature 14: Kurtosis} = \gamma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (P_{ij} - \mu)^4}{mn\sigma^4} \quad (4.15)$$

The dimensions of images are m and n. The colour values in the i^{th} column and j^{th} row are represented by P (i, j), while the mean value is represented by μ .

Equation (4.12), (4.13), (4.14) and (4.15) describes various color moments of the input image. The standard deviation decreases as the number of data points approaches the mean while increasing with the size of the range of values.

Machine Learning Classifiers

Three classifiers' performances are compared on three distinct leaves.

k-NN

A supervised learning approach such as K-nearest neighbour is used. The bulk of K-next neighbour categories are used to classify the new palmprint. Each training sample is sorted by angular or hamming distance (Song et al. 2007) and then the K nearest training samples are found. A query palmprint image will be classified using this algorithm's attributes and training examples. It is possible to find the k-trained palmprints that are the most similar to a given query palm from a picture of that palm's print. Any tie can be broken using a k-NN classifier at random.

SVM

As a tool for decision-based prognostication, the SVM is a supervised learning algorithm with a great capacity for handling and analysing enormous amounts of data. SVM is guided by the notion of structural risk minimization (SRM). There are several hyper-planes in high-dimensional space that are used for the classification of the input information. Because of this, the SVM may be unable to correctly categorise the data in the original feature space. When linear separation is not achievable, using a kernel function, data is projected into a high dimensional feature space.



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SVMs are two-class classifiers by nature. When using SVMs for multiclass classification, the usual method has been to create classifiers using a one-versus-rest strategy and then choose the one that correctly classifies test data by a large margin.

Processes for Learning Algorithms Training and Testing

Data from a live database was evaluated using KNN, SVM, and MultiSVM classification algorithms to classify twenty-five samples. Confusion matrices for 25 photos using k-NN and MultiSVM are shown in tables 2 and 3.[13] Using the k-NN classifier, results demonstrate that the classifier performs better when the k value is lower. A decline in performance may result from an increase in the number of nearest neighbours as the probability of incorporating the data from a different class increases as the value of k rises.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to this comparison study, the MultiSVM classifier has a higher generalisation capacity than the k-NN and SVM classifiers. Using the k-NN the following table summarises the outcomes of the leaf disease recognition experiment. Each category is made up of the several leaf orientations that belong to the same plant. The leaf image's feature vectors of size 11x24 were first used to evaluate and choose features from the training data. We use real-time image samples from every leaf to train our algorithms and then test them on the remaining leaves. Leaf characteristics are compared using identical training and testing splits to ensure a fair comparison. The Multi SVM outperformed both k-NN and SVM in terms of accuracy. For each category of leaf, the form and colour features are computed and shown in table 4. Table 5 shows the evaluation measure of realtime dataset.

CONCLUSION

Blister blight is a common tea disease. The current work suggests a machine learning-based strategy to enhance blister blight disease analysis and detection performance. The MultiSVM model is improved based on the characteristics of BB. The proposed MultiSVM structure combined with the SVM massively progresses the outcome of multiscale detection. Proposed method produces better results compared to the existing methods. The created model was capable of identifying tea leaf diseases in healthy leaves.

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Table 1: State of Art methods in leaf disease identification

| S. No. | Reference paper | Proposed method |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Monitoring and Recognizing system of crop disease by soft computing and image processing models. Wenzhun Huang, Shanwen Zhang, & Haoxiang Wang et al (2020) | This study proposes a framework for tracking leaf disease using image processing and soft computing methods. |
| 2 | A fast feature extraction algorithm for image and video processing. Mahmmud BM, Abdulhussain SH, Ramli AR, et al (2019) | Images or video frames can be transformed into transform coefficients using this framework. In this comparison, a regular imaging technique and a new way to extract features are put side by side. |
| 3 | Monitoring of plant disease and insect pests Using Internet of Things. Wang X, Shi Y, Wang Z, et al (2015) | This study explains the IoT usage to gather data and how it can be used to prevent diseases and insect pests in agriculture by using sensor nodes to collect data on diseases and insect pests. |
| 4 | Smart agricultural solutions to farmers for better yielding using IoT. Mala GSA, Gayatri MK, Jayasakthi J (2015) | In this paper, a new image processing-based approach to automatically detecting illnesses in tea leaves is provided. Picture clustering based on the Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSGA-II) is used to find the diseased area in tea leaves. |
| 5 | Adapting Models to Warn Fungal Diseases in Vineyards Using Internet of Things (IoT) Nodes. Trilles Oliver S, González-Pérez, Alberto. et al., | There are numerous models in the literature for disease warnings of various kinds. These devices can give an infection alert when one is present. |
| 6 | Classification and Recognition of Ethiopian maize diseases using support vector machine. Alehegn E (2019) | This paper concentrates on the maize leaf diseases were found and put into groups with the help of a SVM model and image processing. |
| 7 | Review on problem of initial disease detection and monitoring large field of crop. Nikam S, Thorat N (2016) | An algorithm for image segmentation is provided in this work. This method is used to automatically identify and classify plant leaf diseases. |
| 8 | An automated recognition and classification of citrus plant diseases using image processing techniques: a review. | This study provides a summary of the many methodologies associated to the recognition and categorization of citrus plant leaf diseases. The |





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| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | Zahid I, Attique KM, Muhammad S et al (2018) | classification of citrus leaf diseases is explained in detail on this page. The challenges of each stage are first outlined in detail, which has an impact on the precision of the detection and classification. Also included is an extensive study of automated illness detection and classification approaches. |
| 9 | Tzounis A, Katsoulas N, Bartzanas T, Kittas C (2017) | This paper gives an overview of new Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, how they are used in agriculture now, how they might help farmers in the future, and the problems that IoT faces as it grows. |
| 10 | IoT application system with crop growth models in facility agriculture. Hu X, Qian S (2012). | In order to increase the system's intelligence and adaptability, this study suggests integrating crop growth models (CGMs) into the IOT application system for facility agriculture. |

Table 2:k-NN Classifier Confusion Matrix(k Value= 2)

| | Neg | Act | Pos | ACC |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Neg | 16 | 0 | 1 | 94.44% |
| Act | 0 | 21 | 0 | 95.83% |
| Pos | 2 | 0 | 18 | 89.95% |

Table 3: MultiSVM Classifier Confusion Matrix (Kernel= RBF)

| | Neg | Act | Pos | ACC |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Neg | 17 | 0 | 0 | 99.9% |
| Act | 0 | 20 | 0 | 100% |
| Pos | 0 | 1 | 19 | 92.6% |

Table 4 Shape and Color Features

| | Category 1 | Category 2 | Category 3 | Category 4 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Contrast | .403305473 | .50405453 | .392592249 | .350579837 |
| Correlation | .97399237 | .654611598 | .997707496 | .826496497 |
| Energy | 1.79888819 | 1.60503137 | 1.678693109 | 1.458451352 |
| Homogeneity | 0.985149761 | 0.981688781 | 0.92804644 | 0.996631325 |
| Perimeter | 98.83258 | 86.58005 | 78.59675 | 102.15 |
| Area | 93 | 90.6 | 82.8 | 89 |
| Entropy | 8.377237386 | 9.09363698 | 7.974636034 | 7.571531159 |
| Skewness | 3.677229681 | 5.643732528 | 7.541547468 | 2.17505012 |
| Kurtosis | 7.362223996 | 9.96346328 | 8.562539828 | 60.27656712 |
| Mean | 154.1086057 | 187.562495 | 195.6784748 | 192.6610032 |
| Standard Deviation | 17.16699056 | 19.8368495 | 18.66560987 | 10.215208833 |





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Table 5 : Real –Time Dataset Evaluation Measure

| REAL TIME DATASET | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| PARAMETERS | TESTING | | | TRAINING | | |
| | KNN | SVM | MULTI SVM | KNN | SVM | MULTI SVM |
| True Positive | 45 | 48 | 50 | 47 | 48 | 50 |
| True Negative | 43 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 49 |
| False Positive | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| False Negative | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sensitivity | 95.89 | 97.8 | 98.5392 | 97.98 | 98 | 100 |
| Specificity | 94.9876 | 95.7876 | 96.56 | 96.8592 | 98.89 | 99.9592 |
| Accuracy | 93.8495 | 94.9596 | 98.5297 | 96.9798 | 98.6599 | 99.9899 |

Table 6: Comparison with Existing Methods

| S.No. | Author | Feature Extracted | Classifier | Recognition Rate % |
|-------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Proposed method | GCLM, Texture | Multi SVM | 96.02 |
| 2 | Amrita A. Joshi et al. [8] | GCLM | k-NN classifier | 84.12 |
| 3 | Yao.Q et al. [9] | Shape and Texture | SVM classifier | 86.5 |
| 4 | Rajneet Kaur et al.[10] | Color and Shape | k-NN classifier & SVM | KNN has higher accuracy than SVM |
| 5 | Santanu Phadikar et al. [11] | Leaf diseases classified using morphological behavior | Bayes and SVM classifier | SVM(72.1%)and Bayes' classifier(81.5%) |

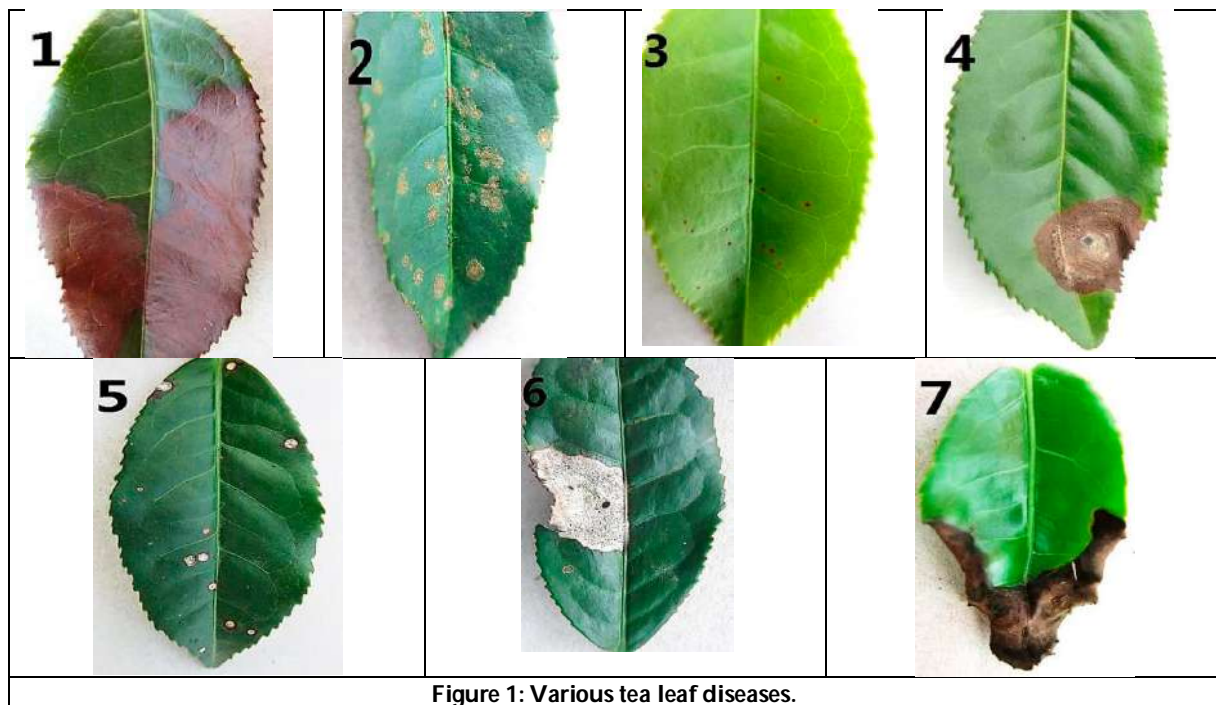


Figure 1: Various tea leaf diseases.





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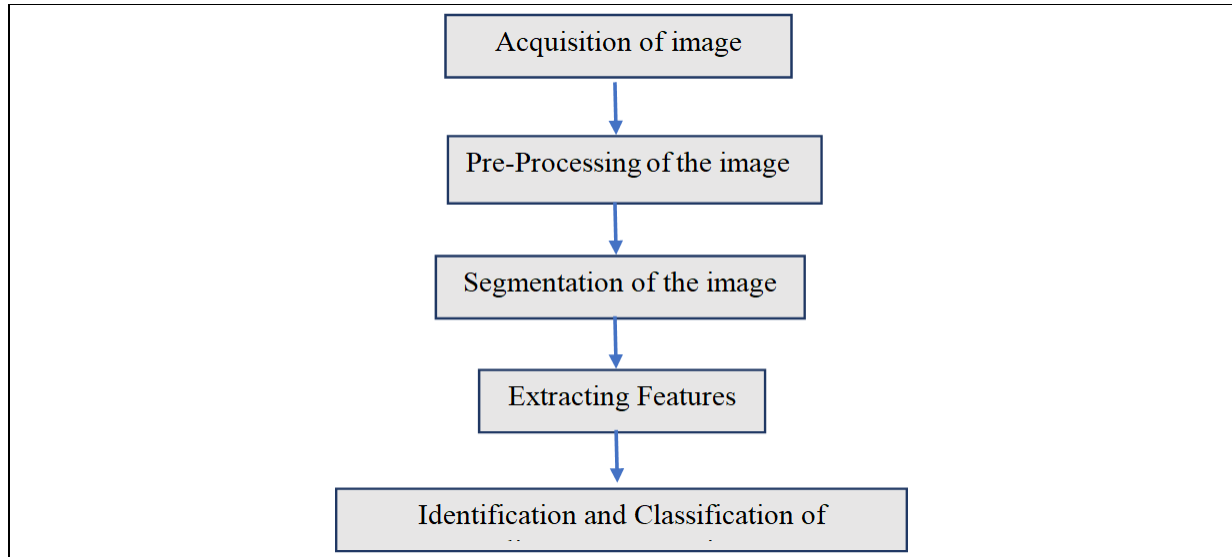


Figure 2: Leaf disease identification steps.

| FEATURES | |
|-------------|----------|
| Mean | 76.4761 |
| S.D | 115.22 |
| Entropy | 1.51022 |
| RMS | 7.68126 |
| Variance | 7913.23 |
| Smoothness | 1 |
| Kurtosis | 1.8005 |
| Skewness | 0.881663 |
| IDM | 255 |
| Contrast | 0.325843 |
| Correlation | 0.953622 |
| Energy | 0.913314 |
| Homogeneity | 0.971204 |

Figure 3: System shows tea leaf disease detection of blister blight using digital image processing techniques





Yashodha

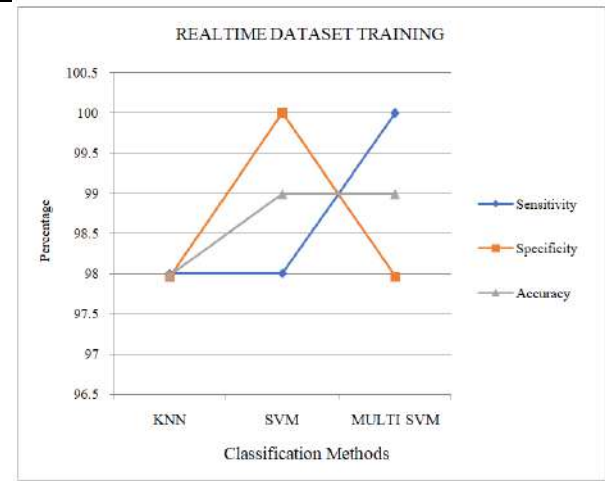


Figure 4: Training dataset

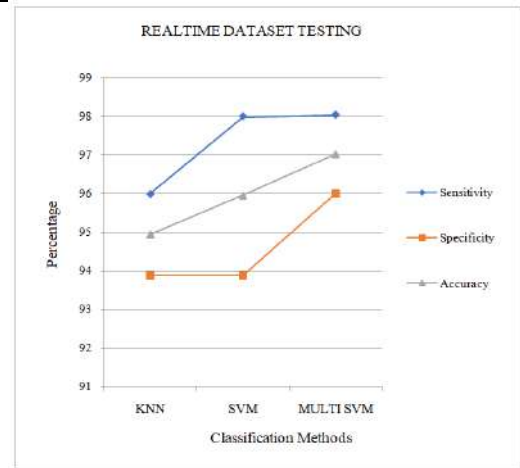


Figure 5 :Testing dataset

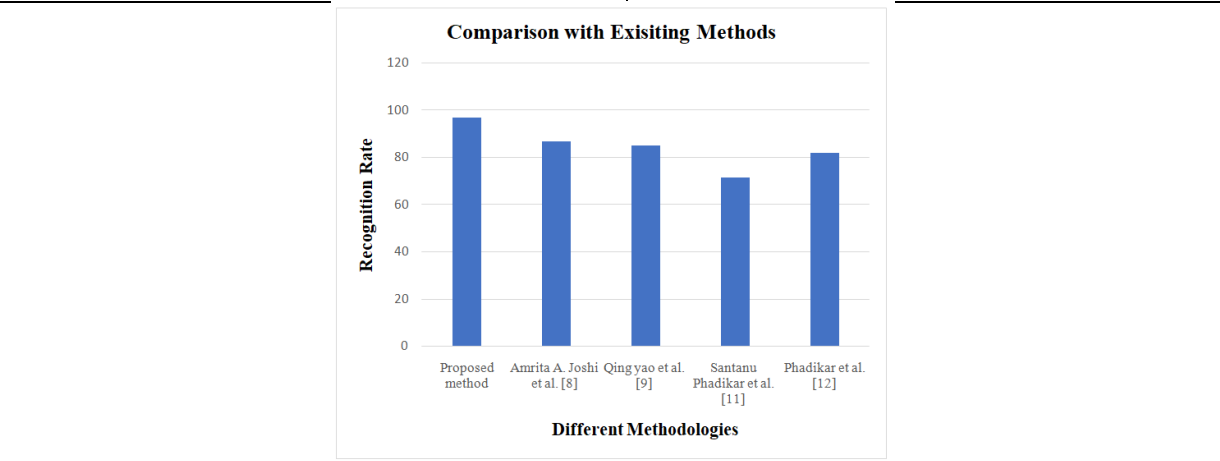


Figure 6. Comparison with Existing Methods





Interval Valued Secondary κ -Kernel Symmetric Fuzzy Matrices

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Received: 04 Feb 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The characterization of interval valued (IV) secondary κ -kernel symmetric(κ s) fuzzy matrices has been examined in this study. It is discussed how IV s- κ s, s- κ s, IV κ - κ s, and IV κ s matrices relate to one another. We establish the necessary and sufficient criteria for an IV s- κ κ s fuzzy matrices.

Keywords: IV Fuzzy matrix, κ sIVfuzzymatrix, s- κ - κ sIVfuzzymatrices.

INTRODUCTION

All of the matrices employed in this study are IV fuzzy matrices. Jaya shree [10] has studied Secondary κ -Kernel Symmetric Fuzzy Matrices. Shyamal and Pal [11] have studied Interval valued Fuzzy matrices. An Interval valued Fuzzy Matrices is defined as $A = (a_{ij}) = [a_{ijL}, a_{ijU}]$ where each a_{ij} is the subinterval of $[0, 1]$ interval. If F_{nn} where $x + y = \max\{x, y\}$ and $x \cdot y = \min\{x, y\}$ is the collection of each and every $n \times n$ fuzzy matrices supported by 0 and 1 under the procedure. $A\{1\}$ denotes a regular fuzzy matrix A's set of all g-inverses. If A exists for a fuzzy matrices, then it coincides with A^+ . A fuzzy matrix A is range symmetric and kernel symmetric is denoted by $R(A^T) = R(A)$ and $N(A^T) = N(A)$. It is commonly known that for complex matrices, the concepts of range and kernel symmetric are equivalent. Additionally, this fails for IV fuzzy matrices. Meenakshi has studied Fuzzy Matrix: Theory and Applications. Those matrices with symmetric entries around the secondary diagonal are known as secondary symmetric matrices, were first studied by Ann Lee [1]. The significance of per symmetric matrices, or matrices that are symmetric about both diagonals, in communication theory was examined by Antoni, Cantoni, and Butler Paul [3]. A theory of s-real and s-Hermitian matrices was developed by Water and Hill [4] as a generalization of κ -real





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and k-Hermitian matrices [7][8]. The ideas of "k-ks fuzzy matrices" [6][10] and "k-range symmetric fuzzy matrices" [9] were created by Meenakshi and Jayashree. As a special example of equivalent to the results on complex matrices, we constructed and extended the concept of interval valued s-k Hermitian and interval valued kernel symmetric matrices for fuzzy matrices. We also expanded many basic conclusions on these two types of matrices. An IV secondary s-k ks fuzzy matrix can be described in section 3 [6]. In section 4[13], suitable standards for determining which g-inverses of an IV secondary s-k-kernel symmetric fuzzy matrices are interval valued secondary s-k-ks are found. We establish the necessary and sufficient criteria for an interval valued s-k ks fuzzy matrices.

Notations

A^T = Transpose of the matrix A, A^+ = Moore-penrose inverse of A, $R(A)$ = Row space of A, $C(A)$ = Column space of A, $N(A)$ = Null space of A, IV = Interval valued, ks = kernel symmetric.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. The ij^{th} entry of the matrix A is an interval reflecting the membership values if is an IV fuzzy matrix of order mn where $(a_{ij}) = [a_{ijL}, a_{ijU}]$. Each interval in a (IVFM) is an element and a subinterval of the interval $[0, 1]$. E and F can be used to represent any two IVFMs. In the case of any two elements, $e \in E$ and $f \in F$ where $e = [e_L, e_U]$ and $f = [f_L, f_U]$ are intervals between 0 and 1, so, $e_L < e_U$, $f_L < f_U$.

$$(i) \quad e + f = [\max\{e_L, f_L\}, \max\{e_U, f_U\}]$$

$$(ii) \quad e \cdot f = [\min\{e_L, f_L\}, \min\{e_U, f_U\}]$$

For $X = (x_{ij}) = ([x_{ijL}, x_{ijU}])$, $Z = (z_{ij}) = ([z_{ijL}, z_{ijU}])$ of order mn with their sum denoted as

$$X + Z = (x_{ij} + z_{ij}) = [x_{ijL} + z_{ijL}, x_{ijU} + z_{ijU}]$$

For $X = (x_{ij})_{nm}$ and $Z = (z_{ij})_{np}$ with their product denoted a $XZ = (y_{ij})_{mp} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$XZ = (y_{ij})_{mp} = \left[\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ikL} \cdot b_{kjL}, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ikU} \cdot b_{kjU} \right]$$

$$X \leq Z \text{ iff } x_{ijL} \leq z_{ijL} \ \& \ x_{ijU} \leq z_{ijU}$$

If $x_{ijL} = z_{ijL}$ and $x_{ijU} = z_{ijU}$, maximum and minimum fuzzy matrix composition.

Definition 2.1

If $\kappa(x) = (x_{k[1]}, x_{k[2]}, x_{k[3]}, \dots, x_{k[n]}) \in F_{n \times 1}$ for $x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in F_{[1 \times n]}$, where K is involutory, The corresponding permutation matrix is satisfied using the following.

$$(P.2.1) \quad KK^T = K^T K = I_n, K = K^T, K^2 = I \text{ and } R(x) = Kx$$

By the definition of V,

$$(P.2.2) \quad V = V^T, VV^T = V^T V = I_n \text{ and } V^2 = I$$

$$(P.2.3) \quad N(A) = N(AV), N(A) = N(AK)$$

$$(P.2.4) \quad (AV)^T = VA^T, (VA)^T = A^T V$$

If A^+ exists, then





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(P.25) $(AV)^T=VA^T,(AV)^T=A^T$

Definition2.2.For IV fuzzy matrix A is ks fuzzy matrix iff $N(A)=N(A^T)$.

Lemma 2.1.For a matrix A belongs to F_n and a permutation fuzzy matrix P, $N(A) = N(B)$ iff $N(PAP^T)=N(PBP^T)$.

Lemma2.2.For IV fuzzy matrix $A=KA^TK$ iff $K A=(KA)(KA)^T(KA)$, interval valued fuzzy matrix $\Leftrightarrow AK=(AK)(AK)^T(AK)$ IV fuzzy matrix.

Interval valued Secondary k-kernel symmetric fuzzy matrix

Definition3.1.For a fuzzy matrix $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$ is an IVs-symmetric fuzzy

Fuzzy matrices iff $A_L = VA_L^T V$ and $A_U = VA_U^T V$

Definition3.2 For a fuzzy matrix $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$ is an IVs-ks fuzzy matrix iff $N(A) = N(VA^T V)$

Definition3.3.For a fuzzy matrix $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$ is IVs-k-ks fuzzy matrix iff

$$N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA_U^T VK)$$

Lemma 3.1. For a fuzzy matrix $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$ is IVs -kernel symmetric fuzzy matrix \Leftrightarrow

$VA = [VA_L, VA_U]$ interval valued kernel symmetric fuzzy matrix $\Leftrightarrow AV = [A_L V, A_U V]$ is interval valued kernel symmetric fuzzymatrix.

Proof. A fuzzy matrix $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$ is s-ks fuzzy matrix

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(VA_L^T V) \quad [\text{Definition3.2}]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_L V) = N((A_L V)^T) \quad [\text{ByP.2.2}]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_L V \text{ is ks.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(VA_L V V^T) = N(VVA_L^T V)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(VA_L) = N((VA_L)^T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow VA_L \text{ is kernel symmetric.}$$

Similar manner

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_U) = N(VA_U^T V)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_U V) = N((A_U V)^T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_U V \text{ (ks)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(VA_U V V^T) = N(VVA_U^T V)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(VA_U) = N((VA_U)^T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow VA_U \text{ is kernel symmetric.}$$

Therefore, $VA = [VA_L, VA_U]$ is an interval valued symmetric.

Remark 3.1.To be more precise, Definition (3.3) reduces to $N(A_L) = N(VA_L^T V)$, $N(A_U) = N(VA_U^T V)$, meaning that the appropriate fuzzy permutation matrix K is an interval valued s-kernel symmetric matrix when $\kappa(i) = i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Remark3.2.For $\kappa(i) = n-i+1$, the analogous permutation fuzzy matrix K can be reduced to V. $N(A_L) = N(A_L^T)$, $N(A_U) = N(A_U^T)$ means that is an IV kernel symmetric in $A = [A_L, A_U]$ definition (3.3).

Remark3.3.If A is interval valued s-k-symmetric, then $A_L = KVA_L^T VK$, and $A_U = KVA_U^T VK$, indicating that it is interval valued (IV) s-k-ks fuzzy matrix, then

$N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK)$, $N(A_U) = N(KVA_U^T VK)$. We note that s-k-symmetric fuzzy matrix is s-k-ks fuzzy matrix.





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The opposite isn't always true, though. The example that follows illustrates this V

Example3.1 Let $K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = [A_L, A_U] = \begin{bmatrix} [0.2, 0.2] & [0.6, 0.8] \\ [0.6, 0.8] & [0.2, 0.2] \end{bmatrix}$,

is an IV symmetric, IV s-κ symmetric and hence therefore IV s-κ kernel symmetric.

Hence, $A_L = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$KVA_L^T VK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$KVA_L^T VK = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = A_L$$

$KVA_U^T VK = A_U$. Similar we can get $KVA_U^T VK = A_U$.

$N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK) = \{0\}$

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κ kernel symmetric.

Example3.3. For $\kappa = (1,2)(3)$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A = [A_L, A_U] = \begin{bmatrix} [0,0.1] & [0,0.1] & [0.2,0.2] \\ [0.2,0.3] & [0.3,0.4] & [0.2,0.3] \\ [0.3,0.3] & [0.1,0.1] & [0,0.1] \end{bmatrix}$ is an IV s-κ kernel symmetric but not an IV s-κ symmetric

symmetric

$$A_L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$KVA_L^T VK = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





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$$KVA_L^T VK = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$KVA_L^T VK = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_L \neq KVA_L^T VK$$

Hence A is not s-k-symmetric.
 But s-k-ks.
 i.e) $N(A) = N(KVA^T VK) = \{0\}$

Theorem 3.1. The following conditions are equivalent for $A \in IVFM_n$

- i. $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κks
- ii. $KVA = [KVA_L, KVA_U]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
- iii. $AKV = [A_L KV, A_U KV]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
- iv. $VA = [VA_L, VA_U]$ is an IV κ-kernel symmetric
- v. $AK = [A_L K, A_U K]$ is an IV s- kernel symmetric
- vi. A^T is an IV s-κ kernel symmetric
- vii. $N(A_L) = N(A^T_L VK), N(A_U) = N(A^T_U VK)$
- viii. $N(A^T_L) = N(A_L VK), N(A^T_U) = N(A_U VK)$
- ix. $N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$,
- x. $AVK = [A_L VK, A_U VK]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
- xi. $AV = [A_L V, A_U V]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
- xii. $VKA = [VKA_L, VKA_U]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
- xiii. $KA = [KA_L, KA_U]$ is an IV s- kernel symmetric

Proof: (i) iff (ii) iff (iv)

Let $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κks

Let A_L is a s-κks

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(KVA^T_L VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA^T_U VK), \text{ (By Definition 3.3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N(KVA_L), N(A_U) = N(KVA_U) \quad \text{(By P.2.3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow KVA = [KVA_L, KVA_U] \text{ is an IV kernel symmetric}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow VA = [VA_L, VA_U] \text{ is an IV } \kappa\text{-kernel symmetric}$$

As a conclusion (i) iff (ii) iff (iv) is true

(i) iff (iii) iff (v)

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κ kernel symmetric

$$\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(KVA^T_L VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA^T_U VK), \text{ [By Definition 3.3]}$$





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$\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N(KVA_L)^T, N(KVA_U) = N(KVA_U)^T, \text{ (By P.2.3)}$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(VK(KVA_L)) = N((VK)A_L^T VK(VK)^T), N(VK(KVA_U)) = N((VK)A_U^T VK(VK)^T)$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L KV) = N(A_L KV)^T, N(A_U KV) = N(A_U KV)^T \text{ [By Lemma. 2.2]}$
 $\Leftrightarrow AKV = [A_L KV, A_U KV]$ is an IV kernel symmetric
 $\Leftrightarrow AK = [A_L K, A_U K]$ is an IV s- kernel symmetric
 As a conclusion (i) \Leftrightarrow (iii) \Leftrightarrow (v) is true

(ii) \Leftrightarrow (ix) $KVA = [KVA_L, KVA_U]$
 is an interval valued ks
 $\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$
 (ii) \Leftrightarrow (ix) is true
 (ii) \Leftrightarrow (vii)
 $KVA = [KVA_L, KVA_U]$ is an IV ks

$\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(A_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(A_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(A_U^T VK)$

As a conclusion (ii) \Leftrightarrow (vii) is true
 (iii) \Leftrightarrow (viii) $AVK = [A_L VK, A_U VK]$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L VK) = N((A_L VK)^T), N(A_U VK) = N((A_U VK)^T)$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L VK) = N(A_L)^T, N(A_U VK) = N(A_U)^T$

As a conclusion (iii) \Leftrightarrow (viii) is true
 (i) \Leftrightarrow (vi) Let $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κks
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA_U^T VK), \text{ (By Definition 3.3)}$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$
 $\Leftrightarrow (KVA)^T = (KVA_L, KVA_U)^T$ is an IV kernel symmetric
 $\Leftrightarrow A^T VK = (A_L VK, A_U VK)$ is an IV kernel symmetric
 $\Leftrightarrow A^T = (A_L^T, A_U^T)$ is an interval valued s-κ kernel symmetric

As a conclusion (i) \Leftrightarrow (vi) is true
 Let $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κks
 Consider A_L is a s-κks
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA_U^T VK), \text{ (By Definition 3.3)}$
 $\Leftrightarrow N(A_L VK) = N(A_L VK), N(A_U VK) = N(A_U VK) \text{ (By P.2.3)}$





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$\Leftrightarrow AVK = [A_LVK, A_UVK]$ is an IV kernel symmetric

$\Leftrightarrow AV = [A_LV, A_UV]$ is an IV κ -kernel symmetric

Therefore, (i) \Leftrightarrow (x) \Leftrightarrow (xi) is true

(i) \Leftrightarrow (xii) \Leftrightarrow (xiii)

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s- κ ks

$\Leftrightarrow N(A_L) = N(KVA_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(KVA_U^T VK)$, [By Definition 3.3]

$\Leftrightarrow N(VKA_L) = N(VKA_L)^T, N(VKA_U) = N(VKA_U)^T$, (By P.2.3)

$\Leftrightarrow N(KV(VKA_L)) = N((KV)A_L^T KV(KV)^T), N(KV(VKA_U)) = N((KV)A_U^T KV(KV)^T)$

$\Leftrightarrow N(VKA_L) = N(VKA_L)^T, N(A_UVK) = N(VKA_U)^T$ [By Lemma. 2.2]

$\Leftrightarrow VKA = [VKA_L, VKA_U]$ is an IV kernel symmetric

$\Leftrightarrow KA = [KA_L, KA_U]$ is an IV s- kernel symmetric

As a conclusion (i) \Leftrightarrow (xii) \Leftrightarrow (xiii) is true

The above statement can be reduced to the equivalent requirement that a matrix be an IV s-ks for $K = I$ in particular.

Corollary:3.1 The following statements are equivalent for $A \in IVFM_{nn}$

(i) $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-ks

(ii) $VA = [VA_L, VA_U]$ is an IV kernel symmetric

(iii) $AV = [A_LV, A_UV]$ is an IV kernel symmetric

(iv) $A^T = (A_L^T, A_U^T)$ is a IV s- kernel symmetric

(v) $N(A_L) = N(A_L^T V), N(A_U) = N(A_U^T V)$

(vi) $N(A_L^T) = N(A_L V), N(A_U^T) = N(A_U V)$

(vii) $N(KVA_L) = N((VA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((VA_U)^T)$,

Theorem 3.16. For $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_{nn}$ then any two of the conditions below imply the other

(i) $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV κ - ks

(ii) $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s- κ - ks

(iii) $N(A_L^T) = N((VKA_L)^T), N(A_U^T) = N((VKA_U)^T)$

Proof: (i) and (ii) implies (iii)

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s- κ range symmetric

$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N(A_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(A_U^T VK)$ [By Theorem 3.1]

$\Rightarrow N(KA_L K) = N(KA_L^T K), N(KA_U K) = N(KA_U^T K)$ [By Lemma 2.2]

$\Rightarrow N(A_L)^T = N((VKA_L)^T), N(A_U)^T = N((VKA_U)^T)$

(i) & (ii) implies (iii) is true

(i)&(iii) implies (ii)

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV κ -ks





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$$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N(KA_L^T K), N(A_U) = N(KA_U^T K)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(KA_L K) = N((A_L^T)^T), N(KA_U K) = N((A_U^T)^T) \quad \text{[By Lemma 2.5]}$$

Therefore, (i) & (iii)

$$\Rightarrow N(KA_L K) = N((VA_L K)^T), N(KA_U K) = N((VA_U K)^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N(A_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(A_U^T VK)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(A_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$$

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κ-ks (By Theorem 3.1)

\Rightarrow (ii) is true

(ii) & (iii) implies (i)

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IV s-κ-ks

$$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N(A_L^T VK), N(A_U) = N(A_U^T VK)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(KA_L K) = N(KA_L^T K), N(KA_U K) = N(KA_U^T K)$$

Therefore, (ii) and (iii)

$$\Rightarrow N(KA_L K) = N(A_L^T), N(KA_U K) = N(A_U^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A_L) = N(KA_L^T K), N(A_U) = N(KA_U^T K)$$

$A = [A_L, A_U]$ is an IVκ-kernel symmetric

Therefore, (i) is true

Hence the theorem.

Interval valued s-k kernel symmetric regular fuzzy matrices

In this section, it was discovered that there are various generalized inverses of matrices in IVFM. The comparable standards for different g-inverses of an IV s-k fuzzy matrix to be an IV s-k are also established. The generalized inverses of an IV s-κ-ks A corresponding to the sets $A\{1, 2\}$, $A\{1, 2, 3\}$ and $A\{1, 2, 4\}$ are characterized.

Theorem 4.1: Let $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$, X belongs to $A\{1, 2\}$ and AX, XA , are an IV s-κ-Ks. Then A is an are an IV s-κ-ks iff $X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IV s-κ-ks.

Proof: $N(KVA_L) = N(KVA_L XA_L) \subseteq N(XA_L)$ [since $A_L = A_L XA_L$]

$$= N(XVVA_L) = N(XVKKVA_L) \subseteq N(KVA_L)$$

Hence, $N(KVA_L) = N(XA_L)$

$$= N(KV(XA_L)^T VK) \quad [XA \text{ is IV s-κ-ks}]$$

$$= N(A_L^T X_L^T VK)$$

$$= N(X_L^T VK)$$





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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= N\left((KVX_L)^T\right) \\
 N\left((KVA_L)^T\right) &= N\left(A_L^T VK\right) \\
 &= N\left(X_L^T A_L^T VK\right) \\
 &= N\left((KVA_L X_L)^T\right) \\
 &= N\left(KVA_L X_L\right) \quad [VA \text{ is } s-\kappa-IV \text{ ks}] \\
 &= N\left(KVX_L\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hence, } N\left(KVX_U\right) &= N\left((KVA_U)^T\right) \quad (KVX \text{ is an IV ks}) \\
 \Leftrightarrow N\left(KVA_L\right) &= N\left((KVA_L)^T\right), N\left(KVA_U\right) = N\left((KVA_U)^T\right) \\
 \Leftrightarrow N\left(KVX_L\right) &= N\left((KVX_L)^T\right), N\left(KVX_U\right) = N\left((KVX_U)^T\right) \\
 \Leftrightarrow KVX &= [KVX_L, KVX_U] \text{ is an IVks} \\
 \Leftrightarrow X &= [X_L, X_U] \text{ is an IV s-k ks}
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.2: Let $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_m$, $X = [X_L, X_U] \in A \{1,2,3\}$, $N(KVA_L) = N((KVX_L)^T)$, $N(KVA_U) = N((KVX_U)^T)$. Then $A = [A_L, A_U]$ is IV s-κ-Ks $\Leftrightarrow X = [X_L, X_U]$ is IV s-κ-ks.

Proof: Given $A \{1,2,3\}$, Hence, $A_L X_L A_L = A_L, X_L A_L X_L = X_L, (A_L X_L)^T = A_L X_L$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Consider, } N\left((KVA_L)^T\right) &= N\left(X_L^T A_L^T VK\right) \quad [By \text{ using } A = AXA] \\
 &= N\left(KV(A_L X_L)^T\right) \\
 &= N\left((A_L X_L)^T\right) \quad [By P_{2.3}] \\
 &= N\left(A_L X_L\right) \quad [(A_L X_L)^T = A_L X_L] \\
 &= N\left(X_L\right) \quad [By \text{ using } X_L = X_L A_L X_L] \\
 &= N\left(KVX_L\right) \quad [By P_{2.3}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Similarly, we can consider, } N\left((KVA_U)^T\right) &= N\left(X_U^T A_U^T VK\right) \quad [By \text{ using } A = AXA] \\
 &= N\left(KV(A_U X_U)^T\right) \\
 &= N\left((A_U X_U)^T\right) \quad [By P_{2.3}] \\
 &= N\left(A_U X_U\right) \quad [(AX)^T = AX] \\
 &= N\left(X_U\right) \quad [By \text{ using } X = XAX]
 \end{aligned}$$





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$$= N(KVX_U) \quad [\text{By } P_{2.3}] \text{ If KVA is an IV Kernel symmetric}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(KVX_L) = N((KVX_L)^T), N(KVX_U) = N((KVX_U)^T)$$

$KVX = [KVX_L, KVX_U]$ is an IV Ks.

$X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IV s-k ks.

Theorem 4.3: Let $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_{mn}$, $X \in A \{1, 2, 4\}$, $N((KVA_L)^T) = N(KVX_L)$, $N((KVA_U)^T) = N(KVX_U)$. Then KVA is an IV s- κ -Ks $\Leftrightarrow X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IV s- κ -ks.

Proof: Given $A \{1, 2, 4\}$, Hence $A_L X_L A_L = A_L, X_L A_L X_L = X_L, (X_L A_L)^T = X_L A_L$

$$N(KVA_L) = N(A_L) \quad [\text{By P. 2.3}]$$

$$= N(X_L A_L) \quad [(X_L A_L)^T = X_L A_L]$$

$$= N(A_L^T X_L^T)$$

$$= N(X_L^T)$$

$$= N((KVX_L)^T). \quad [\text{P.2.3}]$$

Similar manner

$$N(KVA_U) = N(A_U) \quad [\text{By P. 2.3}]$$

$$= N(X_U A_U) \quad [(X_U A_U)^T = X_U A_U]$$

$$= N(A_U^T X_U^T)$$

$$= N(X_U^T)$$

$$= N((KVX_U)^T). \quad [\text{P.2.3}]$$

$KVA = [KVA_L, KVA_U]$ is an IVks

Hence, $N(KVX_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$ (KVX is an IV ks)

$$\Leftrightarrow N(KVA_L) = N((KVA_L)^T), N(KVA_U) = N((KVA_U)^T)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(KVX_L) = N((KVX_L)^T), N(KVX_U) = N((KVX_U)^T)$$

$\Leftrightarrow KVX = [KVX_L, KVX_U]$ is an IV kernel symmetric

$\Leftrightarrow X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IV s-k kernel symmetric

The aforementioned Theorems reduce to comparable criteria, in particular for $K = I$, for different g-inverses of IV s-ks to be IV secondary ks.

Corollary 4.1: For $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_{mn}$, X goes to $A \{1, 2\}$ and $AX = [A_L X_L, A_U X_U]$.

$AX = [X_L A_L, X_U A_U]$ are an IVs-ks. Then A is an IVs-ks $\Leftrightarrow X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IVs-ks.

Corollary 4.2: For $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_{mn}$, X goes to $A \{1, 2, 3\}$, $N(KVA_L) = N((VX_L)^T)$, $N(KVA_U) = N((VX_U)^T)$. Then

A is an IVs-ks $\Leftrightarrow X = [X_L, X_U]$ is an IVs-ks.

Corollary 4.3: For $A = [A_L, A_U] \in IVFM_{mn}$, X goes to $A \{1, 2, 4\}$, $N((VA_L)^T) = N(VX_U)$, $N((VA_U)^T) = N(VX_L)$. Then

A is an IVs-ks iff X is an IVs-ks.





CONCLUSION

We defined interval valued Fuzzy Matrices are introduced with an examples. In addition, we have investigated into some Theorem of kernel symmetric Fuzzy Matrices. We also discussed Interval valued s - κ kernel symmetric regular fuzzy matrices. We establish the necessary and sufficient criteria for an interval valued s - κ fuzzy matrices. In the next paper we try to prove some related properties of g -inverse of interval valued Fuzzy Matrices.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I render my heartfelt thanks to Prof. Dr. (Mrs.) AR. Meenakshi, Former AICTE - Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, for her ex-pert guidance and Dr. D. Jayashree, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics. Government Arts and Science College, Hosur.

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Integration of Volatile Chemicals from Plants and Human in Push-Pull System of Mosquito Control

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Received: 23 Apr 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Increased prevalence of mosquito borne diseases such as malaria, filaria, dengue, yellow fever and many others and the ineffectiveness to control their vectors with conventional insecticides due to the development of resistance in them with time, has necessitated the employment of alternative strategies for the control of mosquitoes. One such recent novel approach which is being explored by researchers all over the World to complement insecticide based methods is the Push-Pull technique which involves initially using the repellents to promote exophily in mosquitoes followed by the usage of attractants to lure them in odour-baited traps. The phenomena of repellency and attraction when combined together brings in the desired synergistic effect resulting in mass trapping of mosquitoes in small scale field trials and hence limiting the spread of mosquito transmitted diseases. This review article highlights some of the volatile organic chemicals from plants and human which can be used as spatial repellents or attractants in push-pull strategy to lower the burden of mosquito borne diseases if incorporated into integrated pest management programs along with other existing vector control methods.

Keywords- Volatiles, Plants, Human, Push-Pull, Mosquito Control



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INTRODUCTION

Mosquitoes are carriers of infectious diseases such as Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and yellow fever, which are a major cause of concern with regard to human health. Malaria alone accounted for 247 million cases and 6,19,000 deaths annually in 2021 according to World Health Organization[1]. Likewise, approximately 100-400 million annual infections of dengue are reported throughout the world. Most of the species of mosquitoes prefer residing inside houses (endophily) and feeding on human blood (anthropophily) [2]. Control of mosquito-borne diseases involves several conventional methods, the principal one being the control of vector itself by the application of different insecticides belonging to the four major groups of insecticides known till date. However, the rapid development of physiological resistance to presently available insecticides poses a great challenge to mankind [3]. Current prevention efforts are directed towards use of indoor residual sprays(IRS) and long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) to reduce human contact with infected mosquitoes. Though they prove to be effective, such methods alone are not enough to bring about the desired result of elimination of the vector and their associated diseases. Also, it results in a shift from endophagy to exophagy along with changes in the timings of biting or changes in the dominance of species with a different ecology [3],[4]. Hence, achieving the goal of eradicating mosquito transmitted diseases requires novel interventions and devices in addition to optimisation of present techniques or tools to target transmission dynamics and vector behaviour.

PUSH- PULL STRATEGY

It is one of the currently developed and a promising, innovative, alternative approach especially for the control of mosquito vectors of human diseases which is operative by the skilful combined use of repellent and attractant cues- the former to elicit their movement away from the treated surfaces and the latter to trap and capture them in baits especially when they are seeking hosts or are gravid [5],[6],[7]. This term “Push-Pull” was first coined with reference to integrated pest management in agriculture[8]. The application of this odour-baited technology for the management of blood feeding insects especially mosquitoes through behavioural disruption developed due to novel discoveries in the genetics, genomics, ecology, behaviour and olfactory systems of insects. In many disease vectors, olfaction is the principal modality for detection of chemical cues from a distance pushing the vectors away from the source and then luring and killing them in the traps, hence giving protection from their bites and potential disease transmission. It has been proved beyond doubt that the synergistic effect of repellent “push” and attractant “pull” together in the same environment increases their efficacy manifold. Moreover, this strategy is affordable, scalable and delays the development of insecticide resistance. Olfaction in mosquitoes, chiefly the involvement of receptors to two opposing behaviours- aversion and attraction have been investigated with the aid of computational and molecular tools in the recent past thus becoming an essential component of Integrated Mosquito Management to prevent mosquito-borne diseases [9],[10].

TOPICAL REPELLENTS

The topical repellents are contact insecticides with low volatility which decrease the biting frequency of mosquitoes to the hosts. Repelling mosquitoes from their potential hosts and hence depriving them of blood meals leads to decrease in their reproductive output as well as prevent the transmission of diseases to the host. DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) which is a synthetic repellent applied topically is effective in human population for 7-8 hours [11]. Another alternative of DEET having a similar efficacy is PMD (para-menthane-3,8-diol), a derivative of *Corymbia citriodora* [12]. Although topical mosquito repellents can provide good personal protection, they are unlikely to be as effective as spatial repellents in reducing malaria transmission due to their short term effects.

SPATIAL REPELLENTS

Spatial repellents are compounds which release volatile chemicals in the air in the form of vapours leading to an aversive behaviour from the vectors, resulting in interruption of potential disease transmission. Volatilisation can be achieved by motorised fans, heating elements, burned coils or candles. These repellents induce mosquitoes to move away from the chemical stimulus. The female mosquitoes are prevented from entering houses and feeding on



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susceptible individuals by the use of such spatial repellents in their vicinity[13]. Spatial repellents (SR) have an added benefit over Insecticidal Residual Sprays (IRS) diminishing some of their burden, by not being contact insecticides but dispersing through the air in treated regions[14]. Moreover, they are relatively cheap and involve little cost, hence accounting for their popularity in developing nations. However, there is a trade-off between a repellent's spatial efficiency with its longevity. The more volatile the repellent is, the earlier is its dissipation and hence shorter is the duration of its effect. This difficulty has been overcome by techniques like micro-encapsulation [15] and impregnation of textiles[16]. The porous microcapsules can be impregnated into many different types of fabrics to allow controlled release of active chemicals [17].

The property of repellency has been under observation in biting arthropods since a long time and various repellents have been investigated in the past including smoke from cooking fires and burning leaves, flowers kept in homes or applied on the skin like *Chrysanthemum*, *Geranium* and *Lantana* and various plant extracts like Citronella, Casia, Cedar, Lavender, Eucalyptus and Neem tree oil for prevention of mosquito bites[18],[19]. Currently, spatial repellents are made up of relatively modern insecticides – the pyrethroids which have also been employed in insecticidal residual sprays (IRS) and long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN). Laboratory studies done with synthetic pyrethroids include metofluthrin, transfluthrin, allethrin, prallethrin and meperfluthrin; both metofluthrin and transfluthrin proved to be effective in either preventing mosquitoes from entering the treated huts, thus inhibiting feeding or decreasing fecundity in those sneaking inside the huts[20],[21]. According to Kawada et al (2006) [22] metofluthrin-impregnated lattices prevented the resting of *Aedes aegypti* inside houses for a minimum of 8 weeks after application. Other sub-lethal effects of spatial repellents also include reductions in landing and biting of mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* and *Anopheles gambiae* [23],[24]. A business model WOW™ developed by S C Johnson in 2014 utilises transfluthrin applied to a wall mounted poster to provide mosquito control in malaria endemic regions[25]. Nevertheless, in spite of the effectiveness of these spatial repellents, the vectors are slowly developing resistance to them along with the hosts being subjected to adverse health effects.

Various botanical extracts have been widely accepted for their efficacy as repellents against hematophagous arthropods especially mosquitoes, with an additional benefit of them being safer to mammals than the synthetic pyrethroids [26]. These plant based essential oils of *Citronella*, *Peppermint*, *Lemongrass*, *Cinnamon* and others help to disrupt the pathogen transmission cycle of mosquitoes[27]. In a recent study conducted by Md Farooq in 2022 [14], the repellent property of Clove oil, Eucalyptus oil, Lemongrass oil and mix of Turmeric oil with Eucalyptus oil was observed against *Aedes aegypti*. Earlier in 2017, Lalthazuali and Mathew had shown that essential oils extracted from the leaves of plants like *Ocimum sanctum*, *Mentha piperita* and *Plectranthus amboinicus* had repellent properties against *Aedes aegypti* [28]. In general, pronounced effects on repellency, landing and biting activity of different species of mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, *Anopheles gambiae*, *Anopheles arabiensis*, *Anopheles funestus*) were observed in field testing with botanical compounds [29].

Besides the above two categories, several non pyrethroid compounds also serve as potential spatial repellents such as catnip oil, nepetalactone, geraniol, dehydrolinalool and anisaldehyde [29],[30],[31]. Delta-undecalactone which is an organic compound present in certain fruits and milk products [32],[33] have been shown to have strong repellent properties against several mosquitoes like *Anopheles coluzzii*, *Anopheles gambiae* and *Aedes aegypti* in both laboratory and semi field conditions [34]. In a malaria endemic village of Western Kenya, micro-encapsulated form of Delta-undecalactone when incorporated into cotton netting and placed in eaves of houses reduced entry of mosquitoes by more than 50% [35].

ATTRACTANTS

Vascular plants and Vertebrates, specifically humans are the two most preferred hosts of almost all species of mosquitoes. Certain chemical cues serving as stimuli are released by these hosts into the atmosphere resulting in behavioural responses from the mosquitoes [36],[37]. Mosquito host-seeking behaviour is thus triggered by odour-mediated attraction with emphasis on compounds from plant volatiles as well as from human breath, sweat, urine



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and skin [38]. Human derived attractants for female mosquitoes include CO₂, Lactic acid, Ammonia, Fatty acids, Aldehydes, Ketones, 1-octen-3-ol and 2-butanone [39],[40], [41].

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), the ultimate catabolite of respiration in vertebrates, is a mid to long range cue which was discovered as an attractant in bioassay experiments conducted by Rudolfs in 1922, leading to activation of insects [42]. The concentration of CO₂ in exhaled air of animals is 4-5%, while the atmosphere averages only 0.03-0.04% of CO₂. This high level of CO₂ from expired breath of animals gives an indication of their presence to the blood-feeding insects. Therefore, CO₂ is widely employed in mosquito traps of varied kind- be it BG-sentinel trap or counter flow geometry trap or CDC light traps in disease control programs[43],[44]. There are studies reporting the effectiveness of CO₂ alone[45] or in combination with other attractants like lactic acid and 1-octen-3-ol [46],[47] in trapping mosquitoes in the field. Dormant et al (2021) demonstrated enhanced trapping efficiency in 96% of the field studies with standalone CO₂ bait, while a combination of other attractants with CO₂ resulted in increased mosquito catches for 84% of the studies [48]. The many explored sources of CO₂ for field trials include pressurised gas cylinder, dry ice, yeast fermentation of molasses, propane derived product along with chemical reactions like citric acid and soda bicarbonate or vinegar and soda bicarbonate[49].

Lactic acid is generated anaerobically from pyruvic acid produced during glycolysis in several tissues like muscles, red blood cells, brain and kidneys of animals [50]. However, according to Best et al(2019), the maximum amount is produced within eccrine sweat glands having a density five times higher on the skin of humans in comparison to other mammals [51]. Still another source of lactic acid can be human breath[52],[53]. All of these produce the levorotatory isomer of lactic acid which functions as a specific human host recognition cue for anthropophilic mosquitoes[54]. The synergistic effect of lactic acid as the major chemical component with ammonia or CO₂ has resulted in the development of synthetic blends or lures for trapping mosquitoes in the field such as *Aedes aegypti* [55],[56] and *Anopheles gambiae* [57],[58].

Ammonia produced as a result of amino acid catabolism [59] is present on the skin and exhaled breath of all the vertebrates [60] and is reported to act as attractant to *Anopheles gambiae* s.s. hence accounting for its successful incorporation in the synthetic odour blends to trap the mosquitoes [61].

Fatty acids volatiles are produced by the metabolism of lactic acid, amino acids, lipids and glycerol in human skin to serve as chemical messengers for mosquitoes seeking human host [62]. They can be used in isolation or along with lactic acid and ammonia. The yellow fever vector, *Aedes aegypti* and malaria vector, *Anopheles gambiae* are two species of mosquitoes reported to being attracted to carboxylic/fatty acids. In the field conditions, few fatty acids like tetradecanoic acid and hexanoic acid have been utilised in synthetic blends Mbita and BG-lure respectively to mimic human odours [61],[63]. Studies conducted by Smallegange (2005) suggested a synergistic relationship between lactic acid, ammonia and carboxylic acids to attract mosquitoes towards human beings[64]. Later in 2010, Okumu et al incorporated CO₂, ammonia and carboxylic acids in a synthetic blend that proved to be superior than human volatiles [57].

Aldehydes of various types like heptanal, octanal, nonanal and decanal found in skin emanations of humans serve to attract anthropophilic species of mosquitoes, *Aedes aegypti* [65] and *Anopheles gambiae* [66].

Ketones, more specifically acetone and butanone have been successfully used both in bioassays and blends in trapping mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti*, *Anopheles stephensi*, *An.gambiae* and *An.funestus* in the field[67].

Lately studies conducted by Ibanez- Justicia et al (2020) conclusively proved the strong attractiveness of mosquitoes to OCT(1-octen-3-ol) accounting for its worldwide usage in the trapping devices for different species of mosquitoes[68]. In western Kenya, another alcohol, 3-methyl-1-butanol exhibited synergistic activity along with other chemicals for luring *Anopheles gambiae* in the field [69].



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The potentiality of plant volatiles or phytochemicals which are being utilised by both the sexes of all ages of mosquitoes to locate floral nectar and honeydew needed to provide energy for their survival and flight and also to serve as attractants was demonstrated for the first time in 1960s. Whole flower extracts, floral and fruit odours and volatiles from vegetative plant parts have been shown to serve as mosquito attractants [70], [71], [72]. Odours released from *Bidens pilosa*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Ricinus communis* and their active components like Hexanal, beta-pinene, limonene, (E)-beta-ocimene, (E)-linalool oxide and (E)-beta-farnesene are highly attractive to the malaria vector, *Anopheles gambiae* and also the yellow fever vector, *Aedes aegypti* respectively [73], [74]. Another key vector of malaria in sub-Saharan region of Africa, *Anopheles arabiensis* is found to be attracted by volatiles associated with sugarcane pollens with three active ingredients in them being (IR)-(+)-alpha-pinene, nonanal and benzaldehyde [75]. However, *Culex pipiens pipiens* was shown to be lured to plant odours from *L. vulgare*, *A. melilefolium* and *Aselepias syriaca* [76]. In the recent past, many plant odours and their synthetic blends are proving to be promising lure candidates for various species of mosquitoes including *Aedes aegypti* [77], [71] and *Anopheles gambiae* [78] in olfactometer and field bioassays, fairing equal in their effectiveness to human volatiles. Malaria vector control programmes involving *Anopheles spp* are being carried out with attractive toxic sugar baits (ATSB) utilising attractants from flowers and/or fruits as reported by Muller et al (2010) and Revay et al (2015) [79], [80].

CONCLUSION

Mosquitoes are vectors of a number of diseases of human concern present all over the World. The most effective measure to prevent transmission of any mosquito-borne disease is vector control. The "Push-Pull" technology which involves behavioural manipulation of insect vectors with the aid of repellent and attractive volatiles of varied kinds, is proving to be a promising strategy for vector control management of mosquitoes curtailing the spread of diseases caused by them. However, it is quite evident that to achieve absolute success, a flexible multifaceted and integrative approach involving chemical based interventions, biological control methods and environmental interferences should be adopted. This will result in mitigation of development of resistance in different life stages of the vectors besides bringing no change in the composition of the vector populations. Incorporation of both conventional and novel strategies for vector control with insecticides along with other physical, genetic and behavioural modification methods like Sterile Insect Technique (SIT), Release of Insects carrying a dominant lethal (RIDL) and Attractive Toxic Sugar Baits (ATSB); reducing man-mosquito contact by various tools like LLIN and IRS used singly or in combination; improving sanitation measures to prevent breeding of vectors; and educating the masses regarding their cost effectiveness and acceptability, are some of the prongs being currently used in mosquito abatement programs. The semiochemicals used in push-pull strategy along with other existing vector control methods when used in unison can help in addressing a global health challenge of eliminating malaria by 2030. Meanwhile, we should intensify our search for novel repellents and attractants directed at the target groups which can be used in more effective synthetic odour blends to result in warding off and elimination of mosquitoes and their associated diseases.

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Evaluation of Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory and Antiasthmatic activity of *Barleria prionitis* linn. Leaves Extract

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Received: 02 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In the Ayurvedic medical system, *Barleria prionitis* Linn, also known as Kate Koranti, this plant shows presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, tannin and proteins. Traditionally plant used for wound healing and ash obtained from whole plant which is mixed with honey given in treatment of bronchial asthma. The current study was designed to evaluate the antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic activity. Antioxidant activity evaluated by DPPH assay and % RRI. Adult wistar albino rats were used for the anti-inflammatory activity. Histamine and acetylcholine induced bronchospasm was carried out by on isolated goat trachea. Guinea pig is used for histamine induced broncho constriction. The dried and powdered leaves of *Barleria prionitis* was extracted with continuous soxhlet extraction with Petroleum ether (40-60 ° C), Chloroform, acetone, Ethyl acetate, ethanol and methanol solvents. Preliminary phytochemical screening of all extracts was done. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of ethyl acetate, ethanol and methanol were done to find out the potent extract. In this study, the methanolic extract of leaves of *Barleria prionitis* was found to be potent comparative to ethyl acetate and ethanol extract. The results of carrageenan induced rat paw oedema model indicated the extract significantly reduces paw edema as compared with standard indomethacin drug., methanolic extract showed statistically significant activity. In the present study, the histamine and acetylcholine-induced dose-dependent contraction of goat tracheal chain was significantly inhibited by methanolic extract of leaves of *Barleria prionitis* (300 µg/ml). methanolic extract of leaves of *Barleria prionitis* significantly prolong histamine induced dyspnoea in guinea pig. In view the traditional claim of leaves of *Barleria prionitis* Linn. for inflammation and asthma, the results of our study show that the methanolic extract of





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leaves of *Barleria prionitis* Linn. possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator properties and therefore can be used for the anti-asthmatic treatment.

Keywords: *Barleria prionitis*, flavonoids, histamine, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, Methanolic Extract

INTRODUCTION

The plants have been utilized for basic and curative health care since immemorial time. The kingdom plantae is a virtual goldmine of potential drug targets and other active drug molecules waiting to be discovered. From the last decade, use of traditional medicine has expanded globally and gained popularity. Plant based drugs are having a revived interest nowadays because of awareness of deleterious effects of modern synthetic drugs. Mast cells, eosinophils, T lymphocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and epithelial cells in particular, as well as other cells and cellular components, play a role in the chronic inflammatory disease of the airways known as asthma. The bronchi become hyper responsive as a result of bronchial wall inflammation, making them more susceptible to various triggers that cause them to narrow [1]. Worldwide it has affected more than 300 million people and by 2025 it will add more than 100 million people [2]. In the Ayurvedic medical system, *Barleria prionitis* Linn, also known as Kate Koranti, is a well-known medicinal plant. Due to its biological and pharmacological activities, it holds a significant position in ayurvedic medicine in India [3]. In Indigenous system of medicine in India, *Barleria prionitis* Linn plant part used in stomach disorder, urinary affections, ulcer and Fever, bronchial asthma, catarrhal affections, swellings, whooping cough, inflammations, toothache, glandular swellings, urinary infection, fever, gastrointestinal infections, diuretic and also in the treatment of dental infections [3,4,5,6,7]. *Barleria prionitis* plant reported to possess anti-arthritis [8] anti-inflammatory [9] hepatoprotective [10] antibacterial [11] immunomodulatory [12] and gastroprotective [13] activities. Preliminary phytochemical analysis of extract of *Barleria prionitis* whole plant indicated the presence of glycoside, phenolic compound, flavonoids, steroids, and tannins [7]. The smooth muscle relaxant, vasodilator, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties of flavonoids have been demonstrated [14]. Hence, considering the traditional claim, chemical constituents and reported activities of *Barleria prionitis* Linn leaves, the present study was planned to screen leaves extract of *B. Prionitis* for antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection, Authentication and Processing of *Barleria prionitis* Linn

Leaves of *Barleria prionitis* Linn. were collected from Shree Shail Medifarm, Nagpur. Herbarium of the plant specimen prepared. It was identified and authenticated by Dr. S. S. Bodke, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Botany & Horticulture, Yashwant College, Nanded; The fresh leaves of plant of *Barleria prionitis* was subjected to shade drying and further crushed to coarse powder, and then the powder is passed through the sieve no. 14.

Preparation of Extract of *Barleria prionitis* Linn

Coarse powder (1000 g) of *Barleria prionitis* Leaves was extracted with continuous solvent extraction using petroleum ether (60-80 °C) (BP-PE), chloroform (BP-CH), Acetone, (BP-AC), Ethyl Acetate (BP-EA), Ethanol (BP-ET), and methanol (BP-ME) using Soxhlet apparatus. All the extracts were collected, filtered through Whatman filter paper, concentrated and stored in a tight desiccator and the percentage yield was calculated [15].

Experimental Subjects and IAEC Approval

Healthy Dunkin-Hartley Guinea pigs (350-400 g), Wistar rats (180-250 g) were used in selected screening methods. They were kept in plastic polypropylene cages (except Guinea pigs) at 24 ± 2°C and were fed with a commercially available pelleted diet with free access of water. Guinea pigs were placed in rabbit cages. Each species of animal was kept in a separate room on the standard biological clock of 12/12-hour light/dark cycle. The protocol of the study was

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duly approved by the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC) for animal care (Resolution No. DYP COP/IAEC/2021-05) in accordance with the CPCSEA guidelines, Government of India.

Acute Toxicity Test

Acute oral toxicity study for the BP extract was carried out to find out safe experimental dose of extracts and observed for toxicity. The crude ethyl acetate, ethanolic and methanolic extracts were used for the test. Wistar rat (200–250 g) of either sex were used. This method involved an initial dose-finding procedure, in which the animals were divided into groups of three animals per group. Doses of 200, 600, 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg were administered orally, one dose for each group. The treated animals were observed for 24 h for mortality and general behavior.

Preliminary Phytochemical Qualitative Screening of *Barleria prionitis* Leaves Extracts

All the extracts were screened for presence of phytoconstituent viz. alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, glycosides, steroids, saponins, triterpenoids, fixed oil and sugars as per standard procedure as given under [16]

Antioxidant Activity

In vitro DPPH Radical Scavenging Activity

Antioxidants react with DPPH, which is a stable free radical and is reduced to the DPPH-H and as consequence, the absorbance decreased from the DPPH radical to DPPH-H form. The degree of discoloration indicates the scavenging potential of the antioxidant compounds or extracts in terms of hydrogen-donating ability. The radical scavenging activity of all extracts was measured by DPPH method. 1 ml of 0.1 mM DPPH solution in methanol was mixed with 1 ml of extract. The reaction mixture was vortexed and left in dark at room temperature for 30 min. The absorbance was measured at 517 nm. A reaction mixture without test sample served as control. Ascorbic acid was used as standard and antioxidant activity was measured in terms of ascorbic acid equivalents [17]. The percentage of inhibition was calculated by comparing the absorbance values of control and samples

Determination of Percent Residual Rate Inhibition (% RRI)

According to Yamasaki et al.'s technique, which involved measuring the decrease in absorbance of a reaction mixture containing DPPH and BP extracts after a predetermined amount of time, the percent residual rate inhibition of DPPH by BP extracts was calculated. As a result, 1 mL of the BP extract, 4 mL of the acetate buffer (0.1 M, pH 5.5), and 4 mL of the DPPH (1.25×10^{-4} M) were combined while being constantly stirred, and the final amount was increased to 10 mL with methanol. At 524 nm, absorption was measured after 30, 60, and 90 minutes. The concentration of BP extracts was chosen based on the findings of the DPPH testing results mentioned above. %RRI was calculated using formula: [16]

$\%RRI = (Abs_{t_0}) / (Abs_{t_x}) / (Abs_{t_0}) \times 100$ where,

Abs t_0 is the absorbance at 0 min and Abs t_x is absorbance at various time intervals (30 to 90 min).

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

Carrageenan Induced Paw Oedema In Rat

Anti-inflammatory potency was analyzed using carrageenan-induced paw edema in rats. The rats were divided into 9 groups consisting six in each group. The first control group was given saline solution oral 1 ml/100gm body weight whereas third group served as reference standard received Indomethacin 20 mg/kg orally. The test compounds *Barleria prionitis* leaves extract (BP-EA, BP-ET, BP ME) administered to groups 4th to 9th at the dose of 200 mg/kg per oral and 400 mg/kg oral. After thirty minutes of above treatment, carrageenan solution 0.1 ml (1% w/v carrageenan dissolved in normal saline) injected into sub plantar region of rat's left hind paw to induce inflammation. The group 2nd received only carrageenan injection and served as induction control (Negative control) group. Digital Plethysmometer was used to record the paw volume of control, reference standard and test compound treated groups and degree of paw edema measured at the interval of 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after carrageenan injection. The percentage inhibition of edema was calculated using following formula. [18]





$$\% \text{ inhibition of edema} = \frac{[(VT-V_0)_{\text{control}} - (VT-V_0)_{\text{Treatment}}]}{(VT-V_0)_{\text{control}}} \times 100$$

Where, V_0 : is paw volume at 0 hours and VT: is paw volume of respective time interval

Bronchodilator Activity

Histamine And Acetylcholine Induced Contraction In Isolated Goat Tracheal Chain Preparation. (In vitro Model)

Antioxidant and inflammatory shown *Berberia prionitis* methanolic extract potent as compare to ethyl acetate and ethanol extract hence for antiasthmatic activity methanolic extract was selected. Fresh goat tracheal tissue was obtained from a local slaughter house To create a tracheal chain, the trachea was divided into three separate rings and tied together in succession. Krebs- Henseleit solution was kept at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and inflated carbogen at a rate of 1 bubble per second in an organ tube Tracheal chain was suspended in the organ tube. Chain had an isotonic frontal writing lever at one end that was connected to a rotating drum, and the lower end had an oxygen delivery tube. White plain paper and the tip of a sketch pen were respectively connected to the revolving drum and frontal writing lever. Under a load of 400 g, the tissue was permitted to relax for 45 minutes, and the bathing solution was replaced every 15 minutes. A dose response curve for histamine and acetylcholine was taken in absence and presence of 300 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ methanolic extract of *B.prionitis* . Graph of percentage of maximum contractile response on ordinate and concentration of histamine and acetylcholine on abscissa was plotted to record DRC of histamine, in absence and in the presence of drug extracts. [19, 20]

Histamine Induced Broncho constriction In Guinea Pigs

Guinea pigs were subjected to 0.25% histamine in an aerosol chamber to test their sensitivity. Preconvulsive time (PCT) was recorded as the amount of time needed for the start of preconvulsive dyspnea. For this research, guinea pigs with preconvulsive times of 90 seconds or less were chosen. Animals were taken out of the chamber as soon as dyspnea started and put outside to rest. After recovering for 24 hours, the qualified guinea pigs were divided into six groups of five at random. Chlorpheniramine maleate (CPM) (2 mg/kg, p.o.) was given to the standard group, the control group got distilled water, and the test groups each received three doses of BP Extract (200 and 400 mg/kg, p.o.). The time for PCD was calculated by exposing these animals to histamine aerosol again at intervals of 1 hour, 4 hours, and 24 hours after drug delivery. The following formula was used to determine the level of protection provided by treatment. [21]

$$\% \text{ Protection} = (T_2 - T_1) / T_2 \times 100 \text{ Where,}$$

T_1 = Mean time for PCD before administration of test drug

T_2 = Mean time for PCD after administration of test drug at 1h, 4 h and 24

RESULT

Statistical Analysis

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in the statistical study, and Dunnett's test was used to compare each group to the control individually.

Acute Toxicity Study Of Extract Of *Berberia prionitis* Linn Leaves.

No mortality/death was observed up to the dose of 2000 mg/kg body weight. The rats were physically active. The result showed that in single dose; the plant extracts had no adverse effect, indicating that the medium lethal dose (LD50) could be greater than 2000 mg/kg body weight in rats. Accordingly, safe experimental dose was calculated as ≤ 200 mg/kg body weight (1/10th of LD50) and was considered as maximum safe dose for further experimental studies.



**Phytochemical Screening Of Extracts Of *Berleria prionitis* Linn**

Extracts of BPL shown presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins and carbohydrate.

Antioxidant activity**In vitro DPPH radical scavenging activity**

All the extracts were showing reduction of pink coloured free radical 2, 2- diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) to the yellow-coloured diphenyl picryl hydrazine at different extents which was measured as absorbance's and calculated as percent inhibition. The percent DPPH scavenging activity possessed by standard antioxidant ascorbic acid, BP-EA, BP-ET, BP –MT was found to be 89.84, 58.15, 83.84, 86.61 % respectively at the concentration 600 µg/ml. BP-MT shown better antioxidant activity than BP-ET and BP-ET at 600 µg/ml.. The result of DPPH scavenging activity assay in this study indicates the methanolic extract was potentially active. The scavenging activity of methanolic extract compared with the standard drug ascorbic acid suggest that the plant is also a potent scavenger of free radicals. values are expressed as mean±SEM, **p<0.01 **p<0.0001; ns =non-significant, compared with Standard (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's Multiple Comparisons test).

Determination of percent residual rate inhibition (% RRI)

BP-EA, BP-ET and BP-MT showed % RRI of 21.42, 30.15 and 38.10, respectively at 90 min suggesting the better ability of RD-ME as compared to RD-EA to scavenge the free radical for longer duration. AA exhibited 71.53 of %RRI. The results of % RRI by 200,400,600 µg/mL of BP extracts and standard at different time intervals are shown in Table 4. values are expressed as mean ± SEM, **p<0.01 **p<0.0001; ns =non-significant, compared with Standard (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's Multiple Comparisons test).

Anti-inflammatory activity**Carrageenan induced paw edema in rat**

The effect of *Berleria prionitis* leaves extract on carrageenan-induced paw edema in rats are summarized in Table 2 and 3. Results showed the significant (p< 0.001) increase in paw edema in group-II when compared to vehicle treated control group indicating induction of acute inflammation from 1 hour up to 4 hours. In present study, BP- MT Extract showed significant (p< 0.05) reduction in carrageenan induced paw edema compared to induction control group from 1 hr to 4 hr where the maximum percentage inhibition by methanolic extract (400 mg/kg) 53.23 % was noted at 2 hr. The reference standard Indomethacin was the most effective equipotent and significantly (p< 0.001) reduced carrageenan induced paw edema compared to induction control group. The percentage inhibition was found 52.65%, 61.97%, 55.71% and 44.28% at 1 hr,2 hr,3 hr,4 hr respectively.

Bronchodilator activity

Inhibition of histamine-induced contraction in isolated goat tracheal chain preparation. (In vitro model) It was observed that methanolic extract of *Berleria prionitis* Linn. Inhibits dose-dependent contraction produced by histamine (30 µg/ml) as indicated in the graph of maximum percentage of contractile response v/s negative log molar concentration of histamine. Study revealed that methanolic extract of *Berleria prionitis* exhibits significant percentage decreased contraction at concentration 300 µg/ml in goat tracheal chain preparation. The guinea pigs when exposed to Histamine aerosol showed signs of progressive dyspnoea leading to convulsions. In the guinea pigs of control group, it was observed that the onset of dyspnea occurs quickly after exposure to histamine aerosol. Difficulty in the breathing was followed by convulsion. However, EAIL, EZJF and CPM significantly prolonged (p

In-Vitro Antiasthmatic Activity**Effect of Methanolic Extract on Histamine induced contraction in isolated goat tracheal chain preparation**

In the present study, histamine produced dose dependent contraction of goat tracheal chain preparation as indicated in table no. 06 of maximum percentage of contractile response versus negative log molar concentration of histamine. The modified physiological salt solution containing methanolic extract of MT-BP (300 µg/ml) significantly inhibited (P < 0..001) the contractile effect of histamine. Methanolic extract of MT-BP displayed significant percent decreased contraction of isolated Goat tracheal chain preparation and The results were as summarized below





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Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. Where n = 5.

Control = D.R.C. of Histamine in absence of methanolic extract *Barleria prionitis*.

MTBP = D.R.C. of Histamine in presence of methanolic extract *Barleria prionitis* (300 μ g/ml). Statistical analysis was carried out by using Student's t test. **p<0.01, *** p< 0.001, significantly different from control.

Effect of Methanolic Extract on Acetylcholine Induced Contraction In Isolated Goat Tracheal Chain Preparation

In the present study, Acetylcholine produced dose dependent contraction of goat tracheal chain preparation as indicated in table No 7 of maximum percentage of contractile response versus negative log molar concentration of histamine. The modified physiological salt solution containing methanolic extract of MT-BP (300 μ g/ml) significantly inhibited (P < 0.001) the contractile effect of Acetylcholine. Methanolic extract of MT-BP displayed significant percent decreased contraction of isolated Goat tracheal chain preparation and The results were as summarized below. Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. Where n = 5. Control = D.R.C. of Acetylcholine in absence of methanolic extract *Barleria prionitis*. MTBP = D.R.C. of Acetylcholine in presence of methanolic extract *Barleria prionitis* (300 μ g/ml). Statistical analysis was carried out by using Student's t test. **p<0.01, *** p< 0.001, significantly different from control.

Histamine Induced Broncho constriction In Guinea Pigs

The guinea pigs displayed symptoms of progressive dyspnea leading to convulsions after being subjected to Histamine aerosol. It was noticed that dyspnea starts to appear in the control group of guinea pigs very rapidly after being exposed to histamine aerosol. Convulsion came after respiratory difficulties. However, following exposure to histamine aerosol at the 1st and 4th hours, *Barleria prionitis* methanolic extract (400 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly extended (P <0.01) the latent period of convulsions in comparison to the animals in the control group. (Table No 8). Both the extracts and standard drug CPM significantly protected the animals from histamine-induced bronchoconstriction (Figure 8).

DISCUSSION

The results of the investigation revealed that methanolic extracts of the *B. prionitis* showed significant DPPH radical activity as compare to ethyl acetate and ethanol extract. From the present study, it is concluded that methanolic extract of *B. prionitis* showed maximum percentage inhibition (53.23 %) of rat paw edema at a dose of 400 mg/kg. Anti-inflammatory activity was found to be dose-dependent. For the antiasthmatic activity methanolic extract was selected as it was found potent for antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Goat tracheal chain is easier to handle and to prepare; it is also much more sensitive than a guinea pig tracheal chain. The goat tracheal muscle has H1, M3, and B2 receptors. The stimulation of H1 receptors caused contraction of the bronchial smooth muscle. In the present study, there is a right side shift of Dose Response Curve (DRC) of histamine and acetylcholine in the presence of a methanolic extract of *Barleria prionitis* indicating antiasthmatic action. Bronchoconstriction induced by Histamine is an immunological model of antigen induced airway obstruction. Histamine when inhaled causes hypoxia and leads to spasm in Guinea pigs and causes very strong smooth muscle contraction and capillary dilation in cardiovascular system. Bronchodilators can delay the occurrence of these symptoms. *Barleria prionitis* methanolic extract (400 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly prolonged the latent period of convulsions justifying its claiming in the treatment of asthma.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to the Center for Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences (CRPS), Nanded Pharmacy College, Nanded, Maharashtra, India for providing the facilities during the course of this study. Special thanks to by Dr. S. S. Bodke, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Botany & Horticulture, Yashwant College, Nanded (M. S.), India. for identification and authentication of the plant.





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Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Table 1 Groups and treatment schedule for anti-inflammatory activity

| Group No. | Nomenclature of group | Treatment Schedule |
|-----------|---|--|
| | Control | Saline solution 1ml/100gm body weight, p.o. |
| | Carrageenan Induction Control (Negative Control) (Carrageenan 1 % w/v) | Saline solution 1ml/100gm body weight, p.o.after 30 min., 0.1ml carrageenan (1% w/v) sub plantar injection |
| | Reference standard (Indomethacin) | Indomethacin 20mg/kg, p.o, after 30 min.,0.1ml carageenan (1% w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP EA Extract | BP EA Extract 200 mg/kg, p.o., after 30 min., 0.1ml carageenan (1%w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP EA Extract | BP EA Extract 400 mg/kg, p.o., after 30 min., 0.1ml carageenan (1%w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP-ET Extract | BP- ET Extract 200 mg/kg, p.o., after 30 min., 0.1ml carageenan (1 % w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP-ET Extract | BP-ET Extract 400 mg/kg, p.o., 0.1ml carageenan (1 % w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP-MT Extract | BP- MT Extract 200 mg/kg, p.o., after 30 min., 0.1ml carageenan (1 % w/v) subplantar injection |
| | BP-MT Extract | BP- MT Extract 400 mg/kg, p.o., after 30 min., 0.1ml carageenan (1 % w/v) subplantar injection |

Table 2 Preliminary phytochemical qualitative screening of different extracts of BPL (-)absence of phytoconstituents, (+)-presence of phytoconstituents; Flav- flavonoids; Alka-Alkaloids; Carb- Carbohydrates; Sap-Saponins; Tan-Tannins; Gly- glycosides; Ster-Steroids; Trtrp- Triterpenoids

| BPL Extracts | Flav | Alka | Carb | Sap | Tan | Gly | Ster | Trtrp |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| BP-PE | - | + | - | - | + | - | - | - |
| BP-CH | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BP-AC | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BP-EA | ++ | ++ | + | - | ++ | ++ | - | - |
| BP-ME | +++ | +++ | + | - | ++ | +++ | - | - |
| BP-EH | +++ | +++ | + | - | ++ | +++ | - | - |

Table 3 Percentage yield and weight of BP extracts

| Plant | BPL | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| | BP-PE | BP-CH | BP-AC | BP-EA | BP-ET | BP-ME |
| Extract Obtained | | | | | | |
| Plant Material (gm) | 1000 | 970 | 955 | 927 | 904 | 895 |
| Solvent Used (ml) | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Extract Colour | Dark Green | Green | Light green | Yellowish Brown | Brownish | Brownish black |
| Consistency | Sticky | Sticky | Sticky | Sticky | Sticky | Sticky |
| Weight of extract (gm) | 18.32 | 14.20 | 12.4 | 11.46 | 10 | 9.10 |
| % Yield | 1.83 | 1.46 | 1.29 | 1.236 | 1.10 | 1.01 |



Pavankumar *et al.*,**Table 04: Percent inhibition of DPPH absorbance at different concentrations of standard (ascorbic acid)**

| Concentration (ug/ml) | % inhibition | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Standard | ETBP | ETBP | MTBP |
| 200 | 53.28± 0.94 | 24.97± 0.78 | 29.07± 0.61 | 30.3± 0.97 |
| 400 | 72.61± 0.38 | 47.07± 0.70 | 59.64± 0.78 | 62.56± 0.84 |
| 600 | 89.84± 1.00 | 58.15± 0.46 | 83.38± 0.92 | 86.61± 0.81 |

Table 4: % RRI at different concentrations of standard (ascorbic acid)

| Concentration (ug/ml) | Time | % inhibition | | | |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Standard | ETBP | ETBP | MTBP |
| 200 | 30 | 44.82±1.14 | 12.13± 0.81 | 17.71± 0.69 | 14.28± 0.85 |
| 400 | 60 | 58.22± 1.04 | 17.09± 0.78 | 24.5± 0.57 | 22.39± 1.07 |
| 600 | 90 | 71.23± 0.87 | 21.82± 1.02 | 30.15± 0.97 | 28.37± 1.26 |

Table 5: Effect of Barleria prionitis leaves extract on percentage inhibition of edema in carrageenan induced paw edema in rats

| Gr. No. | Treatment | % Inhibition of edema (Mean) | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 hour | 2 hour | 3 hour | 4 hour |
| I | Control | - | - | - | - |
| II | Induction (Negative Control) Carrageenan (1 % w/v)- | - | - | - | - |
| III | Indomethacin - 20mg/kg, p.o | 52.65 | 61.97 | 55.71 | 44.38 |
| IV | BP-EA 200 mg/kg, p.o. | 18.58 | 31.93 | 16.19 | 2.55 |
| V | BP-EA 400 mg/kg, p.o. | 26.99 | 38.40 | 22.38 | 3.57 |
| VI | BP-ET 200 mg/kg, p.o. | 29.20 | 40.30 | 26.90 | 5.6 |
| VII | BP-ET 400 mg/kg, p.o. | 30.53 | 45.62 | 32.38 | 7.14 |
| VIII | BP-MT 200 mg/kg, p.o. | 36.72 | 49.42 | 46.19 | 18.36 |
| IX | BP-MT 400 mg/kg, p.o. | 42.03 | 53.23 | 38.57 | 21.42 |

Table 6- Effect of Methanolic extract of MT-BP (300 ug/ml extract on histamine induced contraction in isolated goat tracheal chain preparation

| Sr. No. | Dose of Histamine (30 ug/ml) ml | Log dose of Histamine | % Maximum Contraction | |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | | Control | MTBP |
| 1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 9.01 ± 1.1 | 3.33 ± 0.48 |
| 2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 24.31 ± 2.11 | 9.4 ± 0.73 |
| 3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 33.72 ± 1.56 | 19.2 ± 1.14 |
| 4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 43.13 ± 1.38 | 27.84 ± 0.73 |
| 5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 51.56 ± 1.10 | 36.85 ± 0.78 |
| 6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 66.66 ± 1.07 | 46.65 ± 0.73 |
| 7 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 99.21 ± 0.48 | 67.47 ± 0.78 |





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Table 7 Effect of Methanolic extract of MT-BP (300 ug/ml extract on Acetylcholine induced contraction in isolated goat tracheal chain preparation

| Sr. No. | Dose of Acetylcholine (30 ug/ml) ml | Log dose of Acetylcholine | % Maximum Contraction | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | Control | MTBP |
| 1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 9.72± 1.4 | 4.26± 3.2 |
| 2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 17.54± 1.8 | 9.36± 1.8 |
| 3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 28.45± 0.9 | 18.08± 1.6 |
| 4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 43.35± 1.6 | 29.45± 2.2 |
| 5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 61.53± 2.2 | 45.6±2.8 |
| 6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 82.35±1.0 | 60.81± 1.8 |
| 7 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 100± 1.6 | 75.54± 1.6 |

Table No 08 : Latent period of convulsion in seconds of histamine-induced broncho constriction in guinea pig **p<0.01,# compare with control ns = non significant, compared with disease control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s multiple comparisons test)

| Group | Before | 1 Hr | 4 Hr | 24 Hr |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Control | 82.76 ± 0.44 | 80.42 ± 0.61 | 89 ± 0.65 | 75.28 ± 0.58 |
| CPM | 84.28 ± 0.79 # | 173.36 ± 0.56 # | 252.52 ± 1.76 # | 93.28 ± 0.86 # |
| BP MT 100 | 66.8 ± 0.58 | 92 ± 1 | 125.4 ± 0.97* | 81.2 ± 1.15 |
| BP MT 200 | 70 ± 0.7 | 126 ± 1.41 | 154.4 ± 1.72* | 76.2 ± 1.24 |
| BP MT 400 | 64.6 ± 1.24 | 130.4 ± 1.16 | 172.8 ± 1.02** | 84.8 ± 0.73 |

Table No 09 : percent protection of histamine-induced broncho constriction in guinea pig

| Group | 1 Hr | 4 Hr | 24 Hr | |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| CPM | | 51.44 | 66.85 | 8.31 |
| BP MT 100 | | 27.02 | 47.05 | 16.49 |
| BP MT 200 | | 45.65 | 55.05 | 10.34 |
| BP MT 400 | | 53.53 | 65.83 | 29.43 |

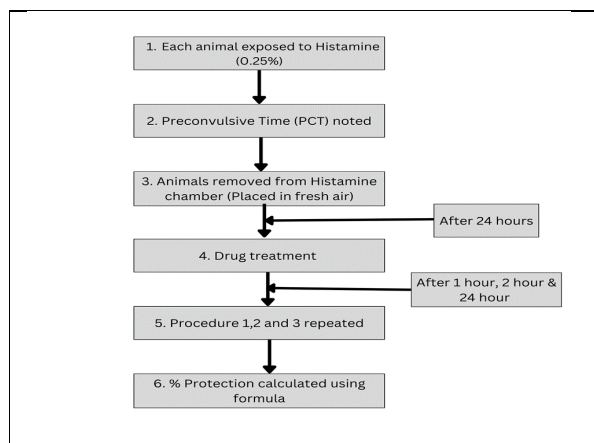


Fig No- 01 Histamine induced bronchocontrction in guinea pig

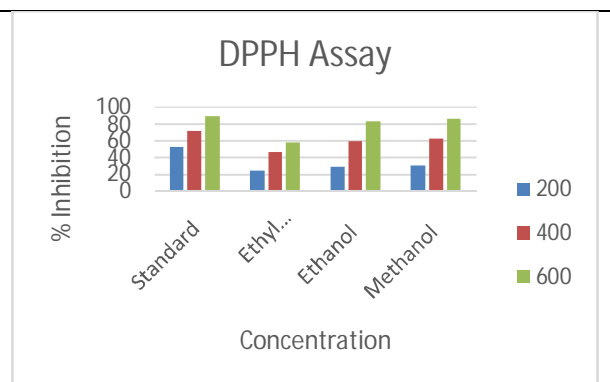


Fig 2: Effect of B. prionitis ethyl acetate, ethanol and methanol extract on DPPH antioxidant assay, values are expressed as mean±SEM, **p<0.01 **p<0.0001; ns =non-significant, compared with Standard (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s Multiple Comparisons test)





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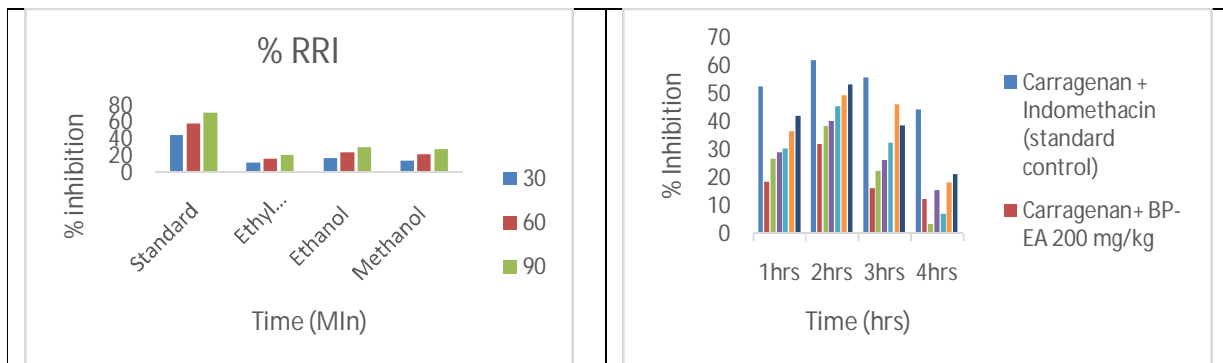


Fig 3: Effect of B. Prionitis ethyl acetate, ethanol and methanol extract on DPPH antioxidant assay, values are expressed as mean±SEM, **p<0.01, *p<0.0001; ns =non-significant, compared with Standard (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s Multiple Comparisons test)**

Fig 4: Effect of B. Prionitis ethyl acetate, ethanol, methanol extract on carrageenan-induced rat paw oedema, values are expressed as mean±SEM (n = 6) **p<0.01, *p<0.0001; ns = non significant, compared with disease control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s multiple comparisons test)**

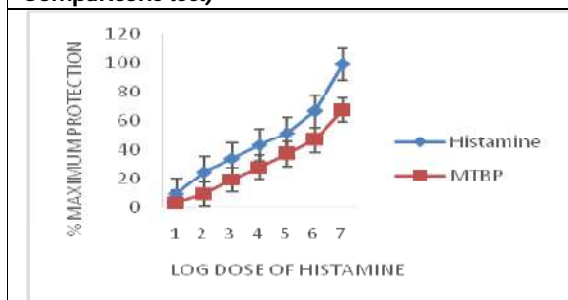


Fig. 5 Effect of Methanolic BP Extract on Histamine-induced contraction of isolated goat tracheal chain preparation

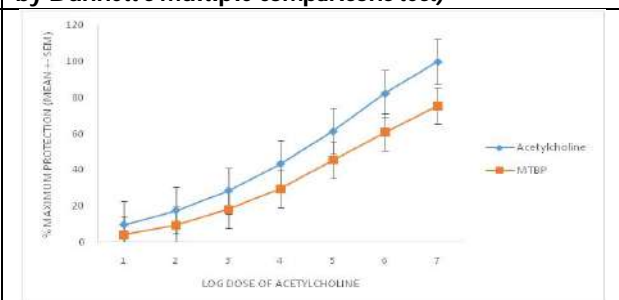


Fig. 6 Effect of Methanolic BP Extract on Acetylcholine - induced contraction of isolated goat tracheal chain preparation

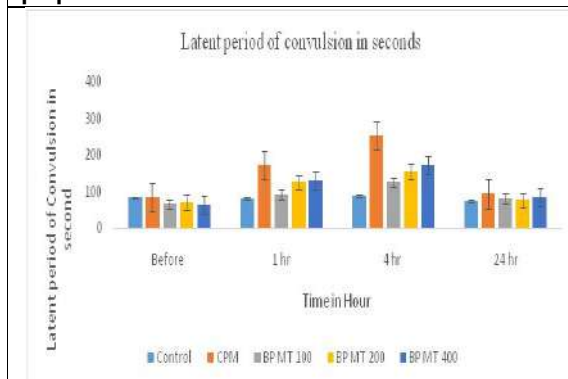


Fig 7 : latent period of convulsion on histamine induced broncho constriction in guinea pig. Where, n = 6 CPM = Chlorpheniramine maleate (2 mg/kg, p.o.). BPMT = Methanol extract of BP (100,200 and 400 mg/kg, p.o.)

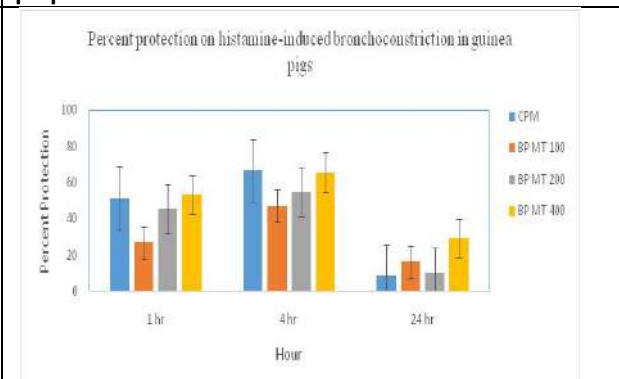


Fig 8 Percent protection on histamine-induced broncho constriction in guinea pigs





Phytochemical Screening and Pharmacological Activities of *Carica papaya* Leaves Extract using Ethyl Acetate Solvent

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The present work focused to explore the preliminary phytochemical analysis of solvent extract of *carica papaya* leaves and further evaluation of its anti – microbial and anti-diabetic effect. *Carica papaya* leaves are extracted using ethyl acetate and phytochemical screening is performed with suitable reagents. Antimicrobial detection of the extract is carried out using agar well diffusion method against bacterial and fungal strains which is done by measuring the zone of inhibition. The prohibiting effect of papaya leaves on α -glucosidase and α - amylase enzyme are carried out to evaluate the extent to which the extract suppress the increase in the glucose level. Phytochemical detection bring out the existence of alkaloids, flavanoids, saponins, tannins and phenolic compounds. *Carica papaya* leaves extract acts powerfully against *E.coli*, which is a gram negative bacteria and also shows a greater α -glucosidase and remarkable α - amylase inhibition than standard drug acarbose.

Keywords: phytochemical, anti-microbial, acarbose, carica, α -glucosidase





INTRODUCTION

The *carica papaya*, also referred to as *papita*, is a member of the *caricacea* family. The leaves have seven lobes and are huge, measuring 50-70cm. On the axis of the leaf, the blooms and fruits develop in to huge fruit [1, 2]. It is an 8-foot tall, semi herbaceous plant with hollow, cylindrical stems. Due to the nutritional and physiological benefits of *Carica papaya*, many nations have utilized it traditionally [3]. The *Carica papaya* contains a natural chemical in its leaf, bark, twig and tissue that has highly effective anti- tumour and pesticidal capabilities [4] and used to treat infections in urinary bladder and various diseases [5]. The plant extract has also proven to have anti-plasmodial and anti-malarial properties. The carica papaya leaf eliminates microorganisms that frequently clog the digestive action due to the presence of Karpain in it [6]. Other studies, however, discussed the medicinal value of carica papaya leaves for treating dengue and malaria [7] and as an anti inflammatory [8]. Medicinal herbs produce a variety of active chemicals, primarily secondary metabolites. These pharmacologically active compounds serves as an antibacterial agent either alone or in combination with other inactive drugs [9, 10]. The current study's objective is to identify the phytochemicals found in freshly picked *carica papaya* leaves and forecast their anti- bacterial and anti-diabetic action

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Papaya leaf Extraction using the soxhlet technique

Fresh *Carica papaya* leaf samples are collected from in and around Nadaikkavu, Kanyakumari district. The *Carica papaya* leaves are washed, dried and powdered. About 50gm of powdered sample is filled in soxhlet apparatus and then subjected to successive extraction using 500ml of the solvent ethyl acetate under its boiling point. The solvent was heated and refluxed to begin the extraction process. The vapor emerged from the solvent then move up via distillation tube and liquified in to the extractor. The solvent in the extracting chamber may be allowed to become colorless by repeating this cycle for several days. The bioactive component is collected in the flask after numerous cycles.

$$\% \text{ Yield (g)} = W1/W2 \times 100$$

W1- Final weight of the residue after removing the solvent

W2-Weight of sample used for extraction

Preliminary qualitative phytochemical Screening Test

The sample is analysed to detect the alkaloid, flavanoid, tannin, saponin, terpenoid, glycosides, quinones and phenolic compounds.

Alkaloid

Wagner's reagent is used to detect the presence of alkaloid in the extract. The experiment is done by adding the above reagent (2ml) to the extract. The formation of flocculent brownish red colored precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloid.

Flavanoids

2ml of extract is added to 2ml of 10% Lead acetate solution yellowish green color confirms the existence of flavanoids.

Tannins and Phenolic compounds

Ferric chloride solution (0.1%) is mixed with 2ml of extract brownish green color indicate the tannin content in the extract. 2ml of the extract is mixed with 1% lead acetate solution. Formation of white precipitate confirms the existence of phenolic compound.



**Rohini and Mary Helen****Terpenoids**

2ml of chloroform is mixed with 2ml extract and evaporate it. To this concentrated sulfuric acid (2ml) is added then heat for 2 minutes. Formation of Grey color confirms the terpenoid content in the extract.

Saponin

Few drops of olive oil and water are quickly mixed with 2ml of extract. Saponin is present if foam continues to exist.

Fatty acids

5ml of ether and 0.5 ml of the extract are combined, then the mixture is allowed to evaporate over filter paper. Fatty acids is identified using filter paper which appears transparent.

Antibacterial examination of *Carica papaya* leaf extract

To the identical-sized glass petri plates, 15-20ml of sterilized Muller- Hinton agar was added and allowed to set. Followed by solidification, the four wells are aseptically punched in to each plate. The wells are prepared using a sterile cork of 8mm diameter which are kept 20mm apart. Using a sterile cotton swab, the test organism's standardized inoculum was evenly distributed across the top of these solidified media. The test volumes of the sample (40 μ L & 80 μ L from 100 mg/ ml) are added to the first two wells, one of which contains 80 mcg of Gentamycin and other contains DMSO and act as positive and negative control respectively. The agar plates are then kept in an incubator at a temperature of 37°C for 24 hours. Following incubation, a clear zone was absorbed. The amount of bacterial growth was measured in mm.

Anti-fungal examination of *Carica papaya* leaf extract

To assess anti- fungal activity of the sample, an agar well diffusion assay was performed. After solidification of rose agar medium four wells of diameter 9mm was prepared and a sterile swab was used to equally disperse the fungus culture throughout the agar surface. After allowing the plates to dry for about 15 minutes, the sample (40& 80 μ L) from 100mg/ml stock was added to the wells T1 and T2 at the required concentration. Clotrimazole, the control medication, was introduced to the positive well (20 μ L from 100 mg/ml stock) and the sample dilution solvent was applied to the negative well. Following a 24 hour incubation period at 30°C, the test samples are checked for inhibition zone [11].

In- vitro Alpha Glucosidase inhibition assay

The test sample's inhibitory activity on the glucosidase enzyme is assessed using the method outlined by Kim et al. Pre- incubation is done by varying quantities of the test material using diluted 200 μ L α - glucosidase (0.067 μ /ml) for about 10 minutes. Sodium phosphate buffer whose pH 6.9 is used to prepare the substrate (P-nitrophenyl α -D- glucopyranoside in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer). The substrate prepared was then added to initiate the reaction. After 20 minutes of incubation at 37°C, the reaction was ceased by adding 2ml of 0.1 molar Na₂CO₃. Para- nitro phenol which is a yellow colored substance formed from pNPG is a measure of alpha glucosidase activity, experimentally it is obtained at 400nm. The data were presented as an inhibition percentage. Similar method was performed by utilizing acarbose as a standard drug [12].

Percentage of Inhibitory activity = $(B-T/B-C) \times 100$

B is the blank absorbance.

T is the absorbance in the presence of test substance

C is the control absorbance

In-vitro alpha amylase inhibition assay

DNSA method is used to analyze inhibitory action. 500 μ l of 0.02 M sodium phosphate buffer with 0.5mg/ml of alpha amylase enzyme and various doses (in μ g) of test sample acting as an inhibitor were pre-incubated at 37°C for 10 minutes. Each tube contains 500 μ L of 1% starch solution in 0.02M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.9), which is added after the pre-incubation and incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. The reaction came to an end by adding 1 ml of dinitrosalicylic acid (DNSA). The test tubes were then cooled to room temperature after 5 minutes incubation



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in a boiling water bath. Add distilled water to the reaction mixture to get it up to 10 ml and then UV- visible spectrophotometer was used to measure the absorbance at 540 nm. The absorbance measurements were contrasted with the control and blank, that contained buffer instead of sample extract [13].

Calculation

$$\% \text{ of inhibition} = (B - A) \times 100 / (B - C)$$

C- Absorbance of the control with starch and without alpha amylase

B- Absorbance of the control with starch and alpha amylase

A-Absorbance of the test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Phytochemical screening of *Carica papaya* extract**

The analysis confirms that it is a good base for few phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavanoids, Tannins, saponins, phenol and fatty acids. Pure isolated alkaloids and their synthetic derivatives shows analgesic, antiplasmodic and antibacterial properties thus it is used as basic medicinal agents [14]. The cytotoxic impact is caused by saponin in papaya leaves [15].

Antibacterial activity

Carica papaya leaves extract were tested against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* shows as the concentration increases the inhibition activity increases. The sample shows effective inhibition for gram negative bacteria than gram positive bacteria. This reveals that leaves extract is a powerful tool in antibiotics to control resistant bacteria that threatens human health. The above results are the evidence for the antibacterial properties of *Carica papaya* leaves [16, 17]. Fig 1(a) & 1(b) shows the inhibition zone due to the antibacterial properties of *Carica papaya* leaves extract prepared by using solvent ethyl acetate.

Antifungal activity

The extract is screened by using two fungi namely *C.albicans* and *A.niger*. Effective zone was not detected for *C.albicans* at a concentration of 4mg/ml while increasing the concentration of the sample zone of inhibition increases. Fig 2(a) & 2(b) shows the inhibition zone due to the anti fungal properties of extract of *Carica papaya* leaves.

Anti- diabetic activity

Anti- diabetic activity are analysed in *carica papaya* leaves extract by using alpha glucosidase and alpha amylase inhibitory assays. Acarbose, a synthetic drug are used as a standard for both the assays.

 α - glucosidase inhibitory assay

Various concentration of *Carica papaya* leaves extract such as (6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 100 μ g/ml) are used in this assay. Alpha glucosidase inhibition of *carica papaya* extract prepared using ethyl acetate was dose dependent. The maximum percentage inhibition, 79.45% is observed at a concentration of 100mg/ml of *Carica papaya* leaves extract using ethyl acetate. It is clear that the extract shows greater inhibitory activity than the acarbose, a standard drug which is used as reference compound.

 α - amylase inhibitory assay

Synthetic drug acarbose is taken as standard and it shows 80.05% inhibitory effect at 100 μ g/ml concentration. The *Carica papaya* leaves extract shows lower inhibitory activity 55.91% at a concentration of 100 μ g/ml when compared to standard acarbose.





CONCLUSION

It has been determined that the *Carica papaya* leaves extract prepared using ethyl acetate as a solvent has shown antibacterial and antifungal action against bacteria such as E.coli and S.aureus and fungus such as C.albicans and A.niger . The findings indicates that carica papaya leaves have notable prohibiting effect against α - amylase and vigorous activity against alpha glucosidase. The drug acarbose is responsible for some disorder in the intestine due to the aberrant action of bacteria on carbohydrates which are not digested in large intestine[18].Any bioactive substance which shows reduced inhibitory activity against α -amylase and higher inhibitory activity against glucosidase can act as an efficient treatment to manage postprandial hyperglycemia with fewer negative effects[19].From the result extract prepared from *Carica papaya* shows stronger activity for α -glucosidase and lower activity for α - amylase thus it is an effective tool to reduce hyperglycemia.

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| <p>Fig 1(a) Inhibition zone against <i>E.coli</i> (12,16mm at a concentration of 4,8 mg/ml)</p> | <p>Fig 1(b) Inhibition zone against <i>S. aureus</i> (11,14mm at a concentration of 4,8mg/ml)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Fig 2(a) Inhibition zone against <i>C.albicans</i> (-, 11mm at a concentration of 4, 8 mg)</p> | <p>Fig 2(b) Inhibition zone against <i>A.niger</i> (11,13 at a concentration of 4, 8 mg)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig 3(a)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Concentration (µg/ml)</th> <th>% Of inhibition of standard</th> <th>% of inhibition of C.papaya leaves</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.25</td> <td>~40</td> <td>~50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>~60</td> <td>~70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Concentration (µg/ml) | % Of inhibition of standard | % of inhibition of C.papaya leaves | 6.25 | ~40 | ~50 | 25 | ~50 | ~60 | 100 | ~60 | ~70 | <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig 3(b)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Concentration (µg/ml)</th> <th>% of inhibition of standard</th> <th>% of inhibition of C.papaya leaves</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.25</td> <td>~45</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.5</td> <td>~60</td> <td>~25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>~70</td> <td>~30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>~75</td> <td>~45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>~80</td> <td>~55</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Concentration (µg/ml) | % of inhibition of standard | % of inhibition of C.papaya leaves | 6.25 | ~45 | ~10 | 12.5 | ~60 | ~25 | 25 | ~70 | ~30 | 50 | ~75 | ~45 | 100 | ~80 | ~55 |
| Concentration (µg/ml) | % Of inhibition of standard | % of inhibition of C.papaya leaves | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.25 | ~40 | ~50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | ~50 | ~60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | ~60 | ~70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concentration (µg/ml) | % of inhibition of standard | % of inhibition of C.papaya leaves | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.25 | ~45 | ~10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.5 | ~60 | ~25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | ~70 | ~30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | ~75 | ~45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | ~80 | ~55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Fig 3(a) α-glucosidase inhibition of <i>C.papaya</i> leaves extract</p> | <p>Fig 3(b) α- amylase inhibition of <i>C.papaya</i> leaves extract</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





Evolution of Green Marketing: A Bibliometric Analysis from 1990 to 2022

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Received: 16 Mar 2023

Revised: 16 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Researchers' interest in green marketing is growing due to the movement in enterprise and consumer behaviour toward environmental sustainability. By analysing the various national and international scientific papers in the relevant field, an attempt has been made to detect current patterns in its progress and to assess future research potential in this area. This research provides a bibliometric analysis of the green marketing literature from 1990 to 2022. The Scopus database was searched to find the top nations, organisations, authors, publications and the most cited authors. Annual scientific publications, three field plots, the most cited sources, documents, authors, author h-index, influential journals, keyword occurrence, co-authorship network, and international co-authorship network were all examined using the bibliometrix package in R software and VOSviewer. The outcomes provide a structured picture of trends in scientific studies on green marketing in many nations, as well as the contributions of trailblazing authors and significant sectors and corporations that received the bulk of the research's attention. By giving data on the publications, creators, and countries that are notable in the subject of environmental sustainability, as well as catchphrases that are usually utilised in research on green marketing, this study guides researchers entering the field of green marketing.

Keywords: Green marketing, Environment Sustainability, Bibliometric Analysis, VOS viewer



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INTRODUCTION

The term "green" or "natural" showcasing refers to activities designed to develop and use trades anticipated to meet human necessities or demands. This suggests that businesses are engaging in practices that significantly influence the climate, such as reducing waste, using eco-friendly power sources for production operations, and encouraging sensible use habits among their customers. Furthermore, these efforts should be directed toward long-term sustainability objectives rather than immediate financial rewards.[1] The selling and promotion of environmentally friendly goods and services free of hazardous chemicals and recyclables are not the focus of green marketing. It is a much broader term that includes product identification, modification, advancement in the production process or change in the manufacturing process, promotion, and distribution; Green marketing is often referred to as ecological marketing and environmental marketing. [2],as well as sustainable marketing [3].

The term "sustainable marketing" typically refers to "green marketing." Still, due to the political, financial, and mechanical constraints that organisations and states are considering, sustainability as an idea can be contested, open to various interpretations, and challenging to translate into meaningful activities.[4]. Sustainable marketing is a concept that focuses on creating and maintaining long-term relationships with customers, the natural environment, and society. It involves developing strategies to ensure businesses' sustainable growth while protecting the environment from harm. Sustainable marketing includes reducing waste production, using renewable resources instead of non-renewable ones when possible, promoting eco-friendly products or services to reduce the environmental impact caused by the consumption habits of consumers, etc. On the other side, companies can use their business practices and policies towards achieving sustainability goals that are beneficial both economically (for example, through cost savings) but also socially (by improving quality of life)[5].

The ability to satisfy present demands without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their wants is known as sustainability. Sustainable marketing, commonly referred to as green marketing or ethical marketing, is a company strategy that considers social and environmental concerns when deciding which goods and services to provide. It entails developing plans for marketing products and services in ethical and socially responsible ways. Long-term sustainability is the aim of sustainable marketing, which considers how our decisions will affect people's lives tomorrow[6]. Whereas green marketing is a form of marketing that focuses on promoting products and services that are environmentally friendly. It involves creating, communicating, delivering and exchanging offerings with customers in ways that benefit both the customer and society by reducing environmental impacts. Green marketing includes other tasks like product design changes to reduce resource consumption or waste generation; packaging modifications for reduced material use; pricing strategies designed to encourage more sustainable consumer behaviour; communication campaigns aimed at raising awareness about sustainability issues among consumers[7].As a result, the purpose of this study is to get an objective understanding of the development of green marketing and to provide a solid foundation for the development of future research initiatives in the related field.

The paper is organised as follows: firstly is titled "Objectives of the present study," followed by a literature review and methodology, in which a complete step-by-step process has been mentioned about how the data has been extracted and analysed by the bibliometric softwares: Biblioshiny R packages and VOS viewer. The next section of this study is data analysis and findings, which tell about the number of yearly publications of scientific research, three field plots, the most cited journals, authors with an H-impact factor, as well as the most cited documents. Furthermore, keyword occurrence analysis and co-authorship country analysis have been shown, which tell about collaboration among different country authors and the frequency of keywords that authors have used during their research papers. In the next subsequent sections, results, conclusions, limitations of the research, and the scope for future research have been discussed.





Objectives

The contribution of different studies becomes meaningful when the past studies are reviewed scientifically[8]. The evolution of green marketing is the main focus of this study because making a bibliometric analysis contribution of the different scientific studies can be easily identified. There is an emerging need for this analysis to keep track of the latest developments in this area. The only way to achieve the pre-determined goal of the bibliometric research on green marketing is to use a variety of relevant, all-inclusive keywords, the most reliable database, Scopus, and to look into topics that have yet to be covered by other bibliometric studies. Such a concentrated method must be employed if the proper conclusions and findings concerning green marketing are to be drawn. Research has previously been done on this most popular subject, although they only looked at systematic reviews. Very few studies have been carried out on bibliometric analysis in the field of green marketing[9]. Future scholars wishing to use or intend to use green marketing strategies in their study or business views may find this review beneficial. Based on the aforementioned goals, the following research questions have been created for the current study:

- What were the scientific research publishing trends in green marketing from the last three decades?
- What recurrence of the journal has been liked by numerous analysts?
- Which nation, organisation, and the author has made the most productive contribution to the field of green marketing?
- What kind of collaboration and authorship pattern is prevalent in green marketing research?
- What frequency of the keywords has been followed by the different researchers in green marketing research?
- The research, as mentioned earlier questions have been modified to the following research objectives:
- To show the trends and patterns in the evolution of the green marketing knowledge area.
- To assemble the body of information and give a harmonised understanding of the published studies on green marketing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

People in India are becoming more conscious of environmental depletion caused by industrialisation, and they choose items with less ecological effect. To acquire a competitive edge in the market, marketers must reevaluate their tactics and make them ecologically friendly to fulfil these shifting needs.[10]. TPB, a theory of Ajzen's based on Planned Behaviour, is an effective tool for understanding consumer behaviour, particularly in well-established markets with clearly defined behavioural patterns, such as those in the UK. Additionally, these findings are in line with other investigations of moral behaviour. This provides further insight into how people purchase eco-friendly goods[11]. To increase consumer appeal for environmentally preferable products, companies should focus on product performance and quality rather than just emphasising the environmental benefits. Additionally, it is vital to provide transparent information about how a product's use affects the environment so consumers can make informed decisions[12]. Perceived consumer effectiveness (PCE) is crucial in determining how environmentally aware people are when purchasing decisions[13]. Attitudes and beliefs are essential in determining how people behave concerning their environment[14]. Green marketing is a crucial phenomenon in the modern market, and businesses are increasingly focusing on consumers that care about the environment. Additionally, companies must be aware of three particular segments of green consumers when engaging in green marketing strategies. Finally, it's becoming increasingly more common for companies to adopt these practices due to consumer demand and environmental concerns - making it something that will continue growing both now and into the future[15]. Self-identified greenness, peer pressure, and previous green purchasing patterns influence Indian consumers' decision to purchase a green product. Self-identification as "green" and eco-friendly characteristics was the most significant predictor of their purchasing decisions. The study also suggests that social groups, personal norms and trust can significantly impact consumers' attitudes towards sustainable products, but these were not examined as part of this research project [16]. In environments including green marketing, the Extended Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) is more predictable than TPB and TRA. While subjective norm does not significantly influence purchase intention, consumer attitude and perceived behavioural control do. The data also indicate that TPB mediates the association between



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environmental concern and intent to purchase green items, which means it helps to improve understanding about how people form their intentions when buying a product with an emphasis on sustainability or being environmentally friendly[17]. The current research findings have relevance for both practitioners and researchers by shedding light on green marketing evolution and establishing a future research direction.

METHODOLOGY

Method

The current study is based on bibliometric analysis, a quantitative and statistical tool used in green marketing to identify trends and patterns in the body of literature that is now available in the Scopus database. Bibliometric analysis, a statistical technique, is frequently used to interpret the publication trends of many types of scholarly journal articles, book chapters, conference papers, and other written works are examples of publications.

Database Selection

Data has been extracted from Scopus, a highly recognised database worldwide, to undertake bibliometric analysis and obtain reliable, scientific results. To provide relevant findings, multidisciplinary works on green marketing have been incorporated into the current bibliometric study. However, it's crucial to note that because the data was only pulled from Scopus, it's possible that additional interdisciplinary and subject-specific publications, book chapters, and conference papers should not have been included.

Search Query

The search query was run in the Scopus database to select the correct data, and the keywords were "green marketing, sustainable marketing, ecological marketing, environmental marketing. Moreover, filters were applied to get the subject-specific documents i.e., Business and management, accounting, and social science and the time frame were set from 1990 to 2022. After using filters in the Scopus database total of 1,240 documents were considered relevant for the bibliometric analysis after excluding short surveys, meeting abstracts, notes, and letters and imported into an excel file. Finally, excluding irrelevant documents, 1,240 text files were considered relevant for the bibliometric analysis.

Stage-1

Search query on the Scopus database using the keywords green marketing, sustainable marketing, ecological marketing, and environmental marketing.

Stage-2

Keywords search with refinement criteria with the time frame 1990 to 2022. Subject categories Business Management, Accounting, Economics, Social science.

Stage-3

1,240 research documents were found relevant to the study after the filter was applied. Exported the final data in an excel file in bibliometric analysis R packages and VOSviewer software.

Tool Selection

For the chosen files, the R package version 4.2.2 and VOSviewer 1.6.18 are used to perform the bibliometric analysis. The data is visualised using bibliometric analysis techniques and VOSviewer, making it simple for non-coders to interpret. It's easy to utilise this open-source software. This software's automated workflow capability is helpful for networking and mapping tasks.

Data Analysis and Findings



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The present study analyses the research on green marketing trends and publication patterns. As per the pre-determined objectives of this study, results have been produced with the help of Bibliometric R packages and VOSviewer.

Number of Publications

The annual scientific output of the research is shown in Figure 1. According to the figure, from 1990 to 2004 publication pattern was cyclic, but a sharp increase in the publication started after 2004. More and more studies have begun publishing on green marketing. The maturity phase of the current topic has not come yet. There are lots more studies yet to be conducted on this topic. Consumers have now become very much aware of the environment and have started to buy eco-friendly products, so consumer behaviour needs to be assessed properly.

Three Field Plots

In figure 2, Sankey Plot depicts the different authors, the keywords used, and the country they belong to. The left side of this plot shows the authors, the middle of the field shows keywords, and the right depicts the major contributing countries to green marketing. Some of the important keywords, such as green marketing, sustainability, green products, and sustainable development, are shown in the diagram. Most of the approached areas under this study are green marketing, followed by sustainability, green products and sustainable development. The most often referenced writers on green marketing research are Amaliana, Astuti, Isaskar, etc.

Top 20 Most Cited Journals

Figure 3 displays the top 20 journals by the number of citations. The calibre of the research produced in the field of green marketing is demonstrated by these publications. According to figure 3, Sustainability (Switzerland) and the Journal of Cleaner Production have several citations. The majority of the research being done in the area of green marketing is heavily focused on marketing, environmental, and consumer marketing publications. The most significant number of articles that can be published or the maximum number of citations that a journal can obtain are not determinants of reliability. The h-index approach, which represents the quality, quantity, and effect of any journal, is dependent on reliability. In Figure 4, the 20 most impactful journals can be seen by considering their quality, quantity and impact factor. With the help of the *h-index* most impactful journals can be easily compared [8]. Journal of Cleaner Production by Elsevier has several green marketing

Most Cited Documents

Figure 5 displays the top 20 papers on the subject of green marketing in terms of citations. All of the shown documents have more than 200 citations. It means that more than 200 researchers have demonstrated their interest in these documents and have cited them. Author Diabat A has made the best contribution to green marketing. With more than 600 citations, it demonstrates his significant gift, which is followed by those of Dangelico RM and Chen Y-S.

Most Cited Authors

In figure 6 top most cited authors, such as Zhang Y, Wang Y, Herbes C, and Chen Ys, are some most contributing authors in the field of green marketing. Analysing the author's *h-index* factor in figure 7 reveals that Chen Ys, Herbes C, JR, and Mohd Suki N are a few of the authors with high impact factors in the respective area. The work done by these few authors with high-impact factors plays a tremendous role. These articles can lead to much research in the field of green marketing.

Keywords

Analysing keyword data in VOSviewer showed that 3153 keywords have been used by the authors of green marketing while conducting their research in their respective domains. Figure 8, It is depicted that green marketing word has directly cited by the authors. The frequency of quoted words has been shown in a pictorial way that indicates the most cited word by size. Text mining-based map presented by VOSviewer software shows the





relationship between frequently used keywords by different authors. This relationship is calculated by the VOSviewer-generated map by the distance between additional terms[18].

Co-Authorship Country Map

Because to gain new knowledge and discover new facts, authors are continuously determined to collaborate with other experts in the world. The advantage of this type of collaboration is, it increases the scope and promotes innovation in the research projects[19]. In figure 9 Co-authorship network analysis depicts the author's keenness to cooperate with other authors. This method is used to visualise the data set to know scientific collaboration, and trends or patterns help to identify the authors who collaborated with other authors and co-authored the collection of data [20]. This co-authorship network analysis was performed with VOSviewer 1.6.18. The countries in total were 52 in the green marketing publication data set. A total of six clusters with different colours have been found in this diagram cluster-1 (United States, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania, Bangladesh, Cyprus, (Iran, Thailand, Pakistan), cluster-2 (Australia, Turkey, Belgium, Finland, Vietnam) cluster-3 (Italy, Portugal, Canada, Spain), cluster-4 (India, Malaysia, Egypt, Ghana), cluster-5 (Taiwan, China, Hongkong, Macau, South Korea, Singapore), cluster-6 (Indonesia, South Africa, Poland, Newzealand).

RESULTS

Green marketing is a hot issue among marketing academics, and this study helped highlight the many studies published in the sector from 1990 to 2022. By providing in-depth details on various journals, authors with high H-index impact factors, and nations that are well-known in the field of green marketing, the analysis of this study gives those researchers who are eager to conduct research in the area of green marketing direction. Additionally, widely utilised terms across various scholars. The most cited paper of this study is The most productive author in the field of green marketing are Chen Ys, Herbes C, JR, Mohd Suki N with high h-index factor. Furthermore, the University of Brawijaya is a highly affiliated organisation, followed by the University of Malaysia Sabah, University Technology Malaysia, Bina Nusantara University, and Qingdao University have published many research publications on green marketing. China and USA have contributed to a maximum number of publications in the area of green marketing; this shows the prominent existence of inter-country co-authorship networks. The study also looked at the frequency of keywords and discovered that "green marketing," "green consumption," "green products," and "green customers" were the most common terms that often featured in the author's research. This study also separates the co-authorship networks into 6 groups, each of which is coloured differently.

This approach has several specific emphases that further add value to the study of green marketing. First, the result of year-wise scientific publications on green marketing and most cited authors have gained interest in this field. The study on green marketing presents many types of conceptual frameworks adopted by the authors in the way of technological as well as psychological and demographic variables[21][22]. Secondly, the author-wise and journal-wise publication in this study that publishes a large number of studies on green marketing leads research students to identify the uncovered topics and provides potential direction for future research. Green marketing is a popular topic all around the globe. The popularity of this topic can be seen in country-wise publications in different universities. It indicates that green marketing is a topic of global interest. There is no doubt that green marketing research promotes geographical diversities concerning different authorships, journals, publications, and affiliated institutes. The regional variety makes every research crucial because all geographic areas have different norms and cultures, creating a more significant impact on green marketing.

Third, keyword occurrence analysis makes it easier for future researchers to identify other areas of research that are particularly relevant to green marketing. The function of keywords in representing a research project's overarching goal and how it connects to its particular goals is crucial. Additionally, keyword occurrence frequency illustrates the structure and growth of green marketing topics that scholars have highlighted in the research on the subject.





CONCLUSION

Research that covers a broad geographic region and yields generic conclusions is likely to have more influence. The research on green marketing has revealed a moderate tendency. These trends include the most often referenced publications, authors, sources, study topics, and published work with powerful nations. From observed patterns, there is much room for more integrative research on green marketing. In addition to providing practitioners with helpful information to broaden their perspectives on the application of such green marketing strategies in different management contexts, this research also confirms the advancement of research in the field of green marketing, as evidenced by various themes and well-liked topics like healthcare, operations management, measurement and reporting, and entrepreneurship. To collaborate with other experts inside and outside national borders, researchers can use co-authorship network analysis and intercountry co-authorship network analysis. These results aid in locating studies, articles, and several other hot issues in the field of research on green marketing from various periods. However, given that green marketing is a long-lasting economic trend, it's critical to look at further aspects of it.

Limitations and the Need for More Research

The scope for more study is facilitated by the research's limitations. Only the Scopus database was searched in this study to look for publications on green marketing. Therefore, this bibliometric study has excluded additional databases, including Web of Science, Springer, and Google Scholar. Future research may focus on these datasets and provide more network diagrams for a deeper analysis. Another significant flaw is the study's use of bibliometric analysis, which is primarily concerned with statistics rather than author, link, and viewpoint ties. Further scientific research may focus on meta-analysis, thorough literature reviews, methodology, and green marketing strategies.

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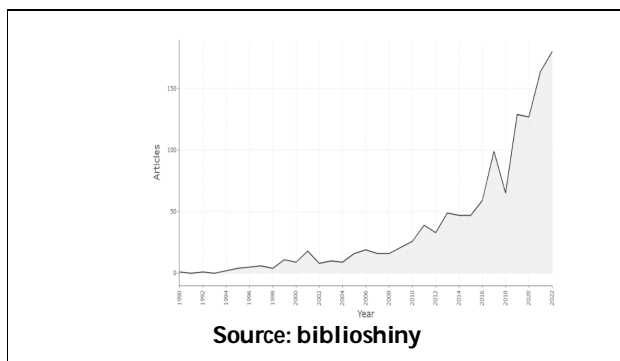


Figure 1: Yearly Scientific Productivity

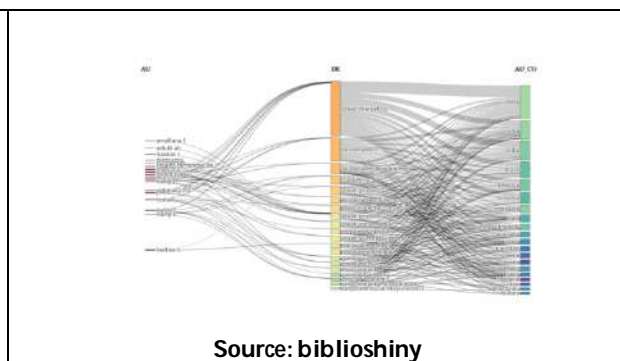


Figure 2: The Three-Field Plot

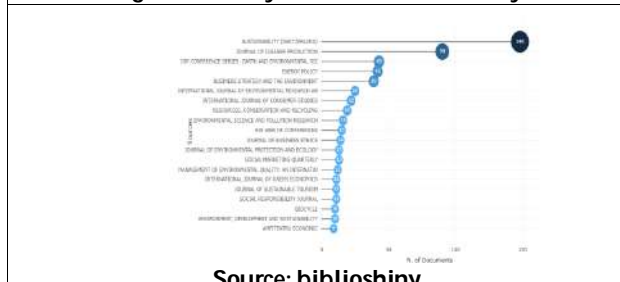


Figure 3: Top20 Most Cited Sources

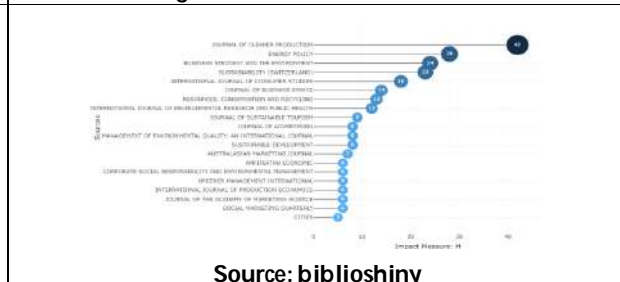


Figure 4: Top 20 Most Impactful Journals





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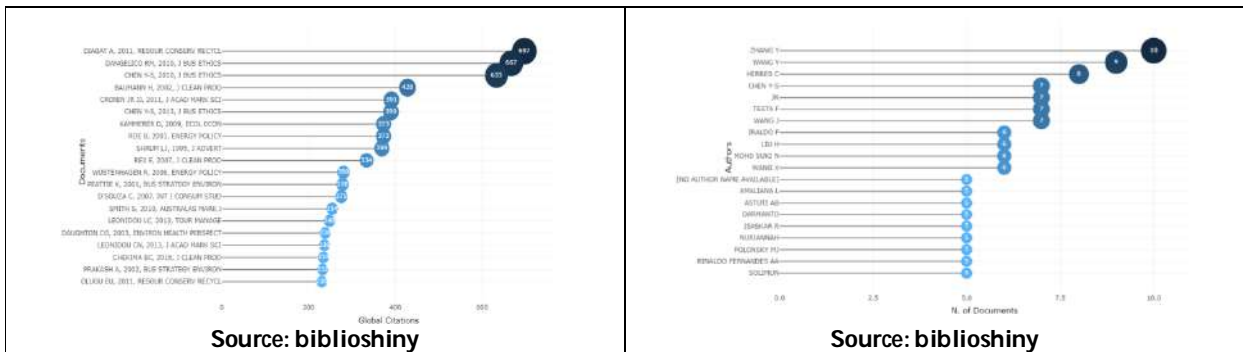


Figure 5: Top 20 Most Cited Documents

Figure 6: Top Most Cited Authors

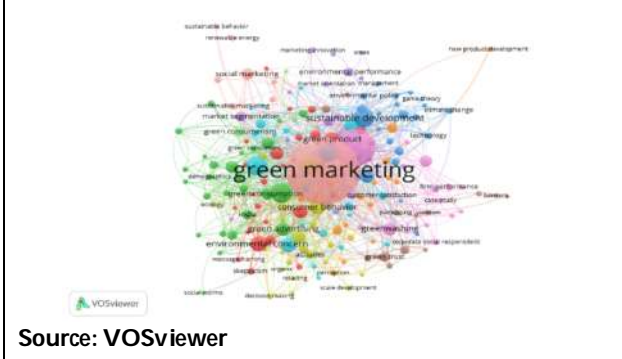
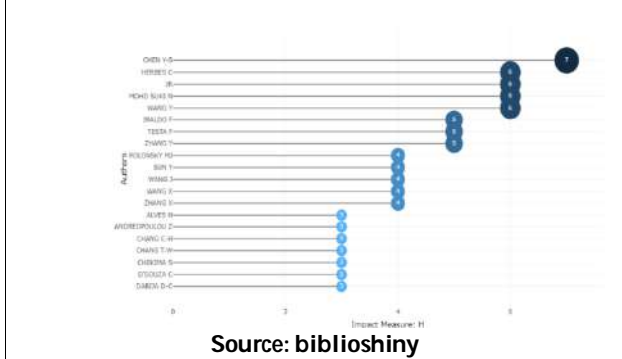


Figure 7: Top Author impact by H

Figure 8: Network of author keywords that co-occur

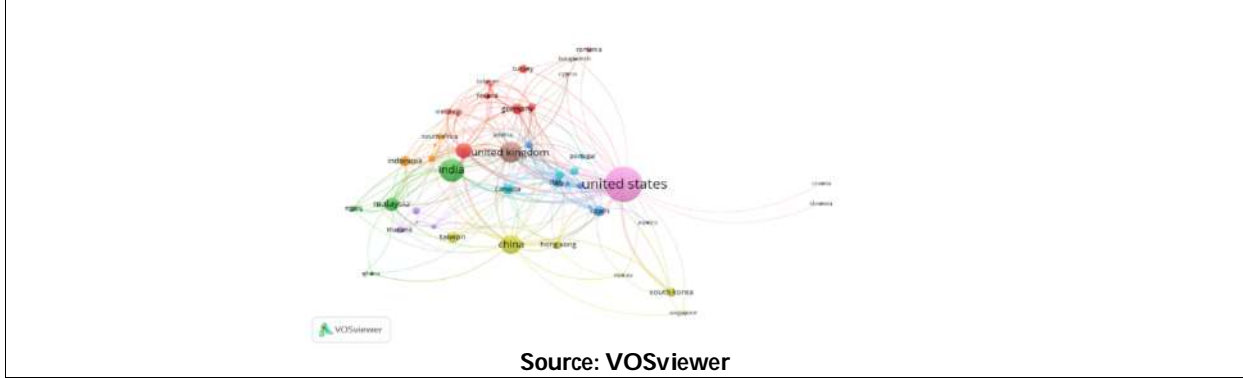


Figure 9: Co-authorship Country Analysis





A Study of Level of Satisfaction among the Consumers of E Grocery Retail Platform with Respect to Service Quality and Delivery

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Received: 29 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The research work focuses on determining the level of satisfaction among the consumers with respect to the aspects of service quality and delivery offered by the e grocery retailers. The research work utilizes primary data to fulfil the set objective. The descriptive analysis performed in the research work reveals that consumers are dissatisfied with respect to the orders that are prepaid and contains frozen items. Chi-square test cements the prevalent current of dissatisfaction with respect to handling of frozen items and prepaid orders among the consumers. The research work concludes with suggestions that e grocery platforms should enhance the way they handle frozen goods and prepaid order items.

Keywords: Level of Satisfaction, service quality and delivery

INTRODUCTION

The Indian grocery scenario remains unorganized to present date. In India maximum population resides in rural areas. The Indian rural infrastructure is fast developing but it is still infested with poor road conditions and warehousing issues. With a major chunk of population living in areas that have poor transport and storage infrastructure the sales and storage of grocery items needs to be performed as quickly as possible. Indian rural market which drives the growth of grocery retailing in India depends on the concept of 'fresh produce and immediate consume'. Grocery items such as vegetables and dairy that are highly perishable in nature are sold through unorganized open markets in rural India. However, Indian urban retail scenario is witnessing a slow shift from purchase of groceries from mom-and-pop retail outlets to supply chain managed online grocery retailing. The



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online grocery retailing is a concept that is better managed in terms of quality control and provides efficient utilization of time. However, what favored initially for the e grocery retailers is now turning as a bad sore for them. E grocery retailers is ordered to handle larger volumes of orders are neglecting the essence of product packaging and item handling. Complaints related to packaging and handling of perishable items is on the rise which in turn is increasing the overall shopping dissatisfaction among the consumers. The research work tries to explore the probable reasons why consumer opt for the e grocery mode and what are the satisfaction level related to the services he or she receives from the e grocery retailers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of some of the noteworthy research works with respect to the study has been presented below – (Kamble & Bhoslae, 2022) in their research work presented a framework for enhanced consumer experience on E-grocery website. Their research work indicated that a good E-grocery platform should include components of addition and deletion of products, timely information to the product base and efficient redressal mechanism. (Shen & Lin, 2022) in their research work focused on determining how e-grocery shopping is witnessing change in the customer base. The research work focused on utilization of secondary data for the same. The research work indicated that online grocery shopping is witnessing footfall of more elderlies who were earlier coupled with more in-store purchases. Mobile education, friendly platform, in-a-day delivery were some of the factors that were propelling more and more elderlies towards the online grocery shopping experience.

(Rout & Tripathy, 2022) focused on use of technology acceptance model and protection motivation theory to explain the online grocery shopping behaviour. Both the models work on the factor analysis. The factor analysis revealed that time of delivery, friendliness of the shopping platform, transactional easiness, assurance of security is some of the factors that drive consumer shopping behaviour on e-grocery platform. The model also reveals that higher the consumer perceived value the better the shopping experience on the e-grocery platform.

(Rao, Saleem, & Haq, 2021) in their research work focused on consumer satisfaction on online grocery shopping platforms. The geographic area of the research work was fixed as India. The research work was based on primary data. The primary data meant for the research analysis was collected using self-structured questionnaire. The data so collected was analysed using quantitative methods. The sample size was affixed as 800. The analytical study indicated that customers indicated more satisfaction on those websites which were the direct e-stores (aggregators) as compared to indirect-e-stores (commission and forwarding only).

OBJECTIVE

- To explore the reasons why consumers, opt for e grocery retailers for shopping.
- To determine the level of satisfaction among the consumers with respect service quality and delivery of products by e grocery retailer

Hypothesis

Ho : Satisfaction among the consumers with respect to the service quality and delivery of purchased products is evenly distributed.

METHODOLOGY

The research utilizes primary data for fulfilling the objectives of the research work. The study area of the research work was Raipur city. The primary data was collected from the consumers using a sample survey. The size of the sample population was kept as 100. The even distribution of satisfaction with respect to delivery and service quality offered by e retailer among the consumers was tested using chi-square test.



**Satya Kishan and Sunny Motwani****Analysis**

The research work focuses on exploring what are the reasons for consumers opting for e grocery shopping. Along with the same the research work focuses on determining the level of satisfaction among the users with respect to delivery and service quality they receive from the e grocery retailers. The analysis of the same has been presented below. From the table and figure 1 shown above it is evident that 28 percent of the respondents indicated that they prefer to shop from e grocery websites because they offer discounts. From the table and figure it is also evident that 12 percent indicated better quality, 29 percent indicated easy accessibility and 10 percent indicated time saving as the reason for their shopping made on the e grocery platforms. Money back guarantee and complaint resolution were chosen as reason for buying from the e grocery platform by 11% and 10 % respondents respectively.

From the table show above it is evident that 78 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the timely delivery of the products shopped from E grocery platform while 22 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with the time of delivery of the items shopped from E grocery platforms. From the table and figure shown above it is evident that 56 percent of the respondents considered handling of purchased items by e grocery retailers as considerable. 12 percent indicated that handling levels are average. 20 percent of the respondents indicated that the handling of items by the e grocery retailers are below par and only 12 percent of the respondents indicated that the handling was spot on.

From the table and figure 4 shown above it is evident that the 49 percent of the respondents indicated that packaging of items was not as per their perishability. 40 percent indicated that packaging of perishable and non-perishable items was different, but packing was not suitable as per the perishability. Only 11 percent of respondents indicated that packaging of the products were as per their perishability. The respondents were then asked to rate their level of satisfaction with respect to various aspects of service quality and delivery offered by the E grocery retailers. The respondents were asked to rate the various aspects on a scale of zero to nine. Zero being least satisfied with the aspect, five being neutral, and nine being absolute satisfaction. The response received from the respondents has been presented below.

From the table shown above it is evident that

- With an average score of 6.9 for the user interface e grocery retailers are doing well in satisfying consumers with respect to this aspect.
- E grocery retailers are like supermarket on mobile app. Hence, they have huge listings. The same is being reflected in the average score received for product listing. The average score received was 7.2.
- E grocery platform offer multiple payment modes. Cash on delivery, internet banking, UPI transactions and even Sodexo coupons were accepted as payment mode. Hence, this aspect received an average satisfaction score of 9.2.
- Respondents indicated that E grocery retailers handle COD deliveries efficiently.
- Respondents indicated with an average satisfaction score if 4.8 that they are not satisfied with handling and packing of frozen goods by e grocery retailers.
- Respondents indicated that they are satisfied with the way e grocery retailers handle complaint in the complaint addressal window.

To determine whether satisfaction for different aspects of delivery and services offered by e grocery retailers is evenly distributed among the population chi-square test was performed. The result of the same has been presented below.

From the table shown above it is evident that at 5 percent significance level the satisfaction is not evenly distributed (p value less than among the consumers with respect to the way e grocery retailers handle COD deliveries and prepaid ones and the-way e grocery retailers handle frozen products. Hence, it can be said that the null hypothesis that satisfaction among the consumers with respect to the services and delivery provided by the E grocery retailers is not evenly distributed cannot be rejected





CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the research analysis the following conclusions can be drawn along with subsequent suggestions –

- Consumers view discount and offers and accessibility as the main factors to opt for e grocery platform. Hence, it is being suggested that e grocery platforms should offer competitive discount to enhance their operational footprint. Further, it is being suggested that ease of application of such discounts and offers should be enhanced in the application.
- Consumers indicated that e grocery platforms are weak in handling and packing of perishable goods and frozen items. This is increasing the dissatisfaction among the consumers. It is being suggested that e grocery platforms should emphasize heavily on the way they pack and handle such perishable goods. It is being suggested that e grocery platforms should invest on developing industry specific packing solution that is not only cheap but also is effective in addressing the packing problem.
- Consumers indicated that e grocery platforms often botch up prepaid deliveries. No consumer wants an incomplete order or defective delivery specially in cases when the order is prepaid. Therefore, it is being suggested that e grocery platforms need to enhance their mode of execution of orders especially in case of prepaid deliveries.

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Table 1 Reason for Shopping from E grocery Website

| Reasons | Number of Respondents |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Discounts and offers | 28 |
| Better Quality | 12 |
| Easy Accessibility | 29 |
| Time Saving | 10 |
| Money Back Guarantee | 11 |
| Complaint Resolution | 10 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: As per the sample Survey





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Table 2 Is the Delivery timely as per the chosen slot

| Response | Number of Respondents |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Yes | 78 |
| No | 22 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: As per the sample Survey

Table 3 Handling of Selected Items

| Delivery Appropriateness | Number of Respondents |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Spot on | 12 |
| Considerable | 56 |
| Average | 12 |
| Below Par | 20 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: As per the sample Survey

Table 4 Packaging of Items

| Packing Quality | Number of Respondents |
|---|-----------------------|
| Perfectly as per items perishability | 11 |
| Separate Packaging but not as per perishability | 40 |
| All items packed similarly | 49 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: As per the sample survey

Table 5 Mean Satisfaction Score for Aspects of service quality and delivery received from E grocery retailers

| Aspect | Mean Satisfaction Score |
|---|-------------------------|
| The User Interface of the E Grocery retailer is good enough to be considered as consumer engaging | 6.9 |
| The product listing on the app is vivid | 7.2 |
| The mode of payment is flexible | 9.4 |
| Cash on delivery items are received fast and in better shape as compared to prepaid deliveries | 4.9 |
| Frozen goods come in discrete and isolated packaging that maintain their quality | 4.8 |
| Product quality issues are addressed finely in the complaint address window | 7.7 |

Source: Calculated

Table 5 Outcome of Chi-square test

| Aspect | p-value |
|---|---------|
| The User Interface of the E Grocery retailer is good enough to be considered as consumer engaging | 0.008 |
| The product listing on the app is vivid | 0.012 |
| The mode of payment is flexible | 0.045 |
| Cash on delivery items are received fast and in better shape as compared to prepaid deliveries | 0.45* |
| Frozen goods come in discrete and isolated packaging that maintain their quality | 0.2* |
| Product quality issues are addressed finely in the complaint address window | 0.046 |

Source: Calculated, * - not significant at 5%





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| <p>Figure 1 Reason for Shopping from E Grocery Website</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discounts and offers</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Easy Accessibility</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Better Quality</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Money Back Guarantee</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time Saving</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complaint Resolution</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Reason | Percentage | Discounts and offers | 28% | Easy Accessibility | 29% | Better Quality | 12% | Money Back Guarantee | 11% | Time Saving | 10% | Complaint Resolution | 10% | <p>Figure 2 Timely Delivery as per chosen slot</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Response | Percentage | Yes | 78% | No | 22% |
|---|------------|------------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|---|------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Reason | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discounts and offers | 28% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Easy Accessibility | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Better Quality | 12% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Money Back Guarantee | 11% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time Saving | 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complaint Resolution | 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Response | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 78% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 22% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Table 3 Handling of Selected Items</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Handling</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Considerable</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Below Par</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spot on</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Handling | Percentage | Considerable | 56% | Below Par | 20% | Average | 12% | Spot on | 12% | <p>Figure 4 Packaging of Items</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Packaging</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All items packed similarly</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Separate Packaging but not as per perishability</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perfectly as per items perishability</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Packaging | Percentage | All items packed similarly | 49% | Separate Packaging but not as per perishability | 40% | Perfectly as per items perishability | 11% | | |
| Handling | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Considerable | 56% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below Par | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 12% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spot on | 12% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packaging | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items packed similarly | 49% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separate Packaging but not as per perishability | 40% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perfectly as per items perishability | 11% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |





Plithogenic Decision Making Model on Domestic Waste Management : A Step towards Rural Sustainable Development

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Received: 22 Mar 2023

Revised: 24 May 2023

Accepted: 30 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

Domestic waste is an emerging threat to the sustainability of rural development. The generation of domestic waste of all kinds is surging day by day due to negligence and ignorance by rural folks. This paper intends to model the decision-making problem on choosing the optimal domestic waste management method using the MCDM technique of Ordinal Priority Approach (OPA). The method of OPA is applied with Plithogenic fuzzy representations (POPA) to determine the aggregate weights of the alternatives, criteria to obtain the most feasible domestic waste management method. The study covers the rural areas of the Indian nation in particular to Madurai district of the state Tamil Nadu. Based on the optimal ranking results of the Plithogenic decision-making model, few suggestions are put forth for promoting rural sustainable development. Though the recommendations proposed in this research work are highly workable, the opportunities of making it global are limited but it is possible by extending this research work in future.

Keywords: Plithogeny, Domestic waste, OPA, Rural Sustainable Development





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INTRODUCTION

The United nation has formulated seventeen sustainable development goals (SDG) to raise the economic and socio standards of the populace of this universe. The developed nations are expected to mentor both the developing nations and the under developed nations to elevate their status at global level. The SDG circumscribes around the three domains of environment, social and economic. Environmental conservation has to be given special focus as the threats of climate change are quite alarming at recent times. The emission of green house gases, emanation of carbon from different sources and pollution of all forms have a high impact on monsoons and all other forms of energy. The changes occurring due to environmental mismanagement greatly affect the livelihood of mankind. India is one of the developing nations making the best use of the opportunities to attain these SDG, but still several other frameworks pertaining to the attainment of these development goals must be formulated with respect to rural areas. As India is basically an agricultural country, the development of the nation is highly dependent on rural development. The nation shall achieve the goals of sustainable development only when the sustainability of the rural regions are promoted. On investigating the problems associated with the sustainability of rural areas of Indian nation, domestic waste management is identified as one of the major challenges of rural development. Domestic waste is defined as the waste generated from domestic activities. The sources of domestic waste are generally from the residential areas. The domestic waste are classified as wet and dry. Around 15000-18000 million liters of liquid domestic waste and 0.3 to 0.4 million metric tons of solid domestic waste is generated per day in the rural regions of India [1]. It is very essential to handle the generation of the waste by adopting suitable waste management methods.

From the literature described, Vini et al [1] presented the suggestions of managing waste in the rural communities of the developing nations. The governing body of drinking water and sanitation of India has described the advantages and disadvantages of the methods of waste management of compost, landfill, incineration and fermentation. The processes involved in each of the methods and the practical applications of these methods are also well articulated. But, to the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence of literature to substantiate the most suitable waste management method by ranking or prioritizing. This has motivated the authors to conduct a special study on optimal ranking of the domestic waste management methods using plithogenic OPA MCDM method based on the data collected from the selected rural regions of India. The rest of the contents are structured as follows, literature review on OPA MCDM with research gaps and research questions are discussed in section 2. The materials and methods are well articulated in section 3. Section 4 comprises the application of the proposed method using OPA solver. The obtained results are elucidated in section 5 and the paper ends with the summary of this research work.

State of Art of research

The theory of Decision-making science has overwhelming responses amidst the researchers of diverse fields. The techniques used in the process of decision making play a critical role in deriving optimal solutions to the problems of different nature. In general, a multi-criteria decision-making situation is encircled with alternatives and criteria. The decision makers are bound to make decisions subjected to some constraints. The choice of the decision-making methods is highly dependent on the nature of decision making. Researchers have applied several decision making methods such as TOPSIS, VIKOR, ELECTRE, AHP, SWARA and also many other similar MCDM methods to devise solutions to the problems. These methods are generally based on the principle of finding solutions to the problems based on distance measures between the ideal solutions. In addition to the existing MCDM methods, Ataei et al [2] introduced the method of OPA based on preferential ranking.

The method of OPA is applied in various decision-making scenarios. Mahmoudi and Javed [3] in performance evaluation of the contractors in the construction industry. Pamucar et al [4] in assessing sustainable transportation mode, Papafio et al [5] in evaluating suppliers of health centre, Sadeghi et al [6] in evaluating the barriers of construction industry, Pamucar et al [7] in prioritizing strategies, Bah [8] in ordering the automotive parts, Mahmoudi [9] in selecting novel project, Bouraima et al [10] in evaluating the road projects, road strategies to avoid injury, Mahmoudi et al [11] in health construction projects, Sharma [12] in diagnosing Musculoskeletal Disorders,





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Kiptum et al [13] in assessing bike sharing systems, Perera [14] in animal breeding systems. Islam [15] applied the grey ordinal priority approach (GOPA) in evaluating the technologies employed in the agricultural sector and Candra [16] in electric vehicle adoption. Mahmoudi et al [17] applied probabilistic approach in OPA. Mahmoudi et al [18] applied fuzzy OPA in making optimal selections in resilient suppliers. Sadeghi et al [19] in construction industries. Deveci et al [20] used rough sets in OPA for evaluating sustainable development goals. As an extension of the crisp and fuzzy theoretical framework of OPA, Mahmoudi et al [21] developed neutrosophic OPA in which the representations are made using neutrosophic sets. In this research work the notion of Plithogenic OPA is introduced. The theory of Plithogeny developed by Smarandache [22] has several applications in various fields. Plithogenic graphs, Plithogenic hypersoft sets, Plithogenic cognitive maps are also applied in making optimal decisions. Also, Plithogenic sets are used along with multi-criteria decision making methods such as SWARA-TOPSIS, CRITIC-MARICA, FUCOM-MARICA and many other to derive optimal solutions to various decision-making problems pertinent to food processing industries, livestock feedstuff and green sustainability respectively. In comparison to all other decision making models, Plithogenic models are more feasible and comprehensive and henceforth the method of OPA is developed in Plithogenic sense.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section presents the definition of the problem, objective and the methodology of Plithogenic OPA.

Problem Definition

Generally the generation of domestic waste or household waste is quite inevitable in both urban and rural regions. In urban regions, the waste is handled properly by practicing the most suitable waste management methods in combination of two or many. But on the other hand, there is not much space for such practices in rural regions. This may be due to poor infrastructure for implementing waste management methods and ignorance of the rural communities. If the generation of domestic waste is not properly managed, then it would disturb both the rural ecosystem and rural livelihood to a great extent. In Spite of several existing waste management methods, the most suitable method that shall be used more effectively in waste management must be identified to benefit the rural populace. As rural areas are the backbone of the Indian nation, the sustainability of the whole nation is dependent on the rural sustainability. As curtailing of waste is very essential in achieving sustainable goals, the decision-making on optimal domestic waste management is very essential.

Objective

The primary objectives of this research work are as follows

- * Developing a decision making model with Plithogenic representations to rank the feasible decision-making methods.
- * Recommending few workable suggestions to the decision-makers based on the findings
- * Formulating a model in view of sustainable goals

Steps involved in Plithogenic OPA

The following flow chart presents the steps involved in Plithogenic OPA

The linear mathematical model for computing weights is formulated as follows by maximizing the objective function

Max Z

S.t.

$$Z \leq l \left[m \left(q \left(V_{lmp}^q - V_{lmp}^{q+1} \right) \right) \right] \forall l, m, p$$

$$Z \leq lmp V_{lmp}^q \forall l, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^i \sum_{m=1}^j \sum_{n=1}^k V_{lmp}^q = 1 \forall r$$

$$V_{lmp}^q \geq 0$$





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Where $Z = \text{Min} \{l [m (q(V_{lmp}^q - V_{lmp}^{q+1}))], lmp V_{lmp}^q\}$ is unrestricted in sign

L Set of Experts $\forall l \in L$, where l is the index of the experts (1,...,i)

M Set of Attributes with different attribute values $\forall m \in M$, where m is the index of attribute preferential with respect to the dominant attribute values (1,...,j)

P Set of Attributes $\forall p \in P$, where p is the index of the alternatives (1,...,k)

V_{lmp}^q Weight representing the significance of pth alternative based on mth dominant attribute value by lth expert at qth rank

D_{lmp}^q The pth alternative based on mth dominant attribute value by lth expert at qth rank

The Plithogenic OPA differs from other OPA forms in the aspect of ranking attributes, because in POPA the attribute values are considered in making decisions.

Background of the Study

To construct feasible solutions to the problem described in section 3.1, it is decided to collect decision making data from the expert's in the context of domestic waste management in Indian rural areas. The rural areas subjected to Usilampatti Taluk of Madurai district are considered for the study. The generation of domestic waste due to household activities is surging every day, but there is no organized way of handling this waste. The ignorance and negligence have resulted in the environmental consequences of these areas. The water and land resources are badly affected and climate change has also affected the crop cultivation and other agricultural practices. The habitat of the livestock is also disturbed. It is the need of the hour to take steps to handle the domestic waste for which many experts are consulted. Based on their feedback and knowledge sharing the possible decision-making methods and the attributes of the decision –making method are obtained using the questionnaire tool. With the acquired data from three experts, especially in the field of rural development, an optimal solution is determined using the method of POPA.

Application of Plithogenic OPA

In this section the method of Plithogenic OPA is employed to the decision making problem on choosing the optimal domestic waste management method.

Elements of POPA Decision Making

Alternatives of Decision Making

In this decision-making, the alternatives are the domestic waste management methods and it is furnished in Table.1

Attributes of Decision Making

The attributes considered for making decisions are given in Table .2

Attribute Values of the Attributes

The attribute values for each of the attributes are presented in Table .3, The dominant attribute values of each of the attribute are presented in Table.4, The priorities given to the attributes with respect to the dominant attribute value from the perspective of the experts are presented in Table 5, The priorities given to the alternatives with respect to the dominant attribute value from the perspective of the experts are presented in Table .6, Using the web based OPA software for with plithogenic representations, the weights of the experts, attributes and the alternatives are obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The weights of the experts, attributes and alternatives with respect to dominant attribute values are presented in the respective tables 7, 8 and 9 along with the graphical representation in Fig. 2, 3 and 4. From the Fig 2, it is observed that the first expert is given more significance with respect to other experts.



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Based on the score values or the weights of the attributes in Fig.3, the attribute CE is ranked first, followed by EF, TE and EE. From Fig.4, it is very evident that the method of Compost occupies first position followed by fermentation, Landfill and Incineration. Also the consistency of the results is also determined using confidence level values based on the interpretations made by Mahmoudi et al [21], The Kendall's values for each of the criteria and the local confidence values of the alternatives with respect to the attributes are presented in Table 10. The overall Kendall's W among attributes is 0.200000, the local confidence level among attributes is 0.339131 and the Global confidence level is 0.303643. Based on the result, it is observed that the global confidence level is suitable for this decision-making problem.

Also, the method of compost is observed to be the most optimal method of domestic waste management and incineration is least preferred. The criteria that is ranked first is cost efficiency and energy efficiency at least. As the method of compost is adjudged to be more feasible and workable in the rural regions, the rural administrators shall formulate suitable strategies and relevant policy to implement this method to handle domestic wastes of all forms.

CONCLUSION

In this research work, the method of POPA (i.e) Plithogenic ordinal Priority Approach is introduced to make optimal ranking of the alternatives with respect to not just the attributes but with that of the dominant attribute values. The results suggest the method of compost to be more feasible and workable as domestic waste management method. The significant criteria are also determined. The consistency of the results are also in compliance and henceforth the decision makers can formulate few practical ways of exercising the method of compost in rural areas. As a means of adding support to it, this research work also add few more suggestions to make the compost waste management method more workable in the rural regions

- (i) Setting up of very compatible common composting equipment in the residential areas
- (ii) Installing equipment to segregate domestic waste
- (iii) Creating awareness and demo on handling domestic waste at home
- (iv) Waste to energy conversion modalities shall be exercised
- (v) Organic way of waste handling shall be encouraged as a part and parcel of rural livelihood

Thus these suggestive measures shall be put into practice in the rural regions to promote rural sustainability and as a means of promoting the sustainability of the whole nation.

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Table 1. Alternatives of POPA decision making

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Alternative 1 | Compost (C) |
| Alternative 2 | Fermentation (F) |
| Alternative 3 | Landfill (L) |
| Alternative 4 | Incineration (I) |

Table 2. Attributes of POPA decision making

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Attributive 1 | Energy Efficiency |
| Attributive 2 | Cost Efficiency |
| Attributive 3 | Eco-friendly |
| Attributive 4 | Time Efficiency |

Table 3. Attribute values of POPA decision making

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| Attributive 1 | Energy Efficiency (EE) | Efficacy - (shallow, moderate, outrageous) |
| Attributive 2 | Cost Efficiency (CE) | Price - (cheap, budget, expensive) |
| Attributive 3 | Eco-friendly (EF) | Environmental associativity- (high, average, low) |
| Attributive 4 | Time Efficiency (TE) | Span of processing - (long, medium, short) |

Table 4. Attributes with Dominant Attribute value

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Attributive 1 | Energy Efficiency | Outrageous efficacy |
| Attributive 2 | Cost Efficiency | Cheap price |
| Attributive 3 | Eco-friendly | High associativity |
| Attributive 4 | Time Efficiency | Short span |

Table 5. Priorities of the Attributes

| Experts | PRIORITY | | | |
|---------|----------|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| First | CE | TE | EF | EE |
| Second | EF | EE | CE | TE |
| Third | CE | EE | TE | EF |

Table 6. Priorities of the Alternatives by the Attributes

| Experts | Attributes | PRIORITY | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|----|-----|----|
| | | I | II | III | IV |
| First | EE | I | L | F | C |
| | CE | L | F | I | C |
| | EF | C | F | L | I |
| | TE | C | I | F | L |
| Second | EE | L | I | F | C |
| | CE | L | F | C | I |
| | EF | F | C | L | I |
| | TE | C | F | I | L |
| Third | EE | I | F | L | C |
| | CE | L | I | F | C |
| | EF | C | L | F | I |
| | TE | I | C | L | F |





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Table 7. Weights of the Experts

| Experts | Weights |
|---------|----------|
| First | 0.545455 |
| Second | 0.272727 |
| Third | 0.181818 |

Table 8. Weights of the Attributives

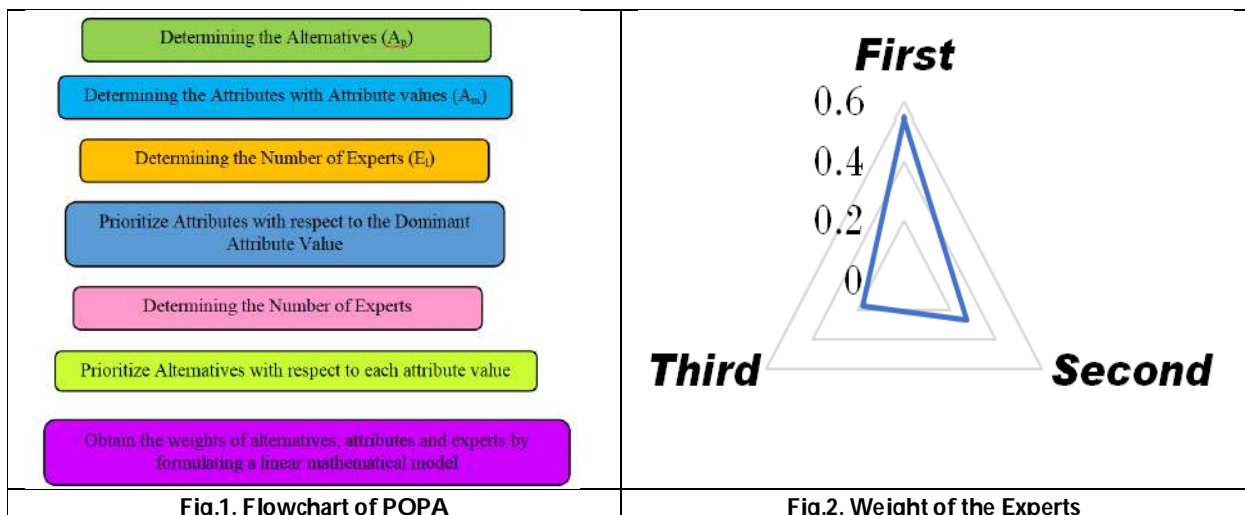
| Attributives | Weights |
|------------------------|----------|
| Energy Efficiency (EE) | 0.174545 |
| Cost Efficiency (CE) | 0.392727 |
| Eco-friendly (EF) | 0.240001 |
| Time Efficiency (TE) | 0.192727 |

Table 9. Weights of the Alternatives

| Alternatives | Weights |
|------------------|----------|
| Compost (C) | 0.342197 |
| Fermentation (F) | 0.251136 |
| Landfill (L) | 0.224470 |
| Incineration (I) | 0.182197 |

Table 10. Kendall's & local Confidence Values of the Attributives

| Attributives | Kendall's W Values | Local Confidence Values the Alternatives with respect to Attributives |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Energy Efficiency (EE) | 0.777778 | 0.962511 |
| Cost Efficiency (CE) | 0.777778 | 0.962511 |
| Eco-friendly (EF) | 0.777778 | 0.962511 |
| Time Efficiency (TE) | 0.377778 | 0.614064 |





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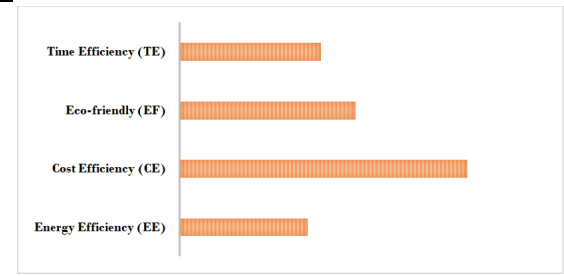


Fig.3. Weight of the Attributes



Fig.4. Weight of the Alternatives





Methodologies for Digital Education using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

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Received: 24 Mar 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 01 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

With the ever-increasing volume of data and the shifting demands of higher education, such as the shift to digital education, the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques has multiplied across all disciplines in recent years.. Similar to this, there is a vast amount of information about students in digital education in online educational information systems. To enhance digital education, this educational data can be used with artificial intelligence and machine learning methods. Two major contributions are made by this work. The study first conducts an objective and reproducible method of literature review. Second, the study summarizes and clarifies the themes found in the literature about the application of AI-based algorithms in digital education. Six themes relating to the employment of computers in digital education are presented by the study's findings. The compiled data in this study indicates that a number of digital learning topics use machine learning and deep learning methods. Utilizing intelligent tutors is one of these topics, along with dropout and performance forecasts, adaptive and predictive learning and learning styles, analytics, group-based learning, and automation. Among all the themes that have been detected, artificial neural network and support vector machine techniques appear to be used, followed by random forest, decision tree, naive Bayes, and logistic regression algorithms.

Keywords: AI; ML; DL; digital education; literature review; intelligent tutors; performance prediction



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INTRODUCTION

In numerous fields and sectors, including telecommunications, building and transportation, healthcare, manufacturing, advertising, and education, artificial intelligence (AI), including machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL), is viewed as a game-changer [1-3]. Higher education will increasingly rely on AI as it enables students to customise their approaches to learning challenges based on their own distinct experiences and preferences. To maximise learning, AI-based digital learning systems can adjust to each student's prior knowledge, rate of learning, and intended learning outcomes. Additionally, it has the capacity to examine students' prior academic performance in order to pinpoint their areas of weakness and recommend the courses that will enhance their personalised learning experiences [4,5]. Meanwhile, the application of AI can speed up ordinary administrative duties, freeing up more time for teaching and research in higher education faculty [6]. The COVID-19 pandemic's arrival has expedited the adoption of digitization in higher education [7]. The transition to digital media for instruction was mandated for all institutions of higher learning. Because of this, academic institutions and students alike are debating this new paradigm shift and its implications for the post-COVID-19 era. In terms of enhancing teaching [8] and facilitating future digital education, AI can create new opportunities for the field of digital education.

"Teaching and learning activities that integrate digital technology as part of in-person, blended, and fully online learning environments" are referred to as "digital education" [9]. The effective integration of digital technologies into teaching and learning is referred to as digital education [10, 11]. AI is a subset of digital technologies that works with intelligent software and technology that address problems in the real world. The ability to automatically learn from experiences and data is provided by machine learning (ML), a subset of artificial intelligence (AI), whereas the ability to analyse various factors and structures in a manner resembling human brain thinking is provided by deep learning (DL), a subset of ML methods [12]. Therefore, it is crucial to properly examine these difficulties from an academic standpoint. This study's goal is to methodically investigate the present state of the art for using AI in higher education, covering both ML and DL. The research suggests two key contributions. The study first conducts an objective and reproducible method of literature Second, the study summarises and clarifies the themes found in the literature about the application of AI-based algorithms in digital education It is crucial to emphasise that the study's focus is only on higher education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The systematic revision research approach is described in this section [11]. A reproducible and impartial perspective of a research area is provided by the systematic revision process. The procedure entails developing research questions, creating search queries for pertinent databases, applying inclusion and exclusion criteria to data extraction, and extracting the data before data analysis [12]. Figure 1 gives a thorough description of the systematic revision research approach that was applied in this study.

Research Questions

To begin the systematic revision, the following research questions were created. RQ1 addresses the study's initial goal, which was to explore the current literature in a repeatable and objective manner. RQ2 assists in achieving the second goal of understanding the algorithms utilised in digital education.

RQ1: Which literary works address AI-based schooling themes?

What ML or DL models are being used in digital education right now?

Kappa Analysis and Filtration Criteria



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When there are numerous raters, kappa analysis is used to gauge inter-rater reliability for qualitative items. The range of the kappa value is 0 (no agreement), 0-0.20 (slight agreement), 0.21-0.40 (fair agreement), 0.41-0.60 (moderate agreement), 0.61-0.80 (substantial agreement), and 0.81-1.0 (perfect agreement) [13]. Given that several scholars worked together to apply the inclusion/exclusion criteria to the extracted publications, we decided to conduct a kappa analysis. As a result, by obtaining the considerable agreement level, this allowed writers to include or omit works in an objective manner. Two stages were taken when performing the kappa analysis. Before the first and second authors divided 392 publications each to apply the inclusion and exclusion criteria, we first randomly picked 35 articles from papers generated from the search string. This procedure was carried out to examine the inter-rater agreement and second authors separately applied the inclusion and exclusion criteria to 392 manuscripts each [14]. Second, the kappa value was determined and was found to be (0.885), indicating nearly complete agreement between the researchers. Finally, we discovered two disputes that were talked about and settled.

Data Synthesis and Extraction Techniques

The validity risks connected to the systematic review are described in this part, along with the steps taken to mitigate such risks. Validity indicates the dependability of the findings without introducing the researchers' subjective point of view [15,16]. We employed the member verification technique to reduce the chance that the study's researchers introduced subjectivity. Before beginning the study, the other authors validated the review process created by the first author. Checking the inter-rater agreement level (kappa analysis) between the researchers is one example of obtaining objectivity in selecting the appropriate collection of studies relevant to the study's scope. The degree to which the data and the analysis are dependent on a particular researcher is referred to as the study's reliability. To increase the accuracy in locating the main papers relevant to the scope of this systematic review study, we took into consideration a number of different methodologies. First, the search phrase was constructed using the scant domain information and published studies. With a single search string over all chosen databases, this raises the possibility of missing out on primary studies. Therefore, we employed seven control papers to assess the search string's recall and precision. We adjusted our search string across all databases until we reached an acceptable degree of recall and precision. In order to uncover papers addressing the application of AI in teaching and learning, we second triangulated the data sources by selecting four separate pertinent databases. Third, we used backward snowball sampling on the list of studies to find any possible missing studies relevant to the research's focus, and we discovered more studies as a result. The first two authors, acting independently, each other's work, contributing to the development of recurrent topics in the investigation. In order to assure the objectivity of the data and provide accurate results, we independently verified each other's work.

DISCUSSION

The distribution of research is shown in the subsections that follow, along with a qualitative analysis of the information gleaned from those investigations using the features of data extraction. We conducted a theme analysis in this section in accordance with the recommendations made by Cruzes et al. [17,18]. The following procedures were used to isolate six key themes from the studies on the application of AI in digital education. We carried out the following procedures for the thematic analysis : After finishing the search review in the Excel sheet, step one is to extract data from the papers; step two is to create tags for the noteworthy themes discovered in the data; and step three is to group the tags into various themes. This theme consists of 10 papers using different ML models to predict student performance in online courses. All ten papers classified in this theme are experimental studies similar to the student dropout theme. The number of machine models used in the studies can be seen in Figure 6. The majority of machine models used to predict student performance (e.g., grades) includes SVM (seven papers), LR (six papers), NB (six papers), ANN (four papers), DT (four papers), J48 (four papers), followed by RF (four papers). Furthermore, back propagation (BP), GB, and JRIP were used in two studies each. KNN, LSTM, ELMs, volterra, expectation maximization, simple KMeans, and SGD have been used in one study each. Studies that address various learning styles required for digital education as well as adaptive and predictive learning using various algorithms make



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up this theme. Ten papers have been categorised for this theme six experiment-based studies three case studies and one study based on a survey To provide adaptable teachings for an individual, the ANN model is investigated. By determining the most effective way to link the previously learned concepts, the model creates a series of papers that are tailored to the needs of the learners. The learner sets his or her own learning objectives, and selection algorithms offer the best appropriate didactic plan based on those objectives and taking the learner's current to distribute instructional materials to students, it is suggested to use Bayesian nets to identify their learning preferences. Ten students are used to evaluate this strategy. According to a variety of scales that depend on how students acquire and process information, the learning style model categorises students. This study's findings suggest that the Bayesian net may accurately identify students' preferred learning modes. By incorporating a thorough learning style paradigm for digital learning, an adaptive recommendation-based online learning style (AROLS) is developed. By creating learner clusters, this method generates recommendations based on learning preferences. After that, individualised recommendations are made based on browsing history and the similarity matrix and association criteria for various learning resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This article presents the findings of a systematic review research that examined the body of work on the application of AI-based strategies in digital education. This study's main contribution was to identify the themes and concepts that revolve around AI as well as the main ML or DL-based models employed in digital education. Another important addition is to undertake a theme analysis on the literature while adhering to the standards for systematic revision. The bulk of the research found in this analysis are experimental, which is an interesting observation. The researchers' interest in evaluating the outcomes of various algorithms using digital education data, such as student dropout or performance prediction, is one potential explanation. In addition, the annual publishing data connected. for policymakers, educators, researchers, and yes, higher education institutions, our findings highlight a number of significant insights that can help them maximise the promise of AI- and ML-supported technologies for digital education. We give a thorough review of six recognised digital education themes that help people better comprehend the role that AI and ML play in higher education. These overarching themes can enhance the development and incorporation of particular AI-supported methodologies into various educational systems, modules, and practises. Examples of how our findings can be put to use. are, e.g., addressing and predicting learners' dropout rates, identifying students' performance issues in courses, and including learning analytics and automation capabilities in such systems. Likewise, assisting in the decision of which AI- and ML-supported approaches can be utilized for certain designs of intelligent tutors is another useful feature of our research results. Furthermore, the insights uncovered by our research can be utilized to design AI- and ML-supported courses by tailoring specific approaches set to innovate course curricula and, thereby, also increase the quality of digitalized higher education institutions and the prospects that they bring. As such, our findings serve as useful recommendations for policymakers and educators in digital education. In order to contextualise the various machine learning (ML) models identified and to provide a design approach for practitioners to use ML models when creating digital education systems, the study's future work may focus on the analysis of empirical situations.

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Enhancement of Seed Germination through Breaking Seed Dormancy

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Received: 30 Mar 2023

Revised: 18 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Seed dormancy refers to the resting stage of embryo with low germination of viable and freshly harvested grains. This small research in order to find out the effect of one of various methods to break down seed dormancy treatment such as mechanical scarification, hot water treatment, cold water treatment, NaOH treatment, con. H₂SO₄ treatment and heat treatment. The dormant seed are difficult to germinate under normal condition so to break the seed dormancy study are *Carica papaya*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Passiflora edulis*, *Achras sapota*, *Momordica charantia*, *Citrus limon*, *Annona squamosa*, *Phoenix dactylifera*. This study is to determine the requirement of selected species and method of overcoming dormancy and enhancing the germination.

Keywords: scarification, dormancy, *Carica papaya*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Tamarindus indica*,

INTRODUCTION

The inability of seed to germinate under favourable season. There are a lot of factor causing dormancy of seed coat the seed cover permeable to water, impermeable to oxygen, immature embryo, inhibitor of germination. There are many type of dormancy exist in seeds. There are different method adopted to break the seed dormancy in our studies. Mechanical scarification done by using file or sand paper. Hot water treatment is done by heating the water and dipping the seeds on it. Cold water treatment is the treating the seeds with cold water, the seed get impermeable to water. The best treatment is con. H₂SO₄ treatment. The con H₂SO₄ get rupture the hard seed coat. The present study reveals that the tamarind diluted in water shows best results in germination. The mechanical scarification, hot water treatment, cold water treatment, NaOH treatment, con. H₂SO₄ treatment and heat treatment shows best results compared with controlled conditions. The con H₂SO₄ shows the best result than NaOH chemical treatment. Maximum germination was obtained in *Carica papaya*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Momordica charantia* Seed with acid treatment.



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The seed dormancy helps to overcome the periods that are unfavourable seedling growth and development. The degradation of seed coat by chemical such as animal digestive tract enzyme helps to fast the degradation. Leeching happens when excessive water that remove from the inhibitor from the seed. ANOVA is used to interpret the experimental data. This can be broken down into between the group and within the group. Within the group variation is error or noise. Between the group variation is the information that what we seek. ANOVA helps to separate the information we seek from the noise ONE-WAY-ANOVA is used to compare the means of independent group .It has one independent variable and one depended variable

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seeds of various species were collected from Elavanchery, Palakkad. A preliminary germination test was performed and low germination percentage was obtained. *Carica papaya*. (L) , *Citrullus Lanatus*.(L), *Tamarindus Indica*.(L), *Mangifera indica*.(L), *Momordica charantia*.(L,) *Citrus limon*(L.), *Passiflora edulis*. Sims_ *Achras saporta*.(L) P.Royen, *Annona squamosa*. (L), *Phoenix dactylifera*. (L) species taken for our germination studies.

SCARIFICATION/PHYSICAL METHOD

Scarification is a technique to physically create scars on seed surface to increase water imbibition of the seed(3).

MECHANICAL SCARIFICATION

Breaking the seed coat by using file or sand paper. Once scarified, seeds will not store well and should be planted as soon as possible after treatment. Smaller seeds may be rubbed between sheets of fine grit sandpaper. Soaking seeds in water overnight softens a hard seed coat enough to allow moisture inside so that the seed can germinate. For quicker results, pour boiling water over the seeds and let them soak until the water cools

HOT WATER SCARIFICATION

Seeds are treated with hot-water using water bath at 70-100° C or using oven, with precise temperature and timing (5-10 min) .Place seed in cold tap water for five minutes to quickly end the heat treatment. Spread seed out on a paper towel or screen to air dry and germinate faster. Place the seeds in a shallow bowl near a window.

COLD WATER TREATMENT

By soaking seeds in lukewarm water for 8-12 hours that help the seed to break dormancy

CHEMICAL METHOD

Chemical methods are most common used methods in this scarification by using concentrated H₂SO₄ and NaOH are taking for this study.

TREATMENT WITH CON. H₂SO₄

Sulphuric acid is used for acid scarification. Place the seeds in a large glass container and pour concentrated sulphuric acid over the seeds so they are fully covered. Stir seeds repeatedly with a glass rod for the prescribed time according to species recommendation.

TREATMENT WITH NaOH

Place the seeds in large glass container and pour concentrated NaOH Wrap it in a dry clean tissue paper after drying each time. The seeds were sworn in tissue paper and observed for their germination growth rates.





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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The ConH_2SO_4 shows 23.1% when it is compared with control condition it is 15.1% that is $\text{ConcH}_2\text{SO}_4$ shows the best result. In mechanical treatment it is 7.7%. In hot water treatment 11.5% when it is compared with cold water shows 11.5%. The treatment with NaOH shows 15.4%. The heat treatment shows 15.4% as same as NaOH treatment. The table 2 represents Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical formula used to compare variances across the means (or average) of different groups. A range of scenarios use it to determine if there is any difference between the means of different groups. The one-way analysis of variance is also known as single-factor ANOVA or simple ANOVA.

CONCLUSION

Out of the experiments carried out it was found that the maximum percentage of germination was found on the $\text{Conc H}_2\text{SO}_4$ i.e the acid treatment in *Carica papaya* which was about 60%, *Citrullus lanatus* has 60%, *Tamarindus indica* with 60%, *Mangifera indica* with 10%, *Passiflora edulis* with 60%, *Achras sapota* with 60%, *Momordica charantia* at 60%, *Citrus limon* with 40%, *Annona squamosa* at 50% and *Phoenix dactylifera* with 0%.

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| TREATMENT | DAYS | <i>C. papaya</i> | <i>C. lanatus</i> | <i>T. indica</i> | <i>M. indica</i> | <i>P. edulis</i> | <i>A. sapota</i> | <i>M. charantia</i> | <i>C. limon</i> | <i>A. squamosa</i> | <i>P. dactylifera</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| CONTROLLED CONDITION | 30-90 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| MECHANICAL SCARIFICATION | 30-90 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 10 |
| HOT WATER TREATMENT | 30-90 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 20 | 0 |
| COLD WATER TREATMENT | 30-90 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CONC. H_2SO_4 | 30-90 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 10 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 50 | 0 |
| NaOH | 30-90 | 40 | 30 | 50 | 0 | 60 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| HEAT TREATMENT | 30-90 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 0 |





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| Table 2. ANOVA | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|------|
| SPECIES | | | | | |
| | Sum of Squares | Degree of freedom | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 904.762 | 4 | 226.190 | 6.786 | .133 |
| Within Groups | 66.667 | 2 | 33.333 | | |
| Total | 971.429 | 6 | | | |

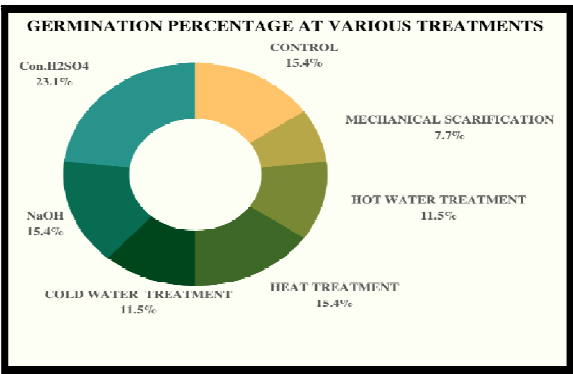


Fig. 1. Percentage of Germination of Seeds in Various Treatments





Phytochemical Screening of *Parmotrema planatilobatum* (Hale) Hale. for Its Dye Yielding Potential

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Received: 14 Mar 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 04 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Lichens are symbionts that produce distinct, secondary chemicals with significant pharmacological potential. Many phytochemicals are revealed to be species-specific, and the chemical nature of lichen species differs. The present study investigated the major bioactive constituents of the lichen *Parmotrema planatilobatum* in five different solvents by increasing polarity (hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol). The qualitative phytochemical screening of crude extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, phenols, proteins, amino acids, reducing sugars, tannins, steroids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and quinones. Lichens are the source of colorant due to their distinct metabolic components. Moreover, the dye yielding potential of *P. planatilobatum* was assessed using three methods; they are ammonia fermentation method (AFM), the cow urine method (CUM), and the DMSO extraction method (DEM). The different colors derived using the mentioned approaches were documented. The dye extraction results were buffy brown in the AFM method, isabella in the CUM method, and ivory yellow in the DEM method. These compounds have the ability to produce dyes as well as having exceptionally intense pharmacological effects.

Keywords: *Parmotrema*, phytochemical and dye extraction.

INTRODUCTION

Lichens are epiphytic, intelligent living form that develop from the symbiotic union of a specialised fungal partner and an algal partner (green algae or cyanobacteria) [1]. The lichens are classified by three distinct types, such as crustose, foliose and fruticose. Moreover, they thrive in a wide variety of habitats including tree trunks, bark, wood, leaves, rocks, moss and soil. Also, it can survive in harsh climatic conditions around the world such as adverse temperatures, drought, salinity, pollution, and unstable nitrified conditions [2].



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Lichens synthesis a wide range of metabolites, the majority of which are unique. Lichen chemical constituents are classified into two categories: primary and secondary compounds. Primary compounds are intracellular compounds that are directly engaged in lichen metabolic functions like growth, development, and reproduction; they are proteins, amino acids, polyols, carotenoids, polysaccharides, and vitamins. The primary compounds might be fungal, algal, or both. Lichen secondary compounds are fungal in origin and have a low molecular weight.[3] They are made using the primary compounds in three fundamental ways: Acetyl-polymalononyl pathway, Mevalonic acid pathway; and Shikimic acid pathway. They serve as storage substances (deposited on the hyphal surface), and the purpose of numerous secondary metabolites is unknown.

Lichen chemicals have aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, and terpenic compounds that have a wide range of biological effects, including antimicrobial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, anti-proliferative, and cytotoxic capabilities.[4] Lichens are beneficial plant resources that are exploited for medicine, food, fodder, perfume, spices, colours, and more anthropogenic activities across the world.[5] A dye is a colouring ingredient that has an affinity for the substrate to which it is applied. Natural dyes are often obtained from plants, invertebrates, and minerals, with the majority coming from plants and other organic sources like fungi and lichens. Lichens have a prolonged dye-yielding history and they have the ability to produce a vast colour range, such as purple, pink, yellow, brown, orange, and green with affinity to multiple substrates like natural fibres (silk and cotton), leather, marble, wood, wine and food materials without adding any mordants [6].

The Parmeliaceae family is the largest and most extensive, with more than 2700 species arranged in around 80 genera and there is a large biomass of parmelioid lichens used in traditional medicine to treat a variety of ailments in India.[7] In which *Parmotrema* is one of the largest genera of parmelioid lichens. The chemical substances of *Parmotrema* are atranorin, usnic acid, orsellinates, gyrophoric acid, salazinic acid, lobaric acid, etc. These substances are said to have extremely strong pharmacological effects as well as dye-producing potential [8,9]. The current study assesses the bioactive components and dye yielding potential of *P.planatilibatatum* using various solvents and dyeing methods in order to determine the utility of lichen dyes as a colouring agent substitute.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection and Identification

Lichen samples for the current investigation were taken from the southern Western Ghats, Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR), Coimbatore district, Tamilnadu, India during 2022. The specimens were characterized based on their morphology, anatomy, and chemical constitution [10,11,12].

Detection of chemical constituents

Colour tests

Color tests were carried out using chemical reagents that changed colour after being applied to the thallus. A negative (-) sign indicates that there is no change in colour, whereas a positive (+) symbol is indicated by the specified colour.[13] The chemical reagents used are as follows.

K test (Potassium): The thallus was treated with a 10–25% potassium hydroxide aqueous solution.

C test (Calcium hypochlorite): A freshly prepared aqueous solution of calcium hypochlorite or bleaching powder with distilled water at a ratio of 2%.

KC test (Potassium and Calcium hypochlorite): The thallus was treated with potassium hydroxide and immediately followed by calcium hypochlorite.





Thin layer chromatography

A piece of lichen was extracted with a few drops of acetone to be added to isolate the lichen compounds and placed on chromatographic plates (20 × 20 cm size) with 30 cm of silica gel G paste and allow to separate the compounds using solvent system 1 (Toluene: 1,4-Dioxane: Acetic acid (180:45:5)). Silica plates were sprayed by using 10% sulphuric acid gently and then it was kept in a hot air oven at 110°C for 3 minutes. The number of spots were detected and compared with the standard for identification of specific secondary metabolites [14,15].

Fraction and extraction of lichen

Lichen samples were properly cleaned with tap water and dried for 72 hours at 40°C. The dry materials were ground into a fine powder using a mortar and pestle. The lichen powder was extracted using a cold maceration process using solvents such as hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol. 3g of lichen material were soaked in 20 ml of the appropriate solvent and shaken for 24 hours at room temperature on a rotary shaker. The extract was filtered using Whatman No. 1 filter paper and stored at 4°C for phytochemical analysis after full solvent evaporation [16].

Phytochemical analysis

The presence of various phytochemical compounds in the different extracts was tested for the presence of various phytoconstituents such as alkaloids, phenols, proteins, amino acids, reducing sugars, tannins, steroids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and quinones which were qualitatively assessed [17, 18].

Dye Extraction

Lichen samples were separated, cleaned from the substrate, rinsed thoroughly, and dried. Dried samples were crushed, powdered, and weighted before being used for dye extraction [19]. The three dye extraction processes listed below were used to extract lichen dyes

Ammonia fermentation Method (AFM)

The powdered lichen samples were well mixed with an ammonium hydroxide solution (one part NH₄OH to ten parts distilled water) and left to soak at room temperature for a month. After colouring, the extract was filtered and the colour produced was evaluated.

Cow Urine Method (CUM)

CUM is the oldest method of dye extraction from lichen. In this method, the lichens are steeped in cow urine for about 3-4 weeks at room temperature. The extract was filtered after colouring, and the colour produced was examined.

DMSO Extraction Method (DEM)

The powdered lichen samples were added to a 50ml of crude Di-methyl sulphoxide solution. The content was stirred vigorously and left for one month at room temperature. After coloration, the extract was filtered, and the colour obtained was checked.

Spectral analysis

The dye extracts were examined under visible and UV analysis. For UV-Vis spectrophotometer analysis, the sample is diluted and scanned at a wavelength ranging from 180-1100nm, bandwidth 1.0 nm (variable) and the characteristic peaks were observed. The peak values of the UV-Vis were analysed [20].

RESULT

In the present investigation, the collection, identification, extraction, phytochemical evaluation, and dye extraction were performed on *Parmotrema planatilobatum* from the southern Western Ghats of Coimbatore district. The lichen



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thallus showed the K⁺ producing yellow in cortex, K⁻ in medulla, C⁺ by developing faint rose colour, KC⁺ by developing red colour, Pd negative in colour test. The secondary compounds present in *P. planatilobatum* was analysed through thin layer chromatography. Further individual bands, colour and R_f values of each bio active compounds have been identified and calculated. The bands were viewed under different excitation of lights viz, white light, short UV (254nm) and long UV (365nm). The spots that have been produced have R_f values of 0.36, 0.42, 0.63, and 0.78. Table 1 displays the tested lichen's assessed values.

Phytochemical screening of five different extracts such as hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone and methanol of *P. planatilobatum* as shown in Table 2. Proteins were present in chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol extracts. Amino acids were present only in chloroform and ethyl acetate extracts. Reducing sugar is present in ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol, whereas it is absent in chloroform extract. Phenols, alkaloids, tannins, steroids, flavonoids, and emodins were present in ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol extracts but absent in chloroform. Triterpenoids and quinones were present in chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, and methanol extracts. In the hexane extract, all compounds were absent. Acetone and methanolic extracts had the highest yield, whereas chloroform extracts produced the lowest yield.

Among the three lichen dye extraction methods carried out, Ammonia Fermentation Method (AFM) is the best extraction method as it produces better shade of colour than other methods. Based on the AFM, CUM, and DEM methods, the dye extraction yielded buffy brown, isabella, and ivory yellow colours respectively Fig. 1. The qualitative UV-Visible spectrum profile of lichen dye extracts of *P. planatilobatum* was selected from 180-1100 nm owing to sharpness of peaks and suitable baselines are displayed in Fig. 2. The spectra indicated the peaks from 300 to 580 nm with absorption 2.98, 2.73, 2.31 and 2.18 on AFM extract. The peaks in the CUM extraction are between 400 and 460 nm with absorptions of 0.16 and 0.14. Similar absorption values on DEM extraction between 280 and 680 nm ranges include 2.34, 2.03, 1.21, and 0.29. The colour is caused by the existence of different secondary chemicals, which are represented by the peak values at a given wavelength. The chemical characteristics of secondary metabolites like phenol, alkaloid, triterpenoids and steroids are present in the extract, which may retain the absorbance on spectral analysis.

DISCUSSION

Lichens possess phytochemicals, which are natural bioactive substances that function as a defensive mechanism against biotic and abiotic stress circumstances [21]. Lichen-derived bioactive substances have tremendous potential for use in biopharmaceutical applications as antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer, and cytotoxic agents, as well as in the creation of novel formulations or advancements for the benefit of humans. Lichen depsides such as barbatic acid, atranorin, and lecanoric acid are frequently present in various lichens and have been documented to have analgesic, antipyretic, and fungitoxic properties [22]. Parmeliaceae is the largest family, comprising of 2700 species with 80 genera, which includes *Parmotrema*. *Parmotrema* contains a wide array of chemical compounds and exhibits various biological and anthropological activities throughout the world [23]. The genus *Parmotrema* contains a variety of secondary metabolites, such as depsides, depsidones, various phenolics, polysaccharides, lipids, diphenyl ethers, and dibenzofurans, which are involved in a variety of biological processes [24]. There are many pharmacologically important chemicals are reported in *Parmotrema* genus such as Depsides (evernic acid, lecanoric acid, gyrophoric acid, atranorin, thamnolic acid, sekikaic acid, papulosic acid, decarboxy stenosporic acid, squamatic acid, α,β alectoronic acid and divaricatic acid), Depsidones (loxodinol, salazinic acid, furfuralic acid, collatolic acid, protocetraric acid, stictic acid, norlobaridone and lobaric acid), Dibenzofurans (strepsilin and usnic acid) and other compounds (lepraric acid, decarboxy stenosporic acid, orsellinic acid, haemmatomic acid and muronic acid) [25].

Parmotrema tinctorum generates purple dye, which contains lecanoric acid, which is hydrolyzed to form orsellinic acid, which provides the colour orcein [26]. Lichen dyes have a long history and play an important role in dye extraction. Foliose and fruticose lichens were studied for their capacity to create dye due to their greater size and shape. Several



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dye extraction studies have been conducted across the world. Lichen dyes are much better than synthetic dyes because they are less harmful to the environment, give fibres a musky odour, and make dyed products insect-proof because lichen secondary compounds make the fibres unpleasant to insects. Lichen dyes also have limited colour stability against sunlight and are attractive and vibrant colours because no mordants were used in the study [27,28]. In the current study, lichen species create a variety of colour shades using different dyeing techniques along with unique secondary compounds such as atranorin, gyrophoric acid, lecanoric acid, skyrin and usnic acid that have pharmacologically significant properties.

CONCLUSION

Synthetic dyes are used extensively throughout a wide range of sectors, but since they are poisonous, carcinogenic, and non-biodegradable, they have a terrible impact on the environment. Because of this, the demand for natural dyes has grown recently. Therefore, the results of this study may be used to replace synthetic dyes with the derivatives of *P. planatilobatum*. As a result, it contains novel bioactive compounds, and these substances may be safe for the environment.

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Table 1: Colour spot test, TLC analysis and secondary metabolites present in *P. planatlobatum*

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Spot test | |
| K test | K+ yellow in cortex; K- in medulla |
| C test | C+ faint rose |
| KC test | KC+ red |
| PD test | Pd- |
| TLC (Rf values) | 0.36, 0.42, 0.63, 0.78. |
| Secondary compounds | atranorin, gyrophoric acid, skyrin and usnic acid |

(+ = positive result; - = negative result)

Table 2: Phytochemical constituents of *P. planatlobatum* on different solvent system

| Phytochemicals | Tests | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|
| Reducing sugar | Benedict's test | - | - | - | - | ++ |
| | Fehling's test | | - | + | ++ | ++ |
| Protein | Xanthoproteic test | - | + | + | ++ | + |
| Amino acids | Ninhydrin test | - | + | - | + | - |
| Phenols | Folincio calteau's test | - | - | + | + | ++ |
| | FeCl ₃ test | - | - | - | ++ | ++ |
| Alkaloid | Mayer's test | - | - | - | - | + |
| | Dragondroff's test | - | - | ++ | + | - |
| Tannin | Alkaline test | - | - | - | ++ | ++ |
| Steroid | Liebermann-Burchard's test | - | - | - | ++ | + |
| Triterpenoids | Salkowski's test | - | + | - | ++ | ++ |
| Flavonoid | NaOH test | - | - | - | + | + |
| Saponins | Frothing test | - | - | - | - | - |
| Glycosides | Keller-Kilani test | - | - | - | - | - |
| Emodins | Ammonia test | - | | - | + | ++ |



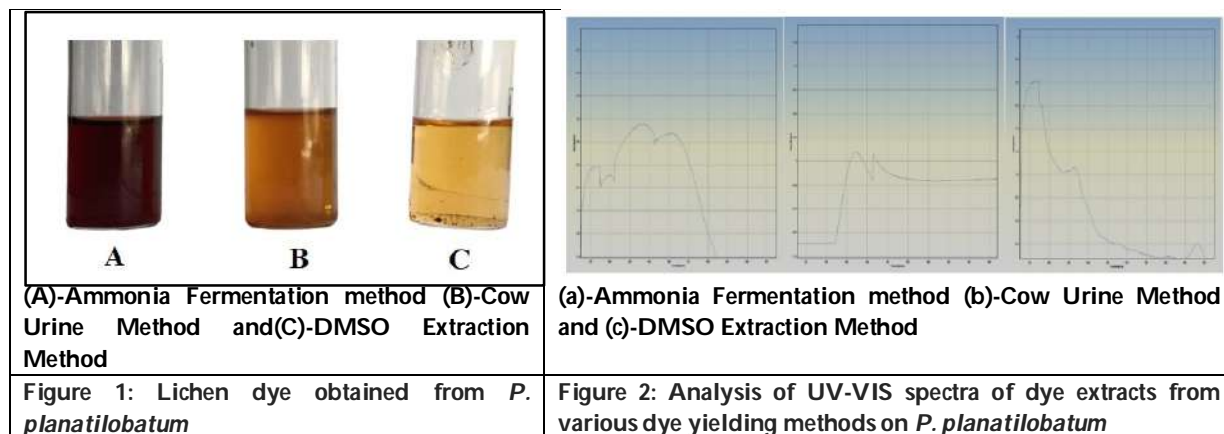


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| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quinones | H ₂ SO ₄ test | - | + | - | + | + |
| Anthraquinone | HCl test | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cholesterol | Acetic anhydride test | - | - | - | - | - |

1- Hexane; 2 – Chloroform; 3 - Ethyl acetate; 4 – Acetone; 5 –Methanol

(++=strong positive; +=positive; -=negative)





Phytochemical Screening and GC- MS Profiling on Flowers of *Crossandra nilotica* Oliv.

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The present work aims to perform phytochemical screening and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry analysis of flower extracts of *Crossandra nilotica* Oliv. Phytochemical screening of methanolic flower extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, phenols, flavonoids, betacyanins, coumarins, emodins, glycosides, steroids, terpenoids, and quinones. Furthermore, GC-MS analysis of the extract identified 72 bioactive compounds, out of which 20 were major compounds based on high peak areas such as 1,3-Dioxolane, 2-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)- (9.81%), Propylthiouracil (9.42%), 1,2,5-Oxadiazol-3-amine, 4-(phenylmethoxy)- (9.41%), 2-Methylheptanoic acid (9.38%), Tricyclo[4.2.2.0(1,5)]decane (9.37%), 2-Undecanethiol, 2-methyl- (9.37%), 1,2,4,5-Tetrazin-3-amine, 6-methyl- (9.19%), etc. It is the first report on *Crossandra nilotica* screened for phytochemicals and GC-MS analysis. The identified bioactive compounds have a wide range of biological activities, which may help in the protection against various diseases.

Keywords: Extraction, Phytochemical screening, GC-MS analysis, Bioactive compounds, Biological activity





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INTRODUCTION

The increasing awareness about the potential side effects of long term usage of pharmaceutical compounds has thrown the world into a fray to discover and document alternative medicine systems. India is the long-ignored pioneer in alternative medical systems. Indian Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) contains a treasure trove of therapeutic practices. These traditional medical practices have been documented right from the start of early human civilizations and are still widely practiced all over the country. Almost all traditional medical systems rely on herbal medicines. The crux of herbal medicines lies in certain bioactive compounds which are naturally found in plants. These chemicals known as phytochemicals are found in various parts of plants such as stem, leaves, flowers, seeds, barks, roots and rhizomes. Chemically phytochemicals are alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, phenols, glycosides, terpenoids et cetera. Not all phytochemicals provide a positive effect on the human body but almost all plants that are used currently in indigenous medical systems have no documented side effects. The beauty of indigenous knowledge systems is that it has been used for centuries. The sample size of clinical trials for each IKS based therapeutic use is massive and the modern clinical trials are nowhere as extensive as this. The only hitch in this is the fact that most of the knowledge is not well documented as the sharing or passing down of knowledge to the next generation is mostly oral. This urges contemporary researchers to rediscover and document these therapeutic properties. Phytochemicals are important in the treatment of a variety of ailments, including diabetics, asthma, arthritis and cancer. An important factor of therapy based on IKS is that while most modern therapy aims to alleviate symptoms, herbal and other indigenous medical systems aim to cure the cause of the disease itself. GC-MS analysis is an advanced technology of recent times and it is a powerful technique for the identification of bioactive compounds from plant extracts, including non-polar components, volatile oils, fatty acids and lipids [1]. This work describes the collection of plants, the extraction and identifies the bioactive compounds from the flowering parts of plants, qualitative analysis of the phytochemical screening and GC-MS analysis of *C. nilotica*. There is no contemporary phytochemical report on this plant and this paper is the first to deal with these aspects of the plant.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of the Samples

The fresh flowers of *Crossandra nilotica* were collected from the hilly areas near Eratti, Anthiyur Taluk, Erode District, and Tamilnadu, India.

Plant Identification

The plant species were identified using the international plant name index [2], the plant list [3, 4]. Voucher specimen was deposited at the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Coimbatore (BSI/SRC/5/24/2022/Tech/821, Acc. No. of MH 178160).

Preparation of the Extracts

The whole flowers were placed in a stoppered container with the solvent using methanol and allowed to stand at room temperature for a period of three days with frequent agitation until the soluble matter has dissolved. At the end of the extraction, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude extracts were stored in the refrigerator. The crude extract was used for phytochemical analysis and GC-MS analysis.

Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis

The extracts obtained were analyzed for the presence of alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, phenols, flavonoids, betacyanins, coumarins, emodins, glycosides, steroids, terpenoids, and quinones as per standard protocols.

Test for Alkaloids

Mayer's Test

To a few ml of plant sample extract, two drops of Mayer's reagent were added along the test tube sides. The appearance of a white, creamy yellow precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids [5].



**Menaka et al.,****Dragendroff's Test**

To a few ml of plant sample extract, 1-2 ml of Dragendroff's reagent was added to the test tube. The appearance of a reddish-brown color indicates the presence of alkaloids [6].

Test for Proteins**Xanthoproteic Test**

1ml of conc. Nitric acid was added to 2-3ml of extract heated to a boil. The solution was cooled. After 40% NaOH was added. The formation of orange color showed the presence of proteins [7].

Test for Amino Acids**Ninhydrin Test**

Two drops of ninhydrin solution were added to 2 ml of extract filtrate. The formation of purple color indicates the presence of amino acids [6, 8].

Test for Carbohydrates**Benedict's Test**

To 0.5 ml of extract, 0.5 ml of Benedict's reagent was added. The mixture was heated in a boiling water bath for 2 minutes. A characteristic colored precipitate indicates the presence of sugar [9].

Test for Phenols**Folin ciocalteau's Test**

To 1 ml of the extract, 2ml of distilled water followed by 0.5 ml of Na_2CO_3 and folin ciocalteau's reagent (0.5ml) added to the extract. Appearance of blue/green color indicates the presence of phenols [10].

Iodine Test

To 1ml of the extract, add a few drops of diluted iodine solution. The formation of a transient red color indicates the presence of phenols [9].

Ferric Chloride Test

A little extract was dissolved in distilled water. To this, 2 ml of 5% ferric chloride solution was added. The formation of blue, green or violet color indicates the presence of phenolic compounds [9].

Test for Flavonoids**Ferric Chloride Test**

A little extract was dissolved in distilled water. 2 ml of 5% ferric chloride solution was added to this mixture. Formation of blue, green or violet color indicates the presence of flavonoid compounds [9].

Alkaline Reagent Test

The extract was treated with a few drops of sodium hydroxide. The presence of flavonoids is indicated by the formation of an intense yellow color that fades when a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid are added [9].

Ammonia Test

5 ml of dilute ammonia solution was added to a portion of the crude extract followed by addition of concentrated H_2SO_4 . Appearance of a yellow coloration in the extract indicates the presence of flavonoids. The yellow coloration disappears after some time [9].

Test for Anthocyanin and Betacyanin**NaOH Test**

1 ml of 2N NaOH was treated with 2 ml of each extract for 5 minutes at 100°C . Presence of anthocyanin was confirmed by presence of bluish green color while yellow color was indicative of betacyanin [11].

Test for Coumarins**NaOH Test**

1 ml NaOH (10%) solution was introduced in 1 ml of each extract. Appearance of yellow color confirmed the presence of Coumarins [12].



**Menaka et al.,****Test for Tannins****Alkaline Test**

2ml NaOH was added in 2 ml of extract. The formation of yellow or red color presence of tannins [13].

Test for Saponins**Froth Test**

2ml of distilled water added to 2ml of extract. Test solution was shaken which showed foam formation and it was stable for at least 15-20 min; a layer of foam produced that is of 1 cm, this layer was indicative saponins [7].

Test for Emodins

2 ml of ammonia solution was added to the extract, followed by 3 ml of benzene. Appearance of the red color indicates the presence of Emodins [11].

Test for Glycosides**Bomtrager's Test**

To 2 ml of filtered hydrolysate, 3 ml of chloroform were added and shaken, chloroform layer is separated and 10% ammonia solution is added to it. Pink color indicates presence of glycosides [8].

Test for Steroids**Acetic Anhydride Test**

2 ml of acetic anhydride was added to 0.5 ml crude plant extract with 2 ml H₂SO₄. The change in coloration from violet to blue or green in extracts indicates the presence of steroids [9].

Liebermann-Burchard Test

The extracts were dissolved in 2 ml of chloroform to which 10 drops of acetic acid and 5 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid were added and mixed. The change of red color from blue to green indicates the presence of steroids [9].

Test for Terpenoids

To 1ml of the extract add 2ml of chloroform and then add 3 ml conc. Sulphuric acid. Formation of reddish brown color indicates the presence of terpenoids [11].

Test for Quinones**Conc. H₂SO₄ Test**

The plant extract was dissolved in isopropyl alcohol and added a few drops of conc. H₂SO₄. Formation of red color indicates presence of quinones [14].

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis

The methanolic extract of *C. nilotica* was analyzed for the presence of different bioactive compounds by using GC-MS technique performed at the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), India. GC analysis of the extract were performed using a GCMS (Model; CH-GCMSMS02, 8890 GC System, 7000 GC/TQ) equipped with a DB-5MS fused silica capillary column (30 m length × outside diameter 250 μ × internal diameter 0.25μ) and using Mass Hunter software. In GC-MS detection, an electron ionization system with ionization energy of -70eV was used. Pure helium gas was used as the carrier gas with flow rate of 1ml/min. Injector temperature 250°C; Ion source temperature 200°C. The oven temperature was designed from 80° to 200°C at the rate of 10°C/min, held isothermal for 1 min and finally raised to 260°C at 10°C/min. Interface temperature was kept at 250°C. Total GC run time was 38 min was programmed for the analysis, and the injection volume was 1 μl. Relative quantity of the chemical compounds present in methanolic extract of *C. nilotica* was expressed as percentage based on peak area produced in the chromatogram. Retention time is a measurement of the time taken for an extract to pass through a chromatography column. The time from injection and detection is used to calculate it. The peak's area represents the amount of a specific analyte present in the extract.



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The obtained chromatogram of plant extract was analyzed in mass spectrometry to identify the mass of detected fractions. Eluted chemical constituents were further identified based on the retention time and mass spectra. The comparison of eluted compounds made with standard mass spectra data library National Institute of Science and Technology to determine the name, molecular weight, and structure of the eluted chemical constituents [15], [16], [17].

RESULTS

Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis

Phytochemical screening of methanolic extract of *Crossandra nilotica* flowers were presented in Table-1. Methanolic extract of *C. nilotica* flower revealed the presence of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, phenols, flavonoids, betacyanins, coumarins, emodins, glycosides, steroids, terpenoids, and quinones.

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis

GC-MS analysis of methanolic extracts of *Crossandra nilotica* flower revealed the presence of more than 20 peaks pertaining to the presence of 72 bioactive compounds, as shown in Fig. 1. The identification and characterization were based on their elution order in a DB-5MS column. Based on peak areas, the top 20 major compounds along with its retention time (RT), molecular formula, molecular weight and peak area were given in Table-2.

DISCUSSIONS

Phytochemical screening is very important to determine the bioactive compounds present in medicinal plants [18]. In India, tribal and rural populations are commonly using the local plants for medicinal and other purposes [19]. Phytochemical constituents are responsible for medicinal activity of plant species [20]. In the present study preliminary phytochemical screening in methanolic extract of *C. nilotica* flowers revealed that presence of compounds such as alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, phenols, flavonoids, betacyanins, coumarins, emodins, glycosides, steroids, terpenoids, and quinones. In this study, GC-MS analysis showed presence of 72 bioactive compounds, out of which the 20 major compounds found in flower extracts of *C. nilotica*, explain the therapeutic potential of the plant. 3-Dioxolane, 2-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-, identified with highest peak area (concentration) 9.81%, is reported to have antiviral and antimicrobial properties [21], followed by Propylthiouracil is an anti-thyroid (thionamide) drug used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism, Graves' diseases, thyroid crisis and toxic multinodular goiter [22].

The other identified bioactive compounds such as 1, 2, 5-Oxadiazol-3-amine, 4-(phenylmethoxy) - possesses antimicrobial activity, anticancer, anti-tubercular, anti-inflammatory, anti-neuropathic, antihypertensive, anti-parasitic, anti-obesity properties etc [23]. 2- Methylheptanoic acid is used for fruity, nut and dairy flavors [24]. 2-Undecanethiol, 2-methyl- used pesticide [25], 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrazin-3-amine, 6-methyl- is used for the treatment of diarrhoea and worm infections [26], Butanedioic acid; dimethyl is used as a flavoring agent. It also has numerous industrial applications, including use as coating additives, pigments solvents, paint additives [27], 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, dimethyl ester is used as an additive and intermediate for pigments, pharmaceuticals and agricultural products. It is also an intermediate for the production of paints [28].

Additionally, Dodecanamide, N-ethyl- has insecticidal properties [29], 1H-Pyrazole, 1-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-3,5- dimethyl- have analgesics, anti-inflammatory, antipyretics and anti-carcinogenic properties [30]. Stearic acid hydrazide is used as a general adhesive and binding agent [31]. 9, 12, 15-Octadecatrienoic acid, methyl ester, (Z, Z, Z) – possesses hypocholesterolemic, nematocidal, anti-arthritic, hepatoprotective, antiandrogenic, anti-coronary, insectifuge, anti-eczemic, anti-acne [32]. Dodecanoic acid, methyl ester is used for production of biodiesel. It is also used for skin conditioning perfuming agents [33]. Some compounds were present in large quantities such as Tricyclo[4.2.2.0-1,6-]decane, 2-(2-Hydroxy-phenoxyphenyl) propionic acid, Phenol, 3-methoxy-2-methyl-, Dodecanoic acid, 2-methyl- and Henicosan-2-ol, 3-Pentenoic acid, 2,2,4-trimethyl- and Decanoic acid, 2-methyl-



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which do not possess away reported biological activity, and it is important to discover the biological activity of these compounds for future drug development.

CONCLUSION

The presence of various bioactive compounds in the methanolic extract of *Crossandra nilotica* flowers proves that the flowers of the plant have considerable therapeutic potential. The preliminary phytochemical screening and GC-MS analysis is the first step towards understanding the nature of the compounds present in this plant. From these results, the methanolic extract of *C. nilotica* flower revealed the presence of lots of phytochemical constituents which strongly contribute to medicinally bioactive plant. According to the findings, *Crossandra nilotica* and its phytoconstituents may be used as bioactive components in the treatment of various ailments and can be developed into a complementary herbal medicine. The present study could provide valuable knowledge about how this plant may be used in the future for the welfare of humankind.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to the Head of the Department and all the staff members, Research scholars of the Department of Botany, NGM College, Pollachi. We also thank the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India for GC-MS analysis.

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Table-1: Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Crossandra nilotica* Oliv.

| S. No | Phytochemical tests | Results |
|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. | Alkaloids | |
| | a) Mayer's test | + |
| | b) Dragondroff's test | + |
| 2. | Proteins | |





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|-----|---|----|
| | Xanthoproteic test | ++ |
| 3. | Amino acids | |
| | Ninhydrin test | - |
| 4. | Carbohydrates | ++ |
| | Benedict' s test | ++ |
| 5. | Phenols | |
| | a)Folin ciocalteau's test | ++ |
| | b) Iodin test | - |
| | c)Ferric chloride test | + |
| 6. | Flavonoids | |
| | a)Ferric chloride | + |
| | b) Alkaline test | + |
| | c) Ammonia test | - |
| 7. | Anthocyanins | |
| | NaOH test | - |
| 8. | Betacyanins | |
| | NaOH test | + |
| 9. | Coumarins | |
| | NaOH test | + |
| 10. | Tannins | |
| | Alkaline test | - |
| 11. | Saponins | |
| | Frothing test | - |
| 12. | Emodins | + |
| 13. | Glycosides | |
| | Borntrager's test | + |
| 14. | Steroids | |
| | a) Acetic anhydride test | + |
| | b)Libermann-Burchard's test | + |
| 15. | Terpenoids | + |
| 16. | Quinones | |
| | Conc. H ₂ SO ₄ test | + |

Table-2: List of compounds identified in the methanolic extract of *Crossandra nilotica*

| S. No | Compound name | Molecular formula | Molecular Weight | Retention Time | Peak area | Molecular structure |
|-------|---|--|------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. | 1,3-Dioxolane, 2-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)- | C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₂ | 207 | 17.57 | 9.81 | |





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|-----|---|---|-----|-------|------|--|
| 2. | Propylthiouracil | C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂ OS | 170 | 26.63 | 9.42 | |
| 3. | 1,2,5-Oxadiazol-3-amine, 4-(phenylmethoxy)- | C ₉ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂ | 191 | 13.99 | 9.41 | |
| 4. | 2-Methylheptanoic acid | C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂ | 144 | 26.63 | 9.38 | |
| 5. | Tricyclo[4.2.2.0(1,5)]decan | C ₁₀ H ₁₆ | 136 | 28.79 | 9.37 | |
| 6. | 2-Undecanethiol, 2-methyl- | C ₁₂ H ₂₆ S | 202 | 22.28 | 9.37 | |
| 7. | 1,2,4,5-Tetrazin-3-amine, 6-methyl- | C ₃ H ₅ N ₅ | 111 | 26.62 | 9.19 | |
| 8. | Butanedioic acid, dimethyl ester | C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄ | 146 | 8.78 | 8.98 | |
| 9. | 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, dimethyl ester | C ₆ H ₈ O ₄ | 144 | 8.47 | 8.83 | |
| 10. | Dodecanamide, N-ethyl- | C ₁₄ H ₂₉ NO | 227 | 25.32 | 8.83 | |
| 11. | 1H-Pyrazole, 1-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-3,5-dimethyl- | C ₁₃ H ₁₅ FN ₂ O | 234 | 28.38 | 8.78 | |
| 12. | 2-(2-Hydroxyphenoxyphenyl)propionic acid | C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄ | 256 | 29.04 | 8.48 | |
| 13. | Phenol, 3-methoxy-2-methyl- | C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂ | 138 | 4.40 | 8.18 | |
| 14. | Dodecanoic acid, 2-methyl- | C ₁₃ H ₂₆ O ₂ | 214 | 29.04 | 8.83 | |
| 15. | Henicosan-2-ol | C ₂₁ H ₄₄ O | 294 | 27.47 | 7.92 | |
| 16. | Stearic acid hydrazide | C ₁₈ H ₃₈ N ₂ O | 298 | 29.04 | 7.76 | |





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|-----|---|-------------------|-----|-------|------|--|
| 17. | 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, methyl ester, (Z,Z,Z)- | $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$ | 292 | 28.79 | 7.72 | |
| 18. | 3-Pentenoic acid, 2,2,4-trimethyl- | $C_8H_{14}O_2$ | 142 | 24.09 | 7.52 | |
| 19. | Dodecanoic acid, methyl ester | $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$ | 214 | 25.33 | 7.19 | |
| 20. | Decanoic acid, 2-methyl- | $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$ | 186 | 27.88 | 7.17 | |

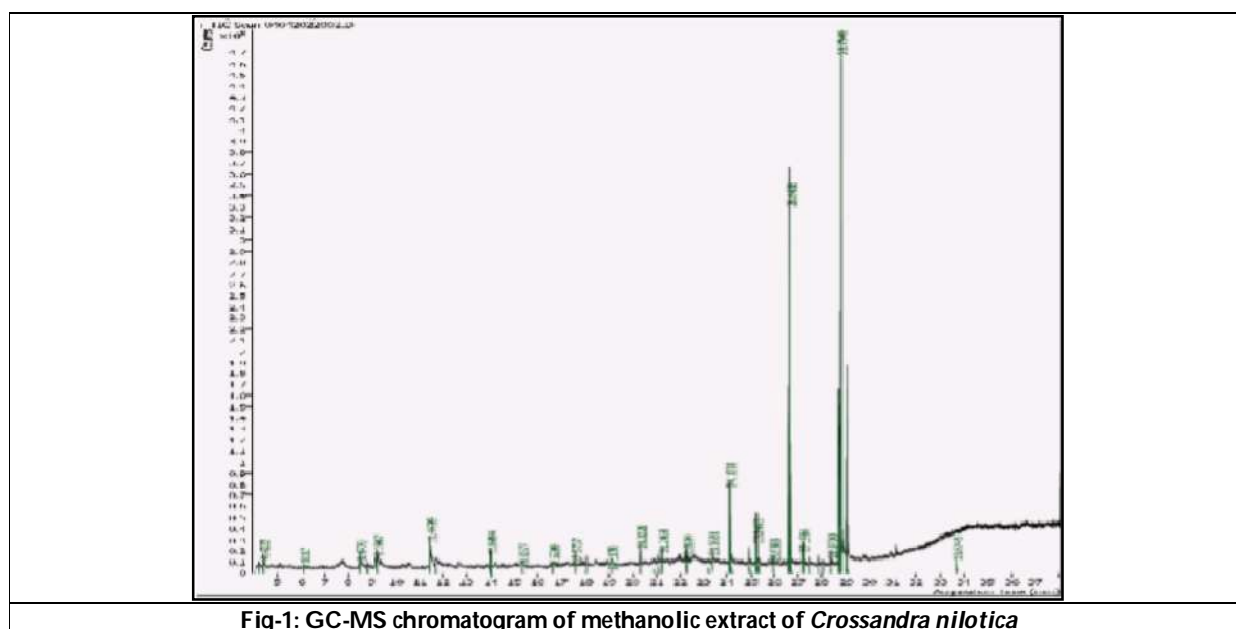


Fig-1: GC-MS chromatogram of methanolic extract of *Crossandra nilotica*





A Review of Nano Anti-Cancer Drugs

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Received: 17 Mar 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Recent decades have been marked by the development of novel delivery systems that ensure the best possible outcome from treatments rather than the development of novel molecules to treat various diseases. Perhaps the most important factor in this matter is nanomedicine. Because of its numerous advantages over traditional drug delivery methods, nanomedicine is especially popular in anticancer research. A number of distinct criteria allow nanoparticles (NPs) to be used in cancer treatment. The goal of this topical review is to look at the properties and different types of NPs, as well as their use in cancer treatment and the most recent advances in the process of identifying new delivery strategies. Although nanomedicine has the potential to improve cancer treatment outcomes, there are numerous drawbacks. The goal of this review is to demonstrate that nanotechnology has numerous pharmaceutical applications for treating cancer. Extensive research has been conducted on the use of nanoparticles in cancer treatment. In any case, concentrating on the nanoparticles present in the body is the most important requirement for excellent results. Antibodies against receptors are overexpressed on cancer cells. Not so with the early successes of immuno-targeted applications of Au nanoparticles in cancer therapy and imaging. These include nanoparticle cross-sections for absorption and scattering. Furthermore, by binding to targeting antibodies and nanoparticle bioconjugates, nanoparticles can provide a means of consistent drug delivery to targets. a specific cancer target. It is a nanotechnology-based drug delivery





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approach for the treatment of cancer. Nano anti cancer medications are standard chemotherapeutic drugs that have been given an upgrade in terms of solubility, potency, selectivity, and stability. These targeted NPs will make novel cancer treatment options available.

Keywords: Nano anti-cancer drugs, Nanoparticles, Cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is distinguished by uncontrolled cell division, replicative immortality, and resistance to cell death. Cancer cells multiply and spread throughout the circulatory, lymphatic, and bone marrow systems (1). Damage or mutation of proto-oncogenes, which code for proteins involved in the induction of cell proliferation and differentiation, and tumour suppressor genes, which produce inhibitory signals of cell growth and/or stimulate apoptosis, are the primary causes of cancer processes (2). In today's world, nanotechnology has revolutionized the way we treat cancer cells. This technology has been applied to increase absorbability (3). Nanoparticles give the target site of action and enhance the therapeutic efficacy. All of these can add up to a decreased risk of toxicity to the patients and an increased probability of extended survival (4). Nanomedicine absorb the drugs quickly and gives a controlled release of drugs. Although small compared with cells, nanoparticles are large enough to encapsulate many small-molecule compounds, which can be of multiple types (5). At the same time, the relatively large surface areas of nanoparticles can be functionalized with ligands, including small molecules, DNA or RNA strands, peptides & antibodies. From 1 to 100 nm in size, the anti-tumour drug-loading nanoparticles that are used are used. Nanoparticles make it feasible to deliver medicine specifically to the disease's location. Improvements are also made to the drug's solubility and bioavailability (6). Assisting medicinal compounds to cross biological barriers, mediating molecular interactions, and detecting molecular changes are all possible with the development of nanoparticles. Compared to macro particles, they have a bigger surface area and adjustable optical, electrical, magnetic, and biological properties (7). Nanocarriers are typically developed for drug targeting to reduce the negative effects of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) distribution, modify drug pharmacokinetics, circumvent drug resistance, alter drug administration pathways, and advance the portion of an orally administered medication that reaches circulation. Liposomes, polymeric micelles, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, nanospheres, nanocapsules, and nanotubes are some of the currently available nanotechnology-based drug delivery methods for the treatment of cancer that are currently on the market and being studied and evaluated. These nano-carriers improve solubility, potency, selectivity, and stability, which reduces the harmful effect (8). Nano Anti-cancer drugs are paclitaxel, doxorubicin, leuprolide acetate, Zinostatin, Daunorubicin, Vincristine, Docetaxel, Cisplatin, Goserelin, Cytarabine, Irinotecan, Camptothecin & L-Asparaginase. Recently, there has been a lot of interest in using nanotechnology-based delivery methods to address issues with the bioavailability, solubility, distribution, toxicity, and targeting of conventional chemotherapeutic drugs (9,10).

LIPOSOMES

Liposomes have a distinct structure and different materials that can be loaded with various forms of liposomes, such as biologically active compounds. Liposomes are composed of lipid bilayers, which are structurally similar to cell membranes. Because liposomes have both hydrophobic and hydrophilic cavities, they can load both hydrophobic and hydrophilic medicines(11). As a result, drug loading efficiency and therapeutic capability improve. The liposome is very adaptable to chemical modification by the conjugation of different polymers, ligands, and compounds. Liposomes are being used to improve the pharmacological effects of anticancer medicines(12). Liposomes can improve the sensitivity, specificity, and persistence of anti-malignant cell agents in the body, making them ideal for use in nanomedicines(13). Liposomes have been proposed as a good choice for drug delivery and cancer treatment in nano-medicine due to their capacity to retain medicines with varying physical and chemical properties. It provided a safe platform for the targeted distribution of encapsulated anti-cancer medications for cancer treatment, resulting in a reduction in the cytotoxic side effects of anti-cancer drugs on normal cells(14).





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POLYMERIC MICELLES

For anticancer medications that are not highly water soluble, polymeric micelles constitute an efficient delivery mechanism. The hydrophobic core of polymeric micelles (PMs) can accommodate these types of drugs, and their hydrophilic shell, which is typically poly(ethylene glycol), allows PMs to circulate for an extended period of time in the bloodstream, allowing them to reach tumour tissues through the enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect(15). By adjusting the block co-polymers that form polymeric micelles' hydrophobicity and hydrophilicity, it is possible to create polymeric micelles with increased drug-loading capabilities. Surface modifications with tumour-homing ligands can also make polymeric micelles effective cancer targets. Drug-polymer conjugates that produce micelles have both drug-loading and anticancer properties. Micelles that cross the CMC risk immature drug release. The balance between the micelle and the blood may also be disturbed by interactions with the blood and the absorption of unimers to plasma protein(16). Micelles are typically cross-linked, which involves joining two polymer chains by the creation of disulfide, to solve the issues described. Core cross-linked polymer and other cross-linking methods are both available. Micelles and the polymer micelles with a shell cross-linking. Different kinds of ligands, such as folic acid, peptides, carbohydrates, antibodies, etc., are utilized to adorn the micelle surface in order to specifically target cancer cells. To improve circulation stability and keep the loaded medication in the PM, many methods have been used, including non-covalent (hydrophobic and hydrophilic interactions) and chemical (covalent binding of the drug to the polymer backbone and/or cross-linking of the core/shell) approaches(17).

POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES

Nanoparticles (NPs) is a branch of nanotechnology, offer a possible solution to the drug delivery and retention problems by delivering pharmaceuticals to the desired site of therapeutic action. Polymeric nanoparticles could advance current chemotherapeutic delivery strategies(18). They are able to transport numerous medications in one carrier, successfully lower side effects while boosting dosage, lengthen the amount of time a drug stays in the body, provide a continuous and adjustable release, and enhance residence duration in the body(19). Polymeric nanoparticles are becoming more and more popular as cancer treatment choices because of their favourable size distribution, ability to deliver drugs, and adaptable nature. Due to their capacity to deliver regulated release at particular spot, intelligent nanoparticles that react to biological stimuli are of special interest(20).

DENDRIMERS

Dendrimers are well-defined, homogenous, monodisperse nanoscale molecules having a structure made up of arms or branches that resemble trees. They are radially symmetric. The ability of the dendritic network to encapsulate or conjugate many substances, either in the core or on the surface, makes them ideal carriers for many anticancer medications. Dendrimer-mediated targeted drug delivery has many applications, most notably in the treatment of cancer. High monodispersity, precise size control, and surface functionalization are characteristics of the chemical architecture known as dendrimers(21). Polylysine dendrimer, dendritic hydrocarbon, carbon/oxygen-based dendrimer, porphyrin-based dendrimer, ionic dendrimer, silicon-based dendrimer, phosphorus-based dendrimer, and Newkome dendrimer are a few examples of the several types of dendrimers that have been documented. Tomalia's poly (amidoamine) (PAMAM) dendritic structures have received extensive study and attention. Chemical modification, copolymerization with a linear polymer, and hybridization with other nanocarriers are alternatives to the so far observed restrictions. Peptides, proteins, carbohydrates, aptamers, antibodies, and other molecules can modify the surface of dendritic structures to actively target the cancer location. In order to achieve the intended bio distribution and efficacy, dendrimers have a repeatable pharmacokinetic behaviour(22).

CARBON NANOTUBES

Carbon atoms form cylindrical molecules known as carbon nanotubes (CNTs). It has unique physicochemical characteristics. One of the most promising nanomaterials is CNTs, which can both detect and deliver drugs or small therapeutic molecules to cancerous cells(23). Because of their capacity to contain minute molecules and engage in stacking interactions and conjugation; nanotubes have raised the profile of anticancer medications. They can adsorb or conjugate with a variety of therapeutic substances due to their vast surface area. Therefore, it is possible to surface engineer (i.e., functionalize) CNTs to increase their aqueous phase dispersibility or to provide the correct functional





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groups that can bind to the intended therapeutic material or the target tissue to have a therapeutic effect. When a medicinal molecule is connected, CNTs may help it enter the target cell and treat the illness(24).

ANTI-CANCER DRUGS

Camptothecin

Camptothecin (CPT), a naturally occurring plant alkaloid, has been shown to have potent antitumor activity by targeting intracellular topoisomerase I. CPT's promise in remedy is confined with the aid of using elements consisting of immoderate toxicity, lactone ring instability, and water insolubility, which restriction the drug's oral solubility and bio-availability in blood plasma(31). Nanotechnology-primarily based totally shipping structures have lately acquired a number of interest as a method for overcoming issues with bio-availability, solubility, distribution, toxicity, and focused on conventional chemotherapeutic dealers in addition to anti-tumor herbal products(32). CPT suppresses most cancers initiation, progression, and promoting with the aid of using modulating numerous dysregulated signaling cascades worried in proliferation, invasion, inflammation, mobileular survival, metastasis, and apoptosis. Polymer-primarily based totally shipping structures for CPT pills may be labeled into types: herbal polymers (consisting of proteins and polysaccharides) and artificial polymers (consisting of PLGA-PEG and PCL-PEG)(33). The transfer in nano carrier has sparked enormous hobby because of its herbal presence in humans, in addition to its particular form and splendid bio compatibility(34). CPT become loaded into glycol-changed chitosan to create a nanoscale drug shipping machine with prolonged blood circulate time and tumor focused on capacity to be used withinside the remedy of human breast most cancers(35). Due to its low toxicity, high biocompatibility and suitable biodegradation rate, it is widely used in drug delivery structures. The structure of transporting large quantities of natural nano drugs by brand. In addition, most of the carriers lack therapeutic efficacy(36).

Cisplatin

Cisplatin is commonly used to treat cancers such as cervical, ovarian, lung, and head and neck. Conventional single-drug chemotherapy (mono-therapy) has limited drug accessibility to tumour tissues, necessitating a higher dose, which has an adverse effect. Furthermore, repeated treatment with a single drug and administration of higher doses can result in chemotherapeutic resistance(37). Combination chemotherapy has been envisioned as a potential strategy for limiting the drawbacks associated with single chemotherapeutic agent for over a decade. Unlike monotherapy, combination chemotherapy has advantages such as countering multiple biological targets in cancer cells, maximizing therapeutic efficacy while minimizing adverse effects(38). Cisplatin cytotoxicity is caused by the drug binding to the guanine base of DNA and the formation of inter-strand and intra-strand DNA cross links. These complexes have the potential to disrupt normal DNA replication and/or transcription mechanisms(39). Cisplatin may covalently bind to proteins and other cellular targets, modulating the activity of enzymes, receptors, and other proteins, resulting in cytotoxic effects. Cisplatin's use has been limited due to severe side effects such as nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity, myelotoxicity, bone-marrow depression, and acquired chemo-resistance(40). To overcome the dose-limiting toxicities of cisplatin in clinical use, combined chemotherapy with other anticancer agents may be an option. A number of drug combinations containing platinum compounds have been studied, with positive results in clinical outcomes and patient survival(41). Combinations of cisplatin and phytochemicals are also being studied in order to limit the cytotoxic manifestations of cisplatin. Combination chemotherapy with drugs with different modes of action is more effective than monotherapy. Because cisplatin and Triterpenediol (TPD) have different biological targets, and both agents are active on the same cancerous cell lines, we investigated TPD as a potential candidate for combination chemotherapy with cisplatin. Furthermore, TPD's low aqueous solubility and high lipophilicity necessitate the development of an intravenous formulation for its clinical application. Following that, the cisplatin is used in combination with TPD or TPD-PLGA-NPs was investigated for a possible synergistic effect in order to address cisplatin-related toxicities(42).

Cytarabine

Cytarabine liposome injection (DepoCyt), a sterile, injectable suspension of the antimetabolite cytarabine encapsulated in multivesicular, lipid-based particles, has been superior to beautify the treatment of neoplastic meningitis (NM) through sustained release of cytarabine, has been superior(43). Cytarabine and methotrexate are

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cell-cycle particular cytotoxic dealers which might be only toxic while cells are synthesizing DNA (S-phase). When maximum cancers cells are exposed to low or mild concentrations of S-phase-particular cytotoxic dealers, their antitumor hobby is maximized drug over an extended length of time. Because of the CSF half-lives of cytarabine and methotrexate, repetitive dosing or non-prevent infusion schedules are required to hold cytotoxic concentrations solid(44). DTC 101 (DepoCyt, cytarabine liposome injection) is a sterile, injectable suspension of cytarabine encapsulated in multivesicular, lipid-based completely particles (DepoFoam era). DepoFoam era is a trade thriller a drug-delivery device that gives tablets over the years recuperation substances(45). For weeks, single-dose intrathecal control of DepoCyt 50 and 75 mg continues cytotoxic concentrations of cytarabine inside the CSF may additionally provide recuperation benefit with inside the treatment of NM as adverse to modern cytarabine or methotrexate because of its advanced pharmacokinetic profile, which permits recuperation cytotoxic concentrations to remaining longer(46). DepoCyt, which includes more than 0.1 g/ml of cytarabine, can be given every weeks DepoCyt extensively prolonged tumour exposure to cytotoxic concentrations of cytarabine in preclinical and scientific studies while in contrast to control of unbound cytarabine. Data have moreover been furnished that recommend patients with NM on account of solid tumours benefit more from DepoCyt than from traditional treatment methods. Chemical Arachnoiditis (headache, fever, nausea, and vomiting) end up now no longer unusual in DepoCyt patients; however, symptoms and symptoms have been mild and manageable with dexamethasone taken oral. Encapsulating cytarabine in liposomes, Chemotherapy's therapeutic effectiveness is frequently limited by the inability to maintain cytotoxic concentrations at the tumour site(47).

Daunorubicin

When as compared to standard daunorubicin, liposomal daunorubicin (daunoxome) has altered pharmacokinetics and the capacity to lessen dose-restricting cardiotoxicity. In a huge variety of patients, greater powerful relapse prevention plans are also required to have chemosensitive ailment on the time of relapse and tested daunoxome in vitro in myeloma mobileular traces, a thymidine-primarily based totally cytotoxicity assay and out carry out a pegylated liposomal cytotoxicity assay by-product of doxorubicin(48). Anthracycline antibiotics, which encompass daunorubicin and doxorubicin, are a category of antineoplastic dealers extensively used withinside the remedy of haematological and strong malignancies. Cardiotoxicity is a wonderful function of those dealers this is proportional to the full cumulative dose(49). Liposomal encapsulation adjustments each the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic residences of drugs, in addition to the composition of liposomes. The length of the liposomal anthracycline is vital in figuring out those results formulations has the capacity to lessen discovered dose-restricting cardiotoxicity in assessment to Daunorubicin or doxorubicin as a unfastened drug(50). Liposomal anthracycline formulations have the capacity to lessen discovered dose-restricting cardiotoxicity as compared to both daunorubicin or doxorubicin as unfastened drug. Liposomal formulations may even have an effect at the antitumor pastime of the encapsulated drug because of adjustments in pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic residences as compared to standard daunorubicin, the presently commercially shape of liposomal daunorubicin (daunoxome) has an extended half-existence, preliminary half-existence and a 200- to 400-fold discount in distribution volume, indicating its Intravascular distribution outcomes in better top plasma stages in addition to a bigger AUC.

Daunorubicin, doxorubicin, and the 2 liposomal derivatives have cytotoxic pastime in opposition to myeloma mobileular traces(51). However, while as compared to liposomal doxorubicin, PEGylated doxorubicin reveals substantially much less pastime daunorubicin. Liposomal balance researchers have discovered the expanded liposomal balance of business doxorubicin debts for differential cytotoxicity due to its methoxy polyethylene glycol moieties. This, presumably, reduces drug launch and shipping in vitro(52). These findings aid the efficacy of anthracycline in opposition to In vitro research on myeloma mobileular traces aid preceding findings of a probable formulation-structured discount in direct in vitro cytotoxicity for pegylated liposomal doxorubicin. Endocytosis permits the bilayer to degrade and the drug to be launched and liberated into the cytoplasm Liposomes can bind to cells and progressively liberating their contents(53). Daunoxome in a ready-to-use vial containing 50 mg liposomal encapsulated daunorubicin at an attention of 2 mg/ml. non-pegylated liposome containing daunorubicin, an antineoplastic anthracycline antibiotic that interacts with DNA, changing its replication. Kaposi's sarcoma turned into dealt with numerous intravenous administrations(54). DaunoXome may be adequately administered at doses of



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as much as 60 mg/m² has additionally been investigated as a remedy for acute myeloid leukemia, sarcoma, and lymphoma. Teva Pharma's Myocet, previously called Cephalon, is a non-pegylated liposome with a phosphatidylcholine and LLD cholesterol membrane that carries doxorubicin, a poisonous anthracycline used to deal with strong and hematologic tumours & metastatic breast cancer (MBC). The outcomes of this remedy display that it improves with the aid of using substantially decreasing the healing index of doxorubicin cardiotoxicity and neutropenia of grade four even as supplying similar antitumor efficacy(55).

Vincristine

Vincristine (VCR), a naturally occurring vinca alkaloid, has received significant attention in recent years due to its wide-ranging therapeutic applications in the treatment of cancers such as acute myeloid leukaemia, acute lymphocytic leukaemia, neuroblastoma, and small cell lung cancer(56).VCR works by impeding tubulin dimer polymerization to microtubules by binding to tubulin protein that prevents the cell from detaching its genetic codes (chromosomes) during the apoptosis. The most serious side effects of using VCR are lung deterioration, peripheral neuropathy, sodium deficiency (hyponatremia), low white blood cells, constipation, hair loss, difficulty walking, or walking with an impaired gait(57). VCR nanoformulations are designed to overcome drug resistance or adverse effects seen with current effects of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) distribution, modify drug pharmacokinetics, Chemotherapeutic studies on liposomal drug delivery have made significant progress in recent years, progressing to several clinical trials rather than being limited to in vitro and in vivo preclinical animal studies. Clinical studies have been conducted to investigate the efficacy of liposomal anticancer agents. VCR dose and is effective for both relapsed and untreated lymphomas(58).

Docetaxel

Docetaxel (DCX) is a drug which is used in the treatment of different types of cancer. Docetaxel is currently available as a single vial having ethanol and polysorbate 80 for the solubilization of poorly soluble drugs(59). This type of nanocarrier drug delivery system can functioned by the modification of different ligands towards cancerous cells. Docetaxel and paclitaxel as similar structure except its tert-butyl carbamate ester in side chain of phenyl propionate(60). This structural differences make DCX more soluble in water when compared to PCX. In 1996, DCX was first approved for the treatment of breast cancer and later it was also used in the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in the patient upon failure of platinum therapy as an IV formulation Taxotere®. Taxotere® used in the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic untreated NSCLC with cisplatin it is used for lung cancer, squamous cell Cancer of head and neck, gastric adenocarcinoma, breast cancer and prostate cancer through the cytotoxic effect on its microtubules(61).Because of its chemical structure, which includes a tert-butyl carbamate ester in its phenyl propionate side chain and a hydroxyl functional group on carbon 10, DCX is more water-soluble than paclitaxel. DCX prevents physiological micro tubule depolymerization and disassembly, which leads to cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase and cell death, by binding to and stabilising tubulin. DCX also inhibits the anti apoptotic gene Bcl2 while increasing the expression of the cell cycle inhibitor p27.These effects confer DCX antitumor activity against a wide variety of tumours, including breast, non-small cell lung cancer, ovarian, gastric, and prostate carcinomas(62). As a result, overcoming the DCX side effects of nanocarrier research has focused on improving its anticancer properties. The delivery of nanocarriers for DCX can be done either actively or passively. Docetaxel is a toxoid antineoplastic drug which interferes with the normal micro tubule growth function. Docetaxel arrests depolymerization of microtubules which is caused by the drug like colchicine by producing opposite effect(63).Due to this the cells ability is destroy to use its cytoskeleton in a flexible manner. β -subunit of tubulin is the specific binding site for docetaxel. From this the resulting complex of microtubule/docetaxel does not have the ability to disassemble. The shortening and lengthening of microtubules adversely affect the cell function which is necessary for the cell transportation. Docetaxel induces programmed cell death (apoptosis) in cancer cells by binding to an apoptosis stopping protein called Bcl-2 (Bcell leukemia 2) and thus arresting its function(64).



**William Arputha Sundar et al.,****Irinotecan**

Irinotecan (Ir) is a potent antitumor chemotherapeutic and is used to treat a variety of cancers, but its use is severely limited by toxic side effects and marked heterogeneity. The nano-formulation of prodrugs based on "all-in-one" carrier-free self-assemblies provides an effective method for changing the pharmacokinetics and safety profiles of cytotoxic agents(65).

Vitamin E succinate-based Ir formulation with nanoscaled properties and a 1:1 drug-to-drug ratio has been developed by researchers at the University of Bristol in the UK. More importantly, the goal of developing nanoparticulate Ir is to significantly improve its in vivo bioavailability with a long retention time in the bloodstream, resulting in a superior tumour inhibitory rate (TIR) of 85.2% versus controls. With self-delivery and synergistic properties, a this simple nanoformulation of Ir drug devoid of vitamin E succinate-based Ir formulation (VES-Ir) conjugation may provide an effective strategy for multiple chemotherapeutics delivery to treat cancers or other diseases(66). Oral administration of a variety of formulations has been investigated and found to be feasible in phase I trials, but its poor and highly variable bioavailability has limited its current clinical usability. Second, irinotecan drug-eluting beads (DEBIRI) were developed to control drug release and are primarily used for regional administration. Intravenous administration of DEBIRI resulted in higher and longer tumor exposure of irinotecan and SN-38 in subjects with liver metastases, while systemic exposure was lower than after intravenous administration. DEBIRI hepatic artery infusion has been shown to be an effective treatment for unresectable liver metastases(67).

Doxorubicin

Doxorubicin is the most common cancer drug, used to treat breast cancer. Doxorubicin nanoparticles exhibit low toxicity, therapeutic efficacy, molecular targeting and sustained drug release. By improving drug permeability, it helps to reach the cancer target cell. Because of the liposomal carrier doxorubicin, it reduces toxicity and increases delivery to the tumor site(68). Drugs that lack tumor specificity lead to serious adverse events such as myelosuppression, nephrotoxicity, dose-dependent cardiotoxicity, and multidrug resistance. Nanoformulations of doxorubicin such as liposomes, polymeric micelles and nanogels. Doxorubicin (DOX) is an anticancer drug widely used in clinical trials. However, due to lack of tumor specificity and serious side effects such as myelosuppression, nephrotoxicity, dose-dependent cardiotoxicity, and multidrug resistance, its clinical application is limited(69). Doxorubicin (DOX) is the most effective chemotherapy drug ever developed for a variety of cancers, including solid tumors, transplantable leukemia, and lymphomas. The cardiotoxicity of DOX has generally limited its use. The non-pegylated liposomal (Myocet®) and liposomal pegylated (Doxil®) formulations of the FDA-approved drugs have certainly shown relatively reduced cardiotoxicity, but have raised concerns about new toxicity. It can prevent its breakdown in circulation, reduce its toxicity with increased half-life and improve pharmacokinetic properties, which improves treatment adherence(70). Here, nano-delivery systems can function both actively and passively. Trapping DOX in safe, biodegradable and biocompatible nano-delivery systems can prevent degradation of circulating DOX, reducing its toxicity with an increased half-life and pharmacological profile is improved, which improves patient compliance(71). In addition, nano-delivery systems can actively and passively target tumors, thereby increasing the therapeutic index and reducing drug side effects. DOX has potent anti-tumor activity and is commonly used to treat a variety of cancers, including osteosarcoma, soft tissue cancer, bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, stomach cancer, and thyroid cancer, breast cancer and leukemia. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's lymphoma, lung cancer, and myeloid leukemia. Cumulative doses of DOX greater than 550 mg/m² cause irreversible cardiotoxicity and other serious adverse events(72).

Gemcitabine

The first-line single chemotherapeutic drug of choice for pancreatic cancer is gemcitabine (GEM), but after a few months, cells become chemo resistance-prone. A medication cocktail can be loaded via nanoparticle-mediated delivery, which also increases stability and availability, on-demand, and tumor-specific delivery while reducing chemotherapy-related side effects(73). Currently, gemcitabine, a nucleoside analogue, is used either alone or in combination with other chemotherapeutic medications to treat a variety of solid cancers. Is a deoxycytidine nucleoside analogue that is therapeutically utilized to treat a number of cancers. Numerous challenges, including



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high hydrophilicity and rapid plasma metabolism following its enzymatic conversion in the blood, liver, and tumour tissue, face gemcitabine-mediated breast cancer therapy(74). We postulated that gemcitabine's amino group's would be protected, When transformed into a prodrug and added to a peptide-based carrier system, gemcitabine is able to avoid these disadvantages and improve its stability and cytotoxic effect(75). The cytotoxic nucleoside analogue gemcitabine, which causes DNA chain termination and inhibits DNA synthesis, has a special mode of action that further prevents cell proliferation, resulted in a wide range of activity in many solid tumour types(76). Furthermore, gemcitabine showed good tolerability in breast cancer patients treated with it, with side effects such as nausea, vomiting, and flu-like symptoms occurring less frequently. Gemcitabine is hydrophilic, which limits its effectiveness in a number of ways, including its short plasma half-life and poor uptake by cells due to its inability to pass lipid-rich cell membranes(77).

L-Asparaginase

L-asparaginase is a useful therapeutic option for lymphoma and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Childhood blood malignancy known as acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) is characterised by tumour cells' inability to synthesis the amino acid L-asparagine (ASN) due to low asparagine synthetase (ASNS gene) expression(78). A novel drug delivery strategy that uses nanoparticles as the L-asparaginase transporter is used to get around this restriction. Recombinant DNA or recombinant RNA technology is used by the pharmaceutical class of recombinant enzymes to generate protein or polypeptide medicines in vitro(79). Drugs made from polypeptides and proteins have a number of significant benefits over those made from traditional active chemicals, such as reduced toxicity and side effects, small dosages, and potent therapeutic effects. On the other hand, protein medications are quickly degraded, and their brief half-lives significantly reduce their impact on the body(80). In light of this, the development of drugs using recombinant enzymes has focused on drug delivery systems that efficiently prevent the hydrolysis of the recombinant enzyme while maintaining enzyme activity. Catalase and peroxidase hydrolysis can be successfully avoided and enzyme activity can be preserved with this novel enzyme carrier combination. The asparaginase carrier system's excellent stability and propensity to last for a long time in the circulation are its most crucial characteristics(81). Supports for L-asparaginase include liposomes, microemulsions, nanoparticles, and microscopy. As carriers for peptide and protein therapeutics, liposomes can efficiently protect the biological activities of proteins, enhance drug stability, and extend half-life and release time. Since Doxil®, a pegylated nano-liposome anti-tumor medication used in the treatment of multiple myeloma and ovarian cancer, became the first FDA-approved nanodrug, liposomes have continued to demonstrate promise(82). The pharmaceutical industry' is looking bright. A multi-emulsion is a mixed emulsion with two emulsions in the dispersed phase, whereas a microemulsion is an emulsion with a droplet diameter of less than 140 microns. The quick absorption and effects of the medicine with higher bioavailability are made possible by the dispersion of the droplets in the emulsion(83). Nanoparticles are colloidal drug delivery devices that may easily pass through the body's smallest capillaries to produce targeted and sustained drug release. Their particle sizes range from 10 to 1000 nm. Peptides and proteins can be converted into nanoparticles using a number of techniques. The medication is dissolved or dispersed in a polymer to create the microsphere carrier, a tiny spherical object having a diameter of 1-250µm(84).

Leuprolide Acetate

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRHR) agonist is used in a range of clinical settings, such as the management of endometriosis, prostate cancer, and other disorders. There are a number of disorders that can arise, including uterine fibroids, central precocious puberty, and in vitro fertilization. Additionally, the presence of GnRHR in a variety of non-reproductive tissues, including the recently identified GnRHR expression in the hippocampus and cortex of the human brain, raises the possibility that GnRH analogues like leuprolide acetate may also act directly modulating (brain) function via tissue GnRHRs. Therefore, it may be more challenging than previously believed to understand the molecular mechanisms behind the therapeutic effect of GnRH analogues in the treatment of various disorders. Different dosages and routes of administration are offered for leuprolide acetate. Over and above the natural agonist, this super agonist is more powerful. Due to its higher affinity for GnRH, GnRH peptide receptors, and a longer half-life (three hours as opposed to three to four minutes) than endogenous(85). When administered intravenously or subcutaneously, GnRH bioavailability is the same in both cases. LHRH analogues



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were created as a result of the discovery of the hypothalamus peptide luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) and its stimulation of luteinizing hormone (LH) production from the pituitary gland (i.e., hormone therapy). LHRH analogues, such as leuprolide acetate, desensitize and down regulate pituitary LHRH receptors, leading in a reduction in LH production and release. Systems for delivering drugs using nanotechnology have attracted a lot of interest in the fight against cancer. The use of liposomes, solid lipid nanoparticles, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, magnetic nanoparticles, and other inorganic nanoparticles for cancer therapy has all been studied(86). Through inherent passive targeting mechanisms or active targeting techniques that modify their surface features with specific ligands, nanocarriers can be employed as cancer-specific medication delivery systems or diagnostic tools. The accumulation of chemotherapeutic drugs in tumour tissue is increased by targeted nanoparticle systems while the toxicity to healthy cells is decreased. The creation of intelligent nanocarrier devices for intracellular gene-specific targeting and targeted medication delivery to diverse cancers has advanced steadily over the last few decades(87).

Zinostatin

Transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) has been widely employed in these patients because it appears to have a considerable anti-tumor impact in HCC that has progressed(88). However, many patients have multiple hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC) at the same time in the moment of diagnosis. Astellas Pharma markets neocarzinostatin stimalamer (SMANCS), an antibiotic having anti-tumor action that is linked to a styrene-co-maleic acid polymer. The treatment causes SMANCS to build up inside HCC and gradually release into tumour tissues when Lipiodol is used. MTD was determined to be 3 mg/m² and includes preclinical experiments that demonstrate that the EPR effect achieves the maximum SMANCS levels when compared to a non-nanoformulated, tumour to blood ratio equivalent of SMANCS. A lipophilic anticancer medication called zinostatin stimalamer (SMANCS) dissolves in the lipid lymphographic agent lipiodol. When lipiodol is injected into an artery supplying the HCC, the drug selectively concentrates in the tumour. The consequence is the deposition of a SMANCS-lipiodol emulsion within the HCC, and the progressive release of SMANCS from the lipiodol trapped in the tumour tissues(89). SMANCS is anticipated to have anticancer activity in various malignancies that have exceptional clinical effects based on animal experiments that showed SMANCS exhibited antitumor activity in HCC. Chemotherapy works on the majority of solid tumours. Tumor regression is a tool for assessing tumours. SMANCS is a polymer of styrene maleic acid linked to neocarzinostatin and is an a lipophilic anticancer medication that dissolves in the lipid lymphographic agent lipiodol. Animals are given injections of lipiodol. It only gathers in the artery supplying the HCC tumour. A SMANCS lipiodol emulsion is subsequently formed inside the HCC, and SMANCS is gradually released into the tumour tissues from the trapped lipiodol(90). TAI employing SMANCS was employed, and that demonstrated minor anti-tumor activity and that toxicity was mild. Adriamycin, fluorouracil, fluorodeoxyuridine, and mitomycin C, either alone or in combination, are among the transarterial chemotherapy regimens for HCC that have been documented. As soon as this suspension is lifted and injected into the hepatic arteries of HCC patients, SMANCS is selectively deposited into the HCC and gradually and steadily liberated from the entrapment. Tumor tissues were injected with lipiodol. Transarterial chemotherapy with SMANCS is administered in response to tumour necrosis and altered serum AFP levels(91).

Paclitaxel

A microtubule-stabilizing medication called PTaxol (generic name: paclitaxel) has been given FDA approval for the treatment of ovarian, breast, lung, and Kaposi's sarcoma. Long known that paclitaxel promotes mitotic arrest and results in cell death in a portion of arrested cells. Cremophor EL and dehydrated ethanol (50:50, v/v), often known as taxol, were used to evaluate the poorly water-soluble drug paclitaxel. However, Taxol's interactions with ethanol and Cremophor EL can have very severe adverse consequences(92). Paclitaxel's encapsulation in biodegradable and non-toxic nano-delivery systems can shield the drug from deterioration during circulation and, in turn, shield the body from the drug's toxic side effects. This can reduce the drug's toxicity, lengthen its circulation half-life, show improved pharmacokinetic profiles, and improve patient compliance. Furthermore, nanoparticle-based delivery methods can make use of the increased permeability and retention (EPR) effect for passive tumour targeting, making them attractive carriers to raise the therapeutic index and lessen the side effects of paclitaxel(93). The treatment of



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metastatic breast cancer and non-small cell lung cancer using paclitaxel albumin-bound nanoparticles (Abraxane®) has received FDA approval (NSCLC). When PX is conjugated with water-soluble polymers or encapsulated in lipid-based nanoparticles, its aqueous solubility can be significantly increased. Because of the enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect, their modest size (ranging from a few to several hundred nanometers in diameter) makes it possible to distribute PX to the tumour location preferentially(94). They can also avoid being recognised by the reticuloendothelial system (RES) in healthy tissues, which lessens the drug's negative effects. It should be noted that polyethylene glycol (PEG) must typically be added to the surface of NPs in order to prevent RES removal. Fourth, by increasing the half-life and tumour accumulation of PX, for instance, the pharmacokinetic profile of medicines generated from NP is enhanced(95). As a result, drug side effects are decreased and tumour uptake is further increased. PX's water solubility is significantly boosted when it is conjugated with water-soluble polymers or enclosed in lipid-based NPs. Due to the retention effect and enhanced permeability, PX is delivered to the tumour site (EPR). As a result, fewer adverse medication effects occur. Be aware that appending is typically accomplished. The surface of NPs should be polyethylene glycol-coated to prevent RES removal (PEG)(96).

CONCLUSION

It is still very difficult to deliver anti-cancer drugs specifically to cancer cells. Because of drug shortages, unfavourable side effects, and drug resistance, conventional therapy was unable to effectively treat cancer. Current methods for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with various types of cancer could be significantly improved by nanotechnology. By addressing significant challenges for the future, such as optimization of design and engineering of cancer-targeted materials, nanotechnology has already started to have a significant impact on the treatment of patients. To fully utilize the potential of nanoparticle strategies, it will be necessary to gain a better understanding of the tumor-specific, tumor-site, and host factors that affect the delivery of nanomaterials specifically to cancer-causing cell sites. Multiple NPs are being researched for more effective targeted delivery of chemotherapeutic agents due to their suitable size and surface chemistry, which allow conjugation to biologically active molecules. Without a doubt, innovative platforms for cancer treatment will emerge in the future of nanomedicine, and the study presented here may change how people generally think about using NPs as an anticancer treatment.

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Table No.1 Nano anti-cancer drugs

| ANTI-CANCER DRUGS | NANO-CARRIERS | PRODUCT NAME | INDICATION | REFERENCE |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---|-----------|
| Daunorubicin | Pegylated liposome | Dauno Xome | Kaposi'sarcoma | (25) |
| Vincristine | Liposome | Marqibo | Acute lymphoblastic leukemia | (25) |
| Leuprolideacetate | PLGA | Eligard | Prostate cancer | (26) |
| Irinotecan | Liposome | Onivyde | Pancreatic cancer | (26) |
| Doxorubicin | Pegylated liposome, liposome | Doxil, Myocet | Metastatic breast cancer, Metastatic ovarian cancer | (26) |
| Paclitaxel | Albumin Nanoparticles | Abraxane | Metastatic breast cancer, pancreatic cancer | (26) |
| Camptothecin | Polymeric nanoparticles | Polypyrrole | Breast, Cervical & leukemia Cancer | (27) |
| Cisplatin | Liposome | Lipoplatin | Gastric, Pancreatic, Breast, Head and Neck cancer | (27) |
| Docetaxel | Protein Stabilized liposomes | ATI-1123 | Gastric & Pancreatic cancer | (27) |
| Cytarabine | Pegylated liposome | DepoCyt | Neoplastic meningitis | (28) |
| Cytarabine/ Daunorubicin | Liposome | Vyxeos | Acute myleoid leukemia | (28) |
| L-asparaginase | Polymer protein conjugate | Oncaspaf | Acute lymphoblastic leukemia | (29) |
| Zinostatin | Poly(styrene-co-maleic acid)-conjugated neocarzinostatin | SMANCS | Hepatoma | (30) |





Effect of Static Stretching Versus PNF Stretching on Hamstring and Quadriceps Muscle Performance with Physical Function in Individuals with Primary Knee Osteoarthritis

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Received: 20 Apr 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A symptom of osteoarthritis includes pain, tenderness in the knee, stiffness, loss of flexibility, pain in walking, crepitus, and grating sensation. Greater pain leads to decreased walking speed, reduced dynamic balance and postural control during gait. Decreased ROM limits active flexion and extension motion of lower extremities and leads to dysfunction in patients with Knee osteoarthritis. Need for study is to compare this both treatments. 41 individuals with primary knee osteoarthritis with age 40-65 years were included and randomly allocated in 2 groups. Knee active range of motion, quadriceps flexibility, hamstring flexibility, and physical function (mWOMAC scale) were measured before and after 3 weeks of intervention. Group A received static stretching with conventional physiotherapy and Group B received PNF stretching with conventional physiotherapy. Result was analyzed using Independent Samples Test & Paired Samples Test in SPSS 25. Intervention shows significant result in both the group. In between Group analysis was significant in Group B than Group A. Both the treatments are useful and gives positive effects for muscle performance with physical function in primary knee osteoarthritis. Among them PNF is more effective.

Keywords: Static stretching, PNF stretching, mWOMAC, Knee osteoarthritis, flexibility





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INTRODUCTION

A major burden on both the individual and society and the most common reasons for discomfort and disability is osteoarthritis. Longer average lifespan will result in an increase in OA in the future because its incidence and prevalence increase with age [1]. The Osteoarthritis is degenerative condition that impacts the entire synovial joint and is characterized by increasing subchondral bone remodelling, cartilage loss, synovitis and osteophytes. The condition also affects the peri articular tissues, which causes muscular atrophy and dysfunctional ligament. These modifications may lead to joint discomfort and functional impairment [2]. Pain and stiffness are common clinical signs, with pain occurring more frequently after weight-bearing and extended activity. Degenerative arthritis, as it is often known, commonly impacts the spine, feet, hands and the knees and hips which are weight bearing joints [[3]. It most likely isn't one disease, but rather the culmination of a number of illnesses that eventually cause joint failure [4]. Compared to North America and Europe and, Asia is the continent where the KOA is most common [5]. In India, the knee OA prevalence was discovered to be (22%-39%) 28.7%. The frequency of KOA has been found to be 3.11 % among North Gujarat, so it affects women 3 times more likely compared to males [6]. According to a US study, radiological OA of either the knees affected 35% of men and women with age of 60 years and older [3].

The pathogenesis of OA of the knee has generally been divided into idiopathic (primary) and secondary types. Most cases of primary osteoarthritis are age-related [4]. While examining the knee joint clinically, crepitus, a fixed or correctable deformity, discomfort, oedema or effusion in the knee, wasting of quadriceps muscle, osteophyte growth, and limited knee range of motion can be revealed [5]. The peri articular connective tissue gets fibrotic under conditions of immobility or inactivity, which causes adaptive muscle shortening, capsular adhesion and resultant restriction of ROM [4]. Muscular imbalance is a significant factor in the onset and development of KOA. Discomfort, increase in the degenerative changes, and changes in GRF occurs due to muscle dysfunction. Therefore, compared to people who are asymptomatic, KOA patients present with altered gait kinetics and kinematics [6]. Disease severity is staged using the Kellgren-Lawrence classification [5]. A late symptom of the condition is considered to be the presence of clinically noticeable varus or valgus in knee joint. It is believed that coarse crepitus signals a loss of congruency in the knee joint [7]. Proprioception, and limb function, limb posture can all be negatively impacted by degenerative changes [6]. Due to discomfort, loss of capsule extensibility, damaged articular cartilage, and muscle acting on the joint, knee OA causes a reduced motion range [8]. Because of significant stiffness, joint pain, as well as diminished muscular strength, individuals with knee Osteoarthritis have shown a decline in their capacity to use their extremities properly [6]. Because of their adduction and/or abduction moment arms, the quadriceps and hamstring muscles get the capacity to offer knee stability to the knee in dynamic frontal-plane, according to a neuromuscular biomechanical model [7]. The quadriceps and hamstring muscle's level of flexibility plays a role in the knee joint's precise and smooth movement pattern. A person with insufficient flexibility is more likely to suffer from accidents and musculoskeletal dysfunction, and it can severely restrict mobility [9]. Anti-inflammatory medications, painkillers, weight loss, low-intensity exercises for fitness or aerobics, stretches to increase range of motion or flexibility, exercises to strengthen the quadriceps and hamstrings, bracing, thermal therapy, and partial or total knee replacement surgery are among the possible treatments [10]. Physiotherapy goals include Pain relief, function improvement, quality of life enhancement, joint stabilization, mobility promotion, activity adaption, deformity prevention, and disease progression slowing. In a systematic review of physiotherapy for KOA, Jamtvedt et al. discovered that only weight loss and exercises showed better improvement in pain reduction and functional improvement. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, Low Level Laser Therapy, and acupuncture all have fair to good evidence for the same factors [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

41 subjects were taken from sainath hospital bopal-ahmedabad by using simple random sampling for this experimental study of 3 weeks duration.



**Nikita Chande et al.,****Inclusion criteria**

Age:40-65 years, both male and female, diagnosed primary osteoarthritis of knee, Tightness of hamstring and quadriceps and participants who agreed to take part in the research.

Exclusion criteria

Secondary osteoarthritis. un-cooperative patients, Previous surgery on affected knee, any injury to low back, hip, knee or ankle joint, intra articular corticosteroid injection into the affected knee.

Outcome measures

Primary outcome measures: Quadriceps flexibility test (QFT) [11], Passive knee extension test (PKET) [12,13] and Modified Gujarati version of WOMAC (mWOMAC) [14]

Secondary outcome measures: Active knee flexion range of motion (AKFROM) [15] and Active knee extension range of motion (AKEROM) [15]

Procedure of intervention

Prior consent form was taken and the whole treatment was explained to the patients. The patients were divided according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study included, 41 knee osteoarthritis patient having age between 40 years to 65 years, randomly allocated into two groups. Group A Static stretching group (N=21) and Group B PNF group (N=20). In the beginning, the Hamstring muscle length was checked by Passive knee extension test (PKET), the Quadriceps Muscle length was checked using Quadriceps Flexibility test (QFT), by using universal goniometer, active knee flexion and active knee extension range of motion was measured. The physical function was assessed using Gujarati version of WOMAC scale. Pre and post assessment was done before and after the intervention duration. Group A took Static stretching and conventional physiotherapy. Group B was given PNF stretching and conventional physiotherapy. Treatment was given for 5 sessions per week, for 3 weeks.

GROUP A (Photograph 1 and 2)**Static Hamstring Stretching [16]**

The patient was lying on his back with the hip kept in 90 degree hip flexion, and the therapist passively extended his knee until patient felt a slight to medium stretching sensations but no pain. The therapist kept the stretching position till 30 seconds. The stretching was carried out three times, with a 10-second break in between each stretch.

Static Quadriceps Stretching [16]

The patient was in prone lying position with hip extended, and the therapist passively flexed his knee until he experienced a slight to moderate stretch feeling without experiencing pain. The therapist held 30 seconds stretching position. The stretching was carried out three times, with a 10-second break in between each stretch.

GROUP B (Photograph 3 and 4)**PNF Hamstring Stretching [16]**

The subject lied in supine with hip flexed 90 degrees. The therapist moved the subject's knee until the subject's hamstring muscles felt very little stretched. After that, the therapist instructed the patient to bend his knee while resisting the force being exerted by the therapist. The patient was instructed to exert force equal to about 50% of his maximum capacity. This contraction was maintained by the subject for 8 seconds. Immediately following the muscle relaxation, the therapist extended the hamstrings to the point where the participant felt slight to moderate stretch without experiencing any discomfort, and continued to do so for 30 seconds. 3 times in each session the therapist went through this process.



**Nikita Chande et al.,****PNF Quadriceps Stretching [16]**

To do a quadriceps stretch, the individual was lying in prone lying and the thigh gradually raised off of the plinth. This caused his hip to be hyper extended. In PNF stretching (Hold relax) procedure, the subject's leg was passively moved to a position that caused only little discomfort, and they were instructed to hold it there for 30 seconds. Once the individual completed an 8-second isometric contraction of the extended muscle for 30 seconds in the same position. The leg was then released.

Conventional physiotherapy treatment was given to both the groups:

Conventional Physiotherapy [8]**Static quadriceps exercise**

The subject lied in supine position and therapist besides affected side of the patient, cushion kept under the affected knee. The subject had to contact the quadriceps muscle isometrically by pushing the cushion in the downward direct. Held that contraction for 10 seconds, each session for 10 times.

Last degree extension

The subject lied in supine position, with bolster under the affected knee. The subject extended the knee in the last 10 to 15 degrees and kept it for 10 seconds. And repeated it for 10 times.

Straight leg raise

The subject was in supine line, and had to flex the hip with knee extended position, held it for 10 seconds and repeated it for 10 times.

High sitting knee extension

The subject was in high sitting position, asked to straighten the back and has to actively extend the knee without flexing the hip. Held this for 10 seconds for 10 times.

RESULTS

The collected data was analyzed using SPSS version 26. In this study Group A (N=21) received Static stretching and conventional exercises and Group B (N=20) received PNF stretching and conventional exercises. Data followed normal distribution and between groups comparisons used Independent sample test and within group comparison used Paired sample test. Within and between group comparison showed significance with p value <0.001. In the result data shows value of mean, standard deviation (SD), t value Statistical significance was set at p<0.05. In this study initially 48 patients were included. Group A had 13 females and 11 males while Group B had 11 females and 13 males. 7 patients didn't complete the study. Hence 41 patients completed the intervention, 21 in group A and 20 in group B. Within Group comparison checked using Paired Samples Test and Between Group comparison checked using Independent Samples Test.

Comparison of QFT, PKET, mWOMAC, AKFROM and AKEROM shows significant improvement in PNF stretching as p value is <0.05 (Graph 1, 2, 3, 4). Comparisons of Primary and secondary outcome measures. Both the groups showed improvements but the Group B proved significant compared to Group A with P<0.001. (Table 1, 2, 3)

DISCUSSION

In this study, the effect of Static stretching versus PNF (Hold-relax) techniques on quadriceps and hamstring flexibility in patient with primary knee osteoarthritis is examined. The study included 48 subjects initially, 24 in each group. 41 participants completed the intervention period at the conclusion of 3 weeks regimen. The present



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investigation concludes that Group B significantly improved more than Group A, with a p value less than 0.001. Thus, the PNF method is more effective for improving hamstrings and quadriceps muscle performance as well as physical function in primary knee osteoarthritis patients.

As a treatment protocol, Group A was given Static stretching for hamstring and quadriceps muscles along with conventional exercises. The pre interventions mean scores for QFT=114.92, PKET=113.67, mWOMAC= 64.63, AKFROM=113.17 and AKEROM=113.17. Post intervention mean scores for QFT=131.62, PKET=146.86, mWOMAC=40.48, AKFROM=131.33 and AKEROM=131.33. The result concluded difference in the pre and the post intervention. Hence it concludes that static stretching is effective in improving muscle performance with physical function in Hamstring and Quadriceps muscles in primary knee osteoarthritis.

Mandeep Kaur's randomized controlled trial demonstrated that static stretching generates plastic stretching, which leads to permanent tissue elongation. A neural inhibition of the muscle results from the stretching exercise. Because of neural inhibition, there is less reflex activity, which results in more relaxation as well as less resistance to stretching [17]. Reid DA, McNair PJ (2011) studied the Effects of a six week lower limb stretching programme on range of motion, peak passive torque and stiffness in people with and without osteoarthritis of the knee. 60 seconds static stretch was given to all the muscles of the lower extremity. The study concluded that stretching is useful for management of the knee osteoarthritis patient in long term duration [18]. In Group B, PNF (Hold- relax) for hamstring and quadriceps muscle was given along with conventional exercises. The pre interventions mean scores for QFT=114.96, PKET=114.04, mWOMAC=62.25, AKFROM=113.58 and AKEROM=113.58. Post intervention mean scores for QFT=136.95, PKET=153.35, mWOMAC=31.3, AKFROM=136.00 and AKEROM=136.00. According to result, significant difference in the pre and the post intervention was observed. Hence it concludes that PNF (Hold- relax) in improving muscle performance with physical function in Hamstring and Quadriceps muscles in primary knee osteoarthritis.

Sagar Nathani et al (2020) did experimental study on the Effect of PNF Stretching on Proprioception and Physical Function in Individual with Knee Osteoarthritis. 50 subjects were randomly allocated into control group and PNF. The result concluded PNF was of more significance by improving proprioception and physical function compared to the control group. PNF Stretching (hold relax) is effective since it stretches the muscle while applying resistance to the same muscle isometrically, causing decreasing reflex activity and neural inhibition. This inhibitory neuron also reduces the activity of a motor neuron, causing the muscle to relax and decrease resistance to stretching. The contraction of the muscle releases chemicals that cause the dilation of the blood vessels. The pain-reducing chemical P is being washed out by the resulting vascular dilatation [8].

The ability of the muscle to lengthen sufficiently in response to applied strain is significantly influenced by the muscle spindle and Golgi tendon organ. As a muscle contracts, the Golgi tendon organ is sensitive to changes in muscle tension. This resulting response is inhibitory and aims to activate the antagonist muscle while inhibiting one's own muscle. By reducing the resistance to stretching provided by the active components associated with the spinal reflex system, PNF stretching uses volitional contractions and promotes range of motion.¹⁹ In PNF hold and relax involves active component along with the passive one while in Static group only passive component is targeted. For individuals with lower extremity OA, conventional exercises have been found to be quite successful in reducing pain and enhancing level of function, strength, increase the range of motion and improve aerobic fitness [8].

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that there is significant effect of Static and PNF (Hold-relax) technique in improving muscle performance of quadriceps and hamstring muscle performance with physical function in individuals with primary Knee Osteoarthritis. But Group B (PNF) has proved better when compared to Group A (Static) in increasing quadriceps and hamstring muscle performance with physical function in patients with primary knee osteoarthritis.



**Nikita Chande et al.,****Clinical Implications**

According to literature, inadequate stretching leads to increase in the risk of injury, increased pain, disability, decreased muscle performance and physical function and affects the quality of life in patients with knee osteoarthritis. This study compares the static stretching and PNF stretching on Quadriceps and Hamstring muscles, which are major muscles affected during KOA. Both the stretching techniques are useful in improving muscle performance with physical function in primary KOA patients. Although the PNF (hold relax) is more effective compared to static stretching, hence this techniques can be used for primary Knee osteoarthritis patient

Limitation

The study did not include control group, Small sample size taken, Long term follow up was not taken

Further Recommendation

A home exercise programme to preserve the flexibility of the muscle can be incorporated.

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Table 1: Within group results for Primary outcome measures

| | PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURES | | MEAN | STANDARD DEVIATION | P VALUE |
|---------|--------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| Group A | QFT | PRE | 114.92 | 2.92 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 131.62 | 4.83 | |
| | PKET | PRE | 113.67 | 3.02 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 146.86 | 5.53 | |
| | mWOMAC | PRE | 64.63 | 10.01 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 40.48 | 8.07 | |
| Group B | QFT | PRE | 114.96 | 2.4 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 136.95 | 3.24 | |
| | PKET | PRE | 114.04 | 2.53 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 153.35 | 4.43 | |
| | mWOMAC | PRE | 62.25 | 9.95 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 31.3 | 7.07 | |

Table 2: Between group results for Primary outcome measures

| PRIMARY OUTCOMES | | MEAN | P VALUE |
|------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| POST QFT | GROUP A | 131.62 | 0.957 |
| | GROUP B | 136.95 | 0.000 |
| POST PKET | GROUP A | 146.86 | 0.643 |
| | GROUP B | 153.35 | 0.000 |
| POST mWOMAC | GROUP A | 40.48 | 0.414 |
| | GROUP B | 31.3 | P<0.001 |

Table 3: Between group results for Secondary outcome measures

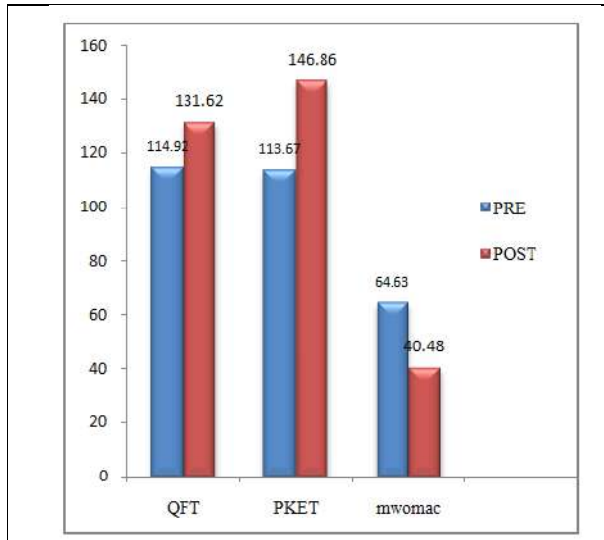
| | SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES | | MEAN | STANDARD DEVIATION | P VALUE |
|---------|----------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| GROUP A | AKFROM | PRE | 113.17 | 3.00 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 131.33 | 4.98 | P<0.001 |
| | AKEROM | PRE | 113.17 | 3.00 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 131.33 | 4.98 | P<0.001 |
| | | PRE | 113.58 | 2.26 | P<0.001 |



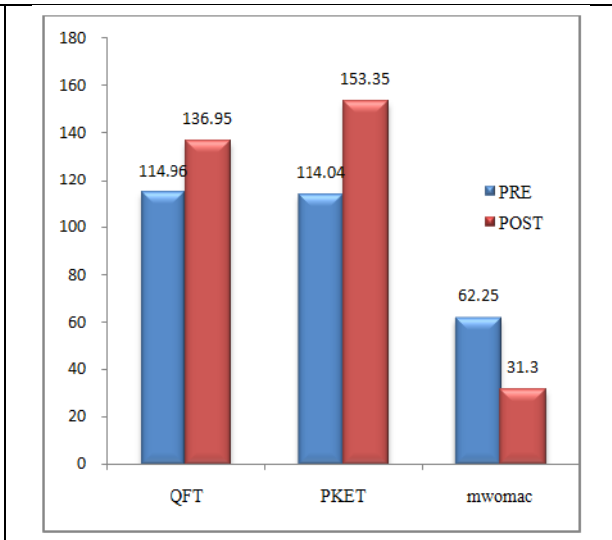


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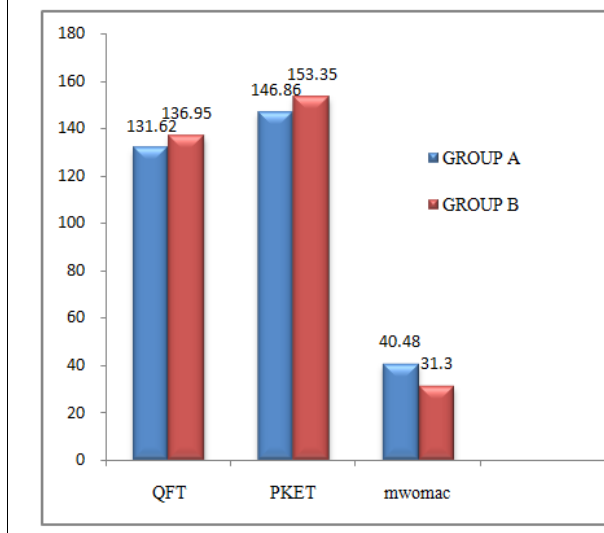
| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|
| GROUP B | AKFROM | POST | 136.00 | 3.39 | P<0.001 |
| | AKEROM | PRE | 113.58 | 2.26 | P<0.001 |
| | | POST | 136.00 | 3.39 | P<0.001 |



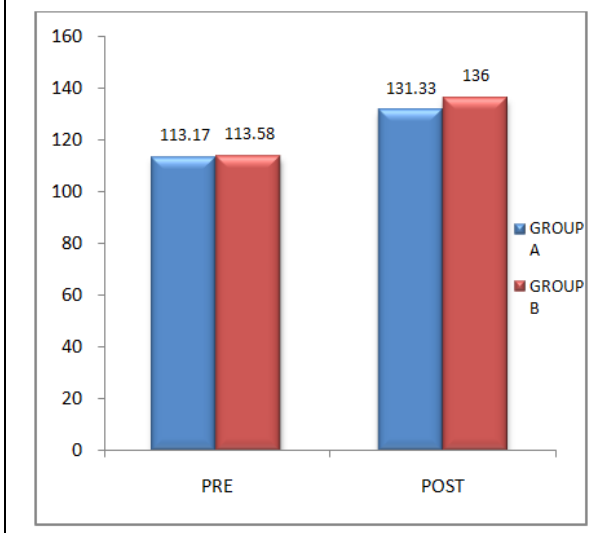
Graph 1 Pre and Post Mean of QFT, PKET mWOMAC for Group A



Graph 2 Pre and Post Mean of QFT, PKET and mWOMAC for Group B



Graph 3. Between Group comparison of mean for QFT, PKET and mWOMAC



Graph 4. Between Group comparison of mean for AKFROM and AKEROM





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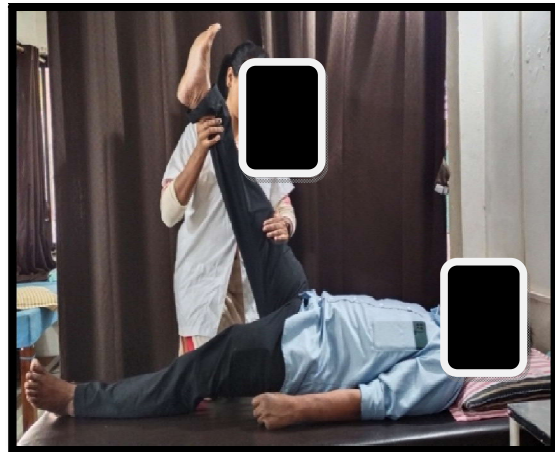
Photograph 1. Static Quadriceps stretching



Photograph 2. Static hamstring stretching



Photograph 3. PNF hamstring stretching



Photograph 4 PNF Quadriceps stretching





Enhancing Vehicle Safety in Restricted Zones with Computer Vision and Deep Learning

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Received: 10 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Time is so important in our lives today that anyone who tries to complete a task in less time is a human tendency. Therefore, you need to increase the speed, for example the speed of the vehicle, in order to complete the desired task as quickly as possible. Looking at the vehicle density scenario, it is constantly increasing. Also, drivers do not follow the rules and regulations of the traffic control department in a particular area. In this article, we will approach a new method of deep learning algorithms, a convolutional neural network for safe zone prediction. Safety and labour costs are the most valuable. The risk of life is unacceptable. Therefore, we need to find results that reduce the mortality rate of life due to over-speed and carelessness. Feature extraction provides a comprehensive view of the captured image and helps to process the image for pre-processing. This system overcomes errors and is more efficient than current image processing methods. Zones are detected and can be viewed by the user in a Python shell by using some hidden layers such as conv2D, maxpoolD, flattening, and high density. Overall, employing deep learning algorithms, particularly CNNs, for safe zone prediction holds immense potential for enhancing speed, ensuring safety, and reducing the risk of accidents caused by over speeding and non-compliance with traffic regulations. It is also useful in the field of next-generation self-driving car systems.

Keywords: Accident, Traffic, Incidence, Avoidance, Classification, Speed, CNN.



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INTRODUCTION

Vehicles are an integral part of our daily lives, and their growth is increasing day by day. Increased vehicle density and excessive driving speed lead to more accidents. There are many reasons for that. These have increased vehicle density and, with the exception of national roads, Indian roads have not changed to the level expected at [1]. If the speed limit is exceeded, they will use the mobile phone and drink while driving. Some features of the vehicle driving are similar to ignoring traffic rules and areas, they do not slow down or steer properly. The purpose of the proposed work is to identify the factors that cause the fatal accident. This is achieved by using a convolutional neural network to analyze various speed limits and severity of injuries, timing and drunk drivers, moon and weather during the accident, brightness and speed limits, human factors, ground and light conditions, etc. They can be identified based on criteria. The experimental results of the Traffic Accident Data Set FARS (Fatality Analysis Reporting System) have created risk factors that can lead to fatal accidents that contribute to the development of safe driving principles [4].

Road traffic has become a big problem these days. As the number of vehicles travelling on the road increased, the risk of accidents increased. Of those, fatal accidents are the main problem that people lose their lives. Also, these accidents are unpredictable and can occur anytime, anywhere. As humans, we should save lives and avoid these accidents. Safe road movement is a major concern for both traffic management organizations and citizens. With these facts in mind, the purpose of this work is to provide safe driving instructions to road users and to provide rescue services to affected people regulations. The safety of you and the other is at stake. Of these, the speed limit in a particular area is very important, and it is displayed in the form of a sign by the traffic management system. For example, in a residential area or market square, the ideal speed should be up to 20 km / h to 30 km / h [2]. Second, in areas of schools and hospitals, speed limits such as 30km / h to 40km / h can be seen. Unfortunately, most drivers do not follow the speed limit in certain areas, leading to accidents. These accidents continue to increase as drivers gain full control over the speed of the vehicle [3]. In restricted traffic accidents and effectively group records with appropriate functionality. Analyze multiple combinations of attributes in the large dataset to reveal the hidden patterns that are the root cause of the accident. Accidents can occur due to in the accident area. We considered factors such as weather conditions, type of collision, road surface conditions, lighting conditions, speed, and drunk driver. The analyzed data can be used to provide safer driving recommendations and reduce accident rates. In addition, we can provide emergency services to victims in areas where accidents are likely to occur. Data mining is one of the most important mechanisms that has long been used in information technology. Data mining techniques are ideal for processing data [5] and identifying relationships between data. Association rule mining is a method used to find interesting patterns in variables in large databases [6]. Support and trust are calculated by setting thresholds to find relationships between data. Searching for relevant data using association rules can help you mine common item sets.

Classification is performed on the data using a classification model suitable for the specified dataset [7]. The purpose is to find a common item set. During classification, a model is created that allows you to easily separate different datasets from datasets that do not have a class label. Naive Bayes classification is one of the probabilistic methods used to predict independence between pairs of variables. It assumes that information is heavily and automatically correlated. These assumptions may not work. Therefore, convolutional neural networks are a better classification technique proposed for efficient classification of data. It is based on location-based data. You can apply the proposed classification method to your data to get effective results. The association rule mining algorithm used so far is Apriori. The algorithm works efficiently based on the association rules associated with common item set mining. Use a bottom-up approach. The properties that this algorithm follows indicate that all subsets of frequent item sets must be frequent. It uses a larger set of items and is easy to implement. This algorithm is applied to a fatal road accident dataset to test the data.



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LITERATURE REVIEW

Speed limit traffic sign recognition plays an important role in intelligent traffic systems (ITS) especially driving assistance systems (DAS), Intelligent self-driving car (IAV). Although traffic signs are clearly defined by colour, the shape is easy to recognize, but in practice good traffic sign recognition systems are still a challenge for researchers and manufacturers, as they can apply strict requirements for correct speeds. This document [8] has developed a speed limit traffic sign detection and recognition program based on Visual Studio and the OpenCV library. Detect candidates using a colour probability model and apply Histogram of Gradient (HOG) in combination with a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to eliminate all false candidates and retain only signs of speed limits. Next, we extracted the information on the speed limit traffic sign. Test results show that the system can recognize traffic sign information quickly and accurately, even in the presence of complex background conditions and overlapping areas of traffic signs.

Recognition and recognition in traffic sign images or regular images has applications in computer vision frameworks such as registration plate identification, programmed movement sign location, image restoration, and assistance to externally disabled people. In this paper [9], a hybrid approach based on MSER and OCR using the Clamour expulsion strategy, H. Lucy-Richardson's calculation. After noise evacuation, the content district location phase uses morphological divisions to subdivide the content location in the image, followed by the complexity- enhanced edge-enhanced MSER used there. It starts with the area detection system. After the location phase, the confirmation phase begins. In this phase, content candidates are isolated using geometric filtering with properties such as aspect ratio, anomaly, and robustness.

At this point, use a bounding box strategy to distinguish between letter competitors and form words from them. Finally, use an OCR (Optical Character Recognition) device to focus the message on the outside of the image. The framework displayed is a character information dataset of motion content obtained from Jaguar Land Rover Research, which outperforms best-in-class technology. This task [10] created a small, practical database for training and testing traffic sign text detectors. We applied advanced area extraction and text localization techniques and error correction models to recognize and understand the text in images of traffic sign scenes. Experimental results show satisfactory performance for some natural scene images, including traffic sign text.

Colour is an important attribute of traffic sign recognition, but colour-based recognition systems will not work if the traffic sign is lighter in colour or the traffic scene is captured in gray, as in the case of infrared images. Another problem with colors is simply that different countries use different colors. Even within the European Union, the colors of traffic signs are not the same. The purpose of this treatise [11] is to present a new approach for recognizing traffic signs without color attributes. It is based on a two-step sliding window that recognizes traffic signs in multiscale images. The histogram-oriented gradient HOG descriptor is calculated as a quality function evaluated by two SVM classifiers, Coarse detector and fine detector. The various objects detected by the coarse detector are clustered to perform a detailed search in areas where road signs are likely to be present. Experiments on traffic sign recognition in various light conditions such as sun, clouds, fog, and snow have shown 98% performance and a very low false positive rate. The proposed approach has been tested with surrender traffic signs because it has the shape of a simple triangle found in many places other than traffic signs that challenge the proposed approach.

This paper [12] proposes a traffic sign recognition algorithm that is not affected by dataset bias. Colour information is an important element of traffic sign recognition, and its performance can be affected by weather conditions, lighting, and the use of various cameras. To overcome this problem, our approach involves the recognition and classification of traffic signs. The detection module uses MSER to perform red and blue colour enhancements to improve the extraction of traffic sign candidate areas. A Bayes classifier with D_tB functionality is used to recognize traffic signs. The detected traffic signs are classified via a spatial trans network based on a convolutional neural network. In public datasets, this work is evaluated on the results achieved with competitive accuracy without training datasets.



**Sakthisudhan et al.,****SYSTEM OVERVIEW EXISTING SYSTEM**

Speed limit traffic sign recognition plays an important role in intelligent traffic systems (ITS) especially driving assistance systems(DAS), Intelligent self-driving car (IAV). Although traffic signs are clearly defined by colour, the shape is easy to recognize, but in practice good traffic sign recognition systems are still a challenge for researchers and manufacturers, as they can apply strict requirements for correct speeds. This document has developed a speed limit traffic sign detection and recognition program based on Visual Studio and the OpenCV library. Use a colour probability model to detect candidates and apply a gradient histogram (HOG) in combination with Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to remove all false candidates and retain only speed limit signs. Next, we extracted the information on the speed limit traffic sign. Test results show that the system can recognize and recognize speed limit traffic sign information with high accuracy, even under complex background conditions and existing overlapping areas of traffic signs.

LIMITATIONS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

- Do not detect restricted zones such as school zones, hospital zones, etc.
- The CNN algorithm, which is one of the most efficient algorithms, is not used.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The purpose of the proposed work is to identify the factors that cause the fatal accident. This is achieved by analyzing traffic accidents using a convolutional neural network by considering the appropriate features and effectively grouping the records. Classification is performed on the data using a classification model suitable for the specified dataset. The purpose is to find a common item set. During classification, a model is created that allows you to easily separate different datasets from datasets that do not have a class specification specified. The extraction feature provides a comprehensive view of the captured image and helps you process the image for preprocessing. The given system overcomes flaws and is more efficient than current image processing methods. Zones are detected and can be viewed by the user in a Python shell by using some hidden layers such as conv2D, maxpoolD, flattening, and high density. Zones are recognized with the help of classified images.

SYSTEM DESIGN

The proposed system includes the following modules,

- Video to frame conversion unit
- Image detection and identification
- Comparison and prediction

VIDEO TO FRAME CONVERSION UNIT

A small camera mounted on the vehicle records the video signal and provides the system with a primary input. The recorded video must be converted to frames in order to identify and recognize the desired traffic sign. When converting a

video signal to frames, about 30 frames are generated per second. However, 30 frames per second contain redundant data. In other words, it is a data-like frame that takes time to identify and recognize the desired traffic sign. This slows down the system and makes it impossible to respond quickly to control actions. Therefore, redundant data is reduced and only one frame per second is used for comparison. Therefore, the time required to process the data is very short and the overall performance of the system is improved.

IMAGE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION (IDI)

Video-to-frame conversion Frames from the unit are compared to the reference image stored in the database. The reference image is compared to the scene image based on the matched feature points using the CNN algorithm.



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COMPARISON AND PREDICTION

In this task, we considered three traffic signs, such as hospital, school, and speed limit, for testing purposes. These three reference images are from government traffic inspectors and are stored in the database. Then the control signal from the IDI matches one of the references (three traffic signs). These features are used to predict images and compare them to the images in the dataset.

WORKING OF CNN

Convolutional neural networks are a class of deep learning feedforward artificial neural networks that are most commonly useful for multiple analyses. They visualize metaphors and numerical data. You can use another multi-layer perceptron designed to minimize pre-treatment. This is very similar to a regular neural network. They are made up of neurons that have learned weights and biases. Each neuron receives multiple inputs, performs an inner product, and optionally follows it with non-linearity. It is clearly shown that a completely legacy network provides functionality from the raw input data at one end and from the class at the other end. This input allows us to code certain properties into the CNN process and make a clear hypothesis that the transfer function can be implemented more efficiently. These significantly reduce the number of parameters in the network. The neural network takes the input and transforms it into a set of hidden layers. Each hidden layer is made up of several neurons. Each neuron is fully connected to all neurons in the previous layer. Monolayer neurons work in completely different ways on and have no common relationship. The last fully connected layer of is called the output layer, where represents the class reached.

There are three main layers that make up a convolutional neural network. They are the convolutional layer, the pooling layer, and the fully connected layer. The input [HxWxD] initially contains the input value, which takes into account the input data for width (row), height (column), and depth 1. The CONV layer calculates the output of neurons connected to the local area of input. There is a separate set of filters that work on the input, with a small area associated with the input volume. The output volume is [32x32x12], where 12 is the number of filters used. The RELU layer applies the element-by-element activation function as follows: $B. \max(0, x)$, where zero is the threshold. Here, the volume size has not changed ([32x32x12]). The POOL layer performs downsampling operations on spatial dimensions (width, height). The resulting volume is [16x16x12]. Its function is to gradually reduce the spatial size of the expression. Therefore, the number of parameters and calculations in the network is reduced. Fully connected layers calculate the result of the class. The result is a volume of size [1x1x10], where each of the 10 numbers corresponds to the performance of the class. Like a normal neural network, as the name implies, each neuron in this layer is connected to all the numbers in the previous band. In this way, the convolutional neural network transforms the raw input data from the raw input score to the final class result layer by layer. In particular, the convolutional layer and the fully connected layer perform transformations that are not only the activation of the input volume, but also a function of the parameters (of neuron weights and biases). On the other hand, the RELU layer and the pooling layer implement fixed functions. The parameters of the layer fully connected to the convolutional layer are modified by the steepest descent method, so the class values calculated by the convolutional neural network match the label of the training set for each input. To implement a convolutional neural network, the training dataset is considered as input. The dataset contains numbers that correspond to some nominal data.

Using a convolutional neural network to process the training dataset, the risk factors were calculated efficiently. Using this classification method with a highly probabilistic approach, the various factors that caused the fatal accident were identified. The results obtained were used to identify the fatal condition of the accident. This allows you to take safety measures for those who drive on the road in these situations. In the process, various attributes such as collision type, lighting conditions, weather conditions, surface conditions, speed, drunk driver, etc. were considered and risk factors were identified. Risk factors identify the potential for fatal accidents in different areas. The results of calculating the risk factors using the convolutional neural network are shown below. The efficiency of the convolutional neural network, which is a classification algorithm, can be determined by calculating the accuracy, fit, recall, and F-number of the resulting data. Accuracy defines the accuracy of the results that occur. The Fit and Recall actors specify the incidence of related and acquired instances, and the total number of related instances,





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respectively.

These three measurements can be calculated based on the following factors:

- True Positive (TP): If the specified combination and result match at least one record in base record, then that particular result corresponds to the TP value.
- True Negative (TN): If the specified combination matches with at least one record in base record, but the rates do not match, a TN is defined.
- False positives (FP): If the specified combination does not match any record in the baseline dataset, but the mortality rate is high, it is below the FP.
- False Negative (FN): The FN if the records do not match and the rate is not high.

The above values TP, TN, FP, and FN are compared and incremented if they match. The final count for each case is recorded and the following formula calculates each value.

- Accuracy = $(TP + FN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$
- Precision = $TP / (TP + FP)$
- Recall = $TP / (TP + FN)$
- F-Dimension = $(2 * precision) * Recall rate) / (Fitability + recall rate)$

The efficiency-based results of the naive Bayes and convolutional neural network classification techniques are shown in the following table based on the above calculations

SYSTEM FLOW

The steps needed for zone identification system implementing CNN are:

- 1 Gathering data
- 2 Labelling data
- 3 Generating TF Records for training
- 4 Configuring training
- 5 Training model
- 6 Testing object detector

Gathering data

Before we can get started creating the object detector we need data, which we can use for training. To train a robust classifier, we need a lot of pictures which should differ a lot from each other. So they should have different backgrounds, random object, and varying lighting conditions.

Labelling data

In order to label our data, we need some kind of image labelling software. Labellmg is a great tool for labelling image. To create the bounding box the "Create RectBox" button can be used. After creating the bounding box and annotating the image you need to click save. This process needs to be repeated for all images in the training and testing directory.

Generating tf records for training

With the images labeled, we need to create TF Records that can be served as input data for training of the object detector. In order to create the TF Records we will use two scripts from Data Tran's raccoon detector. Namely xml_to_csv.py and generate_tfrec rd.py files.

Configuring training

The last thing we need to do before training is to create a label map and a training configuration file.

Creating a label map

The label map maps an id to a name. We will put it in a folder called training, which is located in the object detection directory.



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Once the label map and a training configuration file are created the model is trained and tested to observe its performance.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

CONCLUSION

In this work, we used a classification technique called a convolutional neural network. This allows you to effectively identify the condition that causes a fatal accident. These conditions allow the public to identify danger zones and take action to avoid accidents. Experimental results show that CNNs are more efficient than naive Bayes classifiers in identifying risk factors, and vehicle speeds are also reduced without invention. In the future, it may be planned to consider more features and clusters and use deep learning techniques to perform road accident dataset analysis.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There is plenty of room for future development of software. The world of computers is not static and can change constantly. Today's famous techniques will be abolished tomorrow. You can improve your system to refrain from technical improvements. So it's not over. However, it will be improved by further improvement. When new software arrives with more advanced springs than the, it is important to change the software. Much is needed for further development. You can make improvements more efficiently while disrupting the system. In the future, this technique will help, slowing down with another Raspberry Pi and alerting the driver with a buzzer and LCD display. It is also useful in the field of next-generation self-driving car systems.

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An Overview of Regulatory Guidelines for Medical Gases in India, USA and Europe

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Received: 18 Apr 2023

Revised: 06 May 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Direct administration or supply of medical gases to patients. Regulatory Guidance requirements of various regulatory agencies, the highest quality should be used in their manufacture and transfer. The manufacturer of medical gases requires a license or regulatory approval to manufacture the gases; thus, they must maintain the quality of the gases in accordance with standards or quality limitations established by the drug regulatory authorities. Medicinal gases are manufactured, packed, and designed for patient administration during anesthesia, therapy, or diagnostics. Oxygen, helium, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, medicinal air, and nitrogen are officially recognized therapeutic gases. These gases are usually administered preoperatively, intraoperatively, and postoperatively in surgical patients. This gas ignites supplied in an airtight, color-coded, and properly labeled container as required by the relevant regulatory authorities in each country or through the central line runs all over the hospital. Despite all the rules, they are reports on problems related to the production and use of medical gases.

Keywords: Medical gas, Regulatory authorities, Documentation, Good manufacturing practice, Standards.



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INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL GASES

Definition: Medical gases are manufactured, packaged, and administered to a patient for anesthesia, treatment, or diagnosis [1].

Types of medical gas

Gases used in Hospital treatments are known as medical gases. Some are used for anesthetic, and treatment, and some are utilized to power medical equipment and tools. There are 7 kinds of gases commonly used: oxygen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, argon, helium, carbon dioxide, and compressed air [2]. Vacuum suction and anesthesia gas scavenging systems are further components of the medical gas system.

REGULATORY GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL GASES IN INDIA

In India

Medical gases are regulated in India by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There are several acts that can be used to reinforce regulations for medical gases, including the Gas Cylinder Regulations of 2004 and the Explosives Act of 1884, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (D&C Act) of 1940, and the Medical Gas Requirements in Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP). Sections 5 and 7 of the D&C Act authorized the proclamation of the 2004 Gas Cylinder Regulations to regulate the filling, possession, transportation, and importation of such gases. Manufacturers of medical gases are responsible for ensuring the uniformity of gases required by drug regulatory agencies [3]. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act (1986) is significant for the general public, especially vulnerable communities, and those interested in pursuing education and awareness are made available to help facilitate the prompt and accurate dissemination of this data to the wider community. Organizations such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) support gas rules and standards.

GAS CYLINDER RULES

SCHEDULES

- ❖ Schedule I: Types and standards of cylinders – contains cylinders, containers, and valves from different origins [4].
- ❖ Schedule II: The Inspecting Authority's test and inspection certificates for cylinders and valves produced in accordance with approved design and specification.
- ❖ Schedule III: Particulars submission to manufacture cylinders, valves and other fittings.
- ❖ Schedule IV: Requirement of facilities for cylinder testing.
- ❖ Schedule V: The fee for the cylinders provision.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Filling, possession, import, and transport of cylinders

Cylinders should not be filled with any compressed gas, imported, possess, or transport any cylinder unless it is approved by Chief Controller.

The particulars are provided to the Chief Controller –

- The total quantity and serial numbers of the cylinders;
- The name and place of the manufacturers of the cylinders;
- Specification of the cylinders and the valves;
- if applicable, any prior approval;
- The certifications of test and inspection for the cylinders and valves;
- A scrutiny fee as per Schedule V.

Flowchart: APPROVAL PROCESS



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For a physical evaluation to be included in the approval procedure for foreign producers, an additional fee must be paid. The Chief Controller grants a temporary permit pending a time of physical evaluation and a once-every-five-years reevaluation of the foreign manufacturer's unit.

Valve

The following specifications must be fulfilled by valves fitted to gas cylinders:

- An industrial gas cylinder ISO: 3224;
- Medical gas cylinders, ISO: 3745;
- Cylinders used with breathing apparatus, ISO: 7302

Safety relief devices

- Cylinders produced in India should be manufactured and maintained, provided they have safety-relieving devices.
- No safety system should be provided for cylinders containing dangerous or hazardous gases.
- Cylinders produced in foreign nations that have a license to use them there shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of the standard to which they were actually made, provided that they are fitted with safety relief devices [5].

Marking on cylinders

- Each gas cylinder must have a distinct, permanently labeled one.
- If there is a danger of corrosion, soldering should not be used to attach the nameplate to the cylinder.
- Sufficient areas should be provided in accordance with the original marking for the stamping of the test date during the periodic inspection.

Markings on the valve

- Cylinder valves should have clearly identified, durable valves.

Identification colors

- For medical cylinders, the cylinder is coated with suitable identification colors specified by ISO: 3933 [6].

Labelling of cylinders

- Each cylinder should include the name and address of the person who filled it with gas as well as the name of the gas.

Restriction on delivery or dispatch of cylinders

- This can be accomplished by approving a license and is limited to the number of cylinders that will be dispatched.

Restricting the employment of minors and intoxicated persons

- No one under the age of 18 or someone under the influence of alcohol should be responsible for loading, unloading, or carrying any compressed gas cylinder.

Restriction on lighting, fires, and other dangerous substances

- No one should smoke, be at risk for spontaneous combustion, cause a fire, or communicate an explosion near to a location where combustible gas cylinders are being filled, stored, or handled.

General precautions

- A suitable neutralization or scrubbing system should be provided in the location where hazardous and corrosive gases are filled into and stored in cylinders.
- The dangerous, corrosive, and flammable gas storage shed should be equipped with the proper emergency handling systems or kits, as well as safety gear including hand gloves, gas masks, breathing apparatus, goggles, and gumboots.
- An suitable alarm with a switch that can be activated on-site should be installed in the hazardous and storage space for corrosive gas so that, in the event of an emergency, the control room can hear the alarm by activating the switch on-site.



**Handling and use**

- Conveyors, trolleys, and cradles with enough strength should be used to transfer the cylinders.
- Slide, drop, or play with cylinders is not allowed.
- Except while welding, cutting, or heating, open fires, lamps, cell phones, lighting fires, and smoking are not permitted next to any combustible gas-containing cylinder.

Storage of cylinders

- The storage area or shed, as well as the cylinders kept in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated location, should be fire-resistant against boilers, open fires, pipes of the steam, or other potential heat sources.

Purity of gas

- The Chief Controller shall ensure that purity complies with the applicable Indian Standard.

IMPORTATION OF CYLINDERS

- Anybody importing cylinders must have the required infrastructure, transit facilities, handling and storage capabilities, as well as a plan for emergency action and qualified technical personnel.
- It is necessary to have a license issued in Form F to store compressed gas in cylinders if the volume of imported cylinders exceeds the quantity.

Importation by sea

- Any ship's master who intends to import compressed gas cylinders into India must provide the port's conservator NLT 48 hours' notice of the ship's anticipated arrival.
- A Form A written statement bearing the pilot's signature must be delivered by the master of any ship carrying cylinders before it enters port.

CYLINDER INSPECTION AND TESTING**Periodicity of cylinder testing and inspection**

- It is necessary to test the cylinder using hydrostatic or hydrostatic stretch testing.
- The initial period of the cylinders testing station's permit is one year, and it can later be extended for a maximum of five years [7].

Condemning of cylinders

- A cylinder is deemed unfit for use and terminated by flattened it as a whole or breaking it into pieces that cannot be put back together again if it fails a periodic inspection or test, loses more than 5 percent of its tare weight, or exhibits another defect.

➤ FILLING AND POSSESSION

- A license in the form of E should be issued for filling gas cylinders.
- A form B and C application must be submitted to the Chief Controller in order to apply for approval or renewal of a license.
- Documentation required for the licensing authorities to obtain in order to approve the manufacture of cylinders –
 - ✓ An application for the manufacturing of cylinders, along with all appropriate documentation;
 - ✓ The ISO certification, or equivalent certification, issued by any reputable organization;
 - ✓ A list of available technical books, codes, and specifications that are significant;
 - ✓ Evidence of ownership for actual possession and legal purpose;
 - ✓ Detail report on manufacturers, testing, and inspection;
 - ✓ Officially certified design drawings of the cylinders, valves, and regulators that are intended for fabrication from reliable third-party inspecting organizations;
 - ✓ The applicant's organizational structure, specifically referencing the personnel's qualifications and experience;
 - ✓ Any other documentation the Chief Controller may require.



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The duration of a license that may be issued or renewed

Form D – Granted for a period of one year

Form E, F, or G – Remain in force till the 30th day of September of the year

Granted or renewed for a period of ten years

➤ **ACCIDENTS AND INQUIRIES**

Accident notifications must be sent via fax, email, and letter to the Chief Controller within 24 hours. They must also be sent to the relevant district authority and the officer in charge of the local police station.

REGULATORY GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL GASES IN USA

Under sections 201(g)(1) and 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) and the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary (USP-NF), which provide standards for consistency, strength, and purity for all medical gases, medical gases are considered prescription medications. Over the past few years, incidents involving the handling of medical gases that caused patient harm or even death have raised concerns about their safety. The FD&C Act can be effectively implemented by recognizing medical gases as pharmaceuticals under the 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), which is used by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Health and Human Services. Medicinal gases are often subject to cGMP requirements and are controlled as finished medicines at 21 CFR sections 210 and 211. The standards must be met by manufacturers of medicinal gases in accordance with 501(a)(2)(B). According to section 505 of the FD&C Act, these gases are normally regarded as finished products and are sold in accordance with a New Drug Application (NDA) or the approval procedure described in section 576.⁽⁸⁾

GMP REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

A. Quality Unit (QU)

Manufacturers are required to keep a quality unit in place that has the responsibility and authority for approving or rejecting components. Under section 21 CFR part 211.22, the quality unit develops, oversees, and implements a quality system for approving or rejecting drug products.

Responsibilities

- Each personnel must follow the policies and guidelines established by this unit.
- Each staff member must receive training and certification in order to carry out the QU functions (21 CFR 211.25).

Quality Agreements with Suppliers

- Written quality agreements with manufacturers describe the cGMP's responsibilities as well as the reporting procedure for issues with drug quality.

Supplier Qualification

- Manufacturers must depend on a supplier's qualifications, which must include a Certificate of Examination (COA).
- Manufacturers are required to routinely evaluate authorized suppliers' credentials and assess how quickly they respond to customer concerns.

Personnel Requirements

- All personnel must possess the necessary training, expertise, and experience to perform the duties given to them (21 CFR 211.25)
- Manufacturers must hold regular CGMP training sessions and keep training records with entries for attendance and time.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

- Buildings must contain sufficient space for sequential processes, such as clearly defined regions for the distribution of delivered medical gas cylinders, containers, processing equipment, rejected gas cylinders, and controlled delivery systems, as well as gas cylindersfilling section, quarantine, for gas cylinders and filledgas cylinderssection (21 CFR 211.89).





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- Areas are distinguished from other places created by the maker using identifiers such as signs, floor demarcation, or marking (21 CFR 211.42) [9].

EQUIPMENT**Filling Equipment Qualification**

- Equipment to be qualified while being filled at the applied pressure and temperature..
- Inspection and manifold valves must be suitable for use.

Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

- Equipment used to manufacture medical gases should be cleaned both before and after usage.
- In order to prevent contamination, the producer must make sure that the open ends are correctly sealed.
- Product containers and closures need to be handled and kept properly to prevent contaminating other elements.
- Equipment needs to be properly cleaned and maintained (21 CFR 211.67).

Equipment Calibration

- Vacuum gauges need to be checked frequently to make sure the needle resets to zero in the absence of vacuum or pressure.
- The vacuum and pressure gauges need to be calibrated annually.
- At least once a year, thermometers are calibrated.

Computer-based Systems.

- Validation is required for all components of hardware and different types of software involved in the creation, gas cylinder processing, and storage of medicinal gas cylinders.
- Any modifications to a digitalized system must be made and properly documented in accordance with the established processes.

CONTAINER CLOSURE SYSTEMS and COMPONENTS**Components**

- Containers and closures Materials for the gas cylinder shall be handled, stored, checked, and adhered to in accordance with written protocols.
- Before labels, broken seals, or other container damage or contamination have been checked.
- Materials, gas cylinder containers, and sealing mechanisms should all be verified before acceptance or rejection.

Containers and Container Closure System

i. The General

- The closure systems for containers and containers must be reviewed, reexamined, and approved or rejected by the QU.
- Both before and after exposure, these systems need to be clean.
- The manufacturer is required to implement suitable cleaning and retesting processes if the container's intended use is changed from industrial-grade gas to medicinal gas.
- Manufacturers shouldn't employ vapor recovery systems when delivering carbon dioxide because they risk drawing in impurities from the storage tank or container's gaseous head space.

ii. Prefill Inspections

- Before filling, suppliers must perform gas cylinder prefill inspections to ensure that the cylinder containers and container closing systems are appropriate for use, and they must correctly document their observations.

External Inspection

❖ Container

- Each container should be checked for dents, oil, grease, burns, dings, and other damage indications.
- Any container found in violation of these conditions needs to be quarantined.

❖ Valves, inlets, connectors, and outlets

- Carefully examine valves, inlets, outlets, gauges, connectors, and anything else that could be damaged by fire, abnormal wear, corrosion, debris, oil, or grease.





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Label Inspection

- Check the label on each container for consistency and legibility. On medical gas containers, product labels can be reused.
- Every portable cryogenic container shall bear a 360-degree wraparound label in bold lettering that reads For Medical Purpose, Medical Gas, or a statement of a like nature on the side wall of the container, above the top weld seam but below the marking.
- The gas name must be constantly written across the wraparound label of 360°, and the lettering must be at least 2 inches high.
- Containers that only hold one gas are labeled with a contrast backdrop or text, or with the label's letters in the proper color.
- When exposed to ambient conditions, labels and goods used in medical gas canisters should be durable, fade-resistant, and not easily dissolve in water.

Color Code Inspection

The medical gas cylinder must have the relevant gas it contains colored on the shoulder [9].

High-Pressure Medicinal Gas cylinder Prefill Inspection

- ❖ High-pressure Medicinal Gas cylinders should be inspected before the date of DOT requalification
- Each high-pressure cylinder's date stamp is examined before use by the US Department of Transportation (DOT).
- Except in cases where DOT guidelines have been satisfied or the cylinder has been withdrawn from the inventory, it is advisable to quarantine the cylinder.
- ❖ Hammer Dead-Ring Examination
- The hammer or dead-ring inspection of steel cylinders reveals information on interior corrosion. Because of damage to the cylinder wall, this test is not performed on aluminum or composite cylinders. Instead, it is done by pounding the cylinder sidewall with a tool resembling a hammer.
- ❖ Odor inspection
- An odor test is used to identify any odors or foreign gases present in the container. This test does not apply to gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, or hazardous or dangerous gases.
- The odor test is carried out on nitrogen if nitrogen is added to an empty cylinder.
- ❖ Cylinder ventilation
- When refilling high-pressure cylinders, any remaining gas should be evacuated or blown out.
- This can be avoided if the cylinder contains residual pressure and is equipped with a proper residual pressure valve.

Stock Rotation

- The majority of medical gas cylinders and container closure mechanisms are repurposed, and they undergo years of prefill testing.
- Manufacturers should take steps to ensure that containers and container closure mechanisms are still appropriate.

PRODUCTION AND PROCESS CONTROLS

Testing and Sampling

Medical gas quality control protocols must be created, and production process effectiveness must be validated.

Evacuation of High-Pressure Cylinders by Vacuum

Manufacturers must use a vacuum of at least 25 inches of mercury (Hg) for the vacuum evacuation of residual gases in high-pressure cylinders. The information must be recorded if a vacuum of less than 25 Hg is required to remove any residual gases.





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Filling Procedure Checks

Measurements of the temperature and pressure

- The high-pressure cylinder's temperature rises as pressure increases.
- One cylinder in each multiple-filling series needs to have a thermometer attached for high-pressure cylinders to fill properly.
- On the batch production record, the producer must accurately record the values for temperature and pressure.

Valve Assembly Leak Testing Leak Checking for Valve Assembly When filling-

- The solution for leak detection should be sprayed or brushed on and around each valve assembly to check for leaks.
- This test needs to be performed with the cylinder valve open when the cylinder is under pressure. The presence of bubbles indicates a leak. overstuffed and disconnected If any leaks are found, a second inspection for the valve assembly should be performed, and the cylinder should be quarantined.

Heat-of-Compression Check

- By slightly rubbing each cylinder's outside, heat-of-compression tests on high-pressure cylinders should be performed during or directly after filling.
- The cylinders can be filled properly with a warm cylinder but not with a cool or cold cylinder.

CONTROLS FOR PACKING AND LABELING

Material Testing and Use

Prior to being used for medical gas labeling, the sample of new labels and other labeling materials should be compared to the master label to ensure uniformity. It is essential to get rid of any extraneous or unneeded marks.

Labelling Control

- Check that the amount of labels provided matches the amount of labels inserted to prevent problems.
- Electronic or electromechanical equipment or visual examination should be used to prevent improper labeling.

Packaging and Labelling Operations

- For each batch, a lot or control number should be assigned. Trans fillers that receive shipments of medicinal gases should be given a fresh lot number.
- A medical gas batch's lot number might be marked with a distinctive label or decal.
- The net content of the container may also be marked on a separate sticker.

Expiration Dating

Stability studies must be included with a medical gas label that includes an expiration date.

HOLDING AND DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of medical gas must be specified in documented protocols, which manufacturers must define and follow.

The steps should be described, including who will examine the shipment information, how the recall will be started, who will be made aware of it, and what will be done with the recalled product.

LABORATORY CONTROLS

General Requirements

- Laboratory controls should be recorded at the time of performance and should provide an explanation for any variances.
- Testing and screening are both required when turning industrial-grade gas into medicinal gas in order to ensure compliance with the relevant USP-NF.

Equipment Calibration

- A written schedule for a routine instrument, equipment, gauge, and recording device calibration must be included in the laboratory controls.
 - The calibration gas COA must be particular to the calibration gas cylinder that was obtained and must contain the following details.
- ✓ The name of the provider and contact information.





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- ✓ The name of the calibration gas.
- ✓ The lot number or other special identifying number.
- ✓ A brief information of the analytical procedure used for the calibration gas analysis.
- ✓ Quantitative representations of analytical results (e.g., 99.9 percent nitrogen).
- ✓ Declaration of traceability of the calibration gas to a recognized national standard.
- ✓ The signer's name, along with the date they signed.

Testing and Sampling of Medicinal Gases

Testing includes sampling

- For every batch, the number of units should be sampled and verified.
- Material sampling and testing must be done in accordance with the acceptance requirements.
- If the test's results are OOS (out of specification), the appropriate action should be done.
- i. Multiple-outlet cylinder manifold filling
The identification and power of one high-pressure gas cylinder from each continuous filling series should be checked.
- ii. Individually filled cylinders
The identity and strength of one high-pressure gas cylinder per continuous filling series should be checked.
- iii. Mixtures
For combinations of two gases and three gases
 - ✓ One high-pressure cylinder from each batch should go through tests to determine its composition for the second and third gases, as well as tests to determine its composition and strength for one of the two gases.
 - ✓ The type and amount of oxygen should be checked in each cylinder used for mixtures containing oxygen.
- iv. Suppliers of Medical Gas
After delivery or before the generated lot is released, the batch of medical gases ordered from suppliers should be examined for compliance with the required specifications. Whenever a COA is obtained from a supplier, identity, and purity tests have to be done.

Validation of Test Methods and Alternative Test Methods

The analytical test methods or development methods are approved if a test included in the NDA is approved. The USP-NF monograph should be followed during the evaluation and validation procedure. A copy of the exhaustive validation of the test method should be kept on file if the USP-NF monograph does not provide the test procedures.

STABILITY TESTING

The specified expiration date for a batch should be documented, and a stability testing schedule should be followed.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Basic Prerequisites

- i. Record Retention
Records for products having an expiration date should be kept for a year beyond the batch's expiration date, and records for certificates of authenticity must be kept for three years. Moreover, training logs must be recorded.
- ii. Record Review
A sample of annual batch reports, complaint files, audits, medicine recalls and returns to determine whether changes to the requirements for drug products for development or control methods are required.
- iii. Records providing information on machine and process validation, controls, inspections, and equipment calibration should be kept up to date.

Equipment Cleaning and Use of Logs

Separate reports should be kept for equipment maintenance and cleaning.



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- Records must include the provider's name, the lot number, and the initial date of receipt. They also need to contain information on freshly acquired containers' serial numbers and closing systems.
- To ensure that labels and labels conform with the criteria, they should be examined and recorded.

Master Records of output and control

- These documents give an explanation of medicinal gas cylinders, container closing systems, and packaging items, along with a copy or sample of each label.
- Complete production and control orders, processes for sampling and checking, specifications, special considerations, and safety precautions to be taken.
- These documents should be created, dated, and signed by one person; then, they must be checked, dated, and signed separately by a second person.

Records for Master production and control

- Each batch of medical gas produced should have a batch production report prepared, which should include comprehensive information on the production and management of each batch.
- These documents properly represent the processes and environment that were in place at the time of production.
- Each lot number in the batch manufacturing, labeling, testing, and release records should be traceable.

Records for production record reviews and investigations

- Prior to batch release for packaging and labeling, all medical gas production and control papers should be reviewed by QU.
- Third-party consignees should refrain from releasing medicinal gas through the consistency system.
- When a filling is completed off-site, the QU is responsible for inspection and approval before delivery.

Laboratory Records**It contains-**

- ✓ A summary of the sample, the lot number, the place where it was taken, and the dates it was obtained for testing.
- ✓ A description of each methodology used to assess the sample.
- ✓ A record of all measurements performed as part of the test, including their measuring units, conversion factors, and equivalency factors.
- ✓ The test findings should be documented and compared to the component's identity, strength, effectiveness, and purity standards.
- ✓ The signatures of the personnel doing each test, the dates on which the tests were conducted, and the accuracy, comprehensiveness, and conformance of the reviews with the required requirements.

Distribution Records

The product name and strength, description information of the dose type, the consignee's name and address, the date of shipment, and the quantity shipped must all be included in the delivery records. Distribution records do not have to include batch numbers for medical gases.

Complaint Files

Records for complaints should include—

- ✓ Name and batch numbers of the medical gas.
- ✓ Name and contact information for the claimant.
- ✓ A full justification for the existence of the complaint.
- ✓ Any analysis to investigate if the allegation also serves as a negative incident.
- ✓ A answer to the complainant, along with the date it was delivered.
- ✓ The QU team must review and look into each and every complaint, both verbal and written. The investigation's record includes the complaint's issuance date, action-takers' names, action dates, and the issue's resolution.

Certificate of Analysis

The following details should be included in the COAs-

- ✓ The manufacturer's complete name and address.
- ✓ The supplier's complete name and address.





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- ✓ The product's name (for example, Oxygen USP).
- ✓ The serial number for the lot, or another unique identification number.
- ✓ Results of all monographs and other studies using USP-NF.
- ✓ Analysis was carried out using a test approach.
- ✓ The producer's or supplier's signature and the date.

RETURNED MEDICAL GAS

For returned medicinal gases, the cylinder needs to be vented.

ADAPTERS

Despite the fact that using rigorous control adapters to fill mixes of medical gases should be avoided, adapters are frequently used.

FDA CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR DESIGNATED MEDICAL GASES

INTRODUCTION

On July 9, 2012, the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) was enacted. Three parts of Title XI, Subtitle B of FDASIA, Medical Gas Products Regulation, address the regulation of medical gases (sections 1111-1113). In December 2012, there was mention of the proposed guidance on medical gases eligible for the certification procedure. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act), which provides a licensing procedure for specified medicinal gases, has been amended to include new sections 575 and 576.⁽¹¹⁾

Medical gases that comply with the requirements of an official compendium are designated as oxygen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, helium, carbon monoxide, and medical air, according to Section 575 of the FD&C Act. An approved New Human Drug Application (NDA) under section 505 (21 U.S.C. 355) or an approved New Animal Drug Application (NADA) under section 512 (21 U.S.C. 360b) of the FD&C Act is deemed to be in effect if a designated medical gas certification is issued, according to section 576(a)(3) of the FD&C Act.

The designated medical gases are certified under section 576 only for the following indications:

- ❖ Hypoxemia or Hypoxia - Oxygen
- ❖ Testing for hypoxic challenges - Nitrogen
- ❖ Analgesic activity- Nitrous oxide
- ❖ Extracorporeal membrane respiratory stimulation therapy or oxygenation therapy -Carbon dioxide
- ❖ Treatment of increased airway resistance or upper airway obstruction - Helium
- ❖ Reducing the condition of hyperoxia - Medical air
- ❖ Slung diffusion testing - Carbon monoxide

LABELLING REVISIONS

- The label for the medicinal gas contains a caution regarding the use of the gas in finished pharmaceutical products. (Sec. 576(a)(3)(A)(ii)).
- The labeling for carbon dioxide, helium, nitrous oxide, mercury, medicinal air, and carbon monoxide must include a clear warning statement in accordance with 21 CFR 201.161(a).
- The caution statement required by section 576(b)(2)(B) must be printed on the oxygen label.

Warnings—

- ✓ Administration of (gas name) may be harmful or inappropriate.
- ✓ Only to be used by or under the direction of a qualified practitioner who is knowledgeable with the signs, symptoms, dosages, procedures, duration and frequency of administration, risks, side effects, and contraindications, as well as the precautions to be taken for (name of gas).
- ✓ "Uninterrupted use of significant amounts of oxygen over a long length of time without managing its impact on arterial blood oxygen content can be dangerous," according to the instructions for using oxygen tanks.



**Lakshmi Prasanthi Nori et al.,****THE CURRENT LIST OF DESIGNATED MEDICAL GASES**

The term "official compendium" is used under Section 201(j) of the FD&C Act to refer to the official U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP), official U.S. Homeopathic Pharmacopeia (HPUS), official National Formulary (NF), or any modification to any of them.⁽¹²⁾

USP monograph the requirements and standards

OXYGEN (O₂):

- ❖ According to the USP monograph "Oxygen," oxygen comprises not less than (NLT) 99.0% by volume of oxygen.
- ❖ Another USP monograph, Oxygen 93%, characterizes a product as having an O₂ content of not less than 90.0% by volume and not more than 96.0% by volume, with the remainder primarily made up of Argon (Ar) and Nitrogen (N₂).

NITROGEN (N₂): The NF monograph entitled Nitrogen contains NLT 99.0% by volume of N₂.

NITROUS OXIDE (N₂O): The Nitrous Oxide contains NLT 99.0% by volume of N₂O.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂): The Carbon dioxide contains NLT 99.0% by volume of CO₂.

HELIUM (He): The Helium contains NLT 99.0% by volume of He.

MEDICAL AIR: It contains NLT 19.5% and NMT 23.5% by volume of O₂.

CARBON MONOXIDE (C₁₁): It contains the labeled amount of ¹¹C expressed in Mega Becquerel (MBq) or Mill Curie (mCi) at the time specified in the labeling, respectively, NLT 90.0% and NMT 110.0%.

CERTIFICATION PROCESS

- A person or organization should apply for certification before introducing or delivering a recognized medicinal gas into interstate commerce. The certification requirements of the FD&C Act are not applicable to anyone or any entity that produces gases only for industrial or other non-medical purposes..
- Applications for certification should be submitted separately for each specified medicinal gas.
- The certification procedure for certified medicinal gases intended for both human and animal medication use is the same.
- A person or entity requesting approval outside the parameters of this certification should go through a different network (21 CFR 314 and 21 CFR 514) [13].

Information to be submitted-**Requestor Information**

- The name and address of the sponsor.
- The name, address, and, if relevant, any contact details of an authorized U.S. agent.
- Contact information (phone and email).

Type of Submission

- Original Certification Request for either brand-new medications for humans or animals or both
- FDA responds to the requester with an acknowledgment letter that includes an NDA or NADA number. In all subsequent submissions relating to the gas to which that certification request pertains, the requestor must include their NDA number.

Description of Medicinal Gas

It contains the gas's name and details demonstrating that it complies with the requirements listed in an official compendium.

Facility Information

- The name and address of the facility or facilities where the medicinal gas is being manufactured or will be manufactured must be provided by the requestor in accordance with Section 576(a)(1)(C).
- Each facility's Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) number, together with the facility's FDA Establishment Identification, if one exists, and any other relevant data, should be included in the request.





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Certification Request for Updated or Corrected

The requestor should revise their certification request if the information is erroneous or incomplete by sending a new, fully completed form along with a cover letter that specifically calls out the amended or corrected information.

REGULATORY GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL GASES IN EUROPE:

The European Economic Community approved the release of drug directive 65/65/EEC in the 1960s, which comprised ingredients necessary for reliable drug production. Later, oxygen and other medical gases were recognized as medications. Directive 65/65/EEC and the accompanying amendments and consolidations of Directives 2001/83/EC and 2004/27/EC were used to classify medical gases as pharmaceuticals in the various member states of the European Union. In the European Union (EU), medical gases are divided into two categories: gases used in medical equipment and gases used in medications. Also referred to as medical products, medicinal gases are medications or active chemicals that undergo a metabolic transformation. Volume 4 and Annex 6 outline the generation of medicinal gases, which is significant to both the manufacturer and the inspecting authority. The basic requirements for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products are covered in Volume 4 of Part I of the GMP, and the basic requirements for the use of active ingredients as starting materials are covered in Volume 4 of Part II of the GMP.⁽¹⁴⁾ The criteria laid down in the European Pharmacopoeia (Ph. Eur.) should be followed by medicinal gas.

GMP REQUIREMENTS

MANUFACTURE OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE GASES

- Active substance gases might be created chemically or obtained from natural resources by means of the purification procedure.
- A continuous method should be used to maintain consistency in the creation of active substance gases (e.g. air separation).
- Active substance gases shall be transferred, delivered, and filled in bulk into the cylinders in accordance with the medicinal gas specifications [15].

MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINAL GASES

Typically, closed systems are used to process medical gases. Although there is minimal environmental impact from the product, there is a chance of contamination because containers are reused.

PERSONNEL

All personnel involved in the production and distribution of medical gases should be qualified, trained, and aware of the potential risks associated with these gases in addition to adhering to GMP regulations.

PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises

- Cylinders and mobile cryogenic tanks should be manufactured in accordance with GMP standards, and non-medicinal gases should be tested, packed, filled, and stored in separate locations.
- Different gas-specific zones should be marked.
- At various processing stages, cylinders or portable cryogenic tanks should be distinguished and divided clearly.
- Cylinders should be kept in a setting that is compatible, both empty and full.

Equipment

- The configuration of the equipment should guarantee that the correct gas is placed in the correct container.
- In accordance with national or international standards, manifolds should be fitted with particular connectors.
- The gas supply system for the medicinal and non-medicinal manifolds should be compatible with a proven mechanism to prevent backflow from the non-medicinal gas line to the medicinal gas line.
- GMP levels should be maintained, and non-medicinal gas quality must at least equal that of acceptable medicinal gas quality. After campaigns, filling should be done.
- Contaminants should not be present on any equipment that affects the quality of finished products.





DOCUMENTATION

The following information is recorded for each batch of cylinders or mobile cryogenic vessels.

PRODUCTION

Transfers and deliveries of cryogenic and liquefied gas

Cryogenic or liquefied gas transfers from main storage, including controls before transfers, should follow established processes. The same gases should not be used with tanks and tank adapters. Samples from the gas to be delivered or from the receiving tank after delivery might be taken to check the consistency of the gas supplied.

Filling and labelling of cylinders and mobile cryogenic vessels

- Cylinders, mobile cryogenic vessels, and valves must adhere to all applicable technical requirements, as well as any applicable marketing permission requirements, and they must be color-coded in accordance with all applicable standards.
- For hydrostatic pressure testing, the water used on the cylinders must at least be of drinking quality.
- Until installing the valve, cylinders should be subjected to an internal visual inspection to ensure that they are not polluted with water or other pollutants when
 - ❖ They have started to offer a medicinal gas service.
 - ❖ Any hydrostatic mandatory pressure test or comparable test in which the valve is removed and reinstalled.
- Cylinders, mobile cryogenic vessels, and valve maintenance and repair are the responsibility of the pharmaceutical product's manufacturer.
- Until filling, tests to be performed should include-
 - ❖ For cylinders, it is important to check that each cylinder has a positive residual pressure.
 - ❖ A check to make sure that all prior batch labels and product labels that have been damaged must be removed.
 - ❖ Visual external check for dents, arc burns, debris, other damage, and contamination with oil or grease of each cylinder, mobile cryogenic tank, and valve.
 - ❖ Checking each cylinder or mobile cryogenic vessel outlet connection to ensure it is the right kind for the specific gas using it.
 - ❖ A check of the mobile cryogenic tanks or cylinders to make sure that any tests required by local, national, or international legislation have been done.
 - ❖ A verification that each cylinder is color-coded in accordance with the Marketing Authorization.
 - ❖ Each container, whether stationary or movable, needs to be identified. There may be a separate label with the batch number and the expiration date.

Quality Control

Table 5: Quality Control Samples for Gas Manifold

Transportation of packaged gases

Cryogenic vessels and filled gas cylinders should be transported properly and in accordance with environmental standards.

Color coding

EN 1089-3 was established as a European standard to take the place of all national standards for the color coding of gas cylinders, allowing for a uniform approach to color coding throughout all of Europe.⁽¹⁷⁾

EN 1089-3's fundamental guidelines for cylinder color coding stated that only the cylinder's shoulder should be utilized to specify the product or the gas associated hazard.

Yellow shoulder: toxic, corrosive (Ammonia, carbon monoxide)

Red shoulder: flammable (Hydrogen, methane)

Light blue shoulder: oxidizing (Nitrous oxide, nitrous oxide/oxygen mixtures, except for inhalation)





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Light green shoulder: inert gases (Argon, Xenon)Cylinder colors according to EN 1089-3 for medicinal gases (cylinder always white).

APPLICATIONS OF MEDICAL GASES

OXYGEN

The most essential gas for life is oxygen, which is given to patients who are anemic as a supplement.⁽¹⁸⁾High-purity oxygen should not be directly inhaled by humans. An average long-term oxygen concentration is between 30 and 40%. Patients who well typically inhale oxygen with an oxygen flowmeter, while severely ill individuals inhale oxygen through a ventilator. Moreover, oxygen gas is used in high-pressure tanks to treat diving injuries, gas poisoning, and pharmaceutical nebulization.

TYPES OF OXYGEN DELIVERY SYSTEMS

There are 3 main types of oxygen delivery systems

- ❖ Compressed gas cylinders
- ❖ Cryogenic containers for liquid oxygen
- ❖ Oxygen concentrators

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT)

CARBON DIOXIDE

Carbon dioxide therapy, also known as carboxytherapy, is a straightforward procedure that involves injecting carbon dioxide gas into the treatment area to enhance blood flow. It is a non-invasive method for treating wrinkles, warts, and different surgical procedures. Carbon dioxide can be used as an insufflation gas to widen and stabilize body cavities during minimally invasive procedures including laparoscopy, endoscopy, and arthroscopy to increase surgical field visibility [19]. For cryotherapy or local analgesia, liquid medicinal carbon dioxide can be used to obtain temperatures as low as -76 °C. Carbogen, also known as Meduna's mixture, is a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases that contains 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂. It is used to treat respiratory conditions as well as early-stage central retinal artery blockage.

HYDROGEN

Inhaling hydrogen gas is a simple therapeutic procedure. Inhaling hydrogen gas using a facemask, nasal cannula, or ventilator circuit is more effective and provides better protection from acute oxidative stress [20].

NITROGEN

For cryotherapy, nitrogen is mostly used.

The local or broad application of low temperatures in medical therapy is known as cryotherapy, commonly referred to as cold therapy. A number of tissue lesions can be treated by cryotherapy. particularly for cryosurgery or cryoablation, a type of surgical treatment. The most prevalent use of cryosurgery, which uses extremely low temperatures to eliminate aberrant or diseased tissue, is to treat skin diseases [21].

NITROUS OXIDE

As an anesthetic or laughing gas, nitrous oxide is employed. Anesthesia typically has analgesic or anesthetic effects.⁽²²⁾Nitrous oxide therapy's main limitation should be kept to 24 or a maximum of 48 hours due to the possibility of leukopenia. In order to relieve discomfort during childbirth and heart attacks, nitrous oxide and oxygen are mixed in a 1:1 ratio. For temporary pain management, midwives use a mixture of 50% nitrous oxide and 50% oxygen called Entonox. Nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide are the two most often utilized compressed gases for surgery.



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Aerosol drug therapy, which involves delivering medicine, humidification, or both to the body through the lungs, is the most popular application of Medical Air. Aerosol treatments typically last for 15-20 minutes and absorb 4–8 lpm of medical air. For the care of child resuscitation, medical air is used. 1-8 lpm of heated and humidified medical air, USP (also known as medical grade vapor), is given through the nasal cannula to hold the infant's airways open and to lessen the child's breathing work because 10% of infants have difficulty extending their lungs during their initial breath [23].

CONCLUSION

Medical gases have been used since the beginning of science and are still used today throughout the world. This has been the case for more than a century. A number of specifications are adopted for medical gases to harmonize the needs, as standardization has long been acknowledged as a crucial factor for the protection of patients and others as a consequence of many tragedies. Medicinal gases, which were in use long before the FD&C Act was created in 1938, are the most commonly prescribed drugs. Further guidelines on medical gas legislation, including advice and industry standards, have been developed by regulatory agencies in various nations. Pharmacopoeia monographs are the primary tool for developing industrial processes appropriate for the generation of medical gases, and GMP guidelines are also becoming more important as a result of the globalization of medication production and manufacturing by national authorities.⁽²⁴⁾ In order to lower the rate of morbidity and death, strict standards for the control of medicinal gases must be created. Medical gases are subject to regulatory norms and laws in the U.S. and Europe. The globe is currently moving towards a universally agreed-upon standard for cylinders, and strict regulation of medical gas as well as the harmonization of these standards may happen for a better healthcare system.

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Table 1. National Regulatory Authorities Responsible For Regulation Of Medical Gases

| | INDIA | USA | EUROPE |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| The Authority | Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Drugs Control Authority of State. | FDA/CDER | EMA |
| The Act | Explosives act 1884/ Gas cylinder rules 2004. Drugs and Cosmetics Act | Federal Food and Drug Cosmetics act/Compressed medical gas guideline 1989 | - |
| The official listing of the country | Indian Pharmacopeia | U.S.P, U.S.P-N.F | Eur. Pharmacopeia |

Table 2: Medical Gas Cylinder Colors (as per FDA)

| MEDICINAL GAS | COLOUR |
|------------------|---|
| Medical Air | Yellow |
| Carbon dioxide | Grey |
| Helium | Brown |
| Nitrogen | Black |
| Nitrous oxide | Blue |
| Oxygen | Green |
| Mixture or Blend | Colours corresponding to each component gas |

Table 3: Data of Records for Cylinders and hospital tanks [16]

| Data included in the record for cylinders/mobile cryogenic vessels | Records maintained for each batch of gas intended to be delivered into hospital tanks |
|---|--|
| Name of the product | Name of the product |
| Batch number | Batch number |
| Date and time of the filling operation | Identification reference for the tank in which the batch is certified |
| Identification of the person carrying out each significant step | Date and time of the filling operation |
| Batch reference for the gas used for the filling operation | Identification of the person carrying out the filling of the tank |
| Equipment used | Reference to the supplying tank and reference to the source gas as applicable |





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| | |
|---|--|
| Quantity of cylinders/mobile cryogenic vessels before filling including individual identification references and water capacity | Relevant details concerning the filling operation |
| Pre-filling operations performed | Specification of the finished product and results of quality control tests |
| Parameters to ensure correct filling at standard conditions | Signed authorization for any deviation from filling instructions |
| Results of appropriate checks to ensure the cylinders/mobile cryogenic vessels have been filled | Certification statement by the Qualified Person, date and signature |
| A sample of the batch label | |
| Specification of the finished product and results of quality control tests | |
| Quantity of rejected cylinders/mobile cryogenic vessels | |
| Signed authorization for any deviation from filling Instructions | |
| Certification statement by the Qualified Person, date and signature | |

Table 4: Quality Control Samples for Gas Manifold

| GAS | MANIFOLD | SAMPLE PLAN |
|-------------------|----------------|--|
| Single | Multi-cylinder | One cylinder for each manifold filling |
| Single | One at a time | One cylinder per filling cycle |
| Two or more Gases | Manifold | Every cylinder of each component gas |

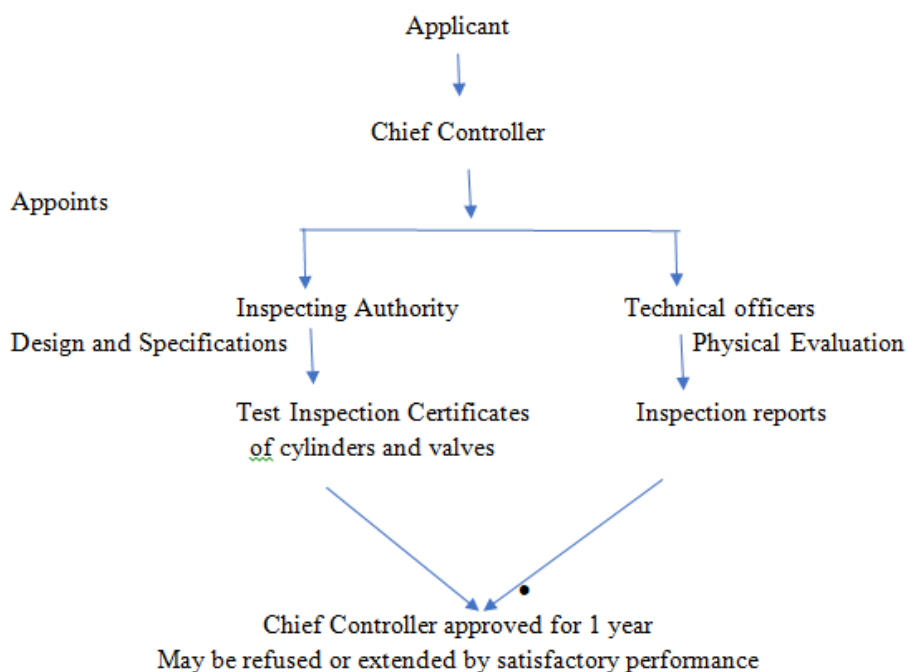


Fig.1. Flowchart: APPROVAL PROCESS





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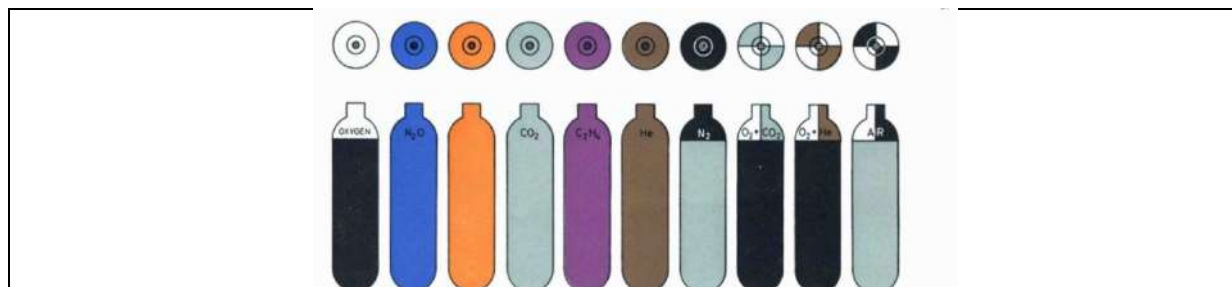


Fig.2. Color identification of cylinders

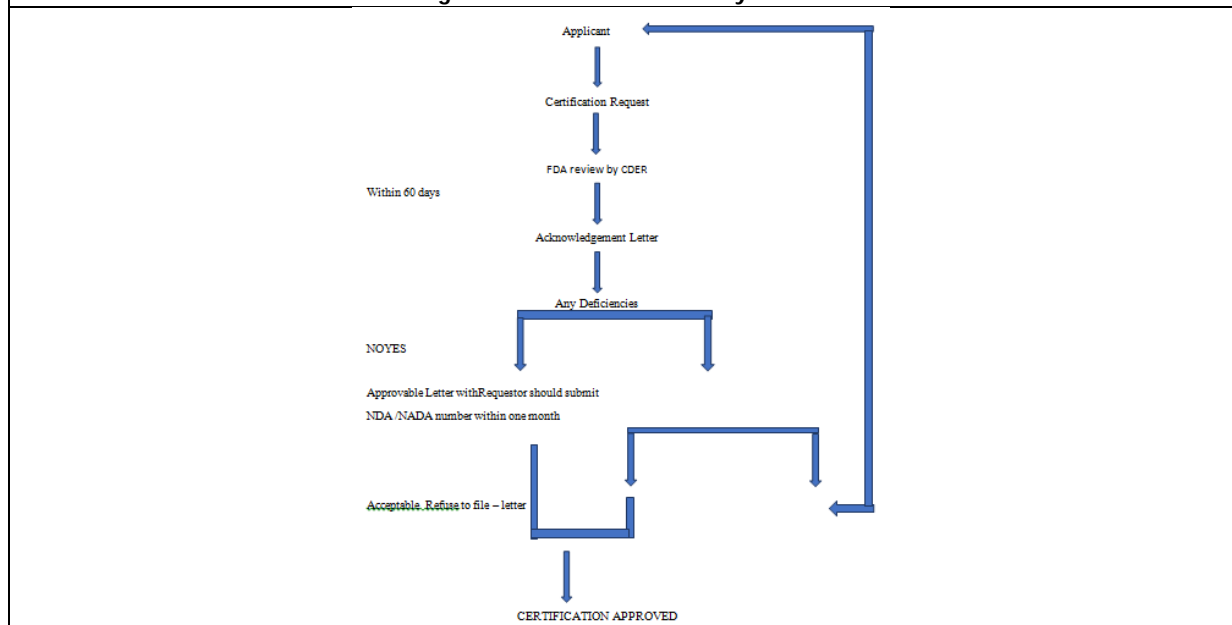


Fig.3. Flowchart 2: Certification of Designated Medical Gases

| Gas property | colour | | PURE GASES | | MIXTURES | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Toxic and/or corrosive | Yellow | | | Oxygen | | White/black shoulder: Compressed air for breathing |
| Flammable | Red | | | Nitrous oxide | | White/brown shoulder: Oxygen/Helium mixture |
| Oxidising | Light Blue | | | Xenon | | White/grey shoulder: Oxygen/carbon dioxide mixture |
| Inert ¹ | Bright Green | | | Nitrogen | | White/blue shoulder: Oxygen/Nitrous oxide mixture |
| | | | | Carbon dioxide | | |

Fig.4.

Fig.5





Wings for UAVs using Carbon Fiber Spars and Balsa Wood Ribs

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Received: 05 May 2023

Revised: 08 June 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The manuscript focuses on design methodologies and fabrication techniques for constructing the wing and tail of a remotely operated plane, utilizing carbon fiber spar and balsa wood ribs. The research begins by exploring the characteristics of the materials and their applications within the aerospace industry. Subsequently, aerodynamic calculations are conducted to design and model the wing for the remote-controlled plane. The manufacturing process involves precise measurements and dimensioning to determine the optimal positioning of carbon fiber rods within the balsa wood ribs. The manuscript concludes by presenting the results obtained from subjecting the wing to a load test, evaluating its structural integrity and performance.

Keywords: Wing Manufacturing, Spars and Ribs, Carbon Fibre, Balsawood

INTRODUCTION

Wings are the parts of fixed wing airplane, which provides lift to the aircraft with which all the weight including the aircraft wing will be in air [6]. The major structural parts of wing are spars and ribs which would be covered with skin. The spars are considered as the main structural member of the wing that run span wise at right angles to the fuselage. Spars are generally used to withstand the load and weight of the wings [7]. The spars are generally chosen to be made of light material so as to reduce the weight of the plane giving it better performance and strength. It mainly holds the





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upward bending loads that are caused due to the Lift force, which helps in lifting the fuselage. Ribs are the structural member of the wing that would form as a skeletal shape to the wing. It gives the shape to the wing. Most of the ribs used in aircrafts are in airfoil shape. Spars are of in general front spar and rear spar, whereas ribs are of many in numbers and arranged in equal spacing to distribute weights equally. Manufacturing wing component of the aircraft is most important and requires cutting edge tools.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The most suitable work for fixed wing unmanned Aerial vehicles (UAV) is surveillance. Because the fixed wing UAV are long flight, we need to minimize the power output to maintain long flight without any interruption. by minimizing the drag that generated by gaps and corners on ailerons and flaps, they planned to make wings without ailerons and flaps. Such wing is called morphing wing. It greatly reassembles to the shape and aerodynamics of the bird. The FEM (finite element method) is used to design the morphing wing for the UAV in a CFRP skeletal structure's spar arrangement in this current study. ERM (electro deposition resin molding in this method carbon fiber will be casted and sintering in the solution of electro deposition. Any bagging and autoclave method are not required. Structure carrying out on the torsion and bending stress and strength and smooth deformation is manufactured by ERM method.[1]

In this article, in UAVs using ultrasonic guided waves to monitor the joint between the wing skin to spar. It stimulates wing with different types of bond defects to spar joint such as disbanded interfaces and poorly curve adhesive. The bond sensitive features consider as the strength of transmission, ultrasonic through the joints. The problem of dispersive wave propagation is studied in accounts for viscoelastic damping and experimenting by ultrasonic testing that uses highly flexible Marco fibre and durable transducers of composites by using a semi analytical finite element method. The discrete wavelength is also use to compress and denoise the ultrasonic measurements. Both experimental test and calculations confirms and state that imperfect bonds of ultrasonic strength of transmission increases.[2]

For the flight testing and design of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) with morphing surface only few paper were reported. The tail stabilizer is conventionally design, where focus of most of the designs were only on wings. Many of the research focuses on suggesting new designs for morphing wings without implementing in an aircraft. Both power and aerodynamic efficiency of aircraft eliminates traditional control surfaces are improved by morphing technology. It also aims the ability of changing shape of uniform wings seamlessly. Metamorph-2 (XM-2) is presented in the paper which is a full morphing UAV with tail stabilizer and twisting wing. All the required maneuvers are performed by XM-2 without any discrete control surfaces. The UAV generates the roll and lift in XM-2 wings a +15,-15 twisting motion range. A morphing ridged trailing edge section with small camber connecting to a leading edge is situated in each tail stabilizers. A twisting section covered with a smooth flexible skin made up of polyurethane foam and wing tip and wing root laminated composites skin section are features of wing with balsa wood structures. A newer version of tail rib design "Fish BAC" ribs comes with some pliable carbon fibers and composites ribbons to activate the rib are passed through the folded section. To have a balance between flexibility and rigidity, folded trailing part was 3D printed with PCTPE plastic. Power and control is much more in a very smaller sized envelope are provided by these large camber morphing surfaces as compare to very small and conventional control surfaces. The paper represents the detail designs of all components, assemblies and stimulations [3].

The designs and fabrication methods of lighter in weight Unmanned Aerial Vehicle's composite made wing spar, with a high structural efficiency is shown in this paper. In 2016, SAE Brazil Aero design competition introduces an UAV wing geometry and evaluate its loads due to aerodynamics. To maximize the moment of inertia, various cross sections were compared. Polymer matrix composite material are compared with mechanical properties of general aluminum alloy especially for applications in field of Aerospace. An analytical dimensioning procedure is used to compute structure safety margin for composite part such as the Tsai-Wu failure criterion and structural sizing. The spars are





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manufactured in a process called as vacuum bagging layup technique, unlike the usual method. For structure core a mold of high-density foam is used. These methods are used to manufacture consistent wing spars with optimized higher strength to density. The group which proposed this idea won at second place in 2016 SAE Brazil aero design competition [4]. This research states possibilities in solid works for composites material in selected aspect of UAVs manufacturing and design process. The initial part of the article gives details and analysis pertaining the type of composite material and mechanical properties of their structure. The designing of the wing for the UAV process is a different stage task. Sandwich composites and Laminates and are included into next part of the paper that included mathematical analysis of these two cases. Difference in values of displacement were displayed based on similar boundary conditions. Last section of this research copes with improvement in the manufacturing processes.[5]

Airfoil Design

Figure 1. Airfoil, Table I. Mechanical Properties of Carbon Fibre

Mechanical Properties

Table II. Mechanical Properties of Carbon Fibre

INSIGHT ON CARBON FIBRE

Carbon fibers

Fiber containing at least 92% of carbon is called carbon fiber, while 99% of carbon containing fibre is said to be graphite fibre. The properties of carbon fibre are as follows:

Creep resistance.

Low density

Thermal and electrical conductivities, Thermal and chemical stabilities in the absence of oxidizing agents

Tensile

Carbon fiber are used in composites in the form of chopped fibers, continuous fiber/ roving, woven textiles and prepregs. It is most efficient light weight material to use in alternative of conventional metals for structural uses. The high modules and specific tensile strength are the main features calculated by the graphite crystallites. Carbon fibers are selected to decrease the weight of product and to substitute conventional substances because of these properties. In compared to in organic fibers, carbon fibers have lower compression strength of 1-3GPa. The stiffness of carbon fibers depends on the alignment and atomic structures of fiber, which allows to produces carbon fibers with various elastic moduli. In polymeric composites carbon fibers with high modulus and high strength are used as reinforcement. Fibers with low modulus and strength performance are used as filler materials. In composite materials carbon fibers with higher fatigue resistance is one of the benefits of using. In the axial direction at room temperature the negative coefficient of thermal expansion is another feature of carbon fiber [10].

In the above table we stated the fiber types and acronyms and tensile strength and young modulus and maximum elongation. Carbon fibre has a strong crystallite covalent bonds with graphitic structure that also has a high anisotropic properties. Various types of thermal and stretching treatments have been done To create high modulus carbon fiber.

For example: modulus from 436 to 230GPa.

Carbon fibers

Carbon fibers have inert nature which produces a material with moisture and chemical resistance at room temperature, when oxidization starta at higher temperatures in the range from 350 to 450 degree that increases with fiber impurities . The ideal use in harsh environment due to highly resistant property of carbon fibre. Carbon fibre can withstand repeated stress cycle without failing, though it is resistant to fatigue. Carbon fibre is only one third of the weight of steel, but five times stronger than steel and twice as stiff. Carbon fiber has very high strength-to-weight ratio



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and is used in a variety of applications. However, carbon fiber can be brittle and prone to cracking under certain types of stresses. Individual fibers are woven together to make carbon fiber composites and soaked in resin to create strong, rigid structure.

Insight on Balsawood

For several decades balsa wood is a lightweight and strong wood material is used in the aviation industry. Balsa wood is very strong and it can withstand significant forces and stresses without adding excess weight to the aircraft. It has low thermal conductivity, which makes it useful as an insulating material in aircraft application. Absorbing shock and vibration, is natural ability of balsa wood, which makes it useful in aircraft application. Low density is the property of balsa wood which can make it lighter in weight.

In wings, fuselage, and interior panels, balsa wood used for construction due to its low weight. Mechanical properties for balsa wood are as follows:

Density: 40-160 kg/m³ (2.5-10 lb/ft³)

Tensile strength: 2.76-7.58 MPa (400–1100psi)

Compressive strength: 1.38-7.58MPa (200-1100psi)

Shear strength: 2.07-4.14MPa (300-600psi)

Modulus of elasticity (MOE): 0.5-4.1GPa (70-600ksi)

Modulus of rupture (MOR): 3.45-20.7MPa (500-3000psi)

Hardness: 34N (7.6lbf)

Balsa wood

Balsa wood is often used in the construction of wings, fuselage, and other structural components. It is used as a core material sandwiched between layers of carbon fiber, this combination of materials creates a strong, lightweight and rigid structures. Lightweight of balsa wood allows higher fuel efficiency and longer range, also the ability to carry more payload. It is easily available and inexpensive. However, balsa wood has some limitation while using it in aircraft, i.e, it is not durable or strong as other materials. It can be easily affected by moisture and can be rot if not treated properly. Therefore it usually used in combination with other materials to create compound structure which is strong and durable.

Fabrication of Wings

The wing fabrication is very important and need to take a lot of care while doing the fabrication process. The figure below shows the Wing fabricated in the lab. The airfoil ribs are made out of laser cutting machine to provide accurate shape to the wings. The accurate shape of the wing will make sure the maximum lift and minimum drag. We measured the weight of the airfoil it is 139grams. If the wing was made up of metals like aluminum or high strength steel, etc. then the weight to strength ratio will be very low. By using balsa wood and carbon fiber spar and ribs we are able to accomplish the high strength to weight ratio. The airfoil ribs are made out of laser cutting machine to provide accurate shape to the wings. The accurate shape of the wing will make sure the maximum lift and minimum drag. We measured the weight of the airfoil it is 139grams. As we see in above picture that the weight of the airfoil is 139grams. We used dead weight to stabilize the airfoil on the weight machine grid.

Components Used

The components were chosen based on the research data prided in the article [11]

ESCs

ESCs are used to control the speed of aircraft's electric motor. It receive the signal from flight controller that causes its to control the voltage to the motor as required. By the control of the voltage the propellers speed are controlled. ESCs are designed to work with motors used in drones. While selecting ESC the size and weight matters, it should





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be light in weight and small in size to fit in drone frame. In some ESCs various parameter such as motor timing and brake force are programmed. And this are made of high quality and water proof.[12]

Propellers

Propellers transforms rotary motion into linear thrust. It provides lift to drones by spinning and creating air flow which results in pressure difference and generate lift. Because of the aerodynamic shape that helps to create pressure difference. Propellers are usually made of plastic, wood, carbon fiber. To avoid instability and loss of control it is important to correct the direction in which propeller is rotating

Battery

Battery is the power unit which helps to provide energy or power to aircraft. which makes the flight possible. To supply the power to all the electronic components in the aircraft. The higher C-rating of a battery provide more power and better performance to the drone, but also increases risk of over heating and battery damage [12],[13].

Remote controller

Remote controller are help to control the direction and speed of the aircraft it provide the signals to the controller on the aircraft and it helps to maintain the flight . The transmitter and receiver communicates with each other using radio waves. In some remote controller there is also a screen which display the view from the drone. And it also it helps to control the ailerons and elevator in fixed wing aircraft [14].

Brushless motor

Motor helps to convert rotary motion to linear lift. The propellers that are attached to the motor rotates by the rotary motion of the motors and create air floe to produce lift . In the above figure the motor is a 1400KV. Brushless motors are more efficient than brushed motors. The KV rating of the motor determines Rotation Per Minute (RPM) it can generate per volt of input .more speed and less torque is provided by higher KV rating of the motor [15].

Battery charger

Battery charger is used to charge battery . It helps to reuse the battery and not to have different batteries. It make flight cheap.

CALCULATIONS

Aerodynamic Parameters:

Wing manufactured is for lifting 2kg of payload so, we applied aerodynamic formula and get the necessary parameters of the wing [16].

$$\text{Weight of payload} = 2\text{kg} = 2 \times 9.81 = 19.32\text{N}$$

$$\text{Expected weight of the aircraft} = 1.5\text{kg} = 1.5 \times 9.81 = 14.715\text{N}$$

$$\text{Total weight} = 34.035\text{N}$$

In steady level flight condition

$$L = W$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 S C_L$$

$$\rho = 1.225\text{kg/m}^3 \text{ for air}$$

$$\text{Velocity } V = 10.28\text{m/s}$$





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$C_L = 2.4$ for airfoil

Aspect Ratio = 7, the efficiency $e = 0.8$

$$C_{L3D} = C_{L\alpha} \left(\frac{AR}{AR+2} \right) \alpha$$

At $\alpha = 13$, $C_L = 2.4$

At $\alpha = 0$, $C_L = 1.2$

$$C_{L\alpha} = \frac{1.2}{13} = 0.092$$

$$C_{L\text{forwing}} = 0.092 \times 0.77 \times 13 = 0.92092$$

$$S = b \times c = \text{wing span} \times \text{chord} = 0.57$$

$$\text{Chord} = 28.5\text{cm} = 0.285\text{m}$$

Therefore Wing span = $b = 2\text{m}$

If $L = 1.5$ times W

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 S C_L$$

$$L = 51.0525$$

$$\rho = 1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ for air}$$

Velocity $V = 13.95\text{m/s}$

The maximum velocity range varies from $10.28 \times 10^{-3} \text{ km/s}$ to $13.95 \times 10^{-3} \text{ km/s}$

Pressure from velocity

$$P_1 = \frac{V^2 \rho}{2}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{10.28^2 \times 1.225}{2}$$

$$P_1 = 64.728 \text{ pascal}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{V^2 \rho}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{13.95^2 \times 1.225}{2}$$

$$P_2 = 119.194 \text{ pascal}$$

$$\text{Area of wing} = 0.57 \text{ m}^2$$

Cl vs Cd graph shows the lift and drag coefficient over a range of different angle of attack. Cd is the horizontal axis while Cl is the vertical axis. The amount lift generated by the body relative to the size of body the speed of fluid is described by coefficient of lift. Lift is generated per unit area of the body divided by dynamic pressure of the fluid

$$= \frac{L/S}{1/2 \rho V^2}$$

The resistance an object will experience as it moves through the fluid like air is the coefficient of drag. The level of difficulty for a fluid to move around the object is represented by drag

$$= \frac{D/S}{1/2 \rho V^2}$$





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We know that if the coefficient of the lift is high then lift will be higher and if the coefficient of drag is high the drag will be higher [17]. C_l vs α let you analyze the performance of various angle of attack. If you design for speed, than the lowest C_d over greatest range of angle of attack. The lift is always high if the angle of attack is high. α is the angle between the airflow and the chord of the Airfoil if α is high the lift is high. The lift coefficient curve or C_l - α curve is the relationship between C_l and α dotted on a graph. The C_l - α curve is relatively linear at low angles of attack is known as linear lift region. If the α is high the airfoil faces stall

Fig.7 shows This help to identify the range of angles of attack over the airfoil which is efficiently producing the lift 2.4 at 13-degree stall. High number for C_l/C_d ratio is very good. The lift to drag ratio of an airfoil or wing as a function of angle of attack is plotted on the above given graph. The shape of curve depends on the specific airfoil or wing being analyzed and can also be affected by camber, thickness and Reynoldsnumber. Most efficient airfoil of wing is indicated by higher lift to drag ratio

When angle of attack is low, coefficient of drag is low or relatively constant.

As you can see the above graph plotted the values and the points of coefficient of drag and angle of attack. This curve can vary for different airfoil of wing shapes, sizes and flight condition. By analyzing this curve, we can adjust various factors to minimize drag generated at desired angle of attack. [18]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We designed this wing with carbon fiber spar and balsa wood ribs with certain dimensions and calculations. We tested the airfoil in wind tunnel. We got the aspect ratio of 7 as we come to know that this airfoil is efficient. Carbon fiber and balsa wood is lightweight and strong material. Carbon fiber has higher strength and also lightweight which improves efficiency of the airfoil. we used 1.5kg of load in load testing and the results were efficient. we know the carbon fiber strength to weight ratio is high. we are able to achieve high wing strength in less weight ratio. The balsa wood and carbon fiber both are current and mostly used materials in the aeronautical industry. [19] We studied that carbon fiber materials are highly desirable for a wide range of application including aerospace automotive and industrial applications. We also came to know that carbon fiber can be brittle and prone to damage under certain types of stresses. Balsa wood is often used to construct airplane models because of its excellent stiffness and we got all the aerodynamic measures from aerotools.com. Compared to other wood, balsa wood has low compressive strength and bending strength. Balsa wood can get easily affected by moisture. Balsa wood is easy to cut into a perfect aerodynamic shape. We calculated maximum velocity of the airfoil which varies from 10.28m/s to 13.95m/s. By this research we get know and understand about the properties and limitations of balsa wood and carbon fiber.

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Table I. Mechanical Properties of Carbon Fibre

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| S1223 | | 0.60158 | 0.10935 | 0.02694 | 0.04966 | 0.36044 | 0.03358 |
| 1.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.56465 | 0.11425 | 0.01755 | 0.03961 | 0.40519 | 0.04021 |
| 0.99838 | 0.00126 | 0.52744 | 0.11881 | 0.01028 | 0.02954 | 0.45139 | 0.04618 |
| 0.99417 | 0.00494 | 0.49025 | 0.12303 | 0.00495 | 0.01969 | 0.49860 | 0.05129 |
| 0.98825 | 0.01037 | 0.45340 | 0.12683 | 0.00155 | 0.01033 | 0.54639 | 0.05534 |
| 0.98075 | 0.01646 | 0.41721 | 0.13011 | 0.00005 | 0.00178 | 0.59428 | 0.05820 |
| 0.97111 | 0.02250 | 0.38193 | 0.13271 | 0.00044 | -0.00561 | 0.64176 | 0.05976 |
| 0.95884 | 0.02853 | 0.34777 | 0.13447 | 0.00264 | -0.01120 | 0.68832 | 0.05994 |
| 0.94389 | 0.03476 | 0.31488 | 0.13526 | 0.00789 | -0.01427 | 0.73344 | 0.05872 |
| 0.92639 | 0.04116 | 0.28347 | 0.13505 | 0.01718 | -0.01550 | 0.77660 | 0.05612 |
| 0.90641 | 0.04768 | 0.25370 | 0.13346 | 0.03006 | -0.01584 | 0.81729 | 0.05219 |
| 0.88406 | 0.05427 | 0.22541 | 0.13037 | 0.04627 | -0.01532 | 0.85500 | 0.04706 |
| 0.85947 | 0.06089 | 0.19846 | 0.12594 | 0.06561 | -0.01404 | 0.88928 | 0.04088 |
| 0.83277 | 0.06749 | 0.17286 | 0.12026 | 0.08787 | -0.01202 | 0.91966 | 0.03387 |
| 0.80412 | 0.07402 | 0.14863 | 0.11355 | 0.11282 | -0.00925 | 0.94573 | 0.02624 |
| 0.77369 | 0.08044 | 0.12591 | 0.10598 | 0.14020 | -0.00563 | 0.96693 | 0.01822 |
| 0.74166 | 0.08671 | 0.10482 | 0.09770 | 0.17006 | -0.00075 | 0.98255 | 0.01060 |
| 0.70823 | 0.09277 | 0.08545 | 0.08879 | 0.20278 | 0.00535 | 0.99268 | 0.00468 |





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| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.67360 | 0.09859 | 0.06789 | 0.07940 | 0.23840 | 0.01213 | 0.99825 | 0.00115 |
| 0.63798 | 0.10412 | 0.05223 | 0.06965 | 0.27673 | 0.01928 | 1.00000 | 0.00000 |
| | | 0.03855 | 0.05968 | 0.31750 | 0.02652 | | |

Table II. Mechanical Properties of Carbon Fibre

| PROPERTY | VALUE |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Decomposition kinetics rate constant[l/s] | 2.2ES |
| Order of reaction | 2 |
| Thermal properties Heat of Decomposition [KJ/kg] | 5,000 |
| Decomposed specific heat[J/kg.K] | 3194 + 1.33 T |
| Virgin Specific heat[J/kg.K] | 1420 + 0.68 T |
| Modulus of elasticity [GPa] | 0.17 |
| Density[kg/m ³] | 178 |
| Activation energy[J/KG.mol] | 88,000 |
| Virgin Thermal conductivity[W/m.K] | 0.06 + 9.211 x 10 ⁻ |

Table III. Classification of Carbon Fibre

| CARBON FIBRE | PROPERTIES |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super high-tensile, type SHT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensile strength > 4.5Gpa |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low modulus and high-tensile, type HT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modulus < 100Gpa, tensile strength >3.0Gpa |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate-modulus, type IM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modulus between 200-350Gpa |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHigh-modulus, type HM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modulus between 350-450Gpa |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultra-high-modulus, type UHMuper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modulus >450Gpa |

Table IV Properties of Carbon Fibre classified with Fibre type

| Fiber type | Acronym | Tensile strength [Gpa] | Young's modulus [Gpa] | Maximum elongation (%) |
|----------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| High tension | HT | 3-5 | 200-250 | 1-2 |
| Intermediate modulus | IM | 4-7 | 250-350 | 1-2 |
| High modulus | HM | 2-4.5 | 350-450 | <1 |
| Ultra high modulus | UHM | ~3 | >700 | <0.5 |





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Table V. Properties of Carbon Fibre classified with Fibre type

| Manufacture | Product name | Precursor | Density [g cm ⁻³] | Tensile strength [Mpa] | Tensile modulus [Gpa] | Strain to failure [%] |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Amoco (United State) | T300 | PAN | 1.75 | 3310 | 228 | 1.4 |
| | P55 | Pitch | 2 | 1730 | 379 | 0.5 |
| | P75 | Pitch | 2 | 2070 | 517 | 0.4 |
| | P100 | Pitch | 2.15 | 2240 | 724 | 0.31 |
| HEXEL (United State) | AS-4 | PAN | 1.78 | 4000 | 235 | 1.6 |
| | IM-6 | PAN | 1.74 | 4880 | 296 | 1.73 |
| | IM-7 | PAN | 1.77 | 5300 | 276 | 1.81 |
| | UHMS | PAN | 1.87 | 3447 | 441 | 0.81 |
| Toray (Japan) | T300 | PAN | 1.76 | 3530 | 230 | 1.5 |
| | T800H | PAN | 1.81 | 5490 | 294 | 1.9 |
| | T1000G | PAN | 1.8 | 6370 | 294 | 2.1 |
| | T1000 | PAN | 1.82 | 7060 | 294 | 2.4 |
| | M4GJ | PAN | 1.84 | 4210 | 436 | 1 |
| | M40 | PAN | 1.81 | 2740 | 392 | 0.6 |
| | M5J | PAN | 1.93 | 3920 | 540 | 0.7 |
| | M60J | PAN | 1.94 | 3920 | 588 | 0.7 |
| | T700 | PAN | 1.82 | 4800 | 230 | 2.1 |
| Nippon Graphite Fiber Corp. (Japan) | CN60 | Pitch | 2.12 | 3430 | 620 | 0.6 |
| | CN90 | Pitch | 2.19 | 3430 | 860 | 0.4 |
| | XN145 | Pitch | 1.85 | 2400 | 155 | 1.5 |
| BASF (United State) | GY-80 | PAN | 1.96 | 1860 | 572 | 0.32 |
| | GY-70 | PAN | 1.9 | 1860 | 517 | 0.36 |
| | G40-700 | PAN | 1.77 | 4960 | 300 | 1.65 |

Table V. Components We Used

| Components Used | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Component | Function |
| ESC | Controls motor speed |
| Propeller | Creates airflow |
| Battery | Power supply |
| Flight Controller | Controls aircraft |
| Brushless motor | Generates lift and thrust |
| Battery Charger | Charges battery |

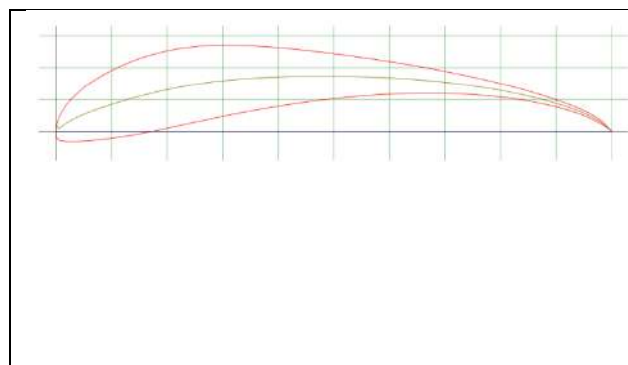


Fig. 1. Airfoil Profile generated from airfoertools.com.[8]

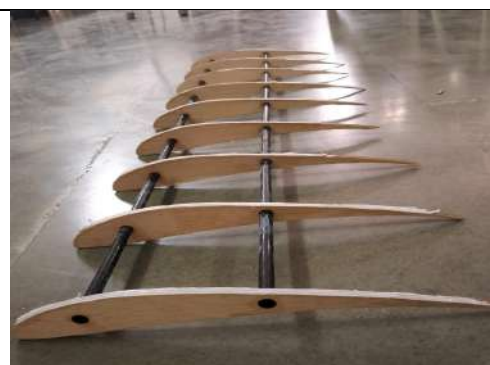










Fig. 2. Balsa Wood Ribs on Carbon Fibre Spars





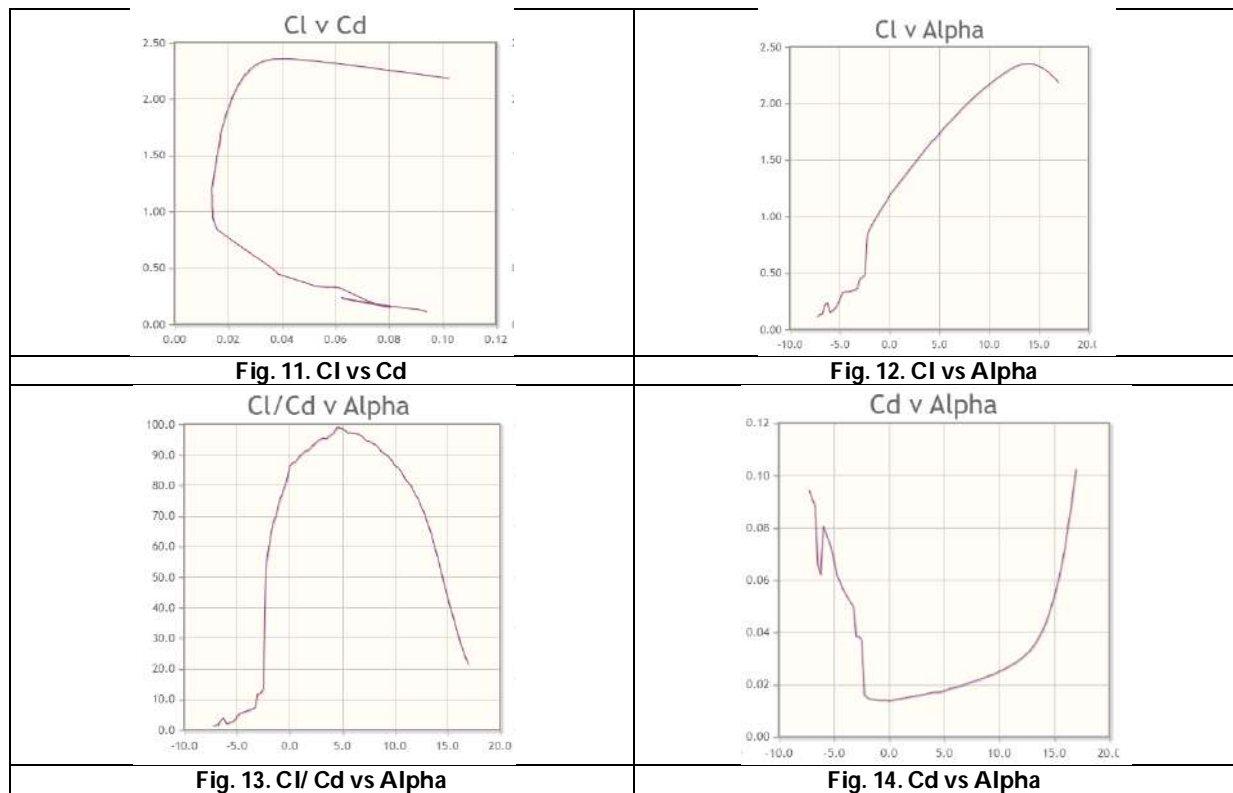
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| | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <p>Fig. 3. The whole wing section on measure grid</p> | <p>Fig. 4. The weight of the airfoil</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig. 5. Electronic speed controller</p> | <p>Fig. 6. Propeller</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig. 7. power unit or battery</p> | <p>Fig. 8. flight controller</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig. 9. Brushless motor</p> | <p>Fig.10. Battery Charger</p> |





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Design of Ion Propulsion System for Laboratory Purposes using Air as the Propellant

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Received: 02 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Grid ion thrusters have become extensively employed in numerous space missions, showcasing their ability to explore deep space, even reaching the nearest star. However, this paper aims to explore the potential applicability of this technology in atmospheric environments. It provides a theoretical framework for designing the thrusters, highlighting one intriguing aspect: the utilization of air as a propellant. The paper concludes that air can indeed be ionized and, within a specific power supply range, reliable performance can be achieved. Calculations indicate that utilizing air as a propellant can yield a specific impulse ranging from 2000 to 5000 seconds, with the power supply ranging between 3 and 9 kilovolts. The primary objective here is to develop this technology to be sustainable within environmental conditions, ultimately replacing conventional jet propulsion systems that rely on fossil fuels and have detrimental effects on the environment. However, it is important to note that further research is still required to transform this concept into a practical reality. This paper serves as a foundation upon which researchers can build and expand their own investigations, aiming to advance the field and bring this technology closer to fruition.

Keywords: environments, investigations, technology, sustainable.



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INTRODUCTION

The ion propulsion technology can also be considered as one of the electric propulsion systems. Unlike the conventional jet propulsion system, which uses the gases expanded from the turbine to generate propulsion, ionization of propellant instead combustion would reduce the heat generated as well [5-6]. The ion propulsion does not involve any rotating equipment; this would add on to efficiency along with noise reduction. Noise reduction helps in stealth technology [7]. Ion Propulsion involves only two mechanisms. One is to ionize the maximum amount of neutral propellant molecules and next one to make the ionized particles exhaust with the highest possible velocity, thus generating thrust. To fulfil the above needs, two most vital components are used namely, the discharge chamber and the accelerator grids. In discharge chamber the neutral molecules is filled and through various mechanism it is ionized. Consecutively, the accelerator grids assembly is mounted in the way that the ionized particle gets attracted towards the grids and between grids and discharge chamber where there is no gap to prevent the escaping ionized particles. The particles once passed through the ion optics, or the accelerator grids assembly, particles will gain high velocity so that the required thrust will then be produced [8-9]. The intention of the research work is to demonstrate the ion propulsion technology as well as its relevance in Earth's atmosphere. The technique could further be developed and evolved so that it can be implemented in commercial use.

In Section 1 various components required to fabricate the Ion thruster and design was discussed. The air as propellant s being taken into consideration and all the design as well as calculations is done.

LITERATURE REVIEW

John R. Brophy et al (2000) validated the ion propulsion technology for space craft which has single engine that need to be used for primary on-board propulsion. Xenon ion propulsion system was used and carried out in this NSTAR project. The report has addressed the various risks associated with this Technology. As the project was designed to overcome the constraints created due to Solar Electric Propulsion for deep space missions, extended life span of ion engine and flight test in space was demonstrated [1]. John R. Brophy et al (2003) demonstrated on Deep Space 1 with modifications required to adopt multiple thrusters to obtain a single fault tolerant system. Further this modification results in reduction in mass of the mechanical gimbals. Thereby larger propellant could be carried for the engagement of Vesta and Ceres. Due to the modification 450 kg of xenon was able to carry in place of 81.5 kg of xenon with increased lifespan of 10-years instead of 3 years [2]. Michael J. Patterson et al (2007) has developed a NASA's Evolutionary Xenon Thruster (NEXT), which is more enhanced version of the NSTAR thruster. Here, the purpose is to develop the thruster prototype which will be used in future deep space missions. Review of the results of mission analyses that were conducted until now with the help of NEXT system was briefed [3]. Daniel A. Herman et al (2016) has developed and demonstrated the Asteroid Redirect Robotic Mission, a high-power solar electric propulsion technology. The demonstrated model has now become vital for the upcoming NASA's missions, this model is also feasible for the crewed space-missions beyond low Earth Orbit (LEO). The paper has displayed the conceptual design with the on-going work with power processing unit and the thruster element [4].

Ion thruster design

The main purpose of our thruster design is to serve in laboratories and show how an electric engine works. To create awareness and to demonstrate. By this we can also check the variations in thrust level at different voltage supplies which is beneficial to understand. There is major two components based on the functionality, Ion optics and discharge chamber (plasma generator). Direct current (DC) electron discharges, radio frequency (rf) discharges, and microwave discharges are all used in these plasma generators to create the plasma. The electrically biased multi-aperture grids that make up the ion accelerator are collectively referred to as the ion optics. Performance, life, and size are traded off in the design of the grids, which is essential to the operation of the ion thruster. Life is frequently a key design factor for ion thrusters because they must run for years in most applications. Yet, to create a thruster size and shape that fits



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aboard the spacecraft and to meet the mission objectives for thrust and specific impulse (Isp), performance and size are always crucial.

Components of Ion Thruster

An ion thruster is composed mainly of 3 components namely, plasma generator, the accelerator grids, and the neutralizer cathode. Every component has their specific function. Plasma generators generate plasma by ionising the gases. Usually, ion thrusters use bombardment techniques to generate plasma. Electrons are released from hollow cathode and get bombarded with the fuel atoms creating ions. These ions pass through grids and accelerate. Neutralizer cathode neutralises the ions that are accelerated since they may flow back and affect the performance of the thruster.

Plasma Generator

Hollow cathodes are frequently used as electron sources. Improving the cathode's performance can have a considerable impact on the thruster unit's overall performance in small satellite applications with limited power and mass constraints. It is also used to neutralise the beam which leaves the thruster. In general, the spacecraft application of the hollow-cathode technology demands a power consumption minimization as the performance of a cathode is highly dependent on its geometry and size, numerical techniques are necessary to choose the geometries and operating parameters for a given mission profile. It also contains a chamber called the discharge chamber where the electrons from the hollow cathode bombard with the fuel atoms and create ions. The discharge chamber is of anode potential. Magnetic fields are introduced to generate plasma and increase ionisation efficiency. Introduction of magnetic field increases the path length of the electrons thus increasing the ionisation efficiency. The ions then flow towards the grids, extracted, and accelerated to form a beam.

Accelerator grids

The assembly of the ion grids are also known as ion optics. They are multi aperture grids which are electrically biased. Ion optics plays a critical role in ion thruster performance. Erosion is the engine's life limiting mechanism. The electrostatic acceleration of ions collected from plasma source characterises ion thrusters. There may be 2 or 3 grids that are used in this set of grids. They are screen grids, accelerator grids and accelerator grids. Screen grid is placed right behind the discharge chamber, that is the one that is directly in contact with the ions that are forming in the discharge chamber. Design of the grids is an important part that affects the performance of the mission. These grids must extract the ions from the discharge chamber and focus them such that they travel through accelerator grid and accelerator grid. The grids must extract the ions minimising the effect on the screen grid. The grids must also restrict the flow of neutral atoms through them. Since the need of the high ion transparency and low neutral atom transparency the apertures of the screen grid are kept larger than that of apertures of acceleration grids. Screen grid is provided with high positive voltage and the accelerator grid is provided with high negative voltage. The decelerator grids prevent the backflow of the passed ions towards the thruster thus increasing the life of the thruster.

Ion grids

This is the most important part when the mission is sent to space because of the constraints there. Since, it will be confined to the laboratory and will be only used to study there is not much issue in designing and building the part. The grid layout in ion thrusters is influenced by a variety of variables. The grids must concentrate the ions through the downstream accelerator grid after removing them from the discharge plasma (accel grid).[10] This focusing must be done over both the throttle range of various power levels that the thruster must provide for the mission, as well as over the range of ion densities generated by the discharge chamber plasma profile that is in contact with the screen grid. Grids must reduce ion impingement on the screen grid and extract the most ions possible from the plasma discharge that are delivered to the screen grid surface because the transparency of the screen grid has a direct effect on the discharge loss. To increase the mass utilisation effectiveness of the thruster, the grids must also reduce neutral atom loss out of the discharge chamber.[11] The grid is designed with bigger screen grid holes and smaller accel grid holes due to high ion transparency and low neutral transparency, which affects the optical focusing of the ions and the beam divergence. Although some beam divergence is typically acceptable, it should be minimised to reduce thrust





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loss and plume effect on the spacecraft or solar arrays. Usually, grids are made thinner to save weight but we don't have any such constraint here yet we made them thin such that it is easier to create apertures on thin plates than thick, it saves time as well. The thickness of the screen grid is taken as 1 mm and the accelerator grid is 1.2mm. Aperture diameter of the screen grid is set to be 2.5mm and that of the accelerator grid is 1.5mm. The diameter of the grid is selected to be 12cm for both screen and accelerator grid. There was a debate in the selection of materials between copper and stainless steel. We concluded to use copper because copper is a soft metal, is durable. but it is prone to corrosion and is a little weaker than stainless steel. Since it is only operated in laboratories and will not be in use continuously, it can work properly and doesn't affect its performance.

This is the place where the ions are formed. The formation of ions can be done in 2 ways, by the extractions of electrons or by bombardment of electrons. Here this made the electrons to be extracted from atoms to make ions. This is easier than supplying electrons and bombarding them. This also creates an easy way to understand how things work. Hence a pointy end is kept in front of the discharge chamber and is supplied with some potential such that it extracts the electrons and creates ions. We are trying to make this concept as simple as possible so that it is understandable. The diameter of the discharge chamber is larger than the diameter of grids. This is because it may become easier to install than with nuts and rods. To fix the grids to the discharge chamber we are going to use a ring to install it to the chamber. This ring will be made of rubber so that it also works as an insulator, so that there will be no need to use an insulator extra. The thickness of rubber will be equal to the sum of thickness of both screen and accelerator grid and the gap between them. We can fix the grids into the ring and then ring into the chamber. The design of this thruster is kept simple so that it makes a better understanding of the system. This is the final assembly with rings and grids on. The diameter of the discharge chamber is 16cm and is 8mm thick. The length of the chamber is 17cm. We are using no propellant, we are ionising the atmospheric air, hence the system is kept open. This allows the surrounding air to get ionised and pass through grids to get accelerated. This is a simple mechanism to show how the system works.

RESULTS

There are majorly two vital performance parameters that is taken into consideration, namely, Thrust and Specific Impulse. Several other parameters which also contributes to a significant amount can be given as, sputter erosion of grids, the thruster material properties, propellant properties, and grids design. Some mathematical expressions being used are subsequently displayed.

Ion velocity: $v_j = \sqrt{\frac{2qV_b}{M}}$ Equation-1[12]

Specific impulse: $I_{sp} = 1.417 \times 10^3 \gamma \eta_m \frac{\sqrt{V_b}}{\sqrt{M_a}}$ Equation-2[12]

Grid Transparency: $T_S = \frac{I_b}{I_i}$ Equation-3[12]

Current Density: $J_{max} = \frac{4\epsilon_0}{9} \sqrt{\frac{2e}{M}} \frac{V_T^{\frac{3}{2}}}{l_g^2}$ Equation-4[12]

Thrust (T): $\frac{T}{A_g} = \frac{I_{max} \gamma T_S M v_i}{e}$ Equation-5[12]

Total Voltage: $V_T = V_S + |V_a| = \frac{V_b}{R}$ Equation-6[12]

Sheath Length: $l_e = \sqrt{(l_g + t_s)^2 + \frac{d_g^2}{4}}$ Equation-7[12]

Thrust

Newton's third law provides a numerical description of the response force known as thrust. When a system expels or accelerates mass in one direction, the accelerated mass will result in the application of a force to that system in the





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opposite direction that is of equal size. In here, the force created by acceleration of ionized molecules and its flow rate will decide how much newtons of thrust could be generated off the thruster. Variation of thrust as function of grid cross is provided below. Table 1-5 indicates the relation between the different performance parameters, the design parameters and the input conditions. The thrust generated and beam voltage comes under the category of performance parameter which can be manipulated by altering design and changing input parameters. Thrust is function of the current density between the two oppositely polarized grids, the grid's cross-section, the screen grid transparency, molecular mass of the propellant, and ion velocity. However, the beam voltage has only the direct impact of total applied voltage on both the grids. Furthermore, the intention behind these tabulations is to showcase the thrust as a function of the grids' diameter. It was identified that if the diameter is increased it will further increase the thrust, parabolically. The thrust is directly proportional to square of the grids' diameter.

The above graph depicts the relation between three interrelated parameters of the thruster which are, thrust in milli-newtons, diameter of accelerator grids in centi-meters, and the applied beam voltage. The thrust and grid diameter variation are plotted taking four random values of applied voltage. The general trend as observed from the above graph is exponential variation of thrust as we increase the grids diameter for particular beam-voltage. Here we can also increase the thrust for particular grid diameter by increasing power supply. Therefore, the requirement of thrust can be configured with the help of either altering cross-section property or the applied power supply or both at a time. However, the grid strength and its electrical property are some of the factors that might affect the graph shown above. As the size increases for the grids its strength decreases, hence for grids diameters in range between (20cm-30cm) it is formed in dished shaped.

Specific Impulse Calculation

The specific impulse is the parameter which measures how efficiently the thrust is being generated in relation with the usage of the propellant consumption. The specific impulse can be given as the amount of thrust generated for a unit consumption of the propellant or gas. If we compare some facts for engines where combustion takes place with the engines, where ionization of propellant is done. The data shows ion thruster provide as high as (3000-4000 seconds), which is four to five times the specific impulse generated by the combustion engine. Specific impulse variation with the beam voltage is provided below.

The variation of specific impulse versus applied beam voltage is described in the above plot. With the help of theoretical formulas, it was derived that the specific impulse does not vary with the variation in cross sectional property of grids. Nonetheless, the specific impulse can be manipulated, changing the power supply voltages. The above graph shows the exponential relationship between beam voltage and specific impulse, the given relation is true for the significant range of the applied voltages. The specific impulse values achieved for the provided voltage is validated as well as it suffices for the satellite manoeuvre operations.

CONCLUSION

An Ion thruster for demonstration purpose has been designed, fabricated as well as the theoretical calculations of vital performance parameters are done. The live demonstrations and basic concept of this propulsion technique is being taught to the students. The work was to check the feasibility for the given design, using the air as fuel and it is yielding sufficient result. Yet, to make this propulsion system to operate in atmospheric condition thrust generated should be high enough to counter the overall drag and also some component weight. Hence, it can be considered as the backdrop of the technology existing currently. Nevertheless, with increasing number of thrusters, by increasing the power supply or altering design this can be overcome up to an extent. Moreover, this domain still needs a good amount of research work and enhancement in the technology, one day ion propulsion will dominate the propulsion industry with greater efficiency.



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Table 1: Thrust generated with grid area for given 2.8kv supply voltage.

| TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY(volts) | BEAM VOLTAGE(volts) | GRID DIAMETER(mtr) | GRID AREA(m ²) | THRUST GENERATED(μN) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.10 | 0.007853981 | 29150.9479600 |
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.11 | 0.009503317 | 35272.6470316 |
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 41977.3650624 |
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.13 | 0.013273228 | 49265.1020524 |
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.14 | 0.015393803 | 57135.8580016 |
| 2800 | 2240 | 0.15 | 0.017671457 | 65589.6329100 |

Table 2: Thrust generated with grid area for given 3.1kv supply voltage.

| TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY (volts) | BEAM VOLTAGE (volts) | GRID DIAMETER (mtr) | GRID AREA(m ²) | THRUST GENERATED(μN) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.1 | 0.007853981 | 35814.33561 |
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.11 | 0.009503317 | 43335.34609 |
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 51572.64328 |
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.13 | 0.013273228 | 60526.22718 |
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.14 | 0.015393803 | 70196.0978 |
| 3100 | 2480 | 0.15 | 0.017671457 | 80582.25512 |





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Table 3: Thrust generated with grid area for given 3.7kv supply voltage.

| TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY (volts) | BEAM VOLTAGE (volts) | GRID DIAMETER (mtr) | GRID AREA(m ²) | THRUST GENERATED(μN) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.1 | 0.007853981 | 50902.61194 |
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.11 | 0.009503317 | 61592.16045 |
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 73299.76119 |
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.13 | 0.013273228 | 86025.41418 |
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.14 | 0.015393803 | 99769.1194 |
| 3700 | 2960 | 0.15 | 0.017671457 | 114530.8769 |

Table 4: Thrust generated with grid area for given 4.0kv supply voltage.

| TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY (volt) | BEAM VOLTAGE (volt) | GRID DIAMETER (mtr) | GRID AREA(m ²) | THRUST GENERATED(μN) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.1 | 0.007853981 | 59491.73053 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.11 | 0.009503317 | 71984.99394 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 85668.09196 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.13 | 0.013273228 | 100541.0246 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.14 | 0.015393803 | 116603.7918 |
| 4000 | 3200 | 0.15 | 0.017671457 | 133856.3937 |

Table 5: Thrust generated with grid area for given 3.8kv supply voltage

| TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY(volts) | BEAM VOLTAGE(volts) | GRID DIAMETER(mtr) | GRID AREA(m ²) | THRUST GENERATED(μN) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.1 | 0.007853981 | 51585.89905 |
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.11 | 0.009503317 | 62418.93785 |
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 74283.69463 |
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.13 | 0.013273228 | 87180.16939 |
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.14 | 0.015393803 | 101108.3621 |
| 3800 | 3040 | 0.15 | 0.017671457 | 116068.2729 |

Table 6: Thrust generated with various supply voltages.

| GRID DIAMETER (cm) | THRUST (mN) 2240 volts | THRUST (mN) 2480 volts | THRUST (mN) 2960volts | THRUST (mN) 3200volts |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 | 29.1509 | 35.8143 | 50.9026 | 59.4917 |
| 11 | 35.2726 | 43.3353 | 61.5921 | 71.9849 |
| 12 | 41.9774 | 51.5726 | 73.2997 | 85.6680 |
| 13 | 49.2651 | 60.5262 | 86.0254 | 100.5410 |
| 14 | 57.1359 | 70.1860 | 99.7691 | 116.6037 |
| 15 | 65.5896 | 80.5822 | 114.5308 | 133.8563 |

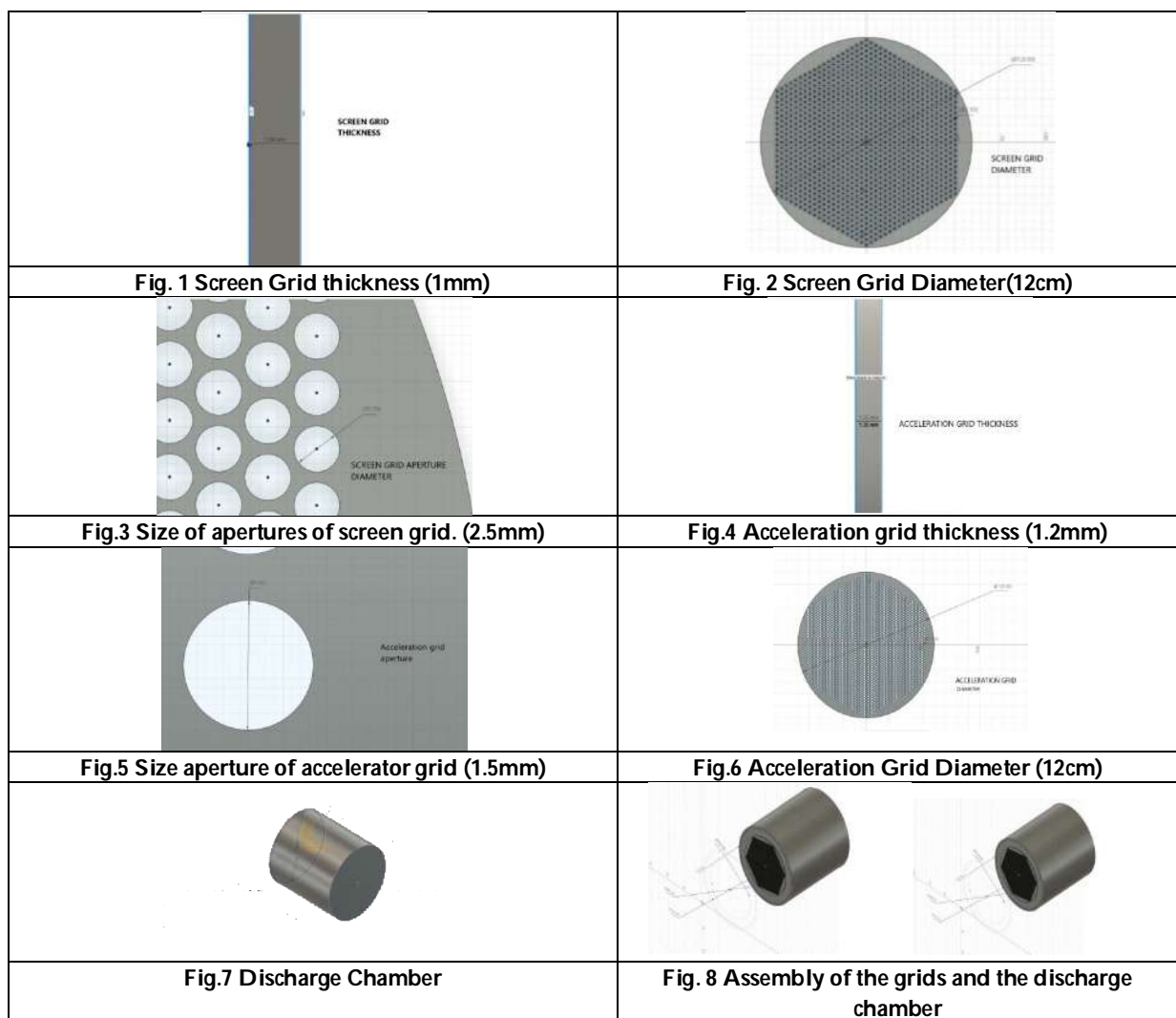




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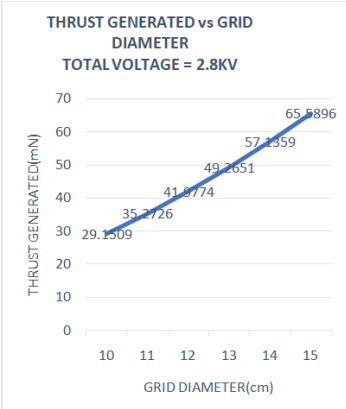
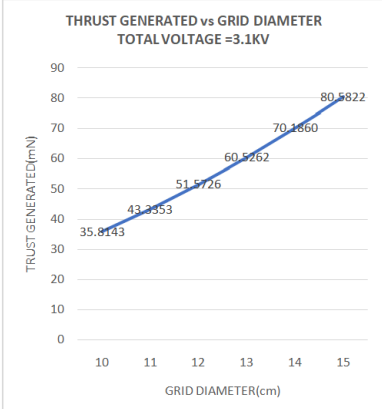
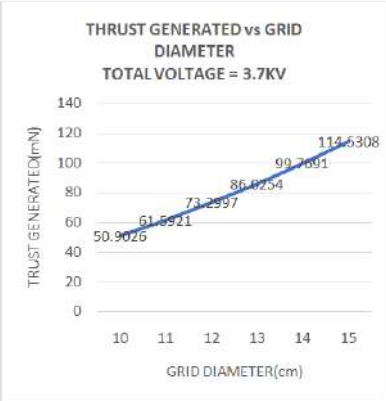
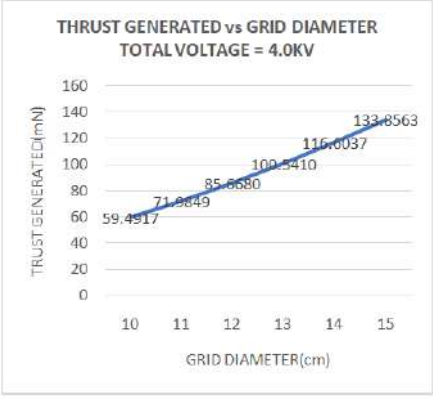
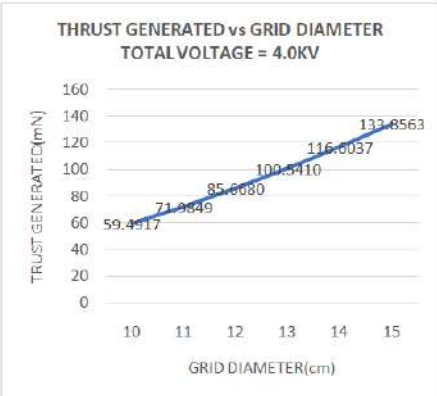
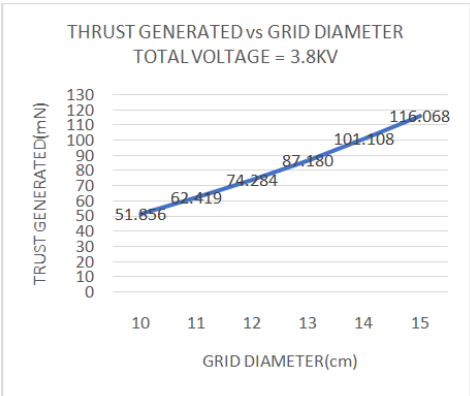
Table 7: Thrust generated with various SPECIFIC IMPULSE.

| Specific impulse | THRUST GENERATED(μN) | GRID DIAMETER (mtr) | GRID AREA(m^2) | TOTAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY (volt) | BEAM VOLTAGE (volt) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2863.33 | 41977.3650624 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 2800 | 2240 |
| 3012.82 | 51572.64328 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 3100 | 2480 |
| 3291.50 | 73299.76119 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 3700 | 2960 |
| 3335.68 | 74283.69463 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 3800 | 3040 |
| 3422.33 | 85668.09196 | 0.12 | 0.011309733 | 4000 | 3200 |





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| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| <p>Fig.9 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage = 2.8KV</p> | <p>Fig.10 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage =3.1KV</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig.10 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage = 3.7KV</p> | <p>Fig.11 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage = 4.0KV</p> |
|  |  |
| <p>Fig.12 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage = 3.8KV</p> | <p>Fig.13 Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter Total Voltage = 3.8KV</p> |





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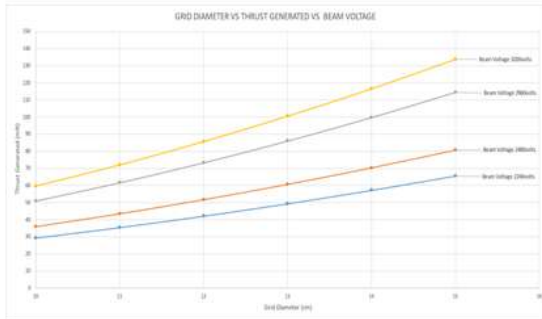


Fig.14. Thrust Generated vs Grid Diameter vs Beam Voltage

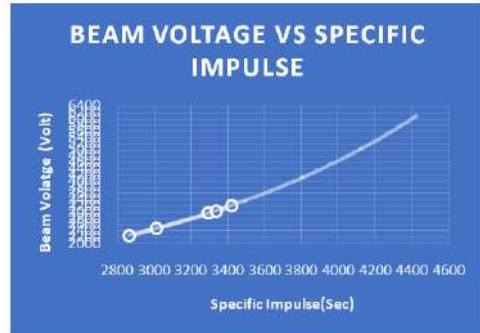


Fig.15 Specific Impulse vs Grid Diameter vs Beam Voltage





Deep Learning based DenseNet Convolution Neural Network for Community Detection in Online Social Networks

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Received: 22 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Online Social Networks (OSNs) have become increasingly popular, with hundreds of millions of users in recent years. A community in a social network is a virtual group with shared interests and activities that they want to communicate. OSN and the growing number of users have also increased the need for communities. Community structure is an important topological property of OSN and plays an essential role in various dynamic processes, including the diffusion of information within the network. All networks have a community format, and one of the most continually addressed research issues is the finding of communities. However, traditional techniques didn't do a better community of discovering user interests. As a result, these methods cannot detect active communities. To tackle this issues, in this paper presents Densenet Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach for community detection. Initially, we gather dataset from Kaggle repository. Then preprocessing the dataset to remove inconsistent and missing values. In addition to User Behavior Impact Rate (UBIR) technique to identify the user URL access, key term and page access. After that, Web Crawling Prone Factor Rate (WCPFR) technique is used find the malicious activity random forest and decision method. Furthermore, Spider Web Cluster Community based Feature Selection (SWC2FS) algorithm is used to choose finest attributes in the dataset. Based on the attributes, to find the community group using Densenet Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach. Thus, the experimental result produce better performance than other methods.

Keywords: Online Social Networks (OSNs), community detection, user interest, feature selection, preprocessing.





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INTRODUCTION

The term social media refers to computer-based technologies that allow people to share thoughts, ideas, and information via virtual networks and communities. Based on the Internet, social media provides a way for users to quickly exchange content such as personal information, documents, videos, and photos electronically. Users interact with social media through web-based software or apps, computers, tablets, or smartphones. Social media can take the form of many different types of technologically enabled activities. These activities include photo sharing, blogging, social gaming, social networking, video sharing, business networking, virtual worlds, reviews, and more. Governments and even politicians use social media to communicate with their voters and their constituents. Facebook is the largest social media platform in the world, it has the same audience as other social media like Twitter and Instagram, but has a distinct advantage over them. Social media sites like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter etc. Those social networks will deal with stock markets. Either it can buy new shares or you can sell the ones you already have. They are networks not only in the field of technology but also in our everyday social life, we deal with many networks. Communities are property of multiple networks in that a given network can have multiple communities, meaning that nodes within a community are densely connected. Nodes in many communities may overlap.

It is necessary to analyze different networks and discover the communities within them. A major application of social discovery technology in social media platforms is to identify people with common interests and leverage its data. Groups with similar characteristics are used to exclude groups for social detection purposes in machine learning. This technique can be used to detect manipulation groups in social networks or stock market. The literature uses graph partition-based methods to partition graphs into components such that components have specific connections. The kernighan-Line14 graph partition algorithm is one of the earliest graph partition techniques. Minimize the sum of the costs of all cut edges by dividing the vertices of the graph into subsets of a certain size and computing the costs on the edges. However, the main drawback of this method is that the lot of groups must be pre-defined. The proposed method computes the main interest in community detection of groups or cohesive subgroups. Clustering serves as the foundation of many social detection algorithms. An edge median-based segmentation algorithm can detect data for graphs with undirected and unweighted edges. The algorithm focuses on the edges between communities and between communities by removing these edges from the original graph. An adaptive heuristic search algorithm is a genetic algorithm (GA) designed to find the optimal solution for a given situation. Chromosomes that start with a set of solutions are called Ru Genetic Algorithm Chromosomes. Then exercise calculates the activity for the chromosomes. If a solution with a higher fitness than the mutation operator is obtained in the current solution set, the other solution with a more random intersection is terminated to obtain a new solution set. It would be optimal to choose an objective function that captures the intuition that internal connectivity is better than external connectivity as a social detection optimization problem for communities.

Our contributions can be summarized as follows:

- Initially, we gather dataset from Kaggle repository. Then preprocessing the dataset to remove inconsistent and missing values.
- In addition to User Behavior Impact Rate (UBIR) technique to identify the user URL access, key term and page access.
- After that, Web Crawling Prone Factor Rate (WCPFR) technique is used find the malicious activity random forest and decision method.
- Furthermore, Spider Web Cluster Community based Feature Selection (SWC2FS) algorithm is used to choose finest attributes in the dataset.
- Based on the attributes, to find the community group using Densenet Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach.
- Thus the implementation result provides higher community detection accuracy performance, sensitivity, and specificity. It produces less false classification with low time complexity results.



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LITERATURE REVIEW

E. D. Raj et al, (2021), the author proposes a method by which communities within OSN can be detected. A new social detection algorithm called Grain-Based Social Detection (GBCD) is developed based on the Rough Set Granular Social Network (RGSN) model. The granular social factor and the objective social factor use two dimensions. Four real-world datasets were used to evaluate the datasets and were generated by computer. R. Aktunc et al, (2022), Compared with previous solutions in the literature, it is easier to analyze the event detection performance on real-world and standard datasets using the authors' proposed method. The author proposes a new method, CN-NEW, based on overall social structure. Experimental results show that the proposed method achieves higher event detection accuracy than the baseline method. This method is used to analyze large amounts of communication data and measure it. K. Chakraborty et al, (2020), the author proposes a method to provide a multifaceted view of the evolution of sentiment analysis by exploring the vast amount of data on the web. Describes the process of extracting data from social media to detect similarity of users in social networks based on similar choices. Classification techniques are also used in this method to analyse user data. The data presented in different formats analysed as part of the survey. W. Luo et al, (2022), the author states that the social structure of multiple networks can be detected by two methods, Fast Modular Algorithm (Fast Modular) and Label Propagation Algorithm (LPA). Ghost Modular and CLPA are used to discover community structure in multiple networks to provide. CofastModular and CoLPA methods help to identify social structures effectively.

G. Li et al, (2019), The author proposes a new type of procedural object-oriented behavioural control models based on mining techniques to develop insights from occurrence data in silent media. Process models are developed based on real-life data to describe user behaviour patterns. This method is used to detect deviations and disturbances on the stock exchange website in question and answer process. A. Sakor et al, The author proposes a method for retrieving contextually relevant posts by focusing on a specific topic. A knowledge-based framework, PINYON provides a method for efficiently retrieving relevant posts. PINYON is used to implement a two-fold pipeline. It encodes the corpus of records and the input post into a graph. Posts to existing knowledge maps are annotated with organizations and linked based on similarity. X. Li et al, (2019), the author develops a model based on influence correlation index of multi-layer path length metrics for multi-layer networks. The method works as a local social detection model combining direct influence and indirect relationships based on a multi-layered network influence relationship (IMLC). E. Kafeza et al, (2020), The author introduces a Twitter Personality-Based Communicative Community Extraction (T-PCCE) system to identify the most connected communities in the Twitter network graph by considering user personalities. This technique works by modelling the performance Twitter graph considering the individuality factor of communication intensity of the extracted community. This method emphasizes multiple indicators to quantify the strength of communication within each community.

B. A. H. Murshed et al, (2022), the author proposes a DEA-RNN method to detect CB in Twitter social media networks using a hybrid deep learning model. A new method DEA-RNN model is developed that combines an optimized dolphin echolocation algorithm (DEA) with an Elman-type recurrent neural network (RNN). It is used to reduce the training time and fine tune the parameters of Elman RNN. C. He et al, (2022), the authors propose the NMFGAAE method based on the Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) based Graph Attention Auto Encoder (GAAE) method. The method was developed to improve the performance of NMF-based neural network community detection methods with deep clustering. An attention mechanism is introduced to enable GAAE to drive through NMF-based social detection while NMF focuses on revealing these representations. Z. Xu et al, (2020), the author proposes a 5W model of what, where, when, who and why to identify and understand a real-time urban emergency event. Targeting of user crowd-sourced social media. Real-time event detection in social media is used to extract spatial and temporal information. GIS-based annotation of urban emergency event is detected and known. S. Zhang et al, (2022), the author proposes a new label propagation algorithm (LPA) (NOHLPA) method to combine overlap and historical label similarity in a multi-layer neighbourhood. Considers both label selection rules and node update order. We cited label entropy and predicted the most suitable label selection rules as the basis for the node update



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sequence predicting multi-layer neighbourhood and historical label similarity. R. Ren et al, (2022), the author proposes a new method to detect ranked and intersecting communities based on the Cumulative Opinion Distance (COD). Standard fitness is known to be different from classical algorithms that rely on measurements. Deploys asynchronous connectivity across the network. The detection limit of algorithms increases efficiency in random networks with results related to the speed of consensus convergence by estimating the eigenvectors of adjacency matrices.

M. Qiao et al, (2019), the author introduces network analysis of urban space from social media and the micro-subjective division of human interaction. Cut points for exponential distributions are determined by fitting probability distribution functions to normal function modes. Given the importance of node gravity in designing weight-based urban spaces, gravity models are developed by incorporating hierarchical traditional spatial networks. F. K. Sufi et al, (2022), the authors propose anti-vax and pro-vax methods to ethically identify and deal with surveilled artificial intelligence (AI)-based social groups. Named Institutional Recognition (NER) uses AI-based sentiment analysis to allow political scientists to assess the influence and power of social groups to policymakers. During the period of surveillance, the pro-Vax social movement is known to have an average of negative sentiment in COVID-19-related posts globally. A. Rodriguez et al, (2022), A method was introduced by the author to provide data analysis processing in natural language for media providers to understand the spread of hate in social media. Page Reach's Recent Posts analyses comments using sentiment and sentiment analysis algorithms. A clustering algorithm evaluates posts suspected of containing inhumane words.

D. Stiawan et al, (2021), the author proposes a new dataset IDS that can be used to identify the best-fitting selected features as critical features. A method for developing an optimally integrated IDS to achieve this goal is developed. It is used to select six parameters namely Information Gain (IG), Gain Ratio (GR), Symmetric Uncertainty (SU), Relief-F (R-F), One-R (OR) and Chi-Square (CS). H. Rong et al, (2022), the author proposes K-means algorithm to be used for segmentation of beautiful images. The uncertainty in the number of clusters and the inherent sensitivity to randomness in the initialization phase of the initial cluster centers of the K-means algorithm can be quantified using the new method. N. Hussain et al, (2020), Spam Review Detection Methods The author proposes a new method for two different jobs. Spam Review Detection (SRD-BM) calculates a review spam score using two methods of thirteen different spammer behavioural features. Spammers are used to recognise spam comments. Comment spam detection is performed using a linguistic method (SRD-LM) for feature selection on the comment content. S. Salloom et al, (2022), Research field Machine learning algorithm used for phishing email detection the author proposes a phishing email detection method that uses NLP in phishing emails. Text features, datasets, and sources used in phishing emails Machine learning algorithms improve the criteria for evaluating phishing emails. Feature extraction is a major research area in phishing detection research, followed by phishing email detection. D. Zhang et al, (2020), the author proposes a search process under a regional search paradigm under a deep reinforcement learning framework. This method is used to learn the agent by creating a search process to learn the search agent step by step. Pseudo-holistic object regions and corresponding local discriminants are developed to extract object regions and learn such search agents under weak supervision. C. Jiménez-Mesa et al, (2020), The authors propose to use data from the International Challenge for Automatic Prediction of MCI from MRI Data for multiclass classification problems. This method solves the problem of outlier detection using a novel multi-class classification approach. The pairwise t-test feature-selection partial least-squares method projects the extraction of selected features onto the multiclass subspace. Error correction works on the output code classification. W. Ai et al, (2022), the author proposes a two-channel method to create a Chinese enterprise automatic summary. The Enterprise Component Channel typically releases candidate summaries in a two-channel manner. The method selects features in single-character channel irregular summaries for irregular candidate summaries to improve the processing effect.

S. Nasim et al, (2022), the main goal of the authors is to use advanced machine-learning techniques to predict polycystic ovary syndrome. This dataset will be used to develop a research model based on the clinical and physical parameters of the women. A new feature selection method based on the Augmented Chi-Square (CS-PCOS) mechanism has been developed. The performance of the 10 hyper Para metalized models is improved compared to





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the machine learning model.

Implementation of the proposed methodology

This module explain detail description of community detection in Online Social Networks (OSNs). Figure 2 illustrates the overview of community detection using Densenet Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach. Initially, we gather dataset from Kaggle repository. Then preprocessing the dataset to remove inconsistent and missing values. In addition to User Behavior Impact Rate (UBIR) technique to identify the user URL access, key term and page access. After that, Web Crawling Prone Factor Rate (WCPFR) technique is used find the malicious activity based on random forest and decision method. Furthermore, Spider Web Cluster Community based Feature Selection (SWC2FS) algorithm is used to choose finest attributes in the dataset. Based on the attributes, to find the community group using Densenet Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach. Thus the implementation result provides higher community detection accuracy performance, sensitivity, and specificity. It produces less false classification with low time complexity results.

Preprocessing

In this stage, preprocess was carried out from the input logs to prepare the dataset for feature analysis. First the records are verified to presence of all the data values. Verification and indexing records was carried to fill, remove, cleaning the noise data. All the verification are done, each logs carried out with defined marginal values. To check the presence of all the logs values related to the attribute nature. All the records in the dataset are prepared to reduce the dimension of the dataset in intrusion detection.

$$\text{Mean } (M^n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{O_b}{T_R} \tag{1}$$

Equation 1 depicts mean values of given dataset. O_b Denotes observed values and T_R presents total records in the dataset. Mean value is used to analysis the average values of dataset.

$$\text{Standard deviation } (s^d) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_b - M^n)^2}{T_R}} \tag{2}$$

Equation 2 depicts to identify the standard deviation based on mean values and observed values.

Input: URL dataset In_d

Output: Preprocessed dataset N_D

Begin procedure

Import URL dataset In_d

$\forall In_d$ do n then:

Check noisy and null values (N_L) in the dataset

$$\text{padding-left: 120px; } N_L = \sum \frac{I_d - M^n}{s^d}$$

Eliminate the records (r_i)

Rearrange the normalized dataset N_D

$$\text{padding-left: 120px; } N_D = \sum \frac{N_L - \text{minimum}(f_v)}{\text{Maximum}(f_v) - \text{minimum}(f_v)}$$

Update records in the dataset.

End for

End for





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Return preprocessed dataset ← N_D

Stop procedure

The proposed algorithm is efficiently remove null and noisy records in the air quality dataset. Let us assume f_v feature values, and n is the number of times to check null and noisy values in the dataset.

User Behavior Impact Rate

In this stage, we uses User Behavior Impact Rate (UBIR) technique to identify the user interest, key term and web page access of the processed dataset. In this step, the proposed algorithm calculates the degree of interaction between each pair of users connected to the social network. This technique found that the importance of interactions varied based on user behaviour. First, we calculate the likes and comments based on the probabilistic process among original and different users in social networks.

$$T_{like} = [Tags] * p_1 \tag{3}$$

$$T_{comment} = [Tags] * p_2 \tag{4}$$

Expression 3 and 4 is used to estimate user’s tag like T_{like} and comments $T_{comment}$ on web social networks. Where, p_1 and p_2 is the probability coefficient.

$$K_{term}(P_{cn}, key_w, P_b) = \frac{t_f(key_w, P_{ci})}{\sum_{key_w \in P_b} t_f(key_w, P_{ci})} X \log \left(\frac{|P_b|}{|\{key_w \in P_b\}|} \right) \tag{5}$$

Expression 5 is used to evaluate the user’s specific key term K_{term} in the SN. Let us assume P_{ci} is the preprocessing set whole collection of n th user’s blogs. key_w Denotes keyword, P_b is the all blogs in the dataset. $t_f(key_w, P_{ci})$ Represents amount of times key_w appeared in the dataset P_{cn} .

$$U_{Interst} = \alpha U_n + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{n=1} K_{term} Com_n \tag{6}$$

Expression 6 is used to estimate the predict user interest $U_{Interst}$. Let us assume n is the number of users U . Com_n represents the community in SN, α denotes adjustable value of own interest.

$$U_{activity} = T_{like} * w1 + T_{comment} * w2 + U_{Interst} * w3 \tag{7}$$

Expression 7 defines user activity in social networks $U_{activity}$ based on tag like T_{like} , comments $T_{comment}$ and user interest $U_{Interst}$. Where, $w1$, $w2$ and $w3$ is the weight factor to identify the user behavior in the network. This section is proficiently analysis the user’s activity in the social networks.

Web Crawling Prone Factor Rate

In this section we apply the web crawling prone factor rate to find malicious activity in the social network. This method worked with random forest and decision methods to detect web user malicious activity. Random Forest algorithm makes multiple decision trees integrated for more accurate identification of activities. The forest selects the user malicious activity detection with the highest number of votes. When using a random forest for regression, the forest chooses the average of all tree outputs.

$$U_{a,b} = C_{a,b}^1 Xw^1 + C_{a,b}^2 Xw^2 + \dots + C_{a,b}^{ty} Xw^{ty} + \beta \tag{8}$$

The above expression is estimate the two users a and b relative interaction in SN. Let us assume, $\{C^1, C^2, \dots, C^{ty}\}$ denotes user interaction, ty presents interaction types between users a and b in OSN and Weights $\{w^1, w^2, \dots, w^{ty}\}$ respectively. β denotes the positive important of interaction.





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$$M_{a,b}^u = \sum_{n=1}^g U_{a,b}^{M^u} \tag{9}$$

The above equation is evaluate the group activity $M_{a,b}^u$. Here this expression computes each pair of users connected by one or more common neighbors and their interaction with those common neighbors to calculate the group activity of teams of users. Assuming that, $M^u = \{m1, m2, \dots, mg\}$ denotes common users of a and b , g defines number of common neighbors.

$$URL_{a,b} = \frac{|URL_a \cap URL_b|}{|URL_a \cup URL_b|} \tag{10}$$

The above expression is used to estimate URL sharing in social networks between users a, b . assuming that, URL_a, URL_b are a set of URLs is shared by social network users.

$$SI_{a,b} = \frac{|N(U_a) \cap N(U_b)|}{\sqrt{|N(U_a)| * |N(U_b)|}} \tag{11}$$

The above expression is used to estimate social interaction similarity $SI_{a,b}$ among neighboring N users a and b .

Spider Web Cluster Community based Feature Selection

In this phase, we apply Spider Web Cluster Community based Feature Selection (SWCFS) method for select optimal features of community. The Social web community is a metaheuristic approach that emulates social spiders living together, finding food and exchanging necessary information. Commonly, the social spider population is split into two parties (females and males, 50-90% of the spider population), and these parties form a web for searching for prey. The SWCFS solution is represented by the location of each spider in the web and translates important features the zone of the prey and each spider to the other spiders. This important feature is represented by its vibrations as it moves from one place to another in the spider web.

$$F_t = \frac{w_{inter}^C}{w_{inter}^C + w_{exter}^C} \tag{12}$$

The above equation is used to evaluate the fitness function F_t of spider in the web. Assuming that, C is the user interaction, w_{inter}^C is the internal weights and w_{exter}^C is the external weights in the web.

$$Vib_{xy} = F_t e^{-D_{xy}^2} \tag{13}$$

The above expression identify the vibration Vib_{xy} of spider x and spider y . Here, D is the distance between two spiders. The distance defined by,

$$D_{xy} = \left| |z_x - z_y| \right| \tag{14}$$

Here z is the spider’s position in the web.

Algorithm steps

Input: Crawling Prone Factor Rate $SI_{a,b}$, male spider, female spider

Output: Finest features (F)

Begin procedure

Import spider population in the web (L_n) // L_n spider population

Generate female spiders F_{spider}

$$$F_{spider} = [(0.9) - r_n * L_n]$$$

Generate male spiders M_{spider}

$$$M_{spider} = L_n - F_{spider}$$$





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Estimate the F_{spider} and M_{spider} upper (h_{bou}) and lower bounds (l_{bou})

$$F_{spider}(x, y) = F_{spider}(l_{bou}) + r_n(F_{spider}(h_{bou}) - F_{spider}(l_{bou}))$$

$$M_{spider}(x, y) = M_{spider}(l_{bou}) + r_n(M_{spider}(h_{bou}) - M_{spider}(l_{bou}))$$

For each male spider M_{spider} do n then

For each female spider F_{spider} do n then

Estimate the features dimension f_d

$$f_d = \left\lfloor \frac{Dim(SI_{a,b}) * i}{maximum(i)} \right\rfloor$$

Calculate feature dimension upper limit L_{upper} and lower limit L_{lower}

$$R_{LU} = \sum_{M_{spider}(x,y)}^{F_{spider}(x,y)} \frac{(f_d^{L_{upper}} - f_d^{L_{lower}})}{2}$$

Spider x move to y^{th} spider based on their vibration S^{move}

$$S^{move} = \begin{cases} S_i^{move} + \alpha Vib_{xi}(I_n - S_i^{move}) + \beta Vib_{xi}(I_n - S_i^{move}) + \delta(r_n - 0.5) \\ S_i^{move} + \alpha Vib_{yi}(I_n - S_i^{move}) - \beta Vib_{yi}(I_n - S_i^{move}) + \delta(r_n - 0.5) \end{cases}$$

End for each

End for each

Return $F \leftarrow S^{move}$

Stop procedure

The above algorithm steps is analysis the optimal features of social community based on spiders behaviors in the web. Let us assume r_n is the random numbers among [0, 1], Dim is a dimension in the dataset, i denotes current iteration, $maximum(i)$ is present total iteration in the dataset, R_{LU} is a feature dimension identification based on lower limit and lower limit, α, β, δ is a positive integers between [0, 1] and I_n integer adjacent to the superior spider.

Densenet Convolutional Neural Network

This section applied Densenet Convolutional Neural Network (DnetCNN) algorithm for classify the community in the social networks. Hence, matrices are used for the proposed approach to decrease the computational burden. This Densenet CNN algorithm contains classical ingestion, Convolutional, pooling and fully connected layers. The Ingestion layer handles the generation of the adjacency matrix from the CNN approach. This matrix is fed into a convolutional layer that runs a series of filters to extract salient features. This layer outputs a set of matrices (feature maps) on which a maximum pooling operation is achieved to minimize the issue solution. The previous layer's output is fed as input to the fully connected layer, whose objective is to define the probability distribution of each node in K classes.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \tag{15}$$

The above expression is input of ingestion layer.

Algorithm steps

Input: Finest features (F)

Output: Optimized result (O_R)

Begin procedure

 Import Finest features (F)

 For each F do n then

 Calculate Ingestion layer process Ing_L

$$Ing_L = \exp^{\sigma(1 - D_{jk} * W_{jk})} \quad // \text{Two generic nodes j and k}$$

 Compute Convolutional Layer process Con_L





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$$Con_L(jk) = ReLu(bias + \sum_{F=1}^n w_{jk} * Ing_L)$$

Compute maximum pooling layer process Poo_L

$$Poo_L(jk) = ReLu([w_{jk} * Con_L(jk)] + bias)$$

Compute fully connected layer $Full_L$

$$Full_L = ReLu([w_{jk} * Poo_L(jk)] + bias)$$

Evaluate the specific community classification

$$O_R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (Full_L - loss)^2$$

End for each

Stop procedure

This algorithm steps efficiently classifies the community detection O_R in the social networks. Assuming that j, k are the adjacent nodes, σ Attenuation factor, $ReLu$ is the activation function, $loss$ denotes loss function to detect community in the social networks.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section describes the proposed implementation comparing with other techniques using confusion matrix. The Web crawler detection using subset pattern feature analysis based on Multi-Perceptron neural network uses Phishing Dataset collected from the Kaggle repository. The comparison method are such as Grain-Based Social Detection (GBCD), Label Propagation Algorithm (LPA) and Subset pattern feature analysis Fuzzy inference approach based on Multi-Perceptron Neural Network (SPFAFI-MPNN) techniques. The result performance metrics are evaluated through confusion matrix performed n python evaluation. The proposed carry enforcement generates higher detection rates by classifying results according to the class order. A system configuration with 4GB of RAM with the i3 Intel processor. Simulation parameters settings are illustrated in table 1.

This paper defines following parameters are classification accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, time complexity and false classification performance.

$$\text{Classification accuracy} = \frac{T_n + T_p}{(T_p + F_p + F_n + T_n)} \quad (15)$$

T_n is true negative, T_p is true positive, F_p is a false positive and T_n is a true negative.

Classification defines the sensitivity and uniqueness of frequent measurements predicted by fit/recall generated by positive values and shows absolute results based on type class. Figure 2 shows the accuracy of the classification. Table 2 shows the classification accuracy compared to the previous approaches. The proposed method has the best performance in detecting malicious websites. Additional valid positive correlations are obtained with the actual value of the negative range.

$$\text{Sensitivity/recall} = \frac{T_p}{T_p + F_n} \quad (16)$$

The sensitivity estimation is done on phishing datasets. The online malicious web dataset, for the SPFAFI-MPNN produces 96.1% sensitivity, and the LPA achieves 87.1 % sensitivity, yet the GBCD classifier achieves 86.5 % sensitivity. The proposed SPFAFI-MPNN system has a higher impact on sensitivity. Figure 3 defines analysis of sensitivity performance using phishing dataset collected from kaggle. The proposed SPFAFI-MPNN system accomplishes higher performance than the existing methods. Table 3 reviews the analysis of sensitivity performance with different records and previous techniques. The specificity is calculated as follows.





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$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{T_n}{T_n + F_p} \quad (17)$$

Figure 4 shows variations of the so-called integrity generated by different approaches, where the SPFAFI-MPNN method produces higher performance than the additional methods. The criterion of accuracy, depending on the percentage of valid values in the database, represents the coherent representation that avoids false positives and negatives. Table 4 shows the different methods of analyzed accuracy to indicate the ratio. The proposed approach emphasizes higher efficiency compared to other methods.

The expression of this expression is identified as follows:

$$\text{False Extraction Ratio (Fer)} = \sum_{k=0}^{k=n} \times \frac{\text{TotalDataset FailedtoClassify (Fer)}}{\text{TotalnoofData(Fr)}} \quad (18)$$

Figure 5 shows the variance of false ratios generated by different approaches, and the predicted SPFAFI-MPNN method has fewer erroneous classifications than the rest of the other approaches. Table 5 above explains that the misdiagnosis failed classification is classified as a misclassified class, regardless of whether the data were identified as a trained class or an attack. The misclassification detection class has the lowest predictive value for the proposed SPFAFI-MPNN system compared to other systems.

$$\text{Time complexity (Tc)} = \sum_{k=0}^{k=n} \times \frac{\text{Total Features Handeled to Process in Dataset}}{\text{Time Taken(Ts)}} \quad (19)$$

Detection accuracy is designed based on the time it takes to process. Compare detection accuracy in different ways. O (n) will take time for better detection by processing all records based on the type definition of the defined type. The proposed system SPFAFI-MPNN produces 9.1 (ms) higher performance than all previous systems, as shown in Figure 6. Table 6 shows an estimate of the time problem generated by multiple approaches, and the predicted method caused the least time problem. The time lag is the total time it takes to load a database and execute feature selection and classification within a specified time. . The temple complex is calculated every millisecond. The asymptotic code O (n) on the front page is the lower limit when executing instructions. Using the time calculation and the worst form, the mean upper limit g (n) and the mean middle limit finite time f (n) calculates the difference in average time, which can measure the Length of time it can take.

CONCLUSION

This paper carried out Dense-net Convolution Neural Network (DnetCNN) approach for community detection in social networks. So in this proposed approach pre-processed the dataset was successfully removed irrelevant records. Then, we find the user interest based on key term and page access using User Behavior Impact Rate (UBIR) technique. Based on user interests our proposed method identified malicious activity in the gathered dataset using Web crawling prone factor rate. Afterwards, finest features selecting using Spider web cluster community based feature selection. Lately we detect community in the social networks using Densenet Convolutional Neural Network (DnetCNN) algorithm. Therefore, the proposed simulation result are classification accuracy rate is 96.1%, sensitivity is 94.3%, specificity is 95.9%, false classification rate is 6.1% and community detection time complexity result is 8.1%. Hence the proposed method performs better for community detection using python language than other methods.





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Table 1 Simulation parameter settings

| Parameters used | Values |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Dataset name | Ebbu2017 Phishing Dataset |
| Tool | Anaconda/Jupyter notebook |
| Language | Python |
| Test result | Confusion matrix |
| Number of features | 20 |
| Number of class | 3(High medium low) |

Table 2 Impact of classification accuracy

| No of records/ Methods | Performance in % | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------|-------------|---------|
| | GBCD | LPA | SPFAFI-MPNN | DnetCNN |
| 500 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 82.2 | 84.6 |
| 1000 | 76.2 | 79.6 | 86.6 | 88.2 |
| 1500 | 81.7 | 83.8 | 90.3 | 91.8 |
| 2000 | 86.5 | 86.2 | 92.6 | 93.5 |
| 2500 | 90.2 | 89.2 | 95.5 | 96.1 |





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Table 3 Analysis of sensitivity performance

| Sensitivity performance in % | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|-------------|---------|
| No of records/ Methods | GBCD | LPA | SPFAFI-MPNN | DnetCNN |
| 500 | 70.5 | 73.1 | 80.2 | 82.4 |
| 1000 | 74.3 | 78.8 | 84.6 | 86.2 |
| 1500 | 79.2 | 81.2 | 89.3 | 91.6 |
| 2000 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 91.2 | 92.8 |
| 2500 | 86.5 | 87.1 | 93.5 | 94.3 |

Table 4 Impact of specificity performance

| Specificity performance in % | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|-------------|---------|
| No of records/Methods | GBCD | LPA | SPFAFI-MPNN | DnetCNN |
| 500 | 71.5 | 74.5 | 81.5 | 82.5 |
| 1000 | 75.3 | 79.2 | 85.1 | 86.7 |
| 1500 | 80.2 | 82.5 | 90.6 | 91.1 |
| 2000 | 85.9 | 85.1 | 92.4 | 93.9 |
| 2500 | 89.5 | 88.4 | 94.2 | 95.9 |

Table 5 Analysis of false classification

| False classification performance in % | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| No of records / Methods | GBCD | LPA | SPFAFI-MPNN | SPFAFI-MPNN |
| 500 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| 1000 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| 1500 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| 2000 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| 2500 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 |

Table 6 Analysis of time complexity

| Time complexity in ms | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------------|---------|
| No. of records / Methods | GBCD | LPA | SPFAFI-MPNN | DnetCNN |
| 500 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| 1000 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| 1500 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| 2000 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| 2500 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.1 |



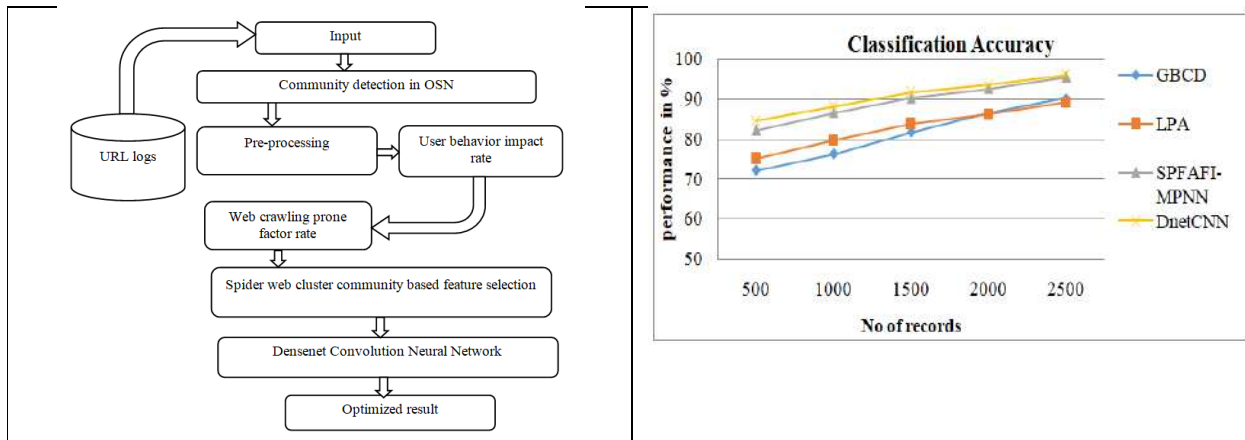


Figure 1: Block diagram for Community detection using DnetCNN

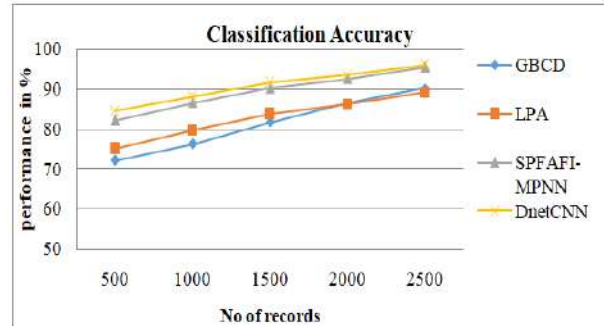


Figure 2 Analysis of classification accuracy performance

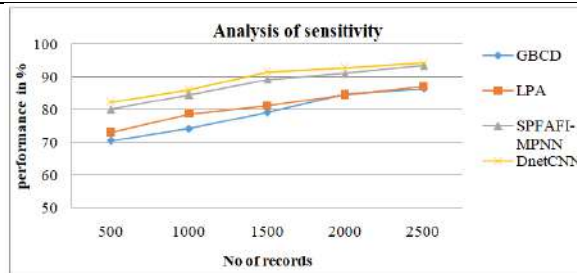


Figure 3 Analysis of sensitivity performance

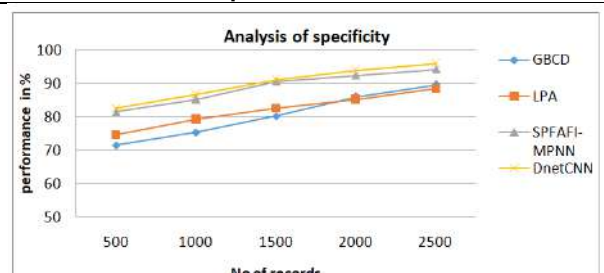


Figure 4 Analysis of specificity performance

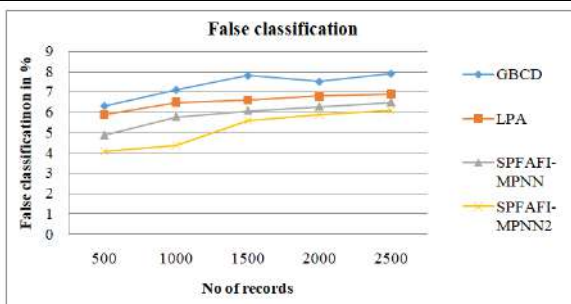


Figure 5 Effect of false classification

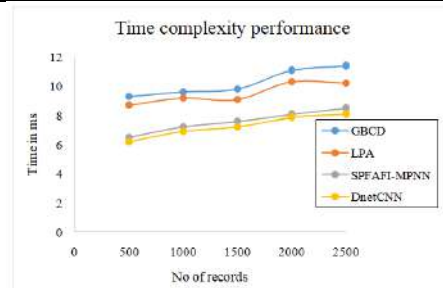


Figure 6 Impact of time complexity





Delivery System for Improvement in Solubility of Poorly Soluble Drugs

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Received: 26 Apr 2023

Revised: 07 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Most of the newly evolved drug applicants are lipophilic and poorly water-soluble. Enhancing the dissolution and bioavailability of those tablets is a prime mission for the pharmaceutical industry. Liquefied method, that is primarily based totally at the conversion of the drug in liquid nation into an seemingly dry, non-adherent, loose flowing and compressible powder, is a unique and superior method to address the issue. The goal of this newsletter is to offer an outline of liquefied method and summarize the development of its packages in pharmaceuticals. Low cost, easy processing and notable potentials in commercial manufacturing are primary blessings of this method. In addition to the enhancement of dissolution price of poorly water-soluble tablets, this method is likewise a reasonably new method to correctly retard drug launch. Furthermore, liquefied method has been investigated as a device to limit the impact of pH on drug launch and as a promising opportunity to traditional coating for the development of drug photostability in strong dosage forms. Overall, liquefied technique is a newly evolved and promising device for boosting drug dissolution and maintaining drug launch, and its capacity packages in pharmaceuticals are nonetheless being broadened.

Keywords: Liquefied compact. Liquid vehicle. Carrier. Coating material.





INTRODUCTION

With the advent of combinatorial chemistry and innovative high-throughput screening, the chemical properties (such as crystal structure and salt formation) and biological factors (such as metabolic enzymes and transporters) of drug candidates are well documented. However, most of the drugs are highly lipophilic and poorly soluble in water. About 40% of newly developed pharmaceuticals and about 60% of synthesized chemicals are reported to have solubility problems. Therefore, improving the solubility of these poorly water-soluble drugs and improving their bioavailability are concerns of many pharmaceutical scientists. The bioavailability of these Class II drugs in the Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS II) is often limited by their solubility and dissolution rate in the gastrointestinal tract. Various other approaches used to enhance solubility of poorly water soluble drugs are discussed in Table no 1. Lquisolid technology, a newly developed advanced method for improving resolution, can overcome many of the above barriers. It is applied to incorporate water-insoluble drugs into immediate-release solid dosage forms. The design principle of the lquisolid system is to contain a liquid drug (i.e. liquid drug, drug solution or suspension) in powder form and deliver the drug in a manner similar to a liquid containing soft gelatine capsule. Mixing the liquid drug with suitable excipients results in a non-sticky, free-flowing and compressible powder mixture. This is commonly referred to as carrier and coating materials. This technique was first used by Spireas et al in year 2002. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for ensuring consistent production of acceptable flowable and compressible liquid/powder mixtures of liquid medicaments and to provide a means of optimizing the amount of excipients required to obtain such a flowable, compressible liquid/powder mixture.

The formation mechanism of the lquisolid system is shown in Figure 1 where the drug solution is first absorbed into the internal skeleton of the carrier. When the interior of the carrier is saturated with the liquid agent, a layer of liquid forms on the surface of the carrier particles and is quickly adsorbed onto the fine coating material. As a result, an apparently dry, free-flowing compressible powder mixture is formed.

FORMULATION DESIGN OF THE LIQUISOLID SYSTEM

Liquid vehicle: [1] [2] [3] [6]

The liquid vehicle used in the lquisolid system should be an orally safe, inert, non-viscous, preferably water-miscible, non-volatile organic solvent such as propylene glycol, glycerol, PEG 200 and 400, polysorbate 20 and 80. The solubility of a drug in a non-volatile solvent has a significant impact on tablet weight and dissolution profile. Higher drug solubility in the solvent allows for less carrier and coating material, thus reducing tablet weight. On the other hand, the higher the drug solubility in the solvent, the higher the FM value (fraction of drug that is molecularly dispersed), which leads to an improved dissolution rate. The choice of liquid vehicle depends primarily on the research objectives. That is, in the case of dissolution improvement, a liquid vehicle with high drug solubilization ability is selected. On the other hand, if extended drug release is desired, a liquid vehicle with the lowest ability to solubilize the drug can be chosen. In addition to drug solubility in liquid carriers, several other physicochemical parameters such as polarity, lipophilicity, viscosity, and chemical structure also have a significant impact on drug release profiles. Furthermore, it is claimed that the low concentration of liquid vehicle acts as a binder and contributes to compactness of the lquisolid tablet. The reason may be the presence of hydroxyl groups in the molecular structure of the liquid vehicle, leading to hydrogen bonding between the solvent and other excipients in liquid formulations.

Carrier: [1] [2] [3] [7] [8]

The carrier should have a porous surface and high liquid absorption capacity. Since the carrier can incorporate a large amount of liquid drug into the liquid body structure, the following properties of the carrier specific surface area (SSA) and liquid absorption capacity are very important when designing the formulation of the Lquisolid system. The liquid adsorption ability especially relies upon at the SSA value. It is also affected by the type of coating material and the physicochemical properties of the liquid vehicle such as polarity, viscosity, and chemical structure. Examples of few carriers along with their specific surface (SSA) area are given in Table 2. As a result of the low SSA





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value of the carrier, a large amount of carrier is required to convert the liquid drug into an apparently dry, free-flowing compressible powder blend, further leading to increased tablet weight. In addition to these carriers, Eudragit® RL and RS are also widely used in the preparation of sustained-release liquid systems. The excipient ratio (R), also known as the carrier/coating ratio, is defined as:

$$R = Q/q \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Q= weight of carrier

Q= weight of coating material

A higher R value results in a higher amount of carrier and a lower amount of coating material. An optimum value of R is recommended at 20, as the R value relates to the flowability and compressibility properties, and the disintegration and dissolution rate of the lquisolid system.

Coating Material: [1] [2] [3] [9]

Coating materials are very fine and strongly adsorbing materials such as Aerosil® 200, Neusilin® and powdered calcium silicate or magnesium aluminometasilicate. These materials play a major role in covering the wet carrier particles by adsorbing excess liquid to form an apparently dry, non-sticky and free-flowing powder. Replacing Aerosil® 200 with Neusilin® US2 as the coating material in the lquisolid system has been demonstrated to significantly increase liquid adsorption capacity and reduce tablet weight. As Neusilin® can be either a carrier or a coating material, its use greatly simplifies the manufacturing process of lquisolid formulations.

Additives: [1] [8] [10] [11]

Disintegration of solid dosage forms affects the release of active substances. Therefore, lquisolid tablets usually contain a disintegrant to allow rapid disintegration. Some commonly used disintegrants are sodium starch glycolate, croscarmellose sodium, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose. Polyvinylpyrrolidone(PVP) is another promising excipient that may incorporate high levels of drug into the lquisolid system, thereby reducing tablet weight. Furthermore, liquid tablets containing PVP show improved dissolution rates due to the crystal growth inhibitory effect of PVP. HPMC typically acts as a release retardant to prolong drug release.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

flowable liquid retention potential (φ) or holding capacity of sorbent: For a liquid/powder admixture to flow acceptably, this is the maximum weight of liquid that may be maintained per unit weight of powder material. What happens is as follows:

- 1) The inside of the particles absorb liquid.
- 2) Adsorption of the liquid onto the interior and exterior surfaces of the porous carrier particle occurs after saturation of absorption.

$$\Phi = W \text{ liquid} / W \text{ solid} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

The liquid is completely contained inside the particles as the Φ of the carrier draws near, keeping their surfaces relatively dry and producing powders with suitable flow characteristics. A liquid layer forms on the accessible surface of the carrier particles when the Φ value is exceeded because the interior of the particles become saturated. The angle of slide may be estimated first, then the value of F can be calculated after that. Here is a description of these techniques. determination of angle of slide:

A powder excipient or its combination is precisely weighed and set on one end of a polished metal plate. When the powder is going to slide, this end is progressively lifted until the plate forms an angle with the horizontal. This is referred to as the sliding angle (θ). It is used as a measurement for the characteristics of powder flow. The ideal flow behaviour is thought to have a sliding angle of 33°. determination of flowable liquid retention potential: Powdered excipients with varying quantities of liquid paraffin or any other non-volatile solvent (such as light mineral oil) are





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used to calculate the Φ value, and the slip angles of these liquid-powder combinations are calculated using Equation 2. Plotting the Φ value vs the relevant gliding angle yields the Φ of the excipient, which is the Φ value corresponding to a sliding angle of 33.0°.

Compressible liquid retention potential

The greatest weight of liquid that may be held per unit weight of the powder material to create an acceptable compressible liquid or powder admixture is known as the compressible liquid retention potential (Ψ value). In actuality, this liquid weight is necessary to produce tablets with an acceptable mechanical strength without any liquid squeezing out of the liquisolid mixture during compression. Liquid load factor:

The liquid loading factor (L f) is defined as the ratio of the weight of the liquid agent (W) to the weight of the carrier material (Q) in the system.

$$L f = W/Q \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

ADVANTAGES: [1] [2] [3] [11] [12]

1. Low production cost.
2. Has drug release profile that does not depend on the pH of the prescribed product.
3. The controlled drug delivery system can be created.
4. The used auxiliary materials are easily obtained and cheap.
5. If the drug is a liquid, it shows the increase in bioavailability and drug release in in-vivo and in-vitro
6. Increased bioavailability of water-insoluble drugs. Eg. etodolac, carvedilol, itraconazole, erlotinib, fexofenadine HCL, nifedipine
7. The liquisolid method can be applied to solid and liquid drugs that are insoluble in water.
8. Improved solubility and bioavailability compared to traditional tablets.
9. Production is similar to traditional tablets.

DISADVANTAGES: [1] [10] [13]

1. The drug should have high solubility in the non-volatile liquid vehicle.
2. The main limitation is that he can only incorporate small amounts of water-insoluble drugs into the LSS.

APPLICATIONS: [7] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23]

1. A dosage form with improved release rate and improved bioavailability.
2. Sustained release of water-soluble drugs (propranolol hydrochloride) is possible.
3. Liquisolid technology can be successfully used to formulate orodispersible tablets.
4. Liquisolid technology as a tool to accelerate drug dissolution
5. This technique is used as a tool to sustain drug release
6. Technique is used as a tool to minimize the effects of pH fluctuations on drug release
7. Liquisolid technology as a promising tool for improving photostability of drugs in solid dosage forms

CONCLUSION

Liquisolid technology benefits from lower cost formulations, manufacturing capabilities similar to traditional tablets, and improved dissolution or sustained dissolution rates. This is an efficient method of converting liquid lipophilic or solid drugs into dry, free-flowing powders. Drug release can be modified using appropriate formulation ingredients. Molecularly dispersed drugs also lead to improved bioavailability, as evidenced by clinical studies. A review of the extensive literature shows that the development of liquisolid technology has progressed very rapidly in recent years. This technology is not only a useful tool for improving the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble drugs, but also an innovative and superior process for manufacturing sustained-release tablets with a zero-order release pattern.



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Moreover, this technology shows great potential to reduce the effect of pH fluctuations on drug release and improve the photostability of drugs in solid dosage forms. Further potential applications of this technology in pharmacy will be investigated in the future. Further research into the development of superior solvents and modern carrier and coating materials for high-dose drug loading is still underway.

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Table 1: Formulation Approaches Developed to Enhance the Solubility of Poorly Water-Soluble Drugs

| SR.NO | TECHNIQUE | LIMITATIONS |
|-------|--|---|
| 1 | Micronization [1][2][3] | Micronized hydrophobic drugs tend to aggregate, making them less effective at avoiding solubility problems, especially if the drug is tableted or encapsulated. |
| 2 | Solid dispersions [1][2][3][24] | Poor storage stability and poorly understood solid-state structure. |
| 3 | Soft gelatine capsule [1][2][3][25] | It is expensive and requires advanced technology. |
| 4 | Inclusion complex formation, microencapsulation, and preparation of nanosuspensions, self-nanoemulsions, and solid lipid nanoparticles [1][2][3][26][27] | These approaches are expensive to manufacture and require sophisticated manufacturing processes and complex machinery. |

Table 2: Carriers With Their Ssa

| SR.NO | CARRIER | SSA [m2/g] |
|-------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) | 1.18 |
| 2. | Lactose | 0.35 |
| 3. | Sorbitol | 0.37 |
| 4. | Starch | 0.6 |
| 5. | Fujicalin® | 40 |





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| 6. | Magnesium aluminum etasilicate | 110-300 |
| 7. | Kaolin | 24 |
| 8. | Ordered mesoporous silicates | Up to 1500 |
| 9. | Magnesium carbonate | 10 |
| 10. | Eudragit®RL and RS | - |

Table 3: Current Research in Formulation, Development And Application of Lquisolid System for Oral Drug Delivery

| DRUG & CATEGORY | EXCIPIENTS | RESULT | REFERENCE |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| Amlodipine (Antihypertensive) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide, nm-sized titanium dioxide LV:- propylene glycol SD:- SSG | All lquisolid pellets produced resulted in significant increase in drug dissolution rates. The photoprotective effect of lquisolid formulations on AML was comparable to conventional film coatings and was primarily attributed to the type of coating material used. It offers protection that spans the UVA and visible range due to its high refractive index. | [21] |
| Aprepitant (Antiemetics) | C:- Avicel® PH102 CM:- Aerosil 300® LV:- Polyglykol400®, Kollisolv®P124, Kollisolv®PYR, Kollisolv®PG, Miglycol®810 N, Miglycol®829, Camptex®300, Acetone. | Physicochemical characterization of the optimal formulation using XRD, SEM, and DLS analysis indicated that the increased dissolution rate was due to the formation of API nanocrystals. It was found to best able for up to 6 months based on stability studies. | [28] |
| Azelnidipine (Antihypertensive) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- Aeroperl 300 LV:- Poloxamer 188, Transcutol HP, Labrafil M, Miglycol 812 | It improves the dissolution profile of AZL, providing improved release over direct-compressed tablets, yet meeting regulatory standards for controlled-release dosage forms. | [29] |
| Boswellia Carterii (Anti-inflammatory) | C:- MCC CM:- Aeroperl®300 LV:- PEG 400 | We conclude that the BC liquid fraction has higher potency, greater safety in the GIT, longer duration of action and therefore higher patient compliance compared to indomethacin. | [30] |
| Carbamazepine (Anticonvulsants) | C:- Coarse granular MCC, lactose CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide LV:- PEG 400, PEG 200, PG, polysorbate 80, glycerine SD:- SSG P:- PVP | This study provided evidence that the addition of PVP to the liquid drug enabled lquisolid tablets to be loaded with large amounts of drug. Lquisolid tablets made with PVP showed significantly improved dissolution rates compared to DC tablets and other formulations. | [13] |
| Carvedilol (beta-blocker) | C:- Neusilin US2, lactose SD14 | Carvedilol lquisolid compact may overcome the solubility problem that limited its therapeutic | [31] |





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| | CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PEG 400, PG, Tween 80, Cremophor EL SD:- Croscarmellose sodium | efficacy in oral therapy. | |
| Celecoxib (COX-2 inhibitor) | C:- Syloid® XDP 3050 LV:- PEG 200, PEG 400, PS 20, PS 80, acetone, methanol | All prepared formulations exhibited similar, significantly faster dissolution profiles compared to physical blends. This new approach has the potential to advance applications in liquid pharmaceuticals. | [32] |
| Chlorzoxazone (skeletal muscle relaxant) | C:- Avicel® PH102, Microcelac® 100, Cellactose® 80 CM:- Aerosil® 200 LV:- PEG 400, PG, Tween 80 SD:- Pharmabust® 500, Starlac®, Pearlitol flash®, Prosolv® odt, F-melt®, SSG | Substitution of Avicel® PH101 (LS3) with Microcelac® 100 (LS10) and Cellactose® 80 (LS11) significantly increased ODT WT. PEG 400 achieved the highest solvating power for CLZ, followed by Tween 80 and PG, which were not significantly different from each other. | [33] |
| Curcuma comosa tablet (Anti-inflammatory) | C:- Avicel® PH102 CM:- Aerosil® 200 LV:- PG P:- PVP | A polymer (PVP) was added to the liquid formulation to increase the liquid adsorption capacity. These studies found no aging effects on tablet properties and dissolution profiles when MCC and colloidal silica were used as carrier and coating materials and stored at room or ambient conditions for up to 180 days. | [34] |
| Diclofenac (NSAID) | C:- Avicel CM:- Aerosil LV:- PG | The liquid compact showed a significantly higher drug release rate than the pure drug. | [35] |
| Diltiazem (calcium channel blocker) | C:- Eudragit CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide LV:- PEG 200, PEG 400, PS 20, PS 80, glycerine | Compacts containing polysorbate 80 and 20 gave better retardation profiles. The highest solubility of diltiazem HCl in polysorbate 80 resulted in the lowest amount of drug release in the dissolution medium. | [17] |
| Efavirenz (NNRTIs) | C:- Neusilin US2, MCC, Fujicalin CM:- Aerosil LV:- Transcutol HP, Capryol 90, PEG 400 | Transcutol HP was able to solubilize the highest amount of drug, followed by Capryol 90 and PEG-400. Neusilin US2/corn starch mixture as carrier material 9:1 and 8:2. Aerosil had the highest retention of flowable liquids. | [36] |
| Eplerenone (Anti-hypertensive) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide | EPL-NE systems were prepared using different ratio mixtures of triacetin (oil) and Kolliphor EL/PEG 400 surfactant/cosurfactant (Smix). The rate of drug release from the liquid-solid | [37] |





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| | <p>LV:- Oil (Triacetin, olive oil, oleic acid, sesame oil, soyabean oil, IPM, IPP, Labrafil)</p> <p>Surfactants (Tween 40, Tween 80, Kolliphor EL, Labrasol)</p> <p>Cosurfactant (PEG 400, PG, Transcutol HP, glycerol, ethanol)</p> <p>SD:- Pharmabust 500 SPI</p> | increased significantly (90% within 45 minutes). EPL-NE also showed significantly improved drug release, but with a pattern that persisted for 4 hours. | |
| Erolotinib-valproic acid (kinase inhibitor) | <p>C:- Florite PS 200, Neusilin US2</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil 200, Aerosil 972</p> <p>LV:- PEG 400</p> | Fluorite PS 200 (calcium silicate) proved to be the most suitable for the preparation of liquisolid formulations. ERL was solubilized in PEG400 with the addition of VA to 1: 2 M ratio. Valproate also played an important role in ERL dissolution and enhanced oral bioavailability | [38] |
| Etodolac (NSAIDs) | <p>C:- Avicel PH200</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil 200</p> <p>LV:- PEG 400</p> | The liquisolid formulation demonstrated a 27% increase in paw thickness after 7 hours in the rat carrageenan-induced paw model compared to 57% and 46% increases for oral suspension and conventional immediate release tablets, respectively. | [39] |
| Ezetimibe (cholesterol lowering agent) | <p>C:- Avicel PH101[®], Avicel PH200[®]</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil 200[®]</p> <p>LV:- PEG 400, Tween 80[®], Labrasol[®], Transcutol HP</p> <p>SD:- SSG</p> | EZT appears to be soluble in Transcutol HP [®] , then PEG 400, Labrasol [®] and finally Tween 80 [®] . Higher drug solubility in the liquid carrier results in faster dissolution rates due to more molecularly dispersed drug and greater surface area of the drug exposed to the dissolution medium. The results showed that Avicel PH101 [®] was more effective than Avicel PH200 [®] in improving the dissolution rate of his EZT. | [40] |
| Famotidine (H2-blocker) | <p>C:- Avicel[®] PH102</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil[®] 200</p> <p>LV:- PG</p> <p>SD:- SSG</p> | All liquisolid tablet formulations tested exhibited higher drug dissolution (DR) rates than conventional direct compression tablets. Additionally, the optimal formulation selected released 78.36% of its contents in the first 10 minutes. This is 39% more than directly compressed tablets. | [14] |
| Felodipine (calcium channel blocker) | <p>C:- MCC PH102</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil[®] 200, Aeroperl[®] 300</p> <p>LV:- PG, PEG 400, PS 80</p> <p>SD:- Crospovidone[®]</p> | In vivo pharmacokinetic studies in human volunteers showed significant increases in dissolution and absorption rates of formulations of FLODT-2. Optimized FLODT formulations may show potential for managing hypertensive crises. | [41] |
| Fenofibrate (Antilipemic agent) | <p>C:- Avicel PH102</p> <p>CM:- Aerosil 200</p> <p>LV:- PEG 600, PEG 400,</p> | Incorporation of PEG 600 increases the wettability and surface area of drug particles. Therefore, improved solubility and dissolution | [42] |



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| | Tween 80, Tween 40, Tween 20, Span 80, glycerine, Brij 35 | were achieved using the liquisolid system for fenofibrate. | |
| Fexofenadine HCL (Antihistamines) | C:- Avicel® PH102, Lactose CM:- Aerosil® 200 LV:- PG, Cremophor® EL SD:- Croscarmellose sodium | Nine liquisolid systems (LS 10 to LS 18) based on Cremophor® EL showed acceptable flow properties in terms of angle of repose, Hausner ratio and Carr index. Six batches of tablets (LST 13 to LST18) showed fast disintegration times ranging from 2.6 to 0.35minutes. The best liquid tablet based on Cremophor® EL has been achieved. (LST 18) showed complete drug release within 5 minutes. | [43] |
| Fluvastatin (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- Neusilin US2 | The bioavailability of SSMED was 3.00-fold higher than that of the FLU-suspension, and that of LS was 1.49-fold higher. | [44] |
| Furosemide (Loop diuretic) | C:- Avicel® PH101 CM:- Cab-o-Sil® M-5 LV:- Synperonic® PE/L 81, PEG 400, Caprol® PGE 860 | The higher drug solubility in Caprol® PGE 860 compared to other liquid vehicles may be due to the long non-polar chains of Caprol® PGE 860. Therefore, in addition to PEG400, Caprol® PGE-860 and Synperonic® PE/L 81 were used as non-volatile liquids in this study. | [45] |
| Glibenclamide (Oral hypoglycemic) | C:- MCC, lactose CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide LV:- PG, PEG 200, PEG 400, PS 20, PS 80, glycerine, Transcutol P, BRIJ, MYRJ, Cremophore SD:- SSG | It was observed that the dissolution rate was increased and this is promising technique to increase solubility of the drug. | [46] |
| Glyburide (Antidiabetic agent) | C:- Lactose, MCC PH102 CM:- Aerosil LV:- PEG 400, PG, PS 80, PS 400, glycerine P:- PVP K-25, HPMC, PEG 35000 SD:- Croscarmellose | Glyburide shows maximum solubility in PEG 400. Results showed that the dissolution rate of drugs from liquisolid pellets or powders was affected by varying the ratio of carrier (MCC or lactose) to coating material (Aerosil). In addition, MCC was a better carrier than lactose in producing high dissolution rate liquid tablets. Compared to HPMC and PEG 35000, formulations containing PVP showed faster drug release profiles. | [10] |
| Griseofulvin (Antifungal agent) | C:- Avicel® PH102 CM:- Cab-O-Sil® M5 LV:- Kollicoat® SR 30D, Cremophor® EL, Capryol™ 90, Synperonic® PE/L61 SD:- Maize starch | For immediate release formulations, Cremophor® EL offers the best dissolution profile with the added benefit of being a P-glycoprotein inhibitor. As a result, it was found that the dissolution rate was affected by varying the ratio of carrier(microcrystalline cellulose) to coating material (Cab-O-Sil® M5) and drug concentration. Bottom of Form | [18] |



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| Hydrochlorthiazide (Diuretic) | C:- Avicel PH102, Avicel PH101, Magnesium carbonate CM:- Aerosil LV:- PEG 200 | Hydrochlorothiazide liquisolid tablets showed significantly higher absorption than commercial tablets. The absolute bioavailability of drug from the liquid tablet was 15% higher than the commercial one. Formulations of this drug may therefore be considered for large-scale manufactured human trials. | [47] |
| Hydrocortisone (Anti-inflammatory) | C:- Avicel PH200 CM:- Cab-O-Sil M5 LV:- PG SD:- SSG | Due to the improved wetting properties and drug surface area available for dissolution the in vitro drug dissolution rate of liquisolid tablets was found to be consistent and independent of the amount of dissolution medium used, in contrast to plain tablets, which showed a decreasing drug release pattern with decreasing dissolution volume. | [48] |
| Iloperidone (Antipsychotics) | C:- Syloid XDP, Syloid 244FP, Mannitol, Avicel PH102 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- Oil (Capmul MCM, Labrafac WL1349) Surfactant (Lauroglycol 90, Tween 80) Cosurfactant (PEG 200, PEG 400, PEG 600) | Capmul MCM and Labrafac WL 1349 were selected as oil, Lauroglycol 90 as surfactant and PEG 600 as co-surfactant for further investigation. The design resulted in rapid drug release from both solid SMEDDS and liquid pellets. Release profiles were superseded up for both developed systems. | [49] |
| Indomethacin (NSAIDs) | C:- MCC CM:- Silica LV:- PEG 200, glycerine | The results showed significantly higher drug dissolution rates for liquid formulations compared to direct-compressed tablets. The increased dissolution rate of indomethacin from liquid tablets is likely due to the increased wetting properties and surface area of the drug particles available for dissolution. | [50] |
| Irbesartan (Angiotensine II receptor antagonist) | C:- MCC PH101, MCC PH102, MCC PH200 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- Oil (Capryol 90) Surfactant (Cremophor RH40) Cosurfactant (Transcutol P) | The developed formulation showed significantly improved results in both in vitro and in vivo studies compared to the marketed tablet. | [51] |
| Itraconazole (Antifungal) | C:- Neusilin® US2 CM:- Neusilin® US2 LV:- PG, PEG 400, PS 80, Labrasol®, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, Cremophor® RH40, Plurol® Oleique CC 497, Transcutol® HP P:- PVP | By using NMP as liquid vehicle, Neusilin US2 as carrier/coating material and PVP as suspending agent liquisolid system was formulated. Small amount of PVP could drive ITZ dissolution while Higher doses of PVP slowed drug release, whereas less from liquisolid tablets. | [52] |



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| | SD:- Croscarmellose sodium | | |
| Itraconazole (Antifungal) | C:- Alfacel PH200 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PG, PEG 200, PEG 400, PEG 600, Tween 80, glycerol SD:- starch | Liquisolid compacts were formulated using PEG 600 as vehicle, Alfacel PH 102 as carrier and Aerosil 200 as coating material. The tablets produced had acceptable hardness and friability. The tablets also passed weight variation and disintegration tests. In vitro dissolution studies confirmed improved drug dissolution from liquisolid pellets compared to traditional tablets and commercial capsules. | [53] |
| Ivabradine HCL (HCN channel blocker) | C:- Neusilin, Celite, SBA -15, MSU-F, MCM-48 CM:- Silica LV:- PRO, PEG, BUT | The described strategy also enables the unambiguous identification of unusual small-molecule organo gels and opens new avenues for investigating the chemical processes and structural changes that occur in the porous systems of scaffold materials. | [54] |
| Ketoconazole (Antifungal) | C:- Avicel PH 101 CM:- Silica LV:- PEG 400, PEG 200, PS 80, PG, glycerine SD:- SSG P:- PVP, HPMC | By adding PVP to the liquid formulation, more drug can be packed into liquisolid tablets. This helps in manufacturing liquisolid tablets with high drug doses. Liquid tablets manufactured using PVP as an additive to liquid formulations yielded better dissolution profiles compared to DC pellets and other formulations. | [55] |
| Lamotrigine (Anticonvulsant) | C:- Avicel PH101 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PG, PEG 400, Tween 20, Tween 80 SD:- SSG, Crosspovidone | Tween 20 was chosen as the non-volatile liquid for preparing liquid-solid pellets. The relative efficiency of these super disintegrating tablets in improving tablet disintegration and dissolution rates was associated with SSG > crospovidone. Excipient compatibility studies have been conducted and no excipient interactions have been identified. | [56] |
| Loperamide (Antidiarrheal) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- Aerosil LV:- PG, PEG 200, PEG 400, PEG 600, Tween 20, Tween 80 SD:- SSG | PG was chosen as the vehicle for LPM.. The dissolution efficiency of LPM at 15 minutes increased from 9.99% for the pure drug and 54.57% for the commercial product to 86.81% for the tablets produced by the liquisolid Compact technology. Stability studies showed no significant changes in cumulative release rate, hardness, decay time, friability ,and active substance content over 3 months. | [57] |
| Loratadine (Antihistamines) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PG, PEG 400, PS 80 SD:- SSG | Propylene glycol was chosen as the non-volatile solvent for the preparation of liquisolid pellets. In summary, the liquisolid pellet technology can be presented as a promising tool for formulating loratadine and similar class II drugs into immediate-release tablets with minimal effect of pH on dissolution rate. | [19] |



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| Methyclothiazide (Diuretics) | C:- Avicel® PH200 CM:- Cab-O-Sil M5 LV:- PEG 400 SD:- SSG | It has been observed that maximum drug dissolution rates are exhibited by systems having powder substrates with optimal carrier-to-coating ratios. Additionally, the liquisolid tablets showed a significantly improved dissolution profile compared to the commercial product. | [58] |
| Mirtazapine (Antidepressants) | C:- MCC CM:- Aerosil LV:- PG | The liquid compact showed a significantly higher drug release rate than the pure drug. | [59] |
| Mosapride citrate (Propulsive) | C:- Avicel PH10, Mannitol, Lactose CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- Pg, PEG 400, glycerol | Glycerol was selected as solvent. Using biorelevant media to assess the robustness of poorly soluble weak bases to variations along the GIT after being incorporated into a liquid pellet is an efficient development process that successfully predicts their in vivo behaviour. It has been proven. | [60] |
| Naproxen (NSAIDs) | C:- Avicel® PH 102 CM:- Cab-O-Sil® M5 LV:- Peg 400, Cremophor® EL, Synperonic® PE/L61 SD:- Maize starch | Cremophor® EL is a promising new liquid vehicle for formulating liquid formulations. Liquisolid technology alters the properties of naproxen particles by simply dispersing the drug particles in a non-volatile hydrophilic liquid vehicle, increasing drug particle wetting properties and surface area, improving dissolution profiles and potentially improving oral bioavailability. | [61] |
| Nifedipine (Calcium channel blocker) | C:- Avicel PH102, Neusilin LV:- PG, PEG 400, glycerine, PS 80 P:- CMC, Carbomer, Chitosan | PEG 400 turned out to be a promising liquid vehicle for the formulation of liquid formulations. Nifedipine liquisolid tablets formulated from a bioadhesive polymer containing 49% liquisolid system, 17.5%carbomer and 7.5% carboxymethylcellulose sodium yielded the best results in terms of dissolution characteristics. Neusilin turned out to be a better carrier material than Avicel. This is due to a several-fold increase in liquid adsorption capacity and a decrease in tablet weight for Neusilin compared to Avicel. | [62] |
| Olmesartan medoxonil (Angiotensin receptor blocker) | C:- Neusilin, Fujicalin, Avicel PH102 CM:- Aerosil LV:- Acrysol EL 135, Plurol oleique, Labraphil, Lauroglycol, Acconon C-80, Captax 200, Captax 355, PEG 200, P[63]G, PEG 400, Castor oil, Capmul MCM SD:- Croscarmellose | Acrysol EL 135 has proven to be a promising liquid vehicle for the formulation of liquid formulations. Olmesartan liquid solid tablets formulated from 80% by weight Acrysol EL 135 were found to be superior in terms of dissolution characteristics compared to other liquid formulations. Using Fujicalin and Neusilin as support materials instead of Avicel increases the liquid adsorption capacity several times. This reduces the tablet weight of Fujicalin and Neusilin compared to common carrier materials such as Avicel. | [63] |





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|--|---|--|------|
| Piroxicam (NSAIDs) | C:- MCC, lactose, starch, sorbitol CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide LV:- PS 80 SD:- SSG | This study suggested that Avicel had a higher fluid retention potential compared to other carriers, but there was no significant difference between the formulations in terms of dissolution profile. It has been suggested that the wettability of the liquisolid pellet may be one of the main reasons for the increased dissolution rate of piroxicam from the liquid pellet. | [64] |
| Prednisolone (Corticosteroid) | C:- Avicel® PH200, lactose monohydrate, CM:- Cab-O-Sil® M5 LV:- PG, PS 80, PEG 400, glycerine SD:- SSG | Propylene glycol is the liquid vehicle of choice to produce prednisolone liquisolid pellets with the smallest tablet size and highest drug dissolution rate. Liquisolid pellets of prednisolone with propylene glycol as the liquid carrier and various drug concentrations in the liquid drug exhibit drug dissolution rates that are directly proportional to the fraction of molecularly dispersed drug in the liquid drug, FM. | [7] |
| Propranolol HCL (Beta blocker) | C:- Eudragit RS and RL CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide. LV:- PS 80, PEG 400, PEG 200, glycerine, PG P:- HPMC K4M | This study provided evidence that polysorbate 80 (Tween 80) plays an important role in maintaining drug release from liquid matrices. Heat treatment did not affect the drug release profile from liquisolid tablets. Drug hardness and dissolution profiles were not affected by aging. No change in crystallinity was observed during the liquisolid formulation process. | [65] |
| Quercetin (Flavanoid) | C:- MCC PH102, lactose, PVA, GLEP+PB CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PEG 200, PEG 400, PEG 600, Span 80, Tween 20, Tween 80 | The combination of PB and GLEP proved to be an effective solid support for LSCs as it provided excellent adsorption properties, AOR, CI, flux rate and drug loading. QUR resolution improved significantly when loaded into LSC compared to raw QUR. | [66] |
| Risperidone (Atypical antipsychotic) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- nm-sized amorphous silicon dioxide LV:- PEG 400, Tween 80, Labrasol, Labrafil, Transcutol HP | Prepared Labrasol/Labrafil (1:1) at the 10% drug concentration base liquid formulation showed rapid dissolution at the target pH with complete drug release (100%) occurring within 25 minutes. The bioavailability of the drug was significantly increased as indicated by the C _{pmax} and AUC values. | [67] |
| Ritonavir (Protease inhibitor) | C:- Microcel® MC-101 CM:- crospovidone LV:- PS 80, Kolliphor® EL SD:- crospovidone | This study demonstrated that LPs containing large amounts of both poorly water-soluble drugs and non-volatile solvents can be obtained with narrow size distribution, good morphological properties, excellent flowability and improved drug dissolution rate. is showing. | [68] |
| Rosuvastatin (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor) | C:- Avicel PH102 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PG, PEG 200, PEG 400 SD:- SSG | Rosuvastatin has the highest solubility in PEG 200. PEG 200 was chosen as the non-volatile liquid carrier for the formulation of rosuvastatin liquid compact because the purpose of this study was to increase the dissolution rate of the drug. | [69] |



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|--|---|---|------|
| Simvastatin (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor) | C:- MCC, granulated mannitol, crystalline mannitol, maltodextrin CM:- Cab-O-Sil® H-5, Aeroperl® 300 LV:- Oil (Capryol™ PGMC, Capryol™ 90, Maisine™ 35-1) Surfactant (Cremophor® RH 40) Cosurfactant (Transcutol® HP) | Granulated mannitol and MCC in the following ratio (3:1), we were able to significantly improve the dissolution profile of the drug. Additionally, Cab-o-Sil® H-5 proved to be a very good coating material with R=20. Therefore, the prepared SNELT showed significantly higher dissolution rates compared to direct compression simvastatin tablets(DCT) and commercial tablets (Zocor®). | [70] |
| Silymarin (Flavonoligans) | C:- Avicel® PH102 CM:- Aerosil® 200 LV:- PG, PEG 200, Tween 80, Capryol 90®, Labrafil®, Transcutol, Cremophor® RH40, Cremophor® EL, glycerine | PG was chosen as the medium for SM-liquisolid production. | [71] |
| Spirolactone (Aldosterone antagonist) | C:- Avicel® PH101 CM:- Cab-O-Sil® M-5 LV:- Capryol™ 90, Synperonic® PE/L61 with Solutol® HS 15(1:1) | Spirolactone liquisolid tablets formulated from 10% by weight Capriol™ 90 were found to be superior in terms of dissolution properties. Synperonic® PE/L61 and Solutol® HS15 (1:1) has also been found as a promising liquid vehicle for the formulation of liquid spironolactone powder formulations that can be used in capsule formulations. | [12] |
| Tadalafil (PDE inhibitor) | C:- Avicel® PH102 CM:- Aerosil® 200 LV:- PG, PEG 400, PEG 200, Tween 20, Tween 80, Cremophor EL SD:- SSG | PEG 400 was selected in this study as the optimal liquid vehicle for the tadalafil liquisolid system. Tadalafil liquid formulation with an active ingredient concentration of 17.5% (w/w) and an excipient ratio(R) of 15 is an optimized formulation for fast dissolution rate, good flowability and acceptable tablet properties. | [72] |
| Tapentadole HCL (Opiate analgesic) | C:- Neusilin, CM:- Aeroperl 300, Bentonite, Celite, LV:- GLF, DHN, DMI, PRO, BUT, | The described strategy also enables the unambiguous identification of unusual small-molecule organo gels and opens new avenues for investigating the chemical processes and structural changes that occur in the porous systems of scaffold materials. | [54] |
| Telmisartan (Angiotensin II receptor antagonist) | C:- Avicel PH 102 CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- PEG 200, PEG 600, PG, PS 20, PS 80, Transcutol HP SD:- croscarmellose sodium | LSC formulated with Transcutol HP proved to be a superior product, pH independent, with improved dissolution profile and acceptable tableting properties. In vitro dissolution studies showed that the dissolution of LSC tablets was improved compared to neat drug and commercial tablets. | [73] |





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|----------------------------------|---|--|------|
| Tocopherol acetate (Vitamin E) | C:- Avicel® PH200 CM:- Neusilin® US2, Fujicalin®, Aerosil® 200 SD:- crospovidone | Using Neusilin® as carrier and coating material instead of Avicel®(carrier material) and Aerosil® (coating material) increases the TA adsorption capacity by a factor of 7. | [74] |
| Venlafaxine HCL (Antidepressant) | C:- Avicel PH101, Eudragit RS CM:- Aerosil 200 LV:- Tween 80®, PEG 400®, PG P:- HPMC | The obtained powder exhibited good flowability and compressibility behaviour without capping problems during the compression process. Liquid formulations have shown superior sustained release efficacy compared to direct compression tablets. | [75] |

C: Carrier **CM:** Coating Material **LV:** Liquid Vehicle **P:** Polymer **SD:** Super Disintegrant





Studies on Genetic Diversity in Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*)

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Received: 06 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 17 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Genetic divergence among Thirty three cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) genotypes was investigated based on ten agronomic traits. Significant variations were observed among the cotton genotypes for all the traits studied. D² analysis resolved thirty three genotypes into as many as ten clusters. Maximum genotypes were gathered in cluster I (14 genotypes); followed by cluster II (05 genotypes); cluster III (04 genotypes), cluster X (03 genotypes). Cluster VIII had two genotypes. Cluster IV, V, VI, VII and IX each had monogenotypic one. The intra-cluster distance was maximum with the cluster VIII. The genotypes grouped in this cluster may also be different genetically. On other hand, the genotypes grouped in the cluster IV, V, VI, VII and IX may be similar for the traits of interest due to minimum intra-cluster distance. The inter-cluster distance was maximum between the clusters III and cluster IV. The genotypes gathered in these clusters might be different genetically and utilized in crossing programme to get heterotic hybrids and/ or superior recombinants (segregants).

Keywords: Cotton, Seed cotton yield, Genetic divergence, D².



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INTRODUCTION

Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) is one of the important commercial crops of the world and among the fibre crops it is considered as the king of fibers (Kumar *et al.*, 2010). It is often cross pollinated crop so large amount of variation for various traits was observed. Among the four species, *G. hirsutum* and *G. barbadense* are allotetraploid cotton species having appearance of large shrubs to small trees. Cotton production, processing and doing trade in cotton goods provide employment to about 60 million people in India. It provides fibre for textile industry, cellulose from its lint, oil and protein rich meal from its seed (Kumar *et al.*, 2014). Due to its importance, cotton crop has attracted the consideration of plant breeders and they have improved the cotton plant significantly. It is an established fact that genetically diverse parents are likely to yield desirable hybrids and/or segregants in later segregating generations. It was also observed that the more diverse the parents, greater are the chances of obtaining high heterotic F₁s and broad spectrum of variability in the segregating generation.

Selection of parents identified on the basis of divergence analysis would be more promising for a hybridization programme (Kumar *et al.*, 2000). Among the several statistical methods developed for measuring the divergence between populations, multivariate analysis (D² analysis) developed by Mahalanobis' (1936) has been found to be a potent tool (Rao, 1952). Assessment of Genetic diversity is an important step in crop improvement programme through plant breeding.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Thirty three genotypes of cotton maintained at Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University were utilized for the present inquiry. The experiment was carried out in our native field at Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu, India, during 2021. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications, in single row plots of 10 m length. A spacing of 75 × 30 cm was adopted. Observations were recorded on five randomly selected plants per entry per replication on ten agronomic traits viz., days to first flowering, days to 50% flowering, plant height(cm), number of sympodial branches per plant, number of bolls per plant, boll weight(g), seed index, lint index, ginning outturn (%) and seed cotton yield per plant(g).

Recommended agronomic practices and need based plant protection measures were judiciously followed. Multivariate analysis (D² statistic) as outlined by Mahalanobis' (1936) was adopted. Grouping of genotypes into different clusters was carried out by following Tocher's procedure (Rao, 1952). The relative contribution of different traits towards total genetic divergence was calculated as per Singh and Choudhary (1985). The statistical analyses were performed with Indo stat, licensed at NRRI, Cuttack, India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of variance indicated significant variation among the thirty three genotypes for all the ten traits. This suggested that large variability existed among the genotypes and further analysis is appropriate (Table 1). On the basis of D² analysis, thirty three genotypes were grouped into as many as ten clusters (Table 2). A maximum of fourteen genotypes were gathered in cluster I (BS-27, CPD-2001, Panni, HS-288, SVPR-3, BGDS, MCU 13, Suvin, Paiyur, MCU 9, H-1454, Sumangala, ARBH-2004 and MR786) where as cluster II was endowed with a maximum of five genotypes, (Maruthi, GJHV-502, GSHV-158, LRA-5166 and CO-14). The cluster III had four genotypes (Suraj, Kumbhakonam local, Surabhi and MCU-5). The cluster X encompassed of three genotypes (Supriya, ARBH-2002 and KC-2). Cluster VIII had two genotypes (SVPR-4 and SVPR-2). The cluster IV, V, VI, VII and IX each had one genotype (Anjali), (MCU-12), (Karuganni), (SVPR-5) and (MCU-7). The estimates of intra-cluster and inter-cluster D² and D value are presented in (Table 3). The intra-cluster distance was the maximum with the cluster VIII (115.25). The genotypes grouped in this clusters may also be different genetically. On other hand, the genotypes grouped in the cluster IV, V, VI, VII and IX registered minimum D² value. They may be similar for the traits of interest. The inter-



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cluster distance was the maximum between the clusters III and cluster IV. The genotypes gathered in these clusters might be different genetically. They may be inter-crossed to evolve high yielding heterotic hybrids and/or superior recombinants (segregants). The genotype Panni registered earliest flowering in 54.00 days followed by Anjali (54.00 days), MR786 (54.00 days) and CPD- 2001 (54.00 days). Cluster mean indicated the variation for the quantitative traits among the clusters (Table 4). Cluster IV recorded minimum mean value for days to first flowering (54.00) followed by cluster II (54.27) and cluster IX (54.33). The genotype MCU 12 (56.00 days) recorded minimum mean value of days to 50% flowering followed by Paiyur (60.67 days), MCU 5 (61.00 days) and LRA 5166 (61.33 days). Cluster V recorded minimum mean value for days to 50% flowering (56.00) followed by cluster II (62.40) and cluster VI (63.00). The genotype Supriya (118.30) registered the maximum mean value of plant height followed by ARBH 2002 (118.00), MCU 7 (109.90) and ARBH 2002 (107.33). Plant height at maturity was minimum with the cluster IV (76.50) followed by cluster V (79.57). The genotype Supriya (26.00) recorded the maximum mean value of number of sympodial branches per plant followed by KC2 (25.00) and ARBH 2002 (24.00). Cluster X (25.00) followed by cluster VI (23.00) and cluster IX (22.00), evinced maximum number of sympodial branches per plant. The genotype Supriya (61.67) registered the maximum mean value of number of bolls per plant followed by KC2 (60.00), ARBH 2002 (60.00) and SVPR 2 (59.00). Cluster X (60.56), followed by cluster VIII (56.67) and cluster IX (54.33) recorded maximum cluster mean value for number of bolls per plant.

The genotype Surabhi (4.87) recorded the maximum mean value of boll weight followed by CPD 2001 (4.80) and Suraj (4.73). Cluster III (4.45) followed by cluster IX (4.40) and cluster VII (4.20), recorded maximum mean value for boll weight. The genotype Anjali (6.81) recorded the minimum mean value of seed index followed by MCU 7 (7.34) and MCU 13 (7.72). Cluster IV (6.81) followed by cluster IX (7.34) and cluster V (7.76), recorded minimum cluster mean value for seed index. The genotype MCU 5 (4.18) recorded the minimum mean value of lint index followed by KC2 (4.34) and MCU 13 (4.37). Cluster V (4.36) followed by cluster VIII (4.75) and cluster II (4.76), recorded minimum cluster mean value for lint index. The genotype ARBH 2002 (44.10) registered the maximum mean value of ginning outturn followed by MR786 (42.70) and SVPR 4 (42.20). Cluster VIII (40.57) followed by cluster X (39.86) and cluster IX (38.97) recorded maximum mean value for ginning outturn. The genotype Surabhi (187.52) recorded the maximum mean value of seed cotton yield followed by Kumbhakonam local (184.82) and Suraj (181.52). Cluster III (183.40) followed by cluster IX (177.57) and cluster VIII (164.19) recorded maximum cluster mean value for seed cotton yield per plant. The percentage contribution of the various agronomic traits to total genetic diversity is depicted in (Table 5). It revealed that the traits viz., seed cotton yield per plant (66.48 %), contributed maximum to total genetic divergence followed by plant height (10.98 %). An increase in the seed cotton yield along with other traits will be a valuable addition to cotton cultivars. These traits may be given primary importance during selection. Seven genotypes had been selected namely Surabhi, Suraj, Kumbhakonam local, Supriya, MCU 7, MCU 5 and SVPR 2 for the further study respectively. These seven genotypes had been utilized as the parents for the hybridization programme to exploit the heterosis for commercial cultivation of hybrids.

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Table 1. Analysis of variance for 33 cotton genotypes

| Sources | Df | Mean Sum of Squares | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Days to first flowering | Days to 50% flowering | Plant height | Number of sympodial branches per plant | Number of bolls per plant | Boll weight | Seed Index | Lint Index | Ginning Outturn | Seed cotton yield per plant |
| Replication | 2 | 2.71 | 6.58 | 8.14 | 17.65 | 2.95 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 1.27 | 10.36 |
| Genotype | 32 | 8.49** | 22.09** | 338.64** | 21.76** | 40.17** | 0.91** | 1.36** | 0.72** | 12.58** | 4866.00** |
| Error | 64 | 2.66 | 2.48 | 6.37 | 1.93 | 3.20 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 1.42 | 7.39 |

** - Significant at 1 per cent level

* - Significant at 5 per cent level

Table 2. Composition of D² Clusters for Cotton Genotypes

| Clusters | Number of genotypes | Name of parents |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| I | 14 | BS-27, CPD-2001, Panni, HS-288, SVPR-3, BGDS, MCU 13, Suvin, Paiyur, MCU 9, H-1454, Sumangala, ARBH-2004, MR786 |
| II | 5 | Maruthi, GJHV-502, GSHV-158, LRA-5166, CO-14 |
| III | 4 | Suraj, Kumbhakonam local, Surabhi, MCU-5 |
| IV | 1 | Anjali |
| V | 1 | MCU-12 |
| VI | 1 | Karuganni |
| VII | 1 | SVPR-5 |
| VIII | 2 | SVPR-4, SVPR-2 |
| IX | 1 | MCU-7 |
| X | 3 | Supriya, ARBH-2002, KC-2 |

Table 3. Average Intra and Inter Clusters D² and D values for Cotton Genotypes

| Cluster | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| I | 73.60 | 190.21 | 1830.20 | 150.48 | 131.60 | 418.22 | 292.46 | 1304.72 | 1613.04 | 468.28 |
| II | | 100.53 | 1112.78 | 312.99 | 182.20 | 179.82 | 138.46 | 716.10 | 982.76 | 269.15 |
| III | | | 76.37 | 2106.92 | 1856.74 | 755.64 | 818.92 | 158.98 | 147.50 | 990.10 |
| IV | | | | 0 | 138.02 | 649.18 | 399.15 | 1650.40 | 1908.51 | 849.49 |
| V | | | | | 0 | 458.40 | 364.80 | 1362.56 | 1691.76 | 558.97 |
| VI | | | | | | 0 | 180.58 | 409.27 | 532.66 | 125.92 |
| VII | | | | | | | 0 | 551.39 | 753.58 | 340.28 |
| VIII | | | | | | | | 115.25 | 145.73 | 519.34 |
| IX | | | | | | | | | 0 | 753.39 |
| X | | | | | | | | | | 93.99 |

Diagonal values (bold) – Intra cluster distance





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Table 4. Cluster means for Various Characters in Cotton

| Clusters | Days to first flowering | Days to 50 % flowering | Plant height (cm) | Number of Sympodial branches | Number of bolls / plant | Boll weight (g) | Seed index | Lint index | Ginning out turn (%) | Seed cotton yield / plant (g) |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| I | 55.52 | 64.93 | 91.27 | 17.57 | 52.48 | 4.01 | 8.43 | 5.22 | 38.38 | 76.23 |
| II | 54.27 | 62.40 | 87.89 | 19.07 | 52.27 | 3.73 | 8.50 | 4.76 | 38.84 | 100.56 |
| III | 57.67 | 64.50 | 88.22 | 17.83 | 52.42 | 4.45 | 8.58 | 4.92 | 38.63 | 183.40 |
| IV | 54.00 | 66.00 | 76.50 | 16.00 | 46.00 | 3.20 | 6.81 | 5.23 | 37.70 | 73.23 |
| V | 55.00 | 56.00 | 79.57 | 18.67 | 50.00 | 3.83 | 7.76 | 4.36 | 37.80 | 73.05 |
| VI | 56.67 | 63.00 | 105.33 | 23.00 | 50.67 | 3.03 | 8.35 | 5.20 | 38.10 | 120.59 |
| VII | 56.00 | 64.00 | 82.03 | 17.00 | 54.00 | 4.20 | 8.41 | 6.22 | 38.10 | 115.50 |
| VIII | 55.00 | 65.50 | 98.15 | 21.50 | 56.67 | 4.10 | 9.13 | 4.75 | 40.57 | 164.19 |
| IX | 54.33 | 65.67 | 109.90 | 22.00 | 54.33 | 4.40 | 7.34 | 5.05 | 38.97 | 177.57 |
| X | 58.00 | 64.44 | 112.86 | 25.00 | 60.56 | 3.83 | 9.35 | 4.76 | 39.86 | 110.71 |

Table 5. Percentage contribution of each character towards genetic divergence of cotton genotypes

| S. No. | Characters | Times ranked | Contribution (%) |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | Days to first flowering | 1 | 0.19 |
| 2. | Days to 50 % flowering | 15 | 2.84 |
| 3. | Plant height (cm) | 58 | 10.98 |
| 4. | Number of Sympodial branches | 3 | 0.57 |
| 5. | Number of bolls / plant | 11 | 2.08 |
| 6. | Boll weight (g) | 7 | 1.33 |
| 7. | Seed index | 35 | 6.63 |
| 8. | Lint index | 34 | 6.44 |
| 9. | Ginning out turn (%) | 13 | 2.46 |
| 10. | Seed cotton yield / plant (g) | 351 | 66.48 |





A Comparative Study of Factor of Safety (FOS) of Coal Pillar in Underground Mines using Mathematical Approach and Numerical Modelling

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The paper points out that bord and pillar mining method importance in coal extraction in underground coal mines and advocates that pillar design procedures should be refined to make more rational allowance for the differences in strength properties between various coal seams and roof and floor strata. The success of Bord and pillar mining is done by selecting the optimum pillar size. Pillars form an important support structure in any underground mine. If the pillar is too large, then the extraction ratio decreases leading to less stability and if the pillar are too small, it endangers the overall mine safety. In this connection, study aims to find out and predict pillar factor of safety (FOS) conventionally & numerically using equations suggested by researches as well as using ANSYS software. To fulfil research aim, data has been collected from Srirampur area, Ravindrakhani New-Tech (RKNT) mine, SCCL. The finding unfolded, FOS value is 85 – 90% close accurate to the ANSYS software anticipation.

Keywords: Pillar strength, Pillar load, Factor of Safety,





INTRODUCTION

Let us begin with a quick historical overview of the issue to help us get our bearings. Mining is one of the world's oldest processes. Opencast mining and underground mining are the two types of mining practices. Longwall mining and Bord and Pillar mining are the two most popular underground mining processes. Because of its antiquity and ease of operation, the Bord and Pillar technique of mining is most commonly used in Indian Underground Mines. The key to Bord and Pillar mining success is choosing the right pillar size (Sumeet Kishore,2021). The bord and pillar method of mining is suited to work flat coal seams of average thickness and at a shallow depth. Coal seams of 1.8 to 3 m thickness are best suited for this method, though the method has been successful in thinner seams also down to a thickness of 1.2 m and in thicker seams up to 4.8 m in thickness (R D Singh, 2005). A study has made that, despite the increase in relative importance of open-cast and longwall mining methods, bord-and-pillar mining is likely to remain the most important method of coal extraction for many years to come. Compared with the other methods of coal extraction, it offers the advantages of great operational flexibility, relative freedom in the sequence of seam extraction, insensitivity to local and regional geological disturbances, maintenance of the integrity of the roof strata and surface, and, finally, low capital intensity. The last-mentioned point is particularly important in an environment of expansion. (H. Wagner,1980).

The prime objective of underground mine pillars is to stabilize the mine openings, and to distribute the load of overlying strata. They are often (partially or completely) recovered at a lateral stage, when their stabilizing by supports are no longer necessary (Yves Potvin,1981). The major elements for designing the bord and pillar working are, Size of the panel, Size of the barrier, Size of the pillar, Width and height of gallery. The size of the pillar is influenced by the parameters like Depth, Strength of the coal, Nature of the roof and floor, Cleavage, Creep, Physical properties, Mechanical properties, Geological conditions, Mining methods. The size of the pillar should be such that it can be economically exploited with in the incubation period. The dimensions of the pillars and galleries, shape of pillars shall comply with in the provisions of coal mines regulation (CMR, 2017). The pillars which are formed as to ensure stability during formation and extraction of pillar. The pillar formed in the mine shall be of rectangular, square or rhombus, depending upon the transportation, manner of extraction, stability, output desired etc, normally rectangular pillars are formed. The gallery in a seam or section shall not exceed 3.0 m in height, 4.8 m in width (R D Singh,2005 & D J Deshmukh,2008).

Pillar failure

Pillar failure generally leads to loss of support which in turn causes roof fall. This creates fractures and other geological disturbances in the overburden. These fractures are the main cause of roof fall and consequent sinkholes. Moreover, failure of one pillar transfers the load to surrounding pillars and may lead to progressive pillar failure (sudden or gradual) or excessive displacements over a relatively large area (Nishant, 2011). The load that a pillar is likely to take so that it maintains a high degree of FOS is an important aspect and needs to be given attention during pillar making. There are various methods to know the pillar load including numerical and empirical methods but the most difficult part is to determine the in-situ pillar strength. Salamon Munro was the first author who was able to give an empirical relation between pillar dimensions and the respective pillar strength.

The pillar strength can be attributed to the intact strength of material and the width to height ratio. Faults, cracks, joints can have an effect on the pillar strength and thus an important aspect to observe but are out of mathematical calculation. When the pillars are loaded, they undergo the following phases before failure (Mahender,2020)

- Stress at the pillar side and at the center
- Ground distressing around failed pillar.
- Fractured zones convergence
- Fracturing of sides and stresses make the fracture zones grow larger while the core approaching yield conditions.



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The pillar load might be estimated from tributary area theory, also the pillar strength from empirical formulas and laboratory coal strength testing. The “classic” pillar design methodology had completely developed by using below three stages:

- Estimating the pillar load by tributary area theory,
- Estimating the pillar strength with a pillar strength formula,
- Computing the pillar safety factor (SF).

Function of pillars in coal mines

In coal mining, as in any other underground mining operation, two different categories of pillars are encountered: support pillars and protective pillars. The differences between the two categories of pillars are often not clearly visible, and there are indeed a number of instances when pillars fulfil both requirements. However, there are a number of significant differences in the design of the two types of pillars.

Support pillars

It can be divided into two classes: pillars that provide local support, and pillars that provide regional support. However, pillars often provide both local and regional support. A good example of this is a conventional bord-and-pillar mining layout that has been designed at a high safety factor. Local-support pillars have often only temporary use and are extracted once they have fulfilled their purpose. One of the interesting aspects of local-support pillars is that their useful function is often limited to the time when actual mining takes place in their immediate vicinity (H. Wagner,1980). Subsequent failure to these pillars can take place provided the mode of failure is stable. The concept of yielding support pillars falls into this category and requires further elaboration. Barrier and wide inter-panel pillars are typical examples of pillars that provide regional support. (Yves Potvin,1981)

Protective pillar

In the course of mining, it often becomes essential to protect underground and surface structures from the effects of mining. One of the practical means of achieving this is to leave portions of the coal seam unmined to form protective pillars. The design criteria for these pillars depend largely on the nature of the structure that needs to be protected. In the case of surface structures, the design criterion is based on the magnitude of the surface movements and strains that can be tolerated by the structure (K.V. Jessu et.al.,2022). In the case of underground structures such as bunkers, pump stations, service excavations, etc., it is usually the magnitude of the stresses that determines the size of protective pillars. (H. Wagner,1980). There are different types of approaches used to determine the stresses experienced by a pillar and relating to the safety factor of the pillar in bord and pillar working. Among them, Pressure Arch Theory, Tributary Area Approach are popular. Generally, the tributary area approach method is used to determine the factor of safety in bord and pillar working.

Load transfer mechanism through coal pillars

Underground excavations disturb the equilibrium state of the strata, resulting in setting up of different forces and redistribution of stresses to establish a new equilibrium state at a lower energy level; along with lateral movements and changes in slope in surface beds. Initially the beds bend downward which temporarily frees weight of the beds above and this overburden load above the roadways/galleries in the excavated mine is transferred to the sides of the excavation, resulting in the formation of pressure arch, within which a zone of relieved stress exists (Poulsen B.A,2010). When an opening is made, the stresses shift outward on both sides of pillar, leaving a de-stressed zone, in the shape of an arch, around the pillar as shown in figure 1. The exact shape and size of the arch depends on the stress levels, age and shape/size of opening, and strata properties. Subsidence occurs when the arch reaches the surface. The de-stressed area inside the arch is called intradosal ground, while the area outside is called extradossal ground.

The stratum at the fringe of the intradosal ground gets compressed as part of the vertical stress is transferred to the abutments. The height of the intradosal ground is about 2-4 times the width of the extraction (Bieniawski, Z.T,1984). For large excavations, the height is limited to 200 times the excavation height. Regions where pillars are being





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exploited can be thought of as large excavations. A disadvantage of this theory is that due to a lack of a quantitative estimate of the pressure arch profile, it is difficult to design for (how would you estimate what the intradosal pressure on the roof of an opening is if you do not know where the arch begins). As mentioned earlier, an aspect of the pressure arch theory is subsidence. When an excavation exceeds a certain width, the pressure arch can reach all the way to the surface causing subsidence (Ram Chandra et.al.,2010). Generally, coal seams are weak in strength, and excavations are done over a large area, which enhances chances of collapse of overlying strata. The lateral compressive forces acting along the roof compels the immediate roof to bend, thus causing bed separation and subsidence. This subsidence in bord and pillar workings doesn't follow a regular pattern and occurs at unexpected times. This happens due to pillars or stocks left in the goaf, which hinder regular settlement. (Koushik Pandit et.al.,2012).

A pillar takes the weight of overlying rock up to a distance of half the opening width surrounding it. For square pillars width of pillar is taken as same as length of pillar.

This approach carries with itself the following assumptions:

- The seam is subjected only to vertical pressure, which is constant over the mined area. However, stress transfer occurs where stiff abutments exist in underground workings. Thus, this vertical pressure may be relieved partially.
- Each pillar supports the pillar of rock over an area that is the sum of the cross-sectional area of the pillar plus a portion of the room area, the latter being equally shared by all neighbouring pillars. However, this is certainly not valid if the area of development is small since the pillars in the center of the excavation are under more stress than the pillars near the sides. It is usually only accepted as valid if the mined-out area is greater than the depth below surface. (Ajay Chourasia et.al.,2012)
- It is assumed that the load is uniformly distributed over the cross-sectional area of the pillar.

Estimating the load was fairly straight forward for an industry that relied almost exclusively on room and pillar mining at relatively shallow depth. The tributary area estimate was considered sufficient, though it was recognised that in narrow panels the pillars near the edges might not experience the full load. More complex were the issues associated with pillar strength. The two big issues were the "size effect" and the "shape effect". According to this concept, a pillar takes the weight of overlying rock up to a distance of half the opening width surrounding it, detailed illustration presented in figure 2. The theory assumes that each pillar carries a proportionate share of the full overburden load. (Tikrshwar,2007; Nishant,2011; Sai Nithish & Tharun,2015 & Mahender 2021).

Pillar strength

Because of the rock material's complexity and variability, the evaluation of rock mass strength is perplexing. Furthermore, the true strength of a pillar can only be calculated after considering the strength of the pillar material together with: The geometry of the pillar, the pillar as part of the general rock structure, the deformation and triaxial strength of the pillar material, the probability of including a weakness zone in the pillar. Also, environmental factors may cause a time dependent alteration of the pillar strength. (N. Mahender 2021)

Pillar load

The load acting on pillar is a function of the virgin stress, the stress induced by mining geological, features, pillar shape and orientation, ground water, openings and general mine structure. The stress level induced in pillars (pillar load), changes as mining progresses. (Yves Potvin,1981)

Factor of safety

$$\text{Factor of safety, } Sf = \frac{S_p}{L_p}$$

Where, S_p = strength of the pillar, L_p = stress of pillar (or) load on the pillar. Thus, a pillar would remain stable if the load applied is less than its long-term load bearing capability. Difficulties arise in estimating the pillar's ultimate





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strength as well as the precise load acting upon it. The above approach of pillar design incorporates the following assumptions:

1. The seam is subjected only to vertical pressure, which is constant over the mined area. However, stress transfer occurs where stiff abutments exist in underground workings. Thus, this vertical pressure may be relieved partially.
2. Each pillar supports the column of rock over an area that is the sum of the cross-sectional area of the pillar plus a portion of the room area, the latter being equally shared by all neighbouring pillars. However, this is certainly not valid if the area of development is small since the pillars in the centre of the excavation are under more stress than the pillars near the sides. It is usually only accepted as valid if the mined-out area is greater than the depth below surface. It is assumed that the load is uniformly distributed over the cross-sectional area of the pillar.

However, research has shown that:

- a) The stress is not evenly distributed over the cross section of an individual pillar, the maximum stress occurring at the corners formed by the intersection of three orthogonal planes, namely, two sidewalls of the pillar and the roof or the floor.
- b) The stress on pillars increases with percentage of extraction. The stress distribution in pillars depends upon the ratio of pillar width to pillar height. (Nishant Kumar Pati,2011; N. Mahender,2020; Sumeet Kishore,2021)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ravindrakhani new tech incline is located in North 18° 50' 28" (latitude), East 79° 31' 14" (longitude) North of Godavari River. The mine is situated 12 kms from Mancherla Railway station, which is on Kazipet – Balarsha Main Railway Line. All lease hold area is above the H.F.L of Godavari River. This mine come under Srirampur Area of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). It is located in Mancherla District, Telangana State. The mine was started in the year 1983. It has two workable seams, namely 1A Seam and 1 Seam with a thickness of 5.65 and 5.8 meters respectively, and a minimum and maximum depth are 30 m and 300 m. There is a common boundary with RK – 7 Incline in all sides except rise side and only one adjoining mine RK – 6 is existing in north side. The mine is 1st Degree Gassy Mine, and the gradient of the mine is 1 in 4.2.

The mine was extensively developed up to boundaries in north side and dip side in 1A-Seam and No 1-Seam. But, little bit area i.e., triangle patch was left over in 1A Seam on south side of the main incline. Major area left over for development in 1 Seam on south side. So, far 31 Depillaring panels in 1A Seam and 10 Depillaring panels in 1 Seam are Completed. Introduction of Short Wall Technology for extraction of pillars in north side property of 1A Seam was the first time in the Singareni Collieries Company (SCCL). Panel No. SWP -1, SWP -2, SWP -3, SWP -4, SWP -4A were completed with this technology successfully and hydraulic chock shields left in underground. The mine has total five outlets namely Main Incline, Manway, RK -7A Incline, Intake Air Shaft and Return Air Shaft. Some of the data were collected, from the mine, for calculating the strength-load of the pillar for finding the factor of safety. The details collected are presented in table 1.

Mathematical Approach:

For the calculation of strength of pillar, we are using the CMRI (Central Mining Research Institute), developed a formula for pillar strength taking into account of pillar width, uni-axial compressive strength of the pillar, depth of cover, height of the working. The developed equation is nothing but a reflection of the tri-axial state of different stresses involved. It is given by:

CASE I:

$$S_p = 0.27 \times \alpha_c \times h^{-0.36} + \left(\frac{H}{160}\right) \times \left(\frac{w}{h} - 1\right) \dots\dots\dots(\text{Eq 1})$$





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Where, S_p = Strength of the pillar, α_c = Compressive strength, h = Working height, H = Depth of cover, w = Width of the pillar.

Now we are finding the strength of the pillar by using the above formula using collected data presented in table 2.

- Working height (h) = 3,
- Depth of cover (H) = 75,
- Width of the pillar (w) = 25,
- Compressive strength (α_c) = 25.

By substituting the above values, in the equation 1. It results,

$$S_p = 0.27 \times \alpha_c \times h^{-0.36} + \left(\frac{H}{160}\right) \times \left(\frac{w}{h} - 1\right)$$

$$S_p = 0.27 \times 25 \times 3^{-0.36} + \left(\frac{75}{160}\right) \times \left(\frac{25}{3} - 1\right)$$

$$S_p = 4.54 + 3.43$$

$$S_p = 7.98 \text{ MPa}$$

In the similar manner, by changing the compressive strength in equation 1, various strength of the pillars calculated and presented in table 2.

For the calculation of load on the pillar, tributary area approach has been used to find the load on the pillar using equation 2.

$$L_p = 0.025 \times H \times \left(\frac{w+b}{w}\right)^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{(Eq 2)}$$

Where, L_p = Load on the pillar, H = Depth of cover, w = Width of the pillar and b = width of the gallery.

CASE II:

In order to find load on pillar using equation 2, following data was been used adopted.

- Width of gallery (b) = 4.8,
- Depth of cover (H) = 75,
- Width of the pillar (w) = 25

By substituting the above values, in the equation 2, we get,

$$L_p = 0.025 \times H \times \left(\frac{w+b}{w}\right)^2$$

$$L_p = 0.025 \times 75 \times \left(\frac{25+4.8}{25}\right)^2$$

$$L_p = 0.025 \times 75 \times 1.420$$

$$L_p = 2.66 \text{ MPa}$$

After, finding the both strength-load on the pillar, FOS calculated as presented below.

$$\text{FOS} = \frac{\text{Strength of the pillar}}{\text{Load on the pillar}}$$

$$\text{FOS} = \frac{7.98}{2.66}$$

$$\text{FOS} = 3.00$$

In the similar manner, different FOS values were been calculated and presented in table 2.

NUMERICAL MODELLING

In par with study aim to find FOS using numerical modelling, ANSYS software was been utilized in this section to observe variations in FOS.

Step-by-step process to create model in ANSYS shown below:

3. Defining element types and real constants,
4. Defining material properties,



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5. Creating model geometry,
6. Meshing the created model geometry,
7. Applying the loads and constraint,
8. Solution.

For the process, a 3D model has been prepared (Fig 3) using the properties like depth, length of the pillar, height of gallery, width of gallery, compressive strength. After the model has been prepared, the loads & constraints applied to the model for finding solutions like deformation (Fig 4), & factor of safety – (Fig 5). The obtained factor of safety values were shown in table 3.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is observed from figure 6, both the trends appeared with strong regressions values higher than 0.9. Similarly, both methods explicate a positive relation among independent variable (FOS) and dependent variable (Pillar UCS). From the figure 6, it was unfolded that there is a 40% variation between FOS generated by software as well result obtained by mathematical approach. The discrepancy may be the result of software taking into account a variety of aspects that were not considered in the mathematical approach. Analogously, a constant positive relation explicates that FOS is increased with the increase in pillar uni-axial compressive strength. Therefore, as UCS pillar strength increases, the factor of safety also increases because the pillar is stronger and more able to resist the weight of the overlying rock, making it less likely to fail and collapse.

CONCLUSION

An attempt of predicting pillar FOS in underground bord and pillar mining was carried-out in the current study. To fulfil the study aim, two methods were practiced to find FOS, In one method mathematical approach adopted to calculate FOS. In another method, ANSYS software was used to find the pillar FOS. From the combined results, it was found that FOS calculated using mathematical approach was contrast to FOS produced by the ANSYS software with a variation of 40%. Hence employing of ANSYS software can be benefitted in understanding pillar FOS variations with respect to pillar UCS.

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Table 1: Details of the panel

| Sl.no | General Information | Details |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Name of the seam | 1A Seam |
| 2 | Panel number | 1A- S13 |
| 3 | Depth of the cover | 59 to 91 m |
| 4 | Grade of the coal | G11 |
| 5 | Area of the panel | 49430 sq.m |
| 6 | No of pillar | 62 |
| 7 | Average pillar size | 25m × 25m |
| 8 | Method of extraction | Caving |
| 9 | Height of extraction | 3 m |
| 10 | Width of extraction | 4.8 m |
| 11 | Permitted height of extraction | 4.5 m |
| 12 | Max area of exposed permitted | 112 sq.m |

Table 2: Results of pillar strength-load, Factor of safety

| S.No | Depth (H) | Length of pillar (w) | Height of gallery (h) | Width of gallery (b) | UCS mpa | Strength of pillar (S _p) | Load on pillar (L _p) | Factor of safety (FOS) |
|------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 25 | 7.98 | 2.66 | 3.00 |
| 2 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 30 | 8.89 | 2.66 | 3.34 |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 35 | 9.80 | 2.66 | 3.68 |
| 4 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 40 | 10.70 | 2.66 | 4.02 |
| 5 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 45 | 11.61 | 2.66 | 4.36 |
| 6 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 50 | 12.52 | 2.66 | 4.70 |
| 7 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 55 | 13.43 | 2.66 | 5.04 |
| 8 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 60 | 14.34 | 2.66 | 5.39 |
| 9 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 65 | 15.25 | 2.66 | 5.73 |
| 10 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 70 | 16.16 | 2.66 | 6.07 |

Table 3: FOS values in ANSYS software

| Sl.no | Depth (H) | Length of pillar (w) | Height of gallery (h) | Width of gallery (b) | UCS mpa | Factor of safety (FOS) |
|-------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 25 | 1.3 |
| 2 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 30 | 1.56 |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 35 | 1.89 |
| 4 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 40 | 2.07 |
| 5 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 45 | 2.33 |
| 6 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 50 | 2.59 |
| 7 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 55 | 2.85 |





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| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|-----|----|------|
| 8 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 60 | 3.11 |
| 9 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 65 | 3.37 |
| 10 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 4.8 | 70 | 3.63 |

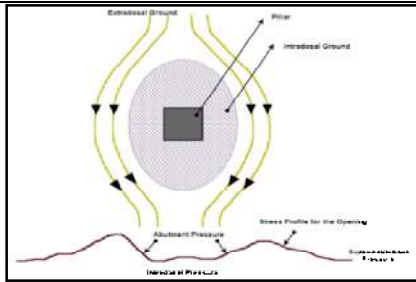


Fig. 1: Pressure arch theory

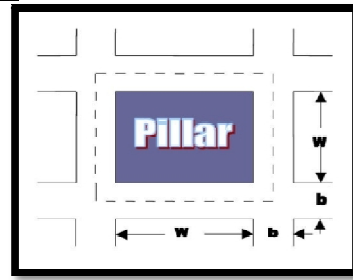


Fig. 2: Tributary area approach method (Source: Tikrshwar Mahto,2007)

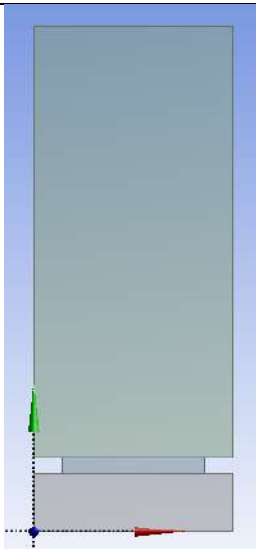


Fig 3:3D model

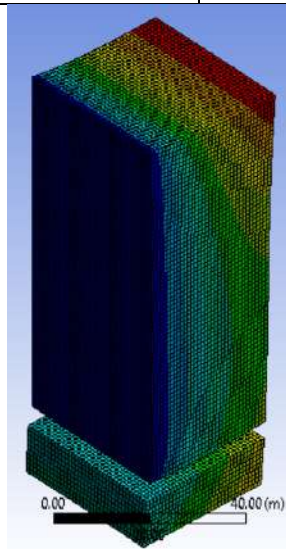


Fig 4: Total deformation

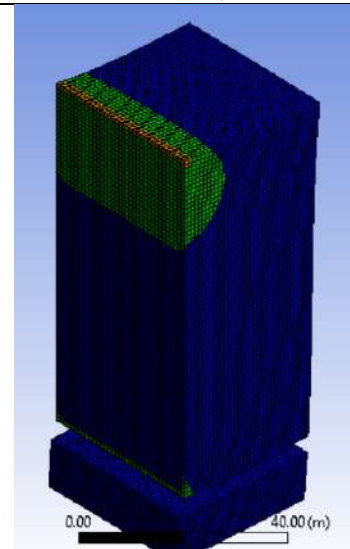


Fig 5: Factor of Safety

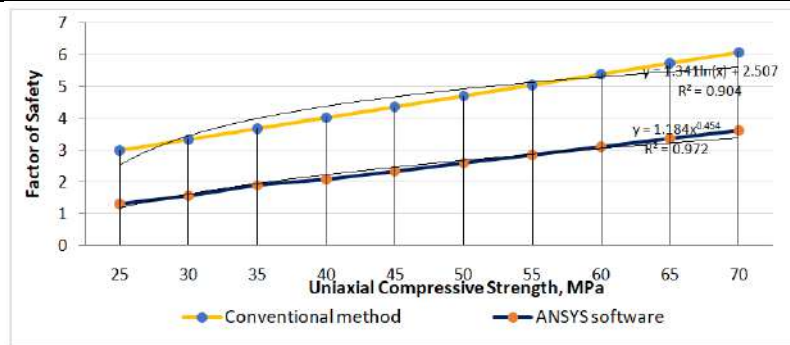


Fig 6: FOS comparison between mathematical approach and ANSYS





Pressure Biofeedback as an Effective Tool in the Physiotherapeutic Management of Non-Specific Low Back Pain

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Received: 25 Mar 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Non-specific low back pain is commonly seen the working population as well as in those with sedentary lifestyle. There is no specific pathological explanation for the experienced pain, but considered it to be due to the reduced spinal stability towards bad posture and altered biomechanical activity of joints. Pressure biofeedback training with visual feedback is used to train the core muscles in patients with low back pain. Isolated use of pressure biofeedback in patients with non-specific low back pain is not reported in the literature. Improved core stability using pressure biofeedback was found to be beneficial in achieved faster relief from pain and improving function in the patient with non-specific low back pain.

Keywords : Pressure Biofeedback; Core Stability; Non-Specific Low Back Pain; Transverse Abdominis; Multifidus

INTRODUCTION

Low back pain (LBP) is a ubiquitous musculoskeletal condition which enormously reverberate 80% of the general population. LBP is a fundamental cause for missing work, and one of the prevailing reason for ailment to seek healthcare in the working population.[1, 2] As per the Global Burden Disease study, it has been indubitably stated the increased female prevalence and higher years live with disability rate of LBP, when compared to that of males [3]. They also stipulated that LBP is the ecumenical cause of live year with disability and interminably perceived as disease burden population with the major congruity persevering interpolated the level of burden, and the policy,



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research and health services response.[4]Risk factors for LBP include age, gender, history of pain, physical strain, prolonged sitting, and various other physical and psychosocial risk factors, in which muscle weakness is the greatest risk factor.[5, 6]Approximately 65% of chronic LBP is caused by persistent abnormal postural habits and work-related injuries.[7]The pathological changes in body structure such as bone loss, disc herniation, muscle spasm, and strain can lead to chronic LBP in patients.[8]They identified that chronic LBP can lead to superficial and deep muscle frailty in the lower back, leading to fatigue and loss of dynamic activity, superficial muscle over activity, core muscle suppression, abatement of physical performance, and altered mental balance.

The physiotherapy management for LBP focus on improving pain, joint mobility, and muscle strength. Physiotherapy also incorporate biomechanical methods of functional re-education to improve activities of daily living. Core muscles play an imperative role in keeping the spine strong.[9] The Transverse Abdominis (TRA) muscle is a key trunk muscle for controlling intervertebral motion and stability control of the pelvic sacroiliac joint. In general, the TrA muscle functions as an independent muscle and is usually activated prior to limb and trunk movements. However, with LBP, the TrA muscles are slowed or diminished during trunk movements, affecting spinal joint stability [9].

Pressure biofeedback is used by physicians to assess and train TrA muscle activity. Literature reported the reproducibility of pressure biofeedback in measuring TrA muscle activity in patients with LBP ranged from satisfactory to excellent.[10] Studies have also reported good reliability of pressure biofeedback in reducing pain in patients with LBP, and reported the validity of pressure biofeedback with EMG studies.[11]Pressure biofeedback device can also be utilized to improve movement control, strengthen core muscles and to relieve pain. Pressure biofeedback consists of a gauge and inflation tube combination connected to a pressure cell that helps detect the specific pressure required for any activity. This pressure biofeedback unit thus serves as an individual motivation and guide through visual feedback, helping the individual know how to correctly perform the exercises taught by the physiotherapist.[10]Verbal instruction from a physical therapist, along with palpation, provides improved contractile feedback for the patients while performing exercises [12]. Most physical therapists believe that TrA rehabilitation with pressure biofeedback has positive results in reducing pain and functional ability. The abdominal pull-in maneuver with pressure biofeedback is a fundamental technique to re-educate the deep abdominal muscles and improve spinal stability. Studies have not explored the benefit of this intervention in low back pain when prescribed in isolation.This case report explores the effectiveness of pressure biofeedback in managing chronic non-specific LBP, and a practice protocol for clinical use.

Case History**History and Evaluation**

A 30-year old woman was referred by an orthopedic surgeon to the primary investigator, to estimate and treat a habitual LBP condition. She complained of lower back pain for the past six months, with aggravated morning stiffness and non-radiating pain localized at the lower back since three months. The patient was working as part of event management, and was out of work due to the COVID lockdown, making her physically inactive. The patient was achieving pain relief with drugs initially, but was not helpful in the last few months. The pain intensity at rest was reported to be 5/10 (Visual Analog Scale), and was reported as 7/10 after 20 minutes of walking. On evaluation, her posture in standing showed increased lumbar lordosis and mild forward grade of the head. Palpation revealed grade II tenderness over bilateral lumbar paraspinal muscles, posterior superior iliac crest, gluteus muscle mass, and quadrates lumborum muscles. Range of motion and muscle power assessment revealed no deficits. All the provocation tests applicable to LBP were not significant. There were no abnormal radiological findings as well, arriving at a conclusion of non-specific low back pain. According to the ICD, the diagnostic index entry contains a back reference to M54.50.

Outcome Measures

The primary outcome measure assessed was VAS, which is reported to be a dependable and valid tool for the evaluation of pain intensity.[13] The secondary outcome measures were Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) and Pain



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Anxiety Symptoms Scale (PASS). ODI is a validated tool, assessing the pain intensity, ease of particular care, lifting, working, sitting, standing, sleeping, commerce life, social life, and travelling.[14]PASS scale has been developed to estimate pain anxiety which leads to avoidance of quotidian exertion and normal movements.[15]

Treatment Plan

The intervention was planned for 10 days, with 20 minute sessions per day. Pressure biofeedback training for core strengthening was performed using Chattanooga Stabilizer Pressure Biofeedback Unit. The initial training was performed by positioning the patient in prone position with pressure biofeedback unit placed under the abdomen, inflated to 70mmHg. The patient was then asked to perform an abdomen-draw-in maneuver, allowing for a drop in the pressure by 6-10 mmHg. The patient was advised to hold the same for 10 seconds by maintaining normal breathing pattern, prior to releasing the contraction. The exercise was repeated for 10 times. Once the patient mastered the use of pressure biofeedback in prone, the training was then performed in other positions, as mentioned in Table 1.

Prognosis

The patient reported subjective improvements in pain and function from the third session. The pain intensity levels were 0/10 after the fifth session. The changes in the outcome measures with the pressure biofeedback training is depicted in Table 2. By the fifth session, the patient reported no pain at rest or with activities. The assessment also found better functional status post intervention. Patient was advised supervised training for the next five days, after which was advised for home exercise programme, four days per week. At six months follow-up, the prognosis achieved by supervised training with pressure feedback was maintained. The feedback from the patient on 6-months follow up was: "My nap has clearly perfected and I can freely walk or do work for a long time without bothering about pain. Now I understand the significance of not sitting idle for long, and the need for good posture".

DISCUSSION

Therapeutic exercises help in improving functional activities and the activities of daily living. Core stabilization and lumbar stabilization training are active forms of exercises, focusing on strengthening the muscles and relieving back pain. Studies have reported advantage of core stabilisation exercises over general exercise in bringing out better results in this patient population.[17] Core exercises are found to strengthen the TrA and multifidus muscles, and train the patient on how to activate these muscles to keep the spine in a stable position during activities as well as at rest.[18]. It was reported that modified exercise regimen according to individual requirements is more advantageous than following set of protocols.[19] A tailor-made exercise programme, planned through active discussion with the patient, is always beneficial in improving their pain and function. We have identified the beneficial effect of isolated training with pressure biofeedback in non-specific back pain, and found to be equally effective as other forms of exercises. The individualistic programme with visual feedback also provides motivation for training as part of home exercise programme, and also avoids boredom of repetitive general exercise protocols.

CONCLUSION

This case report identified the beneficial effect of pressure biofeedback training in reducing pain and improving function in non-specific low back pain without any significant pathological findings. The instrument allows for visual feedback of the performance, and may be helpful in doing home exercise programme without expert supervision. The improvements reported in the study were quicker and long lasting, suggesting the effective role of pressure biofeedback training as an adjunct for exercise therapy in this patient population.





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Table 1. Treatment Protocol with Pressure Biofeedback Unit[12, 16]

| Position of the Patient | Position of the Unit | Technique | Repetitions |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Prone | Below the abdomen, at naval level | Initially filled to 60mmHg, advised to decrease the pressure by 5-10mmHg during draw-in maneuver | 10 repetitions |
| Crooke Lying | Below the lumbar spine at L3 level | Initially filled to 40mmHg, advised to decrease the pressure by 5-10mmHg during draw-in maneuver | 10 repetitions |
| Supine | Below the lumbar spine at L3 level | Initially filled to 40mmHg, advised to decrease the pressure by 5-10mmHg during draw-in maneuver | 10 repetitions |
| Sitting on Supported Chair | Behind the lumbar spine at L3 level | Initially filled to 40mmHg, advised to decrease the pressure by 5-10mmHg during draw-in maneuver | 10 repetitions |
| Standing against Wall | Behind the lumbar spine at L3 level | Initially filled to 40mmHg, advised to decrease the pressure by 5-10mmHg during draw-in maneuver | 10 repetitions |

Table 2. Changes in Outcome Measures with Treatment Protocol

| Outcome Measure | | Before Intervention | After 5 sessions | After 10 sessions | After 6 months |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Visual Analog Scale | At Rest | 5/10 | 0/10 | 0/10 | 0/10 |
| | With Activity | 7/10 | 0/10 | 0/10 | 2/10 |
| Oswestry Disability Index | | 26 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Pain Anxiety Symptoms Scale | | 46 | 12 | 2 | 8 |





Comparative Studies on Full and Renewal Dossier in Semi Regulatory Countries

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Received: 26 Feb 2023

Revised: 19 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A Pharmaceutical Dossier is a term used in regulatory affairs to indicate a collection and array of documents pertaining to a medical product's safety, efficacy, and quality information to register a Medical product in a specific country by fulfilling their regulatory guideline whereas Renewal Dossier are set of specific technical documents submitted at the time of registered product's certificate gets expired. Some guidelines cover the steps that are followed from the submission of a dossier to the final outcome, the timeframe and procedure for the Authority to amend, where necessary the conditions of renewal of registration of a particular product. Renewal dossiers are widely utilized in semi-regulatory countries since they save time and enable faster registration. Small and medium-sized businesses that are not totally managed and regulated by the government are classified as semi-regulated markets. This market country's regulatory guidelines for product registration are unique. There are three types in registration process which includes new application for registration, application for renewal of registration and application for variations. In most nations, the common technical document format is utilized instead of the more modern eCTD format in which countries are finding difficulties to review the submitted documents. CTD is made up of five components, including technical materials, clinical reports, and non-clinical reports. In this article, we have discussed about registration process taking place in semi-regulatory markets and Dossier formats submitted according to registration process. This article describes the differences between the various formats of documents submitted to the Ministry of Health, making them easier to comprehend.

Keywords: Dossier, Semi-Regulatory country, Renewal Dossier, Registration, CTD, e-CTD





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INTRODUCTION

A considerable of research is necessary to develop a new drug which includes chemistry, manufacturing, controls, preclinical studies and clinical trials. The responsibility of determining whether the recovered data supports the safety, efficacy, and quality of new drug products falls to a drug reviewer in regulatory organizations. It is important to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of a drug product for human use before it is approved by a country's regulatory authority to import or manufacture a new drug. The drug approval process is the procedure through which a person, group, or sponsor obtains consent to introduce a drug into commerce. Drug authorization process comprises of various stages (Figure 1): Every country has their own regulatory authority and has to follow different regulatory requirements for approval of drug product. It is very challenging to implement a single regulatory approach for promoting a new medicine internationally (based on a single profile). Therefore, in order to develop an effective regulatory plan, it is necessary to be aware of the precise and comprehensive regulatory requirements for each country's registration[1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

DOSSIER

The dossier preparation is an important area in the pharmaceutical business to promote approval in different nations. The word "dossier" is a collection or file of documents on a particular subject, especially as a file containing detailed information about a person or subject. Dossier is a package of documents, which may include all required information regarding newly developed drug products, and/or generics, which goes through reviewing and evaluating the drug document, including detailed information on management, qualitative, nonclinical, and clinical data which is required by regulatory authorities for granting marketing authorization approvals. Dossiers help you create, assemble, update and publish a composite document. The main information that is included in the dossier is administrative information, data related to the quality, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical product, which can be submitted by CTD (Common Technical Document) format in both paper and electronic form. Since the information submitted in paper format is vast, authorities are now encouraging submission of applications in eCTD format. The first step in exporting a drug is to register the product in a particular country by submitting the required documents. The systematic formulation development serves as the backbone for the preparation of export registration documents. Once the dossier is submitted, the drug product can be exported for a certain period (3 or 5 years) without any obstacles. When it reaches the time of expiration, a renewal dossier can be submitted.

Thus, dossier is a file that must be submitted based on the requirements of the drug approval/ market authorization process. This is a comprehensive scientific document used to apply for marketing authorization worldwide for a drug from various health authorities. Its creations, processing, compilation & release to the field by a regulatory affairs department, is dependent upon many interrelated activities, and the filling and licensing process in the emerging markets depends upon the region [2].

SEMI- REGULATED MARKET/ROW COUNTRIES/EMERGING MARKET[3,4]

The semi-regulatory market includes small and medium-sized industries not fully managed and regulated by Government agencies. Degrees of implementation are different. Intensity of audits/ inspections is different and similarly penalties for Good Manufacture Practice (GMP) violations are different. Regulated market guidelines are very clear and are to be adhered to 100%. This market country has its own regulatory directive for product registration. The universe of emerging markets is diverse and challenges a unified narrative. Emerging markets are often defined on attributes such as sustainable market access, progress towards middle income, and higher global economic relevance. "ROW" signifies all of the non-major market countries. ROW (Rest of the world) Market, is composed of around 30 countries. The registration procedure of a pharmaceutical product changes from region to region. The common regulations followed in these countries are ICH by referring Quality, Safety, Efficacy and Multidisciplinary Guidelines. The countries involved in ROW region are Asia Pacific except Japan, Association



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of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Gulf Co-operation Countries (GCC), Latin America (LATAM), Common wealth of Independent States (CIS) and Central & Eastern European Countries (CEECs).

Challenges faced in Semi-regulated countries

1. Lack of organization like updates and changing regulations
2. Quality manufacturing capacity and differences in Labeling
3. Restriction are different between countries
4. Lack of effective legislation to allow use of so-called 'TRIPs flexibilities'
5. Difficulties faced in submitting documents on restricted time
6. Lack of adequate regulatory science ability to assess generic products that potentially meet the need for essential drugs
7. Long review timelines for registration hence more uncertainty
8. Lack of inspections
9. Lack of mutual recognition of ICH countries and amongst countries within region.

STEPS FOLLOWED IN REGISTRATION[5]

Figure 2: Registration process can take place in 3 types.

New application for registration

This type includes submission of entire set of documents to get approval for the registration of new pharmaceutical product. Dossier includes

- Filled application forms
- Electronic copy of application form
- Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (COPP)
- **Dossier/Renewal Dossier**
- Site Master File
- Non-refundable Application fee.

Application for renewal of registration:

This application should be submitted at least 6 months before the expiry of existing registration of the pharmaceutical product. The documents include

- Filled application form
- BMR
- PSUR
- Finished specification
- Country specific documents.

Application for variation

All proposals for changes to a registered product must be submitted in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the country's Application Guideline for Variation (Figure 2).

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSSIER [6-9]

Pharmaceutical dossiers are a group of in-depth documents that contain evidence-based information about a specific medicines and that must have extensive data attached in order to be submitted to regulatory authorities for the purpose of obtaining regulatory approval in any sovereign country where a Licensed Product must be registered or authorized for importation, manufacturing, marketing, use, distribution, or sale in the Field. The period taken to submit a dossier is around 4 to 5 months which involve collection of data from manufacturing site, in preparation of modules and valid documents like Manufacturing License, GMP certificate, COPP etc.



**Shoba et al.,****Format of dossiers****Table 1:** Format of filling a dossier are classified as 5 types:**COMMON TECHNICAL DOCUMENT (CTD):**

The Common Technical Document (CTD) is a collection of documents that establishes a common structure for technical documentation submitted together with a request for the registration of a human pharmaceutical product in Europe, the United States, and Japan. It is a standardised format for submitting comprehensive pharmaceutical information to regulatory agencies in order to get approval to market a product by submitting to regulatory agencies according to individual countries (Figure 3).

The CTD dossier is divided into five main modules:

- **Module 1** :Administrative information and prescribing information;
- **Module 2**:
 - 2.1: Table of Contents (TOC)
 - 2.2: CTD Introduction
 - 2.3: Quality Overall Summary (QOS)
 - 2.4: Non-clinical Overview
 - 2.5: Clinical Overview
 - 2.6: Non-clinical Written and Tabulated Summaries
 - 2.7: Clinical Summary
- **Module 3** :Quality (pharmaceutical documentation);
 - 3.1: TOC
 - 3.2: Body of Data
 - 3.2.S: Drug Substance
 - 3.2.P: Drug Product
 - 3.2.A: Appendices
 - 3.2.R: Regional Information
 - 3.3: Literature References
- **Module 4**: Non-clinical reports (pharmacology/toxicology);
 - 4.1: TOC
 - 4.2: Study Reports
 - 4.3: Literature Reference
- **Module 5**: Clinical study reports (clinical trials).
 - 5.1: TOC
 - 5.2: Tabular Listing of All Clinical Studies
 - 5.3: Clinical Study Reports (Biopharmaceutics, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamic, Efficacy and Safety Studies)
 - 5.4 Literature References

The content of each module is described in detail in the rules, and the majority of submissions must now use the CTD format for submission dossiers.

CTD has been followed in many semi-regulated countries, which have some disadvantages like

- Paper format
- Difficult in navigation
- Take more time when comparing e-CTD format
- Time consumption

NON-CTD ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS (NeeS)

This principle electronic format to submit in National Competent Authorities which was published on the EMA eSubmission website. For NeeS application, the eCTD folder structure is used. Any initial, variation, or renewal MA filing can typically lead to a NeeS format submission.





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The difference from an eCTD is that the two relevant XML files, the index.xml and eu-regional.xml for the backbone of Modules 2 to 5 and Module 1 for the EU, respectively and the util folder are not present, so navigation through a NeeS is based on electronic Tables of Content, bookmarks and hypertext links. The file containing the main Table of Contents for the CTD should be named ctd-toc.pdf and be located in the four digit number named folder for the NeeS submission. This folder comes next to the root or top level folder(Figure 4).

The files containing the module Tables of Content should be named m1-toc.pdf, m2-toc.pdf, m3-toc.pdf, m4-toc.pdf and m5-toc.pdf and be located in the corresponding top level module folder. There are different ways of submitting dossiers in electronic format which includes CD-R and DVD-R, portals, EudraLink and email.

Disadvantage

Hyperlink will expire in 90 days in which dossier reviewer find difficulties in finding documents to review.

ELECTRONIC COMMON TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS (e-CTD)

It is the electronic form of CTD which act as a Superior technology. It establish a single application format for all applications. The format of e-CTD is .pdf. It is composed with two types of specification. They are

- Content specification(As defined by ICH) and
- Technical specification(Electronic Software's).

The Structure of e-CTD are consists of XML Backbone, Modules and Granules(Figure 5).

Advantage of electronic format is easy to navigate, submission via ESG allows immediate receipt by FDA, can reduce time to approval, and improve reviewer efficiency.

- 1.eCTD submissions mostly include module
- 2.Application numbers are always 6 digits.
- 3.Sequence serial numbers are 4 digits.
- 4.Ensure we receive what your intended.
- 5.Never forward in one submission to be applied to multiple applications.
- 6.XML must be standard components.
- 7.PDF contains recognizable texts.
8. PDF documents include TOCs.

ASEAN COMMON TECHNICAL DOSSIER (ACTD):

For the compilation of well-structured Common Technical Dossier (CTD) applications that will be presented to ASEAN regulatory authorities for the registration of medicines for human use, ASEAN Common Technical Dossier (ACTD) is an accepted uniform format is outlined. This guideline outlines a CTD format that, in the future, will make it simpler to prepare electronic document submissions and will greatly cut down on the time and resources needed to put together registration applications. An industry-standard document with common components will make regulatory evaluations and communication with the applicant easier.

RENEWAL DOSSIER

Renewal Dossier is a collection of specific documents submitted to the country, where already dossier has submitted and received approval for the product. Renewal Dossier submitted, in the period of expiration of a product License. Usually, Product license of a country will be given approval for 3,5 or 10 years, which is completely based on country's specification. Once product licence get expired, a set of valid documents will be sent to MOH for renewal process(Figure 6). It takes around six months as time period.

Significance of Renewal Dossier

1. Valid documents should be submitted.
2. Renewal Dossier should be submitted to Ministry of Health (MOH) before time period of 6 months of expiration of license, so that to avoid the disturbance of supply chain management.



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3. It take less time to get renewal when compared to submit the entire document as a new registration.
4. Number of documents to be submitted is less.

Regulatory procedure to file renewal dossier:**Figure 7:** Procedure stated below to file a Renewal dossier**Retention period**

Retention period is defined as extension of time for particular period of years by submitting a application. By submitting the application and fee, retention period can be extended. It is applicable only for few countries, like Kenya, Uganda, Myanmar etc. In Retention period, only fees is also applicable for some countries like kenya, Myanmar etc where Dossier are not required. This retention period will come when Registration License got expired.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Table 2:** Documents required in Dossier Vs Renewal Dossier[2]**Table 3:** Documents required registering as a new registration[3-5, 10]**Table 4:** Some of the major difference between CTD, ACTD and e-CTD formats[6-7,11-12]**CONCLUSION**

This article concludes by explaining the entire available format to submit in different countries which come under Rest of the World (ROW) where different kinds of regulation are applicable. It is essential part to submit the dossier to specific country to get registration certificate. From analyzing all the regulations, CTD is still following in many countries which states they is still some countries should grow economically in around the world.

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Table 1: Format of filling a dossier are classified as 5 types:

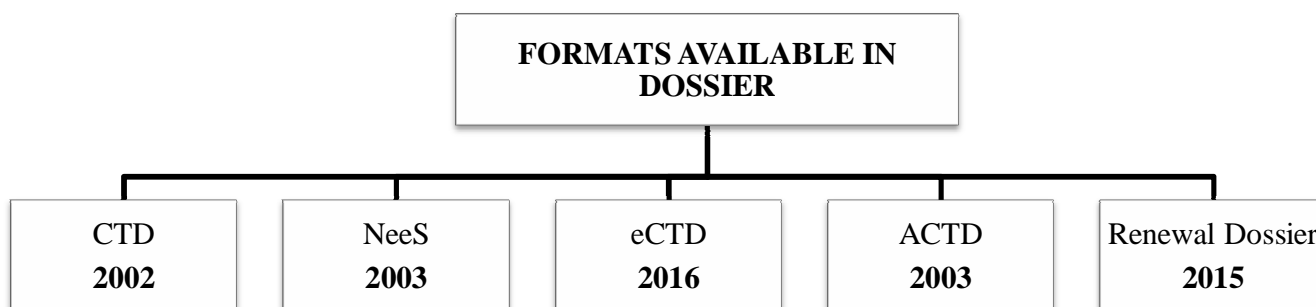


Table 2: Documents required in Dossier Vs Renewal Dossier[2]

| DOSSIER | RENEWAL DOSSIER |
|--|---|
| Module 1-5 | Module 2& 3 |
| Vendor documents, Manufacturing license, COPP, GMP License, product license, Site License | Valid Documents of product license, COPP, GMP License. |
| Time limit: 3-6 months | Less than two month |
| CTD/e-CTD | Documents submitted as mentioned in the respective guidelines. |
| Dossier format: paper/ .pdf | pdf format |
| Regulatory Authority will review and response to the application as Query and Justification should be given. | Regulatory Authority will review and response to the application within 14 days after submission. |

Table 3: Documents required registering as a new registration[3-5, 10]

| Registration Requirements | CIS | GCC | LATAM | ASIC PACIFIC | ASEAN |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Registration Time | 6-24 months | 24-36 months | Varies from 7 days to 24 months among countries | 8-24 months | 12-24 months |
| Site Registration | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| GMP Approval | Audit by CIS member countries of FP site. | Audit by GCC member countries of FP site | Major countries do audit. | Accepts FDA/EU/PICs approval for FP site. | Accepts FDA/EU/PICs approval for FP site. |
| Dossier Format | Country Specific | CTD | Country Specific | Country Specific | ACTD |
| Stability Zone | Zones I and II | Zone IV a | Zone II and IV | Zone I to Zone IV | Zone IV a and IV b |





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| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| Stability Data | 12 months | 6-12 months | 6-12 months | 12 months | 12 months |
| Batches submitted | 3 primary batches, out of which min 2 are Pilot scale | 3 pilot scale | 3 pilot scale | 3 primary batches, out of which min 2 are Pilot scale | 3 pilot scale |

Table 4: Some of the major difference between CTD, ACTD and e-CTD formats[6-7,11-12]

| CTD | ACTD | e-CTD |
|---|--|--|
| Modules 1-5 | Parts 1-4 | Modules 1-5 |
| Paper format/ Pdf format | Paper format/ Pdf format | XML Backbone, Pdf format, Granularity. |
| DOCUMENTS COVERED IN EACH SECTION | | |
| Module 1: Regional information Module 2: CTD overviews and summaries (2.1-2.7) Module 3: Quality (3.1 – 3.3) Module 4: Non-clinical study reports (4.1-4.3) Module 5: Clinical study reports (5.1-5.4) | PART A: 1. Application form 2. Letter of authorization 3. Certifications 4. Labelling 5. Product Information PART B: 1. DMF of API 2. BMR Finished product 3. BPR Finished product 4. Critical manufacturing steps, reviews and justifications. 5. Process validation protocol, schemes and reports. 6. Flow chart (Detailed and simple) 7. Process development report 8. Impurity profile with justifications 9. Excipients details 10. Specification and method of Analysis (MOA): 11. Analytical method validations report at release and stability 12. COA's 13. IR spectra of PVC/PVDC sheets 14. Soft copy of labels (PDF). 15. Preparation of reference standard 16. Stability protocol. 17. Stability data & photo stability data 18. Bioequivalence Studies | The Cover letter (From the ICH eCTD specification, v. 3.2.2) as paper copy with any non-electronic portions and as cover pdf. 1. A description and composition of the submission 2. A listing of the sections and files of the submission filed as both paper and electronic. 3. A description of the electronic submission including type and number of electronic media. 4. Approximate size of the submission, and, if appropriate, characteristics concerning the media based on sub-regional guidance. 5. A statement of filing that the submission is virus free Software 6. The regulatory requirements and information technology points of contact for the submission. 7. Copy eCTD to CD-ROM, DVD or DLT master. 8. Reload eCTD from CD, DVD or DLT master and revalidate. 9. Create eCTD copies from master. 10. Number of copies determined by each EU MS. |
| Time taken: 3-6 months | 1-3 months | 5-6 months |





Figure 1: Different Stages of Drug authorization process

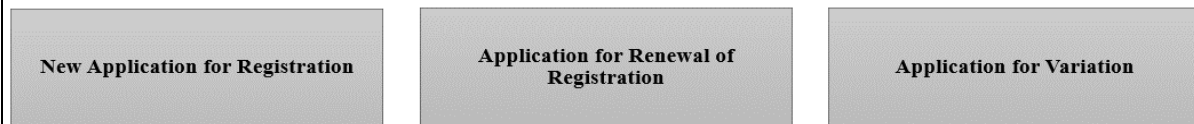


Figure 2: Registration process can take place in 3 types.

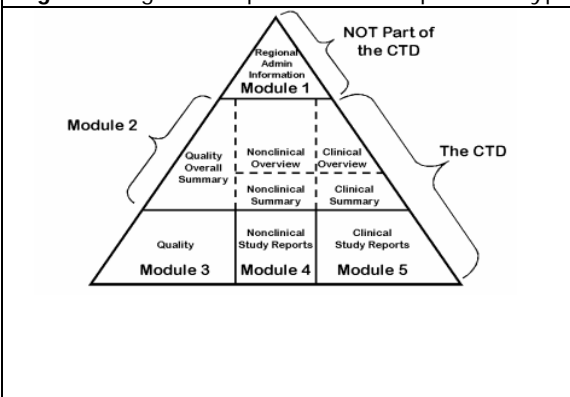


Figure 3: CTD triangle

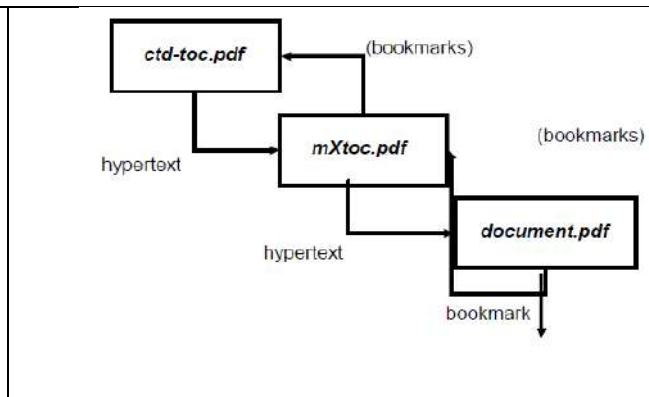


Figure 4: Hypertext links and bookmarks

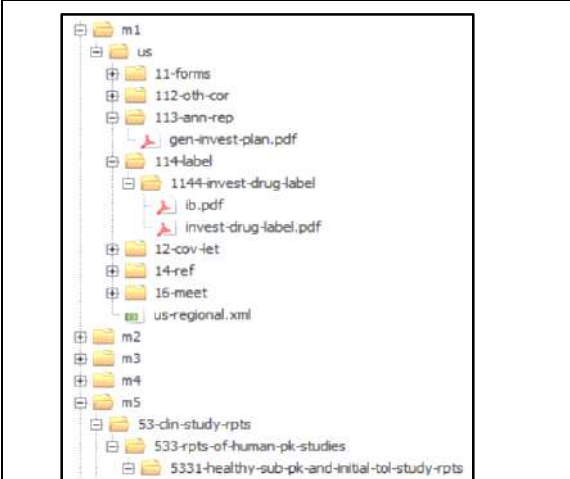


Figure 5: Folder Appearance

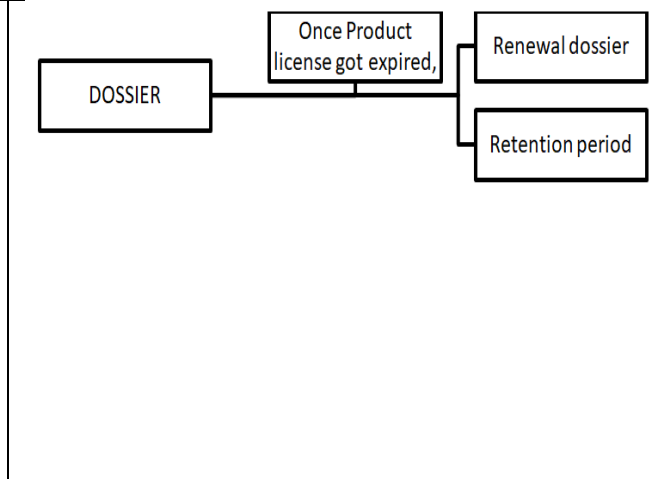
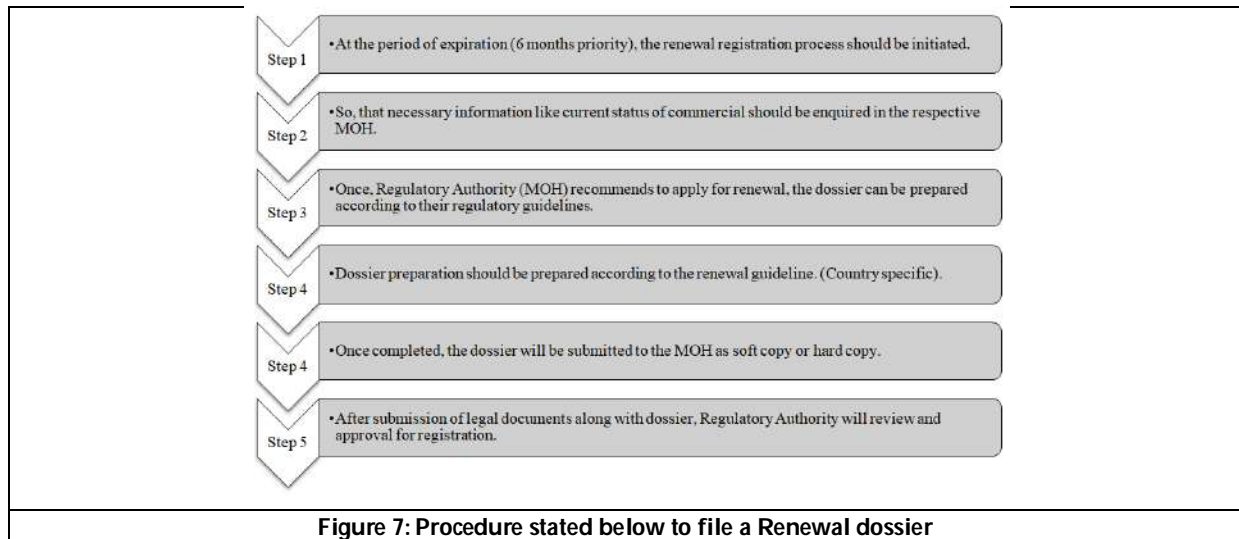


Figure 6: Possibility ways of a dossier's state when License get expired





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Trends in Area, Production and Productivity of Major Flower Crops in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu- An Economic Analysis

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Received: 25 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 28 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Floriculture in India is being viewed as a high growth industry. Flowers have always been an integral part of Indian culture and society. The global flower market was valued around US\$ 67.3 billion in 2020 and is projected to reach a value of US\$ 103.9 billion by 2026. The entire flower acreage in India was around 322 thousand hectares, and in 2020–21, 828.09 thousand tonnes of cut flowers and 2151.96 thousand tonnes of loose flowers were produced. Tamil Nadu continues to take the first place in the loose flower production in the country and has very high potential for export of flowers as the demand is very high. This study focused on the existing scenario in the area, production and productivity of major flower crops in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, using growth rate, instability and decomposition analysis. The area, production, and productivity of jasmine all showed positive trends on the exponential trend line, which may be attributable to the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu receiving a GI designation for the flower. The productivity of tuberose had also been positive even though the area and production of tuberose witnessed a negative trend. The negative trendlines for area, production and productivity of rose might be due to climatic fluctuations and lack of good infrastructure for rose cultivation in the study area. As flowers are perishable in nature post-harvest losses affect the profit of flower cultivation. There should be a provision for comprehensive, reliable and quick market information system to the flower growers. This calls for revitalizing the existing floriculture growers co-operative marketing and processing society.

Keywords: Floriculture, Jasmine, Rose, Tuberose, Co-operative marketing.





INTRODUCTION

Floriculture in India is being viewed as a high growth industry. Flowers have always been an integral part of Indian culture and society. The global flower market was valued around US\$ 67.3 billion in 2020 and is projected to reach a value of US\$ 103.9 billion by 2026. The development of technologies to improve the economy of their cultivation, marketing, and storage has been forced by advancements in the cultivation and trade of flowers around the world. The top five flower producing countries are Netherlands (52 per cent), Columbia (15 per cent), Ecuador (9 per cent), Kenya (7 per cent) and Ethiopia (2 per cent). It was Columbia, which first introduced flowers as a business item to the international market. Colombia's enormous success in exporting flowers to other nations, including the Netherlands, Ethiopia, Israel, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, etc., served as an inspiration for others to do the same. The Indian floriculture sector is moving towards from traditional flowers and towards cut flowers for export purposes. As the flower crops are considered as "High Value, Low Volume Crops", production and value addition of flowers has an important role in deciding the market value. Since flower crops are perishable in nature, it needs a proper postharvest practices and value addition to enhance the profit.

The florist trade, nursery and potted plant production, bulb and seed production, micro-propagation, and the extraction of floral essential oils are all segments of the Indian floriculture sector. The states such as, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, UP, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern states are the major flower growing states in India. West Bengal is India's top state for producing cut flowers, whereas Tamil Nadu is the country's top state for producing loose flowers. The predominant cut flower grown throughout the nation is the rose, while jasmine is known to as the "Belle of India." Other significant cut flowers in the nation include gladioli, gerberas, carnations, lilies, asters, tuberoses, anthuriums, and orchids. There are several major flower markets in India, including those in Bangalore, Mysore, and Dharwad in Karnataka; Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai in Tamil Nadu; Hyderabad, and Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh; Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin in Kerala; Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra; Kolkata in the Eastern India and Lucknow, Delhi and Rajasthan in North India.

In India, there were around 322 thousand hectares of flower fields, and in 2020–2021, 828.09 thousand tonnes of cut flowers and 2151.96 thousand tonnes of loose flowers were produced. Following liberalization, the Indian government recognized floriculture as a sunrise industry and granted it 100% export-oriented status. The export of flowers is booming in the nation; in 2021–2022, 23.597 MT of floriculture products with a value of Rs. 771.41 crores/103.47 USD million were shipped abroad. Particularly for small and marginal flower growers with limited resources, floriculture can be a superior source for double farmers' revenue. In India, there is a huge disparity between flower production and demand. Flowers have a very close relationship to social and religious activities in India. Due to the enhanced demand of the loose flower, bouquet, garland and wreaths, the cultivation of flowers nowadays is a big concern. Jasmine is one of the major commercial flower crops of India. It has its special place in South Indian flower crops, as it is considered as the queen of flowers or the "Queen of fragrance" and it is exquisitely scented to soothe and refresh. The word "jasmine" is derived from the Arabic word "Jessamine," and because of its distinctive perfume and wonderful fragrance, it is also known as "Yasmin" or "Yasmyn" in Persian, which soothes and refreshes within a second. Moreover, it has around 300 varieties. As many as 90 species of jasmine are grown in India, out of these 20 species are cultivated in south India. The most commonly cultivated. The four species of jasmine are *Jasminum grandiflorum* (Catimallikai), *Jasminum samabac* (Gundumallige), and *Jasminum auriculatum* (Soojimalige). Among the five agricultural products that Tamil Nadu has registered under GI. The Madurai Malli jasmine blossom, which comes from the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu and is recognized for its aroma and peculiar petal color, has been given the GI (Geographical Indication) label by the Registrar of Geographical Indications since January 11, 2013. The first horticulture product from Tamil Nadu to receive GI certification is this flower. From Tamil Nadu, flowers worth Rs. 11.84 billion were sent. Madurai is regarded as India's "jasmine capital" since it has developed into a significant market for malligai.



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The district-wise analysis of the area under jasmine shows that of the total 13,719 hectares of Jasmine cultivation in Tamil Nadu, Madurai district had the highest area (1,666 hectares), followed by Dharmapuri (1,394 hectares) and Erode (1,138 hectares). The jasmine plant produces are crucial natural raw components for the perfume industry. The most popular jasmine extract product is jasmine concrete. As such, it is employed in the creation of fragrant hair oils, handkerchief preparation, and perfumes. Additionally, it is utilized in confections, chewing tobacco, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food essences, and toiletries. The fact that several plant parts, including the leaf, stem, bark, root, seed, and fruits, are also utilized for medical purposes demonstrates the potential for value addition. Rose is the most preferred flower in the international market. The rose is the perennially popular and undisputed queen of flowers; it represents affection, love, and innocence. It is used for worship, bouquets, loose flowers, and decorating. For the creation of cosmetics and perfumes, rose oil is extracted. Since the beginning of time, India has practiced rose cultivation, which is a well-liked crop for both household and commercial use. India has an excellent chance of making significant foreign exchange from the flower trade, particularly through the sale of roses grown in poly houses, a controlled environment. To produce 32.9 lakh tonnes of cut flowers and 1.86 lakh tonnes of loose flowers in 2021–2022, 39.84 000 hectares of roses have been planted in India. In Tamil Nadu, 3.37 '000 hectares of rose has been cultivated, which constitutes 0.18 lakh tonnes of cut flower production and 0.35 lakh tonnes of loose flower production in 2021-22.

Tuberose is one of the important cut flowers among the top ten cut flowers. Tuberose is frequently referred to as Gulchari and Galshabbo in Hindi and Nilasompangi in Tamil in India. Due to its widespread cultivation and high demand for cut flowers, it has enormous economic potential and is key to the production of essential oils. Commercial tuberose cultivation is practiced in a number of nations, including India, China, Bangladesh, Mexico, Kenya, Italy, France, Morocco, the United States, Hawaii, and South Africa. In India, tuberose is commercially cultivated in West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern parts of India. In India, 21.77 '000 hectares of tuberose has been cultivated, which constitutes cut flower production of about 11.3 lakh tonnes and loose flower production of about 1.3 lakh tonnes in 2021-22. In Tamil Nadu 6.62 '000 hectares of tuberose has been cultivated, which constitutes cut flower production of about 0.058 lakh tonnes and loose flower production of about 0.63 lakh tonnes in 2021-22.

FLOWER MARKETS IN TAMIL NADU**Madurai**

One of the largest flower markets in India is in Madurai. Varieties of jasmine, rose, crossandra, tuberose, nerium, etc. are among the most common flowers traded in this market. The flowers that arrive at this market are typically grown within a 25 km radius of the city.

Chennai

The only wholesale market in Chennai, the Central Market at Parrys Corner, is where you can find the flower market. Flowers including crossandra, tuberose, jasmine, rose, marigolds, nerium, etc. are offered in this market. The local areas provide around half of the supply, with the remaining produce coming from Bangalore and Madurai. Buses, trucks, and planes are used to bring the flowers to this market.

Coimbatore

The wholesale flower market in Coimbatore is located in RS Puram. The flowers available in this market are carnation, anthurium, jasmine, marigold, rose, orchid etc. Tamil Nadu continues to take the first place in the loose flower production in the country and has very high potential for export of flowers as the demand is very high. With this background, this study has been formulated with an overall objective to examine the existing scenario of major flower crops in the study area. The specific objectives are:

1. To estimate the growth trend and instability in area, production and productivity of major flower crops cultivated in the study area.





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2. To measure the area effect, yield effect and interaction effect in area, production and productivity of major flower crops cultivated in the study area.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is purely based on secondary data. The secondary data has been retrieved from various reports of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu. The data collected was analysed using the following statistical tools related to trend, instability and decomposition analysis.

COMPOUND GROWTH RATE ANALYSIS

To study the growth rate in area, production and productivity of jasmine, rose and tuberose in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu, the compound growth rates were computed using the exponential growth model of the form.

$$Y = a b^t \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where,

Y = Area / production / productivity of major flower crops

t = time elements which take the value 1, 2, 3, 4 ,.....n

a = constant

b = Regression co-efficient

t = time variable

Thus, natural log on both sides of the equation (1) was taken to convert it into linear form.

$$\log y = \log a + t \log b \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

CGR was worked out using the following formula:

$$CGR = (\text{Antilog of } b-1) \times 100$$

Student “t” test was used to test the significance of the calculated compound growth rate.

$$t = r / SE(r)$$

Where,

r = Compound growth rate

SE = Standard Error.

INSTABILITY INDEX

Instability in area, production and productivity of jasmine, rose and tuberose was estimated to find out the fluctuations in area, production and productivity of jasmine, rose and tuberose as done for growth rate analysis. To study the instability, Coppock’s instability index (Coppock, 1962) was used to estimate the variation in the area, production and productivity of major flower crops, which is algebraically expressed in the following form:

$$V = \frac{1}{N} [\log \frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} - m]^2$$

The instability index is = (Antilog of $\sqrt{V} - 1$) X 100

Where,

X_t = Area, production, productivity of major flower crops in year t

n = Number of years





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$$m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^{n-1} (\log X_{t+1} - \log X_t)$$

STEPS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF INSTABILITY INDEX

1. Logarithms are obtained for each annual value of variable: for example for year 1, year 2 etc.
2. In order to get the first difference of logarithms, the logarithm for the value for year 2 is subtracted from logarithm of the value for year 1 etc.,
3. The arithmetic mean of the logarithmic first difference is obtained.
4. The logarithmic mean is then subtracted from each year to year logarithmic differences, in order obtain logarithmic differences, the actual and average year to year logarithmic differences.
5. Logarithmic differences from the trend- some positive and some negative are then squared, summed up and divided by the number of years minus one. The resulting number is referred to as the “log variance” .

The Next step is to take the square root of the log variance and obtain the antilog of the square root value. Unity is then subtracted from antilog and decimal moved two places to the right. The resulting instability index is a close approximation of the average year to year percentage variation, adjusted for trend. Coppock’s instability index was estimated for area, production and productivity of major flower crops.

DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS

Decomposition analysis was employed to measure the relative contribution of area, yield and their interaction effect to the total output change for the major flower crops in the study area.

A_o, P_o, N_o = Area, production and productivity in the base year
 A_n, P_n, Y_n = Area, production and productivity in n^{th} year.

$P_o = A_o \times Y_o$ and

$P_n = A_n \times Y_n \dots \dots \dots (1)$

Where,

A_o and A_n = Area

Y_o and Y_n = Yield

P_o and P_n = Production

$P_n - P_o = \Delta P$

$A_n - A_o = \Delta A$

$Y_n - Y_o = \Delta Y \dots \dots \dots (2)$

From the equation(1) and(2) we can write

$P_o + \Delta P = (A_o + \Delta A)(Y_o + \Delta Y)$

Hence,





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$$P = \frac{A_0 \Delta Y}{\Delta P} \times 100 + \frac{Y_0 \Delta A}{\Delta P} \times 100 + \frac{\Delta Y \Delta A \times 100}{\Delta P}$$

Production = Yield effect + Area effect + Interaction effect

Thus, total change in production can be decomposed into three components, viz., yield effect, area effect and the interaction effect due to the changes in the yield and area under flowers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trends in Area, Production and Productivity of Major Flower Crops

The area, production and productivity of major flower crops cultivated in Madurai district was collected and the results are presented in Table 1. It could be seen from Table 1 that the compound growth rates were positive for area, production and productivity of jasmine in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, viz., 2.31 per cent, 5.59 per cent and 2.58 per cent, respectively. There had been a consistent increase in the area, production and productivity of jasmine over the years, which might be due to the GI tag granted for Madurai Malli (jasmine). On the contrary, the compound growth rates were negative for area, production and productivity of rose cultivation in the study area, which accounted for -8.78 per cent, -9.24 per cent and -0.49 per cent, respectively. This shows a negative trend in rose cultivation, which might be due to the lack of post harvest technologies in rose cultivation in the study area. It could also be noted that the area and production of tuberose cultivation were negative, which accounted for -17.88 per cent and -6.10 per cent, respectively. However, the productivity of tuberose had been positive 5.22 per cent, which might be due to the improved technologies used in the cultivation of tuberose.

The trend lines of area, production and productivity of jasmine, rose and tuberose in Madurai district are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3. The exponential trend line witnessed a positive trend in area, production and productivity of jasmine, which might be due to GI tag granted for jasmine flower in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu. Also, the productivity of tuberose had also been positive even though the area and production of tuberose witnessed a negative trend. The negative trendlines for area, production and productivity of rose might be due to climatic fluctuations and lack of good infrastructure for rose cultivation in the study area.

Coppock's Instability Indices of Major Flower Crops

The instability indices of area, production and productivity of jasmine, rose and tuberose were computed by using Coppock's instability indices and the results are presented in Table 2. The coefficient of instability also known as instability index measures the variation around the trend. It is a close approximation of the average year to year percentage variation adjusted for trend. Thus variations around the trend are more pronounced than the absolute variation. It could be seen from Table 2 that the instability indices for area, production and productivity of jasmine were of high 92.90, 57.33 and 54.91 respectively, which implies high variations around the trend. Similarly the instability indices for area, production and productivity of rose accounted for 56.37, 54.52 and 40.49, respectively. The instability indices were the lowest for area, production and productivity of tuberose, which accounted for 41.10, 44.99 and 40.83, respectively. Hence, it is inferred from that jasmine had high instability indices in area, production and productivity as compared to rose and tuberose in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu.

DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS

Decomposition analysis was carried to identify the total change in production, which was decomposed into three components, viz., yield effect, area effect and the interaction effect due to changes in the yield and area under flowers. The results of the decomposition analysis of major flower crops with regards to area effect, yield effect, interaction effect is presented in Table 3. The contribution of area, yield and their interaction effects for increased production of jasmine shows that yield (111.81 per cent) was the most responsible factor for increased production of jasmine and area effect was only 29.77 per cent. Whereas, the interaction effect was about 15.20 per cent. The



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contribution of area, yield and their interaction effects for increased production of rose shows that yield (55.02 per cent) was the most responsible factor for increased production of rose and area effect was found to be negative -23.19 per cent and the interaction effect was positive, which accounted for 11.22 per cent. It is also seen that the contribution of area, yield and their interaction effects for increased production of tuberose shows that yield was the most responsible factor for increased production of tuberose, which contributed 80.94 per cent and area effect was only 38.20 per cent. Whereas, the interaction effect was found to be negative -19.15 per cent. The results concluded that yield has been playing a driving force in differential production of major flower crops in the study area.

CONCLUSION

Floriculture in India is being viewed as high growth industry. Tamil Nadu, continues to take the first place in the loose flower production in the country. It was found that the exponential trend line witnessed a positive trend in area, production and productivity of jasmine cultivation in the study area. This might be due to high demand and export potential of flower crops in Tamil Nadu. There is a need to educate the flower cultivators to use the required level of the resources in order to increase per unit production and quality of flowers in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu. Hence, Jasmine cultivation is found to be more profitable, farmers may be advised to establish jasmine orchards by availing bank finance facilities. As flowers are perishable in nature post-harvest losses affect the profit of flower cultivation. There should be a provision for comprehensive, reliable and quick market information system to the flower growers. This calls for revitalizing the existing floriculture growers co-operative marketing and processing society.

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Table 1. Area, Production and Productivity of Major Flower Crops in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu (2010-2021)

| SI.NO | Year | Jasmine | | | Rose | | | Tuberose | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Productivity (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Productivity (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Productivity (MT/Ha) |
| 1. | 2010-11 | 1103 | 8824 | 8 | 108 | 891 | 8.25 | 319 | 3828 | 12.00 |
| 2. | 2011-12 | 1393 | 11144 | 8 | 134 | 1106 | 8.25 | 392 | 4704 | 12.00 |





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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 3. | 2012-13 | 1428 | 12852 | 9 | 155 | 1279 | 8.25 | 283 | 4245 | 15.00 |
| 4. | 2013-14 | 1381 | 13920 | 10.08 | 156 | 1441 | 9.24 | 421 | 7073 | 16.80 |
| 5. | 2014-15 | 1460 | 14717 | 10.08 | 58 | 536 | 9.24 | 298 | 5006 | 16.80 |
| 6. | 2015-16 | 1503 | 15150 | 10.08 | 69 | 638 | 9.24 | 218 | 3662 | 16.80 |
| 7. | 2016-17 | 1480 | 15658 | 10.58 | 73 | 707 | 9.69 | 169 | 2976 | 17.61 |
| 8. | 2017-18 | 1529 | 15884 | 10.39 | 46 | 345 | 7.50 | 117 | 3510 | 30.00 |
| 9. | 2018-19 | 1530 | 15898 | 10.39 | 84 | 636 | 7.50 | 143 | 4307 | 30.00 |
| 10. | 2019-20 | 1656 | 17204 | 10.39 | 68 | 510 | 7.50 | 150 | 4500 | 30.00 |
| 11. | 2020-21 | 1666 | 17009 | 10.21 | 55 | 499 | 9.09 | 159 | 1456 | 9.16 |
| | CAGR% | 2.31 | 5.59 | 2.58 | -8.78 | -9.24 | -0.49 | -17.88 | -6.10 | 5.22 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chennai (2020-21).

Table 2. Instability Indices in Major Flower Crops

| S. No | Flower crops | Area | Production | Productivity |
|-------|--------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1. | Jasmine | 92.90 | 57.33 | 54.91 |
| 2. | Rose | 56.37 | 54.52 | 40.49 |
| 3. | Tuberose | 41.10 | 44.99 | 40.83 |

Table 3. Estimates of Decomposition Analysis for Major Flower Crops

| S. No | Flower crops | Area Effect | Yield Effect | Interaction Effect |
|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Jasmine | 29.77 | 111.81 | 15.20 |
| 2. | Rose | -23.19 | 55.02 | 11.22 |

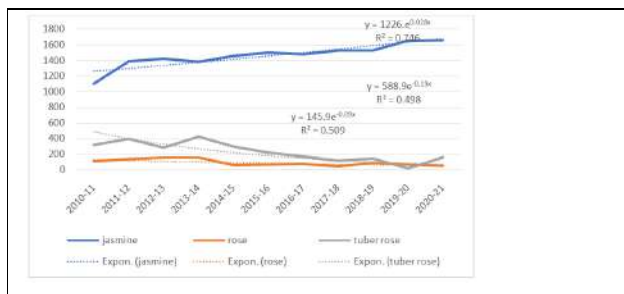


Figure 1. Trend Lines in the Area under Major Flower Crops

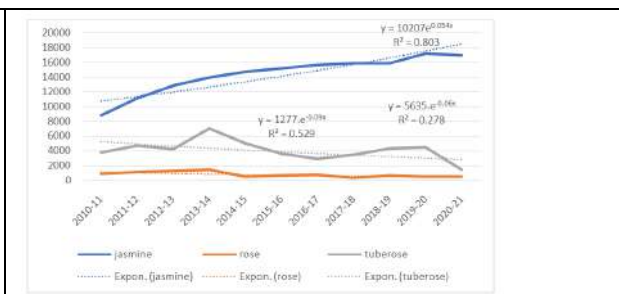


Figure 2. Trend Lines in the Production of Major Flower Crops

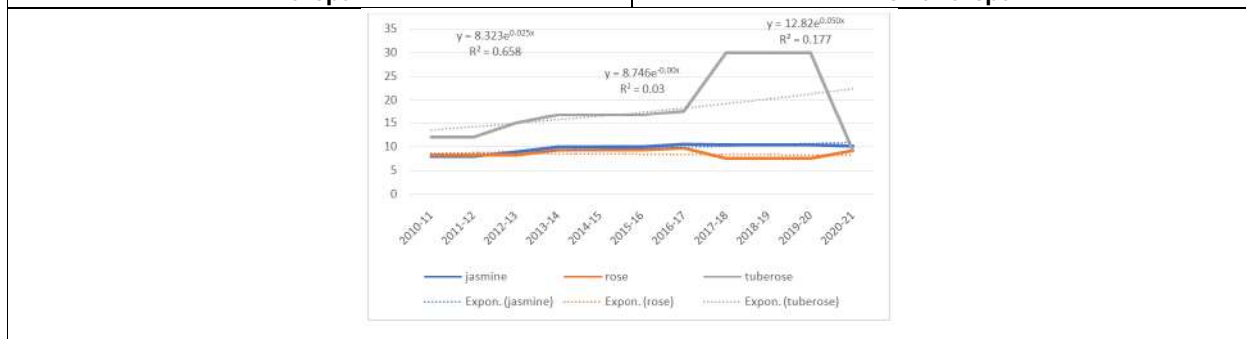


Figure 3. Trend Lines in the Productivity of Major Flower Crops





Bio-Medical Waste Management Practices and its Risks to Human Health and the Environment in Bidar District, Karnataka, India

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Received: 13 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Healthcare is one of the rapid growing sectors in India undergoing quick transition. The waste generated by healthcare activities can be hazardous and toxic, as it is contaminated by disease carrying pathogens which can infect human beings and environment. This study is focused on effectiveness of segregation practiced and awareness of bio-medical waste management which includes collection, storage, transportation and disposal of waste generated in various hospitals in and around specific towns of Bidar district, Karnataka, India. Based on the literature survey I have selected two hospitals, in that one of the government and private hospitals of Bidar district. Our study case includes Site visits, interviews, survey, interaction with hospital workers, questionnaires and observations had implemented us to collect the information regarding different medical waste management aspects in government and private hospitals. Case study observation reveals the improper segregation of bio waste at the source of generation in both government and private hospitals of Bidar district and where as in private hospital they had put their effort to segregate at the point of bio waste generation. Comparatively we found that both the hospital's medical staffs and Doctors had a better knowledge than other auxiliary staff, and without wearing the protective aids hospital auxiliary staffs suffering with health risks. Our study recommends for a hospital to know the lacunas in the waste management for proper education, training courses and awareness programs to all the workers and medical staff, which can be carried out every month targeting the employees.

Keywords: Bio-Waste Management, Waste generation, Quantification of waste, , Health Risks





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INTRODUCTION

Hospitals are known for the treatment of the sick persons but we are unaware about the adverse effects of the garbage and the filth generated by them. Medical care is vital for our life and health, but the waste generated from medical activities represents a real problem of living nature and human world. "Bio-medical waste" is the waste generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining there to or in the production or testing of biological material [1]. All human activities produce waste; such waste may be dangerous and needs safe disposal. Hospitals and other healthcare facilities generate a lot of waste which can transmit infections particularly HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and Tetanus to the people who handle it or meet it [2]. As per Banerjee and Bachi, [3] biomedical waste refers to any waste that includes anatomical waste, pathological waste, infectious waste, hazardous waste and other waste generated in the hospitals, nursing homes, pathological laboratories and other health care facilities. Padbhanabhan and Barik, [4] revealed biomedical waste management is a special case where the hazards and risks exist not just for the generators and operators but also for the general community. In accordance with Rutala et al, [5] and Sheth et al, [6] Waste Management (WM) and Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) is a process that helps to ensure proper hospital hygiene and safety of health care workers and communities. Segregation of biomedical waste at the source of generation is the first and essential step in biomedical waste management and it continues to be the key message and central theme of the BMWR, 2016.

Patil and Shekdar, [7] estimated that in India approximately 0.5 to 2.0 kg of BMW per bed is generated in a day, which accumulates to about 0.33 million tons of hospital waste annually. However, Karnataka state leads in the bio medical waste production, estimated to be 1.0 kg/day in diagnostic laboratory, 0.25 kg/day in veterinary clinics, 1.5 kg/day in blood bank, and 0.2 kg/day in small clinics. The present study tries to find out the real state of quantification of Bio-Medical waste generation, segregation and find out the affairs of the awareness, knowledge, attitude, and management of bio-medical waste and its effects on human being and environment in government and private hospitals of Bidar district, Karnataka, India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The Study Area

Bidar is a hill top city situated on the Deccan plateau in the north-eastern part of Karnataka state, India. Being located at the north east of 700km (430mi) from the state capital Bangalore. Bidar is located at 17.9° N and 77.5° E, lies at a central position in Deccan plateau at an elevation of 2300 feet from near the sea level. These two government and private hospitals are the towns of Bidar district. The research study was undertaken to know the status of existing waste management in Bidar district. To identify an appropriate strategy for safe hygienically and environmentally management of this bio-medical waste. In the present study total two hospitals are selected for data collection in Bidar district of Karnataka.

METHODOLOGY

The following methods are involved in bio-medical waste management research work. Ethical Clearance Ethical clearance from institutes ethics committee and permission from district Medical Superintendent, City Municipal Council Bidar and Deputy Commissioner of Bidar to collect data from various patients care areas was obtained before the study; the study was approved by Department of P.G. Studies and Research in Zoology, Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi, Karnataka, India in 2016. Assessment of Operating Procedure carried out informal discussion with various hospital functionaries and used an alternative for this method by collecting the data using questionnaires for Bidar District Government and private hospitals. The questionnaires were given to the hospital waste interns of collection, transportation, segregation, treatment and disposal of waste performed to assess its compliance with Slandered Legal Norms and Procedures as per the Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules 1998,



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and to collect available information for analysis of the system. Site visits were undertaken to obtain primary information data on common practices of medical waste management [8-17]. The data were collected with the help of questionnaires that were formatted to understand the knowledge, attitude and practices of employees involved in direct patient care regarding bio- medical waste management methods and by personal observations of the waste management practices. The methodology for the data collection was after Cisse et al., [10].

Quantitative determination of waste

- The following step is involved in the determination of the bio-medical waste generated from different places in the study area.
- Solid waste of both types infectious and non- infectious was weighed with the assistance of the staff and the weight was recorded.
- Each color-coded bin or liner meant for collection of waste in each block was weighed and recorded.
- The quantities of infectious and non-infectious waste were recorded in each block of each liner for 15 days and all the data was compiled to represent the average values.

Qualitative Analysis of Bio-Medical Waste

Our main object of qualitative analysis of biomedical waste in Humnabad Government hospital of Bidar district was whether they are following these segregation rules at the source of waste generation or not. Segregation rules at the source of waste generation or not.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quantity of waste generated in health care settings should be known while making a good waste management system. Hence, the quantities of different categories of waste must be estimated by discussions, interviews and by physical checks. Each color-coded bin or liner meant for collection of waste in each block was weighed and recorded for 15 days for each hospital to get average value. Table 1 and 3 shows the average quantity of waste in kg/day of each liner in each block of Humnabad Government and private hospitals respectively. Hospital can produce up to 4-9 Kg of waste/bed/day and at general and district hospital it ranges from 1-4 Kg of waste/day/bed reported by Altin et al, [18]. Anjali et al, [19] studies reported also that, about quantification of biomedical waste. The total volume of medical waste generated in two hospitals of Humnabad and private was Yellow container-43.87Kg/day, blue-container-46.49Kg/day, Red-container- 38.44Kg/day, Green -container-17.45 Kg/day by all hospitals. The average amount of infectious and non-infectious waste per day in both hospitals is 477.25 Kg. The average infectious waste generated from Humnabad Government hospital of Bidar district privateper day was calculated as 42.31 Kg (The waste present in Yellow and Red bin). Table 2 and 4 shows segregation of waste. Our main object of qualitative analysis of biomedical waste in both the hospital was to analyze whether they are following prescribed (Per the biomedical waste management rule 2016) segregation rules at the source of waste generation or not by Tanksali, [20] on Management of Bio Medical Waste. Figure 3 and 4 shows the KAP (Knowledge-Awareness-Practice) Humnabad government and private Hospital. KAP (Knowledge-Awareness-Practice) of private Hospital was not up to the mark and it was about only 70% whereas KAP of government hospital wasfound to be poorer then private hospital. Peon and Ayahs didn't have the knowledge about the segregation rules but all the staff members have positive attitude towards proper segregation of waste and practicing it properly. Saini et al., [21] conducted a study on knowledge, attitude and practice of biomedical waste management amongst staff of tertiary level hospital in India. Ipshita et al., [22] study reported that knowledge, attitude and practices towards Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) management among health care professionals, private practitioners and post graduate students in Davanagere, Adithya et al., [23] conducted study on knowledge, attitude and practices in tertiary care institutions, Byapur.

Table 5 shows the awareness regarding biomedical waste management rule [24]. This shows that in Bidar government hospital only Doctors, GDMO and nurses are aware about Handling Rules remaining staff members are not aware. In private hospitals doctors are aware about the Handling Rules remaining nurses and other auxiliary





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staffs are not aware. Hassan et al., [25]

Result of Private Hospital

Out of 15 wards in 8 (53%) wards they are not following the segregation rules. In remaining 7 (46%) wards there is a proper segregation of waste at the source of generation. It was seen that the hospital lacked the color-coded waste bins so that proper segregation was not taking place. In hospitals, only Doctors, GDMO, Nurses and Ayahs are aware about Management and Handling Rules, 1998, remaining staff members are not aware.

- In a few wards the closed type of waste bins was available.
- There is a permanent identified place for placing the waste bins in few wards.
- Few of the wards had the color liners for segregation at the point of generation and in wards
- all wastes were dumped in common color bins present in each of the ward.
- The transportation of waste was done regular as by "Enviro biotech" treatment plant.
- There was no common white puncture proof plastic box to collect the used needles.

Result of Government Hospital

- In most of the wards there were no liners and only one common bin. However, some of the remaining wards and OPD (out-patient department) has liners and was maintained with proper segregation of wastes, collection and transportation of the generated wastes by Enviro-biotech treatment plant but not regular.
- Out of 16 wards in 12 (75%) wards they are not following the segregation rules. In remaining 4 (25%) wards there is a proper segregation of waste at the source of generation.
- All workers in the hospital have 55% the knowledge of segregation in the liners. The study was conducted on pre-designed and pretested questionnaire and a cross-sectional study design was selected as a similar design was adopted in other studies, Kishore et al, [12] Knowledge about biomedical waste management rules among the staff; this was like the findings from other studies, Saini et al, [21] Similarly,
- A Dog died, due to Hazardous Disposal of Bio-medical waste unscientifically, in deep open ground of Mannaekhelli private hospital. Humnabad Government hospital bio-wastes such as syringes, glucose, empty bottles and other bio waste were dumped at the corner of the hospital compound and it was burned in the hospital campus. Open burning of bio-waste also lead to exposure harmful gases due to which can cause cancer, respiratory diseases Manohar et al, [26], DaSilva et al, [27] and Goutam et al, [28].
- Hospital shows the good response towards the quaternaries and communication.
- Few wards do not have liners and all the wastes are dumped in the one common bin and kept it from 3 or 4 days. Bio-medical waste should not be mixed with other general waste. According Pruss et al, [29] study reported that, in Geneva the infectious wastes in the tropical area can be kept in a temporary storage area for 24 hours during the hot season and up to 48 hour in cooler seasons medical waste should
- There is no common white puncture proof plastic box to collect the used needles.
- In this hospital shows the lack of awareness handling the proper bio-Medical Waste Management. Hassan et al, [25] reported the problem regarding BMW management does not only limit itself to India, lack of awareness, appropriate policy and laws, and willingness has been responsible for the improper management of medical waste.
- Awareness programmes were conducted during the research days in this hospital.

CONCLUSION

From the results obtained, out of two hospitals one Government hospital did not segregate and dispose their wastes as per bio-medical waste management rules and regulations. Hospital management needs intensive training and orientation workshop for those hospital staffs to improve the knowledge, attitude, segregation and practice about disposal of bio-medical waste management. Since environmental pollution has become a major concern with respect to the future of life on our planet. It is legal duty of the management of the healthcare institution to ensure that bio-





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medical waste is managed properly without putting extra burden on healthcare staff in their duties and causing any adverse impacts on human health and environment by BMW management. There is abundant need for improvement on bio-medical waste management in our study area, to security the health and wellbeing of humans and other forms of life. Hence, the final aim is a system that it is in symphonic with sustainable development and protects the environment and human health.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Table 1: Quantification of Bio-waste in Government hospital at Humnabad Taluk, Bidar district (Date of quantification 1-02-2017 to 15-02-2017)

| Sl.No | Name of Wards | Average Quantity of Waste in Kgs/day | | | | | | Total Number of Beds | Total Number of Patients |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Black | Yellow | White | Blue | Red | Green | | |
| 1 | Causality | No bin | 0.25 | No bin | 2 | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | MICU | No bin | 0.25 | No bin | 0.5 | 2 | 0.15 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | ICCU | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.15 | 1 | 0.25 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | Dialysis unit | No bin | 0.12 | No bin | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | Surgery OT | No bin | 0.25 | No bin | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 15 | 6 |
| 6 | Post-operative ward | No bin | 0.95 | No bin | 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | NICU | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 5 | 4 |
| 8 | Gynecology PT | No bin | 0.12 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.15 | 0.5 | 5 | 4 |
| 9 | Lab our room | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 5 | 10 |
| 10 | Surgical male | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| 11 | Surgical female | No bin | 0.2 | No bin | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | 10 |
| 12 | Pediatric ward | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3 | 4 |
| 13 | Female medical ward | No bin | 0.3 | No bin | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 14 | Eye OPD | No bin | 0.4 | No bin | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 7 | 8 |
| 15 | Gynecology OPD | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | Obstetrics OPD | No bin | 0.4 | No bin | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | No bin | 2.37 | No bin | 3.99 | 9.64 | 7.35 | 77 | 100 |

Table 2: Segregation of wastes in the wards of Humnabad Taluk Government hospital at Bidar district

| SL.No. | Name of Wards | Segregation (NO) |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Causality | YES |
| 2 | MICU | NO |
| 3 | ICCU | NO |
| 4 | Dialysis unit | YES |
| 5 | Surgery OT | NO |
| 6 | Post-operative ward | YES |
| 7 | NICU | NO |
| 8 | Gynecology PT | NO |
| 9 | Labor room | NO |
| 10 | Surgical male | NO |
| 11 | Surgical female | NO |
| 12 | Pediatric ward | NO |
| 13 | Female medical ward | NO |
| 14 | Eye OPD | YES |
| 15 | Gynecology OPD | NO |
| 16 | Obstetrics OPD | NO |

*The data represented with Yes or NO

Table 3. City (Date of quantification 1-03-2017 to 15-03-2017)

| SL.No. | Name of wards | Average Quantity of waste in Kgs/Day | | | | | | Total number of beds | Total number of patients |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Black | Yellow | White | Blue | Red | Green | | |
| 1 | Causality | No bin | 15 | No bin | 10.5 | 5 | 0.5 | 5 | 4 |
| 2 | Gynecology | No bin | 5 | No bin | No bin | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 3 | Bleeding room | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No beds | No patients |
| 4 | X-ray | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No beds | No patients |
| 5 | Orthopedic OPD | No bin | 0.05 | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No beds | No patients |
| 6 | Surgical ward | No bin | 1 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.6 | No bin | 4 | 1 |
| 7 | ENT OPD | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No beds | No patients |





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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 8 | ENT major OT | No bin | 2 | No bin | 10.5 | 5 | 0.3 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Eye ward | No bin | 0.5 | No bin | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 8 | 5 |
| 10 | Special room | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | No bin | 5 | 3 |
| 11 | Male ortho ward | No bin | 2 | No bin | No bin | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | Post-Operative ward | No bin | 10.5 | No bin | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3 | 2 |
| 13 | Labor room | No bin | 2 | No bin | 15 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 14 | Dressing room | No bin | 1 | No bin | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | No patients |
| 15 | Dialysis unit | No bin | 2 | No bin | No bin | 3 | No bin | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | No bin | 41.5 | No bin | 42.5 | 29.8 | 10.1 | 40 | 29 |

Table 4: Segregation of wastes in the wards of Gurupadappa Nagmarpalli hospital Bidar City

| SL.No. | Name of Wards | Proper Segregation (YES/NO) |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Causality | YES |
| 2 | Gynecology | NO |
| 3 | Bleeding room | NO |
| 4 | X-ray | YES |
| 5 | Orthopedic OPD | YES |
| 6 | Surgical ward | NO |
| 7 | ENT OPD | YES |
| 8 | ENT major OT | NO |
| 9 | Eye ward | NO |
| 10 | Special room | NO |
| 11 | Male ortho ward | YES |
| 12 | Post-operative ward | YES |
| 13 | Labor room | NO |
| 14 | Dressing room | YES |
| 15 | Dialysis unit | NO |

*The data represented with Yes or NO





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Table 5: Awareness regarding No Awareness bio-medical waste (Management and handling) rules, 1998 in the hospital

| SL. No | Designation | Aware (A) Not Aware (NA) | |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | Name of the Hospitals | |
| | | Government Hospital, Humanabad | Private Hospital, Gurupadappa Nagmarpalli |
| 1 | Doctor (specialist) | A | A |
| 2 | Doctor (Resident) | A | A |
| 3 | GDMO | A | A |
| 4 | Nurse | A | A |
| 5 | Technician | NA | A |
| 6 | Pharmacist | NA | A |
| 7 | Ward boy | NA | NA |
| 8 | Peon | NA | NA |
| 9 | Ayahs | NA | NA |
| 10 | Sweeper | NA | NA |

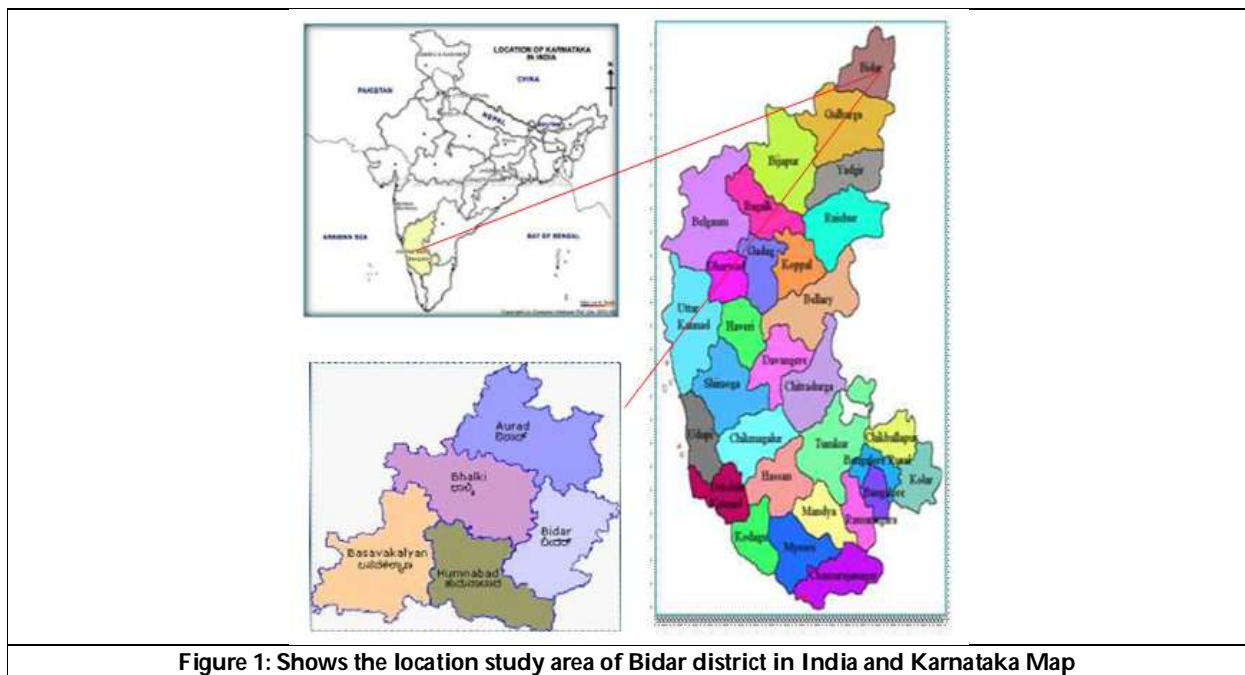


Figure 1: Shows the location study area of Bidar district in India and Karnataka Map





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Figure 2: Photo showing that awareness workshops are conducted in regard with bio-medical waste management in different Government and Private hospitals of Bidar district, Karnataka

- A. Photo showing disposal and burning of bio-waste inside the hospital campus at Humnabad Government hospital which may cause to Asthma and breathing issues.
- B. Photo showing after waste filled in the bin still kept in the general ward of Humnabad Government hospital.
- C. Photo showing disposal of bio-medical waste unscientifically dumped in deep open ground at Manaekkeli private hospital.
- D. Photo showing disposal of bio-medical waste unscientifically dumped in deep open ground at Manaekkeli private hospital caused death of animal.
- E. Photo showing that the worker did not wear any protective aids by this now she is suffering with skin infection.
- F. Photo showing that awareness workshops are conducted in regard with bio-medical waste management in different Government and Private hospital at Auradtalluk of Bidar district.

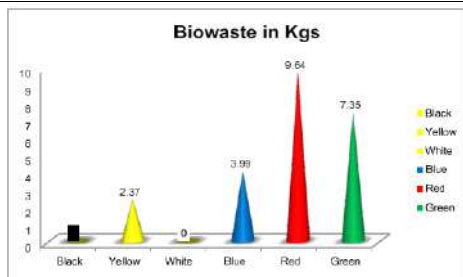


Figure 3. Biowaste

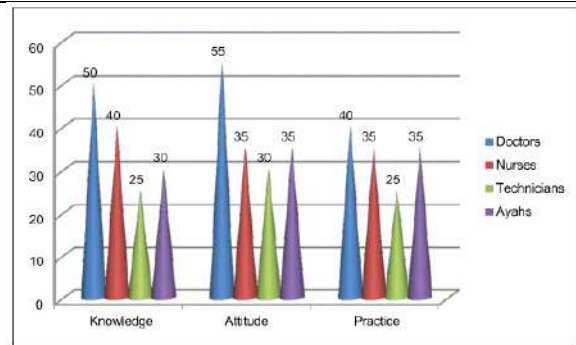


Figure 4 KAP (Knowledge-Attitude-Practice) to determine the existing levels of information, training, practices in HumnabadTalluk Government hospital at Bidar district





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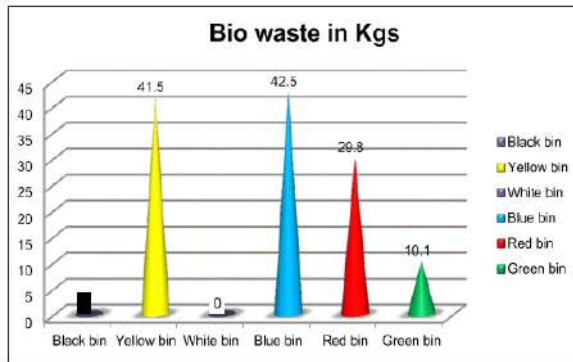


Figure 5: Quantification of bio waste in GurupadappaNagmarpalli and hospital in Bidar district.

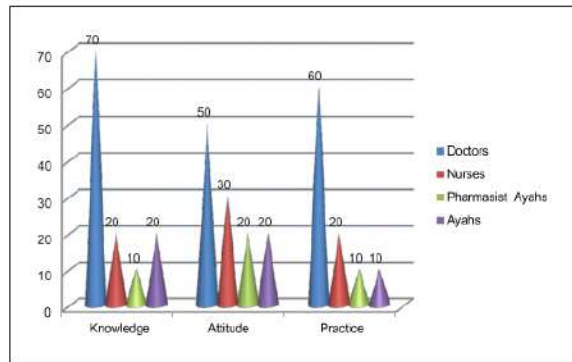


Figure 6: KAP (Knowledge-Attitude-Practice) to determine the existing levels of information, training, practices in Gurupadappa Nagmarpalli hospital at Bidar





Rasmussen's Encephalitis: A Brief Overview

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Received: 21 Apr 2023

Revised: 27 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Rasmussen's encephalitis (RE), originally described by Theodore Rasmussen in 1958, is an infrequent, progressive and inflammatory disease of the brain affecting one hemisphere. Rasmussen's encephalitis is typically associated with intractable focal epilepsy, cognitive decline and hemi paresis. Due to the same clinical process of chronic inflammation and our grasp of encephalitis, investigators first focused their attention on viral infection as the primary study approach in the area of RE pathogenesis. Various anti-neuronal antibodies, including Munc-18 and the alpha7-acetylcholine receptor, were found in sera from a small number of patients with RE, according to later research, which revealed that anti-GluR3 antibodies were found in patients with other kinds of epilepsy. Recent research has mainly focused on how cytotoxic T lymphocytes contribute to the pathophysiology of RE. The preponderance of studies reported the efficacy of high dose methylprednisolone. Corticosteroids have been recommended as a first-line treatment in patients with RE at disease beginning and during exacerbations. Only a few occurrences of the utilization of other immunosuppressive drugs have been observed. In a case series published by Varadkar et al., azathioprine (AZA), which prevents the synthesis of purines, was adopted, improving seizure frequency but having no protective effect on the rate of cognitive deterioration

Keywords: research, Rasmussen's, study, pathogenesis, RE





INTRODUCTION

Rasmussen's encephalitis (RE), originally described by Theodore Rasmussen in 1958, is an infrequent, progressive and inflammatory disease of the brain affecting one hemisphere. Rasmussen's encephalitis is typically associated with intractable focal epilepsy, cognitive decline and hemiparesis[1]. Acknowledging the natural history of Rasmussen syndrome is crucial primarily. In terms of general functional deterioration, this illness may progress[2] Seizures, hemiparesis, development, and cognition can all suffer declines. A fall in the hemispheric ratio, a radiographically derived indicator of hemispheric symmetry, over time can be a sign of anatomic anomalies such as cortical atrophy on an MRI.[3]. According to traditional descriptions of Rasmussen syndrome, patients develop neurologic impairments to a specific maximum level before their condition appears to "burn out" or plateau. But it seems not all patients probably develop deficits[4]. On the other hand, not all patients "burn out," and their abnormalities may remain improving. The probability that ongoing seizures will adversely influence overall cognitive performance and the concept that, despite being a unilateral disease, there may be some epileptic encephalopathy affecting the healthy contralateral hemisphere have served as the main justifications for discussing aggressive treatment. Although this is not always the case, longitudinal analysis of a number of patients has shown that thorough, perceptive serial clinical observations are necessary to identify those who are at risk. The emergence of independent contralateral interictal epileptiform activity appears to be connected to considerable cognitive impairment, and this may therefore be a biomarker of who needs major intervention. Interictal EEG may be helpful in this regard[4].

For many years, the medical field held the belief that the brain was "hard-wired" with fixed neuronal circuits and that it was constant in its organization and function. Today we know that the brain continually adjusts and reorganizes itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. It has now become clear that the brain is inherently capable of changing after injury to enable at least some behavioral compensation. Researchers in recent decades have revealed that the cerebral cortex, rather than being fixed in structure and function, is highly dynamic[5]. This dynamic change to the brain throughout an individual's life course is referred to as neuroplasticity. The term neuroplasticity gained prominence in the latter half of the 20th century[6,7], when new research showed many aspects of the brain remain "plastic" even into adulthood[8]. It allows the neurons to compensate for injury and disease and to adjust their activities in response to new situations or to changes in their environment, sometimes recovering brain functions. Children have an enhanced capacity for brain plasticity compared to adults as demonstrated by their superior ability to learn a second language or their capacity to recover from brain injuries or radical surgery such as hemispherectomy for epilepsy[8].

There is evidence that neurogenesis occurs in the adult brain as well and such changes can persist well into old age. The evidence for neurogenesis is mainly restricted to the hippocampus and olfactory bulb, but current research has revealed that other parts of the brain, including the cerebellum, may be involved as well[9]. The Applications and examples of neuroplasticity include improvements in functional outcomes with physical therapy after stroke, successful improvements in persons with amblyopia, convergence insufficiency or stereo vision anomalies[10,11,12] and positive outcomes after hemispherectomy in Rasmussen Encephalitis. An Example neuroplasticity worth mentioning here is a case reported in 'Neurology India' describing a patient who had functional hemispherectomy for intractable seizures secondary to right hemispheric cortical dysplasia. This patient presented with mild left-sided weakness with intact gross motor and fine motor activity. An fMRI, however, showed a complete shift of the motor function to normal hemisphere.[13]

ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS

Due to the same clinical process of chronic inflammation and our grasp of encephalitis, investigators first focused their attention on viral infection as the primary study approach in the area of RE pathogenesis[14]. Additionally, the advancement of viral infections seemed to reflect the features of being restricted to one side of the cerebral



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hemisphere. Epstein-Barr virus antigen, human cytomegalovirus antigen, human herpes virus 6 antigen, and human papilloma virus antigen were all recognized as being abundantly expressed in the RE brain, according to our epilepsy centre [15-18]. However, the pathogenesis could not be adequately illustrated by virus infection methods, and no study has yet discovered virus replication in the brain tissue of RE patients. Further research is required to understand the mechanisms behind viral antigen expression in RE.

Antibody-Mediated pathogenesis:

In 1994, the histopathologic characteristics of RE in two rabbits immunised with glutamate receptor (GluR3) after enhancing antibodies to recombinant GluRs were presented. This sparked the hypothesis of antibody-mediated pathogenesis of RE. More intriguingly, however, is the fact that one RE patient's seizure frequency and neurological impairments were effectively addressed by anti-GluR3 antibody via plasma exchange[19]. Other studies' findings supported the notion that an antibody-mediated reaction or the direct activation of ion channel receptors is responsible for the death of neurons in RE[20,21]. As a result, antibody-mediated processes are currently the focus of the majority of research into the pathophysiology of RE. Only a small percentage of patients, however, see a quick improvement in their clinical symptoms after receiving plasmapheresis therapy, while other patients do not[22,23]. Various anti-neuronal antibodies, including Munc-18 and the alpha7-acetylcholine receptor, were found in sera from a small number of patients with RE, according to later research, which revealed that anti-GluR3 antibodies were found in patients with other kinds of epilepsy[24,25,26]. Additionally, patients with limbic encephalitis, in which seizures are the primary clinical symptom, had detectable antibodies against the gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA), or leucin-rich glioma inactivated 1 (LG11) receptors and responded well to immunotherapy. [27,28]. A portion of AED-resistant epilepsy patients, according to a second prospective study, may have had neuronal autoantibodies, particularly those that bind to synaptic antigens[29]. Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antibody-mediated encephalitis has been associated with clinical symptoms and neuroimaging manifestations that resemble RE in one case, however RE patients seldom develop these anti-neuronal antibodies[30]. It is acknowledged that rather than being essential to RE pathophysiology, the development of these antibodies is likely a subsequent pathological process of this illness. Currently, the antibody-mediated theory does not appear to fully explain the pathogenic process.

Cell mediated immune mechanisms

Recent research has mainly focused on how cytotoxic T lymphocytes contribute to the pathophysiology of RE. The majority of the infiltrated T cells in the afflicted cerebral hemisphere's pathology were cytotoxic CD8+ T cell lymphocytes; more substantially, approximately 10% among these cells were granzyme-B positive CD8+ T cells in the inflammatory lesions. Given that the proportion of granzyme-B+ T lymphocytes that gravitate toward the neuronal membrane display features of partisanship of cytotoxic granules, this is seen as convincing evidence of neurodegeneration induced by cytotoxic T cells[31]. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte attack contributes to astrocytic degeneration, which results in the loss of neuronal cells and the development of seizures[32].

CD8+ T cell clones grew as determined by the spectrum of T cells in peripheral circulation and equivalent brain specimens. T cell spectratyping in peripheral blood and equivalent brain tissues demonstrated that CD8+ T cell clones expanded with brain-restricted T-cell receptor (TCR) clonotypes, demonstrating an immune response that was antigen-driven and MHC-I-restricted [33]. Preventing CD8+ T cell penetration into the brain would likely alleviate the symptoms considering CD8+ T cell growth in peripheral blood was proportional with the severity of RE depression[34]. This observations appeared to support the idea that specific antigens were responsible for inducing the T cell immune response in the brain. It is currently impossible to determine the identification of these antigens and whether they are intrinsic autoantigens or foreign antigens.

However, representative investigations that verified that T cells had homogeneous TCR 1 chain CDR3 sequences also backed up the hypothesis that non-MHC-restricted proinflammatory cytokines had a role in the aetiology of RE[35]. Indeed, resident memory T cells and CD103+ expanded T-cell clones show the intricacy of brain-infiltrating T-cell immunity in RE[36,37]. On the other hand, the assumption that inflammatory cytokines are generated by T cells has



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gained more interest because it may constitute proof of a physiological immune response. In contradiction to brain specimens with cortical dysplasia, studies have demonstrated that interferon- (INF-) and five chemokines, including CCL5, CCL22, CCL23, CXCL9, and CXCL10, express more mRNA at the mRNA level in RE brain tissue. These cytokines' expression (INF-, CXCL5, CXCL9, and CXCL10) and the duration of the investigation show a clear significant negative relationship. The timeframe from the commencement of a seizure to surgery is significantly negatively correlated with the expression of these cytokines (INF-, CXCL5, CXCL9, and CXCL10)[38]. A prominent ligand of CXCR3, which is found on cytotoxic T cells, is CXCL10, which is expressed on neurons and astrocytes in surgical specimens of children with RE. T cell recruitment into the afflicted hemisphere is strongly influenced by the CXCR3-CXCL10 axis[39]. An addendum to earlier research was the discovery of INF- and tumour necrosis factor (TNF) generated by CD4+ T cells [37]. Even though the aforementioned results supported the idea that an adaptive immune response was the fundamental pathophysiology of RE, a general strategy for immunomodulatory and immunosuppressive medication therapy deserves more research.

Microglia-activation mediated neurodegeneration:

Microglia function as the brain's resident innate immune cells, and their elevated state is one of the most recognisable clinical markers in RE. This condition is known as microglia-activation-mediated neurodegenerative. Microglia activation levels range considerably throughout the brain and are associated with T cell infiltration, particularly during the initial pathological stage with cortical destruction. [33,40]. Actually, there are absolutely no parameters on the role of microglia that emerge in the early stages of pathogenesis. Inflammasome activation and the manufacture of cytokines like IL-1 by microglia were discovered to cause neuronal damage and cause hallucinations in various epileptic conditions [41-44]. Increased pannexin hemichannels connected to microglial activation were always the root of cellular hyperexcitability and manifested as epileptogenic neurotransmitter systems in RE [45]. Recent studies have shown that dysfunctional stage 0 microglia containing elevated endosomal Toll-like receptor (TLR) offer a milieu for T cell infiltration and attacking neurons at stage 1, therefore results in even more inflammasome and chemokine activation [46]. This presented solid evidence that neurodegeneration was triggered by microglia activation.

Astrocyte activation in RE has received increasing attention since it reigns supreme at every stage of cortical injury and occurs along with T lymphocyte infiltration and microglial activation [32,47]. It is believed that activated astrocytes are involved in the epileptogenic process of RE considering that they play a function in the generation and stabilization of the inflammatory response during the process of epileptogenesis [48,49]. The cytoplasm of activated astrocytes in RE specimens contained endogenous high-mobility group box-1 (HMGB1) binding to TLRs, which suggested that astrocytes' HMGB1-TLR pro-inflammation pathway would function as a viable target [50]. More research is necessary on the capabilities of astrocytes and microglia activation.

Diagnosis

Studies involving clinical, electrophysiological (EEG), and morphological data support the diagnosis of RE (MRI, in some cases histopathology). Most chronic patients have limited differential diagnoses (i.e., after the condition has been present for more than a year). The difficulty lies in diagnosing the illness early, that is, before significant brain function loss and hemiatrophy become obvious. As immunosuppressive medication may be most successful at this time, early diagnosis is preferred (Bien et al., 2002c,d; Granata et al., 2003b). Consequently, any rigorous diagnostic criteria should be able to recognise both early and chronic instances. The age of onset has not been included in the diagnostic criteria, despite the fact that it must be emphasised that RE typically begins in childhood[51].

MRI

Over the past few years, several patients' serial MRI results have been published. The Italian team (Chiapparini et al., 2003; Granata et al., 2003b) discovered that, during the first four months following the onset of the disease, the majority of patients show unilateral enlargement of the inner and outer CSF compartments, which is most prominent in the insular and peninsular regions and is accompanied by an increase in cortical or subcortical (or both) T2 (and FLAIR) signal. Additionally, they frequently noticed atrophy of the ipsilateral head of the caudate nucleus. On





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preliminary scans, a few patients briefly displayed localised cortical enlargement. Within the afflicted hemispheres, atrophy and a spread of signal alterations were subsequently noticed. Similar findings were paired by the German group with a quantitative assessment of the cell densities of inflammatory cells and reactive astrocytes in brain specimens taken from areas with MRI anomalies. GFAP+ astrocytes, T cells, and microglial nodules were all more prevalent in areas with higher signal than they were in more chronically affected areas with extensive atrophy and no further signal increase (Bien et al., 2002c).

The same group discovered that the majority of tissue loss occurred within the first year following the commencement of the acute disease stage by calculating the "hemispheric ratio," or the ratio of the affected/unaffected hemisphere on planimetry of axial and coronal slices including the Sylvian fissure (Bien et al., 2002d). In certain instances, though, it might last for years (Bhatjiwale et al., 1998; Chiapparini et al., 2003). Serial MRIs taken of 11 immune treated RE patients during the early stages of the disease showed that there was a median tissue loss of 29.9 cm³ per year in the affected hemispheres and 6.8 cm³ in the unaffected hemispheres (Larionov et al., 2005). Although it has been recorded, completely normal scan results are uncommon (Geller et al., 1998; Kaiboriboon et al., 2000; Lee et al., 2001). Gadolinium enhancement in RE is extremely uncommon (Nakasu et al., 1997; Yacubian et al., 1997; Bien et al., 2002c; Chiapparini et al., 2003) [51].

Differential diagnosis

Epilepsy in one hemisphere :

- Cognitive dysplasia
- Hemimegalencephaly
- A tuberous sclerosis
- Sturge-Weber disease
- Stroke
- Syndrome of epilepsy, hemiplegia, and convulsions
- Tumour

Propagation of partial seizures associated to metabolic disorders

- sweet diabetes
- Hyperglycemia, ketotic or not
- antibodies targeting GAD-65 and type 1 diabetes
- Hepatic or renal encephalopathy

Increasing neurological conditions that are metabolic or degenerative

- mitochondriopathies such as MELAS
- Syndrome of Alpers
- The Kufs illness

Chronic and infectious disorders

- Vasculitis of the brain in systemic connective tissue illness (eg, lupus erythematosus)
- brain vasculitis affecting only one hemisphere Encephalitis Rasmussen
- delayed subacute measles encephalitis with or without immunodeficiency, including subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
- The paraneoplastic syndrome
- Occluder antibodies (anti-Hu)
- Meningoencephalitis in Russia's Spring and Summer
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and multiple sclerosis
- HIV Cat scratch illness

Other

- Proconvulsive drugs (eg, metrizamide, penicillin, and azlocillin-cefotaxim)
- Bone marrow transplant
- Gliomatosis cerebri



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*At least two sequential clinical examinations or MRI studies are needed to meet the respective criteria [52].

Three disease stages of Rasmussen's encephalitis

Prodromal stage: Non-specific, low seizure frequency, and mild hemiplegia

Acute stage: Frequent seizures, often *epilepsia partialis continua*; progressive hemiparesis, hemianopia, cognitive deterioration, and aphasia (if dominant hemisphere affected)

Residual stage: Permanent and stable neurological deficits and continuing seizures[51].

TREATMENT

The two requirements of treatment are to decrease seizures and prevent the deterioration of neurologic abnormalities. Rasmussen syndrome seizures are administered with a variety of anticonvulsants, but none of them culminate in seizure autonomy; EPC is particularly resistant to antiepileptic drug (AED) administration. Immunomodulators have been administered in an attempt to alleviate this, suggesting that there is an underlying autoimmune process (Table 1).[51,53,55-60]. E. P. G. Vining, personal communication).

Case studies have indicated that these medications might be useful in delaying a progressive path. One dilemma is whether immunomodulators could slow down an immune-mediated process while delaying the need for more emergency surgery, missing a crucial opportunity of neuroplasticity important to successful rehabilitation.

Surgical treatment

The only therapeutic approach that culminates in seizure prevention is hemi disconnection[51]. Even in the presence of an apparently clearly hepatocellular carcinoma, partial resections that only partially disconnect and resect problematic tissue offer only temporary alleviation and necessitate subsequent surgery for unknown reasons. Hemi Disconnection has a seizure-free rate of between 63 and 85 percent[51]. Depending on the criteria, abnormalities can occur at a rate of 24 to 41%.[60-62]. The fact that surgery frequently reduces the need for medicine and its concomitant adverse effects is another possible advantage. However, there will undoubtedly be neurologic withdrawal symptoms.

Gait issues are brought from hemiplegia (walking is typically resumed after rehabilitation), and the inability to carry out precisely fractionated finger movements (which remain a challenge for patients). Hemianopia is usually compensated with a required threshold of restoration. Some patients may be required to have their behaviour addressed. Patients with dominant hemisphere resections continue to experience difficulties with language function to different extents. Patients frequently have to undergo vigorous rehabilitation following surgery because of these abnormalities. Therefore, the rehabilitation process plays a role in the overall effectiveness of hemispherectomy.

Rehabilitation

Regarding hemispherectomy, patients receive rehabilitation that comprises of physical therapy for gait and balance, occupational therapy for hand function and daily living abilities, speech-language pathology, neuropsychology for cognitive function, and occasionally therapy for behavior problems. After hemispherectomy, the evidence for each lobby hallway will be addressed one at a time.

Sensorimotor function

There is some evidence that Rasmussen syndrome individuals who already have surgery at a younger age experience better sensorimotor function than kids who have surgery at a later age. In a recent study of children who underwent hemispherectomy for various etiologies, motor performance (evaluated by Figul-Meyer scores) and indeed the great toe vibration threshold (a measure of sensory function in the paretic foot) appeared better in those who were younger at the time of surgery[63]. Rasmussen syndrome patients made up a minor percentage of this study, therefore it is unclear whether the time between diagnosis and surgery (and subsequently, the scheduling of operation) played a significant role. Nevertheless, it released recommendations for actions that can be taken in additional investigation.



**Vissakodeti Likithaet al.,****Language function**

Improvements in social language and communication were linked to shorter epilepsy duration and younger age of onset, pertaining to one case study of four right-handed patients who undergone right hemispherectomy for Rasmussen syndrome[64]. The magnitude of pathology was one potential confounder in this short series, despite the fact that unclear whether results were worse in patients with more diseased cortex than in those with less pathology. Children and adolescents who require that their language-dominant hemispheres removed help compensate one particularly worrisome population. Is it possible for the remaining structures to accurately assume language function? Furthermore, a significant question that generally goes unanswered is whether early surgery should be used to promote relocalization or if the disease process should be allowed to continue spontaneously, or the illness process should indeed be given time to develop for first natural relocalization. After a left hemidecortication, one researchers analyzed six right-handed children with left-hemisphere Rasmussen syndrome[65]. Prior to the onset of convulsions, everyone seems to have normal language for 5 years. All patients would have only single words to express themselves one year after surgery, demonstrating that late dominant-hemisphere resections produce poor language consequences. Patients with left-sided illness managed to perform worse in terms of general intelligence, receptive language, and expressive language in a larger series from the same institution [66].

There are some patients with dominant-hemisphere disease who function well, though. After hemispherectomy, one case survey indicates new activation of right-sided structures on fMRI, demonstrating radiographically that language function can every now and again transfer to the contralateral hemisphere. Other case reports, nevertheless, have documented varying findings on the late recovery of language function after hemispherectomy[67-73]. The question that arises from these data is whether hemispherectomy is best carried out at a younger age while remaining structures still have a considerable quantity of neuroplasticity or should surgery be delayed until function may, or may not, have been established in tissue that would remain connected after a hemispherectomy. While we cannot determine who will regain language function after treatment, we can accomplish this with older kids. Although we lack the tools to predict who would regain language function after surgery, we can use fMRI in older children to monitor proposed improvements in localization over time.

Adaptive function

The shorter duration of epilepsy in a case series of 24 children with a history hemispherectomy—four of whom had Rasmussen type symptoms good adaptive function [61]. Only subscores, not overall scores, significantly predicted by younger age at surgery and aetiology. Good adaptive function was not associated by age at epilepsy onset.

Developmental outcomes

The presupposition behind early surgery in many cases is the suspected catastrophic consequence epilepsy has on the hemisphere on the opposite direction that is ordinarily working to develop condition known as epileptic encephalopathy. Seizure frequency was found to be negatively linked with developmental quotient in one significant hemispherectomy study, adoption of these technologies surgery[74]. After surgery, a slight rise in the developmental quotient was discovered in the subset of individuals with Rasmussen syndrome. A similar series investigated at 16 individuals who had hemispherectomy surgery, 9 of whom had Rasmussen syndrome, and concluded that a shorter latency before surgery predicted improved mental and social acuity[75]. It is difficult to tell whether these surgical series have taken the neuropsychological evaluation into bank statement in the decision-making process (i.e., are only individuals who are at risk of decline included?), as not all children in longitudinally followed children demonstrate a decline in intellectual ability over time. Only 7 of the 16 kids that were longitudinally evaluated in the series showed a significant IQ drop (>15 points). The emergence of contralateral-independent interictal epileptiform activity appears to be linked to this[53] Contralateral interictal epileptiform activity may distinguish persons at risk and prevent cognitive problems as a result.



**Vissakodeti Likithaet al.,****From pathogenesis to treatment: immune agents in RE**

Several immune system stimulators have been suggested for use in RE patients based on the pathophysiology.[80] Only a few carefully planned clinical trials on the immune approach to RE are reported in the literature, mostly involving corticosteroids and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), while the evidence regarding the use of other immune agents is weaker because the majority of data are only described in case reports and case series [76],[52]. At this point, it's critical to emphasise that, similar to other rare illnesses, there is probably a publication bias in favour of favourable findings, which makes it more difficult to assess the literature. Additionally, it can be challenging to measure the immune system's response, and it hasn't been performed consistently in the trials that have been published. After demonstrating a decrease in epileptogenic activity in patients treated with plasma exchange, Andrews et al.[81] postulated a role for EEG as feedback to analyze the response to therapy, while clinical and imaging findings are appropriate to evaluate the disease progression. Table 1 provides a summary of the evidence regarding the usage of specific immune-suppressing medications in RE and their respective mechanisms of action.

Conventional immunosuppressive agents

The preponderance of studies reported the efficacy of high dose methylprednisolone. Corticosteroids have been recommended as a first-line treatment in patients with RE at disease beginning and during exacerbations. Corticosteroids impact innate and adaptive immune responses through both transcriptional and post-transcriptional mechanisms. Through their treatment, various pro-inflammatory genes—primarily IL-1, IL-2, IL-6, TNF-alpha, IL-2R, and adhesion molecules—have lessened transcription, their mRNA stability has diminished, and their effects on protein synthesis have also been observed[82],[83]. Corticosteroids are only used in the acute stage of the condition since they have substantial side effects, especially in children, and they are not typically advised for long-term maintenance therapy. Even though it has both an anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effect, IVIG is broadly accepted by the scientific community as an effective treatment for a wide range of autoimmune diseases, particularly those that affect the nervous system (like Guillain-Barré syndrome and other neurological disorders)[84]. Several co-stimulatory pathways are restricted by IVIG in order to modify T-induced damage, which tends to be less crucial in the pathogenesis of RE than antibody-mediated damage, as was explained previously[85],[86]. IVIG is typically combined with corticosteroids in RE patients, and research has proven that this combination can cause temporary or substantial responses[[77],[78],[81]. In comparison, Leach et al study's revealed that two adult patients with RE responded to maintenance therapy after obtaining cycles of high-dose IVIG during the acute phase. The response was delayed but persistent.[87]

Plasmapheresis diminishes antibody levels while promoting the clearance of other immune mediators and complement fractions. This procedure has been used in RE patients, but its effectiveness is still unknown, and the responses are frequently transient [78],[88] likely because it has no effect on T-induced cellular damage. Tacrolimus has the strongest evidence of any immunosuppressive drug for the treatment of RE. The medication has been recommended as a stand-alone treatment as well as a switch-therapy following the usage of corticosteroids because it affects the T cell immunological response by inhibiting the synthesis of IL-2[77]. Patients receiving tacrolimus in a trial by Bien et al. exhibited a halting of the disease's progression without a significant impact on seizures.[89]. Tacrolimus use was associated to a common pathological response when compared to IVIG therapy, but also to a greater prevalence of adverse events[75].

Only a few occurrences of the utilization of other immunosuppressive drugs have been observed. In a case series published by Varadkar et al., azathioprine (AZA), which prevents the synthesis of purines, was adopted, improving seizure frequency but having no protective effect on the rate of cognitive deterioration[90]. Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), which has been used successfully in treating a number of paediatric cases of autoimmune encephalitis[91] works by preventing the manufacture of purines in lymphocytes, triggering death in activated T cells, and decreasing lymphocyte recruitment. As a result, this medication may target T lymphocytes, which are important in the pathogenesis of RE. It has only been used in a limited number of instances to treat people with RE, and both individually and in combination with steroids, it has shown effectiveness in the management of the condition[92],[93]. In addition, MMF typically causes less side effects than azathioprine[94]. Thalidomide use has



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been anecdotally recorded[95] but despite a noticeable influence on the frequency and extent of seizures, the drug's safety profile prohibits first-line use.

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Table.1:immunomodulators used in Rasmussen encephalitis

| |
|-----------------------------|
| Corticosteroids |
| Intravenous immunoglobulins |
| Plasma exchange |
| Tacrolimus |
| Rituximab |
| Cyclophosphamide |





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Table.2 :Drugs active on the immune system used in Rasmussen encephalitis

| Drug | Mechanism of action | Evidences and clinical implications |
|--|---|---|
| Corticosteroids(high dose methylprednisolone) | Broad spectrum Anti-inflammatory effect at transcriptional and post transcriptional level. Modulation of the expression of cytokines ,adhesion molecules. | Trials and case series often in association/switch with IVIG or other immunosuppressive agents good short term efficacy |
| Intravenous immunoglobulin | Reduction of antibody mediated damage. Immune modulation on multiple antibody-independent pathways (cytokine modulation ,complement down regulation) | Trails and case series often in association with corticosteroids various efficacy from partial and transitory response to long-term responses |
| Plasmapheresis | Depletion of circulating antibodies and other soluble immune mediators. | Trails and case series .partial and transitory response unclear long-term benefit |
| Tacrolimus | Calcineurin inhibitor. Reduces the production of IL-2, crucial for the proliferation and activation. Of T cells | Trails and case series effective on slowing disease progression not in controlling seizures .higher adverse event compared to IVIG |
| Azathioprine | Inhibitor of purine synthesis trough the generation of the purine analogues (6-marcapurine) reduces clonal proliferation of lymphocytes | Isolated case reports.effective in reduction of seziures not in slowing/ arresting disease progression |
| Mycophenolate mofetil | Inhibitor of purine synthesis trough inhibition of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase. Reduces proliferation of lymphocytes and their recruitment induces apoptosis in activated T cells | Isolated case reports .promising results in terms of efficacy and safety profile |
| Thalidomide | Indirect inhibition of NF- κ β . Inhibition of innate and adaptive immune response through multiple mechanisms | Isolated reports not applicable as a first line option |
| Rituximab | Chimeric anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody. Targets B cells, inhibiting their proliferation, and reduces antibody production. | Case series and reports. Partial efficacy in controlling symptoms and disease progression. Good safety profile. |
| Adalimumab | Humanized anti-TNF α monoclonal antibody. | Single clinical trial on 11 patients. Effective on seizures; partial efficacy on cognitive decline. |





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TWO HALVES OF THE STORY

THE GIRL RECOVERED AFTER DOCTORS ALSO DISCONNECTED SOME PARTS OF THE BRAIN WHICH WERE CAUSING SEIZURES

HEMISPHERES OF BRAIN

RIGHT | Plays a large part in interpreting what we see and touch, and in non-verbal memory, music, and emotions. Concerned with sensation and movement on the left side of the body

What is a hemispherectomy
When one hemisphere of the brain is removed or disabled. The disabled hemisphere is disconnected from the rest of the brain. Neurons from the remaining side of the brain take over tasks of the disabled hemisphere

Types
Functional hemispherectomy involves taking out parts of a hemisphere, and severing the corpus callosum, the fiber bundle that connects the two halves of the brain
Anatomical hemispherectomy involves the removal of the entire hemisphere

LEFT | Plays an important role in language, verbal memory, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Concerned with sensation and movement on the right side of the body

Indications for the procedure
1 Persistent seizures, despite trying medication for at least two years
2 Pre-surgical evaluation shows seizures arising from several areas of the brain restricted to one hemisphere

COMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

- > Risks of infection, bleeding, cerebral edema, and allergy to or complications from anaesthetic
- > Risks include developmental problems and loss of peripheral vision

After the six-hour procedure, the patient was on the ventilator for three weeks and has now recovered completely

Fig.1. Reference: <https://images.app.goo.gl/7zPKHSBTmkBJC3q8>

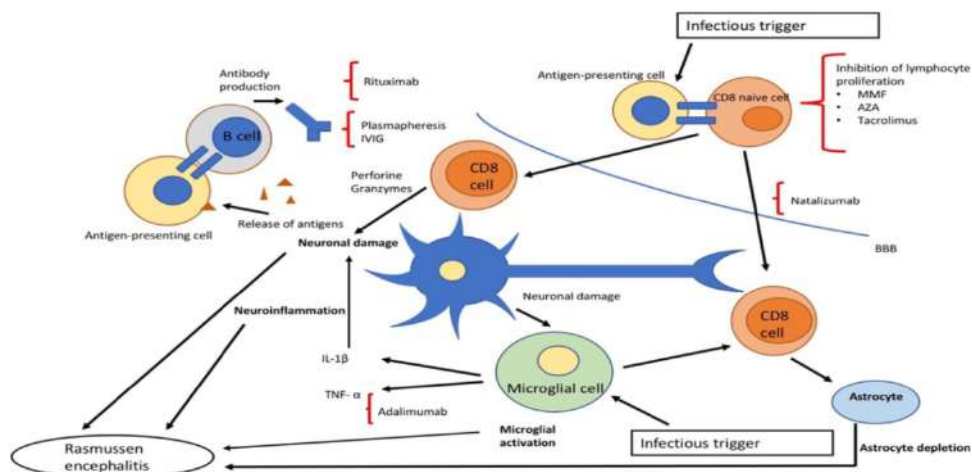


Fig.2. <https://images.app.goo.gl/5qqR77KT7x3eBxj28>





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Typical Natural Course of RE

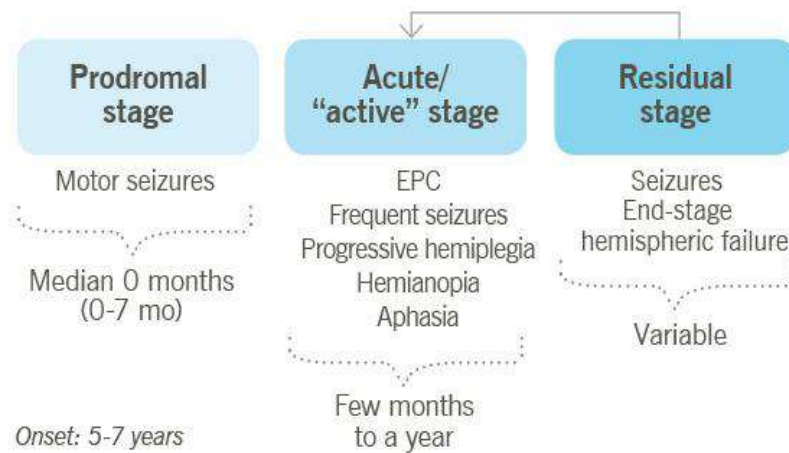


Fig.3. <https://images.app.goo.gl/7iG5SQVRdNgjDdxT9>

Treatment of RE

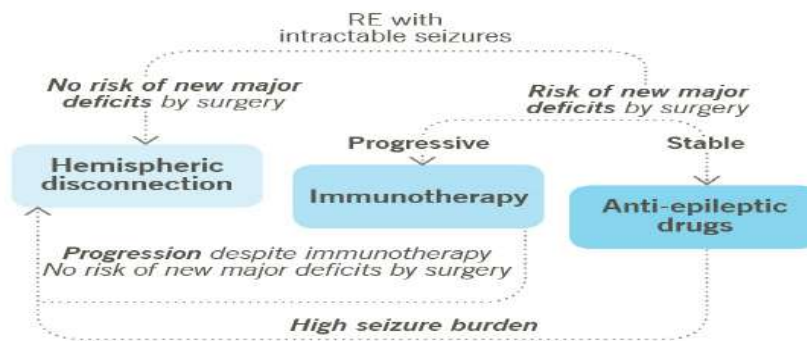


Fig.4. <https://images.app.goo.gl/SSpKjiZUJo3Cdcrh9>





Impact of Digitalization in Agriculture Sector in Covid Era

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Received: 31 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 27 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is critical to the Indian economy; more than 58% of rural households rely on agriculture as their primary source of income. In this context, the Covid-19 pandemic has severely disrupted the Indian agricultural system. This paper explains what digital technologies used in agriculture are in the Covid-19 period. Increased agricultural productivity, cost effectiveness and market opportunities have the potential to improve the economy. To harvest the most advantages, which will be challenging, a thorough and complete plan is required. There is now a revolution in agricultural information and communication technologies (ICTs), with numerous vehicles like as robotic vehicles and drones, computers, radio, internet services, social media and mobile apps being developed. Using a SWOT analysis, this study looked at farmers' access to ICT tools and cell phone services. The findings revealed that the main challenges farmers faced were a lack of timely information, a lack of knowledge about ICT tools, a lack of site-specific information, a lack of information on market-available inputs, time constraints for accessing ICT tools and a lack of internet connectivity. Several businesses may focus on digital technologies in order to build a solid and long-lasting supply chain management framework. A few policies and processes related to digital transformation in the agriculture business must be altered so that all farmers may benefit from it.

Keywords: Digital tech, ICTs, Agriculture, Covid-19.





INTRODUCTION

About half of all employees in the nation are employed in agriculture. But it only represents 17.9% of GDP. In India, agriculture is vital to the country's economy. For more than 58% of rural households, agriculture is the main source of income. Over three-quarters of Indian families rely on rural revenues. Second, 770 million, or around 70%, of India's poor population, reside in rural regions. Third, in order to fulfill the demands of a growing population with rising income, India's food security depends on increasing the yield of cereal crops as well as fruits, vegetables and milk. A productive, competitive, varied and sustainable agricultural business will thus need to develop quickly. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations, the agricultural sector is already under increasing strain due to the projected increase in global population from the current 7.3 billion to 9.7 billion by 2050, with about 113 million people experiencing sudden and severe food insecurity.

STAGES OF AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

First: Around 12,000 years ago, when humans started farming.

Second: End of feudalism in Europe in 17th century.

Third: Green revolution occurred between 1950s and 1960s. It related to the introduction of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, high yield crops and heavy machinery.

Fourth: Digital agricultural revolution related to the emergence of digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

COVID-19

SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome, is the source of the infectious illness known as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In Wuhan, Hubei province, China, it was first discovered in December 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic has been documented in more than 12.5 million instances across 211 nations and territories as of July 13, 2020, according to the World Health Organization. More than 5,60,000 people have died from the pandemic, while more than 6.89 million people are recovering. Brazil (18,39,850 confirmed cases), India and the United States are the three nations that have been most severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic as of July 7, 2020.

DIGITALIZATION

The use of digital technology and digitized data to facilitate or improve operations is referred to as "digitalization". As a result, digitalization implies digitalization. If a transmitter develops a fault and an ERP system issues a service order for a maintenance specialist, the situation may be more problematic. For example, PLC (Programmable Logic Controller) logic or PID control (Proportional Integral Derivative) in a system based on a microprocessor, sequenced logic for a batch operation, automated shutdown logic, etc. While lowering costs, digitalization boosts output and productivity. Digitalization doesn't change an already-existing business process; it merely enhances it. This is how a process transforms from being an action or sequence of actions that is driven by humans to one that is driven by software.

DIGITALIZATION IN AGRICULTURE

Digital agriculture has the potential to deliver economic benefits through increased agricultural productivity, cost efficiency and market opportunities, social and cultural benefits through increased communication and inclusivity and environmental benefits through optimized resource use. It will lead to highly productive, predictive and adaptable systems that improve food security, profitability and sustainability. Agriculture digitalization refers to instruments for digitally collecting, processing, storing, retrieving, managing and transmitting electronic data/information along the agricultural value chain in a variety of forms, which may provide an effective solution to continuing production difficulties. Many vehicles, including robotic vehicles and drones, computers, radio, internet services, social media and mobile apps, are now undergoing a revolution in agricultural information and communication technologies (ICTs). Because of the pandemic, the global digital agricultural industry is predicted to expand from \$5.6 billion in 2020 to \$6.2 billion by 2021, reflecting a compound annual growth rate of 9.9%.



**Jaffar Sadiq Ali and Sundaravaradarajan****DIGITAL SOLUTION**

Digital technologies form the foundation of over 400 services/solutions documented in the CTA report, all of which contribute to the structural transformation of the agri-food sector by increasing the efficiency, accountability and transparency of public services (e.g., digital land registration for farmers), accelerating information flow (e.g., market access, price information, digital monitoring) and increasing human capital (boosting staff skills and knowledge). During the COVID-19 epidemic, many farming tasks that needed physical interaction between varied stakeholders were urged to go digital. The development of digital systems capable of offering the same services to farmers, government agencies, academics, dealers and other important agricultural value chain actors was both required and urgent. Many organizations work hard to make alternative digital solutions available to everyone on time. When it comes to putting a technological solution into action, the Farmer line's e-Book on "Supporting farmers during a pandemic", suggests that we should consider the ability of a solution to

- 1) Be deployed remotely,
- 2) Reach farmers directly,
- 3) Assess the impact of the intervention,
- 4) Deliver results quickly in real-time.

MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- 1) Kisan Suvidha,
- 2) MGNREGA M-platform,
- 3) e-mandi,
- 4) M-Kisan,
- 5) Mandi trades application,
- 6) KrishiGyanSagar and KrishiVani,
- 7) e-KrishakSahyogi,
- 8) Crop Insurance mobile app,
- 9) AgriMarket,
- 10) Digital Mandi India,
- 11) Crop Info.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To find out the SWOT analysis of Whatsapp in digital technology in Agriculture,
- 2) To examine the constraints faced by farmers accessing ICT tools and mobile phone services by respondents,

METHODOLOGY

This study is conducted in five villages namely Thanjavur, Erode, Permbalur, Thiruchirapalli and Krishnagiri based on the agro-climatic zones of Tamil Nadu. Primary data collection was carried out through which 70 farmers from each district based on the usage of digital technology in agriculture was selected. The ultimate sample size was fixed as 350 using multistage sampling method.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

The following method of analysis was used

SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is an acronym describing a company's internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the environmental opportunities and dangers it faces. SWOT analysis has long been used by managers to create a fast





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assessment of a company's strategic predicament. It is founded on the premise that an effective strategy results from a good "fit" between a company's internal resources (strengths and weaknesses) and its external environment (opportunities and threats). A strong fit optimizes a company's strengths and prospects while decreasing its shortcomings and threats. This simple assumption, when applied correctly, provides sound, perceptive consequences for the formulation of a successful strategy. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning technique that can assist a person or organization evaluate their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, related to business competition or project planning.

STRENGTHS

A company's strength is a resource or capability it owns or has access to that offers it a competitive edge in addressing the needs of the clients it serves. The assets and skills that the company has at its disposal provide it strengths.

WEAKNESSES

A weakness is a restriction or shortage in one or more of a company's resources or competencies in comparison to those of its rivals that puts the company at a disadvantage in efficiently serving consumer needs.

OPPORTUNITIES

An opportunity is a significant favorable condition in a company's surroundings. Opportunities might be found in key trends. The discovery of a previously unknown market niche, changes in competitive or regulatory situations, technical advancements, and enhanced buyer or supplier connections could all create opportunities for the company.

THREATS

A threat is a significant negative condition in a company's environment. Threats are significant hurdles to the firm's present or planned status. The entry of new competitors, slow market growth, greater bargaining power of important buyers or suppliers, technological advancements, and new or updated legislation could all create challenges to a firm's success. Strengths and weakness are frequently internally related while opportunities and threats commonly focus on environmental placement.

Strength - Characteristics of the business or project that give it an advantage over others.

Weakness – Characteristics of the business that place the business or project at a dis-advantage relative to others.

Opportunities – Elements in the environment that the business or project could exploit to its advantages.

Threats – Elements in the environment that could cause trouble for the business or project.

GARRETT'S RANKING TECHNIQUE

Garrett ranking technique is used to analyse major source of information about accessing ICT tools by respondents. The ranking was calculated through the following formula

$$\text{Percent position} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where,

R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents

By referring the Garrett's table, the per cent position estimated were covered into scores. For each parameter, the scores by various respondents were added and the mean value was calculated. The mean thus obtained for each of the attribute were arranged in descending order. The attribute with the highest mean value was considered as the most important parameters and the others would follow in the order.





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE FARMERS USING WHATSAPP IN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

SWOT analysis is conducted to identify the critical driving and retarding factors of success. Table I, discuss the major prospects of SWOT of Whatsapp in Digital technology.

GARRETT'S RANKING TECHNIQUE

CONSTRAINTS IN ACCESSING ICT TOOLS BY RESPONDENTS.

An attempt was made to identify the problems faced by accessing ICT tools by respondents and the results are presented in Table II, along with the ranks assigned to them by the Garrett's ranking technique. From the results of the Garrett's table, it was clear that the primary restriction for farmers in employing ICT technologies was the lack of timely information (64.77%). Crop management and plant protection technology should be delivered on time to enhance yield. To address this issue, a crop calendar for each district of the state might be developed and kept as a database. Farmers can obtain timely required information based on the data gathered. The second biggest barrier (56.13 percent) was identified as a lack of knowledge about ICT tools. Awareness campaigns and village meetings should be organized to increase awareness of agricultural websites, community radio and Kisan Call Centers.

According to respondents, the third barrier was a lack of site-specific information in the content given by ICT tools (53.10%). Crop management practices are pushed exclusively on the basis of a blanket suggestion by mass media channels. Instead, all government departments participating in rural development may be linked electronically. Farmers should have access to site-specific information by establishing a database at the block and village levels. The fourth key barrier (51.55 percent) was a lack of knowledge on market inputs. The government media cannot endorse agro-input made by private producers, thus recommendations are based only on chemical names. This just adds to the farmers' already limited knowledge. Obstacles in committing time for using ICT tools (46.76%) and non-availability of internet connectivity (35.44%) were the least perceived obstacles by respondents.

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE FARMERS IN AVAILING MOBILE PHONE SERVICES.

An attempt was made to identify the problems faced by farmers in availing mobile phone services and the results are presented in Table III, along with the ranks assigned to them by the Garrett's ranking technique. From the results of the table, it was discovered that the majority of farmers, 83.31 percent, are unable to interpret the message received from mobile services, with 81.99 percent lacking practical experience in using mobile phone services. The following key obstacles were a lack of trustworthy and useful material online (71.14%), network availability due to weak signals in the hamlet (67.48%) and a lack of sufficient training to utilize mobile services (61.94%). The small amount of respondents who stated that the cost of accessing the internet is higher is 59.99%, while the lack of understanding about different mobile phone applications is 54.03%.

CONCLUSION

Digital agriculture will enable the development of systems that are highly productive, predictive and adaptive to changes such as those brought about by climate change. It leads to improved food security, profitability and long-term viability. The summary of this study, which was undertaken following the outbreak of the pandemic, emphasizes the urgent need to extend the use of modern agricultural ICTs on various production and social scales in order to fulfill the world's expanding need for food production. This one-of-a-kind study also stresses the importance of improving agricultural digitalization to ensure the resilience and sustainability of agro-livestock farming systems, particularly in the face of unexpected and severe events such as sanitary crises, which are sadly likely to occur frequently. Future research should look into other factors that can influence agri-cultural digitalization dissemination among farmers/stakeholders, such as gender, age and education level, as well as the type of agricultural activity (crop, livestock, or integrated production systems), as these are not fully explored in our study. Furthermore,



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researching the responsibilities of authorities and politicians in promoting the use of agricultural digitalization, particularly in developing countries, may aid in bringing about actual improvement in the agro-livestock production system in the near future. Many businesses might rely on digital technology to establish a strong and long-lasting supply chain management framework. Some regulations and actions related to digital transformation in agriculture should be changed so that all farmers have access to it. Because of the Covid-19 effect, the current circumstance is expected to accelerate digital transformation activities for enterprises all over the world. Firms will be able to handle supply chain management processes more efficiently and effectively by implementing digitalization on the block chain technology platform.

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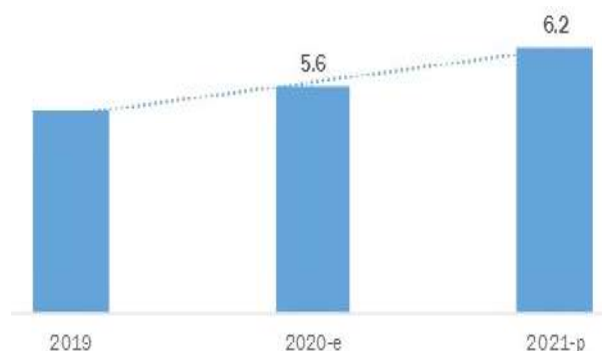


Figure 1. COVID-19 Impact to Digital Agriculture Market





Scientific Review of the Usefulness of Siddha Medicinal Herb Seenthil (*Tinospora cordifolia*) in the Prevention and Management of COVID - 19

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Received: 01 May 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a potentially severe acute respiratory infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The Coronavirus was identified as the cause of a sudden outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 virus is a rapidly changing and evolving in the current situation. So far, in Modern Medicine, no cure has been found which is specific to COVID-19. Siddha system of medicine contains potent herbal remedies for treating diverse infections, fevers, respiratory problems etc. Seenthil (*Tinospora cordifolia*) which is also known as Giloe, it is an important medicinal plant used in Siddha system of medicine for treating and managing ailments like fevers, diabetes, dyspepsia, jaundice etc. To scientifically validate the usage Seenthil (*Tinospora cordiflora*) and its preparations in the management and prevention of Novel Coronavirus. The critical scientific review of Seenthil and its preparation was carried out by referring to various Siddha literature, and research articles from Google scholar, Pubmed etc. **Discussion:** The single plant Seenthil (*Tinospora cordiflora*) has potent pharmacological activities namely Antipyretic, Antiviral activity, Antitubercular activity, Immunomodulatory activity, Anti-inflammatory



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activity, Anti – thrombolytic activity etc, due to presence various chemical constituents. **Conclusion:** As there a need for evidence-based treatment for the management of COVID -19, the author of this paper recommends usage of Seenthil preparation and its administration for COVID -19 pandemic based on scientific review.

Keywords: Antiviral activity, Antipyretic activity, COVID -19, Siddha, Seenthil, *Tinospora cordifolia*

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a severe acute respiratory infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was initially identified as the cause of an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin in the Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. The clinical features of the infection are similar to that of respiratory infection with symptoms severity ranging from a mild common cold-like illness to severe viral pneumonia leading to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) that is fatal. International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses had confirmed SARS-CoV-2 as the name of the virus based on the virus's genetic similarity to the SARS-CoV virus but considering that there may be differences in the disease spectrum and transmission of the infection. World Health Organization (WHO) has coined the COVID-19 (a shortened version of coronavirus disease 2019) as the name of the ailment that SARS-CoV-2 infection. Before this, the virus and disease were known by various names including novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), 2019-to, or variations on this [1,2]. COVID-19 is a rapidly changing and evolving in the current situation regarding its virulence. World Health Organisation (WHO) is continuously monitoring it and updating the information available regarding its spread, mortality, and morbidity. The virus responsible for the Novel coronavirus pandemic is a non-segmented, positive-sense RNA virus most closely related to SARS-CoV-1, with 82% nucleotide identity [1,2].

The new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 is transmitted from person to person. The route of transmission is mainly by droplet infection. Transmission of the disease can be done directly from person to person via the mucous membranes or indirectly via hands, which are then brought into contact with the oral or nasal mucosa and the conjunctiva. Cases have also been reported in which few people have become infected in those affected who have shown only mild or non-specific symptoms, and henceforth isolation was essential [2]. The estimate of the incubation period of Coronavirus ranges from 1 to 14 days, by the World Health Organization (WHO) [2]. The median incubation period of the infection has been estimated to be five days, and transmission of the disease may be possible during the incubation period. Preliminary reports from the study reveal that the reproductive number (R_0), the number of people who are infected by the infection from an infected person, is approximately 2.2. While the exact pathophysiology of this viral condition is currently unclear, structural analysis reveals that the coronavirus may be able to bind to the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptor in humans, which indicates that it might have similar pathogenesis to SARS. However, a specific structural feature of the spike glycoprotein receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2 confers to have potent binding affinity for ACE2 on host cells compared to SARS-CoV. A furin-like cleavage site has also been identified in the spike protein of the virus; this type does not exist in other SARS-like coronaviruses.

So far, in Modern science, no specific cure has been found for this COVID-19 disease [4]. Most of the published evidence that suggests treatments for COVID-19 is extrapolated from experience with SARS, MERS or limited to case-series. Randomized-controlled trials are ongoing, most notably with two agents, an antiretroviral lopinavir/ritonavir used for the treatment of HIV, and a novel investigational antiviral remdesivir. Non-randomized smaller studies, mainly from China, have included a variety of drugs, with Chinese Medicine research comprising over half of the studies. In vitro data and animal studies of various agents, mainly for the treatment of SARS, have also been published. Plenty of evidence are there as to how Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has been used in





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China to contain COVID-19[3]. In India, Siddha is the one among the traditional medical systems practised as old as the civilization era. This system of medicine has unique affiliation towards the nature and environment. Initially, Siddhars practised medicine based on the local availability of flora and fauna. The Natural environment we live has always inspired and prompted the drug designers. Various phytochemicals found in plants which are therapeutically effective on empirical basis remains to be validated scientifically. *Siddha* medicine stands as an oasis of ancient literature with distinct and diverse treatment and management of various ailments. Though the literary evidence does not emphasize the present-day medical terminologies and techniques, a critical evaluation of *Siddha* medicines derived from nature's flora and fauna provides us with a solution for today's severe diseases that are devoid of any treatment, medications and measures. Hence it is the high time for researchers to explore, evaluate and extract these traditional medicines to curtail the grievances caused by infections like Coronavirus.

In traditional Siddha medicine the concept of known as "*eagamooligaiprayogam*" which deals with usage on single herbs and its clinical applications. Unlike many polyherbal formulas consisting of herbs, metals and minerals, single herb therapy is safe, convenient, economical and time tested. In such a way, usage of Seenthil (*Tinosporacordifolia*) is documented for treating various diseases like fevers, skin diseases, diabetes, dyspepsia, jaundice, urinary problems, and chronic diarrhoea, dysentery and general debility^[4]. This scientific critical review paper gives a complete insight of the herb Seenthil (*Tinosporacordifolia*) including its Pharmacognosy, Habitat, Phytochemistry, types in Siddha, traditional uses and results in vivo studies carried throughout the world to establish its high therapeutic efficacy against Novel coronavirus disease treatment, prevention and management

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was carried out mainly by critical literary research. Various Siddha literature, namely Siddha maruthuvanga churrakkam, Padhaarthaguna Chinthamani, Materia medica (Gunapadam part -1), Siddha vaithiyathirattu, etc., as well as numerous scientific research articles from Google scholar, Pubmed etc.

OVERVIEW OF SEENTHIL (*Tinospora cordifolia*)

Tinospora cordifolia (Wild.) Miers ex Hook. F. & Thoms. Commonly known, as "Amrita Valli" or "Guduchi" is an essential drug of Indian Systems of traditional Medicine and used in medicines since times immemorial. Traditionally, it has been used as an antipyretic, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, jaundice, diabetes, seminal weakness, urinary tract infections, fever, general debility, skin diseases, expectorant, carminative, digestive, anti-stress and aphrodisiac. It is also indicated to be useful in the treatment of heart diseases, leprosy, helminthiasis and rheumatoid arthritis. The starch extract obtained from the stem known as "Seenthil Sarkkarai" is highly nutritious and digestive and used in many diseases. During last two decades, this drug Seenthil (*Tinospora cordifolia*) has been subjected to various phytochemical, pharmacological and clinical studies and many interesting findings in the areas of immunomodulation, anticancer activity, liver disorders and hypoglycaemic are reported^[6].

TAXONOMY HIERARCHY

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Kingdom | Plantae |
| Subkingdom | Tracheobionta |
| Superdivision | Spermatophyta |
| Division | Magnoliophyta |
| Class | Magnoliopsida |
| Sub-class | Polypetalae |
| Series | Thalamiflorae |
| Order | Ranales |
| Family | Menispermaceae |
| Tribe | Tinospora |





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| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| Genus | <i>Tinospora</i> |
| Species | <i>T. cordifolia</i> |

VERNACULAR NAMES**Latin:** *Tinospora cordifolia*(willd.) Hook.F. & Thomson**English:** Gulancha/ Indian Tinospora/ Heart-leaved moonseed/ Tinospora**Tamil:** Seenthil/ Amirthavalli/ Somavalli/Amirthai/Amirthakodi/ Kundalini**Malayalam:** Amruta**Sanskrit:** Guduchi,**Kanada:** Amruta-Valli**Hindi:** Giloya/ Guduchi/ Gul-bc**Bengali:** Gulancha**Telugu:** Tippatiga**Marathi:** Shindilakodi**Gujarathi:** Galo Kannada: Amrita balli**Geographical distribution [29]**

The species of *Tinospora cordifolia* is widely distributed in India, extending from the Himalayas down to the southern part of Peninsular India. It is also found in the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Srilanka. The plant is also reported from South-East Asian continent such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Tamilnadu etc.[5]

Habitat

Tinospora cordifolia prefers a wide range of soil, acid to alkaline, and it needs a moderate level of soil moisture. Found throughout tropical India, ascending to an altitude of 1000 feet and in South Asia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, China and in Srilanka worldwide.

Botanical description:

Tinospora cordifolia is a large, glabrous, deciduous, climbing shrub. The stem structure is fibrous, and the transverse section exhibits a yellowish wood with radially arranged wedge-shaped wood bundles containing large vessels, separated by narrow medullary rays. The bark is creamy white or grey colour, deeply left spirally, and stem contains rosette-like lenticles[5].The leaves are membranous & cordate in shape. Flowers are in axillary position, 2-9cm long raceme on leaflet branches, unisexual, small and yellow. Male flowers are usually clustered, whereas female flowers are often solitary. The seeds are curved in appearance. Fruits are fleshy with a single seed. Flowers bloom during the summer and fruits ripe during the winter [5].

Parts used

Leaves, shoot, root

Organoleptic characters**Taste:** Bitter**Character:** Hot**Division:** Pungent**Actions:**

Alterative, Antiperiodic, Demulcent, Stimulant, Stomatic, Tonic

Traditional therapeutic uses [30] :

1. Fresh plant part is more efficacious than dried plant part.
2. The whole plant is used as a tonic.
3. Various methods of preparation of decoction using Seenthil has been prescribed for various types of suram.



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4. Seenthilsarkkarai is a preparation used for management of skin diseases, diabetes, malaise after any fever etc.
5. Seenthil is a tonic and has febrifuge, alterative, stimulant, diuretic, and aphrodisiac action.
6. It is a febrifuge used in the management of malarial fever and chronic fever.
7. It also acts as a liver tonic.
8. The plant is used in general debility, loss of appetite, fevers, urinary disorders, diabetes, rheumatism, and dyspepsia.
9. The plant helps to increase the effectiveness of the white blood cells (WBC) and builds up the body's own defence mechanism.
10. Seenthil is useful as a diuretic, helps to remove urinary stones and assists in the management of urinary disorders, including urinary tract infections.
11. It is also efficacious in treating liver damage, viral hepatitis and alcohol, medical or chemical poisoning.

Chemical constituents

Various chemical constituents have been isolated from the plant, and their structures have been established. The active ingredients include alkaloids, diterpenoid lactones, glycosides, steroids, sesquiterpenoid, phenolics, aliphatic compounds and polysaccharides. Table 1. Gives the detailed account on chemical constituents of *Tinosporacordifolia*. [4]

Pharmacological activity**Antipyretic Activities of *T. cordifolia***

After inducing pyrexia, reduction of pyrexia by different doses of *T. cordifolia* extract and paracetamol were noted at 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-h intervals. In TC-100 treated mice group, the rectal temperature readings obtained were 102.9°F, 102.75°F, 100.9°F and 99.8°F at 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-h intervals respectively. In TC-200 treated mice the readings were 102.25°F, 101.95°F, 100.05°F, 99.4°F at 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-h intervals respectively, and in the TC-300 group, the readings were 100.85°F, 101.65°F, 98.85°F, 98.575°F at 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-h intervals respectively. The group treated with paracetamol had the following readings: 98.875°F, 98.575°F, 98.625°F, 98.675°F at 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-h intervals respectively. *T. cordifolia* was found to reduce the rectal temperature in a dose-dependent manner.

Antioxidant activity of *T. cordifolia*

Tinospora cordifolia stem extract has shown to produce immunological activity because of the presence of arabinogalactan. Probably all these secondary metabolites from the three plants contribute to providing a synergistic effect and greater inhibition for the microbes under investigation. It was further noticed that those extract combinations with *T. cordifolia* showed better inhibition and susceptibility to the various viral genome. This study supported the traditional use of *Tinosporacordifolia* and indicated that it contains some major bioactive compounds that inhibit the growth of microorganisms, thereby proving a very effective source of derived drugs [16,17].

Immunomodulatory activity of *T. cordifolia*

The active principles of *T. cordifolia* were found to possess anti complementary and immunomodulatory activities. Syringin (TC-4) and Cardiol (TC-7) inhibits the in-vitro immune haemolysis of the antibody-coated sheep erythrocytes by guinea-pig serum. The reduced immune haemolysis has found to be due to inhibition of C convertase of the classical complement pathways. These compounds also give rise to significant increases in IgG antibodies in serum. Humoral and cell-mediated immunity were also dosed independently enhanced. Macrophage activation was more pronounced with increasing incubation times [6,10,11,12,13,14,15]. *T. cordifolia* has been studied for effect on intraabdominal sepsis to elucidate host defence mechanism to counter infective stress. The results indicate that *T. cordifolia* has immunomodulating properties. *Tinospora cordifolia* stimulates granulocytes macrophage formation. It shows predominant neutrophilia and stimulation of macrophage. [8]

Immunostimulatory activity of *T. cordifolia*

The immunostimulatory effect of leaf extract of *T. cordifolia* on (a) specific immunity (antibody response), (b) non-specific immunity (neutrophil activity) and (c) disease resistance against *Aeromonas hydrophila* in *O. mossambicus*



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using ethanol and petroleum ether extracts of the leaves. The authors observed that the fish injected with both the extract at a dose of 8 mg/kg were protected against experimental infection with virulent *A. hydrophila* and concluded that the potentiality of *T. cordifolia* leaf extracts for use as an immunoprophylactic to prevent diseases in finfish aquaculture [16].

Anti-inflammatory and Wound Healing Activity of *T.cordifolia*

The dried stem of *T. cordifolia* revealed significant anti-inflammatory activity in both acute and subacute models of inflammation. *T. cordifolia* has been found to be more potent than acetylsalicylic acid in acute inflammation but in subacute inflammation, the drug is inferior to phenylbutazone [16]. The decoction of *T. cordifolia* showed anti-inflammatory activity on carrageenin induced hind paw oedema in rats. The effect of extract of stem of *T. cordifolia* was studied on the contractile response due to various agonists (such as histamine, 5-HT, bradykinin, prostaglandin E1 and F2 α , choline mimetics and KCl) on smooth muscles of rat in the dose of 100 to 600 μ g/mg. The possible mechanism of antagonistic action of *T. cordifolia* has been discussed in the light of the involvement of various autocooids in the path physiology of clinical joint inflammation. The mechanism of potentiating effects of *T. cordifolia* on NA induced responses is suggested to be due to an uptake blocking effect of *T. cordifolia* or to an inhibition of metabolism by COMT since MAO inhibition would also produce potentiation of 5-HT responses [6].

Anti-tuberculosis Activity of *T.cordifolia*

Ether extract of the stem distillate of aerial part of *T. cordifolia* has inhibited the in vitro growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* at 1:50,000 dilutions. Its ethanolic extract has exhibited significant antipyretic activity in experimental rats. 'Septilin' syrup, a compound preparation containing *T. cordifolia* (7.82% in 5 ml of syrup) has been found to elicit good clinical response in children suffering from upper respiratory tract infection and chronic otitis media [16].

Hepatoprotective and Antioxidant Activity of *T.cordifolia*

The aqueous extract of roots of *T. cordifolia* has shown the antioxidant action in alloxan diabetes rats. The administration of the extract of *T. cordifolia* roots (25, 50 mg/kg body weight) for 6 weeks resulted in a significant reduction of serum and tissue cholesterol, phospholipids and free fatty acids in alloxan diabetic rats. Extract of *T. cordifolia* has also exhibited in vitro inactivating property against Hepatitis B and E surface antigen in 48-72 hrs. *T. cordifolia* is very well documented for hepatoprotective and antioxidant activity [16].

Anti-malaria (HMS) Activity of *T.cordifolia*

The effect of aqueous extract of *T. cordifolia* along with chloroquine in the treatment of three cases of hyper-reactive malarious splenomegaly (HMS) was studied. Aqueous extract of *T.cordifolia* (500mg) added to CQ base (300mg) weekly and CQ prophylaxis including spleen enlargement, Hb, serum IgM and wellbeing have been observed up to six months. The results showed regression of spleen by 37-50% after six weeks and 45- 69% after six months [16].

The cardio-protective activity of *T.cordifolia*

Ethanolic extract of *T. cordifolia* at various dose levels showed dose-dependent reduction in infarct size and in lipid peroxide levels of serum and heart tissue [80]. The cardioprotective activity of a herbal formulation "Caps HT2", which contains methanol extract of *T. cordifolia*, has antioxidant, anticoagulant, platelet antiaggregatory, lipoprotein lipase releasing, anti inflammatory and hypolipidaemic activity in the rat [16].

Anti-bacterial activity of *T.cordifolia*

The methanolic extracts of in vitro grown plants and callus exhibits a broad-spectrum activity against all the bacterial strains at the tested concentrations of 10 – 20 μ g/disc for *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. typhi* (8mm).

Antimicrobial Activity of *T.cordifolia*

T.cordifolia as therapeutic agents for treating infections in traditional medicine. *T. cordifolia* stem extract creeping on *Azadirachta indica* has a potential antimicrobial activity similar to that of neem tree when compared to *Tinospora cordifolia* creeping on fencing. This can explain that the host plant will gain some of the activities when they survive on



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medicinal plants. It is essential that research should continue to isolate and purify the active components of this natural herb and use in experimental animals. *Tinospora cordifolia* extracts has been assayed against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Salmonella paratyphi*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter aerogene*, and *Serratia marcescens* (Gram-positive bacteria). [26,27,28,25,]. Aqueous, ethanol and acetone extracts of leaves and stem of *Tinospora cordifolia* Hook. F. Thoms showed maximum inhibitory activity against on clinical isolates of urinary pathogens *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Silver nanoparticles synthesized from stem of *Tinospora cordifolia* possess very good antibacterial activity against multidrug-resistant strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from burn patients. The active compound [(5R, 10R)-4R, 8R-Dihydroxy-2S, 3R:15, 16-diepoxycleroda13(16), 17, 12S, 18, 1S-dilactone] was isolated from ethanol extract of *Tinospora cordifolia* stem showed activity against bacteria and fungi. The lowest MIC values were observed against *Enterococcus faecalis* (125 µg/ml) and *Bacillus subtilis* (200 µg/ml). The compound also showed activity against fungi; the lowest minimum inhibitory concentration values were seen against *Trichophyton simii* (31.25 µg/ml), *Trichophyton rubrum* 57 (62.5 µg/ml), *Trichophyton rubrum* 296 (62.5 µg/ml). Francesca Bonvicinia et al. study results indicate that constituents from *Tinospora cordifolia* exhibited higher inhibitory activity against reference microbial strains and clinical isolates of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumonia*. Constituents from *Tinospora cordifolia* may be a potential source of new therapeutic strategies for infectious diseases^[28]

Anti -HIV activity of *T.cordifolia*

TCE has been revealed to demonstrate a decrease in the recurrent resistance of HIV virus, thus improving the therapeutic outcome. Anti-HIV effects of TCE showed the reduction in eosinophil count, stimulation of B lymphocytes, macrophages and polymorphonuclear leukocytes and haemoglobin percentage; thus, exhibits its promising role of application in the management of the disease [10,11,14,15]. *T. cordifolia* extracts in human immunodeficiency virus-positive patients. For this, they assessed the efficacy of *T. cordifolia* extract (TCE) in HIV positive patients in a randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trial. After clinical examination, TLC, DLC, ESR, platelet count, haemoglobin and CD4 count were done, and the results showed a significant reduction in eosinophil due to that TCE treatment [16].

Free radical scavenging activity of *T.cordifolia*

To elevate the antiradical activity of methanolic *Tinospora cordifolia* stem exhibited DPPH radical scavenging activity in a concentration dependant manner. This is based on the reduction of methanolic DPPH solution in the presence of hydrogen donating antioxidant (AH) due to the formation of non- radical form DPPH. The sensitivity of the method is determined by the strong absorption of DPPH[19].

The anti-stress activity of *T.cordifolia*

Ethanol extract of *T. cordifolia* at the dose of 100 mg/kg exhibited significant anti-stress activity in all the parameters studied, compared with diazepam at the dose of 2.5 mg/kg [6].

The anti-thrombotic activity of *T.cordifolia*

The study evaluated TCME (*Tinospora cordiflora*) against thrombin-induced platelet activation by flow cytometry. Human washed platelets were incubated with TCME and PAC1-FITC binding was assessed by adding thrombin to specimen. It was observed that TCME inhibited thrombin-induced platelet activation significantly in a concentration-dependent manner. All these observations suggest that TCME possess antiplatelet activity which seems to be mediated by thrombin pathway^[32]. The studies demonstrate that the methanolic extracts obtained from the leaves of *Tinospora cordifolia* possess anti-thrombotic properties. Further, the studies show that the TCME mediated anti-thrombotic effect is due to the inhibition of thrombin-induced platelet activation. Also, the results suggest that TCME inhibit thrombin activity and thrombin generation in the coagulation cascade.



**Shakthi Paargavi et al.,****Recent conventional In Silico docking studies for COVID 19 :**

Docking results and interpreting the interaction analysis plots with best binding docking pose of phytochemicals berberine, β -sitosterol, octacosanol, Tetrahydropalmatine, Choline from the parent herb *Tinosporacordifolia* with that of the selected 3Lpro targets I, II of main protease enzymes suggest the promising potential of these molecules to be used as raw drug material [7].

DISCUSSION

In the Siddha perspective, the antigen releases Aamam (endotoxins) and resultant in Viyadhi (disease). Seenthil helps in increasing the killing ability of macrophages and acts in infectious diseases through its carminative (Aamanikkam), antiperiodic (Muraiveppagattri) etc. Seenthil is known to be a rich source of trace elements (Zinc and Copper) which act as antioxidants and protects cells from the damaging effects of oxygen radicals generated during immune activation Novel (1,4)-alpha-D glucans. The activated compound activates the macrophages through signalling of TLR6, translocation of NFkappaB and production of cytokine. And enhance the phagocytosis. In some studies, it was also found that it decreases the IgM and increase in Hb, which is responsible for more oxygen-carrying capacity were observed. Various research has shown that Seenthil has potent antipyretic, antiviral, antimicrobial, antitubercular, anti-HIV and anti-malarial So, Seenthil can be extensively used in the treatment of COVID19.

Siddha system of medicine also emphasis on Kaayakarpam, which is defined as living healthy without any disease by practising yoga or consuming medicine. The basic principle and practice of Kaayakarpam (Elixir) is based upon the immunomodulation. It enhances the immunity and help to keep the body and mind in the best of its health. Due to its multidimensional activity, it performs as a substance which is responsible for taking care of body, mind and spirit and thus affecting total wellbeing. And hence, these Kaayakarpam has been used as the first line of defence. The stress, unhealthy nutrition and continuous exposure to several toxins in the present era lead to a compromised immune system. Therefore, immunomodulation should be of central importance in the medical field to combat several infective, chronic, autoimmune & inflammatory diseases. Various reserch of Seenthil shows that it has potent Immunostimulatory, Immunomodulatory and anti oxidant activity. Hence, Seenthil can be used for prevention of COVID19 disease.

Recent In silico docking studies results reveal that chemical constituents namely berberine, β -sitosterol, octacosanol, Tetrahydropalmatine, serve as potential inhibitors in regulating the 3Lpro protein's function and controlling viral replication.

CONCLUSION

This scientific critical review paper gives a complete insight of Seenthil (*Tinospora cordifolia*) including its pharmacognosy, Habitat, Phytochemistry, traditional therapeutic uses and results in vivo studies carried throughout the world. A plant with as diverse a role as *Tinospora cordifolia* is a versatile resource for all forms of life. There are reports as already discussed that the plant extracts have active compounds in the form of alkaloids, glycosides, lactones and steroids. All these active compounds have immunomodulatory and physiological roles of different types, thereby demonstrating the diverse versatility of the plant. This review concludes that the plant Seenthil has efficacious Antiviral, antipyretic, antitussive, Immunomodulator, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-thrombolytic, antibacterial, antifungal, antitubercular and hepatoprotective activities. With so much to offer to the scientific world of medicine, the plant *Tinospora* indeed acts as an incredible source. Hence, the author of the paper concludes Seenthil (*Tinospora cordifolia*) can be abundantly used for treating, managing and preventing of Noval Coronavirus pandemic disease.





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Table 1

| Part of plant | Category of constituent | Active constituent |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| Stem | Alkaloids | Berberine, Palmatine, Tembetarine, Magnoflorine |
| | Glycosides | 18-norclerodane glucoside, Furanoid diterpeneglycoside, Tinocordiside, Tinocordifolioside, Cordioside, Cordifolioside, Cordifolioside Syringin, Syringin-apiosylglycoside, Palmatosides, Palmatosides, Cordifolioside A, Cordifolioside B, Cordifolioside C, Cordifolioside D, Cordifolioside E |
| | Steroids | Ecdysterone, Makisterone A, Giloinsterol |
| | Sesquiterpenoid | Tinocordifolin |
| Root | Alkaloids | Choline, Tinosporin, Isocolumbin, Palmatine, Tetrahydropalmatine, Magnoflorine |
| | Miscellaneous compounds | Tinosporidine, cordifol, cordifellone, N-trans-feruloyl tyramine as diacetate, giloin, gilonin, Tinospora acid, 3-(4-di hydroxyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-4-(4-methoxy-benzyl)- tetrahydrofuran, Jatrorrhizine |
| Whole plant | Diterpenoid lactones | Furanolactone, Clerodane derivatives, [(5R,10R)-4R-8R-dihydroxy-2S-3R:15,16-diepoxy-cleroda-13 (16), 14-dieno-17,12S:18,1S-dilactone], Tinosporon, Tinosporides, Jateorine, Columbin |
| | Aliphatic compound | Octacosanol, heptacosanol, nonacosan-15-one s |
| Aerial parts | Steroids | b-sitosterol, d-sitosterol, g-sitosterol, b-hydroxygenase, ecdysterone, makisterone, giloinsterol/jateorine, columbin |



Table 2 . Siddha Medicinal preparations with Seenthil (*Tinospora cordiflora*)

| Name of the medicine | Indication | Reference |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Seenthilchooranam | Eelai (Tuberculosis), Kasam (Bronchial asthma), peenisam (Sinusitis), Kuttam (skin disease) | Siddha vaithiyathirattu ,Agathiyarvaithiyakaviyam - 1500, Gunapadam-Mooligaivaguppu |
| Drakshadichoomam | Ilaippu (bronchial asthma), irumal (cough), sannu (Delrium), Kasaswasam (Chronic respiratory disease), Suramudankodiyashaayam (Tuberculosis induced fever) etc, | |
| SeenthilKudineer Type 1 | Pithasuram | Gunapadam-Mooligaivaguppu |
| SeenthilKudineer Type 2 | Suram(Fever) due to indigestion, diarrhoea | Gunapadam-Mooligaivaguppu |
| SeenthilKudineer Type 3 | Suram | Gunapadam-Mooligaivaguppu |
| Seenthilsarkkarai | Kaba disease, skin diseases, neurological pain, leuchorrea, diabetes | Theraiyarvenba, Gunapadam-Mooligai |
| Seenthil Oral kudineer type 1 | Fever | Gunapadam-Mooligai |
| SeenthilOoralkudineer type 1 | Muraisuram (episodic fever), digestion, bloating and abdominal disorders | Gunapadam-Mooligai |
| Amirthasarkkaralegiyam | Suram (Fever), leuchorrea, Heart problems, athisuram | Gunapadam-Mooligai |
| Seenthilpodi | Suram (Fever), Ilaippu (Bronchial asthma) | Gunapadam-Mooligaiva |
| Kabasura kudineer | Suram (Fever) | Siddha vaithiyathirattu |
| Sarabangavilwathilegiyam | Shayam (tuberculosis), Gunmam (Acid peptic disease), Soolai (Neurological pain) etc | Siddha vaithiyathirattu |
| Nellikailegiyam | Irumal (cough), ilaippu (Bronchial asthma), idhayanoigal (Heart diseases) etc | Imcops |





Bipolar Pythagorean Neutrosophic Soft Generalized Pre-Closed and Pre-Open Sets in Topological Spaces

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we proposed the generalization of bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft set and their classifications. We presented bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed and pre-open sets as a new family of sets for the bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topological space. Also we have discussed the relation between the proposed set and different conventional sets through some theorems and examples.

Keywords: Topological space, soft set, bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft set, BPNSGPCS, BPNSGPOS.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the real life problems has some uncertain information which makes difficult to retrieve the solution. Researchers did not take the uncertainty into account while solving problems in earlier days. Considering the imprecision in decision making, Zadeh[14] introduced the idea of fuzzy set and studied membership function. Fuzzy theory were very useful to deal with uncertainty in real life problems. Since the introduction of fuzzy theory, many researchers were proposed different types of fuzzy concepts by extending and modifying the original fuzzy theory and applied to science and engineering problems. The concepts of neutrosophy was introduced by Florentin Smarandache [12] in which he developed the degree of indeterminacy. Neutrosophy has three components namely, truth membership, indeterminacy and false membership each has the value in the interval $]^{-0, 1^{+}}$. The concept of





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soft set theory as a new mathematical tool was initiated by Molodtsov[8] in 1999 and presented the fundamental results of the soft sets. Bipolar soft sets and bipolar fuzzy soft sets are studied by Aslam et al.[3]. Bipolar-valued fuzzy sets, an extension of fuzzy set and their operation was coined in 2000 by Lee[6]. Deli et al.[5] developed bipolar neutrosophic sets and study their application in decision making. The notion of bipolar neutrosophic soft set was introduced by Ali et al.[4] in 2017. The concept of Bipolar pythagorean fuzzy sets was introduced by Jansiet.al[7].

Many theory set ideas and the generalized closed sets were developed by Norman Levine in 1970[9,10]. A novel concept of fuzzy bipolar soft topological spaces which is the extension of bipolar soft topology to fuzzy sets was proposed by SimseklerDizman and TahaYasin[11] in 2021. In this paper, the generalization idea is applied to bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft set. We presented bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed and pre-open sets as a new family of sets for the bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topological space. Also we have discussed the relation between different types of sets and the introduced sets.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [8] Let U be the initial universe and $P(U)$ denote the power set of U . Let E denote the set of all parameters. Let A be a non-empty subset of E . A pair (F, A) is called a soft set over U , where F is a mapping given by $F: A \rightarrow P(U)$. In other words, a soft set over U is a parameterized family of subsets of the universe U .

Definition 2.2 [13] Let X be a non-empty fixed set. A neutrosophic set (NS) A is an object having the form $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x), \nu_A(x)) : x \in X\}$ where $\mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x)$ and $\nu_A(x)$ represent the degree of membership, degree of indeterminacy and the degree of nonmembership respectively of each element $x \in X$ to the set A . A Neutrosophic set $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x), \nu_A(x)) : x \in X\}$, where $(\mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x), \nu_A(x))$ in $]^{-}0, 1^{+}$ are functions such that the condition: $\forall x \in X, 0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \sigma_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 3$ is satisfied.

Definition: 2.3 [7] Let X be a non-empty set. A bipolar pythagorean fuzzy set (BPFS) $A = \{(x, T_A^P, F_A^P, T_A^N, F_A^N) : x \in X\}$ where $T_A^P: X \rightarrow [0,1], F_A^P: X \rightarrow [0,1], T_A^N: X \rightarrow [0,1], F_A^N: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ are the mappings such that $0 \leq \left((T_A^P(x))^2 + (F_A^P(x))^2 \right) \leq 1$ and $-1 \leq -\left((T_A^N(x))^2 + (F_A^N(x))^2 \right) \leq 0$ and $T_A^P(x)$ denote the positive membership degree, $F_A^P(x)$ denote the positive non-membership degree, $T_A^N(x)$ denote the negative membership degree and $F_A^N(x)$ denote the negative non-membership degree.

Definition: 2.4 [1] Let U be a universe and E be a set of parameters. A bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft set (BPNSS) $\mathbb{A} = \{(e, \{(u, T^+(u), I^+(u), F^+(u), T^-(u), I^-(u), F^-(u)) : u \in U\}) : e \in E\}$ where $T^+: X \rightarrow [0,1], I^+: X \rightarrow [0,1], F^+: X \rightarrow [0,1], T^ -: X \rightarrow [-1,0], I^ -: X \rightarrow [-1,0], F^ -: X \rightarrow [-1,0]$ are the mappings such that $0 \leq \left((T^+(u))^2 + (I^+(u))^2 + (F^+(u))^2 \right) \leq 2$ and $-2 \leq -\left((T^-(u))^2 + (I^-(u))^2 + (F^-(u))^2 \right) \leq 0$. The positive membership degree $T^+(u), I^+(u), F^+(u)$ denote the Truth, Indeterminacy and False membership of an element corresponding to a bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft set \mathbb{A} and the negative membership degree $T^-(u), I^-(u), F^-(u)$ denotes the Truth, Indeterminacy and False membership of an element $u \in U$ to some implicit counter property corresponding to a bipolar pythagorean neutrosophic soft set.

Definition: 2.5 [2] Let τ be the collection of bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft sets over U , then τ is said to be a bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topology on U if it satisfies the following axioms

- (1) (A^\emptyset, E) and $(A^U, E) \in \tau$
- (2) $\cup A_i \in \tau$ for any family $\{A_i / i \in J\} \subseteq \tau$
- (3) $A_1 \cap A_2 \in \tau$, for any $A_1, A_2 \in \tau$.





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In this case the pair (U, τ, E) is called a bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topological space (BPNSTS in short) and any BPNSTS in τ is known as a bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft open set (BPNSOS in short). The complement A^c of a BPNSOS A in a BPNSTS (U, τ, E) is called a bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft closed set (BPNSCS in short).

Definition: 2.6 [9] Let (X, τ) be a topological space. For any subset $Y \in X$,

- i) $cl(Y) = Y$, then Y is closed set
- ii) $int(cl(Y)) \subseteq Y$, then Y is semi closed set
- iii) $cl(int(Y)) \subseteq Y$, then Y is pre-closed set
- iv) $int(cl(int(Y))) \subseteq Y$, then Y is semi pre closed set
- v) $cl(int(cl(Y))) \subseteq Y$, then Y is α -closed set
- vi) $Y = cl(int(Y))$, then Y is regular closed set

Definition: 2.7 [10] Let (X, τ) be a topological space. For any subset $Y \in X$ and $Y \subseteq U$ and U is open in X ,

- i) $cl(Y) \subseteq U$, then Y is generalized closed set (g-closed)
- ii) $scl(Y) \subseteq U$, then Y is generalized semi closed set (gs-closed)
- iii) $pcl(Y) \subseteq U$, then Y is generalized pre-closed set (gp-closed)
- iv) $spcl(Y) \subseteq U$, then Y is generalized semi pre-closed set (gsp-closed)
- v) $\alpha cl(Y) \subseteq U$, then Y is α -generalized closed set (α g-closed)

Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topological space notions:

Definition 3.1 Let (X, τ) be a BPNST and $A = \{(e, \{ (u, T^+(x), I^+(x), F^+(x), T^-(x), I^-(x), F^-(x)) : x \in X \}) : e \in E\}$ be BPNSS in X . Then we define the bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft interior and bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft closure by

- i) $BPNSint(A) = \cup \{U : U \text{ is a BPNSOS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- ii) $BPNScl(A) = \cap \{V : V \text{ is a BPNSCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$

Remark 3.2 For any BPNS set $A \in (X, \tau)$ the following relations hold,

- i) $BPNScl(A^c) = (BPNSint(A))^c$ and $BPNSint(A^c) = (BPNScl(A))^c$
- ii) $BPNScl(A)$ is a BPNSCS and $BPNSint(A)$ is a BPNSOS in X .
- iii) A is BPNSCS in X iff $BPNScl(A) = A$.
- iv) A is BPNSOS in X iff $BPNSint(A) = A$.

Proposition 3.3 Let (X, τ) be a BPNSTS and A, B be BPNSSs in X . Then

- i) $BPNSint(A) \subseteq A$
- ii) $A \subseteq BPNScl(A)$
- iii) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow BPNSint(A) \subseteq BPNSint(B)$
- iv) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow BPNScl(A) \subseteq BPNScl(B)$
- v) $BPNSint(BPNSint(A)) = BPNSint(A)$
- vi) $BPNScl(BPNScl(A)) = BPNScl(A)$
- vii) $BPNSint(A \cap B) = BPNSint(A) \cap BPNSint(B)$
- viii) $BPNScl(A \cup B) = BPNScl(A) \cup BPNScl(B)$
- ix) $BPNSint(1_{BPNS}) = 1_{BPNS}$
- x) $BPNScl(0_{BPNS}) = 0_{BPNS}$

Definition 3.4 Let (X, τ) be a BPNSTS and A be a BPNSS then

- i) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft regular open set (BPNSROS) if $A = BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$
- ii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft regular closed set (BPNSRCS) if $A = BPNScl(BPNSint(A))$
- iii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft pre-open set (BPNSPOS) if $A \subseteq BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$





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- iv) Bipolarpythagoreanneutrosophic soft pre-closed set (BPNSPCS) if $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq A$
- v) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi-open set (BPNSSOS) if $A \subseteq BPNScl(BPNSint(A))$
- vi) Bipolarpythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi-closed set (BPNSSCS) if $BPNSint(BPNScl(A)) \subseteq A$
- vii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi pre-open set (BPNSSPOS) if $A \subseteq BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A)))$
- viii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi pre-closed set (BPNSSPCS) if $BPNSint(BPNScl(BPNSint(A))) \subseteq A$
- ix) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft α -open set (BPNS α OS) if $A \subseteq BPNSint(BPNScl(BPNSint(A)))$
- x) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft α -closed set (BPNS α CS) if $BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A))) \subseteq A$

Definition 3.5 Let (X, τ) be a BPNSTS and A be a BPNSS then

- i) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft pre-interior of A ($BPNSpint(A)$) is $BPNSpint(A) = \cup \{U: U \text{ is a BPNSPOS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- ii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft pre-closure of A ($BPNSpcl(A)$) is $BPNSpcl(A) = \cap \{V: V \text{ is a BPNSPCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$
- iii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi-interior of A ($BPNSsint(A)$) is $BPNSsint(A) = \cup \{U: U \text{ is a BPNSSOS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- iv) Bipolarpythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi-closure of A ($BPNSscl(A)$) is $BPNSscl(A) = \cap \{V: V \text{ is a BPNSSCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$
- v) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi pre-interior of A ($BPNSspint(A)$) is $BPNSspint(A) = \cup \{U: U \text{ is a BPNSSPOS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- vi) Bipolarpythagoreanneutrosophic soft semi pre-closure of A ($BPNSspcl(A)$) is $BPNSspcl(A) = \cap \{V: V \text{ is a BPNSSPCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$
- vii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft α -interior of A ($BPNSaint(A)$) is $BPNSaint(A) = \cup \{U: U \text{ is a BPNS}\alpha\text{OS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- viii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft α -closure of A ($BPNSacl(A)$) is $BPNSacl(A) = \cap \{V: V \text{ is a BPNS}\alpha\text{CS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$
- ix) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft regular-interior of A ($BPNSrint(A)$) is $BPNSrint(A) = \cup \{U: U \text{ is a BPNSROS in } X \text{ and } U \subseteq A\}$
- x) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft regular-closure of A ($BPNSrcl(A)$) is $BPNSrcl(A) = \cap \{V: V \text{ is a BPNSRCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq V\}$

Remark 3.6 For a BPNSSin (X, τ) ,

- i) $BPNSpint(A) = A \cap BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$
- ii) $BPNSpcl(A) = A \cup BPNScl(BPNSint(A))$
- iii) $BPNSsint(A) = A \cap BPNScl(BPNSint(A))$
- iv) $BPNSscl(A) = A \cup BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$
- v) $BPNSaint(A) = A \cap BPNSint(BPNScl(BPNSint(A)))$
- vi) $BPNSacl(A) = A \cup BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A)))$

Definition 3.7 Let A be a BPNSS in BPNST (X, τ) , then it is said to be

- i) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized closed set (BPNSGCS) if $BPNScl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is BPNSOS in X.
- ii) Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft α generalized closed set (BPNS α GCS) if $BPNS\alpha cl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is BPNSOS in X.

Bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed sets

In this section, we propose bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed and its properties.

Definition 4.1 A BPNSS A of a BPNS topological space X is called bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed set (BPNSPCS) if $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is BPNSOS in X. The collection of all BPNSGPCS of a BPNSTS is denoted by BPNSGPC(X).





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Example 4.2 Let $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$ be the set of alternatives and $E = \{e_1, e_2\}$ be a set of parameters and $\tau_A = \{\emptyset_A, 1_A, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ be the bipolar pythagorean neutrosophic soft topologies over X. Here, bipolar pythagorean neutrosophic soft sets $(A_1, E), (A_2, E), (A_3, E)$ and (A_4, E) over X are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A_1) &= \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.5, 0.6, 0.9, -0.5, -0.9, -0.2), (u_2, 0.6, 0.8, 0.9, -0.6, -0.7, -0.2)\} \rangle, \\
 &\quad \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.7, 0.7, 0.8, -0.4, -0.6, -0.2), (u_2, 0.3, 0.8, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7, -0.2)\} \rangle \} \\
 (A_2) &= \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.9, 0.4, 0.3, -0.2, -0.3, -0.7), (u_2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.5, -0.1, -0.2, -0.8)\} \rangle, \\
 &\quad \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.7, 0.3, 0.4, -0.4, -0.5, -0.4), (u_2, 0.6, 0.6, 0.2, -0.6, -0.7, -0.5)\} \rangle \} \\
 (A_3) &= \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, -0.7, -0.9, -0.2), (u_2, 0.4, 0.8, 0.9, -0.6, -0.7, -0.5)\} \rangle, \\
 &\quad \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.8, -0.4, -0.7, -0.2), (u_2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7, -0.2)\} \rangle \} \\
 (A_4) &= \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.8, 0.5, 0.4, -0.1, -0.2, -0.8), (u_2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.3, -0.1, -0.1, -0.9)\} \rangle, \\
 &\quad \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.7, 0.3, 0.3, -0.3, -0.4, -0.5), (u_2, 0.6, 0.5, 0.1, -0.5, -0.6, -0.6)\} \rangle \}
 \end{aligned}$$

and let $A = \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, -0.7, -0.9, -0.2), (u_2, 0.4, 0.8, 0.9, -0.6, -0.7, -0.5)\} \rangle, \\ \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.8, -0.4, -0.7, -0.2), (u_2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7, -0.2)\} \rangle \}$

Here, $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) = A \subseteq A_3 =$ whereas A_3 is $BPNSOS$ in X. Therefore, A is $BPNSGPCS$ in X.

Theorem 4.3 Every $BPNSCS$ is $BPNSGCS$ but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be an $BPNSCS$ in (X, τ) and let $A \subseteq U$ and U be an $BPNSOS$ in (X, τ) . Since $BPNScl(A) = A \subseteq U$. Therefore, A is $BPNSGCS$. Conversely, consider A as $BPNSGCS$, $A \in U$ and U is some open set such that $cl(A) \subseteq U$. We say that, only $cl(A)$ is closed and A need not be closed. Therefore, A may or may not be $BPNSCS$. Hence proved.

Example 4.4 Consider the $BPNST$ in example 4.2. Let

$$A = \{ \langle e_1, \{(u_1, 0.1, 0.6, 0.8, -0.3, -0.5, -0.6), (u_2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, -0.1, -0.7, -0.5)\} \rangle, \\ \langle e_2, \{(u_1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.8, -0.4, -0.7, -0.2), (u_2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7, -0.2)\} \rangle \}$$

Then $BPNScl(A) \neq A$. Therefore, A is not $BPNSCS$.

Theorem 4.5 Every $BPNSCS$ is $BPNSGPCS$ but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be an $BPNSCS$ in (X, τ) and let $A \subseteq U$ and U be an $BPNSOS$ in (X, τ) . Since $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq BPNScl(A)$ and A is $BPNSCS$, $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq BPNScl(A) = A \subseteq U$. Therefore, A is $BPNSGCS$. Conversely, let A be $BPNSGCS$, then $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq U$. From this we say that, only $BPNSpcl(A)$ is $BPNSCS$ and A need not be closed. Hence proved.

Example 4.6 By definition, every $BPNSGCS$ must be a $BPNSGPCS$. But we earlier proved that every $BPNSGCS$ is not necessarily be a $BPNSCS$. Therefore, every $BPNSGPCS$ not necessarily be a $BPNSCS$.

Theorem 4.7 Every $BPNSGCS$ is $BPNSGPCS$ but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be an $BPNSGCS$ in (X, τ) and let $cl(A) \subseteq U$ and U be an $BPNSOS$. By default A is closed set, $cl(int(A)) = cl(A)$. So, $cl(int(A)) \subseteq U$. Therefore, A is $BPNSGPCS$. Conversely, let A be $BPNSGPCS$. Then,

Example 4.8 Consider the $BPNST$ from example 4.2 and $BPNSGCS$ from example 4.4. A is a closed set by default, $BPNSint(A) \neq A$ in most case but equal in some cases. Therefore, A is not $BPNSGCS$.

Theorem 4.9 Every $BPNS\alpha CS$ is $BPNSGPCS$ but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be a $BPNS\alpha CS$. Suppose U is $BPNSOS$ in X, such that $A \subseteq U$. Since $A \subseteq BPNScl(A)$, $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A))) \subseteq A$. Hence $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq A \subseteq U$. Therefore, A is $BPNSGPCS$. Conversely, let A be $BPNSGPCS$. $BPNS\alpha CS$ is a subset of $BPNSPCS$. It is obvious that every $BPNSGPCS$ is not necessarily a $BPNS\alpha CS$.

Example 4.10 By definition, every PCS must be a $GPCS$ and since every PCS is not necessarily a αCS , we get that $GPCS$ not necessarily be a αCS . Hence, every $BPNSGPCS$ need not be a $BPNS\alpha CS$.

Theorem 4.11 Every $BPNSPCS$ is $BPNSGPCS$ but converse is not true.





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Proof: Let A be an BPNSPCS in (X, τ) and let $A \subseteq U$ and U be an BPNSOS in (X, τ) . By BPNSPCS definition, $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq A$. This implies that, $BPNSpcl(A) = A \cup BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq A$. Therefore, $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq U$. Hence, A is BPNSGPCS in X .

Example 4.12 Every BPNSGPCS need not be closed. But every BPNSPCS is closed. Therefore, every BPNSGPCS is not necessarily be a BPNSPCS.

Theorem 4.13 Every BPNS α GCS is BPNSGPCS but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be an BPNS α GCS in (X, τ) and let $A \subseteq U$ and U be an BPNSOS in (X, τ) . By using (v) and (vi) of remark 3.6, $A \cup BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A))) \subseteq U$. So, $BPNScl(BPNSint(BPNScl(A))) \subseteq U$ and $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq U$. Thus $BPNSpcl(A) = A \cup BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq U$. Hence A is BPNSGPCS.

Example 4.14 Every BPNSGPCS need not necessarily be a BPNS α CS and every BPNS α GCS not necessarily be a BPNS α CS. Thus every BPNSGPCS not necessarily be BPNS α GCS.

Theorem 4.15 Every BPNSGPCS is BPNSSPCS but converse is not true.

Proof: Let A be BPNSGPCS in X , then $BPNSpcl(A) \subseteq U$ when $A \subseteq U$ and U be an BPNSOS in (X, τ) . By definition we say that, $BPNScl(BPNSint(A)) \subseteq U$. Thus, $BPNSint(BPNScl(BPNSint(A))) \subseteq BPNSint(A) \subseteq A$. So, $nt(BPNScl(BPNSint(A))) \subseteq A$. Therefore, A is BPNSSPCS in X .

Example 4.16 Every BPNSSPCS need not necessarily be a BPNSPCS and every BPNSPCS not necessarily be a BPNSGPCS. Thus every BPN SSPCS not necessarily be BPNSGPCS.

Bipolar pythagoreanne utrosophic soft generalized pre-open sets

Definition 5.1 A BPNS A of a BPNS topological space X is called bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-open set (BPNSPOS) if the complement A^c is BPNSPCS in X .

The collection of all BPNSGPOs of BPNST is denoted by BPNSGPO(X).

Example 5.2 Consider the BPNST in example 4.2. Let

$$A = \{ \langle e_1, \{ (u_1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.3, -0.9, 0, -0.3), (u_2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, -0.1, -0.7, -0.5) \} \rangle, \langle e_2, \{ (u_1, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, -0.4, 0, -0.5), (u_2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.8, -0.5, -0.7, -0.2) \} \rangle \}$$

Here, $BPNScl(A)=1_A$ and $BPNScl(BPNSint(A))=1_A \supseteq A$ whereas 1_A is a BPNSOS. Therefore by definition, A is BPNSGPOS.

Theorem 5.3 Let (X, τ) be a bipolar pythagorean neutrosophic soft topological spaces. Then the following relations hold.

- 1) Every BPNSOS is BPNSGPOS but convers not true.
- 2) Every BPNSROS is BPNSGPOS but convers not true.
- 3) Every BPNS α OS is BPNSGPOS but convers not true.
- 4) Every BPNSPOS is BPNSGPOS but convers not true.

Theorem 5.4 Consider a BPNSTS X . If $A \in BPNSGPO(X)$, then $V \subseteq BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$ whenever $V \subseteq A$ and V is BPNSCS in X .

Proof: Let $A \in BPNSGPO(X)$ then A^c be a BPNSGPCS. So $BPNSpcl(A^c) \subseteq U$ whenever $A^c \subseteq U$ and U is BPNSOS. Therefore $BPNScl(BPNSint(A^c)) \subseteq U$. Thus, $U^c \subseteq BPNSint(BPNScl(A^c))$ whenever $U^c \subseteq A$ and $U^c \subseteq BPNSCS$. We get, $V \subseteq BPNSint(BPNScl(A))$ whenever $V \subseteq A$ and V is BPNSCS by substituting U^c by V .

Theorem 5.5 Consider a BPNS A as BPNSGPOS of BPNSTS(X, τ) iff $V \subseteq BPNSpint(A)$ whenever $V \subseteq A$ and V is BPNSCS in X .





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Proof: Let V be BPNSCS and $V \subseteq A$. Assume A as BPNSGPOS in X . Then V^c is BPNS open set such that $A^c \subseteq V^c$. Since A^c is BPNSGPCS, we have $\text{BPNSpcl}(A^c) \subseteq V^c$. Therefore $V \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(A)$. Conversely, Consider a BPNS A and let $V \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(A)$ whenever V be BPNSCS and $V \subseteq A$. Then $A^c \subseteq V^c$ and V^c is BPNSOS. By assumption, $(\text{BPNSpint}(A))^c \subseteq V^c$ which implies that $\text{BPNSpcl}(A^c) \subseteq V^c$. Therefore A^c is BPNSGPCS. Hence A is BPNSGPOS.

Theorem 5.6 Consider a BPNS A to be BPNSGPOS in (X, τ) iff $V \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$ whenever $V \subseteq A$ and V is BPNSCS in X .

Proof: If A is BPNSGPOS in X . Let V be BPNSCS and $V \subseteq A$. Then V^c is BPNSOS in X such that $A^c \subseteq V^c$. Since A^c is BPNSGPCS, we have $\text{BPNSpcl}(A^c) \subseteq V^c$. Therefore $\text{BPNSpcl}(\text{BPNSint}(A^c)) \subseteq V^c$. Hence, $(\text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A)))^c \subseteq V^c$. This implies that, $V \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$. On the other hand, If $V \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$ whenever $V \subseteq A$ and V is BPNSCS in X and if A is BPNS. $(\text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A)))^c \subseteq V^c$ by hypothesis. Therefore $\text{BPNSpcl}(\text{BPNSint}(A^c)) \subseteq V^c$, implies that $\text{BPNSpcl}(A^c) \subseteq V^c$. Thus A is BPNSGPOS.

Theorem 5.7 Let A be BPNSOS and BPNSGPCS for any BPNS A in X iff A is BPNSROS in X .

Proof: $\text{BPNSpcl}(A) \subseteq A$ if A is BPNSOS and BPNSGPCS in X . This implies that $\text{BPNScl}(\text{BPNSint}(A)) \subseteq A$. Since A is BPNSOS, it is BPNSPOS. Hence $A \subseteq \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$. Thus $A = \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$. Hence A is BPNSROS in X . Conversely, Consider a BPNSROS A in X . So $A = \text{BPNSpint}(\text{BPNScl}(A))$. Let $A \subseteq U$ and U is BPNSOS in X . Thus we get, $\text{BPNSpcl}(A) \subseteq A$. Therefore A is BPNSGPCS in X .

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft generalized pre-closed and pre-open sets as a new family of sets for the bipolar pythagoreanneutrosophic soft topological space. Also we have discussed the relation between different types of sets and the introduced sets. The introduced set is believed to contribute the advancement of BPNS continuity in topology also in analysis of other branches of mathematics. The future work will be applying it in decision making methods and providing applications for the proposed method.

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Mapping of Publications Productivity on Solar Tree: Review

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Received: 24 Apr 2023

Revised: 28 May 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this study, scientometric study is performed on the application of various methods of the Solar tree to explore further developments. In this regard, a total of 4712 documents were retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS) database using a set of relevant keywords to cover all published documents. The extracted documents were subjected to scientometric study including the contributed authors, publications, citations received, contributing countries and institutions as well as Authorship Pattern, Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time, Degree of Collaboration. From the data retrieved, Publications in this area started to appear since 1989s. Scientific publications of years 1989–2022. A detailed discussion on the science and developments in this field is provided including the potential applications of scientometrics. Replacing greenhouse gas-emitting energy sources like coal, oil, and gas with renewable energy solar tree plays a dominant role in favouring eco friendly environment.

Keywords : Solar Tree, Histcite, Vos Viewer, Authorship Pattern, RGR and DT, DC

INTRODUCTION

Scientometrics has measured and analyzing of the science related literature. It can be used to measure and compare the scientific activities at various levels of aggregation including institutions and countries. They can be used to measure research collaborations, to map scientific networks and to monitor the evolution of scientific fields.



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Scientometric analysis has been increasingly used and is still being used to examine and evaluate the research performance of scientists and the growth of various disciplines of science.

The Sun is the main natural source of energy to the earth and the solar system. A solar tree is a structure resembling a tree that generates solar energy using photovoltaic (PV) panels. It employs principles of bionics, using a natural system—in this case the form of a tree—to solve the stressing global challenge. Solar tree represents a metal construction that resembles a real tree, it can even be installed on the sides of the roads. The tree consists of numerous solar panels connected to one another in series and parallel connection. Solar panels are put on top of its “branches”. Utilizing the sunlight energy, solar panels produce electric energy which is then used for charging batteries of mobile phones, tablets, laptops etc. and, additionally, as an element of street lighting. Like original trees the solar trees utilize sun energy and produce the energy which is used by the people of the society. Solar cell research in India has revealed that data has collected from Web of Science (WoS) for during the year 1991 to 2010. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science outperformed all other institutes in the country. Solar cell research by Indian scientists is well connected to international research trends in the field. The recent trends suggest more domestic and international collaborative research involving larger team sizes (BharviDutta, 2013). Global Solar Cell research effort is concentrated among twelve countries led by USA and followed by China where India is positioned at sixth place. Making use of various bibliometric indicators the study evaluated various dimensions reflected by the world solar cell research output (Bharvi Dutta, 2016). We have measured such as annual growth of publication belonging to which document categories, different types of languages and authors productivity. We have applied the formula for *Degree of Collaboration, Related growth rate and Doubling time*. An investigation is reported in this paper to show their search trend and future research direction in the field of thin film solar cell. The data were collected and analysis during the period 1999-2019 (S. Rajeswari, 2020) based on Web of Science publication database in the domain of solar energy R&D in India. Results show that research output in solar energy in India almost doubled in 2005-2009 as compared to 2000-2004. China, however, stands out in growth in solar R &D by increasing their research output during the same period by five times (MaltiGoel, 2013). Solar Power research have been obtained on the research performance throughout the period from 1991 to 2010. There are 45,559 articles and 2924 journals. The articles-related increased fast in the last 20 years. The research on solar power focused on Physics, Materials Sciences, Chemistry, Energy & fuels, and Engineering fields (K. Kanimozhi, 2022) (Bensi Dong, 2012). Scientometrics analysis and Visualization of solar physics papers published by Indian researchers as reflected in WoS. It has been analyzed co-authorship, co-occurrence, citations, bibliographic coupling, and co-citation analysis (B. S. Mohan, 2020). Bibliometric analysis of digital literacy research output in J-gate analyzed the pattern of growth of the research output published in the pattern of authorship, author productivity and subjects covered in the papers over the period 2009-2018. It is found that 1601 papers were published during the period of study 2009-2018. The Maximum number of publication is from United Kingdom 452 (28.23%). The Doubling Time has shown an increasing trend and RGR has been decreased from 0.23 to 0.20. (S. Rajeswari, 2020).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research began with a database selection to retrieve scientific documents from Google Scholar, Scopus, and ISI Web of Science (WoS). The ISI WoS core collection was chosen because it includes high-quality indexed papers, conference proceedings papers, and other materials. (Marsilio et al., 2011; Olawumi and Chan, 2018; Wang et al., 2016). As per literature review performed, a keywords ALL = “Solar energy” and “Solar panel” and “Solar tree” was applied in the advance search mode of Web of Science. The database was thoroughly screened to ensure the accuracy of data collected. They were exported from the WoS database as “plain text” to be treated by the Histcite, Bibexcel and VoS Viewer Software. The scientometric criteria considered were: publication type analysis, publication year, contributed countries, keywords analysis, authors analysis, cited authors, cited journals, categories, Authorship Pattern, Relative growth rate and Doubling time.





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Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

The researcher has applied the relative growth rate and doubling time model developed by Mahapatra33 to examine the growth rate.

A specified period of the interval can be calculated from the following equations:

$$R(1-2) = \frac{W2 - W1}{T2 - T1}$$

Where,

R (1-2) = mean relative growth rate over the specified period of interval;

W1 = log W1 (Natural log of initial number of publications/pages);

W2 = log W2 (Natural log of initial number of publications/pages);

T2-T1 = The unit difference between the initial time and final time.

The relative growth rate for both publications and pages can be calculated separately.

Therefore,

R (a) = Relative growth rate per unit of publications per unit of time (year);

R (p) = Relative growth rate per unit of pages per unit of time (year)

Doubling Time

From the calculation, it is found that there is a direct equivalence exists between the relative growth rates and doubling time. If the number of publications/pages of a subject doubles during a given period, then the difference between the logarithm of the numbers at the beginning and at the end of the period must be the logarithms of the number 2. If one uses a natural logarithm, this difference has a value of 0.693.

The corresponding doubling time for publications and pages can be calculated by using the following formula:
Doubling time (Dt) = 0.693 / R

Degree of Collaboration(DC):

In order to identify the degree of collaboration, the researcher has adopted K.Subramanyam's formula.

DC =

$$\frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

Where,

C = Degree of collaboration in a discipline

N_m = Number of multiple authored papers

N_s = Number of single authored papers

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data collected from Web of Science

The data for the present study were downloaded from the web of science database in March 2021. The data collection of duration from 1989 to 2022 has been analyzed. The outputs from this analyzed shown in Table 1 and Figure 2 indicate that Time span is 34 years. 4712 documents are collected from Web of Science, 17440 authors are contributing the documents, following contributions by 1066 Journal, 7715 Keywords, 15 Languages, 122 countries and 3805 Institutions. Citation Score of the documents are 5368 Local citations and 119561 Global citations. Furthermore, the downloaded data were analyzed by using Histcite and vos viewer software application

Evaluate the Annual Output of Publications

Table 2 and Figure 1 reveals that the numbers of research documents published from 1989 to 2020 are gradually increased. According to the publication output from the table 2 the year wise distribution of research documents,



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2020 has the highest number of research documents 398 (10.3%) with 10 of total local citation score and 689 of total global citation score values and being prominent among the 32 years output and it stood in first rank position. The year 2019 has 318 (8.20%) research document and it stood in second position with 160 of total local citation score and 2172 of total global citation score were scaled. It is followed by the year 2018 with 285 (7.30%) of records and it stood in third rank position along with 43 of total local citation score and 3350 of total global citation score measured. It is noticed that the increase in publications may not create impact on citation score yet the quality matters on total local citation scores and on total global citation scores. It clearly indicates on the fact that the increased publication rate is not bringing the increased citation rate.

Authorship Pattern

The pattern of authorship has been presented in Table 3. It is observed that 6.58% are contributed by a single author for Publication and 93.42% are contributed by multi-authored for publication. Publications are first rank in four authors and followed by three, Double, Five, Six, Seven, Nine and Ten authors.

Different Document contribution of Solar Tree

Table 4 and Figure 2 reveals the fact that there are 12 types of documents published on Solar tree from 1989 to 2022. A total 4712 documents were published. In this document type, 4712 were research articles with 91.24% of total published documents. Other documents have published below 10% only

Different Language contribution of Solar Tree

Table 5 and Figure 3 reveals the fact that there are 15 languages published on Solar Tree from 1989 to 2022. A total 4712 documents were published. In this language, The highest contribution was English language 4630 (98.26%) and followed by Portuguese, Spanish, Japanese, Polish, Russian, German, French, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Italian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Turkish.

Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

Table 6 shows that The RGR value for the year 1990 is 0.70 and it is observed that the relative growth rates have decreased to 0.06. In contrary, the Doubling Time for publication of all sources in Solar Tree research output has increased from 0.99 to 11.55. Doubling time is gradually increased up to 2021.

Degree of Collaboration

Table 8 represent the Degree of Collaboration of Solar Tree. It is found in this study that DC was lowest at 0.33 in 1989 and highest at 0.99 in 2018. In all the year multi-authored papers are steadily increasing trends. Out of 4712 articles published, single author share is 286 and multiple paper author shares is 4402. This indicates that single paper contribution is less than multiple author papers. It can be summarized from the above discussion that very high collaborative research activities are observed in global Solar Tree literature.

International collaboration relationships of countries

The VOS viewer visualizations for the direct citation relationships between countries for the periods 1989-2020 appear in Figure 4. Clusters were limited to a minimum of five members. Each country appearing in the figure met a minimum productivity threshold of five publications for the time period investigated. Not all countries have arcs connecting them to other countries. This does not necessarily indicate there is no connection to other countries. Only the top 100 strongest connections are shown for clarity. However, the smaller the node, the less likely it is that there is a connection with other countries. It was used to identify the most contributing countries in the development of solar trees. As can be observed from Table 10 and Figure 4, USA (with cluster#3 1083 documents, 48841 citations, 359408 Total link strength) is leading in terms of publications released followed by the Peoples R China (with cluster#1, 564 documents, 10522 citations, 234902 Total link strength), Germany (with cluster#2, 276 documents, 12652 citations, 171817 Total link strength), Australia (with cluster#1, 242 documents, 8442 citations, 8562 Total link strength), Canada (with cluster#1, 229 documents, 8758 citations, 94591 Total link strength), Spain (with cluster#2, 219 documents, 5945 citations, 73706 Total link strength) occupied the next ranks in the number of publications.



**Rajeswari and Kanimozhi****Author keyword co-occurrence analysis**

Figure 5 shows that Author keywords provide an indication of the prevalence of topics addressed by research. How they co-occur provides a further indication of their mutual relationships. The number of author keywords generated for each period is too large to display the complete vocabulary. Maps generated for the author keywords were limited to, approximately, the 100 most frequently occurring keywords by providing a frequency threshold for their inclusion in the map. Table 11 For the period 1989–2020, there were 7715 keywords, Growth is the 1st rank in the keywords with 287 occurrence and 1871 total link strength and followed by Temperature, Model, Climate, Vegetation, Solar-Radiation, and Trees etc.,.

Ranking list of leading sources

Table 12 and Figure 6 represents the information of journals in which the articles in the field of Solar Tree. In total 1066 Journals published 3880 research papers during 1989-2020. These were calculated using the VoS Viewer software. Regarding the citation count, The journal "Agricultural and forest meteorology" (cluster#1) holds the first rank and the journals published 103 research papers with 3412 citation and 293 total link strength. The "Tree physiology" (cluster#1) holds the second rank and the institution published 92 research papers. The "Forest ecology and management" (cluster#3) holds the third rank and the institution published 84 research papers. The "International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology" (cluster#9) holds the fourth rank and the institution published 46 research papers. The "Remote sensing" (cluster#7) holds the fifth rank and the institution published 45 research papers. The "Solar energy" (cluster#6) holds the sixth rank and the institution published 44 research papers. The "Geophysical research letters" (cluster#2) holds the seventh rank and the institution published 43 research papers. The "Journal of geophysical research-space physics" (cluster#5) holds the eighth rank and the institution published 41 research papers. The "Ecological modelling" (cluster#1) holds the ninth rank and the institution published 40 research papers and The "Building and environment" (cluster#4) holds the tenth rank and the institution published 37 research papers.

Ranking of Institution analysis

Table 11 and Figure 7 represents the information of Institutions in which the articles in the field of Solar Tree. In total 3805 Institutions published 3880 research papers during 1989-2020. These were calculated using the VoS Viewer software. Regarding the citation count, The Institutions "Chinese Academy of Sciences" (cluster#2) holds the first rank and the Institutions published 226 research papers with 4410 citation and 190056 total link strength. The "University of Helsinki" (cluster#2) holds the second rank and the institution published 69 research papers. The "Russian Academy of Sciences" (cluster#2) holds the third rank and the institution published 67 research papers. The "University of Arizona" (cluster#3) holds the fourth rank and the institution published 62 research papers. The "US Forest service" (cluster#1) holds the fifth rank and the institution published 57 research papers. The "NASA" (cluster#5), holds the sixth rank and the institution published 56 research papers. The "University of Chinese Academy of Sciences" (cluster#2), holds the seventh rank and the institution published 52 research papers.

CONCLUSION

The present work explores the importance of solar tree development for power generation and the characteristics of Solar Tree literature from 1989 to 2020 based on the database of Web of Science (WoS) and its implication using the scientometric techniques. It was performed to visualize panorama of publications, the most prominent authors, institutions, countries, research categories, and journals. These indicators are intended to facilitate researchers in analysis of existing literature which could improve the research direction for better scientific contribution. The document type is in the form of research articles constituting 91.24 % of the total literature and English is the predominant language (98.26%). USA, Peoples Republic of China and Germany are the three biggest contributing countries on solar tree effluents literature. The multiple authors contribution are highest and solo author is lowest contribution in the field of Solar tree. The results of this study may be effectively used by the academia as well as





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policy-makers, who would like to explore appropriate methods to promote the technologies to deal with such highly solar energy in order to protect the environment and promote towards the sustainability.

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Table 1 Main Information

| S.No. | Details about Sample | Observed Values |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Duration | 1989-2022 |
| 2 | Time Span | 34 |
| 3 | Total No. of Records | 4712 |
| 4 | Total No. of Authors | 17440 |
| 5 | Contributed Journals | 1066 |
| 6 | Document Types | 12 |
| 7 | Languages | 15 |
| 8 | Frequently Used Words | 7715 |
| 9 | Contributing Countries | 122 |
| 10 | Contributing Institutions | 3805 |
| 11 | Local Citation Score | 5368 |
| 12 | Global Citation Score | 119561 |





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Table 2 Annual Publication of Solar Tree

| S.No | Year | Records | Percent | LCS | GCS |
|------|------|---------|---------|------|--------|
| 1 | 1989 | 3 | 0.08 | 9 | 118 |
| 2 | 1990 | 6 | 0.16 | 18 | 94 |
| 3 | 1991 | 32 | 0.70 | 93 | 1239 |
| 4 | 1992 | 36 | 0.78 | 136 | 2313 |
| 5 | 1993 | 44 | 0.95 | 129 | 1849 |
| 6 | 1994 | 40 | 0.88 | 76 | 2067 |
| 7 | 1995 | 35 | 0.76 | 90 | 1769 |
| 8 | 1996 | 47 | 1.00 | 106 | 2073 |
| 9 | 1997 | 39 | 0.86 | 199 | 3686 |
| 10 | 1998 | 58 | 1.26 | 228 | 4642 |
| 11 | 1999 | 59 | 1.27 | 127 | 2907 |
| 12 | 2000 | 65 | 1.40 | 178 | 3690 |
| 13 | 2001 | 73 | 1.57 | 320 | 7212 |
| 14 | 2002 | 66 | 1.42 | 127 | 3366 |
| 15 | 2003 | 89 | 1.91 | 128 | 3976 |
| 16 | 2004 | 78 | 1.68 | 239 | 4457 |
| 17 | 2005 | 88 | 1.89 | 157 | 3800 |
| 18 | 2006 | 98 | 2.10 | 165 | 5937 |
| 19 | 2007 | 115 | 2.46 | 261 | 5190 |
| 20 | 2008 | 112 | 2.40 | 180 | 4596 |
| 21 | 2009 | 130 | 2.79 | 171 | 4307 |
| 22 | 2010 | 141 | 3.00 | 172 | 5467 |
| 23 | 2011 | 177 | 3.78 | 251 | 5900 |
| 24 | 2012 | 157 | 3.35 | 320 | 6096 |
| 25 | 2013 | 191 | 4.07 | 288 | 4902 |
| 26 | 2014 | 215 | 4.58 | 241 | 4330 |
| 27 | 2015 | 208 | 4.43 | 181 | 4774 |
| 28 | 2016 | 234 | 4.99 | 200 | 4093 |
| 29 | 2017 | 243 | 5.18 | 268 | 5202 |
| 30 | 2018 | 285 | 6.14 | 160 | 3350 |
| 31 | 2019 | 318 | 6.77 | 83 | 2172 |
| 32 | 2020 | 398 | 8.47 | 10 | 689 |
| 33 | 2021 | 402 | 8.55 | 44 | 2555 |
| 34 | 2022 | 430 | 9.25 | 13 | 743 |
| | | 4712 | 100 | 5368 | 119561 |





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Table 3 Authorship pattern of Solar Tree

| Authors | Publication | Percentage |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Single | 310 | 6.58 |
| Double | 723 | 15.34 |
| Three | 815 | 17.29 |
| Four | 819 | 17.38 |
| Five | 662 | 14.05 |
| Six | 465 | 9.88 |
| Seven | 315 | 6.69 |
| Eight | 207 | 4.39 |
| Nine | 121 | 2.57 |
| Ten | 73 | 1.54 |
| More than Ten | 202 | 4.29 |
| Total | 4712 | 100 |

Table 4 Different Document contribution of Solar Tree

| S.No | Document Type | Records | Percent | LCS | GCS |
|------|----------------------------|---------|---------|------|--------|
| 1 | Article | 4299 | 91.24 | 4704 | 101691 |
| 2 | Article; Proceedings Paper | 180 | 3.82 | 379 | 5641 |
| 3 | Review | 156 | 3.31 | 263 | 11885 |
| 4 | Article; Early Access | 42 | 0.89 | 0 | 24 |
| 5 | Editorial Material | 11 | 0.23 | 3 | 44 |
| 6 | Letter | 4 | 0.09 | 15 | 105 |
| 7 | Note | 4 | 0.09 | 3 | 83 |
| 8 | Article; Data Paper | 4 | 0.09 | 0 | 37 |
| 9 | Meeting Abstract | 3 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | News Item | 3 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Correction | 3 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Review; Book Chapter | 3 | 0.06 | 1 | 51 |
| | | 4712 | 100 | 5368 | 119561 |

Table 5 Different Language contribution of Solar Tree

| S.No | Language | Records | Percent | LCS | GCS |
|------|------------|---------|---------|------|--------|
| 1 | English | 4630 | 98.26 | 5345 | 119290 |
| 2 | Portuguese | 23 | 0.49 | 8 | 93 |
| 3 | Spanish | 23 | 0.49 | 2 | 64 |
| 4 | Japanese | 6 | 0.13 | 0 | 6 |





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| | | | | | |
|----|------------|------|------|------|--------|
| 5 | Polish | 6 | 0.13 | 3 | 10 |
| 6 | Russian | 6 | 0.13 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | German | 5 | 0.11 | 0 | 14 |
| 8 | French | 3 | 0.06 | 6 | 55 |
| 9 | Chinese | 4 | 0.08 | 0 | 14 |
| 10 | Croatian | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Czech | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Italian | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 2 |
| 13 | Lithuanian | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | Slovak | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Turkish | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 3 |
| | | 4712 | 100 | 5368 | 119561 |

Table 6 Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

| Years | Records | W1 | W2 | RGR | Dt |
|-------|---------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1989 | 3 | - | 1.09 | - | - |
| 1990 | 6 | 1.09 | 1.79 | 0.70 | 0.99 |
| 1991 | 32 | 1.79 | 3.47 | 1.68 | 0.41 |
| 1992 | 36 | 3.47 | 3.58 | 0.11 | 6.30 |
| 1993 | 44 | 3.58 | 3.78 | 0.20 | 3.47 |
| 1994 | 40 | 3.78 | 3.69 | - 0.09 | 7.70 |
| 1995 | 35 | 3.69 | 3.56 | - 0.13 | 5.33 |
| 1996 | 47 | 3.56 | 3.85 | 0.29 | 2.39 |
| 1997 | 39 | 3.85 | 3.67 | - 0.18 | 3.85 |
| 1998 | 58 | 3.67 | 4.06 | 0.39 | 1.78 |
| 1999 | 59 | 4.06 | 4.08 | 0.02 | 34.65 |
| 2000 | 65 | 4.08 | 4.17 | 0.09 | 7.70 |
| 2001 | 73 | 4.17 | 4.29 | 0.12 | 5.78 |
| 2002 | 66 | 4.29 | 4.19 | - 0.10 | 6.93 |
| 2003 | 89 | 4.19 | 4.49 | 0.30 | 2.31 |
| 2004 | 78 | 4.49 | 4.36 | - 0.13 | 5.33 |
| 2005 | 88 | 4.36 | 4.48 | 0.12 | 5.78 |





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| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 2006 | 98 | 4.48 | 4.58 | 0.10 | 6.93 |
| 2007 | 115 | 4.58 | 4.75 | 0.17 | 4.08 |
| 2008 | 112 | 4.75 | 4.72 | - 0.03 | 23.10 |
| 2009 | 130 | 4.72 | 4.87 | 0.15 | 4.62 |
| 2010 | 141 | 4.87 | 4.95 | 0.08 | 8.66 |
| 2011 | 177 | 4.95 | 5.18 | 0.23 | 3.01 |
| 2012 | 157 | 5.18 | 5.06 | - 0.12 | 5.76 |
| 2013 | 191 | 5.06 | 5.25 | 0.19 | 3.65 |
| 2014 | 215 | 5.25 | 5.37 | 0.12 | 5.78 |
| 2015 | 208 | 5.37 | 5.34 | - 0.03 | 23.10 |
| 2016 | 234 | 5.34 | 5.46 | 0.12 | 5.78 |
| 2017 | 243 | 5.46 | 5.49 | 0.03 | 23.10 |
| 2018 | 285 | 5.49 | 5.65 | 0.16 | 4.33 |
| 2019 | 318 | 5.65 | 5.76 | 0.11 | 6.30 |
| 2020 | 398 | 5.76 | 5.99 | 0.23 | 3.01 |
| 2021 | 402 | 5.99 | 6.00 | 0.01 | 69.30 |
| 2022 | 430 | 6.00 | 6.06 | 0.06 | 11.55 |
| | 4712 | | | | |

Table 8 Degree of Collaboration

| Publication Years | Single Author (Ns) | Multi Author (Nm) | Total No. of Articles (Ns+Nm) | DC |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1989 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.33 |
| 1990 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.50 |
| 1991 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 0.69 |
| 1992 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 0.75 |
| 1993 | 9 | 35 | 44 | 0.80 |
| 1994 | 4 | 36 | 40 | 0.90 |
| 1995 | 7 | 28 | 35 | 0.80 |
| 1996 | 12 | 35 | 47 | 0.74 |
| 1997 | 7 | 32 | 39 | 0.82 |





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| | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|------|------|
| 1998 | 17 | 41 | 58 | 0.71 |
| 1999 | 10 | 49 | 59 | 0.83 |
| 2000 | 9 | 56 | 65 | 0.86 |
| 2001 | 10 | 63 | 73 | 0.86 |
| 2002 | 12 | 54 | 66 | 0.81 |
| 2003 | 10 | 79 | 89 | 0.89 |
| 2004 | 6 | 72 | 78 | 0.92 |
| 2005 | 6 | 82 | 88 | 0.93 |
| 2006 | 6 | 92 | 98 | 0.94 |
| 2007 | 9 | 106 | 115 | 0.92 |
| 2008 | 8 | 104 | 112 | 0.93 |
| 2009 | 9 | 121 | 130 | 0.93 |
| 2010 | 10 | 131 | 141 | 0.93 |
| 2011 | 16 | 161 | 177 | 0.91 |
| 2012 | 6 | 151 | 157 | 0.96 |
| 2013 | 19 | 172 | 191 | 0.90 |
| 2014 | 9 | 206 | 215 | 0.96 |
| 2015 | 11 | 197 | 208 | 0.95 |
| 2016 | 10 | 224 | 234 | 0.96 |
| 2017 | 7 | 236 | 243 | 0.97 |
| 2018 | 2 | 283 | 285 | 0.99 |
| 2019 | 10 | 308 | 318 | 0.97 |
| 2020 | 11 | 387 | 398 | 0.97 |
| 2021 | 13 | 389 | 402 | 0.97 |
| 2011 | 11 | 419 | 430 | 0.97 |
| Total | 310 | 4402 | 4712 | 0.93 |

*DC = Degree of Collaboration





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Table 8 International collaboration relationships of countries

| S.No | Country | cluster | Documents | Citations | Links | Total link strength |
|------|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | USA | 3 | 1083 | 48841 | 66 | 359408 |
| 2 | Peoples R China | 1 | 564 | 10522 | 66 | 234902 |
| 3 | Germany | 2 | 276 | 12652 | 66 | 171817 |
| 4 | Australia | 1 | 242 | 8442 | 66 | 85621 |
| 5 | Canada | 1 | 229 | 8758 | 66 | 94591 |
| 6 | Spain | 2 | 219 | 5945 | 66 | 73706 |
| 7 | England | 3 | 217 | 10947 | 66 | 123362 |
| 8 | Japan | 1 | 211 | 5191 | 66 | 74391 |
| 9 | France | 2 | 171 | 8082 | 66 | 108531 |
| 10 | Brazil | 3 | 160 | 2675 | 65 | 35231 |
| 11 | Finland | 4 | 142 | 4819 | 66 | 98547 |
| 12 | Switzerland | 4 | 142 | 11568 | 66 | 155720 |
| 13 | Italy | 2 | 135 | 3939 | 66 | 49365 |
| 14 | Russia | 4 | 132 | 3689 | 65 | 96703 |
| 15 | Sweden | 4 | 116 | 5534 | 66 | 119573 |
| 16 | South Korea | 1 | 100 | 1676 | 66 | 22752 |
| 17 | India | 1 | 95 | 2165 | 66 | 17528 |
| 18 | Netherlands | 2 | 69 | 1793 | 66 | 27654 |
| 19 | Scotland | 3 | 66 | 4559 | 66 | 59020 |
| 20 | Iran | 1 | 59 | 805 | 66 | 16368 |

Table 9 Author keyword co-occurrence analysis

| S.No | Keywords | Occurrences | Cluster | Links | Total link strength |
|------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | Growth | 287 | 1 | 589 | 1871 |
| 2 | Temperature | 283 | 5 | 641 | 1885 |
| 3 | Model | 272 | 5 | 553 | 1519 |
| 4 | Climate | 252 | 2 | 581 | 1766 |
| 5 | Vegetation | 242 | 6 | 517 | 1627 |
| 6 | Solar-Radiation | 237 | 4 | 545 | 1585 |
| 7 | Trees | 232 | 3 | 488 | 1323 |
| 8 | Forest | 211 | 1 | 499 | 1403 |
| 9 | Variability | 205 | 2 | 462 | 1466 |
| 10 | Climate-Change | 201 | 2 | 534 | 1378 |
| 11 | Photosynthesis | 187 | 3 | 399 | 1247 |
| 12 | Transpiration | 134 | 3 | 290 | 947 |





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| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|-----|
| 13 | Solar Radiation | 133 | 1 | 427 | 903 |
| 14 | Climate Change | 121 | 2 | 406 | 859 |
| 15 | Drought | 121 | 3 | 432 | 976 |
| 16 | Dynamics | 120 | 1 | 366 | 769 |
| 17 | Patterns | 117 | 1 | 378 | 829 |
| 18 | Water | 113 | 5 | 333 | 682 |
| 19 | Tree | 109 | 1 | 376 | 750 |
| 20 | Light | 108 | 3 | 291 | 659 |

Table 10 Ranking list of leading sources

| S.No | Source | cluster | Documents | Citations | Links | Total link strength |
|------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | Agricultural and forest meteorology | 1 | 103 | 3412 | 86 | 293 |
| 2 | Tree physiology | 1 | 92 | 3801 | 56 | 146 |
| 3 | Forest ecology and management | 3 | 84 | 2419 | 41 | 144 |
| 4 | International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology | 9 | 46 | 786 | 2 | 25 |
| 5 | Remote sensing | 7 | 45 | 431 | 32 | 62 |
| 6 | Solar energy | 6 | 44 | 1933 | 34 | 102 |
| 7 | Geophysical research letters | 2 | 43 | 2097 | 56 | 202 |
| 8 | Journal of geophysical research-space physics | 5 | 41 | 1127 | 20 | 73 |
| 9 | Ecological modelling | 1 | 40 | 1420 | 33 | 74 |
| 10 | Building and environment | 4 | 37 | 1376 | 23 | 156 |
| 11 | Climate dynamics | 2 | 35 | 1928 | 47 | 231 |
| 12 | International journal of biometeorology | 4 | 35 | 814 | 36 | 94 |
| 13 | Hydrological processes | 1 | 34 | 1267 | 32 | 138 |
| 14 | Radiocarbon | 5 | 34 | 377 | 33 | 168 |
| 15 | Forests | 4 | 32 | 107 | 39 | 64 |
| 16 | Quaternary science reviews | 2 | 32 | 1956 | 39 | 184 |
| 17 | Plos one | 1 | 31 | 358 | 38 | 58 |
| 18 | Remote sensing of environment | 7 | 30 | 1590 | 19 | 50 |
| 19 | Trees-structure and function | 3 | 30 | 777 | 41 | 80 |
| 20 | Energies | 6 | 28 | 175 | 8 | 15 |





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Table 11 Ranking of Institution analysis

| S.No | Institution | cluster | Documents | Citations | Links | Total link strength |
|------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | Chinese Academy of Sciences | 2 | 226 | 4410 | 412 | 190056 |
| 2 | University of Helsinki | 2 | 69 | 1652 | 389 | 45643 |
| 3 | Russian Academy of Sciences | 2 | 67 | 1228 | 383 | 39638 |
| 4 | University of Arizona | 3 | 62 | 6253 | 396 | 69974 |
| 5 | US Forest service | 1 | 57 | 2276 | 396 | 17330 |
| 6 | NASA | 5 | 56 | 4110 | 391 | 30529 |
| 7 | University of Chinese Academy of Sciences | 2 | 52 | 540 | 396 | 37409 |
| 8 | Oregon State University | 1 | 45 | 1514 | 402 | 19741 |
| 9 | Nagoya University | 3 | 43 | 1224 | 363 | 31731 |
| 10 | University of Michigan | 5 | 42 | 1722 | 330 | 14510 |
| 11 | University of Maryland | 1 | 41 | 2427 | 402 | 13954 |
| 12 | University of Bern | 4 | 40 | 3782 | 344 | 64359 |
| 13 | University of California, Berkeley | 1 | 40 | 2705 | 398 | 19763 |
| 14 | University of Sao Paulo | 1 | 39 | 789 | 370 | 8566 |
| 15 | University of British Columbia | 1 | 38 | 1369 | 394 | 13773 |
| 16 | Columbia University | 2 | 36 | 5066 | 376 | 72111 |
| 17 | University of Colorado | 4 | 34 | 2363 | 371 | 31693 |
| 18 | University of Oxford | 3 | 34 | 1578 | 377 | 28100 |
| 19 | University of Tokyo | 3 | 34 | 781 | 377 | 23505 |
| 20 | Lund University | 3 | 33 | 1638 | 379 | 38752 |



Image:Solar Power Tree: CSIR- Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute





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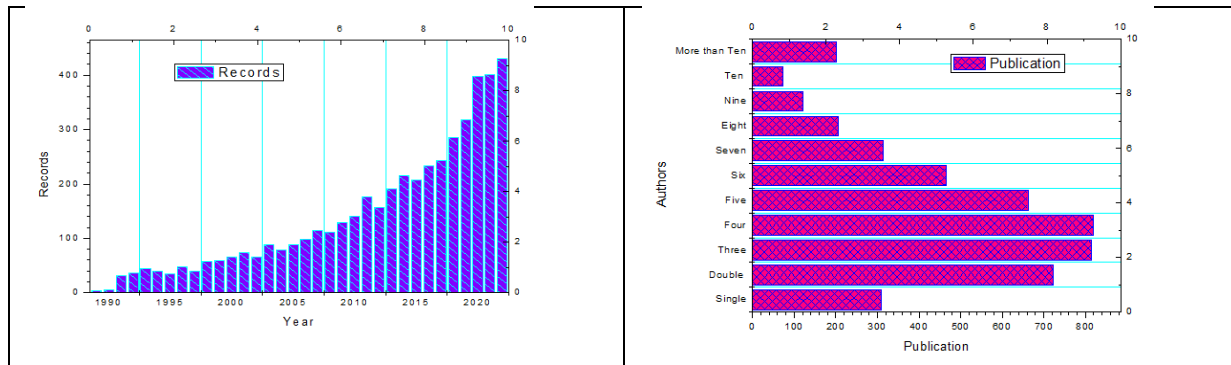


Figure 1 Annual Productivity

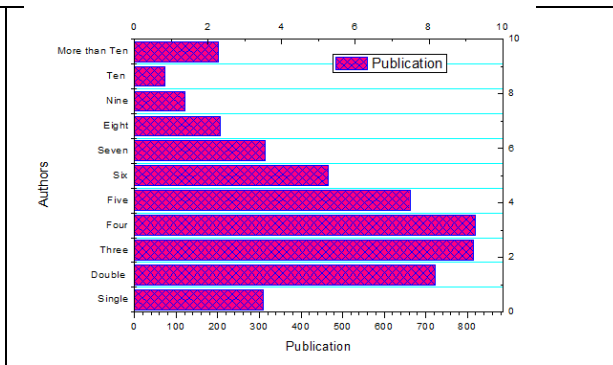


Figure 2 Authorship Productivity

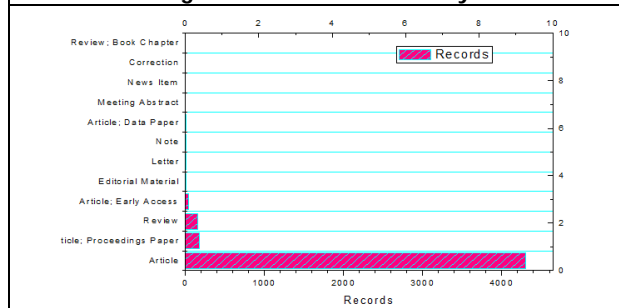


Figure 3 Document type

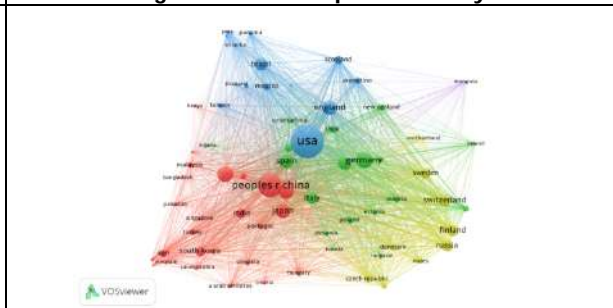


Figure 4 International collaboration relationships of countries

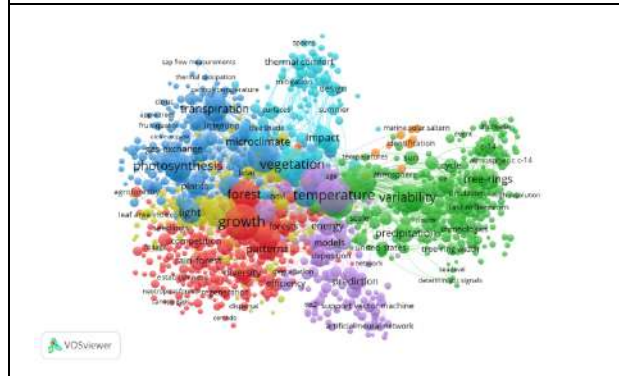


Figure 5 Author keyword co-occurrence analysis

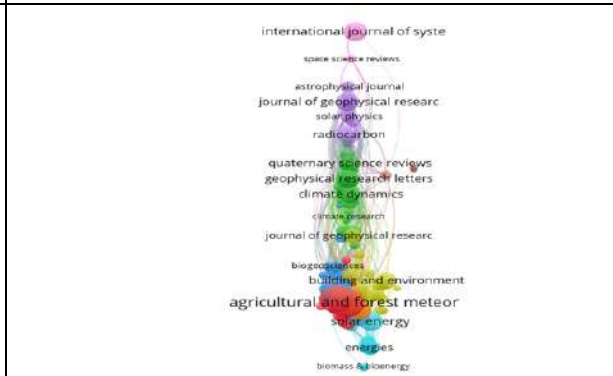


Figure 6 Ranking list of leading sources

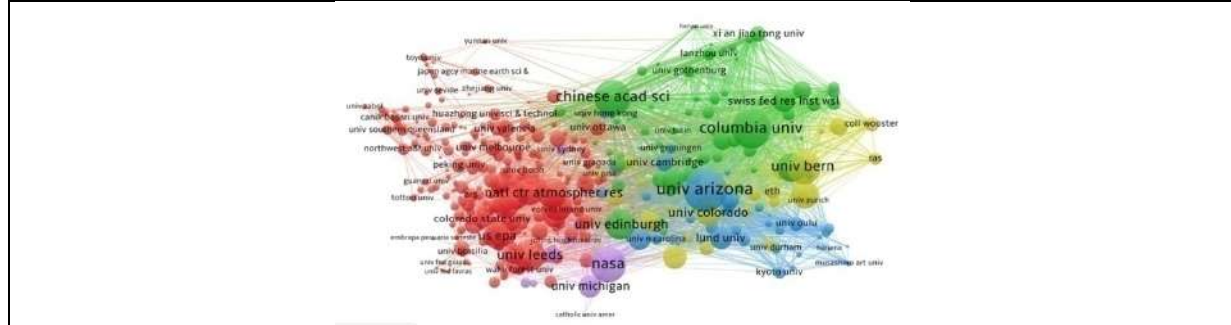


Figure 7 Ranking of Institution analysis





Unleashing the Power of Deep Learning : Decoding DNA Sequences through Frequency Chaos Game Representation

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Received: 07 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Genomes in plant contain complex information that can be difficult to interpret using traditional analytical methods. This paper presents a novel approach to classifying plant genomes using deep learning techniques and Frequency Chaos Game Representation (FCGR) of DNA sequences. FCGR is a graphical representation method that captures the frequency distribution of oligonucleotides in DNA sequences, and has been shown to be effective for analyzing DNA sequences. In this study, we extracted FCGR features from plant genome sequences and trained a deep neural network (DNN) for classification. Our results demonstrate that the proposed method outperforms traditional machine learning methods and achieves state-of-the-art accuracy for classifying plant genomes. We further analyzed the learned features of the DNN and identified biologically relevant sequence motifs that contribute to accurate classification. Our approach provides a powerful tool for plant genomics research and can be applied to various tasks such as genome annotation, functional annotation, and phylogenetic analysis. This work also highlights the potential of deep learning techniques and FCGR for analyzing complex biological data.

Keywords: Deep learning, Frequency Chaos Game Representation, Plant genomes, DNA sequence classification, Neural networks, Feature extraction.



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INTRODUCTION

The study of DNA sequence classification has become increasingly important in recent years due to its wide range of applications in fields such as medical research, drug discovery, and agriculture. In particular, classification of DNA sequences for plants is a crucial area of research, as it can provide insights into the genetic makeup of different plant species and aid in the development of new plant varieties with improved traits. Traditionally, DNA sequence classification has been performed using methods such as alignment-based approaches and sequence similarity searches. However, these methods can be time-consuming and require significant computational resources, especially when dealing with large datasets. As a result, there has been growing interest in developing more efficient and accurate methods for DNA sequence classification. One such method is the use of Frequency Chaos Game Representation (FCGR), which is a graphical representation of DNA sequences that encodes the frequency of occurrence of each nucleotide at different positions in the sequence. FCGR has been shown to be effective in capturing important features of DNA sequences and has been used in various classification tasks in deep learning techniques for various purposes. This is used to various fields in world. In recent years, deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) have shown great promise in DNA sequence classification. These techniques have the ability to automatically learn hierarchical representations of DNA sequences and have been shown to outperform traditional machine learning methods.

In this paper, we propose a novel approach for DNA sequence classification for plants using FCGR and deep learning techniques. Specifically, we use a combination of CNNs and RNNs to classify DNA sequences based on their FCGR representations. We evaluate our approach on a large dataset of plant DNA sequences and compare its performance to existing methods. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we provide a brief overview of related work in the field of DNA sequence classification. In Section 3, we describe our proposed approach in detail, including the FCGR representation and the deep learning architecture. In Section 4, we present the experimental setup and results, followed by a discussion of our findings in Section 5. Finally, we conclude the paper in Section 6 with a summary of our contributions and directions for future work.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Deep learning-based plant DNA sequence classification using multi-modal features by Yiyang Zhao, Chunjiang Zhao, Hao Jiang, Hongzhi Zhang, Yifan Zhang, Jianhua Huang in the year 2019 from the journal BMC Bioinformatics. This paper proposed a deep learning-based approach for plant DNA sequence classification using multi-modal features including the frequency chaos game representation, k-mer frequency, and nucleotide composition. The authors showed that their method achieved high classification accuracy on various plant datasets. A Hybrid Approach for the Classification of Plant DNA Sequences using Convolutional Neural Network by Asif Raza, Zahid Akhtar, Ishtiaq Ahmed, Syed Atif Hasan Naqvi in 2021 from IEEE Access. This study suggested a hybrid strategy for classifying plant DNA sequences that included standard features like k-mer frequency and chaos game representation with convolutional neural network (CNN). Using numerous plant datasets, the authors demonstrated that their technique produced good classification accuracy.

A novel DNA sequence classification method based on deep learning and hybrid features by Pengfei Chen, Rui Sun, Dongbo Wang in 2020 from BMC Bioinformatics. This paper proposed a hybrid approach for DNA sequence classification using both deep learning and traditional features including kmer frequency and the chaos game representation. The authors showed that their method achieved high classification accuracy on various datasets. Deep learning-based classification of plant DNA sequences using a hybrid representation by Taha M. Madbouly, Abdel- Badeeh M. Salem, Khaled F. Hussain in 2021 from the journal Scientific Reports. This study presented a hybrid representation that combines the chaos game representation and the k-mer frequency to classify plant DNA sequences using deep learning. Using several plant datasets, the authors demonstrated that their method performed better than more conventional ones and produced high classification accuracy.



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DNA sequence classification using machine learning techniques and dimensionality reduction by Samira Mahdi, D. R. Naidu in 2019 from International Journal of Computer Applications. This study put out a strategy for classifying DNA sequences using dimensionality reduction and machine learning approaches. The authors showed that their method produced good classification accuracy by utilising a variety of feature selection and dimensionality reduction techniques. A new feature extraction method based on frequency chaos game representation for plant DNA sequence classification by Li Li, Lei Wang, Tian Li, Jian Li in 2017 From the journal IEEE Transactions on Nanobioscience. In order to classify plant DNA sequences, this research develop a brand-new feature extraction technique based on frequency chaos game representation. The authors showed that their methodology produced higher classification accuracy by comparing the performance of their method with other existing methods. A plant classification model based on frequency chaos game representation and convolutional neural network by Shouheng Wu, Haiyang Wu, Xiaofeng Zhu in 2020 from the journal International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks. The frequency chaos game representation and convolutional neural network were utilised in this article to create a plant categorization model. The authors demonstrated that their strategy exceeded previous methods in terms of classification accuracy.

A novel classification scheme for DNA sequences based on chaos game representation and convolutional neural network by A. Gupta, A. Gupta, P.Saha in 2019 from Journal of Computational Biology. The convolutional neural network and chaotic game representation are used in this study to provide a unique classification strategy for DNA sequences. The researchers demonstrated that their approach works better than current approaches and achieves high classification accuracy. Classification of Plant Species Using Deep Learning and DNA Barcoding Sequences by Komal Preet Kaur, Kavita Sharma in 2019 from the journal International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications. The classification of plant species using a mix of deep learning methods and DNA barcoding sequences is proposed in this research. The DNA sequences were represented by a frequency chaos game by the authors, and a convolutional neural network (CNN) was employed for classification. Results indicated that categorizing plant species was highly accurate. 10. Classification of Plant DNA Sequences Using Convolutional Neural Networks by Ian Overgard, Douglas Raiford in 2018 from the journal IEEE International Conference on Electro Information Technology. In this study, convolutional neural networks are used to categorise plant DNA sequences (CNNs).

The frequency chaos game representation was represented in three dimensions by the authors to extract characteristics from DNA sequences. The classification of plant species by the findings showed great accuracy. Convolutional neural networks for classification of plant diseases by H. Sladojevic, N. Anderla, Z. Culibrk, D. Stefanovic in 2016 from the journal Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE International Conference on Imaging Systems and Techniques .This study suggests utilising photos of leaves to classify plant illnesses using a CNN-based method. Using a big collection of photos of plant leaves, the authors obtained excellent classification accuracy. A hybrid deep learning approach for plant classification using leaf images By S. K. Bhatia, N. K. Gupta, A. Khanna in the year 2020 from the Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing. This study suggests a hybrid deep learning strategy for classifying plants from leaf photos. For high classification accuracy on a dataset of leaf photos, the scientists used CNNs and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks to learn the characteristics of plant images.

DATA DESCRIPTION

This dataset uses CGR to display the nucleotide count. The dataset was created by sorting the parameters on the triticum aestivum chromosomes that were obtained from <https://ensembl.gramene.org/species.html>. The root directory is where the Fna files containing the sequences are obtained. It is subsequently changed into a fasta file. Each file had a section at the top that contained details about the sequence. For convenience, the counts of the examined nucleotide sequence are stored in the csv file.

Specification Table (Table 1)



**Sankar Ram et al.,****EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**

The raw data were downloaded from species.html at <https://ensembl.gencode.org>. The dataset is provided to DL or ML along with a numerical representation of nucleotide counts for each file. We use the CGR algorithm that has been suggested, which offers the graphical structure of all sequences and the corresponding nucleotide k-mer counts with FCGR. By calculating the tri-mer nucleotide counts where the trimer was provided as the input for DL or ML, the k-mer logic is used to determine the count of the nucleotide. The k-mer mathematical equation,

$$k\text{-mer} = N - K + 1$$

where, N is the total number of sequence and K is size. This program reads DNA sequence data from a file in FASTA format, counts the frequency of each 3-mer (3 nucleotide sequence) in the sequence, and calculates the probability of each 3-mer based on its frequency. The program then writes the 3-mer frequencies and probabilities to an Excel file. The program uses several libraries including collections, OrderedDict, math, matplotlib, numpy, xlwt, and seaborn. These libraries are used for various purposes such as counting the frequency of 3-mers, sorting dictionary keys, writing data to an Excel file, and plotting data. The program begins by initializing some variables, including a counter variable (x) and a list of file paths (f) that contain DNA sequence data in FASTA format. The program then uses a for loop to iterate over each file path in the list and read the DNA sequence data from the file. The program defines two functions: count kmers() and probabilities(). The count kmers() function takes a DNA sequence and a k-mer length as input, counts the frequency of each k-mer in the sequence, and returns a dictionary where the keys are the k-mers and the values are their frequencies.

The probabilities() function takes a dictionary of k-mer frequencies and a k-mer length as input, calculates the probability of each k-mer based on its frequency, and returns a dictionary here keys are the k-mers and the values are their probabilities. The program then calls the count kmers() function with the DNA sequence data and a k-mer length of 3 to count the frequency of each 3-mer in the sequence. The program then sorts the resulting dictionary by key using an OrderedDict and prints the dictionary to the console. The program calls the probabilities() function with the dictionary of 3-mer frequencies and a k-mer length of 3 to calculate the probability of each 3-mer based on its frequency. The program then sorts the resulting dictionary by key using an OrderedDict and prints the dictionary to the console. Finally, the program uses xlwt library to create an Excel file and write the 3-mer frequencies and probabilities to the file. The program defines two functions: addHeadersToSheet() and addDataToSheet(). The addHeadersToSheet() function writes the keys from the dictionary of 3-mer frequencies on the top row of the Excel sheet and the corresponding values on the second row. The addDataToSheet() function would write the data from the dictionary of 3-mer probabilities to the Excel sheet, but it is currently commented out and not used in the program. Overall, this program provides a simple and efficient way to count the frequency and probability of 3-mers in a DNA sequence and write the results to an Excel file for further analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This program is written in Python and is designed to analyze DNA sequence data from the *Triticum Aestivum* plant. The program performs several functions, including counting kmers, calculating probabilities of k-mers, and generating chaos game representations of the k-mers. To provide a brief overview of the program's functions, a k-mer is a contiguous sequence of k nucleotides (A, C, G, or T) found in a DNA sequence. The program counts the occurrence of each k-mer in the sequence and calculates the probability of each k-mer occurring. The program then generates a chaos game representation of each k-mer, which is a graphical representation of the k-mer based on its frequency of occurrence. To achieve these functions, the program imports several libraries, including collections, math, matplotlib, numpy, and seaborn.

The program also opens a FASTA file containing DNA sequence data for the *Triticum Aestivum* plant and stores the



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data as a string variable called 's1'. The program then cleans the data by removing newline characters and stores the cleaned data as a new variable called 'data'. The program then defines several functions to count k-mers, calculate probabilities, and generate chaos game representations. The count kmers() function takes two arguments: a DNA sequence and a value for k (the length of the k-mer). This function uses a defaultdict to count the occurrence of each k-mer in the sequence and returns a dictionary of the counts. The probabilities() function takes two arguments: a dictionary of k-mer counts and a value for k. This function calculates the probability of each k-mer occurring in the DNA sequence and returns a dictionary of the probabilities. The chaos game representation() function takes two arguments: a dictionary of k-mer counts and a value for k. This function generates a chaos game representation of each k-mer based on its frequency of occurrence in the DNA sequence. The function uses a 2D list to represent the chaos game and maps each k-mer to a unique location in the list based on its nucleotide sequence. The function then returns the 2D list as a graphical representation of the k-mer. After defining these functions, the program calls the count kmers() function with values of 1-5 for k and stores the results as variables f3-f7. The program then calls the probabilities() function with the k-mer counts and stores the results as variables f3 prob-f7 prob. Finally, the program generates chaos game representations of the k-mers using the chaos game representation() function and the data stored in the variables f3-f7. The program then displays the chaos game representations using the matplotlib and seaborn libraries. Overall, this program provides a useful tool for analyzing DNA sequence data and generating graphical representations of k-mers that can help researchers better understand the structure and function of DNA. code is an implementation of a Random Forest regression model for predicting the entropy of wheat samples based on several features.

The code first loads the dataset 'wheat dataset.csv' using Pandas, and then splits the data into features (X) and target variable (y). The 'S.ID' column is dropped from X as it does not contribute to the entropy prediction. Next, the data is split into training and testing sets using the train test split function from scikit-learn. The test size is set to 0.2, meaning that 20% of the data is used for testing. A Random Forest regressor model is created using the Random Forest Regressor class from scikit-learn. The n_estimators parameter is set to 100, which means that 100 decision trees will be created for the model. The model is then trained on the training data using the fit method. The target variable is predicted on the testing data using the predict method, and the mean squared error (MSE) of the predictions is calculated using the mean squared error function from scikit-learn. The final result printed to the console is the mean squared error of the predictions. In this case, the MSE represents the average of the squared differences between the predicted entropy values and the actual entropy values for the test data. A lower MSE value indicates a better fit of the model to the data, as it means that the predictions are closer to the actual values.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study presents a novel approach for classifying DNA sequences of plant species using the frequency Chaos Game Representation (FCGR) and deep learning techniques. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in classification tasks for plant DNA sequences, outperforming other state-of-the-art methods. The results of this study demonstrate the potential of FCGR as a feature extraction technique for DNA sequences, which can improve the performance of deep learning models. The deep learning models used in this study, such as CNN and LSTM, are suitable for handling large and complex datasets such as DNA sequences. Moreover, this study highlights the importance of largescale genomic data analysis in the field of plant biology. The proposed method can be applied to a wide range of plant species to support research in plant taxonomy, evolutionary biology, and ecology. In future work, it is possible to extend this approach to other DNA sequence classification problems, such as identification of bacterial and viral species. Furthermore, the proposed method can be used for other types of DNA sequence data, including epigenetic data and metagenomic data. Overall, this study contributes to the development of advanced computational methods for plant genomics research, which can facilitate the discovery of new knowledge and applications in agriculture, environmental conservation, and biotechnology.





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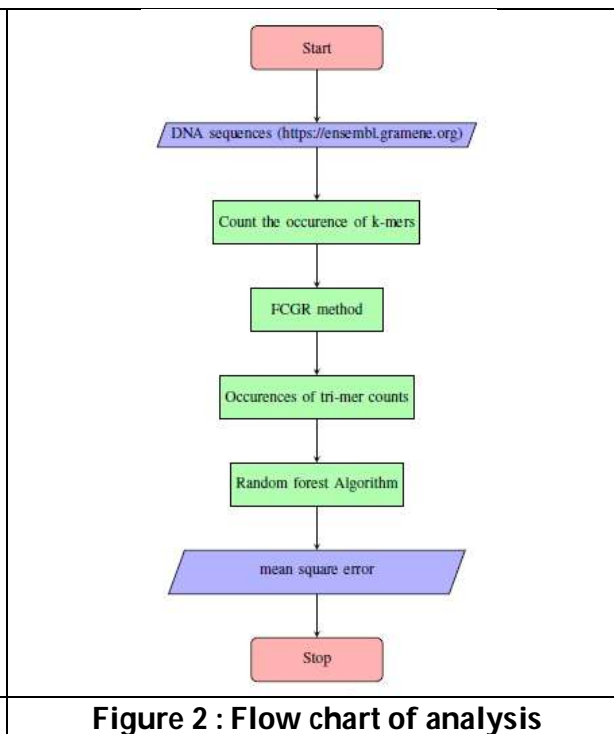
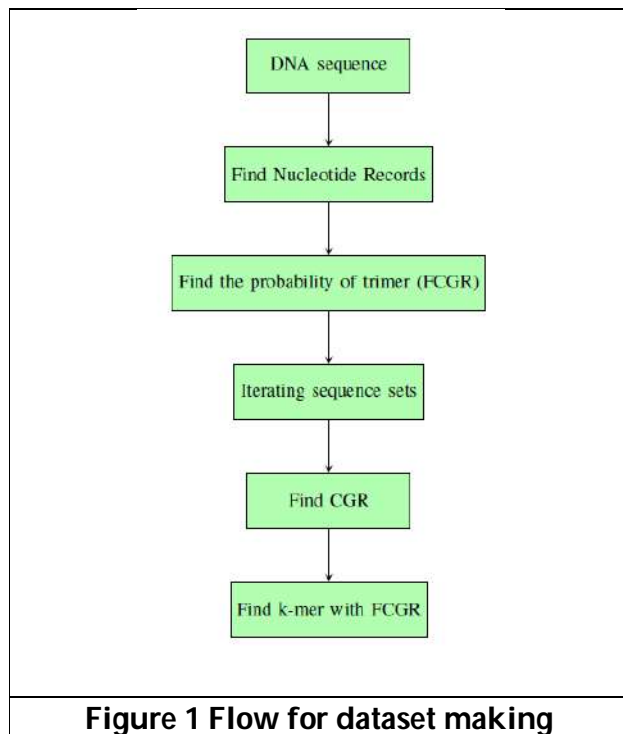


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Table 1: Specification table

| Amino acids | Symbols | Codons |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Alanine | Ala | GCA,GCC,GCG,GCU |
| Cysteine | Cys | UGC,UGU |
| Aspartic acid | Asp | GAC,GAU |
| Glutamic acid | Glu | GAA,GAG |
| Phenyl alanine | Phe | UUC,UUU |
| Glycine | Gly | GGA,GGC,GGG,GGU |
| Histidine | His | CAC,CAU |
| Isoleucine | Ile | AUA,AUC,AUU |
| Lysine | Lys | AAA,AAG |
| Leucine | Leu | UUA,UUG,CUA,CUC,CUG,CUU |
| Methionine | Met | AUG |
| Asparagine | Asn | AAC,AAU |
| Proline | Pro | CCA,CCC,CCG,CCU |
| Glutamine | Gln | CAA,CAG |
| Arginine | Arg | AGA,AGG,CGA,CGC,CGG,CGU |
| Serine | Ser | AGC,AGU,UCA,UCC,UCG,GUU |
| Threonine | Thr | ACA,ACC,ACG,ACU |
| Valine | Val | GUA,GUC,GUG,GUU |
| Tryptophan | Trp | UGG |
| Tyrosine | Tyr | UAC,UAU |





A Note on Uniform Topology of BP-Algebras

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Received: 13 Mar 2023

Revised: 15 May 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we define the uniform topology on BP-algebras and show how to connect uniform topology with the BP-ideals on BP-algebras. We prove that it is natural for BP-algebras to be topological BP-algebras. Moreover, we find some properties of this structure. Also we explain that it is natural for these topologies to have many clopen sets and thus to be highly connected with the ideal concept of BP-algebras.

Keywords: BP-algebras, Uniformity, BP-ideal, Topological BP-algebras.

Mathematical Subject Classification (2010): 03G25, 06F35, 46J05, 46H05.

INTRODUCTION

The two classes of abstract algebras namely BCK-algebras and BCI-algebras were introduced by Imai Y and Iseki K [6]. It is known that the class of BCK-algebras is a proper subclass of the class of BCI-algebras. Hu Q P and Li X [5] introduced a wide class of abstract algebras: BCH-algebras. Also it is known that the class of BCI-algebras is a proper subclass of the class of BCH-algebras. Ahn S.S and Han J.S [1] introduced the concepts of BP-algebras and they discussed some relations with BF-algebras. Alo R and Deeba E [3] attempted to study the topological concepts of the BCK-structure. Ahn S.S and Kwon S H [2] studied the topological properties in BCC-algebras. Dudeck W A and





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Zhang X [4] discussed on ideals and congruence in BCC-algebras. In 2017, Jansi M and Thiruvani V [7] studied the topological structures on BCH-Algebras. In 2019, they [8] also introduced topological BCH-groups. Recently, Complementary Role of Ideals in TSBF-algebras was discussed by Jansi M and Thiruvani V [9]. Nagamani N and Kandaraj N [10, 11] discussed the topological concepts and structures on d-algebras.

Motivated by this, in this paper, we study the issue of attaching topologies to BP-algebras in as natural a manner as possible. We may use the class of BP-ideals of a BP-algebras as the underlying structure whence a certain uniformity and hence a topology is derived, which provides a natural connection between the concept of BP-algebras and the concept of topology. Thus a BP-algebra becomes a topological BP-algebra.

PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1 [1]. Let X be a set with a binary operation $*$ and a constant 0 . Then $(X, *, 0)$ is called a BP-algebra if it satisfies the following axioms.

1. $x * x = 0$
2. $x * (x * y) = y$
3. $(x * z) * (y * z) = x * y$ for any $x, y, z \in X$.

Proposition 2.2(1). If $(X, *, 0)$ is a BP-algebra, then the following results are hold: for any $x, y \in X$

1. $0 * (0 * x) = x$.
2. $x * (x * y) = y$.
3. $x * 0 = x$.
4. $x * y = 0$ implies $y * x = 0$.
5. $0 * x = 0 * y$ implies $x = y$.
6. $(x * z) * (y * z) = (x * y)$
7. $0 * x = x$ implies $x * y = y * x$

Proposition 2.3 [1]. If $(X, *, 0)$ is a BP-algebra with $(x * y) * z = x * (z * y)$ for any $x, y, z \in X$, then $0 * x = x$ for any $x \in X$.

Theorem 2.4 [1]. If $(X, *, 0)$ is a BP-algebra with $x * y = 0$ and $y * x = 0$, then $x = y$.

Definition 2.5[4]. Let S be a non-empty subset of a BP-algebra X , then S is called BP-subalgebra of X if $x * y \in S$ for all $x, y \in S$.

Definition 2.6[4]. Let $(X, *, 0)$ be a BP-algebra and I be a non-empty subset of X . Then I is called an ideal of X , if it satisfies the following conditions.

1. $0 \in I$.
2. $x * y \in I$ and $y \in I \Rightarrow x \in I$.

Definition 2.7 [4]. Let $(X, *, 0)$ be a BP-algebra and I be a non-empty subset of X . Then I is called a BP-ideal of X if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. $0 \in I$.
2. $(x * y) * z \in I$ and $y \in I \Rightarrow x * z \in I$.

Lemma 2.8 [4]. In a BP-algebra X any BP-ideal I is an ideal in X .

Remark 2.9 [4]. Any BP-ideal of a BP-algebra is subalgebra, but converse is not true.

2. Any ideal of a BP-algebra is subalgebra, but converse is not true.





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Definition 2.10 [2]. Let X be a BP-algebra. An equivalence relation \sim on X is called a left congruence if $x \sim y$ implies $u * x \sim u * y$, where $x, y, u \in X$.

An equivalence relation \sim on X is called a right congruence if $x \sim y$ implies $x * u \sim y * u$, where $x, y, u \in X$.

Definition 2.11 [2]. Let X be a BP-algebra. An equivalence relation \sim on X is called a congruence if $x \sim y, u \sim v$ imply $x * u \sim y * v$, where $x, y, u, v \in X$.

Proposition 2.12 [2]. Let X be a BP-algebra and \sim be an equivalence relation on X . Then \sim is congruence if and only if it is both a left congruence and a right congruence.

Definition 2.13 [2]. Let $(X, *, 0)$ be a BP-algebra. We can define a binary relation " \leq " by $x \leq y$ if and only if $x * y = 0$, is called a BP-order on X . Then it is easy to show that \leq is a partial order on X .

Theorem 2.14 [7]. Let X be a set and $S \subseteq P(X \times X)$ be a family such that for every $U \in S$ the following conditions hold:

- (a). $\Delta \subseteq U$
- (b). U^{-1} contains a member of S .
- (c). there exists a $V \in S$ such that $V \circ V \subseteq U$. Then there exists a unique uniformity u , for which S is a subbase.

UNIFORM TOPOLOGY ON BP-ALGEBRAS

In this section, we discuss the uniform topology that gives rise to the uniformity condition in BP-algebras and we study some properties of it.

Definition 3.1. Let (B, \mathbb{K}) be a uniform structure on BP-algebra. Then the topology $T = \{G \subseteq B / \forall a \in G, \text{ there exist } X \in \mathbb{K}, X[a] \subseteq G\}$ on B is called the uniform topology on B induced by \mathbb{K} .

Theorem 3.2: The pair $(B, *, T)$ is a TBP-algebra.

Proof: Assume that $a * b \in G$, with $a, b \in B$ and G be an open subset of B , then there exist $X \in \mathbb{K}, X[a * b] \subseteq G$ and an ideal A of B such that $X_A \subseteq X$.

Claim: $X_A[a] * X_A[b] \subseteq X[a * b]$.

For any $f \in X_A[a]$ and $n \in X_A[b]$, we have $a \sim_A f$ and $b \sim_A n$

Since \sim_A is a congruence relation, which implies $a * b \sim_A f * n$

It follows that $(a * b, f * n) \in X_A \subseteq X$

Hence $f * n \in X_A[a * b] \subseteq X[a * b]$.

Then $(f * n) \in G$

Hence the pair $(B, *, T)$ is a topological BP-algebra.

Theorem 3.3: Let V be a family of BP-ideals of a BP-algebra B which is closed under intersection. Then any BP-ideal is a clopen subset of B .

Proof. Let A be a BP-ideal of B in V and $b \in A^c$.

Then $b \in X_A[b]$ and we have $A^c \subseteq \cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A^c\}$

To prove: $X_A[b] \subseteq A^c$ for all $b \in A^c$

Let $c \in X_A[b]$, then $b \sim_A c$.

Hence $b * c \in A$

If $c \in A$, then $b \in A$. Since A is a BP-ideal of B .

Which is $\implies \Leftarrow$. So $c \in A^c$ and we have $\cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A^c\} \subseteq A^c$

Hence $A^c = \cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A^c\}$

Since $X_A[b]$ is open, a closed subset A of B .

We claim that $A = \cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A\}$.





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If $b \in A$, then $b \in X_A[b]$ and hence $A \subseteq \cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A\}$.
 Given $b \in A$, if $c \in X_A[b]$, then $b \sim_A c$ and so $c * b \in A$.
 Since $b \in A$ and A is a BP-ideal of B , we have $c \in A$.
 Hence we obtain that $\cup\{X_A[b] / b \in A\} \subseteq A$
 That is an open subset A of B also.
 Therefore A is a clopen subset of B .

Theorem 3.4. For any $a \in B$ and $A \in V$, $X_A[a]$ is a clopen subset of a topological BP-algebra B .

Proof. Let B be a topological BP-algebra.

To prove: For any $a \in B$ and $A \in V$, $X_A[a]$ is a closed subset of B .

It is enough to prove that, $(X_A[a])^c$ is open.

If $b \in (X_A[a])^c$, then $a * b \in A^c$ or $b * a \in A^c$

Let $b * a \in A^c$, by applying theorem 4.2 and 4.3.

We have $(X_A[b] * X_A[a]) \subseteq X_A[b * a] \subseteq A^c$

Claim: $X_A[b] \subseteq (X_A[a])^c$

If $c \in X_A[b]$, then $c * a \in (X_A[c] * X_A[a])$

Hence $c * a \in A^c$ then we have $c \in (X_A[a])^c$

Which implies $(X_A[a])^c$ is open.

Hence $X_A[a]$ is closed.

Clearly $X_A[a]$ is open.

Therefore $X_A[a]$ is a clopen subset of BP-algebra B .

Corollary 3.5. The topological BP-algebra $(B, *, T)$ is not a connected space.

Proof. By using theorem 3.4, we have for any $a \in B$ and $A \in V$, $\emptyset \neq X_A[a] \subseteq B$ is a clopen sub set in B

\Rightarrow There exist a subset $X_A[a]$ other than B and \emptyset is a clopen set of B .

$\Rightarrow (B, *, T)$ is not a connected space.

Note: We denote the uniform topology induced by an arbitrary family V by T_V .

If $V = \{A\}$, it is denoted by T_A .

Theorem 3.6. $T_V = T_H$ where $H = \cap\{A / A \in V\}$

Proof: Let $\mathbb{K} = \{X \subseteq B \times B / X_i \subseteq X \text{ for some } X_i \in \mathbb{K}^+\}$ and let $\mathbb{K}^+ = \{U_i / U_i \text{ is an ideal of } B\}$.

Now consider $V_0 = \{H\}$.

Define $(\mathbb{K}_0)^+ = \{X_H\}$ and $\mathbb{K}_0 = \{X / X_H \subseteq X\}$

Let $C \in T_V$. Given $a \in C$, there exists $X \in \mathbb{K}$ such that $X[a] \subseteq C$.

From $H \subseteq A$, we obtain that $X_H \subseteq X_A$, for any BP-ideal A of B .

Since $X \in \mathbb{K}$, there exists $A \in V$ such that $X_A \subseteq X$.

Hence $X_H[a] \subseteq X_A[a] \subseteq C$.

Since $X_H \in \mathbb{K}_0$, $C \in T_H$

Hence $T_V \subseteq T_H$

Conversely, if $D \in T_H$, then for any $a \in D$, there exists $X \in \mathbb{K}_0$ such that $X[a] \subseteq D$.

So $X_H[a] \subseteq D$ and hence V is closed under intersection, $H \in V$.

Then we have $X_H \in \mathbb{K}$ and so $D \in T_V$.

Hence $T_H \subseteq T_V$.

Theorem 3.7. Let A and H be BP-ideals of a BP-algebra B and $A \subseteq H$. Then H is clopen in the topological space $(B, *, T)$.

Proof. Consider $V = \{A, H\}$

By using theorem 3.6 $T_V = T_H$

Hence H is a clopen set in the topological BP-algebra $(B, *, T)$.





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Theorem 3.8. Let A and H be BP-ideals of a BP-algebra B . Then $T_A \subseteq T_H$ if $H \subseteq A$

Proof: Let $H \subseteq A$

Consider $V_1 = \{A\}$, $\mathbb{K}_1^* = \{X_A\}$, $\mathbb{K}_1 = \{X / X_A \subseteq X\}$.

and $V_2 = \{H\}$, $\mathbb{K}_2^* = \{X_H\}$, $\mathbb{K}_2 = \{X / X_H \subseteq X\}$.

Let $C \in T_A$. Then for any $a \in C$, there exists $X \in \mathbb{K}_1$ such that $X[a] \subseteq C$.

Since $H \subseteq A$, we have $X_H \subseteq X_A$

$X_A[a] \subseteq C$ implies $X_H[a] \subseteq C$.

This follows that $X_H \in \mathbb{K}_2$ and so $C \in T_H$

Hence $T_A \subseteq T_H$

Definition 3.9. Let B be a topological BP-algebra (uniform space (B, \mathbb{K})). Then it is said to be a totally bounded if for each $X \in \mathbb{K}$, there exist $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n \in B$ such that $B = \cup_{i=1}^n X[a_i]$.

Definition 3.10. Let B be a TBP-algebra (uniform space (B, \mathbb{K})). Then B is said to be compact if any open cover of B has its finite sub cover.

Theorem 3.11. Let A be a BP-ideal of a BP-algebra B . Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1. The topological algebra $(B, *, T_A)$ is compact.
2. The topological algebra $(B, *, T_A)$ is totally bounded.
3. There exists $Q = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n\} \subseteq B$ such that for all $x \in B$ there exist $a_i \in Q$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) with $x * a_i \in A$ and $a_i * x \in A$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2).

It is trivial. Because, every compact set is totally bounded and complete

(2) \Rightarrow (3).

Let $X_A \in \mathbb{K}$. Since $(B, *, T_A)$ is totally bounded, there exist $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that $B = \cup_{i=1}^n X_A[a_i]$.

If $x \in B$, then there exist a_i such that $x \in X_A[a_i]$.

Therefore $x * a_i \in A$ and $a_i * x \in A$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1).

For any $x \in B$, by hypothesis, then there exists $a_i \in Q$ with $x * a_i \in A$ and $a_i * x \in A$.

Hence $x \in X_A[a_i]$.

Thus $B = \cup_{i=1}^n X_A[a_i]$.

Now let $B = \cup_{\beta \in \Omega} O_\beta$ where each O_β is an open set of B .

Hence for any $a_i \in B$ there exists $\beta_i \in \Omega$ such that $a_i \in O_{\beta_i}$

Since O_{β_i} is an open set.

Hence $X_A[a_i] \subseteq O_{\beta_i}$.

Hence $B = \cup_{i=1}^n X_A[a_i] \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^n O_{\beta_i}$.

That is, $B = \cup_{i=1}^n O_{\beta_i}$.

This implies $(B, *, T_A)$ is compact.

Theorem 3.12. If A is a BP-ideal of BP-algebra B , then $X_A[a]$ is a compact set in a topological space $(B, *, T_A)$ for any $a \in B$

Proof. Let $X_A[a] \subseteq \cup_{\beta \in \Omega} O_\beta$ where each O_β is an open set of B .

Since $a \in X_A[a]$, there exists $\beta \in \Omega$ such that $a \in O_\beta$.

Hence $X_A[a] \subseteq O_\beta$.

This proves $X_A[a]$ is compact.

Definition 3.13. A topological BP-algebra B is called discrete if every element admits a neighbourhood consisting of that element only.





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Proposition 3.14. If $\{0\}$ is an open set in a topological BP-algebra B , then B is discrete.

Proof. Since $a * a = 0$ belongs to $\{0\}$ for any $a \in B$ and $\{0\}$ is open, there exists neighbourhoods X and Y of a such that $X * Y = \{0\}$.

Let $U = X \cap Y$

Then $U * U \subseteq X * Y = \{0\}$ and so $U * U = \{0\}$.

It follows from $a \in U$ that $U = \{a\}$. This implies that B is discrete.

Proposition 3.15. Let B be a TBP-algebra. Then $\{0\}$ is closed in B iff B is Hausdorff

Proof. Assume that $\{0\}$ is closed and let $a, b \in B$ with $a \neq b$.

Then either $a * b \neq 0$ or $b * a \neq 0$.

Let us assume that $a * b \neq 0$ without loss of generality.

Then there exist neighbourhoods X and Y of a and b respectively such that $X * Y \subseteq B - \{0\}$.

It implies that $X \cap Y = \emptyset$.

Hence B is Hausdorff.

Conversely, let B be Hausdorff.

We prove that $B - \{0\}$ is open.

If $a \in B - \{0\}$, then $a \neq 0$.

So there exist disjoint neighbourhoods X and Y of a and 0 respectively.

Hence $0 \notin X$ and implies that $X \subseteq B - \{0\}$.

Therefore $B - \{0\}$ is open.

Hence the proof.

Proposition 3.16. Let I be a BP-ideal of a TBP-algebra B . If 0 is an interior point of I , then I is open.

Proof. Let $a \in I$. Since $a * a = 0 \in I$ and 0 is an interior point of I , there exists a neighbourhood X of 0 which is contained in I .

Then there exist neighbourhoods C and D of a such that $C * D \subseteq X \subseteq I$.

On the other side for every $b \in C$, $b * a \in C * D \subseteq I$.

Since I is a BP-ideal and $a \in I$.

It implies that $b \in I$ so that $a \in C \subseteq I$.

Therefore I is open.

Hence the proof.

Proposition 3.17. Let B be a TBP-algebra. If I is an open set in B which is also a BP-ideal of B , then it is a closed set in B .

Proof. Let I be a BP-ideal which is an open set in B and let $a \in B - I$.

Since $a * a = 0 \in I$ and I is open, then there exists a neighbourhood X of a such that $X * X \subseteq I$.

To prove: $X \subseteq B - I$.

If $X \not\subseteq B - I$, then we have there exists $b \in X \cap I$.

Note that $c * b \in X * X \subseteq I$ for all $c \in X$.

Since $b \in I$ and I is a BP-ideal, it implies that $c \in I$.

This proves that $X \subseteq I$, a contradiction.

Hence I is closed.

Proposition 3.18. Let B be a TBP-algebra and $\{0\}$ be closed. Then $\bigcap X_0 = \{0\}$ where X_0 is the neighbourhood system of 0 .

Proof. Since $\{0\}$ is closed, by proposition 3.15 B is Hausdorff.

Given an element $a \in B \setminus \{0\}$, 0 has a neighbourhood X such that $a \notin X$ and so $a \notin X_0$.

Hence $\bigcap X_0 = \{0\}$.





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Remark 3.19. Let B be a BP-algebra. For an arbitrary element $x \in B$ and any non-empty subset Y of B , denote $Y(x) = \{a \in B / a * x \in Y \text{ and } x * a \in Y\}$.

Note that $Y(x) \subset X(x)$ whenever $Y \subseteq X \subseteq B$.

Theorem 3.20. Let Ω be a filter base on a BP-algebra B such that for every $u, v \in Y \in \Omega$

(i). $0 * u \in Y$.

(ii). $(a * u) * v = 0$ implies $a \in Y$.

Then $T = \{0 \subseteq B / \forall x \in 0, \text{ there exists } Y \in \Omega: Y(x) \subseteq 0\}$ is a topology on B and Ω is a local base at 0 .

Proof. Let $T = \{0 \subseteq B / \forall x \in 0, \text{ there exists } Y \in \Omega: Y(x) \subseteq 0\}$

Clearly $\emptyset, B \in T$. Let $\{0_\beta\}$ be a family of members of T and let $x \in \cup 0_\beta$

Then $x \in 0_\beta$ for some β .

It implies that there exists $Y \in \Omega$ such that $Y(x) \subseteq 0_\beta \subseteq \cup 0_\beta$ so that $\cup 0_\beta \in T$.

Assume that 0_β and 0_δ belong to T and let $x \in 0_\beta \cap 0_\delta$.

Then there exist $Y_\beta \in \Omega$ and $Y_\delta \in \Omega$ such that $Y_\beta(x) \subseteq 0_\beta$ and $Y_\delta(x) \subseteq 0_\delta$ respectively.

Since Ω is a filter base, there exists $Y \in \Omega$ such that $Y \subseteq Y_\beta \cap Y_\delta$.

Thus we have $Y(x) \subseteq (Y_\beta \cap Y_\delta)(x) \subseteq Y_\beta(x) \cap Y_\delta(x) \subseteq 0_\beta \cap 0_\delta$ and so $0_\beta \cap 0_\delta \in T$.

It follows that T is a topology on B (Also this is called a topology induced by Ω , denoted by T_Ω).

Now we prove that Ω is the filter base of a neighbourhood of 0 with respect to the topology T .

Let $u \in Y \in \Omega$, then $0 * u \in Y$ by (i), and since $(0 * u) * (0 * u) = 0$ it gives from (ii) that $0 \in Y$.

That is every element $Y \in \Omega \supset 0$.

If $a \in Y(u)$, then $a * u, u * a \in Y$ and so $a * u = y$ for some $y \in Y$.

Hence $(a * u) * y = 0$ it follows that $a \in Y$.

Therefore $Y(u) \subseteq Y$ and $y \in T$.

Thus Y is a neighbourhood of 0 .

If Y is a neighbourhood of 0 , then there exists $X \in \Omega$, such that $X(0) \subseteq Y$.

Note that $0 * x \in X$ and $x * 0 \in X$ for some $x \in X$.

Hence $x \in X(0)$ and $0 \in X \subseteq X(0) \subseteq Y$.

Thus Ω is a local base at 0 with respect to the topology T .

CONCLUSION

S.S. Ahn and J.S. Han [1] introduced the concept of BP-algebras, which is generalization of B-algebras. In this paper we show that how to connect the topology concepts with BP-algebras.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like highly grateful to referees for their valuable suggestions and comments which improved the paper.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors Contribution

All the authors contributed significantly in writing this article. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Single Valued Neutrosophic M/M/c Queuing Model with Encouraged arrival and Heterogeneous Service under Catastrophe

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows the neutrosophic abstraction of M/M/c queuing model with encouraged arrival and Heterogeneous service under Catastrophe. Here we provide some basic operation on Neutrosophic Sets and deduce the system measures of performance of the queuing model. Also, we discuss some particular cases of the model.

Keywords: Single Valued Neutrosophic Number, Neutrosophic Off-Number, Encouraged arrival, Heterogeneous service, Catastrophe.

INTRODUCTION

A mathematical study of queues or waiting in lines was developed by Erlang in the year 1909. It is defined to be queuing which plays a significant role in almost all-fields. Finding the number of customers in queue and system and the waiting lines of customers in both queue and system are the basic components of queuing theory [26]. Applying fuzzy logic to queuing theory makes solution for imprecise cases or uncertainty in parameters of queuing system and the Fuzzy logic was firstly introduced by Zadeh in 1965 [27]. Fuzzy queuing models have been considered by Prade [16], Li and Lee [7], Negi [13] and Lee, Kao et al. [5], Pardo and Fuente [15]. Fuzzy approaches to queuing modeling provide a flexible and appropriate way to deal with uncertainty in such problems. This approach in regarding queue





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performance eliminates problems of estimation under uncertainty. Rather than crisp queues, fuzzy queues are much more sensible in many real circumstances.

Neutrosophic Philosophy in queuing deals with situations in which the parameters of queues are not accurate. Neutrosophic logic which is a generalization of fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic [20, 21, 22, 23] was introduced by Florentin Smarandache in the year 1995. This deals with indeterminacy data realistic and understandable which gives efficient outcomes [17, 18, 19, 24, 25]. The queuing system is said to be a neutrosophic queue if its parameters are neutrosophic numbers i.e. average rate of customers entering the queuing system λ and the average rate of customers being served μ are neutrosophic numbers. An event is said to occur in varied state as (t) truth, (i) indeterminacy and (f) false, where t, i, f are real values ranges from $T, I, F \rightarrow]-0, 1+[$ with no restriction on the sum $t + i + f$. That is, $-0 \leq T + I + F \leq 3+$. We examine neutrosophic arrival and service of customers with encouraged arrival and heterogeneous servers. Encouraged arrival defines where the customers are drew towards profitable deals or offers. For instances, people rush towards ticket counters in railway station during vacation or special holidays and during festivals. Heterogeneous servers defines where the service occurs in a varied service rate. For instance, passenger transport system, Parcel Distribution Networks, Telecommunication networks, etc. Also, when a system works fast during encouraged arrival, a sudden destruction may occur which is defined to be Catastrophe or Breakdown which in turn affect the arrival rate [1]. Disasters are visible in the fields like Transportations, Call centers, Telecommunications, etc.

Patro with Smarandache discussed more problems and solutions on Neutrosophic Statistical Distribution [14]. Bisher Zeina [11, 12] studied Erlang Service Queuing Model and Event-Based Queuing Model on Neutrosophic basis in the year 2020. Deepa and Julia Rose Mary studied Heterogeneous Bulk tandem fluid multiple vacations queuing model for encouraged arrival with catastrophe [4]. Krishnakumar and Maheshwari found the transient solution of M/M/2 queue with heterogeneous servers subject to catastrophes [6]. Bisher Zeina [8, 9] studied the M/M/1 Queue's Performance measures on fuzzy environment and Neutrosophic concept of M/M/1, M/M/c, M/M/1/b Queuing system with Interval-valued neutrosophic sets in the year 2020. Also in the year 2021, Mohamed Bisher Zeina [10] analyzed Single Valued Neutrosophic M/M/1 Queue in Linguistic terms. Bhupender Singh Som and Sunny Seth [2,3] developed M/M/c queuing system with encouraged arrivals with N number of customers and Queuing system with Encouraged arrivals, Impatient customers and Retention of Impatient Customers in the year 2018.

Here, we consider a case where the customer's arrival and service are neutrosophic. Also there occurs to be a Catastrophe. We deduce the steady state equations and the system measures of performance

Model Description

Here the customers arrive with the mean arrival rate of λ_N and a maximum of c customers may be served simultaneously. Also we get $\lambda_{N_{eff}} = \lambda_N$ and Catastrophic rate is ξ_N . The ultimate effect of using c parallel servers is to speed up the rate of service by allowing simultaneous services.

(i.e) The arrival rate λ_N is assumed to be $\lambda_N = (T_\lambda, I_\lambda, F_\lambda)$, The encouraged arrival rate $\lambda_N(1 + \eta) = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})$

The Catastrophic rate, $\xi_N = (T_\xi, I_\xi, F_\xi)$ and

the service rate $\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_N = (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})$.

Also, the intensity ρ_N is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_N &= \frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{c \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_N} \\ &= \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_\xi, I_\xi, F_\xi)}{c \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)} + T_\xi - T_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot T_\xi, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)} + I_\xi - I_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot I_\xi, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)} + F_\xi - F_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot F_\xi)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})} \right) \end{aligned}$$





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$$= \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{T_{\lambda(1+\eta)} + T_{\xi} - T_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot T_{\xi}}{\sum_{i=1}^n T_{\mu_i}}, \frac{I_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot I_{\xi} - \sum_{i=1}^n I_{\mu_i}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^n I_{\mu_i}}, \frac{F_{\lambda(1+\eta)} \cdot F_{\xi} - \sum_{i=1}^n F_{\mu_i}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^n F_{\mu_i}} \right)$$

where

$$\rho_N = \frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{c \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni}} < 1$$

(NM/NM/c):(FIFO/∞/∞) Queuing Model with Encouraged Arrival and heterogeneous servers under Catastrophe

If the number of customers in the system, n equals or exceed c, the combined departure rate from the facility is $c \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni}$.

Else, if $n < c$, the service rate $n \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni}$.

Thus in terms of generalized model, $\lambda_n = \lambda$.

Here $\lambda_{N_n} = \lambda_N(1 + \eta)$ if $n \geq 0$

with Catastrophic rate $\lambda_{N_n} = \lambda_N(1 + \eta) + \xi_N$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Nni} = \begin{cases} n \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni}; & n < c \\ c \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni}; & n \geq c \end{cases}$$

For the Neutrosophic M/M/c queuing model with Encouraged Arrival and Heterogeneous server under Catastrophe, the steady state equation becomes,

Case I:

$$\frac{dNP_0(t)}{dt} = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_0(t) + (T_{\mu_1}, I_{\mu_1}, F_{\mu_1})NP_1(t); n = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{dNP_n(t)}{dt} = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_n(t) + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{n+1}(t) \tag{2}$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots, c - 1.$

$$\frac{dNP_c(t)}{dt} = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_c(t) + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{c-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{c+1}(t) \tag{3}$$

$n = c.$

$$\frac{dNP_n(t)}{dt} = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_n(t) + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{n+1}(t) \tag{4}$$

$n \geq c + 1.$

In steady state,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} NP_n(t) = NP_n, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dNP_n(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 0 = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_0 + (T_{\mu_1}, I_{\mu_1}, F_{\mu_1})NP_1 \tag{5}$$

$n = 0$

$$(2) \Rightarrow 0 = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_n + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{n-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{n+1} \tag{6}$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots, c - 1.$

$$(3) \Rightarrow 0 = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_c + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{c-1} + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{c+1}$$





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$$n = c. \tag{7}$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow 0 = -[(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})]NP_n + [(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})]NP_{n-1} + \sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{n+1} \tag{8}$$

$n \geq c + 1.$

From (5), we have

$$NP_1 = \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})}{(T_{\mu_1}, I_{\mu_1}, F_{\mu_1})} NP_0$$

$$NP_1 = \frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{\mu_{N1}} NP_0$$

From (6), we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_{n+1} = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_n + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_n + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_n - (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_{n-1} - (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_{n-1} \tag{9}$$

Put $n = 1$ in eq (9)

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_2 = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_1 + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_1 + (T_{\mu_1}, I_{\mu_1}, F_{\mu_1})NP_1 - (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_0 - (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_0$$

$$NP_2 = \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})}{\sum_{i=1}^2 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})} NP_1$$

$$NP_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{\sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni}} \right) NP_1$$

$$NP_2 = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

Putting $n = 2$ in (9), we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_3 = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_2 + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_2 + \sum_{i=1}^2 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_2 - (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_1 - (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_3 = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_2 + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_2$$

$$NP_3 = \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_2}{\sum_{i=1}^3 (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})} NP_2$$

$$NP_3 = \left(\frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \mu_{Ni}} \right) NP_2$$

$$NP_3 = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^3}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

Similarly,

$$NP_4 = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^4}{\sum_{i=1}^4 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \cdot \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

⋮
⋮
⋮

If $n = c - 1$, we get from eq (9)

$$\sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})NP_c = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)})NP_{c-1} + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})NP_{c-1}$$

$$NP_c = \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi})}{\sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i})} NP_{c-1}$$

$$NP_c = \left(\frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni}} \right) NP_{c-1}$$





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$$NP_{c-1} = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^{c-1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{c-1} \mu_{Ni} \sum_{i=1}^{c-2} \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

$$NP_c = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \sum_{i=1}^{c-1} \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

Case II: When n=c,

$$\sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i}) NP_{c+1} = \frac{(T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) NP_c + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) NP_c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \sum_{i=1}^{c-1} \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}}$$

$$NP_{c+1} = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^{c+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{c+1} \mu_{Ni}} \right) NP_c$$

$$NP_{c+1} = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^{c+1}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^2 \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

Case III: When n=c+1,

$$0 = - \left[\lambda_N(1 + \eta) + \xi_N + \sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \right] NP_{c+1} + [\lambda_N(1 + \eta) + \xi_N] NP_c + \sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} NP_{c+2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^c (T_{\mu_i}, I_{\mu_i}, F_{\mu_i}) NP_{c+2} = (T_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, I_{\lambda(1+\eta)}, F_{\lambda(1+\eta)}) NP_{c+1} + (T_{\xi}, I_{\xi}, F_{\xi}) NP_{c+1}$$

$$NP_{c+2} = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^{c+2}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^3 \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0$$

⋮
⋮
⋮

$$NP_{c+(n-c)} = \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^n \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0 \tag{10}$$

Now, to find: NP_0

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} NP_n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} NP_n + NP_c + \sum_{n=c+1}^{\infty} NP_n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right) NP_0 + \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} NP_0 + \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^{c+1}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^2 \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} NP_0 + \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^{c+2}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^3 \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} NP_0 + \dots = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left[\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} \right] + \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} + \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N]^{c+1}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^2 \dots \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_{Ni} \mu_{N1}} + \dots \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni})^2} + \dots \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni}}} \right] \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni}}} \right] \right] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} \dots \mu_{N1}} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni}}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{Ni} - (\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N)} \right] \right] = 1$$





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$$\Rightarrow NP_0 = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} \dots \mu_{N_1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} \dots \mu_{N_1}} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} - (\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)} \right] \right]^{-1}$$

Then NP_n can be written as,

$$\Rightarrow NP_n = \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N]^n}{\mu_{N_1} \dots (\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^n} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \left(\frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^n}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} \dots \mu_{N_1}} \right) + \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^c}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} \dots \mu_{N_1}} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} - (\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)} \right] \right]^{-1}$$

For $\frac{\rho_N}{c} < 1$ or $[\lambda_N(1+\eta) + \xi_N] < c \sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}$

$$\begin{aligned} NL_q &= \sum_{n=c}^{\infty} (n-c)NP_n [\text{Take } n-c = k] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kNP_{k+c} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N]^{k+c}}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^{k+c+1} \dots \sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i} \mu_{N_1}} \right) NP_0 \\ &= \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N]^c}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^{c+1} \dots \mu_{N_1}} NP_0 \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N]^k}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^k} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^c}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^{c+1} \dots \mu_{N_1}} NP_0 \left[\frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}} + 2 \frac{[\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N]^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^2} + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^c}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^{c+1} \dots \mu_{N_1}} NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^n}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Also, the system measures of performance for a neutrosophic M/M/c queuing model with Encouraged arrival and Heterogeneous server under Catastrophe was given by,

$$NL_q = \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^c}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^c \dots \mu_{N_1}} NP_0 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N)^n}{(\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i})^n} \right] \tag{11}$$

$$NL_s = NL_q + \rho_N$$

The neutrosophic form of ρ_N is already defined, using that we give

$$NL_s = NL_q + \frac{\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}} \tag{12}$$

Similarly, we can also find NW_q and NW_s .

$$NW_q = \frac{NL_q}{\lambda_N(1+\eta)+\xi_N} \tag{13}$$

$$NW_s = NW_q + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^c \mu_{N_i}} \tag{14}$$

Particular Cases

- (i) If $\xi_N = 0$ that is, there is no sudden destruction.
- (ii) If $\mu_{N_1} = \mu_{N_2} = \mu_{N_3} \dots = \mu_N$, (i.e) no varied service rate.
- (iii) Encouraged arrival doesn't occur (i.e) $\eta = 0$

CONCLUSION

M/M/c queuing model with Neutrosophic abstraction with encouraged arrivals and heterogeneous servers under catastrophe are depicted here. The description studied here shows that the neutrosophic M/M/c queuing model with encouraged arrival and heterogeneous servers can be dealt with uncertain and imprecise cases in the encouraged arrival and heterogeneous servers also catastrophic situations. And it can be further developed with other classical





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queuing models or it can be extended to Neutrosophic Under Set, Neutrosophic Off Set and Neutrosophic Over Set respectively. Also the system can be analyzed with different other situations.

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Some Fixed Point Theorems in Modular b -Metric Space

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have obtained, some fixed point theorems in modular b -metric space by using Reich type of contraction and illustrate the corollaries as the known results in this literature

Keywords: mathematics, theorems, literature, metric

INTRODUCTION

Fixed point theory is a vital branch of mathematics. It was used in a variety of fields, including engineering and computer science. Bakhtin pioneered the idea of b -metric space. Czerwik proposed the idea of b -metric space as a generalization of metric space. The idea of modular metric space was first introduced by Chistyakov[9, 10]. Nakano discussed modular space's properties. In 2013, Mehmet Kir, Hukmi Kiziltune[8], derived some familiarly fixed point theorems in b -metric spaces. In 2014, Pankaj kumar Mishra et al, proved few fixed point theorems in b -metric spaces. Musielak and Orlicz investigated the modular spaces. In 2018, M.E. Ege, C.Alaca[3] discussed basic results in modular b -metric spaces and given an application to system of linear equations. This paper provides the necessary definitions and theorems about modular, modular b -metric space, as well as few fixed point theorems.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [4] A real linear space X is called modular if a functional $\varrho: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ satisfies the following necessary conditions:





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- (i) $q(0) = 0$;
- (ii) $q(ua) = 0$ for all $u > 0$ and $a \in X$ then $a = 0$;
- (iii) $q(-a) = q(a)$ for all $a \in X$;
- (iv) $q(ua+vb) \leq q(a) + q(b)$ for all $u, v \geq 0$ with $u+v=1$ and $a, b \in X$.

Definition 2.2 [4] Let X be a non-empty set. The map $\omega: (0, \infty) \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ satisfies the following necessary conditions for all $a, b, c \in X$,

- (i) $\omega_\lambda(a, b) = 0$ for all $\lambda > 0$ iff $a = b$
- (ii) $\omega_\lambda(a, b) = \omega_\lambda(b, a)$ for all $\lambda > 0$
- (iii) $\omega_{\lambda+\mu}(a, b) \leq \omega_\lambda(a, c) + \omega_\mu(c, b)$ for all $\lambda, \mu > 0$.

Then ω is modular metric on X . The pair (X, ω) is called Modular metric space.

Definition 2.3 Let X be a non-empty set, $s \geq 1$ be a real number and a function $\omega: (0, \infty) \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ satisfying the following necessary conditions for all $a, b, c \in X$,

- 1) $\omega_\lambda(a, b) = 0$ for all $\lambda > 0$ iff $a = b$
- 2) $\omega_\lambda(a, b) = \omega_\lambda(b, a)$ for all $\lambda > 0$.
- 3) $\omega_{\lambda+\mu}(a, b) \leq s[\omega_\lambda(a, c) + \omega_\mu(c, b)]$ for all $\lambda, \mu > 0$.

Then ω is a modular b – metric and the pair (X, ω) is called Modular b -metric space.

Definition 2.4[4] Let ω be a modular b – Metric on X . For $x, y \in X$, the binary relation on X defined by $x \sim y = \lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(x, y) = 0$ is an equivalence relation.

Define the set

$$X_\omega^* = \{x \in X: \exists \lambda = \lambda(x) > 0 \text{ such that } \omega_\lambda(x, y) < \infty\}$$

Definition 2.5 Let X_ω^* be a Modular b – metric space.

- a) The sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in X_ω^* is called ω – convergent to x in X_ω^* , if $\omega_\lambda(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for all $\lambda > 0$.
- b) The sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in X_ω^* is called ω – Cauchy iff for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $n(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $n, m \geq n(\epsilon)$ and $\lambda > 0$, $\omega_\lambda(x_n, y_n) < \epsilon$.
- c) Let X_ω^* be a modular b – metric space. It is said to be ω – complete if each ω -Cauchy sequence in X_ω^* is ω – convergent and its limit belongs to X_ω^* .

The following contractions in context of modular b -metric space.

MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3.1 Let X_ω^* be a ω – complete and Let $T: X_\omega^* \rightarrow X_\omega^*$ be a mappingsatisfies Riech type contraction

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \leq a\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + b\omega_\lambda(y, Ty) + c\omega_\lambda(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in X_\omega^*$ where a, b, c are non negative and satisfy $a+b+c < 1$ for $s \geq 1$. Assume that there exists $x = x(\lambda) \in X_\omega^*$ such that $\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) < \infty$. Then there exists an element $x^* \in X_\omega^*$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x^*$ is a unique fixed point of T .

Proof

Let $x_0 \in X_\omega^*$ and the sequence (x_n) in X_ω^* be defined by $x_n = Tx_{n-1} = T^n x_0$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, x_n) &= \omega_\lambda(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\leq a\omega_\lambda(x_n, Tx_n) + b\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}) + c\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n-1}) \\ &\leq a\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) + b\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) + c\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \frac{b+c}{1-a}\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n-1}) = K \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n-1})$$





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In this manner, we get

$$\omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq k^n \omega_\lambda(x_0, x_1).$$

This gives that T is a contraction mapping.

Show that (x_n) is ω – Cauchy in X_ω^* . Let $m, n > 0$ with $m > n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x_m, x_n) &\leq s \left[\omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+1}, x_m) \right] \\ &\leq s \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) + s^2 \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) + s^3 \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+2}, x_{n+3}) + \dots \\ &\leq sk^n \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + S^2 k^{n+1} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + S^3 k^{n+2} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + \dots \\ &\leq sk^n \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) [1 + sk + (sk)^2 + (sk)^3 + \dots] \\ &\leq \frac{sk^n}{1-sk} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) \dots \dots \dots (i) \end{aligned}$$

Letting $m, n \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_m) = 0$$

Thus (x_n) is a ω – Cauchy in X_ω^* .

Since X_ω^* is ω – complete. consider that (x_n) converges to x^* .

To show that x^* is a fixed point in T.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) &\leq s[\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + \omega_\lambda(x_n, Tx^*)] \\ &\leq s[\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + \omega_\lambda(Tx_{n-1}, Tx^*)] \\ &\leq s[\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + a\omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) + b\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}) + \\ &\quad c\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x^*)] \\ \omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) &\leq \frac{s}{1-as} [\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + b\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) + c\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x^*)] \\ &\leq \omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + bk^n \omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) + c\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x^*) \end{aligned}$$

Taking limit $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) &= 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x^* = Tx^*. \end{aligned}$$

Uniqueness part of fixed point.

Suppose $x \neq y$ be two fixed points in T, $Tx=x, Ty=y$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(x, y) &= \omega(Tx, Ty) \\ &\leq a\omega(x, Tx) + b\omega(y, Ty) + c\omega(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega(x, y) \leq c\omega(x, y).$$

Which is contradiction.

Corollary 3.2 Let X_ω^* be a ω – complete and Let $T: X_\omega^* \rightarrow X_\omega^*$ be a mapping satisfies Banach contraction $\omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \leq s\omega_\lambda(x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X_\omega^*$ where $s \geq 0$ and satisfy $s < 1$ for $\lambda \geq 1$.

Assume that there exists $x = x(\lambda) \in X_\omega^*$ such that $\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) < \infty$.

Then there exists an element $x^* \in X_\omega^*$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x^*$ is a unique fixed point of T.

Lemma3.3

Let X_ω^* be a ω – complete and a mapping $T: X_\omega^* \rightarrow X_\omega^*$ satisfying following property

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \leq a\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + b\omega_\lambda(y, Ty) + c\omega_\lambda(x, y) + e\omega_\lambda(y, Tx) + f\omega_\lambda(x, y) \dots (i)$$

Then if $a \in (0, 1/2s)$ there exists $\beta < 1/2s$ such that $\omega_\lambda(Tx, T^2x) \leq \beta\omega_\lambda(x, Tx)$.





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Proof:

Let $y = Tx$ in (i) and simplify we get

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, T^2x) \leq \frac{b+c}{1-a} \omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + \frac{c}{1-b} \omega_\lambda(x, T^2x) \dots\dots(ii)$$

By using Triangular Inequality

$$\omega_\lambda(x, T^2x) \leq s [\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + \omega_\lambda(Tx, T^2x)]$$

From (ii) we get

$$\frac{1}{s} \omega_\lambda(T^2x, x) - \omega_\lambda(Tx, x) \leq \frac{a+f}{1-b} \omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + \frac{c}{1-b} \omega_\lambda(x, T^2x)$$

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx^2, x) \leq \frac{(1+a+f-b)s}{1-b-cs} \omega(x, Tx) \dots\dots(iii)$$

Substituting (iii) in (ii), we get

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, T^2x) \leq \frac{a+f+cs}{1-b-cs} \omega_\lambda(x, Tx) \dots\dots(iv)$$

By symmetric condition we can exchange a with b and c with e in (iv) we get,

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, T^2x) \leq \frac{b+f+es}{1-b-es} \omega_\lambda(x, Tx) \dots\dots(v)$$

$$\text{And then } \beta = \min \left\{ \frac{a+f+cs}{1-b-cs}, \frac{b+f+es}{1-b-es} \right\}$$

Theorem 3.4 Let X_ω^* be a ω – complete and a function $T: X_\omega^* \rightarrow X_\omega^*$ satisfying the extended Riech type contraction, for $x, y \in X_\omega^*$

$$\omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \leq a\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + b\omega_\lambda(y, Ty) + c\omega_\lambda(x, Ty) + e\omega_\lambda(y, Tx) + f\omega_\lambda(x, y)$$

where a, b, c, e, f are non-negative and satisfy $\alpha = a+b+c+e+f < 1$ such that $\alpha \in (0, 1/5s)$ for $s \geq 1$ then T has a unique fixed point.

Proof:

Let $x_0 \in X_\omega^*$ and (x_n) the sequence of X_ω^* be defined by

$$x_n = Tx_{n-1} = T^n x_0$$

Using lemma, we will prove that

$$\omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \beta^n \omega_\lambda(x_0, x_1)$$

To show that $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence of X_ω^* .

Let $m, n > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x_m, x_n) &\leq s \left[\omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+1}, x_m) \right] \\ &\leq s \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) + S^2 \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) + \\ &S^3 \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n+2}, x_{n+3}) + \dots \\ &\leq s\beta^n \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + S^2 \beta^{n+1} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + S^3 \beta^{n+2} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) + \dots \\ &\leq s\beta^n \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) [1 + s\beta + (s\beta)^2 + (s\beta)^3 + \dots] \\ &\leq \frac{s\beta^n}{1-s\beta} \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_0, x_1) \dots\dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

Letting $m, n \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_m) = 0$$

Thus (x_n) is a ω – Cauchy in X_ω^* .

Since X_ω^* is ω – complete. Consider that x^* is a fixed point in T.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) &\leq s[\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + \omega_\lambda(x_n, Tx^*)] \\ &\leq s [\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + \omega_\lambda(Tx_{n-1}, Tx^*)] \end{aligned}$$





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$$\begin{aligned} &\leq s [\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + a\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}) + b\omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) + \\ &c\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, Tx^*)] + e\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_{n-1}) + f\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x^*)] \\ \omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) &\leq s [a\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) + b\omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) + \\ &c\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, Tx^*)] + (e+1)\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_n) + f\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x^*)] \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ we get

$$\omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*) \leq s (b+c)\omega_\lambda(x^*, Tx^*).$$

Which is contradicts. So $Tx^* = x^*$.

Uniqueness of the fixed point.

Suppose x and y be two fixed points of T. Let $Tx = x, Ty = y$.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x, y) &= \omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \\ &\leq a\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + b\omega_\lambda(y, Ty) + c\omega_\lambda(x, Ty) + e\omega_\lambda(y, Tx) + f\omega_\lambda(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_\lambda(x, y) \leq (c+e+f)\omega_\lambda(x, y).$$

Which is contradiction. T has a unique fixed point.

Corollary 3.5 Let X_ω^* be a ω – complete and a function $T: X_\omega^* \rightarrow X_\omega^*$ satisfying the Kannan type contraction, for $x, y \in X_\omega^*$
 $\omega_\lambda(Tx, Ty) \leq a\omega_\lambda(x, Tx) + b\omega_\lambda(y, Ty)$

where a, b, c, e, f are non-negative and satisfy $\alpha = a+b < 1$ such that $\alpha \in (0, 1/2s)$ for $s \geq 1$ then T has a unique fixed point.

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Cost Analysis of Transient Analysis of M/M/c Queue with multiple working vacations and customer's impatience

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 22May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present a study of Cost analysis of time dependent analysis of M/M/c queuing system with multiple vacations and the customer becomes impatience due to very slow service rate. Where the arrival follows a poisson process and service at an exponential rate. The server takes two states according to the need of the server. Each individual customer activates an individual impatience timer. The arriving customer renege the system after the stipulated time. We calculate the optimum solution of for different values of impatience rate.

Keywords: Transient Analysis, Laplace transform, working vacations and customer impatience, cost analysis, optimum solution.

INTRODUCTION

We analyze a transient model with multiple working vacations and customer's impatience due to slow service rate. Queuing system with server vacations have been analyzed in wide range of areas, with different vacation policies available in queuing system like single vacation, multiple vacations and working vacations. There are policies different vacation policies available in Queuing system. To mention a few single vacation, multiple vacations and working vacation. Liu et al [3] gave simple explicit expressions of distribution for the stationary queue length and waiting time which have intuitionistic probability sense. Oliver and Olubukola[4] in his paper considered a multiple vacation queueing system in which a vacation following a busy period has a different distribution from a vacation that is taken without serving at least one customer. For ease of analysis it is assumed that the service times are





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exponentially distributed and the two vacation types are also exponentially distributed but with different means. Kim et al [2] considered a M/G/1 queue with working vacations where in each queue works on a fast service rate or a normal service rate . Certain special cases and numerical illustration were performed. Wu and Takagi[8] analyzed an M/G/1 queue with multiple vacations and exhaustive service discipline ,the service times in a vacation and in a service period are generally distributed. Certain special cases and numerical example were also presented. Do [1] introduced the new M/M/1 retrial queue with working vacations, he derived the closed form solution in equilibrium for the retrial M/M/1 queue with working vacations along with conditional stochastic decomposition. Pazhani and Santhi[5] considered an M/G/1 retrial queue with general retrial times and single working vacation,whererecustomer’s are served at a very slow rate during vacation period. Some special cases were discussed and numerical illustration were presented.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

Sudeesh et al[7] in his paper studied the time-dependent behavior of a single server queuing model with slow service during single and multiple working vacations, and customer’s impatience due to slow service. In this model we present a multi-server heterogeneous service queuing model subject to multiple working vacations and customer’s impatience due to slow service rate. The arriving customer follow a Poisson process with the rate λ . The server takes two states according to the service namely μ_0 and μ_1 . μ_0 is a state where customers are served at a very slow rate and μ_1 the busy period of service.The server vacation time follows an exponential distribution with parameter γ . Each individual customer activates an individual impatience timer with the rate ξ .The arriving customer renenge the system after the stipulated time.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}P_{00}(t) &= -\lambda P_{00}(t) + \mu_1 P_{11}(t) + (\mu_0 + \xi)P_{10}(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{10}(t) &= \lambda P_{00}(t) - (\lambda + \mu_0 + \xi + \gamma)P_{10}(t) + (\mu_0 + 2\xi)P_{20}(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{n,0}(t) &= \lambda P_{n-1,0}(t) - (\lambda + \mu_0 + n\xi + \gamma)P_{n,0}(t) + (\mu_0 + (n + 1)\xi)P_{n+1,0}(t), n > 1 \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{11}(t) &= -(\lambda + \mu_1)P_{11}(t) + 2\mu_1 P_{21}(t) + \gamma P_{10}(t), n = 1 \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{n,1}(t) &= -(\lambda + n\mu_1)P_{n,1}(t) + \lambda P_{n-1,1}(t) + (n + 1)\mu_1 P_{n+1,1}(t) + \gamma P_{n,0}(t), 1 < n < C \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{C,1}(t) &= -(\lambda + C\mu_1)P_{C,1}(t) + \lambda P_{C-1,1}(t) + c\mu_1 P_{C+1,1}(t) + \gamma P_{C,0}(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}P_{n,1}(t) &= -(\lambda + C\mu_1)P_{n,1}(t) + \lambda P_{n-1,1}(t) + C\mu_1 P_{n+1,1}(t) + \gamma P_{n,0}(t), n > c \end{aligned}$$

By using modified Bessel function and taking Laplace transforms we about the time dependent probabilities of $P_{n0}(t)$ in terms of $P_{00}(t)$ for $n=1,2,\dots$ is explicitly obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}(t) &= C\mu_1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^k \gamma^k \left(\frac{\mu_0 + \xi}{\gamma}\right)^r \\ &\quad \frac{e^{-\lambda t t^k}}{k!} R_1^r(t) \\ &\quad \times \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \beta^{1-m} (\alpha(t) - I_{m+1}(\alpha(t))) e^{(\lambda + C\mu_1)t} * R_m(t) \right]^* (k - r) \end{aligned}$$





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Cost calculation for different values of ξ :

To find the efficiency of the server we move on to the cost calculation. Rama Devi et al [6] dealt with the cost analysis of single queuing model with N policy, he considered vacation phase, busy phase. The effect of the parameters used are illustrated using numerical examples. We calculate the optimum solution for different values of impatience rate ξ as 0.2, 0.5 and 0.8. By fixing the parameters as $\lambda=1.2$, $\mu_0=1.45$, $\mu_1=1.7$ and $\gamma=0.1$ for time varying $t=0.5$ to $t=3$ with a difference of 0.5. We find the cost function $C(t)$ when the server is in the busy state, probability of server being busy at time t ($B(t)$), expected length of the system at time t ($L(t)$)

The cost function for the specified model is given by

$$C(t) = C_h L_s(t) + C_0 B(t) + C_m (P_{n1}(t)) + C_s (\lambda_1 P_{n1}(t)) - C_{vac} \frac{1}{P_{n1}(t)} - C_{imp} (P(B_i(t)))$$

C_h is the holding cost per unit time for each customer present in the system .

C_0 is the cost per unit time for keeping the server on and in operation .

C_m is the start up cost per unit time .

C_s is the set up cost per cycle .

C_{imp} is the impatience cost per unit time .

C_{vac} is the cost per unit time when the server is on vacation

The Cost calculation is carried out by fixing the parameters as $C_h=55$, $C_0=100$, $C_m=100$, $C_s=100$, $C_{imp}=10$, $C_{vac}=10$

At $\xi=0.2$ we find that the cost values starting from $t=0.5$ is 324.04 which constantly decreases with increase in time and suddenly increases when $t=2$ to 317.21 and reaches to 320.56 at time $t=3$. The constant decrease and the sudden increase in the cost is the point at which it attains an optimum solution.

CONCLUSION

The cost evaluation is carried out for increase in impatience rate of the customers and the region where the cost attains an optimum solution has been calculated. As the impatient rate increases its corresponding cost value decreases with respect to the increase in time. A graphical representation of the cost is also carried out.

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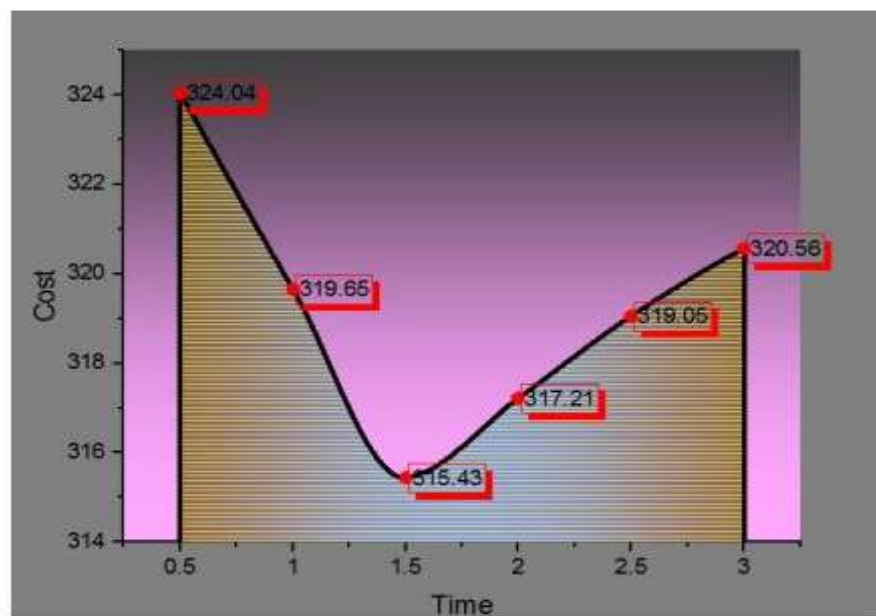




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Table (1) : Cost vs Time

| C(t) | ξ as 0.2 | ξ as 0.5 | ξ as 0.8 |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| t=0.5 | 324.04 | 263.05 | 239.76 |
| t=1 | 319.65 | 258.13 | 234.16 |
| t=1.5 | 315.43 | 252.76 | 229.91 |
| t=2 | 317.21 | 255.54 | 231.09 |
| t=2.5 | 319.05 | 257.12 | 234.78 |
| t=3 | 320.56 | 260.45 | 236.19 |



Graph (1) : Cost evaluation for ξ as 0.2





Consumers' Consequences of Social Media Marketing on FMCG Industries

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Revised: 21May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The research intended to comprehend the customer perception of social media marketing, the elements that determine the success of a marketing effort, and the effect on FMCG sector. The qualitative technique is used in the research article. The study is based on primary data collected from FMCG brand consumers through a standardised questionnaire. The respondents were chosen using non-probability convenience sampling techniques. An 83-person sample of FMCG consumers was used for the study. The collected primary data was analysed using statistical methods such as percentage analysis and descriptive statistics. It has been found that social media marketing assists businesses in reaching a large audience and increasing traffic to brand websites. Nonetheless, irrelevant advertisements detract from the user experience. Content quality, consistency, and consumer reaction were shown to be the most critical aspects influencing the effectiveness of a marketing campaign. Social media marketing increases good word-of-mouth and brand loyalty as customers get more and more linked with the company via social media. Although social media is a very potent marketing tool, marketers and businesses must utilise it carefully to prevent spamming customers with useless material. It is possible to infer that, in addition to the above, relevance of the material shown to the targeted audience is critical, which may be done utilising consumer data obtained from social media and user statistics.

Keywords: social media, marketing techniques, content marketing, eWOM, FMCG, consumer feedback





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INTRODUCTION

The activity or business of promoting and selling items or services, including market research and advertising, is referred to as marketing. For a simple definition, the word marketing is just too broad and variable. As a result, the simplistic definition falls short of adequately defining marketing. (Forsey, 2022). The world is fast transitioning to a digital age, and most conventional procedures have been replaced with digital equivalents. Several everyday tasks are undeniably conducted out online. As a result, marketers may use the internet and social media to reach out to people, understand them, connect with, and engage potential customers, uncover new markets, and establish brand images. Though social media marketing is gradually gaining popularity as a marketing strategy, it has yet to be completely understood and efficiently used. Brands must have an online presence if they are to thrive in an increasing and competitive industry. Traditional marketing methods may become outdated as social media becomes the primary marketing instrument in the near future. Understanding how social media marketing works and its impact on customers and the market is vital so that marketers can fine-tune their tactics to compete in the digital marketing battlegrounds.

With more than 80% of consumers reporting that social media, particularly influencer content, has a significant impact on purchasing choices, marketing professionals across industry segments are driving the evolution of social media marketing (SMM) from a standalone tool to a multifaceted generator of marketing intelligence over an increasingly important and growing audience. (Communications, 2020). Social media has progressed from a communication tool to an unavoidable aspect of everyone's life. The importance of social media as a marketing tool cannot be overstated, as it is gaining popularity among marketing experts. It is possible to assert that every product is marketed via one or more social media channels. This tendency is not limited to FMCG items. Marketing goods on social media allows a firm to contact a large number of people at the same time. However, despite being such a strong marketing tool, just a few items outperform the others, demonstrating that there are underlying variables that determine the success of a social media marketing strategy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The undertaken study endeavours to satisfy the following objectives:

1. To ascertain the perspective of consumers on social media marketing of FMCG products.
2. To identify the most influential factors of social media marketing and their impact on the industries dealing with FMCG products.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chen, (2021) discusses on the effect of SM advertising on purchase decision of customers. The author conducted a systematic literature study focusing on social media advertising and consumer purchase decisions. It was concluded that social media has the power to sway customer purchase decisions but its impact on the FMCG sector is still not yet significant. Daroch, (2020) aimed to find out how consumers felt regarding online promotional activities and social media adverts. Various factors that influence consumer perception have also been studied. 230 respondents were surveyed using a questionnaire. The study's findings suggest that most commercials do attract users' attention, and consumers tend to buy things they need but also buy products they don't need. The following factors have been identified: informative, recall, privacy, perceived interaction, visibility, and planning.

De et al., (2019) compared traditional media and social media marketing in an attempt to comprehend if social media marketing was effective as a marketing tool. 70 FMCG customers and 7 brand managers were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Percentage analysis was used to analyse the data. It was concluded that social media marketing communications were not as effective as traditional media communications. Rehman, (2018) aims to find out how social media is used in different organizations and its effectiveness as a marketing tool. A self-constructed questionnaire was used to survey 137 different brands. Types of communication, consumer engagement, social





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media channels, budget and purpose were a few of the variables discussed in the survey. The primary data was analysed using ANOVA. It was concluded that brands have started focusing more on using social media for advertising and are allocating more resources for this purpose. Banerjee, (2017) explored the social media analytics concerning the FMCG sector in India. The study is primarily based on interviews with the brand managers or media coordinators of selected brands. Social media variables such as the Community Size, opinion, Clicks and impressions, Likes and shares, Interactions, and comments have been considered in SM analytics and conclusions have been derived based on these. The author concluded that way brands handle social media analytics is improving consistently and SMM will become inevitable as a marketing tool in future.

METHODOLOGY

The qualitative method is used in the study paper. The research is based on primary data acquired from FMCG brand customers using a structured questionnaire. Non-probability convenience sampling methods were used to pick the respondents. For the research, an 83-person sample of FMCG consumers was employed. The acquired primary data was analysed using statistical procedures such as percentage analysis and descriptive statistics. The results are summarised, and conclusions are reached.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data collected using the questionnaire has been analysed using statistical tools and the results have been summarised below. Subsequent interpretations are also recorded

DEMOGRAPHICFACTORS

INTERPRETATION:

Table 1 displays the demographic profile of the respondents. From among 83 respondents, 37.3 percent of the respondents are male, and 62.7 percent are female. Concerning educational qualification, 22.9 percent of the respondent have only school level of education, 38.6 percent are graduates, 16.9 percent have PG or above and 21.7 percent have other kinds of educational qualifications such as diploma or ITI. Regarding the age group, 22.9 percent of the respondents were younger than 18 years, 22.9 percent belong to the age group of 19 to 30 years, 28.9 percent fall under the category of 31 to 50 years and only 25.3 percent are above 50 years. Concerning monthly income, 48.2 percent of the respondents earn less than Rs.25,000, 37.3 percent earn in the range of Rs.25,001 – Rs.50,000 and only 14.5 percent earn above Rs.50,000. Based on the number of family members, 36.1 percent of the respondent's families have less than 3 members, 45.8 percent of the families have 3 to 5 members and only 18.1 percent families have more than 5 members. It could be observed that majority of the respondents were female. Most of the respondents have graduation which indicates a fairly educated respondent group. Most of the respondents fall under the middle age group. It could be observed that majority of the respondents earn less than Rs.50,000 indicating a respondent sample of middle-income range. Majority of the families have less than 5 members indicating that most respondents are from nuclear families.

PERSPECTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING OF FMCG PRODUCTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 2 displays the descriptive statistics on consumers perspective on social media marketing of FMCG products. The opinion "Social media marketing has made it easier for FMCG companies to reach multitudes of consumers easily" has received the first highest mean value of 3.78. The opinion "Even local FMCG brands could be advertised worldwide" has received the second highest mean of 3.34. The opinion "Social media serves as a portal for providing the latest news and information to the consumers" has received the third highest mean of 3.06. The opinion "Social media marketing bombards the users with irrelevant advertisements" has received the fourth highest mean of 2.57. The opinion "Marketing through social media drives traffic to the company websites or profiles" has received the fifth highest mean of 2.28. All these opinions have a mean value greater than the median value of 2.205 indicating that respondents have a positive perspective towards these opinions. It could be concluded that respondents accept





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that SMM makes reaching customers easier, provides a worldwide scope, provided latest information and drives traffic to the brand websites. However, respondents also consider that several irrelevant advertisements are also broadcasted in the name of social media marketing which has to be avoided.

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON FMCG PRODUCTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 3 displays the descriptive statistics on influential factors of social media marketing. The opinion "Responses to negative feedback are also considered important by the customers" has received the highest mean of 3.86. The opinion "The visual allure of the content used attracts viewers" has received the second highest mean of 3.83. The opinion "Consistency in updating content helps keep the viewers engaged" has received the third highest mean of 3.81. The opinion "The promptness in responding to customer queries creates a brand identity" has received the fourth highest mean of 3.66 and the opinion "The quality of the content used is vital for SMM" has received the fifth highest mean of 3.35. These opinions have a mean value greater than the median value of 3.345 indicating that these factors have a greater influence on social media marketing of FMCG products. It could be concluded that response to negative feedback, visual quality, consistency, prompt response and content quality are the most influential factors concerning social media marketing of FMCG products.

IMPACT ON INDUSTRIES DEALING WITH FMCG PRODUCTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 4 displays the descriptive statistics on impact of social media marketing on industries dealing with FMCG products. The opinion "Social media marketing helps in spreading word-of-mouth which serves as a free advertisement" has received the highest mean of 3.54. The opinion "Social media marketing enhances brand loyalty" has received the second highest mean of 3.53. The opinion "FMCG companies are able to get consumer attention to their brand of products" has received the third highest mean of 3.51. The opinion "Consumer data collected through SMM would be helpful in identifying new markets or expanding markets" has received the fourth highest mean of 3.48 and the opinion "Social media marketing will improve customer relationship" has received the fifth highest mean of 3.2. These opinions have a mean value greater than the median value of 3.015 indicating that these factors have a greater impact on industries dealing with FMCG products. It could be concluded that e-WOM, brand loyalty, consumer attention, consumer data and customer relationships are the greatest impactful factors for FMCG industries while using social media marketing.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The majority of participants were female, as could be seen. The respondent sample was a fairly well-educated population. The majority of responders are middle aged. The bulk of respondents fall in the medium income bracket. The majority of respondents come from nuclear households. It might be inferred that respondents agree that SMM makes it simpler to contact consumers, gives a global scope, delivers up-to-date information, and generates traffic to brand websites. Respondents, on the other hand, believe that some useless commercials are aired in the name of social media marketing, which should be avoided. It is possible to infer that the most significant variables in FMCG social media marketing are responsiveness to negative criticism, visual quality, consistency, rapid response, and content quality. It is possible to infer that the most influential variables for FMCG businesses when employing social media marketing are e-WOM, brand loyalty, consumer attention, consumer data, and customer connections.

CONCLUSIONS

The undertaken study sought to understand the consumer perspective towards social media marketing, the factors which influence the success of a marketing campaign and its impact on the industries. It was observed that social media marketing helps companies reach a wide audience and improves traffic to the brand websites. Nevertheless, irrelevant ads spoil the user experience. Content quality, consistency and response to customers were found to be the





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most influential factors which affect the success of a marketing campaign. Social media marketing improves positive word-of-mouth through social media and enhances brand loyalty as consumers get more and more associated with the brand through social media. It is suggested that though social media is a immensely powerful marketing tool, marketers and companies must use it responsibly and avoid spamming consumers with irrelevant content. It could be concluded that in addition to the above discussed, relevancy of the content displayed to the targeted audience is also very crucial which could be achieved using the customer data collected through social media and user statistics.

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Table 1: Demographic Factors

| Factor | Variable | No.of Respondents | Percent (%) | Total Percentage |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Gender | Male | 31 | 37.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 52 | 62.7 | |
| Educational Qualification | School Level | 19 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| | Graduate | 32 | 38.6 | |
| | Postgraduate/PG+ | 14 | 16.9 | |
| | Others | 18 | 21.7 | |
| Age | Less than 18 years | 19 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| | 19 – 30 years | 19 | 22.9 | |
| | 31 – 50 years | 24 | 28.9 | |
| | Above 50 years | 21 | 25.3 | |
| Monthly Income | Less than Rs.25,000 | 40 | 48.2 | 100.0 |
| | Rs.25,001 – 50,000 | 31 | 37.3 | |
| | Above Rs.50,000 | 12 | 14.5 | |
| Number of Family members | less than 3 members | 30 | 36.1 | 100.0 |
| | 3-5 members | 38 | 45.8 | |
| | More than 5 Members | 15 | 18.1 | |

Source: Primary Data





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Table 2: Perspective on Social Media Marketing of FMCG Products

| PERSPECTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING OF FMCG PRODUCTS | MEAN | STD. DEVIATION |
|--|------|----------------|
| Social media marketing has made it easier for FMCG companies to reach multitudes of consumers easily | 3.78 | 1.26 |
| Even local FMCG brands could be advertised worldwide | 3.34 | 1.59 |
| Social media marketing bombards the users with irrelevant advertisements | 2.57 | 1.59 |
| Marketing through social media will be successful only if the content is relevant | 2.07 | 1.63 |
| Marketing content must be precise | 2.13 | 1.33 |
| It is important for companies to have a social media presence while using social media marketing | 2.05 | 1.62 |
| Using influencers or celebrities in social media helps reach more audience | 1.86 | 1.39 |
| Marketing through social media drives traffic to the company websites or profiles | 2.28 | 1.03 |
| Social media marketing is substantially cheaper than conventional marketing | 1.90 | 1.60 |
| Social media serves as a portal for providing the latest news and information to the consumers | 3.06 | 1.51 |

Source:PrimaryData

Table 3: Influential Factors of Social Media Marketing on FMCG Products

| INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON FMCG PRODUCTS | MEAN | STD. DEVIATION |
|--|------|----------------|
| The quality of the content used is vital for SMM | 3.35 | 1.38 |
| The visual allure of the content used attracts viewers | 3.83 | 1.54 |
| Highlighting deals and offers plays a major role in luring new customers | 3.23 | 1.67 |
| The accuracy of information provided helps retain customers | 3.00 | 1.58 |
| The promptness in responding to customer queries creates a brand identity | 3.66 | 1.56 |
| Responses to negative feedback are also considered important by the customers | 3.86 | 1.59 |
| Consistency in updating content helps keep the viewers engaged | 3.81 | 1.71 |
| Encouraging brand communities improves brand loyalty | 2.84 | 1.33 |
| Adding a personal touch to the advertisement is important to attract viewers | 3.06 | 1.35 |
| Adding consumer generated content to marketing attracts more customer responses and helps in building a relationship | 3.34 | 1.74 |

Source:PrimaryData





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Table 4: Impact on Industries Dealing with FMCG Products

| IMPACT ON INDUSTRIES DEALING WITH FMCG PRODUCTS | MEAN | STD. DEVIATION |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| FMCG companies are able to get consumer attention to their brand of products | 3.51 | 1.67 |
| Social media marketing has a positive effect on brand name of FMCG companies | 2.83 | 1.50 |
| FMCG companies can interact with consumers online | 2.37 | 1.43 |
| It is easier to receive and review consumer feedbacks promptly | 2.73 | 1.32 |
| Social media marketing when done right leads to increased sales | 2.73 | 1.63 |
| Social media marketing helps in spreading word-of-mouth which serves as a free advertisement | 3.54 | 1.63 |
| Social media marketing will improve customer relationship | 3.20 | 1.47 |
| Social media marketing enhances brand loyalty | 3.53 | 1.47 |
| Consumer data collected through SMM would be helpful in identifying new markets or expanding markets | 3.48 | 1.43 |
| SMM helps in providing a good customer support | 2.47 | 1.67 |

Source:PrimaryData





A Study on Binary α gs Separation Axioms

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of the paper is to study about binary α gs separation axioms. In this article, we defined new axioms namely binary α gs- T_0 , binary α gs- T_1 , binary α gs- T_2 , binary α gs- T_3 and binary α gs- T_4 spaces. Also, some of the theorems are framed and the examples are formed for the keen understanding of the concept.

Keywords: binary α gs- T_0 space, binary α gs- T_1 space, binary α gs- T_2 space, binary α gs- T_3 space and binary α gs- T_4 space

AMS subject Classifications: 54C50 ,54A10.

INTRODUCTION

The binary topology is a binary structure from X to Y which was introduced by S. Nithyananda Jothi and P.Thangavelu[1] in 2011. They also introduced the concept of binary continuity and binary separation axioms[6] that is, binary T_0 , binary T_1 , binary T_2 , binary T_3 and binary T_4 spaces in 2012. Also, in 2021, P.Sathishmohan, V.Rajendran, K.Lavanya and K.Rajalakshmi[8] introduced new class of axioms called binary semi T_0 , binary semi T_1 , binary semi T_2 , binary semi T_3 and binary semi T_4 spaces. At present, S.S.Surekha and G.Sindhu[9] framed binary α gs closed and open sets in 2022 and also studied about the binary α gs continuity and so on. In this paper, we investigated about binary α gs separation axioms and also proved its basic propositions and created examples which made the concept more clear.





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Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [1] Let X and Y be any two nonempty sets. A binary topology is a binary structure $\mathfrak{M} \subseteq P(X) \times P(Y)$ from X to Y which satisfies the following axioms: [label=0]

1. $(\emptyset, \emptyset) \in \mathfrak{M}$
 $(X, Y) \in \mathfrak{M}$.
2. $(A_1 \cap A_2, B_1 \cap B_2) \in \mathfrak{M}$ where $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 \in \mathfrak{M}$
3. If $(A_\alpha, B_\alpha: \alpha \in A)$ is a family of members of \mathfrak{M} , then $(\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} A_\alpha, \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} B_\alpha) \in \mathfrak{M}$

Definition 2.2 [1] If \mathfrak{M} is a binary topology from X to Y , then the triplet (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called binary topological space and the members of \mathfrak{M} are called the binary open subsets of the binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) . The elements of $X \times Y$ are called the binary points of the binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) .

If $Y = X$, then \mathfrak{M} is called a binary topology on X . In this case, we write (X, \mathfrak{M}) as a binary space.

Definition 2.3 [1] Let X and Y be any two nonempty sets and let (A, B) and $(C, D) \in P(X) \times P(Y)$. If $A \subseteq C$ and $B \subseteq D$, then $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D)$.

Definition 2.4 [1] Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be a binary topological space and $A \subseteq X$ and $B \subseteq Y$. Then (A, B) is called binary closed set in (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) if $(X \setminus A, Y \setminus B) \in \mathfrak{M}$.

Definition 2.5 [1] Let X and Y be any two nonempty sets and let (A, B) and $(C, D) \in P(X) \times P(Y)$. If any one of the following is true, [label=0]

1. $A \subseteq C$ and $B \not\subseteq D$
2. $A \not\subseteq C$ and $B \subseteq D$
3. $A \not\subseteq C$ and $B \not\subseteq D$

Then $(A, B) \not\subseteq (C, D)$.

Definition 2.6 [9] Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be a Binary Topological Space. Let $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$. Then (A, B) is called ${}^b\alpha$ generalized semi-closed (shortly ${}^b\alpha$ gs-closed) set if ${}^b\alpha\text{-cl}(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) is b semiopen in (X, Y)

Definition 2.7 [6] A binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called binary T_0 if for any two jointly distinct points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$, there exists $(A, B) \in \mathfrak{M}$ such that exactly one of the following holds: [label=0]

1. $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B), (x_2, y_2) \in (X - A, Y - B)$.
2. $(x_1, y_1) \in (X - A, Y - B)$.

Definition 2.8 [6] A binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called a binary T_1 if for every two jointly distinct points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$, there exists (A, B) and $(C, D) \in \mathfrak{M}$, with $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (C, D)$ such that $(x_2, y_2) \in (X - A, Y - B), (x_1, y_1) \in (X - C, Y - D)$.

Definition 2.9 [6] A binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called a binary T_2 if for any two jointly distinct points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$, there exists jointly disjoint binary open sets (A, B) and (C, D) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (C, D)$.

Definition 2.10 [6] A binary topological spaces (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called binary T_3 or binary regular if (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is binary T_1 and for every $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ and every binary closed set $(A, B) \subseteq X \times Y$ such that $(x, y) \in (X - A, Y - B)$, there exists jointly disjoint binary open sets $(U_1, V_1), (U_2, V_2)$ such that $(x, y) \in (U_1, V_1), (A, B) \subseteq (U_2, V_2)$.





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Definition 2.11 [6] A binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called a binary T_4 or binary normal if (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is binary T_1 and for every pair of jointly disjoint binary closed sets $(A_1, B_1), (A_2, B_2)$, there exists jointly disjoint binary open sets $(U_1, V_1), (U_2, V_2)$ such that $(A_1, B_1) \subseteq (U_1, V_1)$ and $(A_2, B_2) \subseteq (U_2, V_2)$.

Binary α gs- T_0 , binary α gs- T_1 , binary α gs- T_2 spaces

Definition 3.1 The Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is defined to be Binary α gs- T_0 space if for any two jointly distinct binary points (x_1, y_1) and $(x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$, there exists a binary α gs-open set (P, Q) which is containing one binary point but not the other. In other words,

1. $(x_1, y_1) \in (P, Q)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus P, Y \setminus Q)$
2. $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus P, Y \setminus Q)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (P, Q)$.

Definition 3.2 A binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is said to be binary α generalised semi T_1 (in short binary α gs- T_1) spaces if for every pair of distinct binary points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$, there exists a pair of binary α gs-open sets (A, B) and (C, D) such that one containing (x_1, y_1) but not (x_2, y_2) and the other containing (x_2, y_2) but not (x_1, y_1) . In other words,

1. $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$.
2. $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus C, Y \setminus D)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (C, D)$.

Definition 3.3 A Binary Topological Spaces (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is called as binary α gs- T_2 spaces if for every jointly distinct binary points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$ with $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$, there exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs open sets (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A_1, A_2)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (B_1, B_2)$.

Theorem 3.4 The Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is defined to be Binary α gs- T_0 space if and only if the Binary α gs closure of distinct Binary points are distinct.

Proof. Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$ with $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$. Therefore, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$. Now, assume that (X, Y) is a Binary α gs- T_0 space. To prove, the binary α gs closure of (x_1, y_1) is not equal to binary α gs closure of (x_2, y_2) . Since, (X, Y) is a Binary α gs- T_0 space, there exists an Binary α gs-open set (P, Q) such that one containing the binary point but not the other. In other words, [label=0]

1. $(x_1, y_1) \in (P, Q)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus P, Y \setminus Q)$
2. $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus P, Y \setminus Q)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (P, Q)$.

Now, since ${}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1)$ is the intersection of all the binary α gs-closed sets which contains (x_1, y_1) , we have $(x_1, y_1) \in {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1)$. Since, by our assumption, $(x_1, y_1) \in (P, Q)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus P, Y \setminus Q)$. Therefore, $(x_2, y_2) \notin {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. Thus, ${}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1) \neq {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. Hence, the binary α gs closure of distinct binary points are distinct.

Conversely, assume that the binary α gs closure of distinct binary points are distinct. That is, for any two binary points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , we have ${}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1) \neq {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. To prove that, (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_0 space. Since, ${}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1) \neq {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$, there exists atleast one binary point $(Z_1, Z_2) \in (X, Y)$ such that $(Z_1, Z_2) \in {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1)$ but $(Z_1, Z_2) \notin {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. Now, we show that $(x_1, y_1) \notin {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. If $(x_1, y_1) \in {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$, then ${}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_1, y_1) \subseteq {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. This implies that $(Z_1, Z_2) \in {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$, which is contrary to the above assertion. Therefore, $(x_1, y_1) \notin {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. Hence, $(x_1, y_1) \in (X, Y) \setminus {}^b\alpha\text{gs-cl}(x_2, y_2)$. Thus, for a binary α gs open set (A, B) , we have $(x_1, y_1) \notin (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$. This implies that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$. Therefore, (X, Y) is an binary α gs- T_0 space.

Theorem 3.5 The binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is binary α gs- T_0 space, then (X, \mathfrak{M}_X) is α gs- T_0 in X and (Y, \mathfrak{M}_Y) is α gs- T_0 in Y .

Proof. Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be a binary topological space. Then,
 $\mathfrak{M}_X = \{A \subseteq X: (A, B) \in \mathfrak{M} \text{ for some } B \subseteq Y\}$ is a topology on X .
 $\mathfrak{M}_Y = \{B \subseteq Y: (A, B) \in \mathfrak{M} \text{ for some } A \subseteq X\}$ is a topology on Y .





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Now, let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$ with $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$. Therefore, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$. Now, since (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is a binary α gs- T_0 space, there exists a binary α gs-open set such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$ or $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (A, B)$. This implies that, either $x_1 \in A, x_2 \in X \setminus A$ or $x_1 \in X \setminus A, x_2 \in A$. Therefore, (X, \mathfrak{M}_X) is a α gs- T_0 space in X . Also, either $y_1 \in B, y_2 \in Y \setminus B$ or $y_1 \in Y \setminus B, y_2 \in B$. Therefore, (Y, \mathfrak{M}_Y) is a α gs- T_0 space in Y .

Theorem 3.6 Let (X, τ) and (Y, σ) be the two topological spaces. If the binary topological space $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is binary α gs- T_0 , then (X, τ) and (Y, σ) are the α gs- T_0 spaces.

Proof. Let $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ be a binary α gs- T_0 space. Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$. Since $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$, $(x, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$. Since $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is binary α gs- T_0 space, there exists a binary α gs-open set such that either $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$ or $(x_2, y_2) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$. This implies that either $x_1 \in A$ and $x_2 \in X \setminus A$ or $x_2 \in A$ and $x_1 \in X \setminus A$ in (X, τ) . Similarly, $y_1 \in B$ and $y_2 \in Y \setminus B$ or $y_2 \in B$ and $y_1 \in Y \setminus B$ in (Y, σ) . This implies that (X, τ) and (Y, σ) are binary α gs- T_0 spaces.

Theorem 3.7 In a Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs- T_1 spaces are a binary α gs- T_0 spaces.

Proof. The proof is obvious.

Remark 3.8 The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

Example 3.9 Let $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The Binary Topological Space is given by

$\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{b\}, \{4\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\emptyset, \{4\}), (\{b\}, \emptyset),$
 $(\{b\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2\}), (\{b, d\}, \{4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2, 4\}),$
 $(\{b, d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{1, 3, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2, 3, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{2, 3, 4\}),$
 $(\{a, b, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, Y)\}$. The Binary α gs-open sets are $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y),$
 $(\{b\}, \{4\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\emptyset, \{4\}), (\{b\}, \emptyset), (\{b\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2\}),$
 $(\{b, d\}, \{4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{1, 3, 4\}),$
 $(\{a, b\}, \{2, 3, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{2, 3, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, Y)$.

Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{b\}, \{4\})$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (\{e\}, \{5\})$. Let $(A, B) = (\{b, d\}, \{3, 4\})$. Therefore, it is clear that (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_0 space. But it is not the binary α gs- T_1 space as we cannot find two binary α gs-open sets (A, B) and (C, D) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$ and $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus C, Y \setminus D)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (C, D)$.

Theorem 3.10 The Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is said to be Binary α gs- T_1 space if every singleton subset $(\{x\}, \{y\})$ of a binary set is binary α gs-closed in (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) .

Proof. Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be two distinct points of (X, Y) such that $(\{x_1\}, \{y_1\})$ and $(\{x_2\}, \{y_2\})$ are binary α gs-closed sets. This implies that the complement of the sets $(\{x_1\}, \{y_1\})$ and $(\{x_2\}, \{y_2\})$ i.e $(\{x_1\}^c, \{y_1\}^c)$ and $(\{x_2\}^c, \{y_2\}^c)$ are α gs-open sets in (X, Y) such that $(x_1, y_1) \notin (\{x_1\}^c, \{y_1\}^c)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \in (\{x_1\}^c, \{y_1\}^c)$. And $(x_1, y_1) \in (\{x_2\}^c, \{y_2\}^c)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \notin (\{x_2\}^c, \{y_2\}^c)$. Hence, (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is binary α gs- T_1 space.

Proposition 3.11 The Topological Space (X, τ) and (Y, σ) are α gs- T_1 spaces if and only if the Binary Topological Space $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is binary α gs- T_1 space.

Proof. Let (X, τ) and (Y, σ) be two topological spaces which are also α gs- T_1 space. Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$ with $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$. Now, since (X, τ) is α gs- T_1 space, there exists a pair of α gs-open sets A and B in X such that $x_1 \in A$ but $x_2 \in X \setminus A$ and $x_2 \in B$ but $x_1 \in X \setminus B$. Also, since (Y, σ) is a α gs- T_1 space, there exists a pair of α gs-open sets C and D in Y such that $y_1 \in C$ but $y_2 \in Y \setminus C$ and $y_2 \in D$ but $y_1 \in Y \setminus D$. From the above two conditions, there exists a pair of binary α gs-open sets such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, C)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus C)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (B, D)$ but $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus B, Y \setminus D)$. Therefore, $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is a binary α gs- T_1 space.





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Conversely, let $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is a binary α gs- T_1 space. Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$. Therefore, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$. Since, $(X, Y, \tau \times \sigma)$ is a binary α gs- T_1 space, there exists a pair of binary α gs-open set (A, B) and (C, D) in (X, Y) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A, B)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A, Y \setminus B)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (C, D)$ but $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus C, Y \setminus D)$. This implies that $x_1 \in A$ but $x_2 \in X \setminus A$ and $x_2 \in C$ but $x_1 \in X \setminus C$. Also, $y_1 \in B$ but $y_2 \in Y \setminus B$ and $y_2 \in D$ and $y_1 \in Y \setminus D$. Since, (A, B) and (C, D) are Binary α gs-open sets in $\tau \times \sigma$, we have the sets A and C are α gs-open in τ and the sets B and D are α gs-open in σ . Therefore, by the above arguments, it is clear that (X, τ) and (Y, σ) are α gs- T_1 spaces.

Theorem 3.12 In a binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs- T_2 spaces are binary α gs- T_0 spaces.
 Proof. The proof is obvious.

Remark 3.13 The converse of the above theorem need not be true as seen in the following example.

Example 3.14 Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The binary topological space is given by $\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{a\}, \{2\}), (\{b\}, \{1\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{1, 2\}), (\{a, d\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\})\}$. The binary α gs-open sets are $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{a\}, \{2\}), (\{b\}, \{1\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{1, 2\}), (\{a, d\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{b, d\}, \{1, 4\}), (\{a, b, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\})$. Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{b\}, \{1\})$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (\{c\}, \{3\})$. Now, there exists a binary α gs-open set $(\{a, b\}, \{1, 2\})$ containing (x_1, y_1) but not (x_2, y_2) . Therefore, (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_0 space but it is not binary α gs- T_2 space as there does not exist disjoint binary α gs-open sets containing (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) .

Theorem 3.15 In a binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs- T_2 spaces are binary α gs- T_1 space.
 Proof. Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be binary topological space which is also a binary α gs- T_2 space. Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$ and $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$. Since, $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$ be the two distinct binary points. Since (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_2 space, there exists a distinct pair of α gs-open sets (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A_1, A_2)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (B_1, B_2)$. Now, since (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) are distinct binary α gs-open sets, we have $(A_1, A_2) = (X \setminus B_1, Y \setminus B_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) = (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$. Therefore, for a pair of distinct binary α gs-open sets (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) , we have $(x_1, y_1) \in (A_1, A_2)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (B_1, B_2)$ and $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus B_1, Y \setminus B_2)$. This proves that (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_1 space.

Remark 3.16 The converse of the above theorem need not be true as illustrated in the following example.

Example 3.17 Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3\}$. The binary topological space is given by $\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{a\}, \{1\}), (\{b, c\}, \{2, 3\})\}$. The binary α gs-open sets are $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{b, c\}, \{2, 3\}), (\{a\}, \{1\}), (\{a, c\}, \{1, 3\}), (\{a, b\}, \{1, 2\})$. Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{b\}, \{2\})$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (\{c\}, \{3\})$. There exists binary α gs-open sets $(\{b, c\}, \{2, 3\})$ containing (x_1, y_1) but not (x_2, y_2) and $(\{a, c\}, \{1, 3\})$ containing (x_2, y_2) but not (x_1, y_1) . Hence, (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_1 space but it is not a binary α gs- T_2 space as there does not exist distinct binary α gs-open sets containing (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) .

Binary α gs- T_3 and binary α gs- T_4 spaces

Definition 4.1 The binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is said to be binary α gs- T_3 or binary α gs-regular space if

1. (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_1 space.
2. For every binary points $(x_1, y_1) \in X \times Y$ and a binary α gs-closed set $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq X \times Y$, $(x_1, y_1) \in (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$, there exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets (B_1, B_2) and (C_1, C_2) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (B_1, B_2)$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$.

Definition 4.2 A Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) is said to be binary α gs- T_4 space or binary α gs normal spaces if

1. (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_1 space.
2. For every pair of jointly disjoint binary α gs-closed sets (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) , there exists a pair of jointly disjoint binary α gs-open sets (C_1, C_2) and (D_1, D_2) such that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$.





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Theorem 4.3 In a binary topological space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs-regular spaces are binary α gs- T_0 spaces.

Proof. Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be a binary topological space and let (X, Y) be a binary α gs-regular space. To prove that (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_0 space. Since, (X, Y) is a binary α gs-regular space, by definition 4.1, we have (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_1 space. Therefore, by theorem 3.10, every singleton set $(\{x_1\}, \{y_1\})$ in (X, Y) is binary α gs-closed. Now, let (x_2, y_2) be any binary point such that $(x_2, y_2) \in (X, Y) \setminus (x_1, y_1)$. Also, $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$. Now, again by the definition of binary α gs-regularity, there exists a pair of distinct binary α gs-open sets (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) such that $(x_1, y_1) \in (A_1, A_2)$ and $(x_2, y_2) \in (B_1, B_2)$. Since, (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) are distinct, we have $(B_1, B_2) = (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$. Therefore, for a binary α gs-open set (A_1, A_2) , $(x_1, y_1) \in (A_1, A_2)$ but $(x_2, y_2) \in (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$. This proves that, (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_0 space.

Remark 4.4 The converse of the above theorem need not be true as illustrated in the following example.

Example 4.5 Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The binary topological space is given by $\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{c, d\}, \{1, 2\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\{c, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\}), (\{d\}, \emptyset)\}$. The binary α gs-open sets are given by $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{c, d\}, \{1, 2\}), (\{d\}, \{4\}), (\{c, d\}, \{1, 2, 4\}), (\{d\}, \emptyset)$. Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{d\}, \{4\})$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (\{b\}, \{3\})$. It is clear that (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_0 space but it is not a binary α gs-regular space as there is no disjoint binary α gs-open sets satisfying the condition of binary α gs regularity.

Theorem 4.6 In a Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs-regular spaces are binary α gs- T_2 spaces.

Proof. The proof is same as previous theorem.

Remark 4.7 The converse of the above theorem need not be true as seen in the following example.

Example 4.8 Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The binary topological space is given by $\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{b, c\}, \{4\}), (\{b\}, \{3\}), (\{b, c\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{c\}, \{4\}), (\{a\}, \{2\}), (X, \{2, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2, 3\}), (X, \{2, 3, 4\}), (\{a, c\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{b\}, \emptyset), (\{a, b\}, \{2\})\}$. The binary α gs-open sets are $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{b, c\}, \{4\}), (\{b\}, \{3\}), (\{b, c\}, \{3, 4\}), (\{c\}, \{4\}), (\{a\}, \{2\}), (X, \{2, 4\}), (\{a, b\}, \{2, 3\}), (X, \{2, 3, 4\}), (\{a, c\}, \{2, 4\}), (\{b\}, \emptyset), (\{a, b\}, \{2\}), (\emptyset, \{3\})$. Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{a\}, \{2\})$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (\{c\}, \{4\})$. There exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets $(\{a, b\}, \{2\})$ and $(\{c\}, \{4\})$ containing (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) . This implies that (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_2 space but it is not a binary α gs-regular space as for a binary α gs closed set, we cannot find a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets.

Theorem 4.9 The topological spaces (X, τ_X) and (Y, τ_Y) are α gs- T_3 spaces if and only if the binary topological space $(X, Y, \tau_X \times \sigma_Y)$ is a binary α gs- T_3 space.

Proof. Let (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) be the two topological spaces. Let $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ and let A_1 and A_2 be the α gs-closed sets in (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) respectively. Also, let $A \subseteq X$ and $B \subseteq Y$. Since, (X, τ_X) is α gs- T_3 space, there exists a pair of disjoint α gs-open sets B_1 and B_2 in (X, τ_X) such that $x \in B_1$ and $A_1 \subseteq B_2$. Also, since (Y, σ_Y) is α gs- T_3 space, there exists a pair of disjoint α gs-open sets C_1 and C_2 in (Y, σ_Y) such that $y \in C_1$ and $A_2 \subseteq C_2$. From the above assertions, for every binary points $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq X \times Y$ be the binary α gs-closed set, $(x, y) \in (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$, there exists a pair of disjoint binary α gs-closed sets (B_1, C_1) and (B_2, C_2) such that $(x, y) \in (B_1, C_1)$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (B_2, C_2)$. Hence $(X, Y, \tau_X \times \sigma_Y)$ is a binary α gs- T_3 space.

Conversely, let $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ and (A_1, A_2) be the binary α gs-closed set which is contained in $X \times Y$ and $(x, y) \in (X \setminus A_1, Y \setminus A_2)$. Since, (X, Y) is a binary α gs- T_3 space, there exists a pair of disjoint binary α gs-open sets (S, T) and (U, V) such that $(x, y) \in (S, T)$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (U, V)$. Now, for every $x \in X$ and A_1 be the α gs-closed set contained in (X, τ_X) , there exists a α gs-open set S and U such that $x \in S$ and $A \subseteq U$. Similarly, for every $y \in Y$ and let A_2 be the the α gs-





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closed set contained in (Y, σ_Y) , there exists a α gs-open set T and V such that $y \in T$ and $B \subseteq V$. Therefore, (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) are the α gs- T_3 spaces.

Theorem 4.10 In a Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , every binary α gs-normal spaces are binary α gs-regular space.

Proof. Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be a binary topological space and (X, Y) be a binary α gs-normal space. To prove that (X, Y) is binary α gs-regular space. Since (X, Y) is binary α gs-normal space, by definition 4.2, (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_1 space. Therefore, by theorem 3.10, every singleton subset $(\{x_1\}, \{y_1\})$ of (X, Y) is binary α gs-closed. Hence (x_1, y_1) is a binary α gs-closed set. Now, let (A_1, A_2) be the another binary α gs-closed set in (X, Y) . Now, again by the definition of binary α gs-normality, there exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets (B_1, B_2) and (C_1, C_2) such that $(x_1, y_1) \subseteq (B_1, B_2)$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$. This implies that $(x_1, y_1) \in (B_1, B_2)$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$. Hence, (X, Y) is a binary α gs-regular space.

Remark 4.11 The converse of the above theorem need not be true as seen in the following example.

Example 4.12 Let $X = \{a, b\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3\}$. The binary topological space is given by

$\mathfrak{M} = \{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{a\}, \{2, 3\}), (\{a\}, \{2\}), (\{a\}, \{3\}), (\{b\}, \{3\}), (X, \{3\}),$

$(X, \{2, 3\}), (\emptyset, \{3\}), (\{a\}, \emptyset)\}$. The binary α gs-open sets are $(\emptyset, \emptyset), (X, Y), (\{a\}, \{2, 3\}),$

$(\{a\}, \{2\}), (\{a\}, \{3\}), (\{b\}, \{3\}), (X, \{3\}), (X, \{2, 3\}), (\emptyset, \{3\}), (\{a\}, \emptyset), (\{b\}, \{2\}),$

$(\emptyset, \{2\})$. Let $(x_1, y_1) = (\{b\}, \{1, 2\})$ and the binary α gs closed sets $(A_1, A_2) = (\{a\}, \{3\})$ and $(B_1, B_2) = (\{b\}, \{1, 2\})$. It is clear that the binary space (X, Y) is binary α gs-regular but not binary α gs normal.

Theorem 4.13 In a Binary Topological Space (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) , the binary α gs-closed subspace of a binary α gs-normal space is binary α gs-normal.

Proof. Let (X, Y, \mathfrak{M}) be the binary topological space and (X, Y) be the binary α gs normal space. Let (M, N) be the binary α gs-closed subspace of a binary α gs-normal space (X, Y) . Let (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) be the two disjoint binary α gs-closed subsets of (M, N) . Since, (M, N) is binary α gs-closed set in (X, Y) , (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) are the binary α gs-closed sets in (X, Y) . Since, (X, Y) is binary α gs-normal space, there exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets (C_1, C_2) and (D_1, D_2) in (X, Y) such that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. Since, (M, N) contains (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) , we have $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (M, N) \cap (C_1, C_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (M, N) \cap (D_1, D_2)$. Also, $[(M, N) \cap (C_1, C_2)] \cap [(M, N) \cap (D_1, D_2)] = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$. Since, (C_1, C_2) and (D_1, D_2) are binary α gs-open sets, we have $(M, N) \cap (C_1, C_2)$ and $(M, N) \cap (D_1, D_2)$ are the binary α gs-open sets in (M, N) . Therefore, there exists a pair of distinct binary α gs-open sets $(M, N) \cap (C_1, C_2)$ and $(M, N) \cap (D_1, D_2)$ in (M, N) such that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (M, N) \cap (C_1, C_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (M, N) \cap (D_1, D_2)$. This shows that the subspace (M, N) is a binary α gs-normal space.

Theorem 4.14 The topological space (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) are α gs- T_4 spaces if and only if the binary topological space $(X, Y, \tau_X \times \sigma_Y)$ is a binary α gs- T_4 space.

Proof. Let (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) be the two topological spaces. Also, (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) are α gs- T_4 spaces. Now, let (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) be the disjoint pair of binary α gs-closed sets in (X, Y) . Therefore, A_1 and B_1 be the α gs closed sets in X and let A_2 and B_2 be the α gs closed sets in Y . Now, since (X, τ_X) is α gs- T_4 space, there exists a disjoint pair of α gs-open sets C_1 and C_2 such that $A_1 \subseteq C_1$ and $B_1 \subseteq C_2$. Also, since (Y, σ_Y) is α gs- T_4 space, there exists a disjoint pair of α gs-open sets D_1 and D_2 such that $A_2 \subseteq D_1$ and $B_2 \subseteq D_2$. By the above two statements, we have $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, D_1)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (C_2, D_2)$. Also, $(C_1, D_1) \cap (C_2, D_2) = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$. Therefore, there exists a disjoint pair of binary α gs-open sets (C_1, D_1) and (C_2, D_2) such that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, D_1)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (C_2, D_2)$. This shows that $(X, Y, \tau_X \times \sigma_Y)$ is binary α gs- T_4 space.

Conversely, suppose that $(X, Y, \tau_X \times \sigma_Y)$ is binary α gs- T_4 space. Let A_1 and B_1 be the disjoint α gs-open sets in X and A_2 and B_2 be the disjoint α gs-open sets in Y . Therefore, (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) be the disjoint binary α gs-open sets in $X \times Y$. Now, since (X, Y) is binary α gs- T_4 space, there exists a pair of disjoint binary α gs-closed sets (C_1, C_2) and (D_1, D_2) such





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that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$ and $(B_1, B_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. This implies that $A_1 \subseteq C_1$ and $B_1 \subseteq D_1$ in X and $A_2 \subseteq C_2$ and $B_2 \subseteq D_2$ in Y . Hence (X, τ_X) and (Y, σ_Y) are α gs- T_4 spaces.

Remark 4.15 It is seen that

$${}^b\alpha\text{gs-}T_0 \Leftrightarrow {}^b\alpha\text{gs-}T_1 \Leftrightarrow {}^b\alpha\text{gs-}T_2 \Leftrightarrow {}^b\alpha\text{gs-}T_3 \Leftrightarrow {}^b\alpha\text{gs-}T_4$$

CONCLUSION

The separation axioms connected with α gs open and closed sets in topological spaces have been extended and formulated in binary topological spaces and it is named as binary α gs- T_0 , binary α gs- T_1 , binary α gs- T_2 , binary α gs- T_3 , binary α gs- T_4 spaces.

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A Study of Generalized Neutrosophic Binary Closed Sets in Neutrosophic Binary Topological Spaces

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 22 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper is to introduce Neutrosophic Binary g -closed sets and Neutrosophic Binary g -open sets in Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Also, some of the properties of neutrosophic binary g -closed sets as well as neutrosophic binary g -open sets was also studied. Furthermore, its relationship with other existing sets is also examined. Also, some of the theorems are proved and the converse part was analyzed with examples.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Binary closed sets, Neutrosophic Binary open sets, Neutrosophic Binary g -closed sets, Neutrosophic Binary g -open sets.

INTRODUCTION

Neutrosophic Topological Space was introduced by A.A.Salama [10] in 2012 by using the Neutrosophic sets of Smarandache [6] in 2002 which is a generalisation of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets. The Neutrosophic sets consists of the degree of membership, degree of indeterminacy and the degree of non-membership. Neutrosophic α closed sets were introduced by I.Arockiarani [1] in 2017. In 2016, P.Ishwarya [8] defined the Neutrosophic Semi Open sets in Neutrosophic Topological Space. V.K.Shanthi [11] in 2018 initiated Neutrosophic Generalised Semi Closed sets. Furthermore, Neutrosophic α gs closed sets were initiated by V.Banu Priya [2] in 2019. S.N.Jothi [4] in 2011 introduced the topology between two sets which is defined to be binary topology. The binary topology is a binary structure from X to Y which consists of ordered pairs (A, B) where $A \subseteq X$ and $B \subseteq Y$. In continuation, S.S.Surekha, J.Elekiah and G.Sindhu [12] in 2022 introduced Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. In this article, Neutrosophic Binary g -closed sets is defined and its relationship with other sets is analyzed. Furthermore, some of the theorems were contemplated and the converse part is verified using the examples.





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Preliminaries

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. [12] A Neutrosophic Binary Topology from X to Y is a binary structure $M_N \subseteq P(X) \times P(Y)$ that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $(0_X, 0_Y) \in M_N$ and $(1_X, 1_Y) \in M_N$.
- (2) $(A_1 \cap A_2, B_1 \cap B_2) \in M_N$ whenever $(A_1, B_1) \in M_N$ and $(A_2, B_2) \in M_N$.
- (3) If $(A_\alpha, B_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ is a family of members of M_N , then $(\cup_{\alpha \in A} A_\alpha, \cup_{\alpha \in A} B_\alpha) \in M_N$.

The triplet (X, Y, M_N) is called Neutrosophic Binary Topological space. The members of M_N are called the Neutrosophic Binary Open sets and the complement of Neutrosophic Binary Open sets are called the neutrosophic binary closed sets in the binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) .

Definition 2.2. [12] $(0_X, 0_Y)$ can be defined as

- (0₁) $0_X = \{ \langle x, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (0₂) $0_X = \{ \langle x, 0, 1, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 1, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (0₃) $0_X = \{ \langle x, 0, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 1, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (0₄) $0_X = \{ \langle x, 0, 0, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 0, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \}$

$(1_X, 1_Y)$ can be defined as

- (1₁) $1_X = \{ \langle x, 1, 0, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 0, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (1₂) $1_X = \{ \langle x, 1, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 0, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (1₃) $1_X = \{ \langle x, 1, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 1, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (1₄) $1_X = \{ \langle x, 1, 1, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 1, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \}$

Definition 2.3. [12] Let $(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \}$ be a neutrosophic binary set on (X, Y, M_N) , then the complement of the set $C(A, B)$ may be defined as

- (C₁) $C(A, B) = \{ \langle x, \langle 1 - \mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x), 1 - \gamma_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \langle y, \langle 1 - \mu_B(y), \sigma_B(y), 1 - \gamma_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (C₂) $C(A, B) = \{ \langle x, \langle \gamma_A(x), \sigma_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \langle y, \langle \gamma_B(y), \sigma_B(y), \mu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$
- (C₃) $C(A, B) = \{ \langle x, \langle \gamma_A(x), 1 - \sigma_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \langle y, \langle \gamma_B(y), 1 - \sigma_B(y), \mu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$

Definition 2.4. [12] Let (A, B) and (C, D) be two neutrosophic binary sets which is in the form

- $(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \}$ and
- $(C, D) = \{ \langle \mu_C, \sigma_C, \gamma_C \rangle, \langle \mu_D, \sigma_D, \gamma_D \rangle \}$.

Then $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D)$ can be defined as

- (1) $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D) \iff \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \leq \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \geq \gamma_C(x) \forall x \in X, \mu_B(y) \leq \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \leq \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \geq \gamma_D(y) \forall y \in Y$
- (2) $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D) \iff \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \geq \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \geq \gamma_C(x) \forall x \in X, \mu_B(y) \leq \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \geq \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \geq \gamma_D(y) \forall y \in Y$

Definition 2.5. [12] Let (A, B) and (C, D) be two neutrosophic binary sets which is in the form

- $(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \}$ and
- $(C, D) = \{ \langle \mu_C, \sigma_C, \gamma_C \rangle, \langle \mu_D, \sigma_D, \gamma_D \rangle \}$.

(1) $(A, B) \cap (C, D)$ can be defined as

- $(A, B) \cap (C, D) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle, \langle y, \mu_B(y) \wedge \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \wedge \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \vee \gamma_D(y) \rangle \}$
- $(A, B) \cap (C, D) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle, \langle y, \mu_B(y) \wedge \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \vee \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \vee \gamma_D(y) \rangle \}$





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(2) $(A, B) \cup (C, D)$ can be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (A, B) \cup (C, D) &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle \\ &\langle y, \mu_B(y) \vee \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \vee \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \wedge \gamma_D(y) \rangle \} \\ (A, B) \cap (C, D) &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle \\ &\langle y, \mu_B(y) \vee \mu_D(y), \sigma_B(y) \wedge \sigma_D(y), \gamma_B(y) \wedge \gamma_D(y) \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.6. [12] Let (X, Y, M_N) be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space.

Then,

$$(A, B)_{1^*} = \cap \{A_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A, B) \subseteq (A_\alpha, B_\alpha)\}$$

$$(A, B)_{2^*} = \cap \{B_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A, B) \subseteq (A_\alpha, B_\alpha)\}.$$

The above ordered pair is called the Neutrosophic binary closure of (A, B) .

Definition 2.7. [12] Let (X, Y, M_N) be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Then,

$$(A, B)_{10} = \circledast \{A_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}$$

$$(A, B)_{20} = \circledast \{B_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}.$$

The above ordered pair is called the Neutrosophic binary interior of (A, B) .

Definition 2.8. Let (X, τ_N) be a Neutrosophic topological space. Then the subset A is said to be

(1) neutrosophic α open [1] if $A \subseteq Nint(Ncl(Nint(A)))$.

(2) neutrosophic semi open [8] if $A \subseteq Ncl(Nint(A))$.

Definition 2.9. [1] Let (X, τ_N) be a Neutrosophic Topological Space. Let A be the subset of neutrosophic topological space. The intersection of all the neutrosophic α closed sets which contains A is called the neutrosophic α closure of A and is denoted by $Nacl(A)$.

Definition 2.10.[12] Let (X, Y, M_N) be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Then (A, B) is called

(1) Neutrosophic binary regular open if $(A, B) = N \text{ bint}(N \text{ bcl}(A, B))$ and the complement of neutrosophic binary regular open sets are called as neutrosophic binary regular closed (shortly N b-regular closed).

(2) Neutrosophic binary semi open if $(A, B) \subseteq N \text{ bcl}(N \text{ bint}(A, B))$ and the complement of neutrosophic binary semi open sets are called as neutrosophic binary semi closed sets (shortly N b-semi closed).

(3) Neutrosophic binary α open if $(A, B) \subseteq N \text{ bint}(N \text{ bcl}(N \text{ bint}(A, B)))$ and the complement of neutrosophic binary α open sets are called as neutrosophic binary α closed sets (shortly N b- α closed).

2. Neutrosophic Binary g -closed sets

Definition 3.1. Let (X, Y, M_N) be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Let $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$. Then (A, B) is called a Neutrosophic Binary generalised closed set (shortly N bg-closed set) if $N \text{ bcl}(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever (U, V) is Neutrosophic Binary open.

Theorem 3.2. The union of two N bg-closed set is also a N bg-closed set.

Proof. Let (A, B) and (C, D) be two N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then $N \text{ bcl}(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever $(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) is N b open. Also, $N \text{ bcl}(C, D) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever $(C, D) \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) is N bopen. This implies $N \text{ bcl}(A, B) \cup N \text{ bcl}(C, D) \subseteq (U, V) \Rightarrow N \text{ bcl}[(A, B) \cup (C, D)] \subseteq (U, V)$. Therefore, $(A, B) \cup (C, D)$ is a N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 3.3. The intersection of two N bg-closed sets need not be a N bg-closed set. It is demonstrated by the following example.





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Example 3.4. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ be the universe. Let $(X, Y, M_N) = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (A_1, A_2), (B_1, B_2), (C_1, C_2), (D_1, D_2)\}$ be the binary neutrosophic topological space. Here
 $(A_1, A_2) = \{ \langle x, (0.4, 0.5, 0.2), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.9, 0.6, 0.8) \rangle, \langle y, (0.2, 0.5, 0.5), (0.1, 0.5, 0.2), (0.6, 0.5, 0.8) \rangle \}$
 $(B_1, B_2) = \{ \langle x, (0.5, 0.6, 0.2), (0.4, 0.5, 0.1), (0.7, 0.6, 0.7) \rangle, \langle y, (0.3, 0.5, 0.4), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.7, 0.5, 0.6) \rangle \}$
 $(C_1, C_2) = \{ \langle x, (0.5, 0.5, 0.2), (0.4, 0.5, 0.1), (0.9, 0.6, 0.7) \rangle, \langle y, (0.3, 0.5, 0.4), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.7, 0.5, 0.6) \rangle \}$
 $(D_1, D_2) = \{ \langle x, (0.4, 0.6, 0.2), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.7, 0.6, 0.8) \rangle, \langle y, (0.2, 0.5, 0.5), (0.1, 0.5, 0.2), (0.6, 0.5, 0.8) \rangle \}$
 Let $(A, B) = \{ \langle x, (0.3, 0.4, 0.2), (0.3, 0.1, 0.1), (0.6, 0.4, 0.9) \rangle, \langle y, (0.2, 0.3, 0.6), (0.1, 0.1, 0.3), (0.4, 0.4, 0.9) \rangle \}$ and
 $(C, D) = \{ \langle x, (0.4, 0.5, 0.2), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.9, 0.4, 0.8) \rangle, \langle y, (0.2, 0.5, 0.5), (0.1, 0.5, 0.2), (0.6, 0.5, 0.8) \rangle \}$
 be two N bg-closed sets in (X, Y, M_N) . The intersection of the two subsets
 $(A, B) \cap (C, D) = \{ \langle x, (0.3, 0.5, 0.2), (0.3, 0.5, 0.1), (0.6, 0.4, 0.9) \rangle, \langle y, (0.2, 0.5, 0.6), (0.1, 0.5, 0.3), (0.4, 0.5, 0.9) \rangle \}$
 which is not N bg-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 3.5. In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) , every N b-closed sets are N bg-closed set.
Proof. Let (A, B) be a N b-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Let us consider a neutrosophic binary set $(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ where (U, V) is neutrosophic binary open in (X, Y, M_N) . Since $N bcl(A, B) \subseteq N bcl(A, B)$ and also (A, B) is neutrosophic binary closed set, we have $N bcl(A, B) \subseteq N bcl(A, B) = (A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ which implies $N bcl(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$ whenever (U, V) is neutrosophic binary open. Hence (A, B) is N bg-closed set.

Remark 3.6. The converse of the above theorem need not be true as illustrated by the following example.

Example 3.7. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe.
 Let $M_N = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (V, W)\}$ be the neutrosophic binary topological space.
 $(V, W) = \{ \langle x, (0.7, 0.5, 0.3), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) \rangle, \langle y, (0.6, 0.5, 0.4), (0.7, 0.5, 0.3) \rangle \}$.
 $(A, B) = \{ \langle x, (0.2, 0.5, 0.8), (0.3, 0.5, 0.7) \rangle, \langle y, (0.3, 0.5, 0.8), (0.2, 0.4, 0.7) \rangle \}$ is N b-g closed set but not N b closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 3.8. Every N b-Regular closed set in (X, Y, M_N) is N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .
Proof. Let (A, B) be a N b-regular closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Every N b-regular closed set is N b-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . This implies, (A, B) is N b-closed set. Also, (A, B) is N b-g-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 3.9. The converse of the above theorem need not be true as proved in the following example.

Example 3.10. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe.
 Let $M_N = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (V, W)\}$ be the neutrosophic binary topological space.
 $(V, W) = \{ \langle x, (0.6, 0.5, 0.4), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) \rangle, \langle y, 0.7, 0.5, 0.3, (0.8, 0.5, 0.4) \rangle \}$.
 Let $(A, B) = \{ \langle x, (0.3, 0.5, 0.7), (0.2, 0.5, 0.8) \rangle, \langle y, (0.4, 0.5, 0.8), (0.3, 0.5, 0.7) \rangle \}$ is N b-g closed but not N b regular closed in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 3.11. Every N b-g closed set is N b-semi closed in (X, Y, M_N) .
Proof. Let (A, B) be a N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . The $N bsc(A, B) \subseteq N bcl(A, B)$. Since (A, B) is N b-g closed set, we have $N bcl(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$, where (U, V) is N b-semiopen. This implies $N bSc(A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$. Hence, (A, B) is N b-semi closed.

Remark 3.12. The converse of the above theorem need not be true as illustrated in the following example.

Example 3.13. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe.

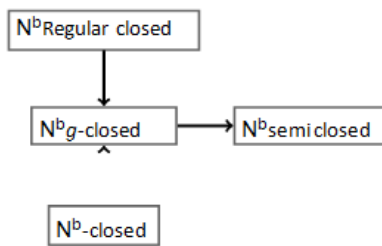




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Let $M_N = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (V, W)\}$ be the neutrosophic binary topological space where $(V, W) = \{< x, (0.6, 0.5, 0.2), (0.3, 0.5, 0.2) >, < y, (0.7, 0.5, 0.1), (0.3, 0.5, 0.3) >\}$.
 Let $(A, B) = \{< x, (0.1, 0.5, 0.7), (0.1, 0.5, 0.5) >, < y, (0.2, 0.5, 0.6), (0.2, 0.5, 0.7) >\}$ is N bsemi closed but not N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 3.14. The following diagram shows the above implications.



Neutrosophic Binary g open sets

Definition 4.1. A neutrosophic binary set (A, B) in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) is said to be neutrosophic binary g - open sets (shortly N b-g open) if the complement $(A, B)_c$ is N b-g closed in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 4.2. In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) , every N b-open sets are N bg-open sets.
Proof. Let (A, B) be the N b-open set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then, $(A, B)_c$ is N b-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then $(A, B)_c$ is N bg-closed set, which implies (A, B) is N bg-open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 4.3. The converse of the above theorem is not true as illustrated in the following example.

Example 4.4. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2\}$. The neutrosophic binary topological space is given by $M_N = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (V, W)\}$ where $(V, W) = \{< x, (0.8, 0.5, 0.2), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) >, < y, (0.7, 0.5, 0.1), (0.6, 0.5, 0.3) >\}$.
 Consider the neutrosophic binary set $(A, B) = \{< x, (0.9, 0.5, 0.1), (0.7, 0.5, 0.3) >, < y, (0.8, 0.5, 0.1), (0.8, 0.5, 0.3) >\}$. Here, $(A, B)_c$ is neutrosophic binary g closed set. This implies that (A, B) is neutro- sophic binary g open set. But (A, B) is not the neutrosophic binary open set.

Theorem 4.5. In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) , every N b- regular open sets are N bg-open sets.
Proof. Let (A, B) be the N b- regular open set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then, $(A, B)_c$ is N b- regular closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then $(A, B)_c$ is N bg-closed set, which implies (A, B) is N bg-open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 4.6. The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the following example.

Example 4.7. Let $X = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $Y = \{b_1, b_2\}$. The neutrosophic binary topological space is given by $M_N = \{(0_x, 0_y), (1_x, 1_y), (V, W)\}$ where $(V, W) = \{< x, (0.6, 0.5, 0.4), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) >, < y, (0.7, 0.5, 0.3), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) >\}$.
 Consider the neutrosophic binary set $(A, B) = \{< x, (0.7, 0.5, 0.3), (0.8, 0.5, 0.2) >, < y, (0.8, 0.5, 0.3), (0.8, 0.5, 0.2) >\}$. Here, $(A, B)_c$ is neutrosophic binary g closed set. This implies that (A, B) is neutrosophic binary g open set. But (A, B) is not the neutrosophic binary regular open set.





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Theorem 4.8. In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) , every N bg- open sets are N b semi open sets.

Proof. Let (A, B) be the N α gs- open set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then, $(A, B)_c$ is N bg-closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Then $(A, B)_c$ is N b semi-closed set, which implies (A, B) is N b- semi open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Remark 4.9. The converse of the above theorem is not true as seen in the example 3.13.

Theorem 4.10. A neutrosophic binary set (A, B) of a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, M_N) is N bg-open set if and only if $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$ whenever (E, F) is N b-closed in (X, Y, M_N) and $(E, F) \subseteq (A, B)$.

Proof. Necessary Part:

Let (A, B) be a N bg open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Let (E, F) be a N b-g closed set and also $(E, F) \subseteq (A, B)$. This implies, $(E, F)_c$ is N b-g open set in (X, Y, M_N) and $(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$. Since, $(A, B)_c$ is N b-g closed set, we have $N \text{ b-cl}(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$. Hence, $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$.

Sufficient Part:

Let $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$.

This implies, $N \text{ b-cl}(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$ whenever $(E, F)_c$ is N b- open. Therefore, $(A, B)_c$ is N b-g closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Hence, (A, B) is N b-g open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 4.11. A Neutrosophic Binary set (A, B) of a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space (X, Y, M_N) is N b-g open set iff $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$ whenever (E, F) is N b-closed in (X, Y, M_N) and $(E, F) \subseteq (A, B)$.

Proof. Necessary Part: Let (A, B) be a N b-g open set in (X, Y, M_N) . Let (E, F) be a N b- closed set and also $(E, F) \subseteq (A, B)$. Then $(E, F)_c$ is N b- open set in (X, Y, M_N) and $(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$. Since $(A, B)_c$ is a N b-g closed set, we have $N \text{ b-cl}(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$. That implies $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$.

Sufficient Part: Let $(E, F) \subseteq N \text{ b-int}(A, B)$. That implies $N \text{ b-cl}(A, B)_c \subseteq (E, F)_c$ where $(E, F)_c$ is N b open. Hence $(A, B)_c$ is N b-g closed. Therefore (A, B) is N b-g open in (X, Y, M_N) .

Theorem 4.12. Let (X, Y, M_N) be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Then for every N b-g open set (A, B) in (X, Y, M_N) and for every Neutrosophic Binary set (C, D) in (X, Y, M_N) , $N \text{ b-int}(A, B) \subseteq (C, D) \subseteq (A, B) \Rightarrow (C, D)$ is a N b-g open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

Proof. By hypothesis, $(A, B)_c \subseteq (C, D)_c \subseteq (N \text{ b-int}(A, B))_c$. Let $(C, D)_c \subseteq (U, V)$ and (U, V) be a N b-open set in (X, Y, M_N) . Since $(A, B)_c \subseteq (C, D)_c$, we have $(A, B)_c \subseteq (U, V)$. But $(A, B)_c$ is N b-g closed. Therefore, $N \text{ b-cl}((A, B)_c) \subseteq (U, V)$. Also, $(C, D)_c \subseteq (N \text{ b-int}(A, B))_c = N \text{ b-cl}((A, B)_c)$. That implies, $N \text{ b-cl}((C, D)_c) \subseteq N \text{ b-cl}((A, B)_c) \subseteq (U, V)$. Therefore, $(C, D)_c$ is N b-gs closed set in (X, Y, M_N) . Hence (C, D) is N b-gs open set in (X, Y, M_N) .

CONCLUSION

The Neutrosophic Binary g closed and open sets were introduced in this article. Also, its relationship with other sets in Neutrosophic Binary Topological Spaces were analyzed. The characteristics of such sets are closely examined and studied with the examples. In future, the Neutrosophic Binary g neighborhood points and its various operators will be introduced.

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Quadripartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Refined σ -Baire Spaces

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Received: 03 Apr 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to introduce the concepts of quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -Baire Spaces and characterizations of these spaces are investigated.

Keywords:Quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -nowhere dense, Quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -first category, Quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -second category, Quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -Baire spaces.

INTRODUCTION

Elements of fuzzy sets might have varying degrees of membership. As an expansion of the traditional notion of set, Lotfi A. Zadeh [15] independently developed fuzzy sets. Intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS) are sets where the degree of membership and non-membership of each element varies. In order to expand the traditional understanding of a set, Krassimir Atanassov [1] introduced IFS as an extension of Lotfi Zadeh's notion of FS. Smarandache[10] proposed Neutrosophic Sets(NSs), which are an extension of FS and IFS. Single valued NS (SVNS), a special case of neutrosophic sets, was proposed by Wang et al[14]. SVNS are now often used in medical analysis.Four quadripartitioned SVNS were created by Chatterjee[9], including the truth-membership function, contradiction-membership function, unknown-membership function, and falsity membership function. Deli et al.[6] proposed the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy multisets (IFMs) and fuzzy multisets (FMs) as a generalisation of the concept of neutrosophic refined sets (NRS). G. Thangaraj and S. Anjalmoose [12]introduced and researched the idea of Baire spaces in a fuzzy situation. V.Christy[4] introduced the concept of baire space via bipolar single valued neutrosophic set. Jiling Cao and Sina Greenwood[5] introduced and researched the idea of a thick set that is σ nowhere. G. Thangaraj and E. Poongothai[13] introduced and researched the idea of fuzzy σ -Baire space in.E. Poongothai[8] established the idea of intuitionistic fuzzy σ -baire spaces. In this paper ,we introduce





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Quadripartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Refined σ -Nowhere dense sets and Quadripartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Refined σ -Baire Space we discuss several characterization of those spaces and provide instances.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [2] A QSVNRS \mathfrak{P} on \mathfrak{G} is in the form of

$\mathfrak{P} = \{ \langle \sigma, T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) \rangle : \sigma \in \mathfrak{G} \}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, P$) where $T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $0 \leq T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) + D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) + Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) + F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) \leq 4$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, P$). Here $T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma)$ is the truth, a contradiction, an unknown and a falsity membership sequences of the element $\sigma \in \mathfrak{G}$ respectively. P is often referred to as QSVNRS (\mathfrak{P}) dimension.

Definition 2.2 [2] The complement of a QSVNRS \mathfrak{P} on \mathfrak{X} is denoted by \mathfrak{P}^c

$$\mathfrak{P}^c = \{ \langle \sigma, F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) \rangle : \sigma \in \mathfrak{G} \}$$

That is, $F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) = T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) = D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma), D_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) = Y_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma)$ and $T_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma) = F_{\mathfrak{P}}^i(\sigma)$ for all $\sigma \in \mathfrak{G}$ and ($i = 1, 2, \dots, P$).

Definition 2.3[3] A QSVNRS \mathfrak{U} in a QSVNRTS $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ is said to be QSVNR dense if there exists n QNRCS \mathfrak{V} in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ such that $\mathfrak{U} \subseteq \mathfrak{V} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\text{QNR}}$.

Definition 2.4[3] A QSVNRS \mathfrak{U} in a QSVNRTS $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ is said to be QSVNR nowhere dense set if there exists no QNROS \mathfrak{L} in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ such that $\mathfrak{L} \subseteq \text{QNRcl}(\mathfrak{U})$. That is $\text{QNRint}(\text{QNRcl}(\mathfrak{U})) = \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{QNR}}$.

Definition 2.5[3] A QSVNRS \mathfrak{U} in QSVNRTS $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ is said to be QSVNR G_{δ} -set in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ if $\mathfrak{U} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{U}_j$ where \mathfrak{U}_j are QNROS in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$.

Definition 2.6[3] A QSVNRS \mathfrak{U} in a QSVNRTS $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ is known as QSVNR F_{σ} -set in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$ if $\mathfrak{U} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{U}_j$ where \mathfrak{U}_j are QNRCS in $(Q^{\mathfrak{X}}, Q^{\mathfrak{Y}})$.

Quadripartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Refined σ -Nowhere dense sets

Definition 3.1 A QSVNRS ζ in a QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is known as QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set if ζ is a QSVNR F_{σ} -set in (ω, Λ) such that $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{QNR}}$.

Example 3.2 Let $\Lambda = \{g, h\}$ Define the QSVNRS $\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\delta}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.5, 0.2\}, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.6, 0.5\}, \{0.7, 0.4, 0.2, 0.3\} \rangle, \\ & \quad \langle h, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 0.4\}, \{0.3, 0.5, 0.4, 0.2\}, \{0.5, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6\} \rangle \} \\ \hat{\beta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 0.4\}, \{0.3, 0.5, 0.4, 0.6\}, \{0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 0.7\} \rangle, \\ & \quad \langle h, \{0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.2\}, \{0.2, 0.6, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.7, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4\} \rangle \} \\ \hat{\delta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.4, 0.2, 0.6, 0.5\}, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.6, 0.6\}, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.8, 0.9\} \rangle, \\ & \quad \langle h, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.7, 0.5\}, \{0.2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.3\}, \{0.4, 0.2, 0.8, 0.6\} \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Lambda = \{ \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{QNR}}, \tilde{\Gamma}_{\text{QNR}}, \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\delta}, \hat{\alpha} \tilde{\cup} \hat{\beta}, \hat{\alpha} \tilde{\cap} \hat{\beta} \}$ is a QSVNRTS on ω . Thus (ω, Λ) is a QSVNRTS. Consider the QSVNRS $\hat{\rho} = [(\hat{\alpha} \tilde{\cup} \hat{\beta})^c \tilde{\cup} (\hat{\alpha} \tilde{\cap} \hat{\beta})^c]$ in (ω, Λ) . Then $\hat{\rho}$ is a QSVNR F_{σ} -set in (ω, Λ) and $\text{QNR}(\hat{\rho}) = \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{QNR}}$ and hence $\hat{\rho}$ is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proposition 3.3 Let ζ be a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in a QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) if and only if ζ^c is a QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_{δ} -set in (ω, Λ) .

Proof. Let ζ be a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) with $\zeta = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \zeta_k$ where $\zeta_k \in \Lambda$ and $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{QNR}}$. Then $(\text{QNRint}(\zeta))^c = \tilde{\Gamma}_{\text{QNR}}$ this implies that $\text{QNRcl}(\zeta^c) = \tilde{\Gamma}_{\text{QNR}}$. Also $\zeta^c = (\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \zeta_k)^c = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k^c)$ where $\zeta_k^c \in \Lambda$.





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Therefore we have ζ^c is a QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_δ -set in (ω, Λ) . Conversely let ζ be a QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_δ -set in (ω, Λ) with $\zeta = \bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \zeta_k$ where $\zeta_k \in \Lambda$. Now $\zeta^c = (\bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \zeta_k)^c = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty (\zeta_k^c)$. Therefore ζ^c is a F_σ -set in (ω, Λ) and $\text{QNRint}(\zeta^c) = (\text{QNRcl}(\zeta))^c = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. [∴ ζ is a QSVNR dense]. Therefore ζ^c is a σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proposition 3.4 If ζ is a QSVNR dense in (ω, Λ) such that $\xi \leq \zeta^c$ where ξ is a F_σ -set in (ω, Λ) then ξ is a σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proof. Let ζ is a QSVNR dense in (ω, Λ) such that $\xi \leq \zeta^c$ this implies that $\text{QNRint}(\xi) \leq \text{QNRint}(\zeta^c) = (\text{QNRcl}(\zeta))^c = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and therefore $\text{QNRint}(\xi) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Hence ξ is a σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proposition 3.5 If ζ is a F_σ -set and QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) then ζ is a σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proof. Let $\zeta \leq \text{QNRint}(\zeta)$ for any QSVNRS in (ω, Λ) . Then $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) \leq (\text{QNRint}(\text{QNRcl}(\zeta)))$. since ζ is a QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) with $(\text{QNRint}(\text{QNRcl}(\zeta))) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and therefore $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and ζ is a F_σ -set which implies that ζ is a σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Remark 3.6 If ζ is a F_σ -set and QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) then ζ need not be a QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . For consider the following example.

Example 3.7 Let $\Lambda = \{g, h\}$ Define the QSVNRS $\hat{\alpha}$, $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\delta}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.8, 0.6, 0.5, 0.4\}, \{0.7, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2\} \rangle, \\ & \langle h, \{0.5, 0.7, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2\}, \{0.5, 0.6, 0.2, 0.2\} \rangle \} \\ \hat{\beta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.7, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.6, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2\}, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 0.4\} \rangle, \\ & \langle h, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.5\}, \{0.7, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.7, 0.8, 0.3, 0.3\} \rangle \} \\ \hat{\delta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6\}, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.7, 0.3\}, \{0.5, 0.2, 0.3, 0.6\} \rangle, \\ & \langle h, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5\}, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7\}, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.6, 0.5\} \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Lambda = \{\tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}, \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}, \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\delta}, \hat{\alpha} \cup \hat{\beta}, \hat{\alpha} \cap \hat{\beta}\}$ is a QSVNRTS on ω . Thus (ω, Λ) is a QSVNRTS.

Consider the QSVNRS $\hat{\mu} = [(\hat{\alpha} \cup \hat{\beta})^c \cup (\hat{\alpha} \cap \hat{\beta})^c]$ in (ω, Λ) . Then $\hat{\mu}$ is a QSVNR F_σ -set in (ω, Λ) and $\text{QNRint}(\hat{\mu}) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and hence $\hat{\mu}$ is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) but $\hat{\mu}$ is not a QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) since $\text{QNRint}(\hat{\mu}) \neq \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$.

Definition 3.8 A QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is said to be QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable if $\text{QNRint}(\text{QNRcl}(\zeta)) \neq \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) \neq \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$, for any QSVNRS ζ in (ω, Λ) .

Proposition 3.9 If (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable space then any QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Proof. Let ζ be a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in a QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable space (ω, Λ) . Then ζ is a F_σ -set in (ω, Λ) such that $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Since (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable space $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ which implies that $(\text{QNRint}(\text{QNRcl}(\zeta))) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Therefore ζ is a QSVNR nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) .

Definition 3.10 Let (ω, Λ) be a QSVNRTS. A QSVNRS ζ in (ω, Λ) is said to be QSVNR σ -first category if $\zeta = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \zeta_k$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Otherwise (ω, Λ) is known as QSVNR σ -second category.

Definition 3.11 A ζ be a QSVNR σ -first category set in (ω, Λ) then $(\zeta)^c$ is known as QSVNR σ -residual set in (ω, Λ) .

Definition 3.12 A QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is known as QSVNR σ -first category space if $\tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}} = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \zeta_k$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense sets in (ω, Λ) . On the other hand (ω, Λ) is called QSVNR σ -second category space.





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Quadripartitioned Single Valued Neutrosophic Refined σ -Baire Space

Definition 4.1 A QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is known as QSVNR σ -Baire Space if $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense sets in (ω, Λ) .

Example 4.2 Let $\Lambda = \{g, b\}$ Define the QSVNRS $\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\eta}$ and $\tilde{\delta}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\alpha} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.8, 0.2, 0.6, 0.7\}, \{0.2, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.7, 0.3, 0.5, 0.2\} \rangle, \\ & \langle b, \{0.7, 0.1, 0.5, 0.6\}, \{0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.2\}, \{0.6, 0.4, 0.6, 0.3\} \rangle \} \\ \tilde{\beta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.6, 0.9, 0.3, 0.8\}, \{0.4, 0.3, 0.1, 0.2\}, \{0.5, 0.8, 0.3, 0.7\} \rangle, \\ & \langle b, \{0.5, 0.8, 0.7, 0.3\}, \{0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2\}, \{0.4, 0.7, 0.4, 0.6\} \rangle \} \\ \tilde{\eta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.8, 0.9, 0.3, 0.7\}, \{0.4, 0.5, 0.1, 0.2\}, \{0.7, 0.8, 0.3, 0.2\} \rangle, \\ & \langle b, \{0.7, 0.8, 0.5, 0.3\}, \{0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2\}, \{0.6, 0.7, 0.4, 0.3\} \rangle \} \\ \tilde{\delta} &= \{ \langle g, \{0.6, 0.2, 0.6, 0.8\}, \{0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.3\}, \{0.5, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7\} \rangle, \\ & \langle b, \{0.5, 0.1, 0.7, 0.6\}, \{0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.2\}, \{0.4, 0.4, 0.6, 0.6\} \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Lambda = \{ \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}, \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}, \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\delta}, \}$ is a QSVNRTS on ω . Thus (ω, Λ) is a QSVNRTS. Now

$$\hat{\rho} = [\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta}) \tilde{c}] \text{ and } \text{QNRint}(\hat{\rho}) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$$

$$\hat{\xi} = [\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta}) \tilde{c}] \text{ and } \text{QNRint}(\hat{\xi}) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$$

$$\hat{u} = [\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta} \tilde{c} \tilde{u} (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta}) \tilde{c} \tilde{u} (\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{u} \tilde{\beta}) \tilde{c}] \text{ and } \text{QNRint}(\hat{u}) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$$

Then $\hat{\rho}, \hat{\xi}$ and \hat{u} are QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) and also $\text{QNRint}(\hat{\rho} \tilde{u} \hat{\xi} \tilde{u} \hat{u}) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ and hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.

Proposition 4.3 Let (ω, Λ) be a QSVNRTS. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (R1) (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.
- (R2) $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ for every QSVNR σ -first category set ζ in (ω, Λ) .
- (R3) $\text{QNRcl}(\xi) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ for every QSVNR σ -residual set ξ in (ω, Λ) .

Proof. (R1) \Rightarrow (R2). Let ζ is a QSVNR σ -first category set in (ω, Λ) if $\zeta = U_{k=1}^{\infty} \zeta_k$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Then we have $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k))$. Since (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space with $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Therefore $\text{QNRint}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ for any QSVNR σ -first category set ζ in (ω, Λ) .

(R2) \Rightarrow (R3). Let ξ is a QSVNR σ -residual set in (ω, Λ) . Then ξ^c be a QSVNR σ -first category set ζ in (ω, Λ) . Suppose $\text{QNRint}(\xi^c) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. implies that $(\text{QNRcl}(\xi))^c = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Therefore $\text{QNRint}(\xi) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ for every QSVNR σ -residual set ξ in (ω, Λ) .

(R3) \Rightarrow (R1). Let ζ is a QSVNR σ -first category set in (ω, Λ) if $\zeta = U_{k=1}^{\infty} \zeta_k$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . we have ζ is a QSVNR σ -first category set in (ω, Λ) this implies that ζ^c is a QSVNR σ -residual set in (ω, Λ) . Suppose we have $\text{QNRcl}(\zeta^c) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$. Then $(\text{QNRint}(\zeta))^c = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$. Therefore $\text{QNRcl}(\zeta) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. (i.e.) $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's is QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.

Proposition 4.4 If $\text{QNRcl}(\cap_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$, where ζ_k 's is QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_δ -sets in (ω, Λ) then (ω, Λ) is a σ -Baire Space.

Proof. Let $\text{QNRcl}(\cap_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ this implies that $(\text{QNRcl}(\cap_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k)))^c = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Then we have $\text{QNRint}(\cap_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k))^c = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ this implies that $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\zeta_k^c)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Now $\xi_k = \zeta_k^c$ then $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\xi_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$. Since ζ_k is a QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_δ -sets in (ω, Λ) . by proposition 3.3, ζ_k^c is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Therefore $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty} (\xi_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ξ_k 's is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.

Proposition 4.5 A QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space then (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -second category Space.





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Proof. Let (ω, Λ) be a QSVNR σ -Baire Space then $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Then $U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k) \neq \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ [Any other $U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ implies that $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \text{QNRint}(\tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}) = \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$, which is a contradiction]. Hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -second category Space.

Proposition 4.6 If QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space and QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable space then (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR baire space.

Proof. Let (ω, Λ) be a QSVNR σ -Baire Space and QSVNR open hereditarily irresolvable space then $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . by proposition 3.9, ζ_k 's is a QSVNR nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Therefore $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's are QSVNR nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR baire space.

Proposition 4.7 A QSVNRTS (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR baire space and if QSVNR nowhere dense sets in (ω, Λ) is QSVNR F_{σ} -sets in (ω, Λ) then (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.

Proof. Let (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR baire space such that every QSVNR nowhere dense set ζ_k is a QSVNR F_{σ} -sets in (ω, Λ) then $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's are QSVNR nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . by proposition 3.5, ζ_k is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Therefore $\text{QNRint}(U_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k)) = \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's are QSVNR σ -nowhere dense in (ω, Λ) . Hence (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -Baire Space.

Proposition 4.8 Let (ω, Λ) be a QSVNRTS. If $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k) \neq \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k 's are QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_{δ} -sets in (ω, Λ) then (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -second category space.

Proof. Now $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k) \neq \tilde{0}_{\text{QNR}}$ then we have $(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k^c)) \neq \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$. Since ζ_k 's are QSVNR dense and QSVNR G_{δ} -sets in (ω, Λ) by proposition 3.3, ζ_k^c is a QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Therefore $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}(\zeta_k^c) \neq \tilde{1}_{\text{QNR}}$ where ζ_k^c 's are QSVNR σ -nowhere dense set in (ω, Λ) . Hence (ω, Λ) is not a QSVNR σ -first category space. Therefore (ω, Λ) is a QSVNR σ -second category space.

CONCLUSION

The concepts of quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -Nowhere dense sets and quadripartitioned single valued neutrosophic refined σ -baire space as well as characterizations of these spaces are studied.

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Bibliometric Analysis of Research Output on the IUP Journal of Brand Management 2010-2019: A Study

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a Bibliometric analysis of Research output on the IUP Journal of Brand Management published between 2010-2019. The data were observed from the IUP journals. IUP Publication is a division of ICFAI society. The distribution of journal publication output for the study aims to analyses the year wise distribution of number of issues number of articles, authorship pattern, and number of citations consume also been studied and presented in this paper. The result showed that out of 164 articles multi authors contributed 107 (65%) articles were as 57 (35%) articles were contributed by single authors. Journal articles were found most foremost causes of information for writing research papers and used in citations. This appearance will deliver technique to write a bibliometric paper.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Authorship pattern, publication output and Degree of collaboration.

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a type of explore technique used in library and information science. It operates numerical study and data to describe outlines of publication within a given field or body of literature. Bibliometric techniques are realistic to measure the impact of scholarly publications and to limit the effect of a single author or to describe the correlation between two or more authors or works. The present study of the paper has been undertaken in order to know the quality and contents of articles in The IUP journal of Brand Management. The IUP journal of Brand Management is a leading quarterly journal in the field of marketing. It is a quarterly journal that showcases empirical research in



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marketing management. A 'peer reviewed' journal indexed on Cabell's Directory, and also disseminated by EBSCO and Proquest Database.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cristian Mejia, Mengjia Wu, Yi Zhang and Yuya Kajikawa (2021) aimed at topic distributions of the academic literature that employs the terms bibliometrics, scientometrics, and informetrics. This survey allows notifying on the implementation of those terms and publication patterns of the authors accepting their work to be part of bibliometric research. This article donates by providing several photographs of a field that has fully-fledged too quickly beyond the boundaries of library and information science.

Sunaina Khanna, Jivesh Bansal, Seema Sood, Deepika Tiwari, A.C. Joshi (2018) focused on the findings of 'Journal of Academic Librarianship' (JAL) during the period 2007-2016. Web of Science Citation database was used and 656 articles retrieved were analyzed on diverse parameters i.e. consecutive distribution of articles, length of articles, authorship and citation pattern etc. More than half of the articles were published under joint authorship and normal degree of collaboration was 0.56. A very large majority of articles (89.85 percent) were published by USA and top 14 countries published 94.36 percent articles in JAL from 2007-16. S.Parameshwar and Shankar Reddy Kolle (2016) aimed at analyzing the research output performance of Library scientists on library & information science subjects. The analyses included year-wise publication of articles, authorship patterns, institutions-wise publication of contributions, state wise, city wise and country wise publication of articles. A total of 335 articles were printed in the journal with an average of 33.5 articles per year. The journal had established articles from 19 nations. The outcome displayed that out of 335 articles, popular of the articles were subsidized by joint authors (218; 65.07%).

Scope of the study

The scope of the study is confined to the bibliometric analysis of the research study of "The IUP Journal of Brand Management" for ten years 2010 – 2019.

Objectives of the study

The followings are the aims of the learning.

- To observe the articles issued yearly in the journal
- To study the volume wise circulation of articles
- To invention out the authorship pattern tracked in the journal
- To learning the year wise authorship pattern of articles

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in the present studies bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic feature of the articles and citation analysis of the references and end of each article published in The IUP Journal of Brand Management from 2010-2019. The data pertaining to The IUP Journal of Brand Management regarding 164 articles made from volume 7 in 2010 to volume 16 in 2019. All the bibliographic details have been taken up for the study.

Data analysis and interpretation

Table 1 the number of research publications of The IUP Journal of Brand Management for the period 2010-2019 has been given year wise in table 1. This journal published 164 research articles during the period of study. The above table shows that the maximum numbers of articles were published in the year 2016 with 20 research papers and minimum in the years 2014 & 2019 with 14 articles.





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Table 2 displays the issue – wise publications of articles in ten volumes on the observation it has been found that during June and December issues, there were a smaller number of publications to the journal i.e., June – 38 (23%) and December – 39 (24%) of total articles issued in the journal. March issue of the journal has highest number of journals i.e., 46 (28%) to the journal. September issue of the journal has the second highest number of the published articles with 41 (25%) publications. Table 3 shows authorship pattern of research contributions published in the journal during 2010-2019. On the observation of table 3, it has been found that 57 (35%) articles published by one author (single), 85 (52%) articles by two authors and 18 (11%) articles by three authors. Only 4 (2%) articles published by more than three authors. From the analysis, it has been found that two authorship pattern is most distinguished in the journal followed by single authorship and three authorship patterns respectively.

Degree of collaboration in The IUP Journal of Brand Management

Collective research is important aspect of the Library and Information Science. It is a natural reflection of complexity, scale and cost of modern investigations in the field of library science. Multi authorship delivers different actions of collaboration in the subject. The degree of collaboration has been considered for the year 2010-2019. Single author contribution is 57 and multiple authors' contribution is 107. The Degree of collaboration (C) of the involvement has been derived using the Subramanyan formula:

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM+NS}$$

where C = degree of Collaboration

NM = Number of Multi Authored Articles

NS = Number of Single Authored Articles

in this present study

NM = 107

NS = 57

$$C = \frac{107}{107+57} = 0.65$$

Thus, the calculated Degree of Collaboration of the journal is 0.65. The higher the Degree of Collaboration shows journal has good presence of collaborative research among authors.

Table 4 showed that the out of 164 research articles, multi authors contributed 107 (65%) whereas 57 (35%) research articles were contributed by single author.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The scrutiny of the data collected concluded survey and observation have exposed a number of results which are as follows: The journal has published 164 articles in 39 issues of 10 volumes from the year 2010-2019. The 2010 volumes for 3 issues and other was most equal distribution of articles found in every volume. Volumes 13 have published major percentage of research papers to the journal i.e., 12%. As per issue wise publications of articles in six volumes, it has been found that March issue 46 (28%) of the journal has the highest number of published articles followed by September issue 41 (25%). In the study of authorship pattern for the journal, it has been found that multi authorship pattern 107 (65%) is most prevalent in the journal followed by single authorship 57 (35%).





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Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles

| Year | Vol. No | No. of Issues | No of contribution | % |
|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-----|
| 2010 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 9 |
| 2011 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 10 |
| 2012 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 10 |
| 2013 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 10 |
| 2014 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| 2015 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 10 |
| 2016 | 13 | 4 | 20 | 12 |
| 2017 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 12 |
| 2018 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 9 |
| 2019 | 16 | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| Total | | 39 | 164 | 100 |

Table 2: Issue wise distribution of articles

| Issue | Volume Number | | | | | | | | | | Total | % |
|-----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | |
| March | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 46 | 28 |
| June | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 23 |
| September | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 41 | 25 |
| December | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 39 | 24 |
| Total | 15 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 164 | 100 |





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Table 3: Authorship Pattern Contribution

| Year | No of Authors | | | | Total |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | One | Two | Three | More than three | |
| 2010 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| 2011 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| 2012 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| 2013 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| 2014 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| 2015 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| 2016 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| 2017 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 2018 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 2019 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Total | 57 | 85 | 18 | 4 | 164 |
| % | 35 | 52 | 11 | 2 | 100 |

Table 4: Year wise authorship pattern

| Authorship | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Total | % |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|
| Single | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 57 | 35 |
| Multiple | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 107 | 65 |
| Total | 15 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 164 | 100 |

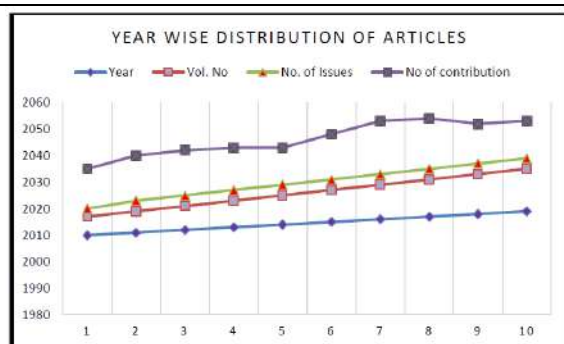


Chart 1: Year wise distribution of articles

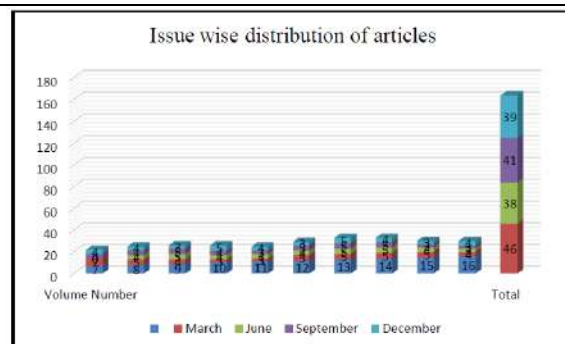


Chart 2: Issue wise distribution of articles

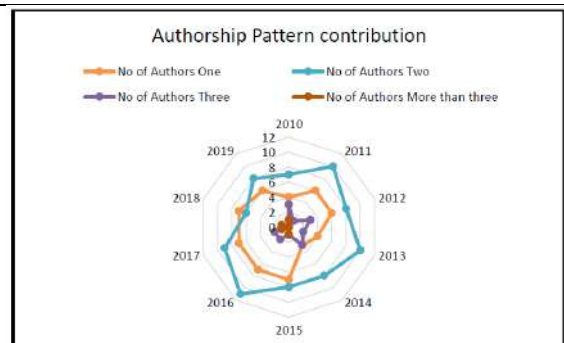


Chart 3: Authorship pattern contribution

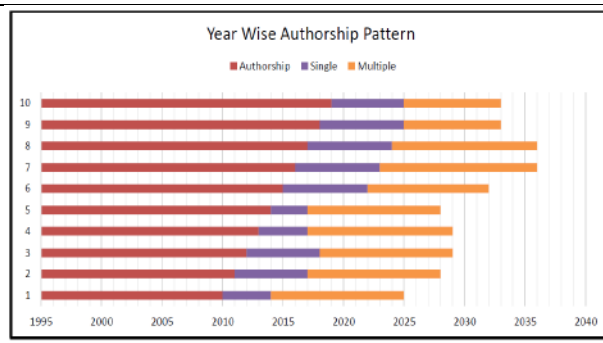


Chart 4: Year wise authorship pattern





A New Class of Set in Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space and Its

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Received: 20Apr 2023

Revised: 23May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to introduce a new set called Neutrosophic binary S_α open sets and neutrosophic binary S_α closed sets in Neutrosophic binary topological Space. Also, we studied some of the properties of neutrosophic binary S_α open and closed sets and the interior and closure operators of this set in Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space is studied. Furthermore, we examined its relationship with already existing sets. Also, some of the theorems are proved and the converse part where analyzed with suitable examples.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Binary S_α open sets, Neutrosophic Binary S_α closed sets, Neutrosophic Binary S_α interior and closure, Neutrosophic binary topological space.

INTRODUCTION

A new topological space called Neutrosophic Topological Space was first discussed by A.A.Salama[12] in 2012 by using the neutrosophic sets introduced by Smarandache[9] in 2002. Neutrosophic α closed sets were introduced by I.Arockiarani[1] in 2017. In 2016, P.Ishwarya[11] defined the neutrosophic semi open sets in neutrosophic topological space. In 2011 S.N.Jothi [5] first introduced the topology between two sets called a binary topology and in this binary topological space J.Elekiah and G.Sindhu[3] introduced a new binary open set called binary S_α open sets in 2022. Further S.S.Surekha, J.Elekiah and G.Sindhu[13] in 2022 introduced a new space called Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. In this paper, we defined Neutrosophic Binary S_α open sets and analyzed its relationship with





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other sets. Also some of the theorems were verified. Shortly, Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space is written as NBTS.

Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [12] A Neutrosophic binary topology from X to Y is a binary structure $\mathcal{M}_N \subseteq P(X) \times P(Y)$ that satisfies the following conditions:

1. $(0_X, 0_Y) \in \mathcal{M}_N$ and $1_X, 1_Y \in \mathcal{M}_N$.
2. $(A_1 \cap A_2, B_1 \cap B_2) \in \mathcal{M}_N$ whenever $(A_1, B_1) \in \mathcal{M}_N$ and $(A_2, B_2) \in \mathcal{M}_N$.
3. If $(A_\alpha, B_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ is a family of members of \mathcal{M}_N , then $(\cup_{\alpha \in A} A_\alpha, \cup_{\alpha \in A} B_\alpha) \in \mathcal{M}_N$.

The triplet (X, Y, \mathcal{M}_N) is called Neutrosophic Binary Topological space. The members of \mathcal{M}_N are called the neutrosophic binary open sets and the complement of neutrosophic binary open sets are called the neutrosophic binary closed sets in the binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}_N) .

Definition 2.2 [12] $(0_X, 0_Y)$ can be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (0_1)0_X &= \{ \langle x, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (0_2)0_X &= \{ \langle x, 0, 1, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 1, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (0_3)0_X &= \{ \langle x, 0, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 1, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (0_4)0_X &= \{ \langle x, 0, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 0_Y = \{ \langle y, 0, 0, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \} \end{aligned}$$

$(1_X, 1_Y)$ can be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (1_1)1_X &= \{ \langle x, 1, 0, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 0, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (1_2)1_X &= \{ \langle x, 1, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 0, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (1_3)1_X &= \{ \langle x, 1, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 1, 0 \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (1_4)1_X &= \{ \langle x, 1, 1, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}, 1_Y = \{ \langle y, 1, 1, 1 \rangle : y \in Y \} \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.3 [12] Let $(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \}$ be a neutrosophic binary set on (X, Y, \mathcal{M}_N) , then the complement of the set $C(A, B)$ may be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (C_1) \quad C(A, B) &= \{ \langle x, \langle 1 - \mu_A(x), \sigma_A(x), 1 - \gamma_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \\ &\quad \langle y, \langle 1 - \mu_B(y), \sigma_B(y), 1 - \gamma_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (C_2) \quad C(A, B) &= \{ \langle x, \langle \gamma_A(x), \sigma_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \\ &\quad \langle y, \langle \gamma_B(y), \sigma_B(y), \mu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \} \\ (C_3) \quad C(A, B) &= \{ \langle x, \langle \gamma_A(x), 1 - \sigma_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X, \\ &\quad \langle y, \langle \gamma_B(y), 1 - \sigma_B(y), \mu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \} \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.4 [12] Let (A, B) and (C, D) be two neutrosophic binary sets which is in the form

$$(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \} \text{ and}$$

$$(C, D) = \{ \langle \mu_C, \sigma_C, \gamma_C \rangle, \langle \mu_D, \sigma_D, \gamma_D \rangle \}.$$

Then $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D)$ can be defined as

1. $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D) \iff \mu_A(X) \leq \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \leq \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \geq \gamma_C(x) \forall x \in X$
 $\mu_B(X) \leq \mu_D(x), \sigma_B(x) \leq \sigma_D(x), \gamma_B(x) \geq \gamma_D(x) \forall y \in Y$
2. $(A, B) \subseteq (C, D) \iff \mu_A(X) \leq \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \geq \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \geq \gamma_C(x) \forall x \in X$
 $\mu_B(X) \leq \mu_D(x), \sigma_B(x) \geq \sigma_D(x), \gamma_B(x) \geq \gamma_D(x) \forall y \in Y$

Definition 2.5 [12] Let (A, B) and (C, D) be two neutrosophic binary sets which is in the form

$$(A, B) = \{ \langle \mu_A, \sigma_A, \gamma_A \rangle, \langle \mu_B, \sigma_B, \gamma_B \rangle \} \text{ and}$$

$$(C, D) = \{ \langle \mu_C, \sigma_C, \gamma_C \rangle, \langle \mu_D, \sigma_D, \gamma_D \rangle \}.$$

(1) $(A, B) \cap (C, D)$ can be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (A, B) \cap (C, D) &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle \\ &\quad \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$





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$$(A, B) \cap (C, D) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle < x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \vee \gamma_C(x) \rangle \}$$

(2) $(A, B) \cup (C, D)$ can be defined as

$$(A, B) \cup (C, D) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle < x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \vee \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle \}$$

$$(A, B) \cap (C, D) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle < x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \sigma_A(x) \wedge \sigma_C(x), \gamma_A(x) \wedge \gamma_C(x) \rangle \}$$

Definition 2.6 [12] Let $(X, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{M}_N)$ be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Then,

$(A, B)^{1N} = \cap \{A_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A, B) \subseteq (A_\alpha, B_\alpha)\}$

$(A, B)^{2N} = \cap \{B_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary closed and } (A, B) \subseteq (A_\alpha, B_\alpha)\}$.

The ordered pair $((A, B)^{1N}, (A, B)^{2N})$ is called the neutrosophic binary closure of (A, B) .

Definition 2.7 [12] Let $(X, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{M}_N)$ be a Neutrosophic Binary Topological Space. Then,

$(A, B)^{1N} = \cup \{A_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary open and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}$

$(A, B)^{2N} = \cup \{B_\alpha : (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \text{ is neutrosophic binary open and } (A_\alpha, B_\alpha) \subseteq (A, B)\}$.

The ordered pair $((A, B)^{1N}, (A, B)^{2N})$ is called the neutrosophic binary closure of (A, B) .

Definition 2.8 Let (X, τ_N) be a Neutrosophic topological space. Then the subset A is said to be

1. neutrosophic α open [1] if $A \subseteq Nint(Ncl(Nint(A)))$.
2. neutrosophic semi open[8] if $A \subseteq Ncl(Nint(A))$.

Neutrosophic Binary semi alpha open sets

Definition 3.1 Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a neutrosophic binary topological space. Then (A, B) is called

1. Neutrosophic Binary α open if $(A, B) \subseteq N_b int(N_b cl(N_b int(A, B)))$.
2. Neutrosophic binary semi open if $(A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b int(A, B))$.

Definition 3.2 Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a neutrosophic binary topological space and $(A, B) \subseteq (X, Y)$. The subset (A, B) is said to be neutrosophic binary semi alpha open set if there exist a Neutrosophic binary α open set (U, V) in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that $(U, V) \subseteq (A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(U, V)$.

Theorem 3.3 (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$ if $(A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(A, B))$.

Proof. Let (A, B) be a $N_b S_\alpha OS$, which implies that there exists a $N_b \alpha OS(U, V)$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that

$$\begin{aligned} (U, V) &\subseteq (A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(U, V) \\ (A, B) &\subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(U, V)) \\ &\subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(A, B)). \end{aligned}$$

By theorem, (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Theorem 3.4 Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b S_\alpha OS$ in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) and suppose $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq N_b cl(A_1, A_2)$. Then (B_1, B_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha OS$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) .

Proof. Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b S_\alpha OS$, which implies that there exists a $N_b \alpha OS, (U, V)$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that

$$\begin{aligned} (U, V) &\subseteq (A_1, A_2) \subseteq N_b cl(U, V) && (1) \\ N_b cl(A_1, A_2) &\subseteq N_b cl(U, V) && (2) \\ \text{But } (A_1, A_2) &\subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq N_b cl(A_1, A_2) && (3) \end{aligned}$$





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From (1),(2) and (3), we get $(U, V) \subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq N_b cl(U, V)$. Hence (B_1, B_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Theorem 3.5 *The union of two $N_b S_\alpha OS$ is also a $N_b S_\alpha OS$.*

Proof. Let (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) be two $N_b S_\alpha OS$. Then by definition, there exists a neutrosophic binary α open set (U_1, U_2) in X such that $(U_1, U_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \subseteq cl(U_1, U_2)$ and (V_1, V_2) in X such that $(V_1, V_2) \subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq cl(V_1, V_2)$. Taking union on both sides, we get $(U_1, U_2) \cup (V_1, V_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \cup (B_1, B_2) \subseteq cl(U_1, U_2) \cup cl(V_1, V_2)$. Since union of two neutrosophic binary α open set is $N_b \alpha OS$, $(A_1, A_2) \cup (B_1, B_2)$ is a $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Remark 3.6 *Intersection of two $N_b S_\alpha OS$ is not $N_b S_\alpha OS$.this is shown in the following example.*

Example 3.7 Let $E_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $E_2 = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe of the binary topologica space $\mathcal{M}_N = \{(0_N, 0_N), (1_N(E_1), 1_N(E_2)), (A_1, A_2), (B_1, B_2)\}$ where

$$(A_1, A_2) = \{< (0.4,0.5,0.1), (0.9,0.6,0.8) >, < (0.3,0.5,0.1), (0.6,0.5,0.8) >\}$$

$$(B_1, B_2) = \{< (1,0.5,0), (1,0.6,0) >, < (1,0.5,0), (1,0.5,0) >\}$$

Let $(C_1, C_2) = \{< (0.8,0.9,0), (0.9,0.7,0.2) >, < (0.4,0.5,0.2), (0.7,0.8,0.5) >\}$. Here (C_1, C_2) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$ but not neutrosophic binary open set.

Theorem 3.8 *In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) , every neutrosophic binary open set is a $N_b S_\alpha OS$.*

Proof. Let (A, B) be a neutrosophic binary open set in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) . It is obvious that

$$(A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(A, B) \\ \subseteq N_b cl(N_b int(A, B))$$

Since every open set is alpha open,

$$(A, B) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(A, B))$$

By theorem, (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Theorem 3.9 *Every Neutrosophic Binary regular open set in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$.*

Proof. Let (A, B) be a $N_b ROS$. Since every regular open set is open, (A, B) is neutrosophic binary open set. By theorem, we have every neutrosophic binary open set is $N_b S_\alpha OS$. Therefore, (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Remark 3.10 *The converse of the above theorem is not true as shown by the following example.*

Example 3.11 Let $E_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $E_2 = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe of the binary topologica space $\mathcal{M}_N = \{(0_N, 0_N), (1_N(E_1), 1_N(E_2)), (A_1, A_2), (B_1, B_2)\}$ where

$$(A_1, A_2) = \{< (0.4,0.5,0.1), (0.9,0.6,0.8) >, < (0.3,0.5,0.1), (0.6,0.5,0.8) >\}$$

$$(B_1, B_2) = \{< (1,0.5,0), (1,0.6,0) >, < (1,0.5,0), (1,0.5,0) >\}$$

Let $(C_1, C_2) = \{< (0.8,0.9,0), (0.9,0.7,0.2) >, < (0.4,0.5,0.2), (0.7,0.8,0.5) >\}$. Here (C_1, C_2) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$ but not neutrosophic binary regular open set.

Theorem 3.12 *Every $N_b S_\alpha OS$ is neutrosophic binary semi open set in a neutrosophic binary topological space.*

Proof. Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b S_\alpha OS$ in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) . Then, there exists a neutrosophic binary α open set (U, V) such that $(U, V) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \subseteq N_b cl(U, V)$.

$$(A_1, A_2) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(U, V))$$

$$(A_1, A_2) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b int(U, V))$$

$$(A_1, A_2) \subseteq N_b cl(N_b int(A_1, A_2)).$$

Hence (A_1, A_2) is neutrosophic binary semi open set.





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Remark 3.13 The converse of the above theorem is not true as shown in the following example.

Example 3.14 Let $E_1 = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ and $E_2 = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ be the universe of the binary topological space $\mathcal{M}_N = \{(0_N, 0_N), (1_N(E_1), 1_N(E_2)), (A_1, A_2), (B_1, B_2)\}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} (A_1, A_2) &= \{ \langle (0.6, 0.4, 0.1), (0.5, 0.8, 0.2), (0.7, 0.5, 0.9) \rangle \\ &< (0.3, 0.2, 0.5), (0.4, 0.5, 0.1), (0.2, 0.3, 0.4) \rangle \} \\ (B_1, B_2) &= \{ \langle (0.0, 4, 1), (0.0, 8, 1), (0.0, 5, 1) \rangle \\ &< (0.0, 2, 1), (0.0, 5, 1), (0.0, 3, 1) \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Let $(C_1, C_2) = \{ \langle (0.5, 0.5, 0.8), (0.1, 0.9, 0.2), (0.0, 6, 1) \rangle < (0.4, 0.2, 0.1), (0.8, 0.6, 0.2), (0.5, 0.7, 0.4) \rangle \}$. Here (C_1, C_2) is neutrosophic binary semi open set but not $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Theorem 3.15 Every $N_b \alpha OS$ is $N_b S_\alpha OS$ in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) .

Proof. Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b \alpha OS$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) . It is obvious that

$$\begin{aligned} (A_1, A_2) &\subseteq N_b cl(A_1, A_2) \\ &\subseteq N_b cl(N_b \alpha int(A_1, A_2)) \end{aligned}$$

By theorem, (A_1, A_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha OS$.

Remark 3.16 The converse of the above theorem is not true as shown in the following example.

Example 3.17 $E_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}$ and $E_2 = \{b_1, b_2\}$ be the universe of the neutrosophic binary topological space $\mathcal{M}_N = \{(0_N, 0_N), (1_N(E_1), 1_N(E_2)), (V_1, W_1), (V_2, W_2)\}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} (V_1, W_1) &= \{ \langle (0.4, 0.5, 0.5), (0.3, 0.5, 0.6) \rangle, \langle (0.3, 0.5, 0.5), (0.4, 0.5, 0.7) \rangle \} \\ (V_2, W_2) &= \{ \langle (0.3, 0.5, 0.6), (0.2, 0.5, 0.7) \rangle, \langle (0.2, 0.5, 0.6), (0.3, 0.5, 0.7) \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Let $(A, B) = \{ \langle (0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.3, 0.5, 0.3) \rangle, \langle (0.4, 0.5, 0.4), (0.6, 0.5, 0.4) \rangle \}$. Here (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha OS$ but not $N_b \alpha OS$.

Neutrosophic Binary Semi alpha closed sets

Definition 4.1 Let (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) be a neutrosophic binary topological space. The set (A, B) is said to be neutrosophic binary semi alpha closed set if there exists a neutrosophic binary alpha closed set (U, V) in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that $N_b int(U, V) \subseteq (A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$.

Theorem 4.2 The set (A, B) is $N_b S_\alpha CS$ if $N_b int(N_b \alpha cl(A, B)) \subseteq (A, B)$.

Proof. Let (A, B) be a $N_b S_\alpha CS$. Then there exists a $N_b \alpha CS$, (U, V) in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that $N_b int(U, V) \subseteq (A, B) \subseteq (U, V)$. Since (U, V) is $N_b \alpha CS$, $(U, V) = N_b \alpha cl(U, V)$. This implies, $N_b int(N_b \alpha cl(U, V)) \subseteq (A, B)$. Therefore, $N_b int(N_b \alpha cl(A, B)) \subseteq (A, B)$

Theorem 4.3 Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b S_\alpha CS$ in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) and suppose $N_b int(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2)$. Then (B_1, B_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha CS$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) .

Proof. (A_1, A_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha CS$ which implies there exist a $N_b \alpha CS$ in (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) such that

$$\begin{aligned} N_b int(U, V) &\subseteq (A_1, A_2) \subseteq (U, V) \\ N_b int(U, V) &\subseteq N_b int(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \\ N_b int(U, V) &\subseteq N_b int(A_1, A_2) \\ \text{But } N_b int(A_1, A_2) &\subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \text{ and } (A_1, A_2) \subseteq (U, V) \\ N_b int(U, V) &\subseteq (B_1, B_2) \subseteq (U, V). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (B_1, B_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha CS$.

Theorem 4.4 In a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) , every $N_b CS$ is a $N_b S_\alpha CS$.

Proof. Let (A_1, A_2) be a $N_b CS$ in a neutrosophic binary topological space (X, Y, \mathcal{M}) .





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$$\begin{aligned} N_b \text{int}(A_1, A_2) &\subseteq (A_1, A_2) \\ N_b \text{int}(N_b \text{cl}(A_1, A_2)) &\subseteq (A_1, A_2) \\ N_b \text{int}(N_b \text{acl}(A_1, A_2)) &\subseteq (A_1, A_2) \end{aligned}$$

By theorem, (A_1, A_2) is a $N_b S_\alpha CS$.

CONCLUSION

A new set named binary S_α is been introduced into the neutrosophic binary topological space and its operators are been formulated in the neutrosophic binary topological space.

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Performance Study of $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ Queuing System with Heterogeneous Arrival

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Received: 03 Apr 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we studied the $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ queuing model with heterogeneous arrivals. Queuing system with heterogeneous customers that arrive according to the Poisson process with parameter λv_i . The server provides service with parameter μu and under the working vacation period customer provides the service with parameter μv it follows the exponential process. In this model, customers are served batch wise under the General Bulk Service Rule, each batch contains minimum 'a' and maximum 'b' units of customers. For this model, we have obtained steady-state probabilities, the mean queue length, and measures of performance. Particular cases have been analysed in details and compared with the known results.

Keywords: Busy state, Idle state, Heterogeneous, Multiple Working vacation (MWV), Working state.

INTRODUCTION

In past, countless papers have been published on queuing models with vacations and multiple working vacations. The queuing system with vacations models gained importance during the past three decades, numerous uses, particularly in communication and manufacturing systems. In 2001 Madan and Kailash[8] developed a single server queue with two stage heterogeneous service and deterministic server vacations. Pearn and Ke[10] proposed the optimal management policy for heterogeneous arrival queuing systems with server breakdowns and vacations in 2004. In 2005, Pavai and Krishna[11] discussed the $M/M/2$ queuing system with heterogeneous servers and multiple





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vacations. In 2008, Arumuganathan and Senthil Kumar[2] derived the analysis of single server retrial queue with batch arrivals, two phases of heterogeneous service and multiple vacations with N-policy. The queuing modelling approach for load-aware route selection in heterogeneous mesh networks studied by Pinizzotto et al., in 2009. Julia Rose Mary and Aftab Begum[6], Batch Arrival Queuing System with BI-Level Control Policy, Vacation, Breakdown, and Heterogeneous Service Facilities, 2011. In 2012, Sreenivasan and Krishnamoorthy[14] presented the *M/M/2* queuing system with heterogeneous servers including one with working vacation. Ammar and Sherif[1] developed the transient analysis of a two-heterogeneous servers queue with impatient behaviour in 2014. Jyothsna and Vijaya Laxmi[7] presented the Balking and reneging multiple working vacations queue with heterogeneous servers in 2015. Transient analysis of *M/M/1* queue with working vacation, heterogeneous service and customers' impatience model developed by Azhagappan et al.[3], in 2017. Sayeed Ghani and Hamida Qumber Ali[13] analysed the multi-sensor based *mk/hyperk/1/m* queuing model for heterogeneous traffic. In 2020, Chia-Huang Wu et al.[4], developed the modelling and optimisation of a two-server queue with multiple vacations and working breakdowns. Bi-objective optimization of a queuing model with two-phase heterogeneous service recently Studied by Dong-Yuh Yang and Chia-Huang Wu[5], in 2021. In 2022 Mohammad Reza and Mohammad Ali[9] analysed the *M/G/1* queuing model with k sequential heterogeneous service steps and vacations in the transient state. Rajadurai et al.[12], studied the model for overflow queuing network with two-station heterogeneous system in 2022. In this paper, we analyzed the queuing model with heterogeneous arrivals. For this model, we have obtained steady state equations, the mean queue length, and measures of performance. Particular cases have been analysed in details and compared with the known results.

METHODOLOGY

In this model we assumed the arrival Poisson process with parameter λv . The exponential service process μ and the service offered during the vacation is μv . When the vacation is over, server switches his service μv to μ . The model denoted as *M/M(a,b)/1/MWV* with breakdown, in this model batches of customers are served under General Bulk Service Rule. Thus each batches of service contain minimum 'a' units of and maximum 'b' units. Suppose the customers waiting in the queue is less than 'a' server begins a vacation random variable V with parameter η . Here the steady states are analysed and performance measures are derived. In this model Customers are arrived to the system heterogeneous process with parameter $\lambda v i$. We derived the steady state equation and mean queue length. Also we derived the other characteristics and particular cases.

The Steady State Equations

Let $N_Q(t)$ = the number of customers in the queue at time t and $J(t)=0,1$ or 2 according to the server is idle,busy or regular busy on vacation state respectively.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 R_n^I(t) = Pr\{N_Q(t) = n, J(t) = 0\} & 0 \leq n \leq a-1 \\
 Q_n^V(t) = Pr\{N_Q(t) = n, J(t) = 1\} & n \geq 1 \\
 P_n^B(t) = Pr\{N_Q(t) = n, J(t) = 2\} & n \geq 1
 \end{array}$$

$J(t)=0$, the size of the queue and system are same.

$J(t)=1$ or 2, the size of the queue and systems are $a \leq x \leq b$. probabilities of the steady state are

$$Q_n^V = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q_n^V(t); \quad R_n^I = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} R_n^I(t); \quad P_n^B = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_n^B(t);$$

exist, the Chapman Kolmogrove equations satisfied by them in the steady state are given by





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$$\lambda_{iv}R_0^I = \mu P_0^B + \mu_v Q_0^V \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{iv}R_n^I &= \lambda_{iv}R_{n-1}^I + \mu P_n^B + \\ \mu_v Q_n^V & \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \leq n \leq a - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$(\lambda_{wv} + \eta + \mu_v)Q_0^V = \lambda_{wv}R_{a-1}^I + \mu_v \sum_{n=a}^b Q_n^V \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_{wv} + \eta + \mu_v)Q_n^V &= \lambda_{wv}Q_{n-1}^V + \\ \mu_v Q_{n+b}^V & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \geq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$(\lambda_{bv} + \mu)P_0^B = \mu \sum_{n=a}^b P_n^B + \eta Q_0^V \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_{bv} + \mu)P_n^B &= \lambda_{bv}P_{n-1}^B + \mu P_{n+b}^B + \\ \eta Q_n^V & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \geq 1 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The Steady State Solution

To solve the steady state equation, the forward shifting operator E on P_n^B and Q_n^V are introduced as

$$E(P_n^B) = P_{n+1}^B; \qquad E(Q_n^V) = Q_{n+1}^V \qquad \text{for } n \geq 0$$

Thus the equation (4) gives homogeneous difference equation,

$$0 \qquad [\lambda_{wv} + \mu_v Q_{b+1}^V - (\lambda_{wv} + \mu_v + \eta)E]Q_n^V = \tag{7}$$

The characteristic equation of the difference equation is given by

$$h(z) = \lambda_{wv} + \mu_v z^{b+1} - (\lambda_{wv} + \mu_v + \eta)z = 0$$

by taking $f(z) = (\lambda_{wv} + \mu_v + \eta)z$ and $g(z) = \lambda_{wv} + \mu_v z^{b+1}$, here $|g(z)| < |f(z)|$ on $|z|=1$. By Rouché's theorem $h(z)$ has unique root rv inside the contour $|z|=1$. The solution of the homogeneous difference equation (7) is given by





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$$Q_n^V = (r_v^n)Q_0^V \tag{8}$$

From equation (6) we can be written as

$$[\lambda_{bv} + \mu E^{b+1} - (\lambda_{bv} + \mu)E]P_n^B = -\eta r_v^{n+1}Q_0^V \tag{9}$$

again by Rouché’s theorem, the equation $\lambda_{bv} + \mu z^{b+1} - (\lambda_{bv} + \mu)z = 0$ has a unique root r with $|r| < 1$ provide $\frac{\lambda_v}{b\mu} < 1$.

The solution of the non-homogeneous difference equation (9) is given by

$$P_n^B = [Zr^n - \frac{\eta r_v^{n+1}}{\lambda_{bv} + \mu r_v^{b+1} - (\lambda_{bv} + \mu)r_v}]Q_0^V$$

$$P_n^B = (Zr^n + Z^*r_v^n)Q_0^V \tag{10}$$

where

$$Z^* = \frac{\eta r_v}{\lambda_{bv}(r_v - 1) + \mu r_v(1 - r_v^b)} \quad \text{if } r_v \neq r \tag{11}$$

The expression for R_n^I is obtained by adding equation (1) and (2) and substitute P_n^B and Q_n^V value we get

$$R_n^I = [\frac{\mu}{\lambda_{iv}} (\frac{Z(1-r^{n+1})}{(1-r)} + \frac{Z^*(1-r_v^{n+1})}{(1-r_v)}) + \frac{\mu_v(1-r_v^{n+1})}{\lambda_{iv}(1-r_v)}]Q_0^V$$

Now to calculate Z, consider equation (5) and substitute P_n^B and Q_n^V value we get,

$$Z((\lambda_{bv} + \mu) - \frac{\mu(r^a - r^{b+1})}{(1-r)}) = (\eta - Z^*((\lambda_{bv} + \mu) - \frac{\mu(r_v^a - r_v^{b+1})}{(1-r_v)})) \tag{12}$$

the above expression can be simplified as

$$\frac{Z\mu(1-r^a)}{(1-r)} = \frac{\eta}{(1-r_v)} - \frac{Z^*\mu(1-r_v^a)}{(1-r_v)} \tag{13}$$

Hence the steady state queue size probability of the model are expressed in terms of Q_0^V and are given by

$$Q_n^V = (r_v^n)Q_0^V \quad n \geq 0 \tag{14}$$

$$P_n^B = (Zr^n + Z^*r_v^n)Q_0^V \quad n \geq 0 \tag{15}$$

where

$$Z = \frac{(1-r)}{\mu(1-r^a)} [\frac{\eta}{(1-r_v)} - \frac{Z^*\mu(1-r_v^a)}{(1-r_v)}] \tag{16}$$





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$$Z^* = \frac{\eta r_v}{\lambda_{bv}(r_v-1)+\mu r_v(1-r_v^b)} \quad \text{if } r_v \neq r \tag{17}$$

and

$$R_n^I = \left[\frac{\mu}{\lambda_{iv}} \left(\frac{Z(1-r^{n+1})}{(1-r)} + \frac{Z^*(1-r_v^{n+1})}{(1-r_v)} \right) + \frac{\mu_v}{\lambda_{iv}} \frac{(1-r_v^{n+1})}{(1-r_v)} \right] Q_0^V = 0 \quad 0 \leq n \leq a-1 \tag{18}$$

by using normalizing condition and calculate the value of Q_0^V

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n^V + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n^B + \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} R_n^I = 1$$

we get

$$(Q_0^V)^{-1} = \omega(r_v, \mu_v) + Z\omega(r, \mu) + Z^*\omega(r_v, \mu)$$

where

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{1}{(1-x)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{\lambda_{iv}} \left(c - \frac{x(1-x^a)}{(1-x)} \right) \right)$$

Performance of Measures

Mean queue length

The expected queue length is given by

$$L_q = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(Q_n^V + P_n^B) + \sum_{n=1}^{a-1} nR_n^I \tag{19}$$

Substituting the values of Q_n^V , P_n^B and R_n^I we get,

$$L_q = Z\omega^*(r, \mu) + Z^*\omega^*(r_v, \mu) + \omega^*(r_v, \mu_v)$$

where

$$\omega^*(x, y) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{y}{\lambda_{iv}(1-x)} \left\{ \frac{a(a-1)}{2} + \frac{ax^{a+1}(1-x) - x^2(1-x^a)}{(1-x)^2} \right\}$$

and Z & Z^* are gives in equation (16) & (17).

Other Characteristics

If $Pr_{(wv)}$, $Pr_{(busy)}$ and $Pr_{(idle)}$ denote the probability that the server in idle, regular busy and busy vacation period then

$$Pr_{(idle)} = \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} R_n^I$$

$$Pr_{(busy)} = \left(\frac{Z}{(1-r)} + \frac{Z^*}{(1-r_v)} \right) Q_0^V$$

$$Pr_{(wv)} = \frac{Q_0^V}{(1-r_v)}$$





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Particular cases

M/M/1 model

Letting $a=b=1$ and $\lambda_{iv} = \lambda_{wv} = \lambda_{bv} = \lambda_v$ in equation (14) to (18). We get,

$$Q_n^V = (r_v^n) Q_0^V \quad n \geq 0$$

$$P_n^B = \frac{Z^*}{r_v} (r_v^{n+1} - r^{n+1}) Q_0^V \quad n \geq 0$$

and $R_0^I = \frac{Q_0^V}{r_v}$

where

$$r = \frac{\lambda_v}{\mu} = \rho_v, \quad Z = -\frac{Z^* \rho_v}{r_v} \quad \text{and} \quad Z^* = \frac{\eta r_v}{\mu(1-r_v)(r_v-\rho_v)}$$

The above equations gives the probabilities of *M/M/1/MWV* queuing model analyzed by Liu et al., in 2007.

M/M(a,b)/1/MWV model

Letting $\lambda_{iv} = \lambda_{wv} = \lambda_{bv} = \lambda_v$ we get,

$$Q_n^V = (r_v^n) Q_0^V \geq 0$$

$$P_n^B = (Z r^n + Z^* r_v^n) Q_0^V \geq 0$$

$$R_n^I = \left[\frac{\mu}{\lambda_v} (Z g_n(r) + Z^* g_n(r_v) + g_n(r_v)) \right] Q_0^V \quad 0 \leq n \leq a - 1$$

where

$$Z = \frac{(1-r)}{\mu(1-r^a)} \left[\frac{\eta}{(1-r_v)} - \frac{Z^* \mu(1-r_v^a)}{(1-r_v)} \right]$$

$$Z^* = \frac{\eta r_v}{\lambda_v(r_v - 1) + \mu r_v(1 - r_v^b)}$$

Further

$$Q_0^{\prime-1} = \omega(r_v, \mu_v) + Z \omega(r, \mu) + Z^* \omega(r_v, \mu)$$

where

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{1}{(1-x)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{\lambda_v} \left(c - \frac{x(1-x^a)}{(1-x)} \right) \right)$$





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$$L_q = Z\omega^*(r, \mu) + Z^*\omega^*(r_v, \mu) + \omega^*(r_v, \mu_v)$$

where

$$\omega^*(x, y) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{y}{\lambda_v(1-x)} \left\{ \frac{a(a-1)}{2} + \frac{ax^{a+1}(1-x) - x^2(1-x^a)}{(1-x)^2} \right\}$$

These above equation gives the queue probabilities of $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ queuing model analysed by Julia Rose Mary and Aftab Begam in 2011.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this paper, we analyzed the $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ with heterogeneous arrival. We derived the steady state equations, mean queue length, and other characteristics. Particular cases have been analysed in details and compared with the known results. In particular cases we analysed our $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ with heterogeneous result with existing model $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ classical model and $M/M/1/MWV$ classical model.

CONCLUSION

We analyzed the $M/M(a,b)/1/MWV$ model with heterogeneous arrival queuing system. In this model, customers are served batch wise under the General Bulk Service Rule, each batch contains minimum 'a' and maximum 'b' units of customers. Here the heterogeneous arrival process with parameter λvi . For this model, we have obtained steady-state probabilities, the mean queue length, and measures of performance. Particular cases have been analysed in details and compared with the known results.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the editors, associate editors and reviewers for their valuable commands and suggestions which have improved the quality of the work.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Factors Affecting Phytoplankton Distribution and Primary Productivity in an Aquatic Ecosystem : A Review

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Received: 06 Apr 2023

Revised: 18 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Planktons are a diverse group of animals and plants. They are small, free and weakly floating in nature and sustained in freshwater as well as marine water. In general, phytoplankton constitutes only 1% of photosynthetic biomass on earth, but it contributes nearly half of global net primary production of aquatic ecosystems. Phytoplankton communities are very important and also act as a bio indicator in aquatic ecosystem. At present, the rapid enhancement of urbanization and industrialization activities increased surface runoff and is also responsible for a decline in precipitation infiltration. These conditions adversely affect ecosystem health, including the productivity and distribution of phytoplankton. Human-induced activities are one of the main factors affecting water quality and its ecology. In wetland ecosystems, phytoplankton acts as primary producers, storing energy and transferring it to the next trophic level. Different physicochemical parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, light and the concentration and amount of nutrients can also affect phytoplankton diversity and distribution. Phytoplankton constitutes the primary or first trophic level in the aquatic ecosystem. The composition of phytoplankton communities influences the biogeochemical cycling of several components, including carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus. Many cyanobacteria have the ability to fix nitrogen from the air, increasing nitrogen availability in the aquatic environment. Carbon sequestration by diatoms is more efficient in the deep ocean. A variety of environmental factors,



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including physical, chemical and biological factors influence, the structure, distribution and composition of phytoplankton in the aquatic environment.

Keywords- Phytoplankton, Biomass, Aquatic ecosystems, Factors, Food chain

INTRODUCTION

Phytoplanktons are the primary producers in aquatic systems, providing food for organisms such as zooplanktons, rotifers and fish. Planktonic and benthic forms are present among them. In tropical regions, interactions between physical and chemical factors determine the composition and distribution of phytoplankton in aquatic ecosystems. The functioning and services of ecosystems are regulated by biodiversity (Loreau *et al.*, 2002; Duffy, 2009). Numerous theoretical and empirical studies have been done on terrestrial plant communities, including their diversity, productivity and stability (Tilman *et al.*, 2006). A biological assessment of any ecosystem, including aquatic ecosystems is an effective method for determining the quality and importance of ecosystems (Stevenson and Pan, 1999). The presence of phytoplankton community in freshwater and brackish habitats has been shown to increase resource productivity and stability in these ecosystems (Ptacnik *et al.*, 2008). In this sense, the diversity and occurrence of phytoplankton are also affected by a wide range of factors, including the physical, chemical and biological properties of water (Wetzel, 1993). Phytoplankton has unique properties and can respond quickly to changes in its ecosystem. Because of this, it is used as a way to measure changes in an aquatic ecosystem's (Lira *et al.*, 2011; Marti *et al.*, 2016; Wojciechowski *et al.*, 2017). Physicochemical parameters of water, especially light, dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, electrical conductivity and nutrient availability, influence the composition, distribution, diversity and biomass of phytoplankton community, especially in tropical reservoirs (Padisak *et al.*, 2010; Stomp *et al.*, 2011).

The role of phytoplankton as a primary producer and first trophic level in aquatic ecosystems is to fix energy and transfer it to next trophic levels (Wetzel, 1983). Several studies have been conducted on the assessment of primary productivity in the aquatic ecosystem (Hujare and Mule, 2007; Xiao *et al.*, 2011; Bolgovics *et al.*, 2017; Chishty and Choudhary, 2022a). As a result of the composition and availability of phytoplankton in aquatic ecosystems, they have a greater impact on the water quality and production potential of the ecosystem. Various aquatic ecosystems such as rivers, ponds, lakes, reservoirs and dams represent different species composition, diversity and primary productivity capacities (Xiao *et al.*, 2011; Bolgovics *et al.*, 2017; Chishty and Choudhary, 2022a). Algal community species compositions are commonly studied for the measurement of succession and temporal fluctuations in aquatic ecosystems (Wu *et al.*, 2017; Cupertino *et al.*, 2019). The phytoplankton community is influenced by a variety of environmental factors in aquatic ecosystems, including the amount of light, environmental and water temperature and nutrient availability (Paerl *et al.*, 2016). Because phytoplankton has different physiological requirements, they respond quickly to physicochemical factors, especially light, temperature and nutrients. Their sensitivity and changes in species composition are frequently a reflection of significant changes in the ecosystem's ambient conditions (Devassy and Goes, 1988).

The significance and importance of phytoplankton communities, the effect of physicochemical parameters on phytoplankton community and the inter-relationship between phytoplankton productivity and trophic status in water bodies are all discussed in this review.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN ECOSYSTEM

Phytoplankton contributes in nearly half of global net primary production and is the primary energy source in aquatic ecosystems, in addition to being important for biogeochemical cycling and climatic regulation (Field *et al.*, 1998). Several aquatic organisms, including phytoplankton, algae, macrophytes, protozoa, fishes and other animals,



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have been extensively studied for the assessment of water health and its quality (Ogbuagu *et al.*, 2011). Planktons are a diverse group of small, living animals and plants that swim freely and partially in lentic and lotic water and can also be found as autotrophic organisms at the bottom of ponds, rivers, lakes and other water reservoirs (Sommer, 1994). They're also bio indicators of aquatic ecosystems (Keller *et al.*, 2008). Plankton community also play an important and functional role in various biogeochemical cycles, including the carbon cycle, nitrification, denitrification, remineralisation and methanogenesis. Planktons maintain the balance and equilibrium between biotic and abiotic components of the aquatic ecosystem (Pandey *et al.*, 2004). Phytoplankton community is most important and act as indicators of aquatic ecosystem health status due to their unique properties, including a short life cycle, microscopic and small sizes (Zwart *et al.*, 2015).

Phytoplankton is an important component for aquatic food webs and plays a crucial role in nutrient recycling and energy flow to the next trophic level (Reynolds, 2006). The presence and distribution of phytoplankton exhibit properties of water quality (Yang *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2021). Urbanization-induced increases in amount of surface runoff and decreases in precipitation infiltration can affect the structure and function of aquatic ecosystem (Grimm *et al.*, 2008). A recent study found a link between changes in land use pattern and the composition and diversity pattern of phytoplankton in aquatic ecosystem (Katsiapi *et al.*, 2012). Because the phytoplankton community is severely affected by various factors including high water temperature, low availability of light, nutrient availability, alteration in hydrodynamic conditions and anthropogenic activities, these factors also influence the distribution composition and diversity pattern of phytoplankton (Yang *et al.*, 2012; Sailley *et al.*, 2015). Several studies also found close connections between global climate changes and phytoplankton dynamics. Changes in climatic conditions and fluctuations in ecological conditions are also responsible for changes in phytoplankton composition in aquatic ecosystem (Behrenfeld *et al.*, 2006; Paerl and Huisman, 2008).

EFFECT OF HABITAT TYPES ON PHYTOPLANKTON COMMUNITY-

In a wetland ecosystem, phytoplankton serves as a primary producer and food for the zooplankton, fish and other higher organisms (Waniek and Holliday, 2006). Phytoplankton is primary producer and resides at the lowest trophic level in the food chain of aquatic ecosystem. All biological activities of an aquatic ecosystem are totally dependent upon the composition and occurrence of the phytoplankton community (Ariyadej *et al.*, 2004). Water level, annual precipitation and the flow of water currents all influence phytoplankton biodiversity and biomass in aquatic ecosystems (Mac Donagh *et al.*, 2009). These factors cause a restructuring of a phytoplankton taxon's relative biomass due to fluctuations in suspended material and nutrients (Calijuri, 1999). These factors also regulate the occurrence and distribution of phytoplankton in the water column and nutrient and the amount of light also regulate the distribution and occurrence of phytoplankton (Bernhardt *et al.*, 2008). Because of the operation of hydroelectric power plants, the hydrological characteristics of reservoirs for energy generation vary. As a result, changes in inflow and outflow, as well as water level and residence time, have a direct impact on the physicochemical and biological properties of water. In riverine habitat, primary productivity is also influenced by lack of light, turbulence and other lotic conditions. The limitations of these reservoir regions may be influenced by the characteristics of water bodies, geographic and climatic conditions and residence times. When the residence time is less than 30 days, the reservoir may become a fluvial system and when the residence time is greater than 50 days, the reservoir may become completely lacustrine (Thornton *et al.*, 1990; Straskraba, 1999).

EFFECT OF NUTRIENT AND LIGHT AVAILABILITY ON PHYTOPLANKTON COMMUNITY

Various hydro-biological factors including nutrient availability, wind, turbulence, temperature and light influence the vertical distribution and biomass of phytoplankton (Nascimento-Moura *et al.*, 2007; Marti *et al.*, 2016). Because of the lower light penetration, which results in lower photosynthesis rate than respiration rate, carbon dioxide causes the water to become more acidic (Pal and Mukhopadhyay, 2013). Oviatt *et al.*, (1989) observed a link between nutrient load and phytoplankton productivity, especially for blue green algae. These algae are said to fix nitrogen in the wetland plains, causing eutrophication. When humans and animals are exposed to large amounts of blue-green algae, they produce toxins that are harmful to their health (Oben *et al.*, 2006).



**Hitesh Kumar and Punjaram Enkeshwar****PHYTOPLANKTON AS AN ECOLOGICAL INDICATOR**

Phytoplankton is mostly photosynthetic, can be found in unicellular, colonial, or filamentous forms and is used as an ecological indicator in aquatic ecosystems (Ogato, 2007; Sharma and Bhardwaj, 2011). Planktons have the ability to respond quickly to changes in their habitat due to their short lifespan. Because phytoplankton is found in various types of water bodies and grows in average ecological conditions, it can be used as an ecological indicator in aquatic ecosystems (Saha *et al.*, 2000). Phytoplankton is an essential component of aquatic ecosystems; it is widely used for assessing toxic impacts on aquatic environments because phytoplankton respond quickly to changes in the aquatic environment and the effects of toxic substances at lower levels of the food chain also influence higher trophic levels (Joubert, 1980). It is very sensitive to changes in the aquatic environment and has been proposed as a good indicator of water quality and lake trophic status (Wang *et al.*, 2015; Rosiska *et al.*, 2017).

The phytoplankton community is very essential for the food chain and food web because half of the world's primary productivity is regulated by phytoplankton (Falkowski *et al.*, 2004 & 2007). The phytoplankton community also performed a significant role in maintaining the biochemical cycling of various elements, including nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon (Falkowski *et al.*, 2004 & 2007). Many cyanobacteria species can fix nitrogen from the atmosphere, increasing the nitrogen amount in the aquatic ecosystem (Flores, 2008). Diatoms have a higher potential for carbon sequestration in the deep ocean as compared to other phytoplankton groups (Smetacek, 1999; Falkowski *et al.*, 2007). Phytoplankton groups differ in terms of edibility and nutritional value at higher trophic levels. While some phytoplankton species are toxic and produce toxic substances, this can have a negative impact on aquatic ecosystems and trophic levels (Huisman *et al.*, 2006). Because phytoplankton communities are very sensitive to changes in water quality, human-caused global change will also be responsible for changes in phytoplankton community structure and composition (Huisman *et al.*, 2006; Litchman *et al.*, 2007).

EFFECT OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS ON PHYTOPLANKTON COMMUNITY

The composition and distribution of phytoplankton in the aquatic environment are influenced by a variety of environmental factors, including physical, chemical and biological factors (Tian *et al.*, 2013a; Chishty and Choudhary, 2022a&b). Water temperature was found to be an important factor determining the phytoplankton community (Zhao *et al.*, 2015). According to Krishnapillai (1986), phytoplankton growth is influenced by temperature because it requires light in the form of temperature for photosynthesis. The amount of nutrient also played a role in phytoplankton production in aquatic ecosystems (Wang *et al.*, 2015). Furthermore, the nitrogen and phosphate ratios may be used to assess the capacity of algae growth (Reynolds, 2006; Daines *et al.*, 2014). High amounts of nutrients are also responsible for eutrophication and algal blooms in wetland areas (Henny and Meutia, 2014; Huser *et al.*, 2016). Kensa (2011) observed that high concentrations of alkalinity in bodies of water also limit the growth and distribution of phytoplankton. Physicochemical parameters of water are affected by torrential rains, the effect of deforestation, fertilizer and herbicide uses in agricultural lands and their close proximity to wetland areas (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2009).

According to Carlson (1977), if the phosphate level in a wetland exceeds 96 mg/L, it is said to be hyper-eutrophic. This could have been the cause of the eutrophication caused by high phytoplankton productivity and density levels. Salinity was observed to have a significant influence on phytoplankton distribution, abundance and composition (Henny and Meutia, 2014; Isral *et al.*, 2014).

Higher salinity water holds minimum species composition of phytoplankton as compared to low salinity water (Zhao *et al.*, 2005). According to Mahar *et al.* (2009), periodicity of blue green algae is also regulated by temperature. Chlorococcales appear as a greenish scum on stagnant water's surface. The growth of chlorococcales is aided by factors such as high temperatures and bright sunlight. High pH values of water also promote the growth of phytoplankton and result in algal blooms in water bodies (Nandan and Patel, 1992). The pH ranges from 5.0 to 8.5 are suitable for phytoplankton growth and production (Robert *et al.*, 1974). Dissolved oxygen is an important factor for determining water quality and preventing pollution. Because the dissolved oxygen content of water decreases with increasing temperature, dissolved oxygen has a negative correlation with phytoplankton productivity. The



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phytoplankton community structure was directly influenced by various parameters, including orthophosphate level, dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential and water temperatures (Jiang *et al.*, 2014). Sulphate is a naturally occurring anion that is an important mineral for phytoplankton growth. Sulphate concentrations in wetlands rise as a result of sewage and domestic activities and they enter the body of water through surface runoff from the catchment area, as the lake is bordered by cultivated lands where sulphate-based fertilizers are commonly used. The salinity of water is acting as a limiting factor for phytoplankton growth, distribution and also influencing the primary productivity of phytoplankton (Gopinath *et al.*, 2013). Plankton density is influenced by a variety of factors including pH; alkaline pH favours rapid growth of phytoplankton (Hujare and Mule, 2007; Agale *et al.*, 2013; Chishty and Choudhary, 2022 a&b).

Water quality and seasonal variation also influence the distribution and migratory patterns of organisms in aquatic ecosystems. It has a direct impact on gas solubility in water and in geographical areas; higher temperatures reduce the solubility of gases in aquatic ecosystems (Suski *et al.*, 2006). The concentration of hydrogen ions in the water or pH, is one of the most important environmental factors that determine aquatic organism's survival, physiology, metabolism and growth (Ramanathan *et al.*, 2005). The productivity of pond water is largely influenced by monovalent and divalent cations (Hussein, 1989). Phytoplankton production is also influenced by the concentration of calcium and sodium ions in water (Hussein, 1989). Nutrient solubility and availability are also influenced by dissolved oxygen. Its low levels can cause damage to the oxidation state of substances, causing them to transition from oxidized to reduced forms, resulting in an increase in toxic metabolite levels. The amount of dissolved carbon dioxide in an aquatic environment rises as the amount of dissolved oxygen decreases.

The main nitrogen forms associated with human influence are nitrate and ammonium. Nitrate is produced by land clearing, fertilizer production and application, whereas ammonium is produced by human waste discharge (Domingues and Barbosa, 2011). According to Suthers and Rissik (2009), Adesalu and Kunrunmi (2012), phytoplankton growth is limited due to nutrient availability, including nitrogen in the form of ammonium (NH_4^+), nitrite (NO_2^-) and phosphate (PO_4^-). In marine ecosystem, nitrogen is the limiting nutrient, whereas in freshwater systems, phosphate is the limiting nutrient. The primary producers readily utilize the phosphate and increased levels result in algal growth, which leads to algal bloom in waterbodies (Saravanakumar *et al.*, 2008). Climate has an impact on phytoplankton distribution, diversity, composition and size structure, favouring certain species traits. Temperature has a significant impact on phytoplankton community in aquatic ecosystems (Strieber *et al.*, 2016). Warming has a positive effect on phytoplankton biomass, but it can have a strong negative impact on nutrient flux at higher temperatures (Lewandowska *et al.*, 2014). Grimaud *et al.* (2015) attempted to model the effect of temperature on phytoplankton growth and observed that the optimal temperature for phytoplankton growth is closely related to thermal amplitude variation. It is important to note that temperature does not always have a direct impact on phytoplankton community. Green algae and cyanobacteria are directly dependent on water temperature, as these photosynthetic organisms have higher optimum temperature requirements (Staehr and Sand-Jensen, 2006). Another environmental factor that can change with seasonal shifts and climate change is light intensity. The amount of light absorbed by various groups of algae in phytoplankton community is strongly related to each taxon's ambient light requirement. As a result, this environmental factor can be used as a key metric in developing models to describe the role of the environment in phytoplankton quality and quantity. This link has also been highlighted in several studies (Carlos *et al.*, 1999; Lonin and Tuchkovenko, 2001).

INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYTOPLANKTON PRODUCTIVITY AND TROPIC STATUS-

Phytoplankton play an important role in ecosystems, acting as a primary producer and providing food supply for higher trophic levels and they are categorized as planktonic algae and cyanobacteria (Kohlbach *et al.*, 2016). Diatoms are unicellular microorganisms with a siliceous cell wall and constitute most of the planktonic population in freshwater ecosystems (Round *et al.*, 1990). Blue-green algae are cosmopolitan in nature and play an important role in the ecosystem of wetlands. Blue-green algae grew rapidly in polluted bodies of water, displacing bacillariophyceae and chlorophyceae (Paramasivam and Srinivasan, 1981). The presence of blue-green algae in an aquatic habitat is a clear indicator of cultural eutrophication brought on by the addition of sewage effluents



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(Goldman and Horne, 1983). They are photosynthetic prokaryotes that obtain electrons through a simple redox process during the assimilation of carbon dioxide and are found in almost all freshwater forms.

Seasonal fluctuations also influenced the growth of blue green algae. The number of blue-greens was lower in the winter season and higher in the summer season (Tripathi and Pandey, 1995). Desmids are sensitive organisms that serve as water pollution indicator. The presence of desmids indicates that the wetland is not polluted (Muzaffar and Ahamed, 2007). Overproduction of phytoplankton biomass is a sign of eutrophication in water bodies, which is usually accompanied by an increase in nutrient concentrations such as nitrogen and phosphorus (Ansari *et al.*, 2011). "Algae blooms," which are defined by high phytoplankton biomass, can be harmful to human health and have a significant impact on water quality of particular reservoirs (Tundisi *et al.*, 2008).

CONCLUSION

Salinity, temperature, light (affected by turbidity), nutrients and dissolved oxygen are all factors that influence phytoplankton proliferation and primary productivity. The biogeochemistry of freshwater and marine environments is influenced by temperature (Prasad, 1969). Its appearance, disappearance, density and distribution pattern are all influenced by biotic and abiotic factors (Komala *et al.*, 2013). In freshwater ecosystems, phytoplankton is one of the most important primary producers. Because phytoplankton communities are the foundation of food chains and food webs, changes in phytoplankton communities have a wide range of consequences for other aquatic biota. Nutrients, light, turbulence and temperature are all factors that influence the diversity, distribution and density of phytoplankton, including cyanobacteria (Ploug, 2008). Warm standing water may cause the density of blue-green algae to rise to the point of blooming (WHO, 1999). Furthermore, blue green algae growth is influenced by nutrients, pH, and salinity (Hakanson *et al.*, 2007). Cyanophytes can adapt to high salinity and are most commonly found in such environments (Roussomoustakaki and Anagnostidis, 1991). In water bodies, excessive phytoplankton biomass production is a sign of eutrophication. "Algae blooms" can be harmful to human health and have a significant impact on water quality (Tundisi *et al.*, 2004). All forms of life rely on phytoplankton, which is the most important biological phenomenon in nature. Its appearance, disappearance, density and distribution pattern are influenced by the physical and chemical characteristics of the water and the reservoir.

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A Review on Diabetes and its Complications by Various Animal Models

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Received: 26 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This article explains about the diabetes and it has various complications which causes in diabetes, for Induction of diabetes in animals mostly streptozotocin was used, The complications are Diabetic wound healing, which is slowed by diabetes, can be examined using vicenin-2-hydrocolloid film as the test drug and allantoin film as the control model. Film dressing and adhesive-permeable bandage wrapping method, Mouse tail method, and Rabbit ear method are the models that can be employed. Diabetic nephropathy produces renal damage and lowers renal function. Renal injury was produced in animals to assess diabetic nephropathy using multiple low doses of STZ and pancreas injury models, High-dose STZ, alloxan induced chemical model and Glycerol-Induced Acute Kidney Injury in Rats. Diabetic retinopathy is tested on the animal by inducing DR by Pharmacologically iatrogenic Rabbit Models of DR, Diet-Induced Rabbit Models of DR, Rabbit Models for development Study and these should be studied further for detail in testing of animals in diabetic retinopathy. Sciatic nerve ligation, nutrition induced model, and L-Fructose Induced Rat Model were all used to investigate diabetic neuropathy in animals. which is positive for diabetic neuropathy testing.

Keywords: Diabetic wound healing, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy, and diabetic neuropathy.



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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic glucose metabolism disorder. Fats and proteins are derived as a result of low carbohydrate utilisation and excessive glycogenolysis at the expense of gluconeogenesis from amino acids and fatty acids. When a secretory organ quits generating hormones, blood glucose or blood sugar levels rise at irregular periods throughout the body [1]. Type 1, Type 2, and perinatal polygenic disorder are the three most prevalent varieties of polygenic disorder. In type 1 diabetes, the body does not create hormones. The system selects and eliminates the hormone-producing cells in the duct gland. Although it looks that people with Type 1 diabetes must take hormones every day at any time to remain alive, Type 2 diabetes is brought on by the body's inability to make or use hormones properly. Type 1 diabetes is sometimes diagnosed in adolescents and teenagers. Anyone can develop type 2 diabetes at any age, even kids and teenagers. On the other hand, older people are more likely to develop this type of diabetes. The most prevalent type of diabetes is type 2. genetic status throughout pregnancy, Various complications are seen in diabetes, they are

Diabetic wound healing

Loss of structural and functional skin integrity at the affected place is what constitutes a wound. The biological process of wound healing is started by trauma and is frequently finished by the development of a scar.. Human wound healing has various distinct elements that are dependent on physiology, age, sex, illness condition, and so on. Diabetes mellitus is one such illness condition that will result in various consequences, the most common and damaging of which are diabetic wounds [2]. Diabetic nephropathy:Diabetic nephropathy is characterised by a persistent rise in urine albumin excretion, which is followed by an increase in blood pressure, which then causes a decrease in glomerular filtration and, ultimately, end-stage renal failure. The most common cause of end-stage renal failure in the world today is diabetes nephropathy, which is also a distinct risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Type 2 diabetes is more common than type 1 diabetes among diabetic individuals beginning renal replacement treatment in several nations. As a result, this study will involve both type 1 and type 2 diabetic nephropathy [3].

Diabetic retinopathy: One of the most common complications of diabetes is diabetic retinopathy, which affects one percent of people worldwide. Schwartz and Sinclair A 382 million Inflammatory, Neuro-Vascular Complication of Diabetes is Diabetic Retinopathy. One in six diabetics over the age of 40 in the United States who have diabetic retinopathy experience vision loss.Retinal ischemia, neovascularization, altered retinal permeability, and macular edoema are all caused by changes in the microvasculature. Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of blindness in those who are still working [4].

Diabetic neuropathy

Diabetes-related neuropathy, which causes severe morbidity and suffering and starts in the lower extremities, is a loss of sensory function. Over the course of their lives, at least 50% of patients with diabetes develop diabetic neuropathy.: In individuals with type 1 diabetes, glucose management significantly slows the evolution of diabetic neuropathy, while the effects are less pronounced in those with type 2 diabetes. These discoveries have prompted additional research into the origin of diabetic neuropathy, as well as new 2017 guidelines on techniques to preventing and treating this illness that are tailored to each type of diabetes [5] . Diabetes mellitus is a chronic glucose metabolism disorder. Fats and proteins are derived as a result of low carbohydrate utilisation and excessive glycogenolysis at the expense of gluconeogenesis from amino acids and fatty acids. When a secretory organ quits generating hormones, blood glucose or blood sugar levels rise at irregular periods throughout the body. (1)Type 1, Type 2, and perinatal polygenic disorder are the three most prevalent varieties of polygenic disorder. In type 1 diabetes, the body does not create hormones. The system selects and eliminates the hormone-producing cells in the duct gland. Although it looks that people with Type 1 diabetes must take hormones every day at any time to remain alive, Type 2 diabetes is brought on by the body's inability to make or use hormones properly. Type 1 diabetes is sometimes diagnosed in adolescents and teenagers. Anyone can develop type 2 diabetes at any age, even kids and





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Diabetic nephropathy

Diabetic nephropathy is characterised by a persistent rise in urine albumin excretion, which is followed by an increase in blood pressure, which then causes a decrease in glomerular filtration and, ultimately, end-stage renal failure. The most common cause of end-stage renal failure in the world today is diabetes nephropathy, which is also a distinct risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Type 2 diabetes is more common than type 1 diabetes among diabetic individuals beginning renal replacement treatment in several nations. As a result, this study will involve both type 1 and type 2 diabetic nephropathy [3].

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Complications of diabetes

| Sno. | Complications | Animals used | Induced by | Animal models | Parameters | References |
|------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Diabetic wound healing | i)Male Sprague Dawley rats | Induced manually | Film dressing and adhesive-permeable bandage wrapping method | Wound area, Wound percentage. | Won sean tan, <i>etal.</i> ,(6)(2004) |
| | | ii)Rat | Induced manually | Mouse tail method | Debride-ment of wound, | Kleopatra, <i>et al.</i> ,(7)(2012) |
| | | iii)Rabbit | Induced manually | Rabbit ear method | Manage-ment of infection. | AymanGrada, <i>et al.</i> ,(14)(2019) |
| 2. | Diabetic nephropathy | i)Rat. | Multiple low dose of STZ | Multiple low dose of STZ | Urine albumin, Creatinine ratio, | Andy KH Lim, <i>etal.</i> ,(8)(2014) |





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| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | ii)Mice | By injuring pancreas | ,Pancreas injury models | Glomerular hypertrophy, hyperglycemia | MaríaJoséSoler,etal.,(9)(2012) |
| | | iii)Mice or Rat | High-dose STZ | High-dose STZ | Progressive albuminuria | KottaisamyCP,etal.,(19)(2016) |
| | | iv)Rat | Alloxan | Alloxan induced diabetes | Glomeruli and mesangialsclerosis | King AJ,etal.,(20)(2012) |
| | | v)Rat | Glycerol | Glycerol-Induced Acute Kidney Injury in Rats | renoprotective effects | MouslehR,etal.,(22)(2018) |
| 3. | Diabetic retinopathy | i)Rabbit | 100 percent fat, 400th saccharose, and 0.1–0.5 percent steroid alcohol in common place food | Pharmacologically iatrogenic Rabbit Models of DR | Intraretinal hemorrhages , vascular sheathing and lipid, | Anjali r. shah,etal.,(10)(2017) |
| | | ii)Rabbit | 100 percent fat, 400th saccharose, and 0.1–0.5 percent steroid alcohol in common place food | Diet-Induced Rabbit Models of DR | hyperglycemia, hyper fluorescent dots, | Olivares AM,etal.,(3)(2004) |
| | | iii)Rabbit | Chemical compound pellet containing human recombinant VEGF | Rabbit Models for development Study | dye roentgenography, neovascularization | MorrissonMA,etal.,(3)(2004) |
| 4. | Diabetic neuropathy | i)Rat | Morphine and L-Baclofen | Partial Sciatic-Nerve Ligated Rat Model | Pain tolerance, pain frequency, | Anne k Schreiber,etal.,(11)(2015) Vuong,etal.,(12)(2019) |
| | | ii)Male mice | High- from (oil and lard fat) | Nutrition-induced diabetic pathology mouse model | extrinsic factors like glial cell activation , | SimpsonDM,etal.(26)(2014) |
| | | iii)Rat | Long-run feeding of L-fucoseiet) | L-Fucose-Induced Rat Model | oxidative and nitrosative stress | SchregardusDS,etal.,(26)(2014) Islam M,etal.,(27) |





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|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | iv) Swiss albino mice | Giving heat | Eddy's hot plate method | Pain tolerance, pain frequency. | RaveendranS, <i>et al.</i> ,(30)(2019) |
| | | v) Swiss albino mice | Giving shock to the tail | Tail flick method | Pain tolerance, pain frequency. | Reddy SK, <i>etal.</i> ,(31)(2012) |
| | | vi) Adult Wistar rats | Immersing tail in hot liquids | Tail immersion method | Pain tolerance, pain frequency. | Thembamala C. R, <i>etal.</i> ,(32)(2017) |

Complications

Diabetic wound healing

A chronic condition like diabetes can slow down the intricate cascade of actions that make up wound healing. (13) In the current investigation, streptozotocin was used to treat iatrogenic diabetic rats with adrenal plant tissue steroids in a specific association extraction model of skin wound healing. (14) A straightforward and replicable model is required for the objective evaluation of the impacts of external factors.. Variables that influence wound healing, Only within the wound reepithelization and maturation severely suppressed. In steroid rats, epithelization was speed up, whereas in diabetic rats, epithelization was speed up. Biopsy of wound healing is widely acknowledged to be superior to primary sutured wound healing. Many of them could be used in histological studies of the impact of alternative wound healing treatments. Furthermore, corticosteroid treatment provides a straightforward and low-cost model of a present skin wound healing stumbling block.

Animal model

Film dressing and adhesive-permeable bandage wrapping method:

We used healthy adult male Sprague Dawley rats that were 7-8 weeks old and weighed between 150 and 250 grammes. In an extremely cold environment, 66 rats received a single intraperitoneal injection of STZ (50 mg/kg). M = 0.1 metal flip buffer at 4.5 hydrogen ion concentration before abstinence for approximately 16 hours with only unprepared water provided For three days, the rats in the traditional cluster were injected intraperitoneally with metal particle buffer at a hydrogen ion concentration of 4.5. A drop of blood, approximately 1.5 mL, was drawn from each rat's tail vein with a lancet. Various concentrations of VCN-2 material film were created. Every day for 14 days, beginning on the 24th. T A 0.8 cm² film treatment, as well as adhesive-permeable bandage wrapping, were used. Due to strict drug management, allantoin film was used. This study found that it is possible to assess the initial inflammatory response and, as a result, the start of reepithelization two days after surgery. A half-dozen-day unit can also be used to assess the proliferative half and reepithelization; additionally, wound healing and scar formation can be evaluated 14 days after surgery. This study clearly shows that administering anti-oxidants is a simple and low-cost method of inhibiting flowery wound healing. (6),(15)

Mouse tail method

It would be amazing to be able to show a persistent wound in wild-type animals. The diabetic db/db mouse is a genetically engineered strain that has long been used to depict poor healing. As a result of this, the mouse tail. With a 67 percent success rate, this model was created to simulate delayed wound closure in the wild. Animal classification an oblong (0.3-1.0 cm) full-thickness on the skin excision is performed. On the dorsal side of the mouses tail, 1 cm distal to the mouses body. The underlying fascia is exposed as the skin is removed, resulting in a full-thickness oblong malformation. Compared Tail wounds take longer to heal than dorsal back wounds, which recover in just a few days. Full resurfacing can take up to 21 days giving more time to check things out concepts and assumptions.

Rabbit ear method

The rabbit ear has been used long as an ischemia wound model to study how driving affects healing. The rabbits ear is nourished with blood by 3 major arteries.A circumferential incision is used to ligate two of the three arteries



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towards the bottom of the ear (the rostral and central arteries). Consequently, cutaneous blood vessel circulation is disrupted while veins remain intact. A full-thickness incision without a vascular basis can be created by a 6-mm punch diagnostic test down through the animal tissue. The lateral vascular offer is severely limited. As a result of the corium of the rabbit ear is firmly hooked up to the animal tissue, Because the vascular wound bed is unable to constrict, it heals by epithelisation and granulation development. It is possible to reverse ischaemia and restore collateral circulation takes about 14 days to develop. The rabbit is the most advantageous aspect of this model. The ear has a large surface area on which multiple similar ulcers can grow on the same ear. On the other side, the ear on the opposite end will have an influence. Furthermore, open wounds within the rabbit ear can be easily quantified as a variable from granulation due to ear animal tissue splinting. Although a similar treatment could theoretically be performed on rats, this result was reached due to technological reasons (surgical skills and magnification). The rabbit ear model has also been used to evaluate the effectiveness of different topical wound-healing therapies. Despite the fact that protein therapies have shown promise in animal studies, human therapeutic trials have been unsatisfactory.. Nonetheless, some important discoveries about rabbit wounds that behave like human wounds are made. Increased scarring from delayed epithelialization and fewer wounds are two of the commonalities. Adulthood, topical steroids, and albuminoid synthesis inhibitors all help to reduce scarring. (7),(16)

Diabetic nephropathy

End-stage nephropathy (ESRD) and death are most commonly caused by diabetic nephropathy. Diabetic nephropathy is becoming more widespread in developed countries. To explain the pathological process of polygenic illness and explore potential therapeutics against Diabetic Nephropathy, numerous placental mammal Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes models have been created. These models are built using chemical, surgical, genetic, pharmacological, and diet/nutrition therapy, or a combination of two or more..A Diabetic Nephropathy animal model should exhibit the most Diabetic Nephropathy hallmarks, such as a decline in nephrotic function, symptom and mesangiolysis, mesangial growth, and concomitant nodular glomerulosclerosis.(8),(17)

Animal models:**Multiple low dose of STZ**

Two approaches were used to develop diabetic nephropathy in mice, One of these treatments entailed delivering STZ (40-50 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally in small doses for five days. This regimen's injectable STZ component affects the exocrine gland islets. causing an inflammatory reaction that results in additional cell function loss resulting in hormone insufficiency and symptoms. Despite the fact that numerous low-dose STZ injections are less hazardous than a single high-dose injection, a single high-dose injection is nonetheless toxic to induce diabetes in animals because this protocol in terms of pathogenic process and morphological alterations, the diabetic animal model closely matches T1DM. In mice, low-dose STZ has been demonstrated to elicit symptoms at two-week intervals and symptom at five-week intervals. In contrast to humans, the severity of symptom is not a significant driver of Diabetic Nephropathy progression in mice. In some studies however, the severity of the symptom appears to be connected to the amount of kidney disease.(9),(17)

Pancreas injury models

Pancreas damage models are frequently used in research into the ability of cells or beta cell progenitors to regenerate. Extirpation and duct tying are two injury models that are more commonly used in rats than mice due to technical constraints. There is only a slight increase in cell mass at 60% extirpation, with no increase in glucose concentrations. However, a 90th extirpation within the rat results in moderate symptom followed by intensive regeneration of the duct gland, hours once extirpation, duct-enriched areas seen by four weeks, the endocrine portion of the duct gland had grown by a factor of ten, while the secretor portion had grown by a factor of six.(15) Ligation of the tail region of the duct gland, which represents for 50–60% of the duct glands mass, resulted in a significant reduction in its mass. By day 3, the acinar tissue in the tail portion has been replaced by small ductal structures, indicating a fibrotic and inflammatory response. By day 5, ductal tissue and tiny islets make up the majority of animal tissue. The cell mass in the tail region approximately doubles in the first week after duct tying, making it an attractive model for measuring cell regeneration. Because glucose levels in the animal do not rise throughout this paradigm, glucose levels were



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much lower for two weeks after duct tying. One problem of those models is that they are intrusive, making them technically difficult and an extreme model, so any regeneration displayed isn't physiological. However, they need result in helpful data on the regenerative capability of the duct gland, a minimum of in rodents.(18),(19)

High-dose STZ

Depending on the mouse strain and dose, a single high dose in mice can vary from 100 to 200 mg•kg⁻¹ in rats 35–65 mg\kg⁻¹ This results in a fast ablation of the beta cells and symptom It should be emphasised, however, that regeneration of the exocrine gland islets has been reported following STZ treatment; As a result, spare controls should be employed to guarantee that any improvement in glycaemia isn't attributable to endogenous beta cell renewal. In transplantation models, where islets or presumed stem cells are placed beneath the urinary organ capsule, high-dose STZ is usually employed. It is worth noting that STZ has lately been linked to blood illness and an increase in T-regulatory cells, which could make it difficult to evaluate research on immunological tolerance to transplants.(20)

Alloxan induced diabetes

Because alloxan (2,4,5,6-tetraoxypyrimidine; 5,6-dioxyuracil) is readily absorbed by beta cells and creates free radicals, which beta cells are unable to counteract, it causes diabetes. Alloxan is reduced to dialuric acid, which is then oxidised back to alloxan in a superoxide radical-producing oxidation reduction cycle, which are then dismutated to produce oxide and, as a result, extremely reactiveradicals that cause cell desoxyribonucleic acid fragmentation. Alloxan is additionally obsessed by the liver, however it is higher protection to reactive gas species and thus is not as liable to harm. Alternative mechanisms of cell harm by alloxan embrace chemical reaction of essential-SH teams, particularly that of glucokinase and disturbances in animate thing atomic number 20 physiological state. Depending on the strain and manner of administration, dosages in mice range from 50 to 200 mg•kg⁻¹, Doses vary from 40 to 200 mg•kg⁻¹ in rats, although with i.p. and s.c administration requiring up to three times the amount necessary for i.vadministration.In rabbits, a dosage of 100 mg•kg⁻¹ has been found to induce semipermanent diabetes models. It is worth mentioning that modest dosages of alloxan produce hyperglycemia, and even a small overdose can cause general toxicity, particularly in youngsters, to the urinary organ.(16) chemical agents that induce diabetes will be classified into 3 classes. They embrace agents that specifically target β- cells, cause temporary inhibition of endocrine production or secretion and cut back the metabolic effectualness of endocrine in target tissue.(21)

Glycerol-Induced Acute Kidney Injury in Rats

The most serious complication of rhabdomyolysis is acute renal impairment. The usage of glycerol is a common cause of this. The researchers wanted to investigate pioglitazone's renoprotective properties as well as the potential benefits of using it for a longer period of time. 24 male Albino Wistar rats were randomly assigned to one of four groups (n=6): (a) control, (b) glycerol (50 percent, 10 mL/kg intramuscularly), (c) glycerol+pioglitazone (10 mg/kg orally for 3 days), and (d) glycerol+pioglitazone (10 mg/kg orally for 6 days) were given to 24 male Albino Wistar rats. Renal function was assessed using serum urea and creatinine levels. The serum urea and creatinine levels in the glycerol-injected rats were elevatedwhen compared to Group a, GSH levels were lower. The changes in serum biomarkers and GSH levels in pioglitazone-treated rats were reversed in Group c and Group d. Glutathione (GSH) levels were lowered, and histological changes were seen. Prism was used to conduct the statistical analysis. ANOVA was used to analyse the numerical data, followed by Tukey tests. The Mann–Whitney test was used to evaluate the findings.(22)

Diabetic retinopathy

Diabetes show effect on the eye sight, creating it particularly necessary to induce a daily eye communication. Broken blood vessels and irregularities cause vision loss. this is often once high glucose levels cause injury to blood vessels within the tissue layer.(10),(23)Diabetic retinopathy is characterised by vascular modifications that leads to retinal anaemia, neovascularization, altered retinal porosity, and macular puffiness due to poor patient compliance with yearly ocular screening and techniques such as medico examination of the tissue layer or retinal photography



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centred on tube changes, detection of retinopathy is frequently delayed until the condition has progressed to the point where coverings are unable to restore vision loss affecting an estimated 382 million individuals worldwide.(3)Although some higher-order animals developed more advanced retinopathies after being exposed to diabetes. The late stages of human diabetic retinopathy, such as neovascularization, were unable to replicate. Individual models of diabetic retinopathy have completely distinct strengths and weaknesses, which can limit the time of pharmacological treatment towards the production of new vessels, careful thought ought to be created in selecting acceptable models.(24)

Animal model

Pharmacologically iatrogenic Rabbit Models of DR

Symptom may be iatrogenic in rabbit by STZ, though this methodology isn't terribly often used. According to one study, injecting STZ (100 mg/kg) into rabbits raises their glucose levels. After 19 weeks of symptoms, anatomical structure examinations were performed, and each eye exhibited a different degree of retinopathy. The tails of the mice were quickly removed from a hot water source, and the results of the test and control groups were compared. The analgesic impact of the leaf sap is less than that of Diclofenac, which is a common pain reliever. retinopathy; Significant vasculopathy was found in the remaining 400%, with exhausting or soft exudates and wide-spread haemorrhages, There is a chance to have major retinal and preretinal haemorrhages, , tube lesions, hemovitreous, and thrombosis of blood vessels The application of this model is limited by variations in the amount of retinopathogenesis.(24)

Diet-Induced Rabbit Models of DR

Early DR has been demonstrated in diet-induced reduced aldohexose tolerance and lipoidemia rabbit models.For 24 weeks, rabbits were fed common chow containing 100% fat, 400th saccharose, and 0.1–0.5 percent steroid alcohol. After 12 weeks on the special food, the animals glucose levels increased somewhat, and by the end of the study, they were hyperglycemic. Raised micro aneurysms and hyper fluorescent dots appeared before the rabbit became hyperglycemic, however these pathological signs worsened as the animal continued to consume, according to histologic investigations. Although this model closely resembles the natural evolution of type 2 diabetes in humans, the slow progression of Diabetic Retinopathy symptoms is a disadvantage.(24)

Rabbit Models for development Study

In short, the rabbit's vitreous cavity was deep-seated with a chemical compound pellet containing human recombinant VEGF raised dilatation and deformation of retinal arteries were detected after 7 days of use. Dye roentgenography demonstrated intense dye discharge together with the presence of different small twisting blood vessels during 14 to 21 days after implementation, induction of neovascularization. However, after 35 days of implementation, such tube alterations ceased and neovascularization virtually disappeared.(24)Although the rabbit models indicated above clearly exhibit vascular retinopathy. It is important to remember that rabbitsretinal vasculature is different from that of other animals. The optic artery in rabbits branches into main blood vessels in a duplex horizontal way, then arborizes (branches freely and frequently) into capillaries, generating a ring-like network. The visual streak of the rabbit may also be observed beneath this point is helpful, flaws may not be detectable if the lesion site is within the vascular tissue, where the blood vessels reside in comparison to other animals, such a system is only present in a small portion of the tissue layer in the rabbit thus, the vessels global damaging impacts may be overestimated. On the other hand, if researchers want to look at the vessel cell interaction at a molecular level, this model offers an option with the added benefit of having a larger eyeball than rodents. (25)

Diabetic neuropathy

The most common consequence of diabetes is diabetic peripheral pathology (DPN).Diabetic peripheral pathology is the most common complication of polygenic illness (DPN)a big range of mouse models of type one diabetes and type two diabetes that exhibit pathology are obtainable, despite the fact that these models have enabled a range of investigations and demonstrated neurological abnormalities. Additional or more therapeutically relevant mouse models require further investigation. The causes of Diabetic pathology are unknown and per the Diabetic





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Association, high blood glucose is not only the reason for it. New analysis reveals that there are alternative factors like high sterol, high pressure, obesity, and smoking.(11),(26) Pathology symptoms frequently appear gradually. The first type of nerve damage involves the nerves in the feet. Some of the most common indications and symptoms of diabetes pathology are sensitivity to touch, loss of taste, and walking coordination problems. Symptoms or pain in your hands or feet, burning sensation in your feet, especially at night, muscle weakness or wasting, bloating or fullness, nausea, upset stomach, or ejection, looseness of the bowels or constipation, symptom after you get up, excessive or cut sweating, bladder issues, like incomplete bladder remotion, canal xerotes, impotence, inability to sense low blood sugar, vision hassle, like visual disorder, inflated pulse rate.

1. Peripheral pathology: Peripheral neuropathy is the most common type of peripheral disease. Peripheral pathology typically affects the feet and legs, however it can even have an effect on the arms or hands. Symptoms are varied, and might be delicate to severe.

2. Involuntary pathology: Involuntary pathology is the second most common type of pathology in people with polygenic disease. The involuntary system runs alternative systems in body over that have got no acutely aware management. Gastroparesis causes a delay in digestion, which might worsen over time, resulting in frequent nausea and ejection. Usually feel's full too quickly and can't be able to finish a meal. Delayed digestion usually makes it harder to regulate blood sugar levels, with off times alternating high and low readings. Also, symptom, like sweating and heart palpitations, will go unseen in individuals with involuntary pathology. This may mean not noticing after you have low blood glucose, increasing the chance for a hypoglycaemic emergency. involuntary pathology can also cause sexual issues, like impotence, canal xerotes, or issue achieving consummation. pathology within the bladder will cause incontinence or create it tough to completely empty your bladder. Involuntary pathology might cause harm to the nerves that manage your pulse rate and pressure it will create them respond additional slowly. expertises a visit pressure and feel light headed or dizzy after getting up once sitting or lying down, or after exerting involuntary pathology can even cause associate abnormally quick pulse rate.

3. Proximal pathology: Proximal pathology, commonly known as diabetic atrophy, is a rare type of sickness. This type of pathology is additional normally seen in adults over 50 years previous with fairly well controlled Type 2 diabetes, and additional usually in men. It usually affects the hips, buttocks, or thigh. expertises sudden and typically severe pain. Muscle weakness in legs might create it tough to square up while they not help. Diabetic atrophy typically affects only 1 aspect of the body.

4. Focal pathology: Focal neuropathy, or neuropathy, happens once there's harm to at least one specific nerve or cluster of nerves, inflicting weakness with in the affected space. The hand, head, chest, or leg are the most common locations. Like proximal disease, focal neuropathies appear unexpectedly and are usually excruciatingly painful most focal neuropathies, unlike proximal pathology, pass away in a couple of weeks or months, with no long-term impacts. Carpal tunnel syndrome is the most prevalent form. (27)

Neuropathy could also be a standard complication of genetic defect and multiple pathological factors square measure answerable for the event of pathology type of animal models of genetic defect develop pathology, but in many ways in which during which, estimation on the background strain, diet composition, endocrine deficiency, synchronous symptom and disorder and length of genetic defect, although placental models of Diabetic pathology do not fully replicate the pathology determined in human patients but they are unremarkably used for the analysis of medication that cannot be administrated to humans unless previously tested in animals. The variations may build a case for problematic results with varied varieties of treatment that appear prosperous in animal models but show dissatisfactory finishes up in human trials, As a result, extrapolating results from animal research to human investigations should be done with considerable caution.(12),(28)

Animal model

Partial Sciatic-Nerve Ligated Rat Model

Another study compared a partial nerve ligation technique to a typical STZ-induced PDN rat model to create PDN. After these symptoms were not found in the nerve ligated model, STZ-induced diabetic rats were always unwell, with fewer polyuria, diarrhoea, bloating, and dilated bladders than control rats. Antineuropathic



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medications (Morphine and L-Baclofen) were also studied in this nerve ligation paradigm, with partial nerve ligation triggering a higher reversal of mechanical hyperalgesia. They discovered that STZ causes polygenic disorder in rats but not thermal hyperalgesia. Despite the fact that opposing neuropathic treatment has been studied, any investigation is required to understand the development of the basic pathologic process of PDN. (27)

Nutrition-induced diabetic pathology mouse model

By simulating the metabolic state in humans, organic process induction has been used to produce type 2 diabetic neuropathic pain. In general, these experimental animals were fed a high-fat diet in order to develop diabetes after a long period of fat. For twelve weeks, C57BL/6 mice were fed a high-fat diet consisting of pure gold fat (from oil and lard), pure gold supermolecule, and forty five supermolecule, and they developed symptoms of prediabetes as well as pathology signs such as shrivelled nerve physical phenomenon rate, decreased density of intraepidermal nerve fibres (IENF), and thermal hypoalgesia. Symptoms and pathology were especially robust after C57BL/6 db/db mice were fed a high-fat diet containing seventeen kcal from fat.(29)In comparison to other methods for establishing diabetic pathology mouse models, diet/nutrition induction necessitates a lengthy period of time for model establishment. Variations in pathology phenotyping measurements, variations in sex and age, length of high-fat diet feeding, and availability and proportion of fat content in food were all found to have an effect on the degree of pathology in these models. Male mice are more suitable for diet/nutrition-induced diabetes, and pain sensitivity differs between male and female mice. Furthermore, the type of fat content includes a control on the severity of diabetes. In comparison to unsaturated fat (fish oil), saturated and obesogenicfoods .(29)

L-Fucose-Induced Rat Model

L-fucose, a sodium-dependent myoinositol transport alternative, was thought to be a threat capable of causing diabetes pathology in conventional rats via Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity and nerve speed conductivity in the late 1990s. To further validate the concept, long-term L-fucose feeding was investigated and analysed using nerve Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity, conductivity speed, and medullated nerve fibre disease. After a 24-week intake of L-fucose enhanced (10 or 20%) meals, Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity was significantly reduced, which was linked to a 25-30% decrease in nerve conductivity speed. The L-fucose diet caused vital nerve fibre shrinkage, paranodaedoema, and paranodal degenerative disease, but not Walleran degeneration or nerve fibre loss. When this study was conducted, it was recommended that this L-fucose model be used.. when this study, it is been counseled that this L-fucose model will function associate experimental tool to check the diabetic pathology.(29)According to this research, Despite the fact that several methods for producing diabetic neuropathy models in diverse animal strains have been used over the last five decades, none of them are without defects because just a few main or minor pathological processes of diabetes pathology and peripheral diabetic pathology developed in partial nervusischiadicus ligated rats, the model development time for a few of those models was incredibly protracted some significant criteria for the most successful diabetic pathology or peripheral diabetic pathology model include, The model must include all major pathological processes associated with diabetes pathology or PDN, as well as alternative minor pathological processes seen in human diabetic Neuropathy patients.Although nutrition-induced neuropathic rats and genetically modified SDT rats have shown several intriguing diabetic and PDN pathological processes, more research is needed to determine their applicability and quality.(29).

Eddy's hot plate method

The in vivo hot plate method was used. The mice were given the test drug (84 mg/kg p.o.). The analgesic activity of the medications was evaluated by measuring reaction time after administration at various intervals up to 3 hours. The data was analysed using ANOVA and the Tukey test. Swiss albino mice, both sexes, weighing 18- 22 gm, were used as experimentally naive animals in this study. Three groups of mice were chosen. A total of eight mice were randomly distributed to each group. I sanitised the water (1 ml, i.p.) The third standard is pentazocine (i.p., 1.4 mg/kg). The second substance tested was Origanumvulgare (84 mg/kg, i.p.). Mice weighing between 18 and 22 grammes were used in this study. The mice were placed on an electric-heated plate. The hot plates temperature was kept between 55 and 56 degrees Celsius, Jumping, paw withdrawal, and paw licking are among the behaviours seen. A timer was used to record the time between when the mice were placed and when they responded (latency period).

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The test drug and the control medicines were given intraperitoneally to each mouse, and the latency duration was measured after 30, 60, 90, and 120 minutes. Pentazocine demonstrated a statistically significant increase in reaction time after 30 minutes of dosing as compared to the control group in the hot plate method. When comparing pentazocine with test medication at 84 mg/kg dosage, pentazocine demonstrated a significantly significant increase in reaction time after 30 minutes.(30)

Tail flick method

In this research, male and female Swiss albino mice were employed. The tip of a Swiss Albino mouse's tail was placed on a radiant heat source to conduct a sensitivity test. Any animal that did not remove its tail after 5 seconds was removed from the experiment. After that, the mice were split into four groups, each with six mice. 100, 200 mg/kg extract, 30 mg/kg pentazocin, and 0.1 ml/10 g 0.5 percent w/v sodium CMC were given to each group (control). At 0, 15, 30, 45, and 60 minutes, the basal reaction time was measured. To protect the tail, a 10-second cut-off period was established. Efficacy of analgesics The tail flick pain model's analgesic effectiveness is continuously monitored. In the tail flick pain model, analgesic efficiency is strongly linked to pain reduction in humans.(31)

Tail immersion method

Before being divided into groups, adult Wistar rats were chosen and weighed (25 -30 g). The three groups (n=3) were control, standard drug, and test drug. The primary mechanism of analgesic effect was investigated using the tail immersion approach. Thermal stimulation was achieved by submerging the tip of the animals' tails in hot water. Six adult Wistar rats were divided into three groups of six. The animals were given unlimited water before being fasted for 16 hours. As a control, Group 1 was given sterile normal saline (100 mg/kg). Diclofenac (10 mg/kg) was given to the control group as a therapy. The test group, Group3, was given an oral dose of M.maderaspatna leaf extract (100 mg/kg). Following administration of the various medications, the mice's tail ends (last 1-2 cm) were immersed in hot water heated to (55 ± 1) °C at regular intervals of 30 minutes to determine the baseline reaction time. The tails of the mice were quickly removed from a hot water source, and the results of the test and control groups were compared. The analgesic impact of the leaf sap is less than that of Diclofenac, a common pain reliever. More research is needed to find the chemical elements of this herb that provide the analgesic action.(32)

Declaration of competing interest:

The authors have declared no conflict of interest.

Funding

Nothing to declare.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are thankful to Dr. Y Srinivasarao Principal, Vignan Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology, and Dr.Santoshkumarranajit, Centurian University Odisha.

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Regulatory Requirements for Stem Cell based Products as per CDSCO and EMA

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Received: 15 Feb 2023

Revised: 25 Apr 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Stem cells are the formative cells which have the ability for self-renewal and development into specific types of adult cells. Stem cell treatment finds application in the areas of metabolic, degenerative and inflammatory diseases. As therapeutic products, stems are unlike conventional pharmaceuticals. Being a type of biological products, stem cell based products (SCBP) require stringent production and usage conditions. It is imperative that proper standards and controls are utilized to ensure the quality, safety, efficacy and stability of SCBP. Though regulations are in place, there are challenges to be addressed regarding the SCBP. The SCBP are regulated as Biologics as per CDSCO. The ICMR published the National Guideline for Stem Cell Research 2017, which elaborates on restricted, prohibited and permitted stem cell research along with minimal, substantial and major manipulation. As per the EMA, SCBP are regulated under Advanced therapy medicinal products (ATMP), as somatic cell therapy medicinal products (sCTMP). The European Commission Directive No. 1394/2007, describes specific rules for their



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classification, evaluation, and authorization and commercialization. The current article discusses briefly various types of stem cells, the regulatory scenario of SCBP as per CDSCO and EMA with regard to applicable laws/directives/guidelines, forms, submissions, licensing procedure and approvals.

Keywords: Stem cell based products, CDSCO, EMA, ATMP, ICMR, Regulations, stem cells.

INTRODUCTION

Health care and therapy is an ever active area of research. Studies have explored the potential of Yoga, Siddha, Unani, Ayurveda, Allopathic, Neuropathy, Naturopathy, Homeopathy, and Radiotherapy, etc for treatment. However, there is still a need for effective treatment against cancer cells, spinal line damage, Parkinson's disease etc, wherein stem cells have been identified as therapy. They can easily regenerate new cells to replace the dead cells or damaged cells. Thus stem cell biology (or) stem cell treatment has attracted the attention of pharmaceutical and biotechnology corporations. The global stem cell market is predicted to rise at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.8% from \$11.59 billion in 2021 to \$12.72 billion in 2022. At a CAGR of 9.8%, the market may attain \$18.51 billion in 2026. [1]

Stem cells are the formative cells which have the ability for self-renewal and development into specific types of adult cells. Classification of stem cells maybe done with regard to two criteria viz. the source of stem cells and their capacity for differentiation. Based on the source, they are embryonic stem cells, which are obtained from embryos and non-embryonic stem cells (adult/somatic stem cells) which are present in adult organs/tissues. Embryonic cells are involved in development of the organism while the adult cells are undifferentiated cells found in organs or in the body, that serve to renew themselves and aid to repair dead cells or an injured tissue. Based on the capacity for differentiation they are called of various types like totipotent, pluripotent, multipotent, oligopotent and unipotent. Totipotent cells can divide and develop into the three primary embryonic germ cell layers, extra-embryonic tissues and all body cell types. They can develop into an organism. Eg. The first few cells resulting from the division of the zygote. Pluripotent cells can develop into all of the cell types of the body. They cannot develop into an entire organism by themselves. Eg. Blastocyst cells. Multipotent cells can differentiate into more than one cell type but are not as capable as pluripotent cells. Eg. Mesenchymal cells that can differentiate into bone cells, muscle cells or fat cells; adult stem cells and cord blood stem cells. Oligopotent cells have very limited differentiation capacity than multipotent cells. Eg. Hematopoietic stem cells can form myeloid and lymphoid cells. Unipotent cells form only one type of adult cells. They cannot differentiate or be used for any other tissue or organ development. Eg. Muscle stem cells.

Another advancement in stem cells is the development of Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC). iPSC are adult stem cells that have been modified to behave as pluripotent cells. The iPSC have the potential to act as multipotent cell and differentiate into any cell type. iPSC are obtained by genetically altering the adult stem cells to enhance their differentiation capacity [2].

Stem Cell Based Products (SCBP):

SCBP refers to products intended to be administered to a patient and which contain stem cells or are derived from stem cells. They may be classified as autologous SCBP and allogeneic SCBP



**Pruthvi and Madhavi****Autologous SCBP**

The donor and receptor of stem cells is the same individual.

Allogeneic SCBP

The donors and recipients are not the same. [3].

The major goal of stem cell treatment is to maximize stem cell efficacy by expanding stem cell characteristics such as correct stem cell selection and the efficiency and safety of administered medications. The general goals for the coming few years in the field of cell- and tissue-based therapies would be to identify therapeutic targets and potential therapeutic tests, studies of cell differentiation and physiological mechanisms, culture conditions of pluripotent stem cells, and safety tests for cell-based drugs or procedures to be performed both in animal models and in human clinical trials.[4]This is the most significant developing issue related to the challenges now. A detailed inspection of the production process, as well as the product's characterization and formal safety evaluation, is required. [5]. There is thus much to learn about the unique properties of stem cells and the efficiency and safety of SCBP. Hence there is a need to study of regulatory requirements of SCBP to identify any gaps and overcome the lacunae if any so as to ensure that stem cell therapy would be safe and promising.

METHODOLOGY**Regulatory Requirements of Stem Cell Based Products as per CDSCO**

SCBP are regulated as Biologics under the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) . Guidelines for Stem Cell Research have been published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) as National Guideline for Stem Cell Research 2017, which elaborates on restricted, prohibited and permitted research along with minimal, substantial and major manipulation. ICMR Conducts Rules under the Medical Council of India (MCI) for doctors governing treatment using Stem Cells.[6] The regulations pertaining to stem cell based products in India[7,8] are provided in Table 1

Licensing Procedure

The SCBP sub-division within the Biological Division of CDSCO shall advertise through their website/press announcement requesting interested parties to apply for a license to manufacture/isolate/collect and/or store and/or conduct clinical trials and commercial use of SCBPs as shown in Table 2. The application shall be submitted in a prescribed format and they shall be screened by a technical committee to shortlist applicants that meet the criteria for issuing a license.

Indigenous manufacturers

The applicant is required to obtain market authorization from DCG (I) or the central licensing authority (CLA) in Form CT 23 before obtaining a manufacturing license in Form 28 from State Licensing Authority.

Importers

The applicant is required to obtain market authorization from DCG (I) in Form CT 20 before obtaining a Registration Certificate in Form 41 and an import license in Form 10.



**Pruthvi and Madhavi****Category 1**

Category 1 licenses are entry-level type licenses given when applicants fulfil the requirements for stem cells. Category 1 license is given for analysis and testing of collected, processed, and stored SCBPs from CDSCO. Category 1 License is compulsory for all other license approval processes.

Category 2

Category 2 licenses are given to those applicants who are doing clinical trials for generating the safety and efficacy data for commercial usage of SCBPs, approved by CDSCO as shown in Figure 1. Category 2 approvals must be given to those who have already a Category 1 license.

NOTE Form 30 – Application for test licensing for manufacturing and grant in Form 29 under Rule 89.

Apply for a license to manufacture the drugs specified for examination, test or analysis for stem cell based products.

Category 3

A Category 3 license is given to those applicants who only manufacture or import of SCBPs as new drugs and given to only those location which is already approved for Category 1 and Category 2.

Category 4

In this category, the license is given for the import, manufacture, sale, storage, and distribution of SCBPs. It is a superlative form of an approval process. The license approval procedure of IND and NDA [9] are shown in Figure 2.

NOTE: Form 44 Application for post-marketing clinical trial and grant in Form 45 under Rule 122A

Form 44 is used to apply for import (or) manufacturing of a cell and tissue clinical trial

The information below is included

- (A) Permission to market new drug:
- Name and composition of stem cell and cell based product.
 - Test specification, (Active pharmaceutical ingredient (API), Inactive pharmaceutical ingredient (InAPI)).
 - Animal toxicology and pharmacology, Clinical trial study status.
 - Patent status of stem cell based products.
- (B) Approval/Permission for the manufacture of already approved stem cell based products:
- Name of the investigator/center
 - Raw material for stem cell based products.
 - Manufacturing method.

Approval Process of SCBPs in India

The aspirant is needed to submit the application to the Biological Division of CDSCO for a license to manufacture, collect, isolate, store, and regulate the clinical trials and profitable use of SCBPs. For the approval of clinical trials, the applicant is required to fill out Form 44 and submit it to CDSCO or can be submitted online at the SUGAM portal.

The application is reviewed by the Institutional Ethical Committee and the Institutional Committee on Stem Cell Research and Therapy and forwarded to the Licensing Authority. The license is approved by the DCGI, and clinical trials are initiated after obtaining the approval of the license from the DCGI and will be registered in the Clinical



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Trials Registry of India (CTRI) [3]. Applicants are shortlisted by a technical committee after the screening of a prescribed format that is submitted by the applicant for issuing a license. The application is evaluated by the Cell Biology Based Therapeutic Drug Evaluation Committee (CBBTDEC) which may approve or reject it. [10]. Name and address of the licensed Umbilical Cord Stem Cell Blood Bank issued by CDSCO are given on the website of CDSCO [11].

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF STEM CELL BASED PRODUCTS AS PER EMA

In the European Union, the drug regulatory authority is the European Medicines Agency (EMA). According to EMA, stem cells are defined “as cells with self-renewing capacity i.e. the capability to generate daughter cells and multi-lineage differentiation capacity”. There is no nomenclature related to stem cells as SCBP in the EMA. Instead, the SCBP are under the domain of Advanced Therapy Medical Products (ATMP) as per EMA and governed by Regulation (European Commission [EC]) No. 1394/2007, which outlines particular guidelines for their categorization, assessment, authorization, and marketing. This legislation is significant because it creates a centralized approval process for ATMP and sets a defined categorization for such entities. This program offers sponsors from any EU country a straightforward Marketing Authorization Application (MAA), a solitary route to get marketing authorization [12].

ATMP: These are medicines for human use based on genes, cells or tissue engineering. [13] ATMP can be classified into three main types:

- **Gene therapy medicines:** These have genes that have a curative, preventive, or diagnostic function. Recombinant genes are inserted into the body to cure several illnesses, such as cancer, genetic problems, and chronic diseases. A DNA segment known as a recombinant gene is produced in a lab by fusing DNA from several sources.
- **Somatic-cell therapy medicines:** These comprise cells or tissues that have undergone biological feature modification or cells or tissues that were not created to perform the same vital bodily activities. They can be applied to treat, identify, or prevent illnesses.
- **Tissue-engineered medicines:** These are made up of modified cells or tissues that can be utilized to restore, regenerate, or replace human tissue.

When stem cells are subjected to extensive alteration or are employed for a different crucial role, they are classified as ATMP. Depending on how the drug functions in the body, they may be somatic cell therapy products or tissue-engineered goods. EMA is in charge of reviewing marketing permission requests for medications using stem cells and actively monitors research into the use of stem cells in medications. After being authorized and put on the market, the EMA continues to monitor the safety and effectiveness of ATMP, just like it does with other medications. To assist developers in creating pharmacovigilance and risk management systems that are used to monitor the safety of these medications, the EMA also provides scientific support [14].

CAT

The scientific evaluation of drugs for advanced therapy is mostly overseen by the Agency's Committee for Advanced Therapies (CAT). It offers the knowledge required to assess medications for advanced therapy. The CAT drafts an opinion about the advanced treatment medicine's quality, safety, and effectiveness during the evaluation process. The Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) receives this. The CHMP formulates a



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recommendation for or against the European Commission's approval of the drug based on the CAT's view. Based on the CHMP's assessment, the European Commission makes its ultimate decision.

The tasks executed by CAT include [15]

- i. Suggest regarding the category into which the advanced therapy medicines will be classified.
- ii. Evaluate applications in order to certify quality and non-clinical data for Small and Medium size Enterprises, following which the EC may issue a certificate.
- iii. Provide advice about ATMP regarding conduct of efficacy follow-up, pharmacovigilance and risk management systems or other scientific studies.
- iv. Advise, at the request of the CHMP, on any medicinal product regarding its quality, safety or efficacy evaluation.
- v. Assist in the explanation of any documents pertaining to compliance and fulfillment of the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 1394/2007.
- vi. Contribute to an ecosystem that motivates the development of advanced therapy medicines.
- vii. Providing, at the request of the EC, scientific expertise and advice for any initiatives about innovative medicines and therapies.

Regulations for SCBP**• Regulation (EU) No 1394/2007**

The regulation contains data about recent advances in cellular and molecular biotechnology that have produced cutting-edge treatments including tissue engineering, somatic cell therapy, and gene therapy [15]

• Regulation (EU) No 536/2014

featured details on human medicine clinical trials, as well as repealing Directive 2001/20/EC [16].

- **Chapter 1—Article 2 (Regulation [EC] No. 1394/2007)** as follows: "A product that may be utilized to regenerate, repair, or replace a human tissue that contains or is made up of modified cells or tissues. Tissue Engineered Products (TEP) are made of human/animal cells or tissues, which may or may not be viable, as well as various supplemental materials (e.g., cellular products, biomolecules, or scaffolds). However, a product must be regarded as excluded from the definition of a TEP if its cellular component or tissue is not viable and its method of action is not pharmacological, immunological, or metabolic.

According to the EU, for cells or tissues from Tissue Based Products to be called "engineered," they must fulfil at least one of the following criteria: i) being utilized with a different purpose in the receiver compared to the donor, or (ii) having undergone significant processing (not included in Annex I of Regulation [EC] No. 1394/2007). Cutting, grinding, shaping, centrifugation, soaking in antimicrobial or antibiotic treatments, sterilization, irradiation, cell separation/concentration/purification, filtration, lyophilization, freezing, cryopreservation, and/or vitrification are all considered minimal manipulation in the EU. Regulation [EC] No. 1394/2007's Annex I [17].





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Marketing Authorization Requirements

The requirements for obtaining marketing authorization include provision of data related to

- i. The donation, procurement and testing
- ii. Clinical trials
- iii. Good manufacturing practice

The donation, procurement and testing

When human cells or tissues are present in an ATMP Directive 2004/23/EC must be followed in their donation, procurement, and testing. This directive sets standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells

Clinical trials

The rules set out in Article 6(7) and Article 9(4) and (6) of Directive 2001/20/EC in respect of gene therapy and somatic cell therapy medicinal products shall apply to tissue-engineered products. The Commission shall, after consulting the Agency, draw up detailed guidelines on good clinical practice specific to ATMP. Article 6(7) is about the Ethics Committee and Single opinion (in case of multi-center clinical trials); Article 9(4) discusses about commencement of clinical trials along with relevant restriction, and requirements for clinical trials on minors.

Good Manufacturing Practices

The Commission shall, after consulting the Agency, draw up guidelines in line with the principles of good manufacturing practice and specific to ATMP [18]. Directive 2003/63/EC (amending Directive 2001/83/EC), defines cell therapy products as clinical products and includes their specific requirements.

Marketing Authorization Procedure

Evaluation procedure

1. To develop the scientific views referred to in Articles 5(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, the CHMP shall contact the CAT on any scientific evaluation of medicinal products. In the case that the opinion is reexamined under Article 9(2) of Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004, the CAT shall also be contacted.
2. The CAT must make an effort to obtain a scientific agreement when drafting an opinion for ultimate approval by the CHMP. CAT will take the stance of the majority of its members if such an agreement cannot be obtained. The diverse viewpoints and the justifications for them must be mentioned in the draft opinion.
3. To guarantee that the deadline specified in Article 6(3) or Article 9(2) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 may be reached, the draft opinion provided by the CAT under paragraph 1 must be communicated to the Chairman of the CHMP on time.
4. When the scientific opinion on an ATMP prepared by the CHMP under Article 5(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 differs from the draft opinion of the CAT, the CHMP shall annex to its opinion a thorough justification of the scientific grounds for the differences [18].

Centralized procedure

The sponsor may provide the product through whole of Europe to patients as well as health care team by employing a single marketing authorization. This pathway is called the centralized procedure. The EMA evaluates the



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application which was submitted and the authorization will be granted by the EC. Applications may be submitted for issue of marketing authorization by the centralized process for products which are

- Biologic drugs developed by recombinant technology, controlled expression of genes coding for biologically active proteins in prokaryotes and eukaryotes including transformed mammalian cells, and hybridoma and monoclonal antibody methods
- Orphan medicinal products or drugs for rare diseases
- Medicinal products that contain new active substances for indications like AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, autoimmune disorders.

This stem cell based products could be processed via centralized procedure. This procedure has been compulsory only for biotechnology medicines but was made applicable to orphan drugs or medicines for rare diseases, human medicines that contain a new active substance, advanced therapy medicines and medicines that are intended for the treatment of AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, auto-immune and other immune dysfunctions, and viral diseases [19].

Marketing Authorization Application Processing:

In the EU regulatory framework, Tissue engineering products (TEPs) or Committee for advance therapy medicinal products (CATMPs) are both subjected to an MAA, [20] So sponsors who aim to release their Tissue-based product (TBP) onto the market must ask for a request from the EMA. For the grant of an MAA, an application dossier must be sent to the EMA through the eCTD format, which is mandatory in the EU [21]. Sponsors should provide a varying amount of data to support their MAA depending on the features of the TBP. Under Annex I (part IV of Directive 2001/83/EC), a risk-based approach provides a technique for determining the minimal material necessary for an MAA clearance to prove that the advantages outweigh the risks. After the CAT's examination, the authorization process for a TBP in the EU takes roughly a year (277-day submission approval). The principal review body, the CAT, presents a draft opinion for the CHMP to propose the MAA approval [22], which is a significant distinction for a TBP authorization for conventional medicine (CHMP). This last committee is in charge of approving an MAA and providing the EC with a recommendation that is either favourable or negative. An MAA will be granted and the evaluation of the request will be published in the European Public Assessment Report (EPAR) if the EC accepts the favourable judgment. On the other hand, if the EC expresses a negative view, the sponsor may appeal, in which case the CHMP will provide a second opinion to the EC, which will then be required to submit the final judgment. If an MAA is rejected, the evaluation of the rejected MAA [23] will be made public as a "refusal EPAR."

According to the extent of clinical data available, three types of marketing authorizations can be granted in a centralized procedure:

- a. A typical marketing authorization is granted when complete clinical data are available.
- b. When thorough clinical data are not anticipated to be produced, marketing authorization granted is conditional, and the EMA may seek for further post-authorization investigations.
- c. Where timely access to detailed clinical data is possible, the regular marketing authorization would be applicable for five years after it is granted. The EC may then decide whether to validate the permission once again or to renew it forever [24].



**Pruthvi and Madhavi****Importance of regulated products and challenges encountered**

Patients and the general public are advised not to use uncontrolled cell-based treatments because they may not be safe or effective by the EMA's CAT. The CAT's recommendation comes in reaction to people, businesses, and medical facilities that are endorsing untested cell-based therapies as treatments for a variety of ailments, including cancer, cardiovascular illness, autism, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and eyesight loss. Patients who get these therapies run the risk of significant harm with little to no gain. Patients who used cell-based treatments that were experimental or uncontrolled allegedly had severe, occasionally deadly adverse effects including infections, undesired immunological responses, tumour growth, loss of eyesight, and brain hemorrhage. Therapies involving cells from the patient or a donor are known as cell-based therapies. It is a common medical procedure to utilize blood and cells for transplantation. However, they have not been deemed transplants and their safety and advantages cannot be assumed if cells are not employed for the same crucial role in the recipient as in the donor or if they are being significantly altered. Because of this, these treatments are governed as medical items in the EU. Exciting new options for treating a variety of diseases, including many that are presently thought to be incurable, are being opened up by the rapidly developing technology in the field of cell-based treatment.

The CAT underlines the importance of well-designed clinical studies on the safety and advantages of cell-based therapies for patients to benefit from the promise of these treatments. Such studies are not only essential for comprehending the risks and advantages of novel medicines, but they also safeguard patients' rights, safety, and dignity. In addition to keeping patients informed about the possible advantages and disadvantages of the therapies, well-designed clinical studies may be used to support EU authorization, which will eventually benefit more people. The CAT examines the quality control of these products as part of its evaluation of the data from clinical trials of cell-based medications. Following the goods' approval in the EU, the EMA and national medicines agencies regularly monitor their safety and exchange data to enable them to make quick choices that will benefit the whole EU and safeguard patients' health. It is challenging to comprehend and record the effects of cell-based therapies due to the manipulation of the marketing and clinical trial approvals processes, depriving future patients of access to potentially curative medicines.[25]

Challenges in the Clinical Use of SCBP

SCBP are at the cutting edge of innovation, providing choices for illnesses for which there are presently few or no viable treatments. The usage of SCBP is therefore vital, yet it has both beneficial and harmful effects[26]. Due to the nature of the product and the shortage of non-clinical evidence, the clinical development of SCBP faces unique difficulties. Additionally, their manner of administration could be invasive or call for specialized equipment to insert into the human body; this approach poses additional quality assurance issues related to the administration process. For some indications, especially those involving life-threatening illnesses for which there is no adequate standard of treatment, the gold standard of a controlled, randomized clinical trial may not be practical or morally acceptable. For instance, getting clearance for a study that involves performing surgery to inject the SCBP is difficult and requires a compelling case. Because the administration and follow-up of the patient's treatment would initially put a responsibility on the prescriber, such novel medicines with many uncertainties deter doctors from suggesting them to their patients[27]



**Pruthvi and Madhavi****Regulatory Issues in EU related to the use of unproven stem cell intervention**

In EU, all cellular treatment providers had a transitional period from 2008 to 2011 to comply with the directive 2001/83/EC, EMEA/CHMP/410869/2006 and 1394–2007 regulation, for SCBP which come under ATMP[28]. The concern is with the unproven stem cell interventions (SCI). For patients with severe, disabling, or chronic diseases, member states of the EU may authorize the use of unlicensed medicines under the compassionate use policy. Another choice is the hospital exemption, which allows patients to utilize ATMPs, including SCBP, on an individual basis and under the direction of their treating physician. To encourage pharmaceutical firms to invest in such goods and to hasten product availability with shorter development durations compared to conventional therapies, accelerated development paths for "unmet medical needs" items have also been devised in EU[29]. Unproven SCI suppliers frequently target "unmet medical needs," which may not be a coincidence. To control the rising tide of direct-to-consumer marketing of unproven SCIs that put an increasing number of patients at risk, regulatory agencies are expected to implement a comprehensive policy framework and enforcement measures. These measures will clearly define SC therapeutic development that requires agency oversight[30]

CONCLUSION

Stem cell research and stem cell based products are a rapidly expanding segment of the pharmaceutical industry. Research is progressing at a great pace with versatility in the source of stem cells being utilized. Safety and efficacy has to be established with use of SCBP to avoid complications like inflammation, immunological reactions, thromboembolism, fibrosis, neoplasms, etc. [31]. Thus the necessity for approved SCBP or stem cell therapy. As per EMA, Holoclar is the first recommended (ATMP) having stem cells, for approval in the European Union (EU) and till June 2019 8 more ATMP have received approval [32]. The process of SCBP approval is streamlined in the EMA. With regard to stem cell products in India, currently there are no approved products listed in CDSCO. Stem cell related clinical trials are being monitored by the ICMR and CDSCO. The Indian regulatory system is geared towards favouring conduct of research and approval of stem cell based products by established pathway for indigenous as well as imported products [33]. Research and technological advancements in the area of SCBP, would become an aid to regulating the provision of safer and effective stem cell therapies for many more disease sectors in the coming years. The regulations would also be updated to accommodate the advancements and understanding in the field of regenerative medical products.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Table 1: Regulations related to Stem Cell Based Products in India

| | Guidelines/Legislations & Department/Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|--|
| National guidelines | National Stem Cell Guidelines for Research, 2017 & The ICMR and the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) | Although postulated by the ICMR and the DBT, neither of them have jurisdiction over clinicians; there is no legal provision to punish those who violate the guidelines. |
| Regulations for fraudulent advertisements | Chapter 6 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 & MCI/state medical councils | clinicians are prohibited from advertising medical products and services which will include the SCBP; If they violate, their license may be suspended based on the decision of the MCI or state medical councils. It also monitors |





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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | and regulates unethical conduct of clinicians. |
| | The Drugs and Magical Remedies (The Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 & The Directorate General of Health Services | Prohibits misleading advertisements related to drugs and magical remedies; in case of violation, the punishment could be imprisonment or fine or both. |
| | The Schedule J of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 & CDSCO | The SCBP must not claim to prevent or cure diseases listed in Schedule J of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act |
| Regulations for clinical trial and for clinical practice | New drugs and CT Rules 2019 & CDSCO | For approval of clinical studies of SCBP |
| | The Medical Council of India Act, 1956 & MCI/state medical councils | Regulate practice of medical profession by issuing license to practice |
| Other laws | Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code; The Civil Law of Torts. & Law enforcement agencies like police department and judiciary | Deals with malpractice and negligence in medical practices |
| | Consumer Protection Act, 1986. & Consumer forums | For the protection of interests of consumers (patients) from poor products and services (medical services) where SCBP may feature. |
| | Proposed Amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 & CDSCO | Stem cell and stem-cell-based products derived with substantial, or more than minimal, manipulation will be considered a drug; this excludes minimally manipulated stem cells and their homologous use from the category of drugs |

Table 2: Categories of licenses/approvals in India for SCBP

| Category | Licenses/Approvals |
|------------|--|
| Category 1 | To provide a license for the collection, processing, and storage of SCBP for test and analysis |
| Category 2 | Approval of Clinical Trial Protocols for the generation of safety and efficacy data. |
| Category 3 | Approval/permission for manufacture or import of SCBP as an IND/New Drug. |
| Category 4 | To provide a license for manufacture or import for storage, sale, and distribution. |



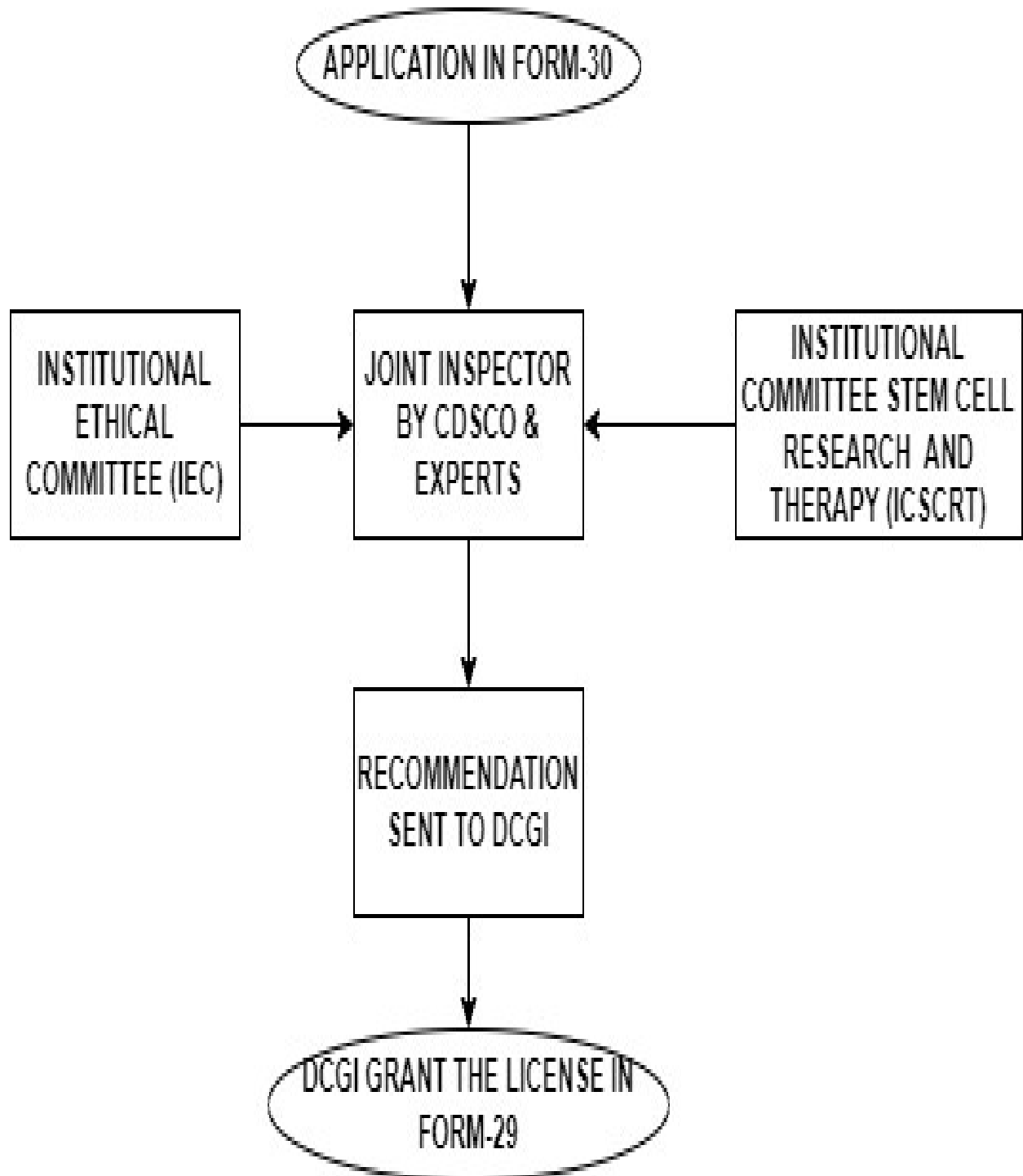


Figure 1: Category 1&2 licensing process





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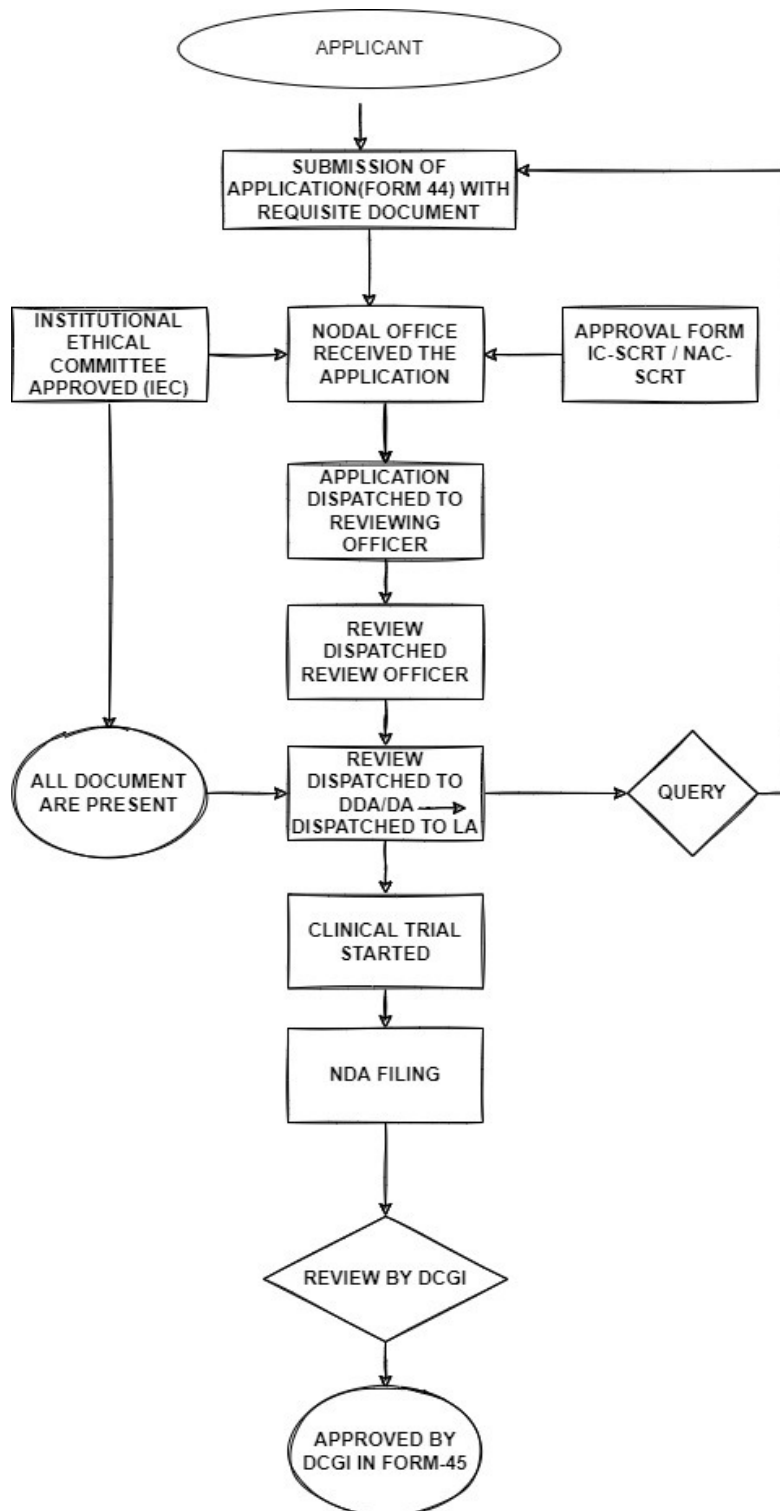


Figure 2: Type 3&4 licensing process





A Systematic Review on the Pharmacological aspects of *Phyla nodiflora* Linn.

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Received: 06 Mar 2023

Revised: 10 May 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Plants are used for centuries for various kinds of diseases but the current era says that if the plant has proper scientific evidence with traditional support those plants are taken to the next step for a formulation that can be delivered to society, hence this review is subjected to a collection of various scientific evidence of the plant *Phyla nodiflora* for future clinical trial and drug development process. The articles are taken from various databases such as the AYUSH portal, PubMed, and Elsevier. *Phyla nodiflora* is used as a traditional herb in Siddha, Ayurveda, and Unani, according to various research work on this plant, says that it can be used as an anticancer, antidiabetic, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, hence this review will be as an update of further research which is undergoing recently and this will be a stepping paper to support for the plant in the clinical trial and drug development.

Keywords: *Phyla nodiflora*, Traditional Medicine, Biochemical Parameters, Plant-Based Material.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal medicines, commonly referred to as plant-based substances, use the complete plant or plant components to heal diseases or wounds [1]. Herbal remedies are highly valued in society since they are essential to preserving

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human health. Chemical components found in plants that act specifically on humans are what give them their medicinal potential. Many species are useful in medicine and are well known for expelling disease-causing agents from the body. Ayurvedic medicine is a traditional form of treatment, and as a result, they have grown in the economic spotlight [2]. Plants have influenced traditional medical systems over thousands of years, and these systems continue to offer humanity new treatments. Plant extract screening has produced a number of useful clinical medications that have a substantial impact on the treatment of human ailments by identifying novel pharmacologically active substances. The majority of plants from the *Phyla* species are used by herbalists in herbal medicine.

The Verbenaceae family includes the plant *Phyla nodiflora* L. Greene. There are 34 genera in this family. The use of plants in the Verbenaceae family in various nations' traditional medical systems is well known. *Phyla nodiflora* is widely regarded as a herbal medicine miracle cure after a thorough literature review due to its multitude of pharmacological activities (Fig.: 1) such as anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, antifungal, wound healing and hepatoprotective properties, according to herbalists. *P. nodiflora* has antipyretic, analgesic, antidandruff, anti-atherosclerotic, antimicrobial, antioxidant properties and anti-urolithiasis [4]. Glycosides, Flavonoids, Tannins, and carbohydrates are abundant in the vast majority of such species. All plant parts, including leaves, roots, stems, flowers, and fruits contain the majority of active phytochemicals. Besides that, it was revealed that the isolated compound Eupafolin plays a crucial role in MAPK and AKT pathways. In Siddha and unani, it is used for various diseases which are listed in table 1. This review includes a collection of scientific evidence which is made on the plant activity for antidiabetic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antidiarrheal, hypotensive, antioxidant, antinociceptive, antitumor, CNS, Diuretic, Hyperuricemia, Hepatoprotective, and Melanogenic activity, as well as potential lead compounds held to account for its action to open the door for prospective drug development.

Method: A systematic search of previous research was conducted using Elsevier, PubMed, and the AYUSH Portal, with no restrictions on race, county of origin, or time.

Ethnopharmacological use

According to the ancient books and traditional books, the leaves and young shoots of the plants are bitter and astringent, and they are given to children with diarrhoea, dysuria, and digestion as an infusion or decoction, as well as in lithiasis and to women after lying-in-state. It is given in conjunction with cumin or Suva in cases of gonorrhoea with scalding in the urine. Chutney made from its leaves and fruits is consumed to treat internal piles. Inflamed and bleeding piles benefit from fumigation by crushing the plant among two red hot bricks [5-7]. In Pakistan's tribal communities, *Phyla* is used as a folk cosmetic and a traditional treatment for a number of skin issues [8]. In Egypt, the plant is prized for its use in the creation of lawns. In Ceylon, the leaves are reportedly consumed, and in the Philippines, the infusion is reportedly consumed as tea. According to folklore, the plant has febrifuge, cooling, and diuretic properties [9]. In Taiwan, *P. nodiflora* has long been used as a form of folk medicine as a powerful nutritive, immunostimulant, and anti-inflammatory substance. in the form of a herbal beverage [10].

Phytoconstituents reported from *P. nodiflora*

The qualitative screening of phytochemical in *P. nodiflora* leaf showed that there was alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, and steroids, while alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and phenols were most abundant in the stem. Lin *et al* (2014) identified 10 compounds from the *P.nodiflora* by HPLC analysis they are Nodifloretin, 3,7,4',5'-tetrahydroxy-3'-methoxyflavone, onopordin,4'-hydroxywogonin, 5,7,8,4'-tetrahydroxy-3'-methoxyflavone, circsiliol, hispidulin, eupafolin, β -sitosterol, larycitrin[11] and Siddiquie *et al* analysed through NMR studies and published that the aerial parts' methanolic extract of the plants has a Benzofuranone rengyolone (Helleridone) and new triterpenoid Lippiacin [12] and Francisco *et al* isolated and identified 15 Flavonoids,12 new flavone sulphates, and 3 flavone aglycones, from the *Lippia nodiflora* maritime plant's aerial parts. They added that the sodium salts of jaceosidin, nepetin, 6-hydroxyluteolin nodifloretin, and hispidulin, mono- & disulphates, are the novel flavone sulphates. These are the only flavone conjugates identified in this plant [13]. Sudha and Srinivasan *et al* revealed that the *L. nodiflora*



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ethyl acetate fraction (EAF) was observed to be 2-(3, 4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-4H-chromen-4-one (5-hydroxy-3', 4', 7-trimethoxyflavone) which is identified as the isolated bioactive compound [14].

Anticancer

Verbenaceae's *Lippia nodiflora* has already been associated with several biological processes, including anticancer activity. The leaf extracts have a strong antiproliferative effect on the cell lines tested after 24 hours of treatment such as higher ROS levels, higher DCF fluorescence, and Depolarization of the mitochondria increased significantly compared thereafter to the control groups. Dual staining with acridine orange and ethidium bromide in cells treated with leaf extracts revealed nuclear morphology with apoptosis [15]. Teoh *et al* observed DNA laddering in DNA extract from the treated cells, According to their findings, Apoptosis may be used by *Phyla nodiflora* extracts to reduce the growth of MCF7 breast cancer cells [16]. Aawiyah *et al* analyzed the leaf and stem of methanol, and ethyl acetate extracts for DPPH antioxidant assays and proliferation assays, The IC50 values of both leaf extracts were lower than stem extracts (0.6177 mg/ml and 0.4271 mg/ml respectively) (0.9877 mg/ml and 1.2134 mg/ml for ethyl acetate and methanol). All extracts inhibited MCF7 cells, according to MTT results, with IC50 values that ranged from 90 to 120 mg/ml [17]. Liau *et al* performed the Cancer cell inhibition study by crude extracts of *Phyla nodiflora* L. TPC and TFC levels was higher in ethyl acetate, methanolic and water extracts than in chloroform and hexane extracts. Six of the extracts inhibited growth by 50% at concentrations between 36 and 80 mg/ml [18]. Teoh *et al* examined the leaf, and stem using methanol extract for breast cancer they concluded that The MTT assay showed that *P. nodiflora* extracts had a selective effect on MCF-7 while having little impact on MCF10A. Shrinkage and nuclear condensation were seen as morphological changes in treated cells. While BAX and caspases expression was either enhanced or maintained in the treated cells, BCL-2 expression dropped. The expression levels of CASP9, CFLAR, AIFM1, and IGF1R were also changed by the treatment. All extracts delayed the cell cycle at the S phase by upsetting cell cycle regulators such CDKs and cyclins [19]. Ashritha *et al* in lung cancer cells, *Lippia* leaf extract was seen to change nuclear shape and compacted nuclei at a dosage of 20 mg/ml. 20 mg/l was chosen as the inhibitory concentration after 50% inhibition was seen at that concentration [20]. Sharmila *et al* examined *L. nodiflora* leaf extract and the PC-3 prostate cancer cell line, observed morphological changes in the treated cells, such as cell number reduction, cytoplasmic membrane blebbing and cell shrinkage. *L. nodiflora* leaf extract (10-120 g/mL) inhibited cellular proliferation in PC-3 cells in a dosage-dependent manner, according to MTT results. The IC50 dose was discovered to be 40g/ml. The induction of apoptosis by *L. nodiflora* (40mg/ml) increased the number of early and late apoptotic cells [21].

Antibacterial

Balakrishna *et al* reported that *Lippia nodiflora* (Family-Verbenaceae) is a plant with medicinal properties that are quite often used as a dandruff treatment. Investigators looked at the essential oil of the plant's antimicrobial effects on gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. When compared to standard neomycin sulphate, it demonstrated good activity. *Shigella flexneri*, on the other hand, was inactive [22]. Durairaj *et al* tested MELN's antimicrobial activity with 3 Gram-positive, 2 Fungi and 5 employing the disc diffusion approach, gram-negative. The obtained concentration level variations' optical densities were used to track the scavenging of lipid peroxide. MELN and conventional antioxidants like BHA and BHT inhibited ascorbate/FeSO4-induced peroxidation. It was emphasized that the methanol extract's percentage inhibition increased in a concentration-dependent manner. Based on the findings, MELN could be a natural source of antioxidants and antimicrobials [23]. Veera Pagu *et al* performed antibacterial activity against *Proteus species*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhi*, and *E. coli*, and reported that the *Salmonella typhi* was discovered to be resistant to leaf extract (ethyl acetate), while *E. coli* was discovered to be resistant to chloroform leaf extract [24]. Ravikumar *et al* *Phyla nodiflora* extracts demonstrated significant antifungal and antibacterial activity when compared to the standard and among the extracts. Gentamycin was the standard drug for treating *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans*. Both studies used the paper disc method. The antifungal and antibacterial activity of the ethanol extracts was significant [25]. Jeya *et al* investigated the extracts of the petroleum ether, methanol, acetone, chloroform, and ethanol to the medicinal plant *Lippia nodiflora*, it revealed that inhibition zones with diameters ranging from 8mm to 16mm and confirmed that Methanol leaf extract inhibits *Shigella flexneri* most effectively and the leaf extracts of acetone and petroleum ether are effective against *Klebsiella pneumonia* and



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Staphylococcus aureus [26]. Zare *et al* Using disc diffusion, investigate the antibacterial properties of methanolic extracts of the flowers and foliage of *Lippia nodiflora* L. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, and *Bacillus subtilis* were all decreased by the extracts. Increasing extract concentrations increased antimicrobial activity in all microorganisms [27]. Ullah *et al* assessed Antibacterial activities on the crude extract of the plant and all of its constituent parts (chloroform, n-hexane, n-butanol, ethyl acetate and water). Seven bacterial strains were employed in the antibacterial assay, including *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* were all down by ethyl acetate and chloroform fractions [28]. Al-Snafi confirmed *Lippia nodiflora* aqueous extract had concentration-dependent. The extract was inactive against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* and solely efficient against *E. coli*. *Staphylococcus aureus* and gram-positive bacteria (*E. coli*) were both susceptible to ethanol extract, however *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was not [29]. Regupathi *et al* assessed the least amount of inhibitory substance of *Lippia nodiflora* methanolic extract was 100 g/ml when compared to standard drugs kanamycin and clotrimazole (10 g). The extracts had antibacterial properties *E. coli*, *K. pneumonia*, *P. vulgaris*, *S. aureus* and *B. cereus* are just a few examples of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria that it is effective against. *S. aureus*, *B. clausii* and *P. aeruginosa* *Lippia nodiflora*'s methanolic extraction has been shown to have antibacterial properties [30]. Ravindhran *et al* examined the Powdered plant material was extracted using chloroform, hexane, methanol and ethyl acetate The disc diffusion assay was employed to assess the antibacterial qualities of plant extracts against human pathogenic bacteria and fungi. In both bacteria and fungi, all *Phyla nodiflora* extracts inhibited growth. Their study's findings demonstrated that plants can be used as a source of antibiotics [31].

Anti-diabetic

Balamurugan and Ignacimuthu were investigated for 15 days, and rats were given 40 mg/kg body weight of streptozotocin (STZ) to induce diabetes, were given three oral dose levels of *L. nodiflora* methanol extract. Fasting blood glucose levels, Body weight, lipid profile, Serum marker, Plasma insulin, Glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c), and glycogen content enzyme levels were all investigated. The pancreas was also examined histochemically in rats. In addition to having higher levels of muscle glycogen and serum insulin, the extract therapy group also had triglycerides, lipoprotein and a decrease of fasting blood glucose [32]. Balamurugan *et al* analyzed and examined anti-diabetic activity in rats treated with streptozotocin (STZ), sitosterol in *Lippia nodiflora* was isolated and tested for anti-diabetic activity. The drug was taken once daily for 21 days, and during that time, it significantly reduced blood sugar and glycosylated haemoglobin while also increasing body weight, food intake and plasma insulin level. In addition, the compound insulin production increased as a result of glucose. These findings suggested that it had antihyperglycemic activity [33].

Anti-diarrhoeal

Mohideen *et al* used leaf extract of *Phyla nodiflora* which significantly protected rats from castor oil-induced diarrhoea. According to the researchers, To determine the mechanism of action of *Lippia nodiflora* leaves against diarrhoea, more research is necessary [34]. Abdur Rahman *et al* performed with BALB/c mice which were given castor oil to test for antidiarrheal activity *In-vivo* In a castor oil-induced model (50-500 mg/kg) and given substantial protections [35]

Hypotensive

Gadhvi *et al* examined DOCA salt-induced hypertension in Wistar rats that were given a *Lippia nodiflora* methanolic extract and observed their systolic pressure dropped significantly. And to support the hypothesis, biochemical tests such as serum creatinine, serum urea, cholesterol, blood glucose, serum protein and triglycerides were performed and concluded that *Lippia nodiflora* has antihypertensive activity [36]. The powdered and dried entire plant was extracted with ethyl acetate, chloroform, water and methanol, doses of 500 mg/Kg p.o. were given to DOCA-salt hypertensive rats and they were not nephrectomized. Among these extracts, the most effective extract was revealed to be a methanolic extract, significantly lowering systolic blood pressure. This study backs up the antihypertensive and renoprotective properties of methanolic fractions [37] Abdur Rahman *et al* performed the in-vivo hypotensive



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study, normotensive rats were used. *Phyla nodiflora* crude extract had a hypotensive effect in anaesthetized rats were given doses ranging from one to ten mg/kg. hence, they confirmed that *P. nodiflora* may be utilized for the treatment of hypotension.

Anti-inflammatory

Lippia nodiflora Linn. methanolic extract, leaves, and anti-inflammatory activity has been investigated by Ahmed *et al.* They found that the extract had significant anti-inflammatory efficacy against oedema in rats, carrageenin-induced paw which was similar to phenylbutazone [38]. Balakrishnan *et al* evaluated TNF-, IL-1, and IL-6 expression as inhibited by cyclo-pentane phenanthrene, as NO release is inhibited by iNOS suppression, prostaglandin biosynthesis is inhibited by COX-2&PLA2. It works to reduce inflammation by inhibiting MAPK phosphorylation and NF-B translocation. The proliferation of lymphocytes induced by mitogens was investigated using models of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The *In-vitro*, PLA2 activity was studied using RBL-2H3, a rat basophilic leukaemia cell line. The study utilised a crude methanol extract of *Lippia nodiflora* [39].

Antioxidant

According to *in-vitro* DPPH radical-scavenging assays, the *L. nodiflora* (EAF) Ethyl Acetate Fraction when compared to other fractions, had high antioxidant activity. Using 50 g/mL concentration, it inhibited lipid peroxidation. The findings suggested that *L. nodiflora* extracts or phytochemicals derived from it could be utilized as a biologically active natural antioxidant source, potentially contributing to beneficial health effects [14]. Ashokkumar *et al* Compared *Lippia nodiflora* Mich. (Verbenaceae) methanol extract (MELN) was tested *in vitro* against the standard drug -tocopherol. MELN demonstrated significant total antioxidant activity, which increased as extract concentration increased. Analysis was done on the total amount of antioxidants, nitric oxide scavenging, total phenolic content, superoxide anion radical, free radical, reducing power, hydroxyl radical and hydrogen peroxide. Different concentrations of linoleic acid emulsion inhibited peroxidation. Comparing these anti-oxidant activities to those of common antioxidants like tocopherol, catechin, BHT, and BHA [40]. The results of the study by Shukla *et al.* imply that the presence of flavonoids may be the cause of MELN's antioxidant action. In the reduction power assay, there was a dose-dependent increase in absorbance. The Folin-Ciocalteu phenol reagent was utilised to assess the total phenolic content [41].

Antinociceptive

Ahmed *et al* discovered that white albino mice writhed when exposed to acetic acid had an antinociceptive effect equivalent to diclofenac sodium [38].

Antitumor

According to Ashokkumar *et al.*, the methanol extract dramatically decreased the number of viable cells, the packed cell volume, and the tumour volume in swiss albino mice carrying Ehrlich's Ascites Carcinoma (EAC), catalase (CAT), Reduced glutathione (GSH) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) levels all increased as a result. The plant's anticancer properties were found to be due to increased antioxidant activity [42].

CNS

The neuropharmacological profile of *Lippia nodiflora* Linn extracts in petroleum, chloroform, and ethanol. Diazepam doses level of 5, 4, and 1 mg/kg was used as controls. In mice, *L. nodiflora* At both doses, the ethanolic extract and its chloroform extract had central inhibitory (sedative) effects, as well as anti-convulsant effects at an elevated 500 mg/kg dosage and anxiolytic impact [43].

Diuretic

Lippia nodiflora methanol extract (MELN) has a diuretic effect similar to frusemide. 200 and 400 mg/kg dosage levels, the extract increases urine volume significantly, as well as Ca²⁺ & Cl excretion, followed by K⁺ excretion in a dosage-dependent manner. According to this investigation, the active component(s) of MELN showed a diuretic effect comparable to that of frusemide. These results support *Lippia nodiflora*'s conventional use [44]. In a sequence of steps, aerial parts of *Phyla nodiflora* Linn have been extracted that used different solvents. The plant was discovered to

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contain alkaloids,steroids, carbohydrates, essential oil,flavonoids,potassium salts and tannins. Using the Lipschitz test model, aerial parts extracts in methanol and aqueous extracts were tested for diuretic potential in albino rats. As a baseline, frusemide was used.500 mg/kg body weight of an aqueous extract and methanol were found to be effective in increasing urine volume and electrolyte excretion significantly and concluded that the constituents revealed in aqueous and methanol extracts could be responsible for diuretic activity [45].

Hyperuricemia

A xanthine oxidase inhibitory *in vitro* assay was used to test *L. nodiflora*'s capacity to reduce uric acid levels. Bioactivity was used to fractionate the whole plant methanolic extract, yielding four fractions (F1-F4).The most potent compound, F3, was purified further using column chromatography to yield 3 flavonoids and 2 phenylethanoid glycosides.Allopurinol was used as a positive control, with 3 being the most potent.As a result, *L.nodiflora* as well as its chemical constituents should be studied furthermore as potential anti-hyperuricemic agents⁴⁶.The potential value of *L. nodiflora* in treating animals with hyperuricemia was demonstrated by its conventional usesand concluded that *L. nodiflora*'s anti-hyperuricemic effect was primarily attributed to liver XOD/XDH inhibitory activities, with a minor contribution from uricosuric activity. Flavonoids are primarily responsible for *L. nodiflora*'s uric acid-lowering effect by inhibiting XOD/XDH activities [47].

Hepatoprotective

Lippia nodiflora methanol extract (MELN) was tested in rats with acute liver injury caused by paracetamol. MELN gives substantial hepatoprotection by lowering serum enzyme activity. such as lipid peroxidation, SGPT,SGOT and bilirubin. It dramatically raised the superoxide dismutase (SOD), concentrations of catalase (CAT), glutathione (GSH)and total proteins in a concentration-dependent manner. It was determined that MELN's potency is comparable to that of the widely used medicine silymarin (25mg/kg), which is well known for its anti-drug qualities. The methanol extract of the entire plant is considered to have good hepatoprotective potential due to its antioxidative activity on hepatocytes [48]. Animal models of liver oxidative damage brought on by induced ethanol Male rats for 21-day,were administered a crude flavonoid fraction. Serum ALT,AST,LDH, ALP, total bilirubin, and urea levels increased significantly, while total protein and triglyceride levels decreased, indicating liver damage (TG). Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and other antioxidant enzymes were utilised to reduce catalase (CAT), TBARS (Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances) and glutathione (GSH) activity.*Lippia nodiflora* provided significant protection by lowering elevated liver marker enzymes and increasing total serum protein and antioxidant levels. *Lippia nodiflora*'s crude flavonoid fraction can reduce the liver's oxidative stress noticed significant effects are linked to antioxidant activity [49]. Methanolic extracts of leaves were used to test the antibacterial and hepatoprotective effects of LN on cells of HepG2. Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) were used to induce toxicity in liver cells because they are well-known hepatotoxins. LN reduced HepG2 cells' formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in response to LPS-induced toxicity. LN also inhibited the expression of apoptotic genes and protected liver cells from toxicity [50].

Melanogenic

The anti-melanogenesis activity of *P. nodiflora* methanolic extract (PNM) and the current molecular pathway fundamental activity have yet to be investigated. PNM administration had no harmful effects, but it greatly decreased the amount of melanogenesis and tyrosinase activity in the cells. These characteristics allow PNM to be utilised as a skin-whitening agent for therapeutic and cosmetic purposes to cure and/or prevent hyperpigmentation [51]. In mouse melanoma cells treated with eupafolin, tyrosinase activity, melanogenesis protein, and melanin levels were assessed by ELISA or western blot analysis. Despite having no cytotoxic effects, the therapy lowered the amount of melanin in cells in a dose-dependent manner. Inhibiting Akt and activating phospho-ERK or p38 MAPK in B16F10 murine melanoma cells appears to limit melanogenesis [52].

CONCLUSION

Medicinal treatments based on natural compounds derived from plants are being studied extensively, and many plants and herbs have indeed been designated for their various activities. The greater the nutrient benefit and



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bioactivity properties of this plant, such as analgesic, antipyretic, antiatherosclerotic, antidandruff, antiulcerogenic, antimicrobial, antioxidant properties anticancer, antidiabetic, antibacterial, and hepatoprotective. As a result, it is confirmed that *Phyla nodiflora* could be explored as a key cause of significantly greater added-value compounds for medicinal purposes in a variety of industries. However, more research is required to investigate the usage of this highly versatile plant in the pharmaceutical sector.

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Table 1: Phyla nodiflora used in Siddha and Unani Medicine

| Siddha | Unani |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Soolai noi (Pain) | (Musakkin-e-alam) Analgesic, |
| Seetha kazhichal (dysentery) | (mudir) Diuretic |
| Perunkazhichal (diarrhoea) | (Musaffi khoon) Blood purifier |
| Vellai (leucorrhoea) | (Mufattit-e-hasat) Lithotriptic, |
| Irumal (cough) | (Dafe zeequnnafas) antiasthmatic, |
| Vali noigal (diseases associated with vatham humour) | (Dafe jaraseem) Antimicrobial |

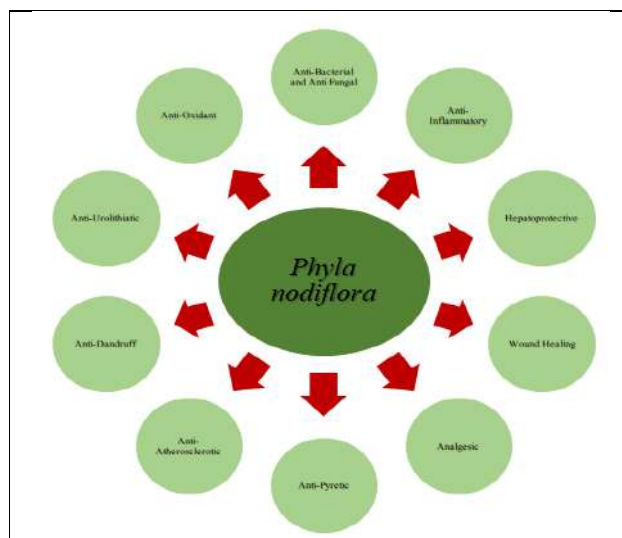


Fig 1: Pharmacological activity of Phyla nodiflora

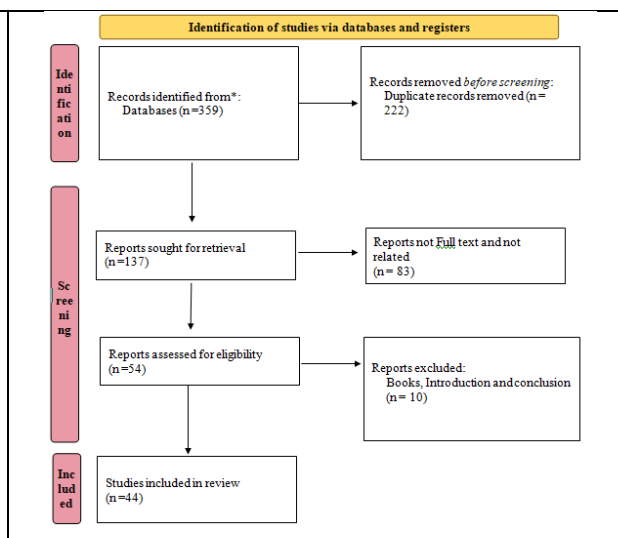


Fig.2: Prisma flow chart: regarding the literature collection regarding the plant Phyla nodiflora





Water Depth Effect on the Resonant Behaviour of Fluid Trapped between Two Floating Structures

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

It is more common that two floating bodies coming in close to each other in all offshore operations. Breadth of barge, gap width, individual body draft, water depth, draft, gap inlet configuration as well as three-dimensionality are the important factors influencing the resonant behaviour of fluid trapped between two floating structures. The main objective in this study is to analyse the effect of water depth on the resonant motion of fluid confined between two closely spaced floating structures with regular as well as random waves in order to scrutinize the sensitivity of the results to all the influencing parameters using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) method. ANSYS software, it is a Finite Volume Method (FVM) based simulation package which can consider the viscosity effect and nonlinearity in the free surface as well as fluid separation especially around the sharp corner of the structures is used here for modelling the numerical wave tank. The effect of depth of water and drafts of the floating bodies on the resonant frequency and height of wave in the gap between two floating structures were analysed for various operational and side-by-side configurations by varying the influencing parameters. The results were compared and it was found that when the water depth is increased the resulting resonant frequency also increased and the wave height between the two floating structures is decreased. Similar results were obtained for the case of random waves also. It was observed that water depth and the floating body drafts are highly influencing the resonant wave height and resonant frequency in the gap between two closely spaced floating structures.

Keywords—Floating structures, Resonance behavior, Viscous flow, Regular & Random waves, water depth, body draft & Configurations.





INTRODUCTION

Recent oil and gas explorations have moved to remote deep-water locations as the conventional reserves would not be able to provide sufficient energy for the global market. As the demand for natural gas is increasing, an LNG (liquefied natural gas) related offshore plant such as a barge type LNG/FPSO (floating production, storage and offloading) including gas preconditioning accommodation, and liquefied plant, offloading facilities and a number of storage tanks is receiving much more attention. Safe operation of the platform and offloading facilities under different environmental loadings are the key technical challenges for FLNG development. Safety and the feature of the performance of multi-body systems is characterized by the relative phenomena, such as the relative motion of the bodies caused by hydrodynamic interaction. This interaction may result in unfavorable responses or increase the risk of collision in a multi-body system. The width of the gap in between the floating bodies in close proximity was very small when compared to the dimension of the floating structures as shown in Fig. 1

Successful completion of the offloading operation with side by side floating body arrangement requires number of considerations, environmental loadings, arrangement of vessel, mooring lines, operation procedures etc. Among others, the resonant character of the water in the narrow gap between the floating bodies in close proximity may be a problem. Due to occurrence of resonance in the gap, there will be large amplitude vertical motion of water in the gap and drift forces acting on the floating bodies will be increased. This will lead to vertical oscillation of the free surface with higher amplitudes in the narrow gap compared to the incident wave and increment in the wave forces on the structures around the resonant frequencies. This phenomenon of water is normally termed as the piston-mode resonance. Solutions for resonance characteristic of fluid based on potential flow theory are usually time efficient and simple. A better understanding of the above problem is of great advantage for both the oil & gas industry and the offshore structures in quantifying the hydrodynamic forces on the floating structures and the resonance wave height in the gap.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Willemijnet al. (2007)¹ presented the comparison between diffraction computations and model basin experiments results of moored LNG carriers arranged in side by side configuration. Zhu Hai-rong et al. (2008)² investigated the influence of gap on the wave forces for 3 Dimensional multiple floating structures by developing a 3- Dimensional time domain method. Molin et al. (2009)³ carried out model tests with two side by side rectangular barge models rigidly linked to the carriage. Lin Luet al. (2009)⁴ investigated the resonance behavior of fluid confined between three identical rectangular floating bodies in close proximity arrangement subjected to incident regular waves. Mir Tareque Ali et al. (2010)⁵ investigated the first order force due to wave excitation and motion responses due to the hydrodynamic interaction between two unequal-sized freely floating three dimensional rectangular boxes in regular waves. Sun et al. (2010)⁶ investigated the wave diffraction by two side by side arranged floating bodies, to describe the general issue of LNG. Zhao Wen-hua et al. (2012)⁷ studied the numerical simulations of multi-bodies arranged in side by side arrangement with close proximity with the coupled analysis code SIMO with time domain method. Lu Lin et al. (2011)⁸ investigated the water resonance phenomenon in the gap between multiple bodies arranged in close proximity subjected to waves. Elie et al. (2013)⁹ analysed the resonance characteristics occurring between the two side by side arranged fixed floating vessels by comparing the experimental and numerical results with different sea conditions. Yong Luet al. (2013)¹⁰ studied the gap resonance between two fixed rectangular bodies immersed partially using linear potential theory by semi-analytical method. Nima Moradi et al. (2014)¹¹ studied the resonant behavior of the water confined between two side by side arranged LNG carriers by using numerical wave tank. Feng et al. (2015)¹² reformulated the traditional potential flow theory by separating incident and scattered wave potential to modify the efficiency of computation. Nima Moradi et al. (2015)¹³ investigated wave resonance in the small gap between two fixed floating bodies arranged in side by side manner with 2 D numerical wave tank. Nima Moradi et al. (2016)¹⁴ examined the water depth effect on the gap resonance of two closely spaced identical barges in a 2D numerical wave tank with various water depths and barge drafts.



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From the above reviews, it is observed that the physics behind the hydrodynamics around multiple floating structures are yet to be understood. Nowadays, analysis methods are receiving more attention due to improved accuracy and efficient turnaround. It is worth to point out that CFD design tools can lower the design time and produce designs that are more accurate and reliable than traditional methods, besides the fact that CFD offers the convenience to alter the designs easily. For the purpose of offshore hydrodynamics research, using a numerical wave tank is both time saving and cost effective. Duration for experiments in a towing tank is costlier than numerical simulations. CFD has great potential in the computational modelling of fluid dynamics has always been an active area of research. The governing parameters for gap resonance investigated in above studies can be applied to similar side-by-side offloading operations and will help to reduce the level of uncertainty in predicting their wave resonant response.

METHODOLOGY**Steps to be Followed**

Step 1: A numerical wave flume was developed to accurately capture the free surface interface (oscillations) of the two-phase incompressible flow within the wave tank.

Step 2: The effect of wave loading on the floating structures utilizing Navier-Stokes equations (viscous flow consideration) was studied in the next step.

Step 3: Generation of regular and random waves in ANSYS-FLUENT with CFD by using UDF.

Step 4: The influence of the water depth with regular wave on the gap resonance frequency and resonance wave height are studied extensively.

Step 5: The role of the body drafts with random wave on the gap resonance frequency and resonance wave height are studied extensively.

Step 6: The results for the different configuration setup are compared and discussed briefly.

Software's Utilized

For the above investigations, the numerical model will be created by using **ANSYS-DESIGN MODELLER**, and the **CFD** analysis will be done by **ANSYS-FLUENT** (two-phase flow solver).

THEORETICAL FORMULATION**Background of Theories**

Wave theories: Several wave theories, such as Airy, Stokes second and fifth order, Cnoidal and stream function, are available in the literature for the regular waves. Ocean waves are always irregular or random in nature. Irregular waves are the superposition of a number of regular waves with different amplitudes and frequencies. The following irregular wave types are available: JONSWAP (Hs or alpha), Pierson-Moskowitz, Gaussian, User Spectra (1D) and User Time History. In fluid dynamics, linear Airy wave theory gives a linearized description of the propagation of gravity waves on the surface of a homogeneous fluid layer. The theory assumes that the fluid layer has a uniform mean depth and the fluid flow was inviscid, irrotational and incompressible. This linear theory was often used to get a rough and quick estimate of properties of waves and wave effects. This is valid for waves in shallow water region to the waves in deep water region. Potential flow (velocity potential) approach was used in Airy wave theory to describe the gravity wave motion on a fluid surface. The use of potential flow with inviscid and irrotational flow of water waves is remarkably successful, but it fails to describe many other fluid flows with the consideration of viscosity, vorticity, turbulence and/or flow separation. This is due to the fact that; the wave-induced vorticity is restricted for the oscillatory part of the fluid motion at the thin oscillatory Stokes boundary layers at the boundaries of the flow domain.

Therefore, it should be noted that in computational fluid dynamics, the potential flow theory is only applied in the wave maker boundary i.e. the inlet boundary of the wave tank and specifies wave behaviors such as free surface elevation and wave particle velocity for the purpose of regular wave generation. Navier-Stokes equations are solved in the internal domain i.e. for each time step to acquire the velocity and pressure distribution as a function of time





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throughout the whole simulation domain for the fully viscous fluid flow consideration. Regular wave: In this study, Airy wave theory is used for modelling the small amplitude water waves. The wave is applied to the wave making boundary of the simulation domain, i.e. the inlet boundary of the wave tank. The velocity components of a particle in a wave of an arbitrary water depth can be written as:

$$u_x(x, y, t) = A\omega \frac{\cosh(k(h+y))}{\sinh(kh)} \sin(\omega t - kx) \quad (1)$$

$$u_y(x, y, t) = A\omega \frac{\sinh(k(h+y))}{\sinh(kh)} \cos(\omega t - kx) \quad (2)$$

Where $u_x(x, y, t)$ and $u_y(x, y, t)$ are the horizontal and vertical wave particle velocity components respectively. A is the wave amplitude and y is the vertical coordinate to describe wave motion, the point at which $y = 0$ corresponds to a line known as the still water level, h represents the water depth, x represents the distance along longitudinal direction, ω entitles the wave frequency and k represents the wave number.

The dispersion relation connects the wavelength and the period as follows:

$$\omega^2 = gk \tanh(kh) \quad (3)$$

and

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \quad (4)$$

The free surface elevation is described based on:

$$\eta(x, t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx) \quad (5)$$

The equations for η , velocity and the dispersion relation represent the core of the linear wavetheory.

Random wave: Significant Wave Height (H_s) and average (Zero Crossing Period) wave period (T_z) are the parameters used to represent the Pierson-Moskowitz spectrum. This is considered of more direct use than the classic form, in the form involving the peak frequency, where the spectral energy is a maximum or in terms of the single parameter wind speed. The spectral ordinate ($S(\omega)$), at a frequency (ω , in rad/s), is given by

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{H_s^2}{4\pi T_z^4} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)^5 \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\pi T_z^4} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)^4\right] \quad (6)$$

Where, T_z =Mean zero-crossing wave period, H_s = Significant Wave Height

The Pierson-Moskowitz wave spectrum was described by using the average (i.e. mean zero-crossing period) wave period and Significant Wave Height.

Volume of Fluid Method

The VOF method determines the fraction of each fluid that exists in each cell of the computation mesh (known as fraction function " γ "). The integral of a fluid's characteristic function in the control volume, namely, the volume of a computational grid cell is defined as the Fraction function, which is a scalar function. The volume fraction of each cell is tracked through the volume fraction in the computational grid, while all fluids share a single set of momentum equations. When a cell is empty, the value of γ is zero; when the cell is full, $\gamma=1$; and when there is a fluid interface in the cell, $0 < \gamma < 1$. γ is a discontinuous function. Its value varies from 0 to 1, when the argument moves into interior of traced phase. The equation for the volume fraction is:

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\gamma u) = 0 \quad (7)$$





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Volume of fluid (VOF) approach is used to capture the interface between two phases. The spatial variation of any fluid property ϕ can be expressed by using γ through the weighting as shown in Eqn (8)

$$\phi = \gamma\phi_{water} + (1 - \gamma)\phi_{air} \quad (8)$$

Viscous Flow Model

Numerical wave flume: Numerical models can be used for the analysis of new offshore oil and gas technologies such as side-by-side offloading, by providing a means to simulate regular and breaking waves, as well as fixed and floating objects under wave action. Creating a proper numerical wave tank is one of the important steps towards running an accurate numerical simulation, which can successfully model the fluid structure interaction in water waves and capture the hydrodynamic interactions between multiple bodies. Recently, modelling of surface gravity water waves using numerical wave tanks has attracted more attention due to the substantial growth in computational power. Numerical wave tanks can be created through the creation and coding of a numerical model from scratch or by modifying the codes and solvers of an existing program to accommodate research specific needs. Regardless of the underlying equations of the numerical wave tank which are discussed in detail as below, it is important to validate the results, which is obtained by the modelled numerical wave flume. This can be done by comparing the simulation results with those obtained using theoretical analysis, other numerical models, and experiments or a mixture of these methods.

Wave generation and absorption: An internal wave maker required at the inlet boundary of the simulation domain to generate the ocean waves hitting the offshore structures was made with the help of UDF (User Defined Function), which is an efficient tool of ANSYS-FLUENT. Different factors, such as the number of mesh elements along the wavelength as well as the method to suppress the unrealistic wave reflection inside the computational domain, influence the accuracy of the wave tank in general. In order to avoid the wave reflection, the flume was designed by following the Sommerfeld radiation condition.

Background of Equations

Governing equations: The governing equations for the incompressible fluid motion are Navier Stokes equation and Continuity equation as given,

$$\partial_t u_i + u_j \partial_j u_i = -\frac{1}{\rho} \partial_i P + \nu \nabla^2 u_i + E_i \pm \sigma_t k_\gamma \nabla \gamma \quad (9)$$

And

$$\partial_j u_j = 0 \quad (10)$$

where u_i are the velocity components, ρ is the density, P is the pressure, E_i are the components of the external forces per unit mass, ν is the kinematic viscosity of the fluid, t is the time, and the indices i and j refer to the space coordinates x_i and x_j , ($i, j = 1-3$). ∂_i and ∂_t denote derivatives with respect to x_i and the time t , respectively. In Eqn (9) the last term is the surface tension term, where σ_t denotes the surface tension coefficient and k_γ is the surface curvature. The surface tension coefficient between air and ocean water is considered as 0.07 m/s².

Boundary conditions

In the computational cells, nearer to a boundary, the boundary face which is the common face between the cell and the boundary, can have states (Fig. 2) of fully wet (sub-merged), fully dry (above water) and partially immersed.

For the dry faces the boundary conditions are:

$$n \nabla p = 0, \quad u = 0, \quad \gamma = 0 \quad (11)$$





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Where n is the boundary unit normal vector. For the faces with wet state the boundary conditions are given analytically by using the potential wave theory, which is evaluated at the centre of the faces. For the boundary faces partially immersed, a local linear approximation of the real surface η^* is, the shaded part of the boundary face is the wet area, AW . I and II are the two intersection points between the boundary face and the surface, η . (Fig. 3). It forms a wet and closed polygon together with the boundary face wet sides. The corresponding wet area AW and wet centre CW can be calculated using simple methods. u and $n\nabla p$ are computed from the potential flow theory at CW and applied to the face of the boundary. On the basis of the subdivision of face of the boundary, γ at the boundary is mentioned as AW/AF , where AF is the boundary face area. When the face is either dry or wet based only on the face centre location with respect to still water level, as the latter approach shows free surface was oscillating unrealistically. The fake fluctuations are avoided by applying the new approach.

The distribution of γ is modelled by an advection equation

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot [u \gamma] + \nabla \cdot [u_r \gamma (1 - \gamma)] = 0 \quad (12)$$

The last term on the above Eqn(12) is used to reduce the smearing of the interface, and u_r is the phase relative.

VALIDATION

Potential Flow Model

Geometrical details: In order to validate the gap resonance effect with potential flow model two identical barges with a body draft of $d = 0.25$ m, height $H_b = 0.5$ m and body width of $B = 0.5$ m with gap width $B_G = 0.05$ m is considered as shown in Fig. 4. The water depth ranging from $h = 0.3$ m up to $h = 3$ m was considered. The water depth regions correspond to shallow ($h = 0.3$ m and 0.4 m), intermediate ($h = 0.5$ m, 0.6 m) and deep water ($h = 0.8$ m, 1 m, 2 m and 3 m) with bottom clearances of low, medium and high respectively.

Comparison of results

The results for the computation of resonant frequency and resonance wave height for different water depths are compared with the results of Nima Moradi et al. (2016) 14 which has been analysed using Hydro STAR (Hydro STAR for Experts Version 7.03). The multi-body inter-actions also takes into account, the internal liquid motions and effects of forward speed. Fig. 5 to Fig. 8. The variation of elevation of water within the gap between the barges is compared for shallow water and deep-water conditions and are shown in Fig. 9(a) and (b). It was observed that the potential flow model computes the trend of increase in the resonant wave frequency and the resonant wave height when the water depth was increased in the shallow water region. But, in the deep-water region there is no much variation in the resonant wave height and wave frequency when the water depth was increased. However, the present model predicts the same variation trend for the resonant wave height as well as resonant wave frequency when the water depth was increased in both shallow and deep-water regions.

This can be explained as: In shallow and transitional water depths ($h = 0.3$ m, 0.4 m, 0.5 m and 0.6 m) the wave celerity is approximated by \sqrt{gh} , in which g is the gravity acceleration and h represents the water depth. From this approximation when the water depth was increased the wave group velocity also getting increased. However, in potential flow theory the energy dissipation due to viscous effects and flow separation are not considered, increase in group velocity will increase the rate of energy transferred in the gap, resulting the higher wave amplitude in the gap.

Regular Wave Simulation

The functionality of the wave generation method was validated with the wave generation technique used by Yingwei SUN et al. (2012) 15. Modelling was done by ANSYS and Analysis was done by ANSYS-FLUENT.





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Geometrical details:

A 2-D numerical model based on the Navier-Stokes equations and computational Lagrangian-Eulerian advection remap-volume of fluid (CLEAR-VOF) method was developed to simulate wave. The domain was 10 m long and 0.8 m high as used by Ying-wei SUN et al. (2012). The computational domain and coordinate system are shown in Fig. 10. The origin of the X-axis was fixed at the inflow boundary on the left side and the origin of the Y-axis was fixed at the bottom boundary. Wave was propagating in the positive X direction. On the left side, the numerical wave generation theory was adopted to generate second-order Stokes waves.

With a piston-type wave board, the horizontal velocity $v(t)$ of the wave paddle satisfies

$$v(t) = \xi_0 \left\{ \omega \sin(\omega t) - \frac{\omega A}{h_0 n_1} \left[\frac{3}{4 \sinh^2(kh_0)} - \frac{n_1}{2} \right] \cos(2\omega t) \right\} \quad (13)$$

Where ω is the circular frequency; h_0 is the still water depth (SWL); A is the wave amplitude; k is the wave number and;

$$\xi_0 = \frac{an_1}{\tanh(kh_0)}$$

$$\text{Where } n_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{2kh_0}{\sinh(kh_0)} \right]$$

By using the dynamic mesh utility that allows to vary the velocity of inlet boundary via a User Defined Function (UDF), the movement of the mobile wall is made with respect to the generated wave. Then the second-order Stokes wave is generated, and the wave surface can be described as

$$\eta(x, t) = \frac{H}{2} \cos(kx - \omega t) + \frac{\pi H^2}{8L} \frac{\cosh(kh_0)}{\sinh^3(kh_0)} [\cosh(2kh_0) + 2] \cos 2(kx - \omega t) \quad (14)$$

Where H is the wave height, and L is the wave length.

Meshing configuration:

A mesh of 800 elements in the X direction and 150 elements in the Y direction gave total number of 120000 elements. Meshing is done by using the mapped mesh tool in order to get the regular mesh configuration in both X & Y directions. Fig. 11. shows the typical view of the mesh configuration of the computational domain.

Wave generation comparison:

Fig. 12 (a) shows the time histories of the second order Stokes wave profile obtained by theoretical formula taken from Ying-wei SUN et al. (2012) 15 and Fig. 12 (b) shows the profile of simulated regular wave generated at X=4 m by using the moving wall and mobile technology concept.

The phases and amplitudes of the waves generated by the numerical model are in good agreement with the theoretical solutions. The nature of the second-order Stokes wave with the wave shape asymmetrical to the still water level is well.



**Manikandan and Sivakami****DEVELOPMENT OF VISCOUS FLOW MODEL****Numerical Wave Flume**

Model setup: For the present case, length of numerical wave flume was taken as 12 m and the height of the domain was varying from 0.3 m to 0.6 m based on the requirement of water depth for the different simulations. Setup configuration and the coordinate system for the domain was shown in Fig. 14, with origin as the lower corner at the inlet boundary. The above values are fixed for the entire simulation process. The setup consists of two identical box of rectangular section resembling mid ship section cut in water of depth h with one end having the bottom clearance and the other piercing the free surface. Barges are placed in the middle portion of the domain. The incident regular waves are propagating in the increasing X-direction with 90° incident angle relative to the length of the ship to represent the beam sea condition. The ship dimensional properties are illustrated in Fig. 14.

Boundary conditions: No slip boundary condition was applied for the solid walls and the bottom wall, since they are fixed in nature. For outflow zero velocity gradient is applied and patch-face normal component of the internal-cell value is used for the inflow velocity. Velocity is set to the “pressure Inlet Outlet Velocity” the upper boundary of the wave tank, to specify the atmospheric pressure condition. Inlet boundary pressure condition is set to zero and the incoming wave velocity referred as the inlet velocity. Errors resulting from a failure to incorporate inward propagating signals generated by real physical process occurring outside the boundaries of the computational domain cannot be avoided without enlarging the domain. Nevertheless, non-reflecting boundary conditions often become reasonable approximations to the true physical boundary conditions. As the size of the domain increases, provided that the local energy density of a disturbance arriving at the boundary is reduced as the result of wave absorption in the large domain. Meshing configuration: Mesh is generated by using the “Edge sizing and mapped mesh” utility. The mesh size around the barges are very fine compared to meshes at the boundaries. The barges having higher mesh density around them in the rectangular simulation domain was shown in Fig. 15.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**Piston Motion of Water in Gap**

When the incident wave was hitting on front side of the barge-1(B-1) the water motion in the gap between two bodies will follow some pattern. In order to check the water motion in the gap, the wave profile was recorded at four different locations in the gap. The actual gap width (0.05 m) was divided to four equal parts with 0.01 m distance between each other. The profile of water motion at the different locations in the gap between two closed spaced barges were plotted in Fig. 16, it was noted that the profile at all locations follow the same profile of water motion, which clearly show the water level was rising and falling as a straight line with respect to time and it intimates the piston mode motion of water in the gap. Fig. 17 shows the pictorial representation of piston mode motion of water between two floating bodies

Water Depth Effect on Gap Resonance

To examine the influence of water depth on resonant properties of water in the gap, simulations are carried out in the water depth regimes of shallow ($h = 0.3$ m and 0.4 m), intermediate ($h = 0.5$ m, 0.6 m) state and the simulation was generated with regular and random waves.

Water depth effect with regular waves

For the regular waves wave height was fixed as 0.024 m for all simulations and incident wave frequencies ranging from 3 rad/s to 6.5 rad/s was considered for all the water depth regimes. Wave length varies from 1.3 m to 4.6 m with respect to the frequency range considered. The wave properties for the incident and the wave profile captured in the gap between two floating bodies for various water depths are shown in 0 to 0 **Error! Reference source not found.** to Fig. 21 shows comparison of the variation of H_G/H_0 with the incident frequency with results obtained by Nima Moradi et al. (2016) 14 shown below.





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From the above comparison, it was seen that the present results were matches very well with the results obtained by Nima Moradi et al. (2016)¹⁴. All the four cases show that the wave amplitude in the gap between closely spaced floating bodies was higher than the incident wave amplitude at a frequency is called as the resonant frequency. The water in between two floating bodies have some natural frequency. It was noted that the frequency of wave in the gap was always equal to the incident wave. Whenever this frequency of oscillation of water in the gap matches with its natural frequency, water will be oscillating in the resonance condition which produces the higher amplitude waves in the gap. So, the frequency corresponding to this resonance condition is called as resonance frequency and the subsequent wave height was termed as resonance wave height.

Check for steepness of regular waves:

The resonance wave height in the gap between closely spaced floating bodies was limited to the height of the barge above the free surface water level. If it exceeds this limit the water spilling inside the barges will occur, which leads to the failure of the close proximity operation. So far, we have obtained the maximum wave gap resonance wave height as 0.15 m which is less than the 0.25 m (barge height above the still water level). Another important thing was breaking of the wave that is if the wave exceeds the permissible steepness which also leads to the failure of the barges with close proximity operation.

Steepness ratio for deep water wave was given as

$$\left(\frac{H}{L}\right)_{max} = \frac{1}{7} \quad (15)$$

Steepness ratio for waves other than deep water waves

$$\left(\frac{H}{L}\right)_b = 0.14 \tanh\left(\frac{2\pi d}{L}\right)_b \quad (16)$$

Where H = wave height, L = wave length, d = water depth.

The steepness for the resonant gap wave for the different water depths are calculated and tabulated as follows. All the gap resonant waves are having the steepness lesser than the permissible steepness. Which means all are coming under non-breaking waves category.

Comparison for different water depths:

The reason for this variation in the resonant wave frequency and the resonant wave height can be explained as, in the viscous flow there will be energy dissipation due to the viscosity. Water depth increment will increase the flow velocity in the region below the barges, which lead to the increase in the energy dissipation. Due to this the gap resonance wave height was reduced. Water depth increment will change the natural frequency of water confined between closely spaced floating bodies also changed, due to the modification in the flow domain. It was noted that the natural frequency of the water in the gap was always dependent on the depth of water. So that increase in water depth will enlarge the resonance frequency of the water in the gap between two floating bodies due to its increment in the natural frequency. The variation of ratio of gap wave height to the incident wave height with the incident wave frequency for the different water depths are shown in Fig. 22. From the comparison, we can clearly understand that when the water depth was increased there will be increase in gap resonant frequency and decrease in the gap resonance wave height. So, it was evident that the water depth plays an important role on the resonance behavior of water confined between two floating bodies.

The reason for this variation in the resonant wave frequency and the resonant wave height can be explained as, in the viscous flow there will be energy dissipation due to the viscosity. Water depth increment will increase the flow velocity in the region below the barges, which lead to the increase in the energy dissipation. Due to this the gap resonance wave height was reduced. Water depth increment will change the natural frequency of water confined between closely spaced floating bodies also changed, due to the modification in the flow domain. It was noted that the natural frequency of the water in the gap was always dependent on the depth of water. So that increase in water depth will enlarge the resonance frequency of the water in the gap between two floating bodies due to its increment





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in the natural frequency. Another reason was increasing the water depth will also makes increase in the flow region under the floating bodies, which leads to reduction in the velocity of fluid entering into the gap between two floating bodies. So that the fluid can flow freely under the floating bodies compared to the lower water depth cases. This reduction in velocity of fluid in the gap results the reduction in the gap resonance wave height. From 0&0 it was noticed that the amount of variation in the shallow water region (0.3 m & 0.4 m) was relatively higher when compared to the intermediate water depths (0.5 m & 0.6 m). The amount of variation is getting reduced when the water depth is increased.

Comparison between potential flow and viscous flow model: When compared to the variation trend of gap resonance frequency and gap resonance wave height of potential flow model and the viscous flow models potential flow model shows that water depth increment lead to increase in gap resonance frequency and also increase in the gap resonance wave height (Refer Fig. 9.a). But when we look on to the results obtained by viscous flow model it shows that water depth increment lead to gap resonance frequency increment and decrease in the gap resonance wave height. It was observed that potential flow model will be able to obtain the variation trend of gap resonance frequency when the water depth was increased but fails to obtain the variation trend of gap resonance wave height. And also, potential flow over estimates the resonance properties of the gap wave. This is due to the absence of energy dissipation in the potential flow model. Resonance behaviour of random waves: PM-SPECTRUM was used for the generation of random waves we considered the significant wave height as 0.024 m, and the zero-crossing frequency ranging from 3 rad/s to 6.5 rad/s as used in the regular wave case. Here we considered the water depth as 0.3 m in order to explore the resonance behavior of random waves.

Because in regular wave case 0.3 m water depth produces the maximum gap resonance wave height and the actual gap resonance wave steepness was closer to the permissible steepness compared to the gap resonance wave steepness corresponding to the other depths (Refer **Error! Reference source not found.**). So that, 0.3 m was taken as critical water depth. The wave properties for the incident random waves with different zero crossing frequencies are in 0 The wave spectrums for the incident wave and wave profile captured in the gap between two closed spaced floating bodies are plotted and compared for checking the wave generation technique (Refer Fig. 23). Since we are using random waves, we are considering the zero-crossing period for the incident wave and the incident wave frequency is taken as zero crossing frequency. It has been seen that both the incident wave and the wave profile at the gap are in the same frequency in the case of random waves. In order to check the period of the generated random wave, we used relation between peak frequency and the zero-crossing frequency of the random wave was

$$\omega_0 = 0.71 \omega_z \quad (17)$$

That is peak frequency of the wave spectrum was equal to the 0.71 times of the zero-crossing frequency. We have generated a random wave of zero crossing frequency 3.0 rad/s for the incident wave. By referring the Fig. 23 and 0the peak frequency of the incident wave spectrum was found that 2.117 rad/s. By using the relation (17), the peak frequency corresponding to 3.0 rad/s zero crossing frequency was obtained as 2.130 rad/s. So, the zero-crossing frequency of the generated wave was almost matches with the theoretical zero crossing frequency. In 0 the peak frequency, spectrum values and the ratio between the wave heights in the gap and the incident wave are listed. The ratio between the wave heights can be found by taking the square root for the ratio of spectrum values of gap wave to the incident wave.

Comparison of regular wave and random wave:

As shown in the Fig. 26the resonance behavior of the random wave follows the same behavior as in the regular wave case. But it was noticed that the resonance wave height was somewhat lesser than that for the regular wave case. This is because, even though the amplitude of the random wave reaches the higher values due to the effect of the



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irregularity and the consideration of the significant wave height the magnitude of the resonance wave height became comparatively lesser than the regular wave case. The variation trend for the resonance wave height in the gap with respect to the incident wave zero crossing frequency was same in both regular and random wave cases.

Unequal Body Draft Effect on Gap Resonance

Effect of body drafts with random waves: For the analysis of body draft effect on the resonance properties, we considered random waves with three different cases of body draft configuration for the barges. (i). $d_1 = d_2 = 0.25$ m, (ii). $d_1 = 0.125$ m, $d_2 = 0.25$ m, (iii). $d_1 = 0.25$ m, $d_2 = 0.125$ m. for all three cases the water depth and the gap width are fixed as 0.3 m and 0.05 m respectively. We have already discussed the results for case (i) ie, the configuration with same draft for both barges are same. The peak frequency, spectrum values for the incident wave and the gap wave and the ratio of the gap resonance wave height corresponding to the case (i) were listed in 0, and the variation trend of gap resonance wave height with respect to the incident zero crossing frequency was shown in Fig. 25. The results for the other two cases were listed below.

Check for steepness of random waves:

From all the random wave cases, the maximum wave height in the gap was obtained as 0.165 m, which is less than free board of barge (0.25 m) resembles the safe condition and all the cases having the steepness ratio corresponding to the resonant wave less than the permissible value representing the non-breaking wave case. Comparison between different cases of drafts: The comparison between the different body drafts configurations are shown in Fig. 32. We have two types of comparison for the unequal body draft cases with equal body draft case. Varying d_1 and constant $d_2 = 0.25$ m: In this case the draft for the second draft was fixed and the first body draft was varied in such a way of $d_1/d_2 \leq 1$. There are two types of draft configuration such as $d_1/d_2 = 0.5$ with $d_1 = 0.125$ m and $d_1/d_2 = 1$ with $d_1 = 0.25$ m. The comparison between these two cases were shown in Fig. 33

It was noted that increasing the draft ratio from lower value to higher value with the constant body draft for barge-2 lead to decrease the resonance wave frequency and the gap resonance wave height. From the Fig. 33. decrease in resonant wave height was 16% and decrease in resonant frequency was 20%. This is because of the variation in the flow region below the barges. Since the amount of difference flow region below the barges will affect the velocity of the water in the narrow gap. In 0.5 draft ratio configuration, the flow region below the upstream barge was higher compared to the downstream barge, which makes the free flow of water below the upstream barge compared to downstream barge. But, due to the reduction in the flow region below the downstream barge the water coming from the flow region below the upstream barge was tend to move towards the gap between two floating bodies, which results the higher flow velocity of gap water, makes the higher resonance wave amplitude. Compared to the 0.5 draft ratio configuration, velocity of gap water was reduced in the equal body draft case due to the equal flow region below the barges, results the resonance wave height was reduced. The shifting of the resonance frequency towards the lower value as compared to the equal body draft case intimates the body draft also affects the natural frequency of the water trapped between the two floating bodies. Increasing the upstream barge draft results, decrease in the natural frequency of the water in the gap subsequently reduces the resonant wave frequency.

Constant $d_1 = 0.25$ and varying d_2 : In this case the draft for the upstream barge was constant and the draft for the second barge was varying in such a way of $d_1/d_2 \geq 1$. There are two types of draft configuration such as $d_1/d_2 = 2$ with $d_2 = 0.125$ m and $d_1/d_2 = 1$ with $d_2 = 0.25$ m. The comparison between these two cases were shown in Fig. 34. It was observed that increasing the draft ratio from lower value to higher value with the constant body draft for barge-1 leads to enlarge the resonance wave frequency and the reduction in resonance gap wave height. From Fig. 34 for this case, decrease in resonant wave height was 20.2% and increment in resonant frequency was 20%. Because of the variation in the flow region below the barges there will change the velocity of water flow in the narrow gap. In the configuration with draft ratio of 2, each barge will encounter the different flow region below them. In this case the flow region below the upstream barge was less compared to the downstream barge. Here the flow type was opposite to the previous discussion that is water will flow freely below the downstream barge due to its higher flow region compared to the upstream barge. The flow velocity of water in the narrow gap was decreased compared to the equal



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body draft configuration due to the larger flow region below the downstream barge, results reduction in the resonance wave height.

In the equal body draft configuration, the flow region will be same and the velocity of water flow in the gap was higher compared to the unequal draft configuration, so the resonance wave height was higher than unequal barge draft configuration. Similar to the previous comparison, the barge draft configuration affects the natural frequency of water confined between two barges. Due to the reduction in downstream body draft the natural frequency of the gap water was increased, results enlargement in the resonant wave frequency.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**Summary**

The resonance characteristics of waves in the gap between two closely spaced floating bodies in close proximity was investigated with the use of Navier-Stokes equations. The simulations were carried out over a wide frequency range for regular wave and random waves. The main findings are the resonant frequency and the resonance wave height in the narrow gap between two floating bodies. We considered four different water depths and three different draft configurations with two barges. The numerical potential flow model has been validated with the existing numerical results reported by Nimamoradi et al. (2016)¹⁴. The wave generation technique with UDF by using viscous flow solver also validated with the results reported by Ying-wei SUN et al. (2012)¹⁵. Again, we validated the viscous flow model with the existing numerical results obtained by Nimamoradi et al. (2016)¹⁴. Furthermore, the influence of the body draft and water depth on the resonance behaviour of random wave was investigated.

CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions can be summarized as follows:

From the study, it was observed that the resonance properties of water confined between two floating bodies in close proximity arrangement are strongly depends on the depth of water. Increasing the water depth with constant gap width and barge draft, increment in the resonant wave frequency, but the resonant wave height decreases. Which is mainly due to water depth increment will lead to increase in the flow region below the barges. Since the flow region was increased the velocity of gap water was reduced, results resonance wave height reduced. Due to the increase in water depth the natural frequency of water in the gap also increased, so that the resonant wave frequency also subsequently increased.

From the comparison between the potential flow model and the viscous flow model shows the potential flow model fails to predict the behaviour of resonance wave height of water in the narrow gap between two barges, both magnitude and variation trend. Wave resonance behaviour of regular wave and the random wave shows that the resonance frequency of regular wave coincides with the random zero crossing frequency. But the when compared to regular wave case the small reduction in the random resonance wave height was may be due to the irregularity in the random wave profile.

For the barges with random waves by considering equal and unequal body draft configurations, there are two cases results were discussed. 1. Increasing the upstream barge draft from lower value to higher value with fixed downstream body draft will leads to reduction in the resonant zero crossing frequency and also in resonance wave height. 2. Decreasing the downstream body draft from higher value to the lower values with constant upstream body draft will results the reduction in the resonance wave height and enlargement in the resonance zero crossing frequency.

The main reason behind this was the difference in the flow region below the floating barges due to the change in drafts. Difference in flow region below the barges will make difference in the velocity of flow water in the gap





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between two barges, results the change in the amplitude of wave in the gap. So, from the study it was concluded that the water depth and drafts of the barges are playing an important role on the resonant properties of the water confined between two floating bodies exposed to regular and random waves. Resonance behavior of regular and random waves are almost same, and the viscous flow model well predicts the resonance properties of water in the narrow gap between two barges.

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Table 1. Wave Properties For Validation Of Wave Generation

| Parameter | value |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Still water depth (h_0) | 0.35 m |
| Wave period (T) | 0.90 s |
| Wave height (H) | 0.10 m |





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Table 2. Dimensions of Barges in Viscous Flow Model

| Parameter | Beam(B) | Draft-1 (d ₁) | Draft-2(d ₂) | Gap width (B _g) |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Value | 0.50 m | 0.25 m | 0.25 m | 0.05 m |

Table 3. Wave properties with 0.3 m water depth

| SI.NO | ω (rad/s) | T (s) | L (m) | H ₀ (m) | H _G (m) | H _G /H ₀ |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.09 | 3.42 | 0.024 | 0.039 | 1.628 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 1.79 | 2.88 | 0.024 | 0.075 | 3.164 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 1.57 | 2.47 | 0.023 | 0.149 | 6.280 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 1.39 | 2.14 | 0.024 | 0.094 | 3.922 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 1.25 | 1.88 | 0.024 | 0.052 | 2.164 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 1.14 | 1.65 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 1.200 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 1.04 | 1.46 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.702 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 0.96 | 1.30 | 0.024 | 0.012 | 0.511 |

Table 4. Wave properties with 0.4 m water depth

| SI.NO | ω (rad/s) | T (s) | L (m) | H ₀ (m) | H _G (m) | H _G /H ₀ |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.09 | 3.89 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 1.25 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 1.79 | 3.25 | 0.023 | 0.039 | 1.673 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 1.57 | 2.77 | 0.024 | 0.053 | 2.238 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 1.39 | 2.38 | 0.024 | 0.078 | 3.216 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 1.25 | 2.06 | 0.024 | 0.119 | 4.965 |
| 6 | 5.1 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 0.024 | 0.130 | 5.411 |
| 7 | 5.2 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 0.023 | 0.130 | 5.495 |
| 8 | 5.3 | 1.18 | 1.90 | 0.024 | 0.127 | 5.240 |
| 9 | 5.5 | 1.14 | 1.80 | 0.023 | 0.101 | 4.281 |
| 10 | 6.0 | 1.04 | 1.57 | 0.024 | 0.033 | 1.408 |
| 11 | 6.5 | 0.96 | 1.38 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.758 |

Table 5. Wave properties with 0.5 m water depth

| SI.NO | ω (rad/s) | T (s) | L (m) | H ₀ (m) | H _G (m) | H _G /H ₀ |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.09 | 4.28 | 0.0238 | 0.0321 | 1.352 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 1.79 | 3.55 | 0.0238 | 0.0371 | 1.556 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 1.57 | 3.00 | 0.0242 | 0.0445 | 1.838 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 1.39 | 2.56 | 0.0241 | 0.0618 | 2.567 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 1.25 | 2.19 | 0.0243 | 0.0899 | 3.691 |
| 6 | 5.3 | 1.18 | 2.00 | 0.0241 | 0.1126 | 4.667 |
| 7 | 5.4 | 1.16 | 1.95 | 0.0245 | 0.1163 | 4.738 |
| 8 | 5.5 | 1.14 | 1.89 | 0.0240 | 0.1091 | 4.537 |
| 9 | 6.0 | 1.04 | 1.63 | 0.0245 | 0.0449 | 1.832 |
| 10 | 6.5 | 0.96 | 1.42 | 0.0238 | 0.0235 | 0.984 |





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Table 6. Wave properties with 0.6 m water depth

| SI.NO | ω (rad/s) | T (s) | L (m) | H_0 (m) | H_G (m) | H_G/H_0 |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.09 | 4.61 | 0.023 | 0.027 | 1.190 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 1.79 | 3.80 | 0.023 | 0.032 | 1.344 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 1.57 | 3.18 | 0.024 | 0.037 | 1.517 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 1.39 | 2.69 | 0.024 | 0.042 | 1.761 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 1.25 | 2.28 | 0.025 | 0.063 | 2.551 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 1.14 | 1.95 | 0.024 | 0.091 | 3.787 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 1.04 | 1.67 | 0.024 | 0.038 | 1.570 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 0.96 | 1.44 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.693 |

Table 7. Steepness of gap resonant regular waves for different water depths

| SI.NO | Water depth d (m) | H (m) | L (m) | H/L | Permissible H/L |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | 0.3 | 0.1499 | 2.473 | 0.0606 | 0.0899 |
| 2 | 0.4 | 0.1306 | 1.954 | 0.0668 | 0.1201 |
| 3 | 0.5 | 0.1163 | 1.950 | 0.0596 | 0.1292 |
| 4 | 0.6 | 0.0913 | 1.951 | 0.0468 | 0.1342 |

Table 8. Variation of resonant properties with respect to 0.3 m water depth

| Water depth (m) | % increase in resonant frequency | % reduction in resonant wave height |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0.4 | 30.0 | 12.5 |
| 0.5 | 35.0 | 24.5 |
| 0.6 | 37.5 | 39.7 |

Table 9. Variation of resonant properties with respect to nearest water depth

| Water depth (m) | % increase in resonant frequency | % reduction in resonant wave height |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0.3 m - 0.4 m | 30 | 12.5 |
| 0.4 m - 0.5 m | 3.8 | 13.7 |
| 0.5 m - 0.6 m | 1.8 | 20 |

Table 10. Comparison of resonant properties between viscous flow model and potential flow mode

| Water depth (m) | Viscous flow model | | Potential flow model | | % difference in frequency | % difference in wave height |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Resonant frequency | Resonant wave height | Resonant frequency | Resonant wave height | | |
| 0.3 | 4.0 | 6.280 | 5.417 | 10.28 | 35.3 | 63.7 |
| 0.4 | 5.2 | 5.495 | 5.627 | 11.51 | 8.2 | 109.5 |
| 0.5 | 5.4 | 4.738 | 5.641 | 14.12 | 4.4 | 198.1 |
| 0.6 | 5.5 | 3.787 | 5.667 | 15.06 | 3.1 | 297.6 |





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Table 11. Incident random wave properties for 0.3 m water depth

| SI.NO | ω_z (rad/s) | T_z (s) | L (m) |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.094 | 3.425 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 1.795 | 2.885 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 1.571 | 2.473 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 1.396 | 2.145 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 1.257 | 1.880 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 1.142 | 1.656 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 1.047 | 1.467 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 0.967 | 1.305 |

Table 12. Properties for the random waves with 0.3 m water depth, gap width 0.05 m and $d_1=d_2=0.25$ m

| SI.NO | ω_z (rad/s) | Incident wave | | Wave in Gap | | $H_G/H_0 =$ |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_0 (m ² s) | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_G (m ² s) | $\sqrt{(S_G/S_0)}$ |
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.117 | 3.78E-05 | 2.124 | 8.50E-05 | 1.500 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 2.556 | 3.22E-05 | 2.561 | 2.68E-04 | 2.885 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 2.921 | 2.82E-05 | 2.925 | 9.50E-04 | 5.805 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 3.287 | 2.50E-05 | 3.297 | 3.25E-04 | 3.608 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 3.651 | 2.25E-05 | 3.667 | 9.58E-05 | 2.063 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 4.019 | 2.05E-05 | 4.043 | 2.21E-05 | 1.038 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 4.383 | 1.88E-05 | 4.410 | 7.96E-06 | 0.651 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 4.746 | 1.73E-05 | 4.778 | 4.19E-06 | 0.492 |

Table 13. Random wave properties with $d_1 = 0.125$ m, $d_2 = 0.25$ m and $d_1/d_2 = 0.5$

| SI. NO | ω_z (rad/s) | Incident | | Gap | | $H_G/H_0 =$ |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_0 (m ² s) | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_G (m ² s) | $\sqrt{(S_G/S_0)}$ |
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.13 | 3.75E-05 | 2.13 | 9.89E-05 | 1.624 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 2.55 | 3.22E-05 | 2.56 | 1.63E-04 | 2.252 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 2.92 | 2.81E-05 | 2.92 | 2.40E-04 | 2.921 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 3.28 | 2.50E-05 | 3.29 | 4.63E-04 | 4.301 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 3.65 | 2.25E-05 | 3.66 | 1.07E-03 | 6.910 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 4.02 | 2.04E-05 | 4.02 | 4.37E-04 | 4.630 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 4.38 | 1.87E-05 | 4.39 | 9.28E-05 | 2.228 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 4.75 | 1.73E-05 | 4.76 | 1.78E-05 | 1.014 |






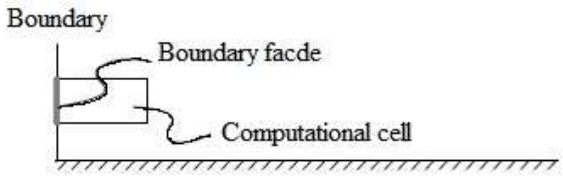
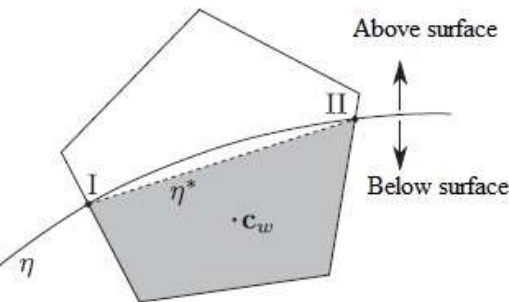
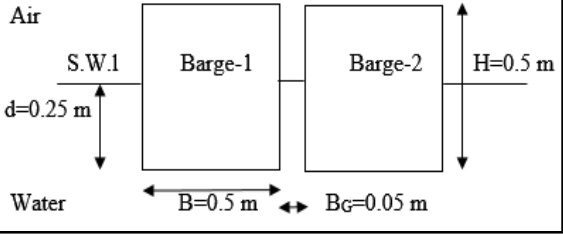
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Table 14 . Random wave properties with $d_1 = 0.25m, d_2 = 0.125 m$ and $d_1/d_2 = 2$

| SI. NO | ω_z (rad/s) | Incident | | Gap | | $H_G/H_0 = \sqrt{S_G/S_0}$ |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_0 (m ² s) | ω_0 (rad/s) | S_G (m ² s) | |
| 1 | 3.0 | 2.139 | 3.75E-05 | 2.139 | 6.39E-05 | 1.305 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 2.559 | 3.21E-05 | 2.565 | 1.27E-04 | 1.988 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 2.919 | 2.82E-05 | 2.924 | 1.73E-04 | 2.475 |
| 4 | 4.5 | 3.29 | 2.50E-05 | 3.298 | 2.53E-04 | 3.181 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 3.652 | 2.25E-05 | 3.686 | 4.83E-04 | 4.633 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 4.024 | 2.04E-05 | 4.027 | 1.37E-04 | 2.593 |
| 7 | 6.0 | 4.389 | 1.88E-05 | 4.393 | 3.21E-05 | 1.308 |
| 8 | 6.5 | 4.756 | 1.73E-05 | 4.763 | 1.14E-05 | 0.812 |

Table 15. Steepness of gap resonant random waves for different water depths

| SI. NO | d_1 (m) | d_2 (m) | Actual steepness | Permissible steepness |
|--------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 0.250 | 0.250 | 0.0563 | 0.0899 |
| 2 | 0.125 | 0.250 | 0.0882 | 0.1067 |
| 3 | 0.250 | 0.125 | 0.0591 | 0.1067 |

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|  <p>Fig. 1. Side-by-side offloading operation.</p> |  <p>Fig. 2. Computational cell closer to the boundary and its boundary face.</p> |
|  <p>Fig. 3. Intersection between a boundary face and the surface elevation.</p> |  <p>Fig. 4. Configuration of floating bodies with geometric parameters definition for potential flow model</p> |





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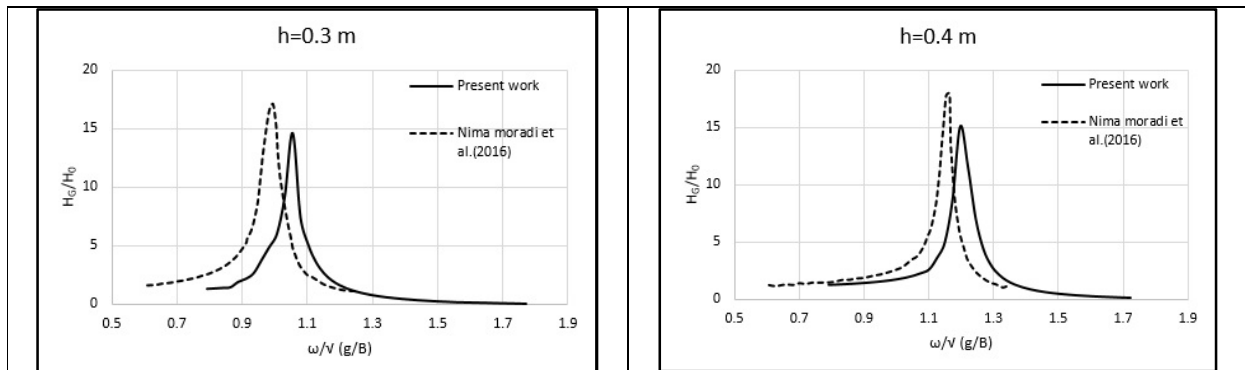


Fig. 5. (a), (b): Comparison of results for shallow water depth

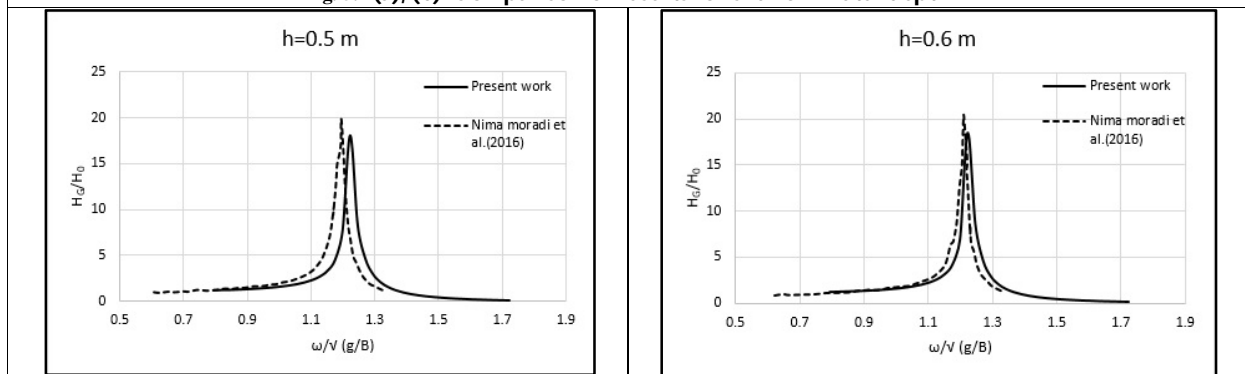


Fig. 6. (a), (b): Comparison of results for transitional water depth

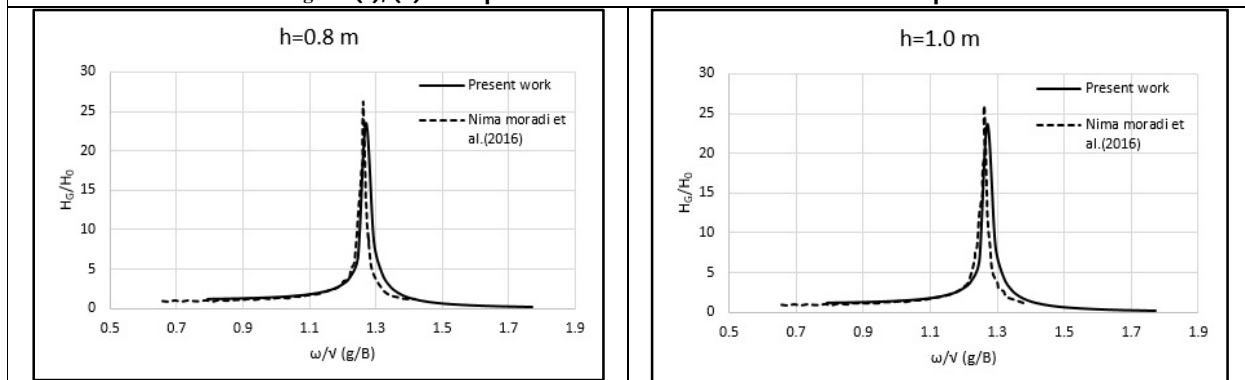


Fig. 7. (a), (b): Comparison of results for deep water depth





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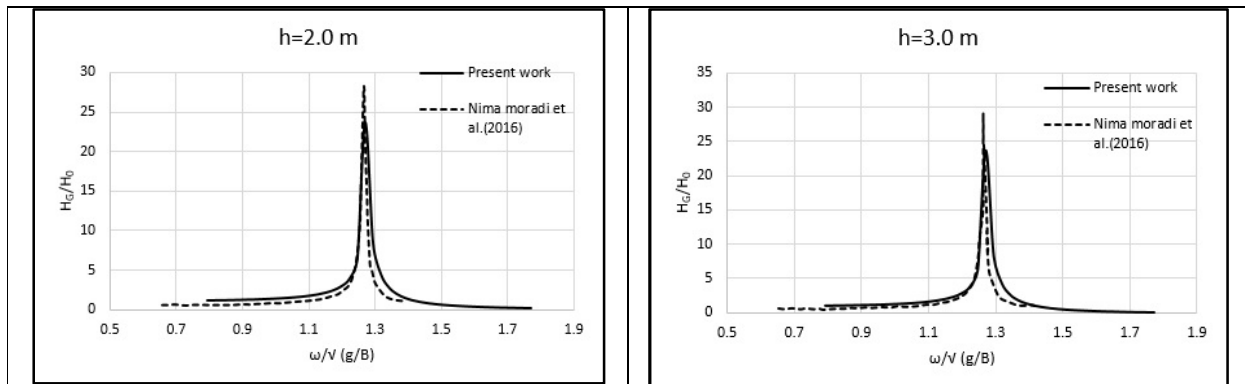


Fig. 8. (c), (d): Comparison of results for deep water depth

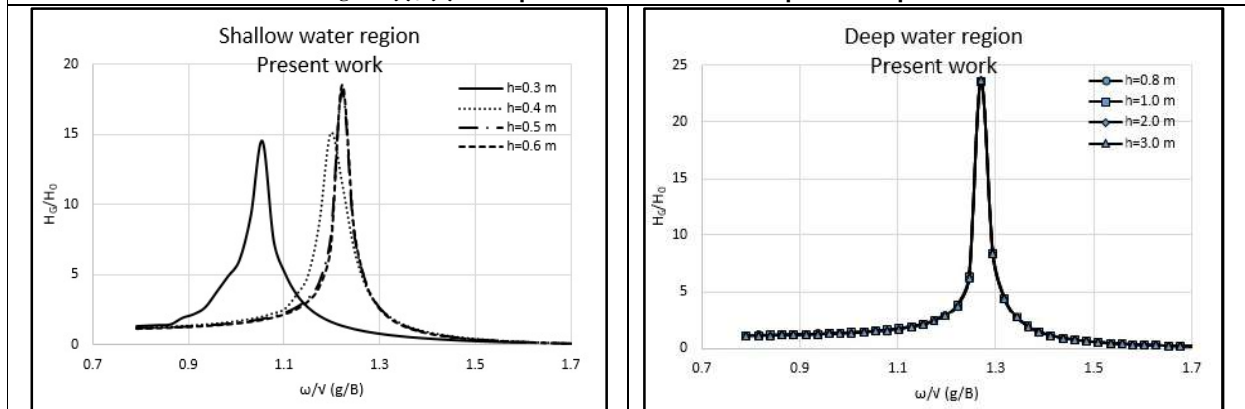


Fig. 9. (a) and (b): Variation of normalised resonance wave height as a function of normalised frequency for various water depth by potential flow model

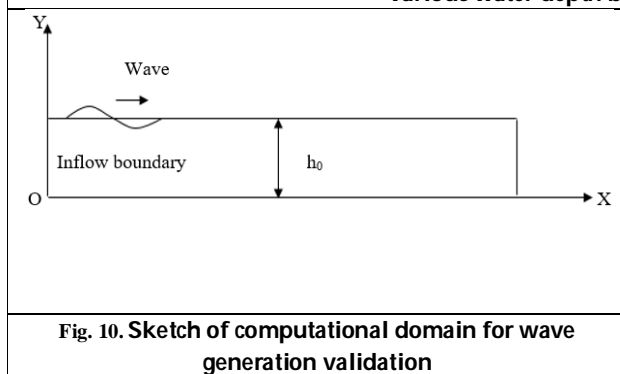


Fig. 10. Sketch of computational domain for wave generation validation

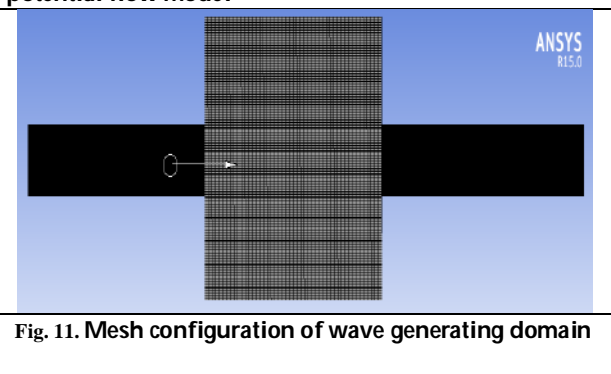


Fig. 11. Mesh configuration of wave generating domain



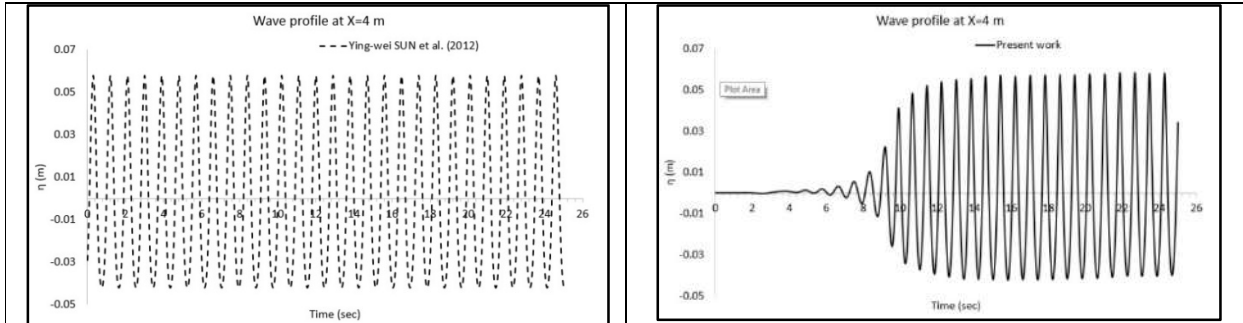


Fig. 12. (a), (b): Wave profiles obtained by theoretical formula and mobile wall method

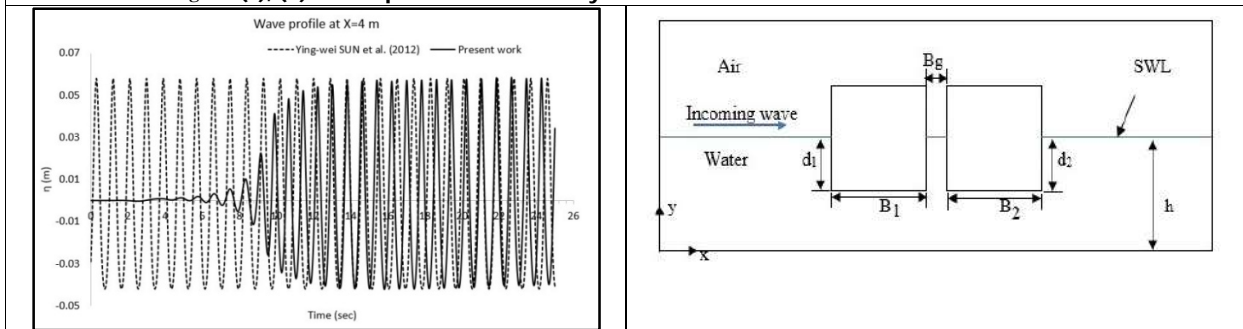


Fig. 13. Comparison of wave profiles obtained by theoretical formula and mobile wall method

Fig. 14. Simulation domain with barges for viscous flow model

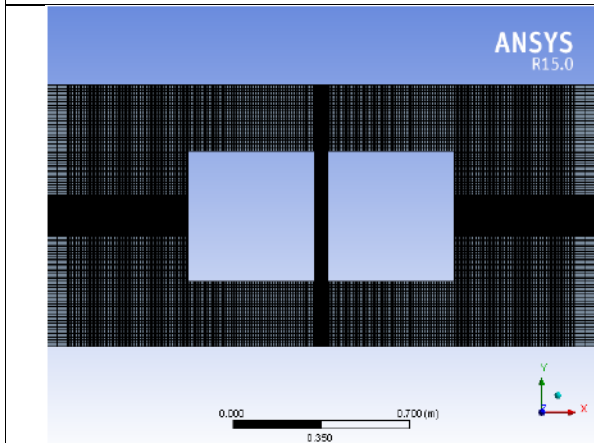


Fig. 15. Mesh configuration around the barges in simulation domain

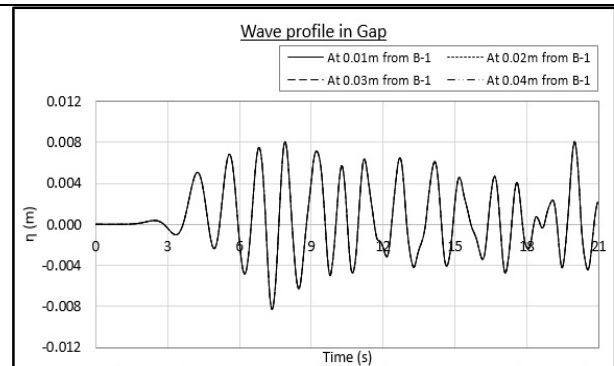


Fig. 16. Water motion at different locations in gap between two barges





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| <p>Fig. 17. Piston mode motion of water in the gap between two floating bodies</p> | <p>Fig. 18. Variation of normalised wave height with respect to incident wave frequency for 0.3 m water depth</p> |
| | |
| <p>Fig. 19. Variation of normalised wave height with respect to incident wave frequency for 0.4 m water depth</p> | <p>Fig. 20. Variation of normalised wave height with respect to incident wave frequency for 0.5 m water depth</p> |
| | |
| <p>Fig. 21. Variation of normalised wave height with respect to incident wave frequency for 0.6 m water depth</p> | <p>Fig. 22. Comparison of variation of gap resonant wave height with incident wave frequencies for different water depths</p> |





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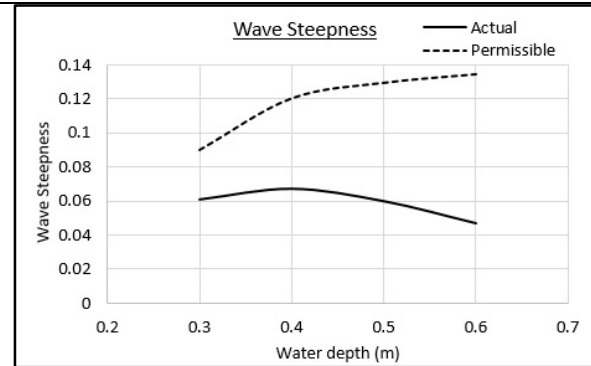


Fig. 23. Comparison of wave spectrums of incident wave and wave profile captures at gap

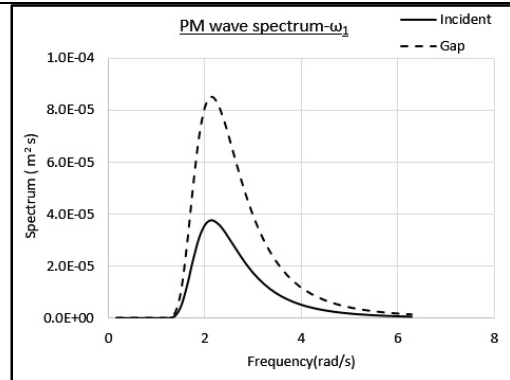


Fig. 24. Comparison of wave spectrums of incident wave and wave profile captures at gap

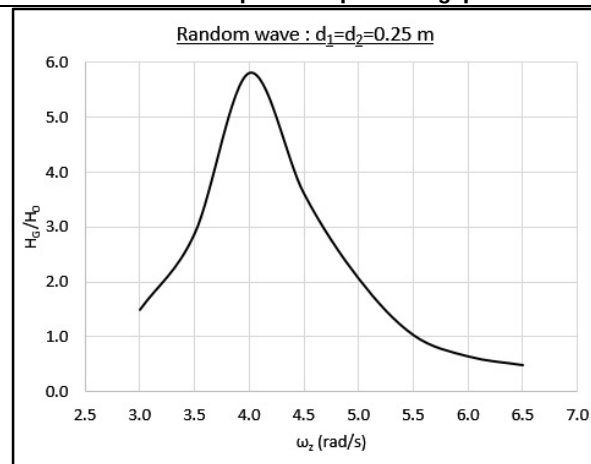


Fig. 25. Gap resonance behaviour for random wave with water depth 0.3 m and gap width 0.05 m

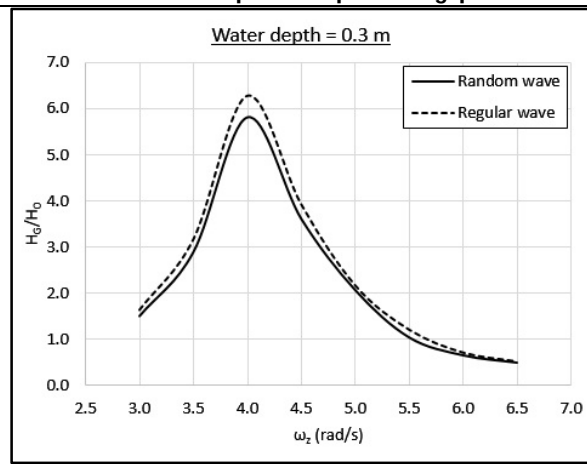


Fig. 26. Comparison for resonance behaviour of regular and random waves

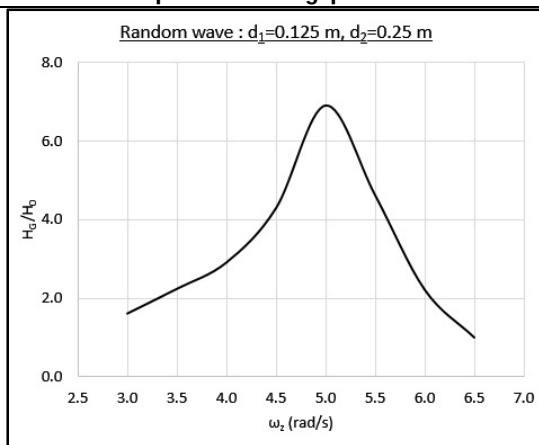


Fig. 27. Gap resonance behaviour for random wave with $d_1 = 0.125$, $d_2 = 0.25$ m and $d_1/d_2 = 0.5$

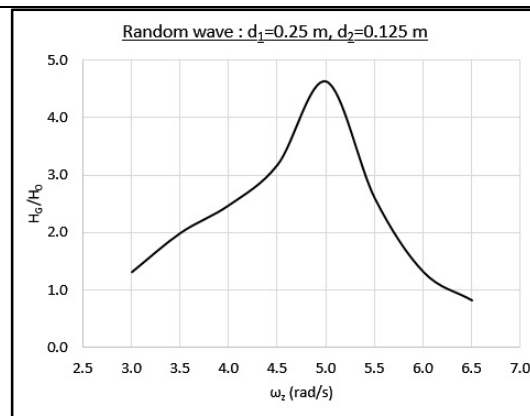


Fig. 28. Gap resonance behaviour for random wave with $d_1 = 0.25$, $d_2 = 0.125$ m and $d_1/d_2 = 2$





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|--|---|
| | |
| <p>Fig. 29. Barge arrangement for $d_1/d_2 = 0.5$ with $d_2 = 0.25$</p> | <p>Fig. 30. Barge arrangement for $d_1/d_2 = 1$ with $d_1 = d_2 = 0.25$ m</p> |
| | |
| <p>Fig. 31. Barge arrangement for $d_1/d_2 = 2$ with $d_1 = 0.25$ m</p> | <p>Fig. 32. Comparison of gap resonance behaviour for random wave with equal and unequal body draft cases</p> |
| | |
| <p>Fig. 33. Comparison of resonance behaviour of cases $d_1/d_2 = 0.5$ and $d_1/d_2 = 1$ with random wave at constant $d_2 = 0.125$ m</p> | <p>Fig. 34. Comparison of resonance behaviour of cases $d_1/d_2 = 2$ and $d_1/d_2 = 1$ with random wave at constant $d_1 = 0.25$ m</p> |





Effect of Laura Mitchell's Relaxation Therapy with Yoga on Pain and Intensity of Symptoms in College Going Females with Premenstrual Syndrome : Experimental Study

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Received: 30 Jan 2023

Revised: 04 Mar 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is characterized by physical, affective, and behavioral symptoms that significantly impair the daily lives of women, including work and personal activities, during the luteal phase and spontaneously resolve within a few days of the onset of menstruation. The "Mitchell method" of physiological RT is also known as "simple method of relaxation." It can be used easily and anywhere to reduce the muscle tension. Yoga is an Indian technique of postures to provide flexibility and relaxation. To see combine effects of Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga used to treat PMS . To determine the effect of Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga on pain and intensity of symptoms in college going females with premenstrual syndrome. 10 Subjects between 18-25 years having PMS included in these study. All subjects were given to Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga for 4 weeks. Pain and Intensity of symptoms were evaluated using VAS and PMSS. Wilcoxon signed rank test were used to evaluate the data. There was significant improvement in pain and intensity of symptoms. ($p < 0.01$). Hence the Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga was effective treatment for reducing pain and improving intensity of premenstrual symptoms.

Keywords: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) , Visual analog scale (VAS), Premenstrual syndrome scale (PMSS), Relaxation therapy (RTs).

INTRODUCTION

Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) has various psychological and physical symptoms that recur regularly beginning 7–14 days before the onset of menstruation.[1] Approximately 75% of reproductive age women experience some PMS symptoms .[2] A small proportion of women (3%–8%) have an extreme form of psychological manifestations known

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as premenstrual dysphoric disorder.[3] PMS or premenstrual dysphoric disorder affects daily functioning and the disability-adjusted life years lost because of it are comparable to those of major recognized diseases .[4,5]. Menstrual changes, especially in the luteal phase, are connected to various cognitive, behavioral, and psychological symptoms, which are called premenstrual symptoms.[6]Menstruating females pass into a monthly reproductive cycle, which is divided into two major cycles occurring simultaneously: one is dominated in the ovarian and called ovarian cycle and the other is dominated in the uterine and called menstrual cycle. Estrogen hormone levels are very low during the ovulatory cycle and the dominant hormone is the progesterone, while both progesterone and estrogen hormones levels are low in the luteal phase. Progesterone levels begin to increase in the menstrual phase, while estrogen levels remain low during this phase. Finally, estrogen levels become higher during the follicular phase. [7].

Mental health professionals and researchers have been concerned with menstruation due to psychological effects of estrogen hormone. It has been found that estrogen hormone has a direct effect on the brain functions that affect a female's affective and cognitive status and are assumed to be responsible for mood changes and cognitive functions.[8]Relaxation therapy techniques are useful in the treatment of many conditions, are very simple and can be practiced at a beings own comfort along with no side effects. Psycho-neuro-immunology researches recommend relaxation for enhancement of immune power[9].Relaxation therapy also improved emotional symptoms and social withdrawal symptoms [6] . Yoga is an Indian technique of postures to provide flexibility and relaxation. Research on yoga has shown that it helps to lower sympathetic nervous system arousal, lowers blood pressure, and lowers levels of stress hormone. Yoga reduces the negative effects of induced stress to immune system by regulating positively the adjustment of immunoglobulin A .Two out come measures use in this study for evaluating pain and intensity of premenstrual syndrome.[10,11].

The visual analog scale (VAS) is a validated, subjective measure for acute and chronic pain. Scores are recorded by making a handwritten mark on a 10-cm or 100mm line that represents a continuum between "no pain" and "worst pain.[12]The Premenstrual syndrome scale is one of the most extensively studied symptoms assessment instruments. The tool has been shown to be equally reliable with adolescent girls. The scale's lowest score is 40 and highest score is 200. Increases in the scores indicate an increase in PMS severity. Based on the percentage of scores the levels of premenstrual symptoms were graded in four categories. They are "No symptoms", "Mild", "Moderate", "severe" and very severe symptoms.[13]. There are few studies shows that effectiveness of LauraMitchell's relaxation therapy. Studies have been done on effectiveness of yoga on symptoms of PMS. Thus need arises to combine effects of Laura Mitchell's progressive relaxation therapy with Yoga to see effective on symptoms of PMS.

METHODOLOGY

- Source of data : Parul University
- Study population : College going females with premenstrual syndromes
- Study design : Experimental study
- Sample size : Total Number of Population = 10
- Duration : 4 weeks
- Outcome measures : Premenstrual syndrome scale (PMSS) ,Visual analog scale (VAS)
- Inclusion criteria : Age group of 18-25 years, Regular menstruation, PMSS score 80 points or above , VAS score 4.0 or greater.
- Exclusion criteria : Subjects having any gynecological condition other than PMS such as PCOS, fibroids. Those who had been diagnosed with pelvic inflammatory disease or endometriosis in the past, Use any analgesic or alternative therapy.
- Procedure : Total 10 subjects were taken fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria. All participants were informed about the objectives of the study and consent was taken. Subjects were evaluated by the score of PMSS and VAS. After that subjects were explained about treatments and treatments were given for 3 times per week for 2



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weeks before menstruation for 2 menstruation cycle. Subjects were evaluated after the treatment and then result were analyzed.

- Intervention

LAURAMITCHELL'S RELAXATION THERAPY WITH YOGA

Treatment procedure : She would be instructed to assume a comfortable supine position on a firm surface by used pillows and cushions to accommodate her body curves. She would be fully supported and her body parts would be relax as well as, there would be no muscle tension. Her mouth and eyes would be gently kept close. The voice of the instructor use during relaxation training would smooth and quiet. Gradually reducing in volume as the session was progressed. After that, she would be instruct to perform the following:

Three exact orders are given to each area of your body:

1. Move away from the position of stress.
2. Stop.
3. Be aware of and feel the new position.

Dragging her jaw downwards inside her mouth. Then, she will has to stop this action and feel the new position. 2) Pressing her tongue downwards in her mouth. Then, she will has to stop this action and feel it. 3) Closing her eyes gently if they are open, keeping her eyelids down, then she will has to stop and she was asked to feel and enjoy the peace of darkness. 4) Pushing her head downwards against the bed, then stop this action and note the bed carried weight of her head. 5) Pulling her shoulders towards her feet, feeling the space between her shoulders and her ears, then stop this action and feel the new position. 6) Sliding her elbows sideways away from her body until she reaches a comfortable point. Then, she will ask to stop moving and feel the space between her arms and her body. 7) Abducting and extending (stretching and separating) her fingers and thumbs with the palmer surface of both hands rested on the bed. Then, stopping and noting how her hands feel, spending one or two moment taking these sensation.8) Breathing slowly and deeply without putting any effort into her breathing or any change in its rhythm. 9)Rolling her thighs outwards (external rotation). Stopping, letting her legs settled comfortably and noting how they feel in this position. 10) Moving her knees until they are comfortable, adjusting their positions to enhance their comfort. Stopping and registering the sense of ease.11) Plantar flexing her feet away from her face being careful not to induce cramp. Stopping and feeling the new position of her feet. 12) Pushing her body downwards against the bed. Stopping, then, feeling her body weight being supported and noting the points where her body touch the bed. 13) Thinking of a smoothing action which will begin above her eye brows, move up into hair line, continued over the crown of her head and down to the back of her neck. Enjoying this effect. Then, she was instructed to slowly return to the active state gradually to avoid fainting. She was asked to open her eyes, being aware of the room, gave her limbs a gentle stretches and her body plenty of time to be adjusted to an active state. This technique was perform for thirty minutes per session.

YOGA:

- 1) Marjaryasana – Bitilasana
- 2) Balasana
- 3) Kumbhkasana
- 4) Bhujangasana

For 20 minutes

RESULT

The Wilcoxon Singed Rank Test were used to find the significance of parameters pre and post. The results showed significant improvement in 10 subjects treated with Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga. Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga was effective treatment for reducing pain and improving intensity of premenstrual symptoms.





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DISCUSSION

Present study was aimed to check the effects of Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga on pain and intensity of premenstrual symptoms. This study was concluded on 10 subjects with Premenstrual syndrome with 18-25 years and according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. All participants were treated with Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga. All participants were assessed before and after the treatment to determine the extent of reduction of pain by using VAS and intensity of symptoms by using PMSS. After 4 weeks of treatments, the participants show significant reduction of pain and improving intensity of premenstrual symptoms. Ancy jose et.al concluded that selected seven RTs, namely, PMR like Jacobson, Laura Mitchell's, Benson, and other simple relaxations like, yoga, aerobic exercise, and massage are effective in combating PMS. Rebecca Lancelot Ferreira et.al study concluded that there is significant effect of Mitchell's Method Relaxation Technique compared to that of Meditation with visualization in reducing the severity of fatigue and headaches in premenstrual syndrome in individuals. Mitchell's Method Relaxation Technique can be a much more useful intervention as compared to that of meditation with visualization for reducing the severity of fatigue and headaches in premenstrual syndrome in individuals with a history of it affecting their daily lifestyle.

Mahin Kamalifard et. al concluded that yoga exercise reduced the symptoms of PMS in women with PMS during regular reproductive cycle. Consequently, quality of life of women with PMS considerably increased as the symptoms of PMS decreased and women felt calmer with less pain. Therefore, medical therapy might be just needed in severe situation. The present study showed that intervention given to the experimental group was effective in terms of reduction of pain and improving intensity of physiological, psychological and behavioral symptoms in college going females with premenstrual symptoms. So both Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with yoga showed more significant improvement group in overall outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study concluded that Laura Mitchell's relaxation therapy with Yoga are effective in reducing pain and improving intensity of physiological, psychological and behavioral symptoms since it is affordable, comfortable and effective without any side effects.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- Sample size was small.
- The study was limited to only university students.
- Long term follow-up was not there to check the consistency and long term effect of treatment.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Study can be done for more duration to rule out the long term effect of treatment.
- Study can be further continue with large sample size.
- Study can be done in different age groups.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None

SORCE OF DATA:

Self





Purvi B. Mangela and Nilesh Parmar

ETHICAL APPROVAL:

Ethical approval was obtained from the institutional review board from Parul Institute of Physiotherapy, Waghodia, Vadodara.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

None

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION:

All individual participants in this research signed informed consent from prior to their inclusion in this study.

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Table 1: Descriptive analysis of AGE

| AGE | Mean | SD |
|-----|------|-----|
| | 21.2 | 2.2 |





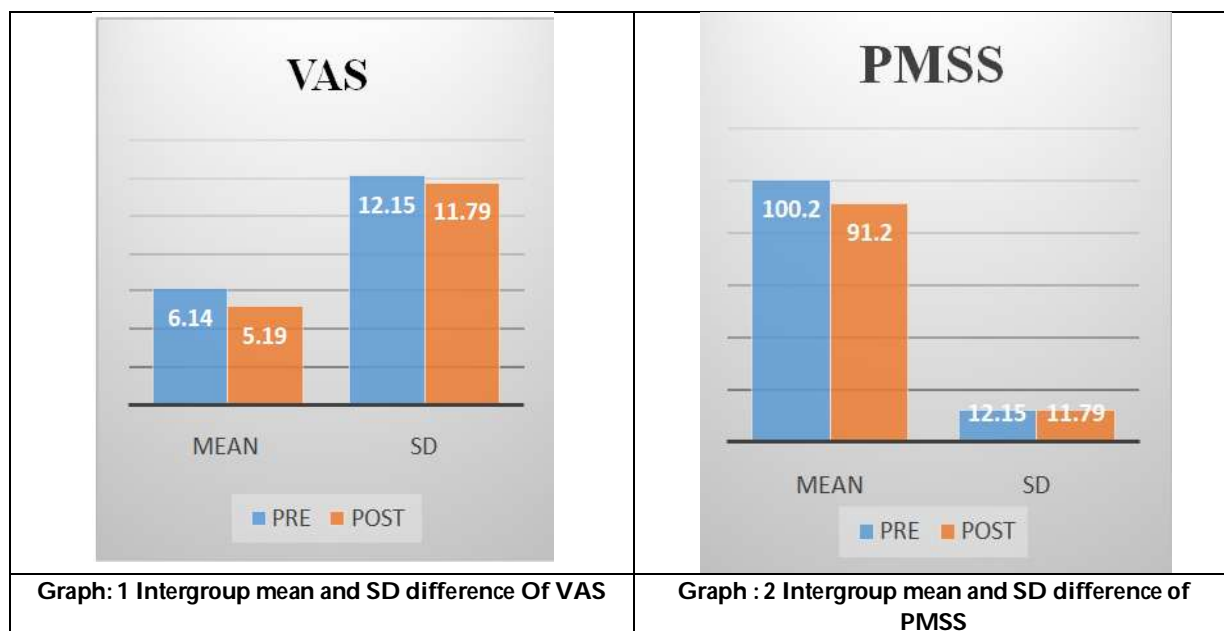
Purvi B. Mangela and Nilesh Parmar

Table 2: Comparison of pre and post data for VAS

| | Mean | SD | Z – Value | p – value | Test |
|------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Pre | 6.14 | 12.15 | -2.818 | 0.005 | WILCOXON SIGNED RANKS TEST |
| Post | 5.19 | 11.79 | | | |

Table 3: Comparison of pre and post data for PMSS

| | Mean | SD | Z – value | p – value | Test |
|-----|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Pre | 100.2 | 12.15 | -2.823 | 0.005 | WILCOXON SIGNED RANKS TEST |





Efficient Skin Disease Detection through Analysis of Clinical Data using Reinforcement Learning Algorithms

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Received: 01 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Efficient detection and diagnosis of diseases through clinical data analysis are crucial for early intervention and improved patient outcomes. Traditional machine learning algorithms have been employed for clinical data analysis; however, they often face challenges in efficiently classifying large datasets. Most of the existing systems employed various machine learning algorithms for performing the clinical data analysis. However, all these algorithms have failed to classify the clinical large data in an efficient manner. To overcome this issue and provide an efficient solution in this paper an efficient reinforcement-based learning algorithm has been proposed which efficiently detects the disease in an efficient manner. Moreover, the proposed reinforcement-based learning algorithm consists of three important layers namely feature selection layer, classification layer and reward layer. The feature selection layer role is to elect the dominant features and classification layer role is classify the disease based on elected features. The reward layer is to reward the system based on accuracy of disease detection. The proposed system is implemented by using python language and experimental results gives insight that proposed system performs better in terms of disease detection accuracy, false positive rate, precision and recall when it is compared with other exiting schemes.

Keywords: Clinical data analysis, reinforcement learning, learning state, reward state.





INTRODUCTION

Clinical data analysis plays an integral role in identifying the fatal diseases in an earliest manner by understanding the data trend [1]. In clinical data analysis, understanding the data trend gives us the detailed analysis of features and their employed classification algorithms which detects the disease form the large sample data. From the literature [2-5] most of the existing clinical data analysis employs machine learning algorithms. However, the limitations of these algorithms are their diseases detection accuracy when they are applied for high dimensional sample data. To overcome this issue and provide efficient solution reinforcement based learning algorithm has been employed for providing an efficient classification and analysis of clinical data. The main role of the reinforcement learning [6] is to train and make the system learn by itself. By doing so, the reinforcement learning aids the algorithm to train and learn the process which makes an efficient classification and analysis of clinical data. The major advantages of the reinforcing based learning is its reward [7]. The term reward gives the incentive for a classification algorithm for each accurate detection [8]. Motivated from all these, in this paper an efficient reinforcement based learning algorithm has been proposed which efficiently detects the disease in an efficient manner. Moreover, the proposed reinforcement based learning algorithm consists of three important layers namely feature selection layer, classification layer and reward layer. The feature selection layer role is to elect the dominant features and classification layer role is classify the disease based on elected features. The reward layer is to reward the system based on accuracy of disease detection. Motivated from all these observations in this work an efficient skin disease classification which is based on reinforcement based learning algorithm has been proposed which can efficiently classify the skin disease. The advantages of the proposed system is its classify accuracy and reduction in false positive rate. Moreover, the proposed system optimizes the system resources and consumes less computational overhead in the system.

RELATED WORK

Various authors have proposed many approaches on efficient detection of skin diseases by employing deep learning along with the reinforcement based learning. Among them, Zhang Li et. al [9] have proposed a classification and feature identification machine learning algorithm for the healthcare system to diagnosis the cancer. The proposed system employs CNN and Random Forest algorithm for the classification and feature extraction in order to achieve the high accuracy with improved performance of the system. It also uses Raman Spectroscopy method to diagnosis cancer very quickly. Debendra murali et. al [10] have proposed a modified PSO algorithm using the machine learning for the healthcare system to diagnosis the breast cancer. The proposed system employs PCA and LDA techniques to minimize the number of features that obtained from the database for the process of feature selection. The proposed system uses swarm optimization algorithm with the hidden layer to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the system.

Thavavel vaiyapuri et. al [11] have proposed a modified meta heuristic algorithm by employing auto encoder for classifying the cervical cancer. In their model, they have used bilateral filtering for removing the noise in the dataset. Also, they have used stacked sparse diagnosis auto encoder model for efficient classification of cervical cancer. The advantages of the proposed system are its accuracy in classification. The limitations are its fails to validate the classification accuracy. Bechong Li et. al [12] have proposed robust multimodal auto encoded based classification for detecting the prostate cancer. In their proposed system, they have employed CNN network for the improvement in classification. The advantages of the system are its classification accuracy. The limitation is it is less sensitive for the high dimensionality data. Madhuri Gokhale et. al [13] have proposed gene selection based cancer classification by using stacked auto encoder. In their work, the auto encoder deep learning algorithms. The advantages of the model are networks help for accurately detects the genes by using various improvement in feature selection. The limitations are its classification accuracy.

The overall observation from the literature survey is that most of the existing system fails to detect the skin disease in an effective manner. Moreover, they lack in better false positive rate and F1 scores. Motivated from all these





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observations in this work an efficient skin disease classification which is based on reinforcement based learning algorithm has been proposed which can efficiently classify the skin disease. The advantages of the proposed system is its classify accuracy and reduction in false positive rate. Moreover, the proposed system optimizes the system resources and consumes less computational overhead in the system.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system consist of the three important layers namely, feature selection layers, classification layers and Reward Layer.

Feature Selection Layers

The main role of this layer is to extract the weightage features from the given data set. Algorithm 1 gives the steps to be followed in selection of efficient features from the dataset.

Algorithm 1: Feature selection layers Input: ISIC data set
Output: Weightage features from the data set. Begin

1. Load and initiate the dataset $disi = \{ \}$
 2. Store the dataset $disi$ into array A $Disi = \{A \}$
- Spilt the dataset $disi$ into training dataset and testing dataset
For all training dataset, apply the formula into Ti

$$Ti = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{freq\ u(Ti,P)}{Ti} * \log_2 \frac{freq\ u(Ti,P)}{Ti} \right)$$

$$Info\ T2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{freq\ u(T2,i)}{T2} * \log_2 \frac{freq\ u(T2,i)}{T2} \right)$$

Compute the weightage feature function and selection function

$$WFS = \frac{Info(T1) - Info(T2)}{Info\ T1 * Info\ T2}$$

End for all wfsDo
If $wfs \geq TH$, then
Select the features as weightage features Else repeat the steps from 1.

Algorithm 1 gives the steps to be followed by the feature selection layer of the proposed system. The proposed system uses ISIC data set as input and output as Weightage features from the data set. Initially the first step of the algorithm isto Load and initiate the dataset. The second step is to store the dataset $disi$ into array A $Disi = A$. The main role of this step is to provide the access to the list features in the givendata set. The third step is Spilting the dataset $disi$ into training dataset and testing dataset. The main role of this step is spit the data set into two parts. One part is training the data set and another part is testing the data set. The next step is For all training dataset, apply the formula into Ti

$$Ti = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{freq\ u(T1,P)}{Ti} * \log_2 \frac{freq\ u(T1,P)}{Ti} \right)$$

$$Info\ T2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{freq\ u(T2,i)}{T2} * \log_2 \frac{freq\ u(T2,i)}{T2} \right)$$

The main aim of this step is apply the formula to compute the weightage features from the given dataset. The next step is to compute the weightage feature function and selection function by using below formula

$$WFS = \frac{Info(T1) - Info(T2)}{Info\ T1 * Info\ T2}$$





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The main role of this step is compute the weightage function which is used to select the dominant features from the given data set. The proposed system employs these weightage variables for the classification purpose.

Classification Layer

The new module is classification layer. The main role of this layer is to efficiently classify the skin disease from the given dataset. Algorithm 2 gives steps to be followed in classification layer.

Algorithm 2: Classification layer **Input: wfs**

Output: Classification of skin disease in given dataset.

Begin

To initiate the wfs{

Load the wfs into split wfs into various classes C1, C2, C3

For each class C1, C2, C3 apply CNN algorithm for classification by using the formula.

$$(h^*n) = \int f(r)g(t-r) = \int f(g-r)(g)dg$$

Construct the 11 convolution layers and 10 Mac pooling layers and declare the fitness function FT

$$FT = \frac{(g+1)}{r}$$

Algorithm 2 gives the steps to be followed in the Classification layer of the proposed system. The input of this algorithm is weightage features set and output of this algorithm is Classification of skin disease in given dataset. The first step of this algorithm is 1. To initiate the wfs. The second step is 2. Load the wfs into split wfs into various classes C1, C2, C3. The main role of this step is splitting the dataset into training data set and testing set. After dividing the data set is divided into three classes namely C1, C2, C3. The next step is For each class C1, C2, C3 apply CNN algorithm for classification by using the formula.

$$(h^*n) = \int f(r)g(t-r) = \int f(g-r)(g)dg$$

The next step is Construct the 11 convolution layers and 10 Mac pooling layers and declare the fitness function FT

$$FT = \frac{(g+1)}{r}$$

Reward Layer

The final module of the proposed system is reward layer. The main advantage of this module is to reward the classification algorithm for the successful classification.

Algorithm 3: Reward Layer

Input: Classes of dataset successful classification **Output:** Reward for the classification algorithm **Begin**

1. Load the classes C1, C2, C3 for all the classes C1, C2, Cn
2. Retrieve the classes which have successfully classified
3. Compute classification accuracy for each classes C1 to Cn
4. If (CA > 95) then
Declare reward fitness function for all the classes
5. If (CA >= 95) then
Declare reward to the classification algorithm
6. Else
Move the classification algorithm into learning state
Stop





RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The proposed system is implemented by using Matlab simulator.

The performance metrics considered for the evaluation are skin diseases detection accuracy, false positive rate and F1 score. Figure 1 gives the disease detection accuracy for the proposed system in comparison with other existing system. From the analysis it is understood that proposed system has better disease detection accuracy when it compared with other method. The proposed system employs reinforcement based learning algorithm where it selects dominant features and employs SVM classification algorithm for performing efficient classification. Moreover, the proposed method has reward layer in which it contains learning state and reward state. Hence proposed method out performs others in terms of disease detection accuracy. Figure 2 provides false positive rate achieved in the proposed system.

The proposed system employs reinforcement based learning algorithm where it selects dominant features and employs SVM classification algorithm for performing efficient classification. Moreover, the proposed method has reward layer in which it contains learning state and reward state. Hence proposed method out performs others in terms of false positive rate. Figure 3 gives the F1 score which is achieved in the proposed method. The proposed system employs reinforcement based learning algorithm where it selects dominant features and employs SVM classification algorithm for performing efficient classification. Moreover, the proposed method has reward layer in which it contains learning state and reward state. Hence proposed method out performs others in terms of F1 score . The proposed system employs reinforcement based learning algorithm where it selects dominant features and employs SVM classification algorithm for performing efficient classification. Moreover, the proposed method has reward layer in which it contains learning state and reward state. Hence proposed method out performs others in terms of false positive rate. Figure 4 gives the Recall which is achieved in the proposed method. The proposed system employs reinforcement based learning algorithm where it selects dominant features and employs SVM classification algorithm for performing efficient classification. Moreover, the proposed method has reward layer in which it contains learning state and reward state. Hence proposed method out performs others in terms of false positive rate. Figure 5 gives the Precision which is achieved in the proposed method.

COCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper an efficient reinforcement based learning algorithm has been proposed which efficiently detects the disease in an efficient manner. Moreover, the proposed reinforcement based learning algorithm consists of three important layers namely feature selection layer, classification layer and reward layer. The feature selection layer role is to elect the dominant features and classification layer role is classify the disease based on elected features. The reward layer is to reward the system based on accuracy of disease detection. The proposed system is implemented by using python language and experimental results gives insight that proposed system performs better in terms of disease detection accuracy, false positive rate, precision and recall when it is compared with other exiting schemes.

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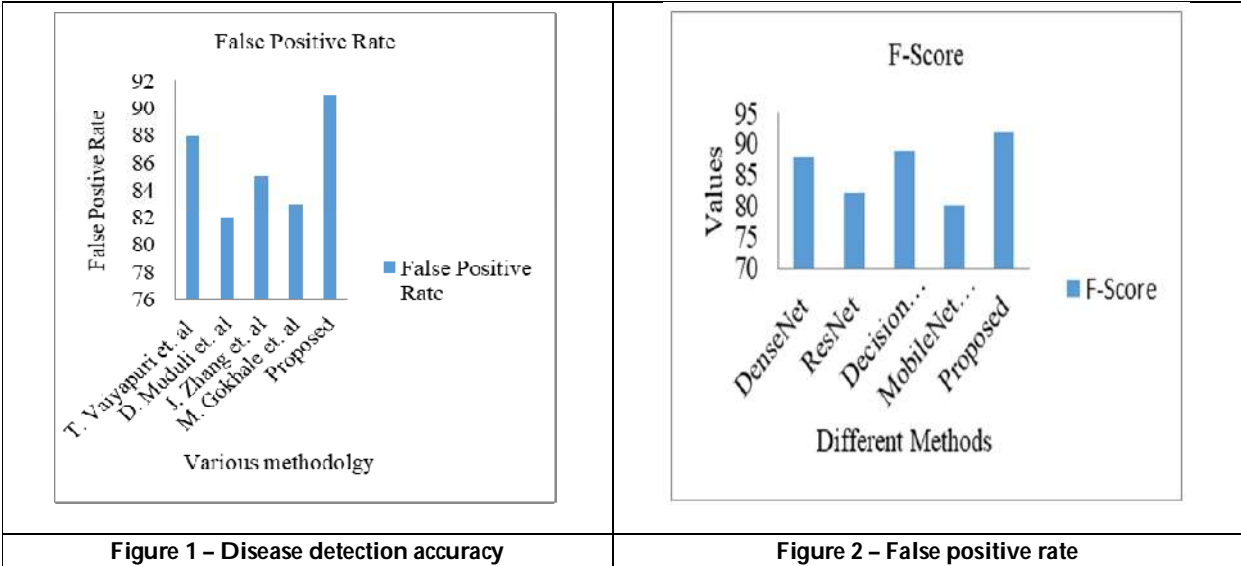
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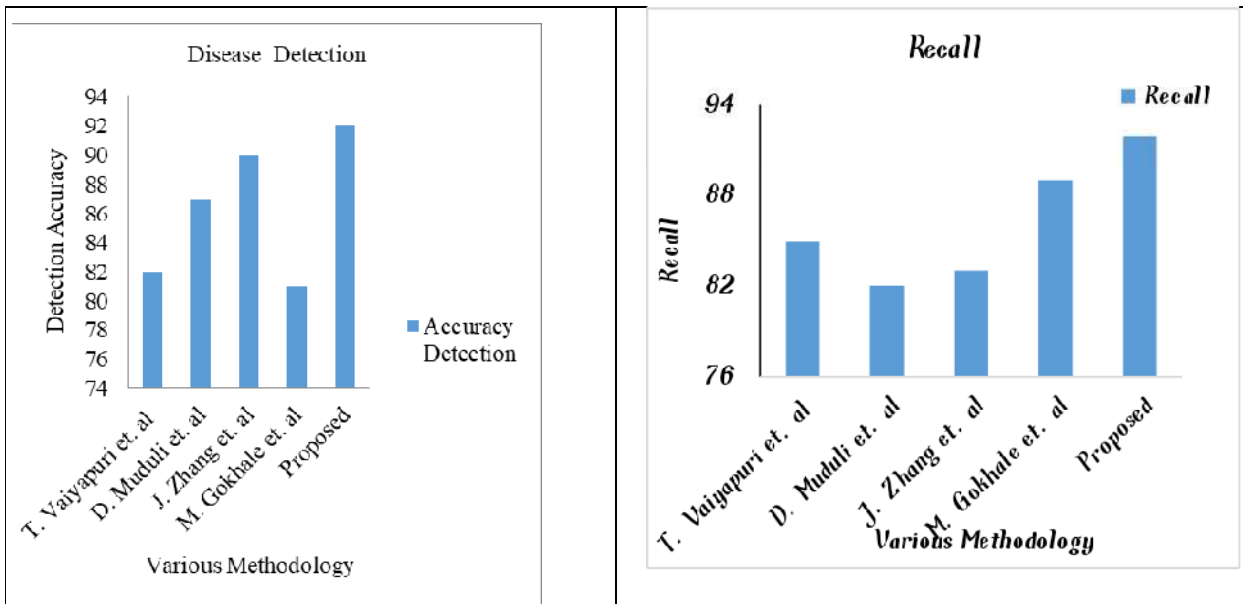


Figure 3 – F Score analysis

Figure 4 – Recall

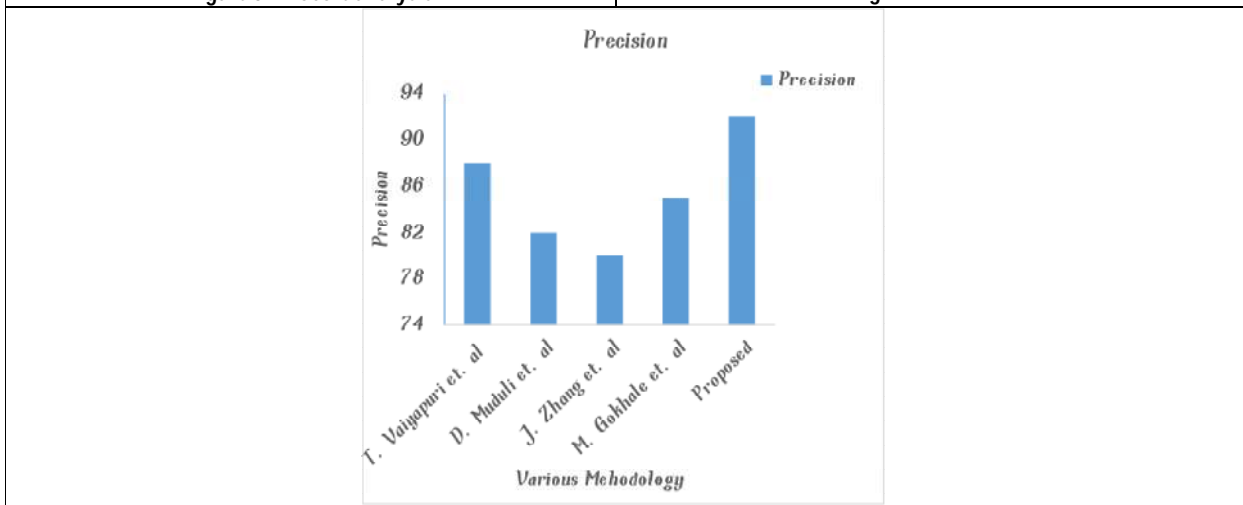


Figure 5 – Precision





Early Detection of Cardiac Disease using the Adam Optimization Algorithm

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Early detection of cardiac disease is vital for effective treatment and prevention of life-threatening complications. In recent years, machine learning approaches have shown great potential in cardiovascular disease prediction. This research paper focuses on the application of the Adam optimization method for the early detection of cardiac disease using machine learning techniques. The study begins by assembling a comprehensive dataset comprising diverse patient demographics, medical records, and clinical variables associated with cardiac health. A deep learning model is then developed and trained using this dataset, with the Adam optimization method employed to enhance the model's learning and convergence. The Adam optimization method, known for its adaptive learning rate and efficient gradient descent, aims to optimize the model's performance by effectively navigating the complex parameter space. The model's predictive accuracy and generalization ability are evaluated using rigorous cross-validation techniques, and performance metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC) are calculated. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach in achieving early detection of cardiac disease. The model exhibits high accuracy and reliable performance, outperforming traditional methods and alternative optimization algorithms. The ability to identify potential cardiac disease at an early stage can lead to timely interventions, personalized treatment plans, and improved patient outcomes.

Keywords — Prediction, cardiovascular disease, deep learning, algorithms, analysis, adam





INTRODUCTION

The highest mortality rate both in India and abroad is mainly due to heart disease. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), An estimated 17.9 million people died from CVDs in 2019, representing 32% of all deaths worldwide[22]. Of these deaths, 85% were due to a heart attack. This is therefore a critical time to confirm this mortality rate by correctly identifying the disease in its early stages. Data mining techniques can be used to discover knowledge from datasets. The discovered knowledge can be used by healthcare administrators to improve service quality. The knowledge gained can also be used by health professionals to reduce the number of adverse drug reactions and to suggest cheaper and therapeutically equivalent alternatives. Predicting a patient's future behavior in relation to a particular history is one of the important applications of data mining techniques that can be used in healthcare management[6]. A major challenge for healthcare institutions (hospitals, medical centers) is to provide quality services at affordable prices. Quality service includes correctly diagnosing patients and providing effective treatment. This is unacceptable as poor clinical decisions can lead to devastating consequences. Hospitals must also minimize the cost of clinical trials[12]. These results can be achieved using appropriate computerized information and/or decision support systems. Health data is huge. This includes patient data, resource management data, and transformed data. Healthcare organizations need to be able to analyze data. Capable of storing treatment records for millions of patients, computer and data mining technology can help answer some important and important questions related to healthcare. Clinical decisions are often based on the physician's intuition and experience rather than on knowledgeable data hidden in databases[19]. This practice introduces unwanted distortions, errors, and high healthcare costs that affect the quality of services provided to patients. Wu et al. suggested that integrating clinical decision support with computerized patient records could reduce medical errors, improve patient safety, reduce undesirable practice variations, and improve patient outcomes. This proposal is promising as Data mining has the potential to create a knowledge-rich environment that can help significantly improve the quality of clinical decisions.

RELATED WORK

Numerous research on the prognosis of cardiac disease has been conducted so far. Various data mining and machine learning algorithms have been implemented and proposed on the datasets of heart patients and different results have been achieved for different techniques. But, still today we are facing a lot of problems faced by heart disease. The following are a few current study articles: E.choi,et al[12] applied machine learning algorithms such as Naive Bayes, KNN (K- nearest neighbors), and decision lists for heart disease prediction. 3000 instances with 14 different attributes make up the data collection. The dataset is divided into two parts, 70% of the data is used for training and 30% are used for testing. Comparison is made among these classification algorithms out of which the Naive Bayes algorithm is considered the better performance algorithm. Because it takes less time to build a model and also gives the best accuracy as compared to KNN and Decision Lists

Kathleen H, Julia H et al [21] have proposed a decision support system using three data mining and machine learning algorithms viz. The J48, Logistic Model Tree, and Random Forest algorithms were used to create the system. A data set of 303 records of heart patients has been taken from the Cleveland database of the UCI repository to train and test the system. So overall it is concluded that J48 (with Reduced Error Pruning) has secured the best performance. R.Miotto et al.,[13] have proposed the three machine learning algorithms.For male patients, the best accuracy in heart disease prediction is achieved using Naive Bayes, J48, and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). A dataset of 210 records with 8 attributes has been used in this experiment. From the comparative result has been found that Naive Bayes performed best as compared to J48 and ANN to predict heart disease with an accuracy of 79.9043% and takes less time 0.01 seconds to build a model.

N. Shirwalkar and T. Tak et al.,[14] have proposed an analytical study on various data mining and machine learning techniques used in heart disease prediction and compare them to find the best method for prediction. Naive Bayes and improved K-means algorithms are chosen for proposed heart disease prediction. A dataset of 303 records of heart disease patients is taken from the Cleveland database of the UCI repository.



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P.Guleria, M.Sood et al., [8] have proposed an applied classification techniques namely Random Forest, Decision Table, Naive Bayes, and J48 algorithm. A dataset of 303 records with 14 attributes used in this research is taken from the UCI repository. In this research, it has been found from comparative results Decision Table performs best in accuracy with 84.81% followed by Naive Bayes and Random Forest. J48 algorithm gives less accuracy as compared to other algorithms in this research. In order to create a system for precise cardiac disease prediction, Norma et al. [18] propose an efficient HDPM for a CDSS that combines DBSCAN to recognize and avoid outliers, a hybrid SMOTE-ENN to balance the training data, Logistic Model Tree, and Random Forest algorithm., as well as XG Boost to forecast heart disease. The 2 datasets (Statlog and Cleveland) were utilized to construct the design as well as analyze the outcomes with those of other designs NB, LR, MLP, SVM, DT, and RF & of preceding research findings. The proposed methodology outperformed competing designs and earlier study findings, achieving accuracy rates of 95.90% and 98.40% for the Statlog and Cleveland datasets, respectively.

Halima et al., [3] suggested a clinical support model for detecting HD to assist clinicians in making better diagnostic decisions. ML approaches like NB, KNN, SVM, RF, as well as DT are used to forecast heart disease based on risk factor information collected from medical files. The UCI data set has been the subject of numerous investigations to predict HD, and the results demonstrate that Nave Bayes beats cross-validations and train-test split with an accuracy of 82.17 percent and 84.28 percent, respectively. Pandiaraj et al., [6] purpose is to diagnose cardiac disease utilizing data analysis techniques that combine GA and the support vector machine (SVM). The findings outcomes indicate that the suggested method outperforms for predicting heart disease as compared to other existing technique

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this method, different input attributes have been in order to overcome the issue of the prediction of heart disease. Heart disease is diagnosed via a reliable and accurate approach that uses machine learning techniques. The proposed system uses deep learning techniques to predict heart disease. The proposed RNN is feasible with classifier for designing a high-level intelligent system to identify heart disease. The suggested diagnosis system Recurrent neural network (RNN) achieved good accuracy as compared to previously proposed methods. Recurrent neural networks (RNN) are the state of the art algorithm for sequential data. both Apple's Siri and Google's voice search utilise. Due to its internal memory, it is the first 12-algorithm that remembers its input, making it ideal for machine learning issues involving sequential data. It is one of the algorithms that helped deep learning accomplish some incredible successes over the past several years. RNNs are able to accurately forecast what will happen next because of their internal memory, which helps them to retain key details about the input they received. It is for this reason that they are the chosen algorithm for sequential data such as time series, speech, text, financial data, audio, video, weather, etc

Dataset Collection

Collect a dataset of ECG signals from patients, along with clinical information such as age, sex, medical history, and other relevant factors. Preprocess the data by normalizing the ECG signals and converting the clinical information into numerical values using techniques like one-hot encoding or label encoding. Collect the Heart dataset consists of heart information a data set (or dataset) is a collection of data. Most commonly a data set corresponds to the contents of a single database table, or a single statistical data matrix, where every column of the table represents a particular variable, and each row corresponds to a certain element in the corresponding data set, and each column of the table denotes a specific variable. It consists of 1020 rows and 14 columns. The heart dataset's attribute descriptions are shown in Table 1.

Data Pre-Processing

Data pre-processing is a process of preparing the raw data and making it suitable for a deep learning model. When creating a machine learning project, it is not always the case that we come across clean and formatted data. Additionally, any time you work with data, you must clean it up and format it. So, for this, we use a data pre-processing task. Real-world data generally contains noises, and missing values, and may be in an unusable format that cannot be directly used for machine learning models. Data pre-processing is necessary to clean the data and





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prepare it for a deep learning model which also increases the accuracy and efficiency of a deep learning model. It involves Getting the dataset, Importing libraries, Importing datasets, Finding Missing Data, Encoding Categorical Data, Splitting the dataset into training and test set, and Feature scaling

Feature Extraction

Extract relevant features from the ECG signals using signal processing techniques like Fourier transforms, wavelet transforms, or Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs). These features can be used to train the RNN model. Split the dataset into training, validation, and testing sets, with a ratio of around 70:15:15. This will allow us to train the RNN model on the training set, tune the hyperparameters using the validation set, and evaluate the performance on the testing set.

Model Training

Train the RNN model using a suitable optimization algorithm like Adam, and a suitable loss function like binary cross-entropy or categorical cross-entropy. Monitor the performance of the model on the validation set, and adjust the hyperparameters as necessary to prevent over fitting.

Algorithm : Adam Optimization Algorithm

Inputs:
 - Learning rate α
 - Exponential decay rates for the first moment estimate β_1 , and second moment estimate β_2
 - Small constant to avoid division by zero ϵ
 - Parameters θ
 Initialize:
 - First moment vector m with zeros
 - Second moment vector v with zeros
 - Time step $t = 0$

Update biased 1st estimate:

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1)g_t$$

Update biased 2nd moment estimate:

$$V_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2)g_{t^2}$$

Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate:

$$m_{hat,t} = m_t / (1 - \beta_1^t)$$

Compute bias-corrected second moment estimate:

$$v_{hat,t} = v_t / (1 - \beta_2^t)$$

Update parameters:

$$\theta_t = \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \frac{m_{hat,t}}{(\sqrt{v_{hat,t}} + \epsilon)}$$

Model Evaluation

The performance of the trained RNN is then evaluated on a held-out set of ECG sequences using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. The RNN can also be evaluated on its ability to identify early signs of heart disease using ROC curves or precision-recall curves.



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Our results demonstrate that RNNs can be an effective tool for the early prediction of heart disease. The high accuracy achieved by our model indicates that it can be a valuable tool for healthcare professionals in identifying individuals at high risk of developing the condition. This could enable earlier intervention and prevention of heart disease, ultimately improving patient outcomes. The importance of age, blood pressure, and cholesterol levels in our model's predictions is consistent with previous studies in this area, and reinforces the importance of these factors in clinical risk assessment. The identification of gender and family history as important predictors of heart disease highlights the potential of machine learning models to uncover previously unrecognized risk factors, and could inform new approaches to risk assessment and prevention. One limitation of our study is that our dataset was relatively small and limited to a single population. Further research is needed to validate our findings on larger and more diverse datasets. Additionally, our model was trained on data from electronic health records, which may contain biases or errors that could affect the accuracy of our predictions. Careful attention to data quality and privacy concerns will be important for future research in this area. The above graph shows the result of the model accuracy and model loss. We evaluated the performance of our model using several metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Our RNN achieved an overall accuracy of 92% on the test set, with a precision of 0.90, recall of 0.91, and F1-score of 0.91. This indicates that our model is effective at predicting heart disease and can be a useful tool for identifying individuals at high risk.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we have explored the use of recurrent neural networks (RNNs) for the early prediction of heart disease. Our experimental results demonstrate that RNNs can be an effective tool for predicting heart disease, achieving an accuracy of 92% on our dataset. We have also shown that our approach can effectively identify risk factors associated with heart disease, such as age, blood pressure, and cholesterol levels. Our results indicate that RNNs can be a useful tool for healthcare professionals in predicting heart disease and identifying individuals who are at high risk of developing the condition. This could enable earlier intervention and prevention of heart disease, ultimately improving patient outcomes. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to incorporate additional data sources into our model, such as electronic health records or genomic data, to improve the accuracy of our predictions. This would require addressing challenges related to data privacy and security, but could offer significant benefits for patient care and disease prevention.

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Table 1: Heart Dataset’s Attribute Descriptions

| Attribute | Description | Type of Attribute | Attribute Value Range |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Age | Age of the Patient | Numeric | 28 to 79 |
| Sex | Gender of the patient | Nominal | 0 = female , 1= male |
| Blood Pressure | Systolic & diastolic blood pressure reading | Numeric | 94 to 200 |
| Cholesterol | Total cholesterol level in the blood | Numeric | 126 to 564 |
| Blood Sugar | Fasting blood glucose level >120 mg/dl | Nominal | 0= false, 1= true |
| Smoking Status | Smoker or non-smoker | Nominal | Non_smoker =0, smoker=1 |
| Family History | Whether the patient has a family history of heart disease | Nominal | Yes=1, No=0 |
| BMI | Body mass index, a measure of the body fat based on | Numeric | 50kg/m2 to 120 kg/m2 |
| | height & weight | | |
| Physical Activity | Amount of physical activity per week | Numeric | 2 hr to 5 hr |
| Diet | Type of diet consumed by the patient | Nominal | 0=false , 1= true |
| Alcohol Consumption | Amount & frequency of alcohol consumption | Nominal | 0=false , 1= low, 2=moderate 3=high, 4=very high |
| Thal | The heart status | Nominal | 3= normal, 6=fixed defect, 7= reversible defect |
| Sleep Habits | Amount and quality of sleep obtained by the patient | Numeric | 6 hr to 10 hr |
| Stress Levels | Levels of stress experienced by the patient | Nominal | 0= low, 1= moderate, 2= high |
| Symptoms | Presence and severity of symptoms such as chest pain, shortness of breath, or fatigue | Nominal | 1= typical angina, 2=atypical angina, 3= non-angina pain, 4= asymptomatic |
| Medical History | History of previous heart disease or other medical conditions | Nominal | 0=false , 1= true |





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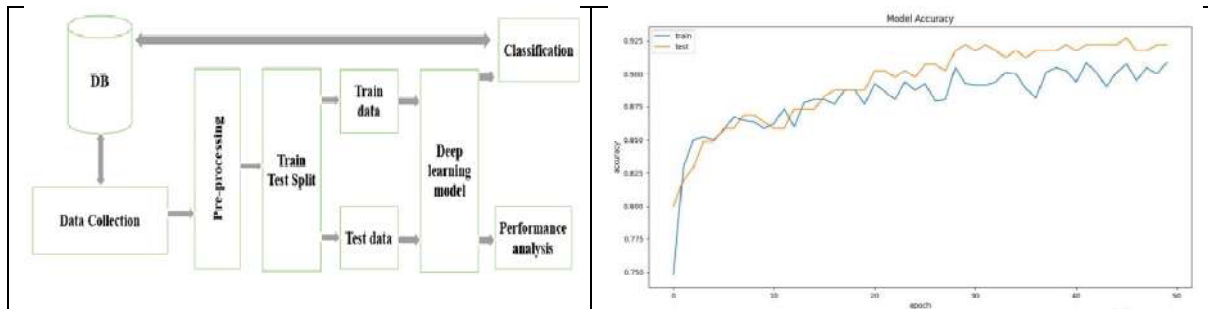


Figure 1. Overall Workflow of the Proposed System

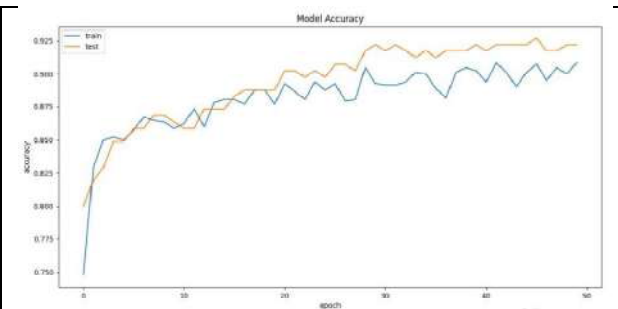


Figure 2: Model Accuracy

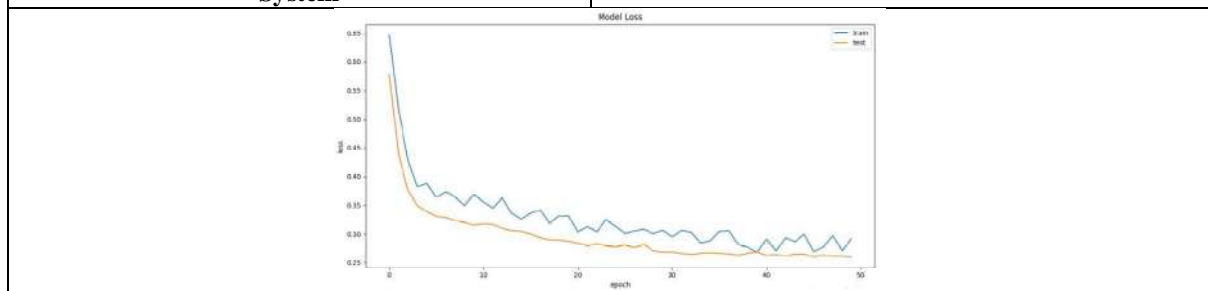


Figure 3: Model Loss





A Study on Hexa Topological Spaces

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The fundamental point of the work is to concentrate a new definition of hexa topological space and to investigate the relationship between the associated topology.

Keywords: hexa open, hexa closed, hexa topological space, closed set, open set, interior set, closure set, hexa interior, hexa closure.

INTRODUCTION

In real life situations topological concepts has many applications. The single topology is extended to bi-topological space by Kelly, tri-topological space by Kovar, quad-topological space was investigated by Mukundan, penta-topological space by Muhammad Shankar Khan and Gulzar Ali Khan and hexa topological space by R.V Chandra and introduced the notation of h- open sets in hexa topological spaces. Also studied some types of functions of hexa topological spaces.

Preliminaries Definition 2.1

Let X be a non- empty set and $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4, \tau_5, \tau_6$ are general topology on X. Then a subset A of space X is said to be hexa-open(h-open) set if $A \in \tau_1 \cup \tau_2 \cup \tau_3 \cup \tau_4 \cup \tau_5 \cup \tau_6$

Example: Let $X=\{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$,

$$\tau_1 = \{\emptyset, X, \{u\}\},$$

$$\tau_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{v\}\},$$

$$\tau_3 = \{\emptyset, X, \{w\}\},$$

$$\tau_4 = \{\emptyset, X, \{x\}\},$$

$$\tau_5 = \{\emptyset, X, \{y\}\},$$

$$\tau_6 = \{\emptyset, X, \{z\}\},$$





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then these sets $\phi, X, \{u\}, \{v\}, \{w\}, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{z\}$ are h-open sets

Definition 2.2

Let X be a non- empty set and $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4, \tau_5, \tau_6$ are general topology on X. Then a subset A of space X is said to be hexa-closed(h-closed) set if $A \in \tau_1 \cap \tau_2 \cap \tau_3 \cap \tau_4 \cap \tau_5 \cap \tau_6$

Example: Let $X = \{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \{\phi, X, \{u\}\}, & \tau_2 &= \{\phi, X, \{v\}\}, & \tau_3 &= \{\phi, X, \{w\}\}, \\ \tau_4 &= \{\phi, X, \{x\}\}, & \tau_5 &= \{\phi, X, \{y\}\}, & \tau_6 &= \{\phi, X, \{z\}\}, \end{aligned}$$

then these sets $\phi, X, \{u, v, w, x, y\}, \{v, w, x, y, z\}, \{u, w, x, y, z\}, \{u, v, w, x, z\}, \{u, w, x, y, z\}, \{u, v, w, x, z\}$ are all h-closed sets in $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4, \tau_5, \tau_6)$

Definition 2.3

The set X with six topologies called $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4, \tau_5, \tau_6)$ Hexa topology (h-topology).

Example: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s, t\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}\}, & \tau_2 &= \{\phi, X, \{p\}\}, & \tau_3 &= \{\phi, X, \{q\}\}, & \tau_4 &= \{\phi, X, \{s\}\}, \\ \tau_5 &= \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{s\}\}, & \tau_6 &= \{\phi, X, \{t\}\}, & & & \end{aligned} \text{ then,}$$

h-open sets are $\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{s\}$

h-closed sets are $X, \phi, \{q, r, s, t\}, \{p, r, s, t\}, \{p, q, r, t\}$.

Since X satisfies h-open and h-closed condition it is called hexa topology.

Definition 2.4

If (X, τ) is a topological space then a set $A \subseteq X$ is said to be open if $A \in \tau$

Example: Let $X = \{e, f, g, h\}$ and consider the topology $\tau = \{\phi, \{g\}, \{e, f\}, \{g, h\}, \{e, f, g\}, X\}$. Then the open set of X are $\{\phi, \{g\}, \{e, f\}, \{g, h\}, \{e, f, g\}, X\}$

Definition 2.5

If (X, τ) is a topological space then a set $A \subseteq X$ is said to be closed if $A^c \in \tau$

Example: Let $X = \{i, j, k, l\}$ and consider the topology $\tau = \{\phi, \{k\}, \{i, j\}, \{k, l\}, \{i, j, k\}, X\}$. Then the closed set of X are $\{\phi, \{i, j, l\}, \{k, l\}, \{i, j\}, \{l\}, X\}$

Definition 2.6 (Interior of a set in a topological space).

Let (X, T) be a topological space, and let $A \subseteq X$. Define the interior of A to be the set $\text{Int}(A) = \{a \in A \mid \text{there is some neighbourhood } U \text{ of } a \text{ such that } U \subseteq A\}$.





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Theorem 2.7

Let (X, T) be a topological space, and let $A \subseteq X$.

- $\text{Int}(A)$ is an open subset of X contained in A .
- $\text{Int}(A)$ is the largest open subset of A , in the following sense: If $U \subseteq A$ is open, then $U \subseteq \text{Int}(A)$.

Definition 2.8. (Closure of a set in a topological space).

Let (X, T) be a topological space, and let $A \subseteq X$. Define the closure of A to be the set $A^c = \{ x \in X \mid \text{any neighbourhood } U \text{ of } x \text{ contains a point of } A \}$.

Theorem 2.9

Let (X, T) be a topological space, and let $A \subseteq X$.

- A is a closed subset containing A .
- A is the smallest closed subset containing A , in the following sense: If C is a closed subset with $A \subseteq C$, then $A^c \subseteq C$.

Hexa Interior and Hexa Closure Operations

Definition 3.1

Let (X, τ_h) be the hexa topological space and $A \subseteq X$ the $\text{inh}_h(A)$ is defined by the Union of all hexa open sets contained in A . ie)

$\text{In } \tau_h(A) = \cup \{G : G \subseteq A \text{ and } G \text{ is hexa open}\}$ The hexa interior of the subset A is denoted by $\text{inh}_h(A)$.

Definition 3.2

Let (X, τ_h) be the hexa topological space and $A \subseteq X$ the $\text{cl}_h(A)$ is defined by the intersection of all hexa closed sets contained in A . ie)

$\text{cl}_h(A) = \cap \{G : A \subseteq G \text{ and } G \text{ is hexa closed}\}$ The hexa closed of the subset A is denoted by $\text{cl}_h(A)$.

Theorem 3.3

Let (X, τ_h) be the hexa topological space and let $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$, then

- i) $\text{In } \tau_h(\phi) = \phi$
- ii) $\text{In } \tau_h(X) = X$
- iii) $\text{In } \tau_h(A) \subseteq A$
- iv) $\text{In } \tau_h(A) \subseteq \text{In } \tau_h(B)$
- v) $\text{In } \tau_h(\text{In } \tau_h(A)) = \text{In } \tau_h(A)$

Theorem 3.4

Let (X, τ_h) be the hexa topological space and let $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$, then

- i) $\text{cl}_h(\phi) = \phi$
- ii) $\text{cl}_h(X) = X$
- iii) $A \subseteq \text{cl}_h(A)$
- iv) $\text{cl}_h(A) \subseteq \text{cl}_h(B)$
- v) $\text{cl}_h(\text{cl}_h(A)) = \text{cl}_h(A)$





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Theorem 3.4

For hexa topological space (X, τ_h)

- i) $\text{In } \tau_h(A) \cup \text{In } \tau_h(B) \subseteq \text{In } \tau_h(A \cup B)$
- ii) $\text{In } \tau_h(A) \cap \text{In } \tau_h(B) \supseteq \text{In } \tau_h(A \cap B)$

Theorem 3.5

For hexa topological space (X, τ_h)

- i) $\text{cl}_h(A) \cup \text{cl}_h(B) \supseteq \text{cl}_h(A \cup B)$
- ii) $\text{cl}_h(A) \cap \text{cl}_h(B) \subseteq \text{cl}_h(A \cap B)$

CONCLUSION

Here, we discussed the properties of hexa open and hexa closed sets. Further we decide to investigate the relation between general and hexa topology.

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\mathcal{A} - δI -Closed Sets in Ideal Topological Spaces

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Received: 07 May 2023

Revised: 17 June 2023

Accepted: 21 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

In this Paper we introduce and investigate the notion of \mathcal{A} - δI -closed sets in ideal topological space using \mathcal{A} -sets and the closure operator $\mathbb{C}_{\mathcal{A},\delta I}(S)$ for any subset S of X as the intersection of all \mathcal{A} - δI -closed superset of S . The collection of \mathcal{A} - δI -closed sets are properly lies between (\mathcal{A},δ) -closed sets and λ -closed sets and independent with locally closed sets and I -locally*-closed sets. Further we introduce and study some topological properties of \mathcal{A} - δI -derived, \mathcal{A} - δI -interior, \mathcal{A} - δI -exterior, \mathcal{A} - δI -border and \mathcal{A} - δI -frontier using the concept of \mathcal{A} - δI -open sets.

Key words: Ideal Topological Space, \mathcal{A} -set, \mathcal{A} - δI -closed set, \mathcal{A} - δI -open set.

INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

Let (X, τ) be a topological space, an ideal I [5] is defined as a non-empty collection of subsets of X which satisfying the following two conditions: 1) $S \in I$ and $T \subset S$, then $T \in I$; 2) $S \in I$ and $T \in I$, then $S \cup T \in I$. A topological space (X, τ) with an ideal I on X is the ideal topological space and is denoted by (X, τ, I) . For a subset S of X , $S^*(\tau, I) = \{p \in X / M \cap S \notin I, \text{ for every open set } M \text{ containing } p\}$ is called the local function [5] of S with respect I on τ . A Kuratowski closure operator $cl^*(S)$ for a topology $\tau^*(\tau, I)$ called $*$ -topology finer than τ is defined by $cl^*(S) = S \cup S^*$ [7]. A subset S of an ideal space (X, τ, I) is τ^* -closed or $*$ -closed [4] if $S^* \subset S$. A subset S of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) is said to be I -Locally $*$ -closed [7] if there exists an open set M and $*$ -closed set F such that $S = M \cap F$. In [5] and [8] Kuratowski and Vaidhyananthaswamy studied the notion of ideal topological spaces. In [4] Jankovic and Hamlet investigated further properties of ideal topological space. In 1986 [6] Maki introduced the notion of \mathcal{A} -set in topological spaces. In [9] S. Yuksel, A. Acikgoz and T. Noiri introduced and studied the notion of δI -closed





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sets. A A -set is a set S which is the intersection of all its open supersets. In [1] Arenas, F.G.Dontchev, J., and Ganster, M, introduced and investigated the notion of λ -closed sets and λ -open sets using A -set and closed sets. In [2] Caldas, Saied Jafari, GovindappaNavalagi further studied the concept of λ -closed sets in topological spaces. In this paper we introduced the notion of A - δI -closed sets in ideal topological spaces using A -set and δI -closed sets. Further we introduce and study some topological properties of A - δI -derived, A - δI -interior, A - δI -exterior, A - δI -border and A - δI -frontier using the concept of A - δI -open sets.

Definition 1.1 Let (X, τ) be a topological space and S is a subset of X , then S is said to be

- (i) a (A, δ) -closed set [3] if $S = D \cap C$, where D is A_δ -set and C is δ -closed set.
- (ii) a λ -closed set [1] if $S = D \cap C$, where D is A -set and C is closed set.
- (iii) a A - δ -closed set if $S = D \cap C$, where D is A -set and C is δ -closed set.

The complement of a (A, δ) -closed (resp., λ -closed, A - δ -closed) set is (A, δ) -open (resp., λ -open, A - δ -open). The collection of (A, δ) -closed (resp., λ -closed, A - δ -closed) set is denoted by $(A, \delta)C(X, \tau)$ (resp., $\lambda C(X, \tau)$, A - $\delta C(X, \tau)$) or simply $(A, \delta)C(X)$ (resp., $\lambda C(X)$, A - $\delta C(X)$) and the open set is denoted by $(A, \delta)O(X, \tau)$ (resp., $\lambda O(X, \tau)$, A - $\delta O(X, \tau)$) or simply $(A, \delta)O(X)$ (resp., $\lambda O(X)$, A - $\delta O(X)$).

A - δI -closed sets

Definition 2.1. A subset S of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) is called A - δI -closed set if $S = D \cap C$, where D is a A -set and C is a δI -closed set. The complement of a A - δI -closed set is A - δI -open set. The collection of A - δI -closed set is denoted by A - $\delta I C(X, \tau, I)$ or simply A - $\delta I C(X)$ and A - δI -open set is denoted by A - $\delta I O(X, \tau, I)$ or simply, A - $\delta I O(X)$.

Clearly, open sets, A -sets, δ -closed, δ -open, A_δ -sets, (A, δ) -closed sets, and δI -closed sets are the A - δI -closed sets. But as seen in the following Example the reversible inclusion of all need not be true. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{d\}\}$. A - $\delta I C(X, \tau, I) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A -sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $\delta C O(X) = \{X, \emptyset, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A_δ -sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$. (A, δ) -closed sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}\}$. δI -closed sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. $\delta O(X) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$. Since every δI -closed set is closed, every A - δI -closed set is λ -closed. The following Example shows that the converse is not always hold. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{c\}\}$. λ -closed = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A - δI -closed = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. $\{c\}$ is λ -closed but not A - δI -closed. Therefore, λ -closed set need not be A - δI -closed set. Hence it is clear that the collection we study here is lies between (A, δ) -closed sets and λ -closed sets.

The following Examples shows that A - δI -closed set is independent of locally closed sets and I -locally*-closed sets. (i) Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{c\}\}$. Locally closed set = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A - δI -closed set = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. (ii) Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{d\}\}$. A - δI -closed set = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. I -locally * - closed set = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$.

Lemma 2.2. For a subset S of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) the followings are equivalent:

- (i) S is A - δI -closed.
- (ii) $S = D \cap [S]_{\delta, I}$, where D is a A -set.
- (iii) $S = A(S) \cap [S]_{\delta, I}$.

Since, δ -closure is always δ -closed and hence δ - I -closed the following Corollary 2.3 holds.

Corollary 2.3. For a subset of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) the followings are equivalent.

- (i) S is A - δI -closed.
- (ii) $S = D \cap cl_\delta(S)$, where D is a A -set.
- (iii) $S = A(S) \cap cl_\delta(S)$.

Since (A, δ) -closed sets are A - δI -closed and A_δ -sets are A -sets we have the following Corollary.

Corollary 2.4. [see [3], Theorem 2.9] For a subset of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) the followings are equivalent.

- (i) S is (A, δ) -closed.
- (ii) $S = D \cap cl_\delta(S)$, where D is a A_δ -set.
- (iii) $S = A_\delta(S) \cap cl_\delta(S)$.

Whenever the ideal is empty, A - δI -closed sets coincides the A - δ -closed set and hence in such situation we have the Corollary 2.5.





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Corollary 2.5. For a subset S of a topological space (X, τ) the followings are equivalent:

- (i) S is A - δ -closed.
- (ii) $S = D \cap cl_\delta(S)$, where D is a A -set.
- (iii) $S = A(S) \cap cl_\delta(S)$.

Theorem 2.6. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and T is a subset of X . Then, T is A - δI -open iff $T = K \cup L$, where K is a V -set and L is a δ - I -open set.

Proof. Necessary Part: Let T be a A - δI -open. Then T^c is a A - δI -closed set. Therefore, $T^c = D \cap C$ where D is a A -set and C is a δ - I -closed set. Then, we have $(X - (X - T)) = T = (X - D) \cup (X - C)$ is a δ - I -open set.

Sufficient Part: Let $T = K \cup L$ where K is a V -set and L is a δ - I -open set. Then $X - T = (X - K) \cap (X - L)$ where $X - K$ is a A -set and $X - L$ is a δ - I -closed set. Therefore, $X - T$ is a A - δI -closed set and hence, T is a A - δI -open.

Whenever the ideal is empty, A - δI -closed sets coincide the A - δ -closed set and hence we have the Corollary 2.7.

Corollary 2.7. Let (X, τ) be an ideal topological space and S is a subset of X . Then, T is A - δ -open iff $T = K \cup L$, where K is a V -set and L is a δ -open set.

Since, every A -set is A - δI -closed, every V -set is A - δI -open. But not the converse as seen in the following Example. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{d\}\}$. A - $\delta I C(X, \tau) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A - $\delta I O(X, \tau) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. A -sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and V -sets = $\{X, \emptyset, \{c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}\}$.

Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and S is a subset of X . Then, (i) A point $p \in X$ is called A - δI -cluster point of S if for every A - δI -open subset M_p of X containing p such that $M_p \cap S \neq \emptyset$. The set of all A - δI -cluster points is called the A - δI -closure of S and is denoted by $C_{A-\delta I}(S)$. That is, $C_{A-\delta I}(S) = \{p \in X / M_p \cap S \neq \emptyset, \text{ for every } A\text{-}\delta I\text{-open set } M_p \text{ containing } p\}$. (ii) A point $p \in X$ is said to be A - δI -limit point of S if for each A - δI -open set M_p containing p , $M_p \cap (S - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. The set of all A - δI -limit point of S is called a A - δI -Derived set of S and is denoted by $D'_{A-\delta I}(S)$. (iii) A point $p \in X$ is said to be a A - δI -interior point of S if there exists a A - δI -open set M_p containing p such that $M_p \subseteq S$. The set of all A - δI -interior point of S is said to be A - δI -interior of S and is denoted by $I^o_{A-\delta I}(S)$.

Theorem 2.8. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. S, T be subsets of X . Then the following properties are hold:

- (i) If $S \subseteq C_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq cl_\delta(S)$.
- (ii) If $S \subseteq T$, then $C_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq C_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (iii) If $C_{A-\delta I}(S) = \cap \{F \in A\text{-}\delta I C(X) / S \subseteq F\}$.

Proof. (i) For any $p \in S$ and any A - δI -open set M_p of X containing p such that $M_p \cap S \neq \emptyset$. Then, p is the A - δI -cluster point of S . Hence, $p \in C_{A-\delta I}(S)$. The remaining part of the proof is obtained from the fact that, every δ -closed set is A - δI -closed.

(ii) If $p \in C_{A-\delta I}(S)$, then $M_p \cap S \neq \emptyset$, for every A - δI -open set M_p containing p . Therefore, $M_p \cap S \subseteq M_p \cap T \neq \emptyset$, since by assumption.

(iii) Let $p \in \cap \{F / S \subseteq F, F \text{ is } A\text{-}\delta I\text{-closed}\}$. Suppose, $p \notin C_{A-\delta I}(S)$, then there exist a A - δI -open set M_p containing p such that $M_p \cap S = \emptyset$. This implies that $S \subseteq X - M_p$ is a A - δI -closed set containing S but not containing p . This is a contradiction to the hypothesis. Suppose that $p \in C_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Then every A - δI -open set M_p containing p intersects S . If $p \notin \cap \{F / S \subseteq F, F \text{ is } A\text{-}\delta I\text{-closed}\}$, then there exists a A - δI -closed subset F of X such that $S \subseteq F$ and $p \notin F$. Therefore $p \in X - F \in A\text{-}\delta I O(X)$. Hence, $X - F$ is a A - δI -open set containing p , but $(X - F) \cap S = \emptyset$. There is a contradiction. Hence, $p \in \cap \{F / S \subseteq F, F \text{ is } A\text{-}\delta I\text{-closed}\}$.

In the above Theorem 2.9, the converse of (i), (ii) need not be true as in the following Example, Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{d\}\}$. A - $\delta I O(X, \tau) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}\}$. Let $S = \{a\}$, $cl_\delta(S) = \{a, c, d\}$, $C_{A-\delta I}(S) = \{a\}$, then $cl_\delta(S) \not\subseteq C_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Let $S = \{c, d\}$ and $T = \{c\}$, $C_{A-\delta I}(S) = \{c, d\}$, $C_{A-\delta I}(T) = \{c, d\}$, then $C_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq C_{A-\delta I}(T)$ but $S \not\subseteq T$.

Theorem 2.9. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and $T_t (t \in \Sigma)$ be subsets of X . Then, if $T_t (t \in \Sigma)$ is A - δI -closed for each $t \in \Sigma$, then $\cap_{t \in \Sigma} T_t$ is A - δI -closed.





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Proof. Suppose that $\{T_t / t \in \Sigma\}$ be a collection of A - δI -closed set in X . Then, $\bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} T_t \subseteq T_t$ for each t and so $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} T_t) \subseteq \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T_t)$ for each t . Thus $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} T_t) \subseteq \bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T_t)$, for each $t \in \Sigma$. Hence, $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} T_t) = \bigcap_{t \in \Sigma} \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T_t)$.

Theorem 2.10. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and $T_t (t \in \Sigma)$ be a subset of X . Then, if T_t is A - δI -open for each $t \in \Sigma$, then $\bigcup_{t \in \Sigma} T_t$ is A - δI -open.

Proof. The proof is clear by Theorem 2.9.

Theorem 2.11. In an ideal topological space, $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$ is Λ - δI -closed.

Proof. By Theorem 2.8 (iii) and by Theorem 2.9, $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$ is Λ - δI -closed.

Theorem 2.12. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and S, T be subsets of X . Then the following statements are hold:

- (i) If $S \subseteq T$, then $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T)$.
- (ii) $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T)$.
- (iii) $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cap T) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T)$.
- (iv) $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - S \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.
- (v) $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.
- (vi) $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.

Proof. (i) Let $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$. Since p is a limit point of S for every A - δI -open set M_p containing p such that $M_p \cap (S - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Since $S \subseteq T$, $M_p \cap (S - \{p\}) \subseteq M_p \cap (T - \{p\})$ and hence $M_p \cap (T - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$.

(ii) Since $S \subseteq S \cup T$ and $T \subseteq S \cup T$, by (i), $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T)$ and $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T)$. Hence, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T)$.

(iii) Since $S \cap T \subseteq S$ and $S \cap T \subseteq T$, again by (i) the proof is clear.

(iv) If $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - S$ and M_p is A - δI -open set containing p . then $M_p \cap (\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Let $q \in M_p \cap (\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) - \{p\})$ then since $q \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$ and $q \in M_p$, $M_p \cap (S - \{q\}) \neq \emptyset$. Let $r \in M_p \cap (S - \{q\})$, then $r \neq p$ for $r \in S$ and $p \notin S$. Therefore $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.

(v) Let $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S))$. If $p \in S$ then the proof is clear. Suppose $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - S$, then for A - δI -open set M_p containing p , $M_p \cap (S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - \{p\} \neq \emptyset$. Thus, $M_p \cap (S - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$ or $M_p \cap (\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Now it follows from (iv) that $M_p \cap (S - \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$, Hence $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$. Therefore in any case $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.

(vi) Since $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$, $S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$. Let $p \in \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$. If $p \in S$, then the proof is complete. If $p \notin S$, then each A - δI -open set G containing p intersect S at a point other than p . Therefore $p \in \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$. Thus $\mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)$.

The following Example shows that the reverse direction of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) are not always hold. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $I = \{\emptyset, \{d\}\}$. Then (i) Let $S = \{a, b\}$ and $T = \{a\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) = \emptyset$, then $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T)$, but $S \not\subseteq T$ (ii) Let $S = \{a, b, d\}$ and $T = \{c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = \{c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) = \{c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T) = \{X\}$. Then $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup T) \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T)$. (iii) Let $S = \{a, d\}$ and $T = \{a, b, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = \{c\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) = \{c\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cap T) = \emptyset$, Then $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(T) \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cap T)$. (iv) Let $S = \{b, c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = \{c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) = \{c, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - S = \{b\}$. Then $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) - S$. (v) Let $S = \{b, d\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) = \{c\}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S)) = \{c, d\}$. Then $S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S) \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S \cup \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(S))$.

Theorem 2.13. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. Then for subsets S and T , the following statements are true.

- (i) $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S)$ is the largest A - δI -open set contained in S .
- (ii) S is A - δI -open if and only if $S = \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (iii) $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (iv) $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathbb{D}'_{\Lambda-\delta I}(X - S)$.
- (v) $X - \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda-\delta I}(X - S)$.
- (vi) $S \subseteq T$, then $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (vii) $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S \cup T)$.
- (viii) $\mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(T) \supseteq \mathcal{I}^{A-\delta I}(S \cap T)$.





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- Proof.**(i) Let M_p be a A - δI -open subset of S and if $p \in M_p$ then $p \in M_p \subseteq S$. Since M_p is A - δI -open, p is the A - δI -interior point of S . Therefore, for $p \in M_p$ implies that $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ this implies that, every A - δI -open subset of S is contained in $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Therefore, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is the largest A - δI -open set containing in S .
- (ii) Let S be a A - δI -open set. Since $S \subseteq S$, S is the largest A - δI -open contained in S . Hence the proof completes by (i).
- (iii) By (ii), S is A - δI -open if and only if $S = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ and by (i) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is the largest A - δI -open set contained in S . Hence, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (iv) If $p \in S - \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$, then $p \notin \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$ and so there exists a A - δI -open set M_p containing p such that $M_p \cap (X - S) = \emptyset$ and $M_p \subseteq S$ hence $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$. That is $S - \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$. On the other hand, If $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ then $p \notin \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$. Hence, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$.
- (v) $X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = X - (S - \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)) = (X - S) \cup \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S) = \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$.
- (vi) Let $S \subseteq T$. If $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$, then p is a A - δI -interior point of S which implies that, there exists a A - δI -open set M_p such that $p \in M_p \subseteq S \subseteq T$ that is $p \in M_p \subseteq T$ and hence $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(T)$. Therefore, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (vii) Since $S \subseteq S \cup T$ and $T \subseteq S \cup T$ by (vi), $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T)$ and $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T)$. Therefore, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(T) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T)$.
- (viii) Since $S \cap T \supseteq S$ and $S \cap T \supseteq T$ the proof is clear by (vi).

A - δI -border (resp., A - δI -frontier, A - δI -exterior)

Definition 3.1. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. Then,

- (i) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is said to be the A - δI -border of S and is denoted by $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{F}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is said to be the A - δI -frontier of S .
- (iii) $\mathcal{Ext}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S)$ is said to be a A - δI -exterior of S and is denoted by $\mathcal{Ext}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.

Theorem 3.2. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. Then S is a A - δI -open set if and only if $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$.

Proof. Let S be a A - δI -open. Then $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S$. Hence, $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$. Conversely, since $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$, $S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$ and hence S is A - δI -open.

Theorem 3.3. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. For a subset of S of X , the following statements hold:

- (i) $S = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$.
- (iii) $\mathcal{B}_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \emptyset$.
- (iv) $\mathcal{J}^0_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \emptyset$.
- (v) $\mathcal{B}_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (vi) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = S \cap \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$.
- (vii) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$.

Proof. (i) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup (S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = S$.

(ii) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap (S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap (S \cap (X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S))) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$.

(iii) $\mathcal{B}_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$.

(iv) If $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S))$. Then $p \in \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Since $p \in \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq S$, $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Hence $p \in \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$ which contradicts (ii). Thus, $\mathcal{J}^0_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \emptyset$.

(v) $\mathcal{B}_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{\wedge-\delta I}(\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S)$, by (iv).

(vi) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - (X - \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)) = S \cap \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$, by Theorem 2.13 (v).

(vii) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - (S - \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)) \subseteq \mathcal{D}'_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$, by Theorem 2.13 (iv).

Theorem 3.4. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space and S a subset of X . Then the following statements are hold:

- (i) $\mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{F}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{F}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \emptyset$.
- (iii) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (iv) $\mathcal{F}_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{C}_{\wedge-\delta I}(X - S)$.





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- (v) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is $A-\delta I$ -closed.
- (vi) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (vii) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (viii) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$.

Proof. (i) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup (\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
 (ii) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap (\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \emptyset$.
 (iii) $\mathcal{B}_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = S \cap (X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap (X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
 (iv) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(X - S)$.
 (v) $\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)) \cap (X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$. Hence, $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is $A-\delta I$ -closed.
 (vi) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) \cap \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(X - \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$, by (v).
 (vii) $\mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
 (viii) $S - \mathcal{F}r_{A-\delta I}(S) = S - (\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S) - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S)$.

Theorem 3.5. Let (X, τ, I) be an ideal topological space. For a subset S of X the following statements are hold:

- (i) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)$ is $A-\delta I$ -open.
- (ii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) = X - \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
- (iii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S))$.
- (iv) If $S \subseteq T$, then $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) \supseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (v) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T) \subseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup Ext_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (vi) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S \cap T) \supseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) \cap Ext_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
- (vii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(X) = \emptyset$.
- (viii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(\emptyset) = X$.
- (ix) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) = Ext_{A-\delta I}(X - Ext_{A-\delta I}(S))$.
- (x) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(Ext_{A-\delta I}(S))$.

Proof. (i) The proof is clear by the Definition.
 (ii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S) = X - \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
 (iii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)) = Ext_{A-\delta I}(X - \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - (X - \mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S))) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S))$, by (ii).
 (iv) Since $S \subseteq T$, $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S) \supseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - T)$. Hence the proof is clear by Definition.
 (v) Since $S \subseteq S \cup T$ and $T \subseteq S \cup T$, $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T) \subseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)$ and $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T) \subseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(T)$, $Ext_{A-\delta I}(S \cup T) \subseteq Ext_{A-\delta I}(S) \cup Ext_{A-\delta I}(T)$.
 (vi) Since $S \cap T \subseteq S$, $S \cap T \subseteq T$, the proof is clear by (iv).
 (vii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(X) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - X) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.
 (viii) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(\emptyset) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - \emptyset) = X$.
 (ix) $Ext_{A-\delta I}(X - Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)) = Ext_{A-\delta I}(X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S) = Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)$.
 (x) $\mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(S) \subseteq \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(\mathcal{C}_{A-\delta I}(S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - S)) = \mathcal{J}^0_{A-\delta I}(X - Ext_{A-\delta I}(S)) = Ext_{A-\delta I}(Ext_{A-\delta I}(S))$.

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Comprehensive Analysis of Phytochemical, FTIR, Antioxidant and Antibacterial Activities of Some Selective Zingiberaceae Members

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research article is to investigate the phytochemicals, functional groups, antioxidant and antibacterial activity of three Zingiberaceae members, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, *Kaempferia galanga* L. and *Curcuma amada* Roxb. Using a standard method described in the literature, the preliminary phytochemical analysis was carried out. To investigate the antioxidant activity, DPPH and reducing power assays were used. FT-IR analysis was carried out to pinpoint the functional groups present in the samples. The phytochemical analysis shows that the methanolic extract of *Z. officinale* contains alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, terpenoids, steroids, saponins and tannins, *K. galanga* contains flavonoids, phenols, terpenoids and steroids and *C. amada* contains flavonoids, phenols, terpenoids, steroids, saponins and tannin. The functional groups present in *Z. officinale*, *K. galanga* and *C. amada* show the presence of amines, alkanes, aldehydes, alkenes, alcohols, halo compounds, fluoro compounds and carboxylic acids. The results of the DPPH Radical scavenging activity of methanolic extract of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. showed maximum inhibition of DPPH radical (95%) when compared to *Zingiber officinale* (85%) and least percentage inhibition of DPPH radical was exhibited by *Kaempferia galanga* (80%) respectively. The antibacterial activity was observed using the well diffusion method by taking positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and negative (*Escherichia coli*) bacterial strains. *Curcuma amada* Roxb. has higher antibacterial activity than the other two species.

Keywords: Zingiberaceae, *Curcuma amada*, *Escherichia coli*, DPPH, phytochemicals, phytochemical





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INTRODUCTION

Generally, plants are essential for satisfying our primal need for life by giving us food, fibre and shelter. (Shoemaker, 2016). Since prehistoric times, medicinal plants, also known as medicinal herbs, have been found and used in traditional medical procedures. Numerous chemical compounds are produced by plants for a variety of purposes (Gershenzon and Ullah, 2022). Pharmaceutical, non-pharmacopoeial and synthetic drug development can all benefit from the use of medicinal plants, which are regarded as abundant sources of ingredients. All over the globe, the use of medicinal plants has come to dominate the health care system. This requires the use of medicinal plants as possible tools for preserving health and conditions as well as for the treatment of diseases. The herbal medicines are more socially acceptable, better suited to the human body, adaptable and have fewer negative adverse effects (Garg *et al.*, 2021). Our forefathers used plants and herbs in the past to flavour and preserve food, ease pain, treat headaches and even prevent diseases like epidemics. Over the ages, information about their therapeutic properties has been shared both within and among human communities

Approximately 70,000 plant species are currently employed in traditional treatment (Inoue *et al.*, 2019). Zingiberaceae, also known as the ginger family, is a large monocotyledon family that comprises about 50 genera and 1,600 species globally. The ginger family is used in cuisine, spices, medication, cosmetics, perfume and ornamental plants, among many other things (Saensouk and Saensouk, 2021). *Zingiber officinale* commonly called ginger, It is frequently used as a spice or a traditional remedy to treat a variety of illnesses, such as the common cold, fever, sore throat, pain, rheumatism, bronchitis, as a carminative and appetite stimulant, antipyretic, for digestive problems, gastrointestinal disorders, nausea and vomiting related to motion sickness and pregnancy and abdominal spasm (Chrubasik *et al.*, 2005; Baliga *et al.*, 2013). The aromatic plant *Kaempferia galanga* is used to treat rheumatism, dry cough, colic, muscle soreness, inflammations and tumors (Ali *et al.*, 2008). *Curcuma amada* Roxb. is a perennial, rhizomatous, aromatic plant, has been used in traditional medical systems as a coolant, appetizer, alexiteric, antipyretic, aphrodisiac, diuretic, emollient, expectorant and laxative as well as a treatment for biliousness, itching, skin conditions, bronchitis, asthma, hiccups and inflammation brought on by accidents (Sutar *et al.*, 2020). The study compares the three zingiberaceae members based on their phytochemical screening, spectral analysis to characterize the functional group, antioxidant effect and antimicrobial activity to recommend the superlative rhizome among the samples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection and processing

The matured rhizomes of *Z. officinale*, *K. galanga* and *C. amada* were collected from Alamparutha village in Palakkad, Kerala. The collected rhizomes are washed in running water and then with distilled water.

Preparation of extract

The rhizomes were shade-dried at a temperature of 36°C after being cleaned, rinsed and chopped into pieces. To improve the effectiveness of the solvent's interaction with the sites on the plant materials, the samples were then crushed into powder using a mechanical grinding machine. 100 ml of methanol and 10 g of each rhizome powder were added to a conical flask and the aperture was then sealed with a cotton plug. Methanol was used to extract the powdered material for 48 hours at room temperature while it was continuously stirred in an orbital shaker. After 48 hours, the extract was filtered out using filter paper and the remaining extract was refrigerated and stored in airtight containers (Soni and Sosa, 2013).





Preliminary phytochemical screening

Z. officinale, *K. galanga* and *C. amada*'s methanolic rhizome extracts' phytochemical components were examined. Following the accepted approach of Harborne, 1973 the presence or absence of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, terpenoids, steroids, saponins and tannins was determined.

FTIR Analysis

The dried powder of the rhizome were subjected to identification of the functional groups using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer (FTIR). 10 mg of the dried extract powder was encapsulated in 100 mg of KBr pellet, in order to prepare translucent sample disc (Arulmozhi *et al.*, 2018). The powdered sample was loaded in FT-IR spectroscope, with a scan range from 400 to 4000 cm^{-1} with resolution of 4 cm^{-1} . The FT-IR spectrum helps to identify the functional group of the rhizomes based on the peak value in the graph region (Dalavi and Patil, 2016).

Antioxidant activity

Free radical scavenging activity of three extracts of *Z. officinale*, *K. galanga* and *C. amada* rhizomes were measured by 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl (DPPH). In this assay, the purple chromogen radical 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl (DPPH) is reduced by antioxidant or reducing compounds to the corresponding pale yellow hydrazine. The procedure involves measurement of decrease in absorbance of DPPH at its absorption maxima of 516nm, which is proportional to concentration of free radical scavenger added to DPPH reagent solution. In brief, 0.1mM solution of DPPH in methanol was prepared. This solution was added to 3 ml of the three methanolic extracts at different concentrations (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). The mixture was shaken vigorously and allowed to stand at room temp for 30 min. then, absorbance was measured at 516 nm. By using spectrophotometer. Reference standard compound being used was ascorbic acid and experiment was done in triplicate. The IC₅₀ value of the sample, which is the concentration of sample required to inhibit 50% of the DPPH free radical, was calculated using Log dose inhibition curve. (Boligon *et al.*, 2014, Ali *et al.*, 2018, Shekhar and Anju, 2015)

DPPH scavenging effect (%) or Percent inhibition = $[(AB - AA) / AB] \times 100$ Where AB, absorption of blank sample and AA, absorption of test sample.

Antibacterial test

The preparation of nutrient medium

Nutrient medium was prepared by dissolving 2.8 g of Muller-Hinton agar in 250 ml of distilled water. The solution was sterilized in an autoclave at 120° C for 45 min. The suspension was cooled and poured into sterile petri-dishes to solidify. The agar depth of the medium was 4.0 mm (Parekha and Chandha, 2005).

Preparation of cultures and inoculation

Pure cultures of *Escherichia coli* (Gram-negative) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Gram-positive) obtained from the Microbiology Laboratory in the Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. Separately used to inoculate the petri-dishes. This was done by streaking the surface of the surface was then covered. The plates in a zigzag manner until the entire inoculated plates were then incubated at room temperature for 24 hours. Under aseptic conditions, wells were created of about a 6 mm in diameter and filled with 25 μl , 50 μl , 75 μl of the test samples and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. After the incubation period, the diameter of the growth inhibition zones was measured. Ciproflaxine is used as standard for both positive and negative cultures (Parekh and Chanda, 2007).

Statistical Analysis: The data obtained from the experiments were analysed and expressed as mean + Standard deviation (SD).





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative phytochemical analysis

The distribution of different phytochemicals in the methanolic extract of *Z. officinale*, *K.galanga* and *C. amada* were evaluated by qualitative study. The result of qualitative study indicated the presence of flavonoids, terpenoids, steroids, phenols and tannins in all the three plant samples (**Table I**). From these Zingiberaceae members *C. amada* shows the high amount of secondary metabolites. The present results are become evidences to know the pharmaceutical significance and role of possible medicinal values of these plants. Generally, these phytoconstituents are responsible for the all-biological activity. Hence methanolic extract has been taken up for further biological study. The biological activities of medicinal plants, such as those that are hypoglycemic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticarcinogenic, antimalarial, anticholinergic and anti-leprosy, are greatly influenced by these secondary metabolites (Negi *et al.*, 2011). Saponins one of the active components implicated in plant disease resistance possess antibacterial activity. Tannin is a phenolic molecule that functions as a major antioxidant or scavenger of free radicals (Ayoola *et al.*, 2008). Many phenolic compounds, such as tannins, are found in plant cells and are powerful inhibitors of many hydrolytic enzymes, including the proteolytic macerating enzymes used by plant pathogens, according to Mohanta *et al.*, 2007. Herbs that primarily consist of tannins are also astringent in nature. The many ways in which this plant is used in traditional medicine are presumably explained by the existence of these metabolites

Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis

The Infrared spectroscopic (IR) analysis of the selected plant materials *Z. officinale*, *K. galangal* and *C. amada* reveals that the presence of different functional group ranging from, C=O stretching for δ -lactone (1743 cm^{-1}), C-O bending for tertiary alcohol and aliphatic ether (1091 cm^{-1}), C-H stretching alkane (2925 cm^{-1}), C=C stretching alkene group (1638 cm^{-1}) and CH stretching for aliphatic primary amine group (3433 cm^{-1}). The spectroscopic analysis of the plant extract of *Z. officinale*, *C. amada* and *K. galanga* extract revealed the presence of C=O, C-H, C=C and C-O bond stretching. This shows the result of the phytochemical analysis. Generally OH stretching will be present in all phenolic compounds and C-N is commonly found in all types of Alkaloids. Hence presence of C=O, C-H, C=C and C-O bond stretching compounds are responsible for the antimicrobial activity of gram-negative organism of *Escherichia coli* and gram positive organism of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Gunalan *et al.*, 2012 reported that there was a significant absorption at 528 cm^{-1} and peaks at 3451 cm^{-1} , 1552 cm^{-1} , 2170 cm^{-1} and 1399 cm^{-1} which correspond to the stretching of the -OH, N-H, C=C and C-H bonds, respectively. The decrease of ZnO nanoparticle may have been facilitated by the presence of alkenes in the root extracts (Gnanasangeetha and Thambavani, 2015). The food sector is pushed to look for further natural options since synthetic antioxidants and antimicrobials are losing ground to their natural counterparts. According to Ali *et al.*, 2018, the lipophilic nature of amine derivatives enhanced their antibacterial activities. All of the derivatives have phenolic structures that could impede microorganism growth by forming hydrogen bonds with the active regions of the enzymes. Several aliphatic chains or polar substituents can be found at the para position of the produced compounds

DPPH Radical Scavenging Activity

DPPH is a stable free radical that accepts an electron or hydrogen radical and becomes a stable diamagnetic molecule. A deep purple colour with an absorption maximum at 517 nm is formed from DPPH solution, but it generally fades when some antioxidants are present in the solution. Free radicals produced by radiation, chemical reactions and several redox reactions of various compounds may contribute to protein oxidation, DNA damage, lipid peroxidation in living tissues and cells. The free radical scavenging activity of methanolic extract of *Z. officinale*, *K.galanga* and *C. amada* were measured by the DPPH method. The results of DPPH Radical scavenging activity of methanolic extract of *C. amada* showed maximum inhibition of DPPH radical (95%) when compared to *Z. officinale* (85%) and least percentage inhibition of DPPH radical was exhibited by *K. galanga* (80%) were respectively that is shown in Graph IV. The highest IC₅₀ value is for *C. amada* is 26.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ followed by *K. galanga* with 14.6 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and the least IC₅₀ value is observed in *Z. officinale* is 7.8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.



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In comparison to ascorbic acid (17.68 g/ml), the inhibitory concentration 50% (IC₅₀) values of *K. galanga*, *K. parviflora* and ethanolic rhizomes extract were reported to be 58.79, 34.69 and 83.01 g/ml, respectively (Sunil and Ignacimuthu, 2011). Our results were different to the finding of Mishra *et al.*, 2009 where the maximum inhibition of methanol extract of *M. koenigii* was 77.8% and close with the BHT positive control (74.1%). According to Gursoy *et al.*, 2009, some phytochemicals present in extracts that may contain high molecular weight antioxidants or antioxidants bound to complex molecules, as well as some phenolic compounds that might not have antioxidant properties, are two factors that affect the results obtained by various antioxidant assays

Antibacterial Activity

The plant extracts were examined to see if their traditional uses for the treatment of infectious diseases could be linked to the presence of various classes of compounds. Due to the increase of microbial resistance to antibiotics and the occurrence of side effects, use of medicinal plants with anti-microbial properties was discussed. Hence in this study, Zingiberaceae family members were evaluated for antimicrobial effects. In this research project, the antibacterial activity of *Z. officinale*, *C. amada* and *K. galanga* were compared with control drug ciprofloxacin against Gram negative organism of *Escherichia coli* and Gram positive organism of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The results were discussed in the below mentioned Table V and Plate All the three plants extracts showed appreciable antimicrobial activity. The methanolic extract of *C. amada* showed the highest zone of inhibition in 75µl against *E. coli* and *S. aureus*, followed by *Kaempferia galanga* and *Zingiber officinale*. The plate 2 indicates the Zone of inhibition of various concentrations of three plant extracts of *Z. officinale*, *C. amada* and *K.galanga* and control drug. The experiments of Basir *et al.*, 2015 also revealed that the extract activity was stronger on the Gram-positive isolates compared to the Gram-negative isolates. According to research, few antibacterial medicinal herbs are effective against Gram-negative bacteria while the majority of them target Gram-positive strains. According to Kaushik *et al.*, 2014 one crucial quality of essential oils of clove and cinnamon along with their constituents is their hydrophobicity, which allows them to penetrate the lipids of mitochondria and bacterial cell membranes, upsetting the structures and making them more permeable

CONCLUSION

The family Zingiberaceae is well-known for its medicinal values and it is distributed widely throughout the tropics, particularly in Southeast Asia. These Zingiberaceae members are medicinal herbs, easily available, low price medication which is associated with low risk can be substituted for chemical, scarce and expensive drugs. Based on this study, Zingiberaceae members demonstrates some promising health benefits and more information gleaned from additional clinical studies will help confirm the multiple health benefits can be significantly realized in humans. Herbal remedies and other nutraceuticals are increasingly and extensively used by a substantial part of the population. However, the structure–activity relationships and pharmacological activity of these constituents is the need of the hour. Further synthesis of active principles can lead to development of pharmacological products for health benefits

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Table I Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of *Z. officinale*, *K. galanga* & *C. amada*

| Phytochemicals | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | <i>Kaempferia galanga</i> | <i>Curcuma amada</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Alkaloids | + | - | - |
| Flavonoids | +++ | +++ | +++ |
| Phenols | ++ | +++ | +++ |
| Terpenoids | + | +++ | +++ |
| Steroids | +++ | + | + |
| Saponins | - | - | + |
| Tannin | ++ | - | +++ |
| (+++) High (++) Medium (+) Low (-) Absent | | | |

Table II: Functional Groups of the Active Components in *Z. officinale*

| S. No. | Absorption (cm ⁻¹) | Group | Compound |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 3433 | N-H stretching | Aliphatic primary amine |
| 2 | 2925 | C-H stretching | Alkane |
| 3 | 2855 | C-H stretching | Aldehyde |
| 4 | 1743 | C=O stretching | δ -lactone & aldehyde |
| 5 | 1638 | C=C stretching | Alkene |
| 6 | 1459 | C-F stretching | Fluoro compound |
| 7 | 1422 | O-H bending | Carboxylic acid |
| 8 | 1419 | O-H bending | Alcohol |
| 9 | 1316 | O-H bending | Phenol |
| 10 | 1081 | C-O stretching | Primary alcohol |
| 11 | 1091 | C-O stretching | Tertiary alcohol & aliphatic ether |
| 12 | 957 | C=C bending | Alkane |
| 13 | 770 | C=C bending | Alkane |
| 14 | 708 | C=C bending | Alkane |
| 15 | 608 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |
| 16 | 575 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |
| 17 | 526 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |

Table III: Functional Groups of the Active Components in *K. galanga*

| S. No. | Absorption (cm ⁻¹) | Group | Compound |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 3410 | O-H stretching | Alcohol |
| 2 | 2932 | C-H stretching | Alkane |
| 3 | 1650 | C=O stretching | δ -lactam |
| 4 | 1459 | C-H bending | Alkane |
| 5 | 1421 | O-H bending | Carboxylic acid |
| 6 | 1385 | C-H bending | Alkane |
| 7 | 1322 | S=O stretching | Sulfone |





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| | | | |
|----|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8 | 1161 | C-O stretching | Primary alcohol |
| 9 | 931 | C-Cl stretching | Halo compound |
| 10 | 768 | C=C bending | Alkene |
| 11 | 710 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |
| 12 | 607 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |
| 13 | 577 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |

Table IV: Functional Groups of the Active Components in *C. amada*

| S. No. | Absorption (cm ⁻¹) | Group | Compound |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 3429 | O-H stretching | Alcohol |
| 2 | 2928 | C-H stretching | Alkane |
| 3 | 2855 | C-H stretching | Alkane |
| 4 | 1643 | N-H bending | Amine & conjugated alkene |
| 5 | 1458 | C-H bending | Alkane |
| 6 | 1421 | O-H bending | Carboxylic acid |
| 7 | 1385 | S=O stretching | Sulfonyl chloride |
| 8 | 1308 | S=O stretching | Sulfone |
| 9 | 1082 | C-O stretching | Primary alcohol |
| 10 | 955 | C=C bending | Alkene |
| 11 | 721 | C=C bending | Alkene |
| 12 | 709 | C=C bending | Alkene |
| 13 | 623 | C-Br stretching | Halo compound |

Table V: Antibacterial Activity – Zone of Inhibition

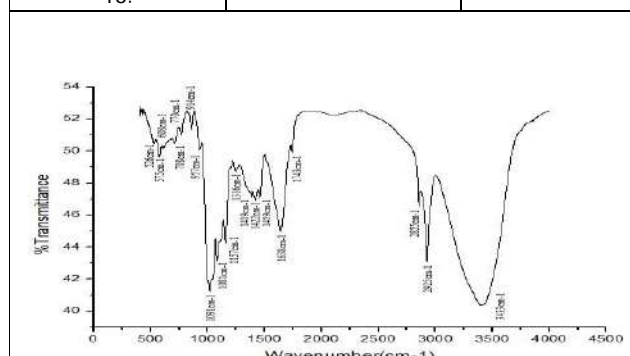
| S. No | Bacterial Strains | Control Drug | ConcentrationsOf Plant Extracts | Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (Mm) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | | | | |
| 1. | <i>E. coli</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 2.10 ± 0.01 |
| 2. | | | 50µl | 4.23 ± 0.04 |
| 3. | | | 75 µl | 5.76 ± 0.2 |
| 4. | <i>S. aureus</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 6.70 ± 0.02 |
| 5. | | | 50µl | 8.50 ± 0.01 |
| 6. | | | 75 µl | 9.20 ± 0.02 |
| <i>Kaempferia galangal</i> | | | | |
| 7. | <i>E. coli</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 2.55 ± 0.01 |
| 8. | | | 50µl | 4.25 ± 0.05 |
| 9. | | | 75 µl | 4.30 ± 0.01 |
| 10. | <i>S. aureus</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 5.50 ± 0.02 |
| 11. | | | 50µl | 7.80 ± 0.01 |
| 12. | | | 75 µl | 10.70 ± 0.01 |
| <i>Curcuma amada</i> | | | | |



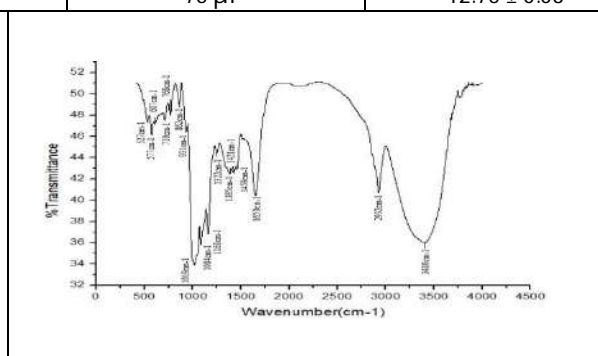


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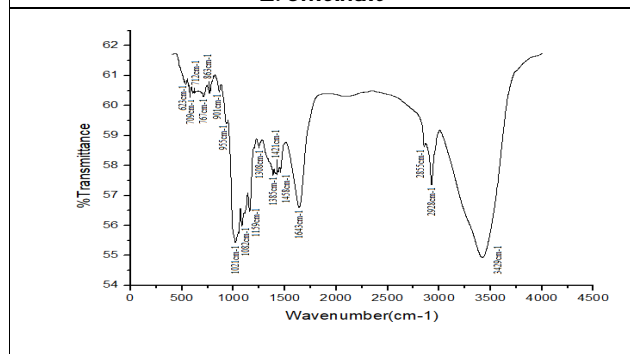
| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| 13. | <i>E. coli</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 5.20 ± 0.03 |
| 14. | | | 50µl | 6.81 ± 0.06 |
| 15. | | | 75 µl | 8.73 ± 0.01 |
| 16. | <i>S. aureus</i> | Ciprofloxacin | 25µl | 4.71 ± 0.01 |
| 17. | | | 50µl | 9.75 ± 0.04 |
| 18. | | | 75 µl | 12.75 ± 0.03 |



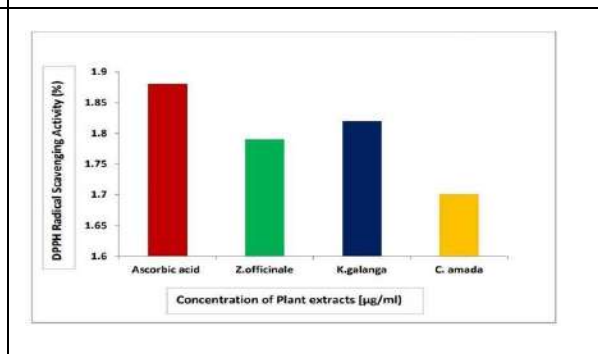
Graph I: Infrared Spectrum (FT-IR) Analysis of *Z. officinale*



Graph II: Infrared Spectrum (FT-IR) Analysis of *K. galanga*



Graph III: Infrared Spectrum (FT-IR) Analysis of *C. amada*



Graph IV: DPPH Scavenging Activity





Phytochemical Analysis and *In-vitro* Antimicrobial Activity Screening of Different Herbal Plant Extracts against Different Microbial Population

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Received: 12 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have potential therapeutic properties due to the presence of various complex chemical substances of varying composition, which are found as secondary plant metabolites in one or more parts of these plants. Objectives: Three medicinal plants were chosen for this study: turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), and aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*). The current study sought to investigate the presence of phytochemicals in an ethanolic extract of the medicinal plants as well as the crude plant extract was tested for antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus albus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Bacillus albus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella paratyphi*, *E.coli*, *Vbrio cholera*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Monascus purpureus*, and *Aspargilus niger*. Our findings show that crude organic solvent extracts of these tested plants contain medicinally important bioactive compounds, which justifies their use in traditional medicines for the treatment of various diseases.

Keywords: Turmeric, Neem, Aloe vera, Soxhlet extraction, Antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants and their phytochemicals have been used to treat a wide range of diseases since prehistoric times, and in modern pharmacotherapy, herbal medicines are recommended as an alternative option for therapeutic interventions [1]. According to the World Health Organization, 80% of people worldwide rely on herbal medicines for some aspect of their primary care [2]. It has been known that natural products have potential of containing



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therapeutic agents as a source for analgesics, anti-arrhythmic agents, anti-neoplastic drugs, medicines for asthma, anti-inflammatories, anti-hypertensive and anti-infective agents several infectious diseases [3]. Microbial infections and antibiotic resistance are currently the major problems endangering society's health. Worldwide, microbial infections cause millions of deaths each year. Infections were blamed for 9.2 million deaths in 2013, or 17% of all fatalities [4,5]. Turmeric contains the herbal compound curcumin (*Curcuma longa*). Its safety as a Natural Food Colorant has been confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (C.I. Natural Yellow) [6]. Due to its therapeutic properties, which include antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, curcumin also has a potential use in medicine [7]. *Aloe vera* (*Aloe barbadensis*) has been used for many centuries for its curative and therapeutic properties, and although over 75 active ingredients from the inner gel have been identified, therapeutic effects have not been correlated well with each individual component.

It is extensively used in health, beauty, and skin care products and is known primarily for its natural anti-oxidant, antimicrobial, anti-septic, anti-toxic, anti-bacterial, anti-allergic, and anti-inflammatory characteristics [8,9]. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) is a traditional plant that grows primarily in the Indian subcontinent. In recent years neem bioactive compounds secondary plant metabolites and photochemical with known pharmacological activities have been widely investigated as a source of medicinal agents and has been reported to have antibacterial, antiviral, anticancer, and antidiabetic properties [10,11]. The present work designed to investigate the antimicrobial effects of ethanolic extract of three herbal plants, namely: Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), and Aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*) against several microbial strains such as *Staphylococcus albus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Bacillus albus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella paratyphi*, *E.coli*, *Vbrio cholera*, *Klebsiellapneumonia*, *Monascuspurpureus*, *Aspargilusniger*.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Plant collection

The leaves of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), *Aloe vera* (*Aloe barbadensis*), and rhizome of turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) were collected from the Salem field market for the study. They were washed to remove dirt and impurities, air dried in an oven at 40^o C, crushed in a mortar, and ground into a coarse powder using an automated grinder. They were placed in a polythene bag, embedded, and kept in the oven to be used as extraction samples.

Preparation of extracts

The plant sample was extracted by the Soxhlet extraction method. About 150gm of powdered plant material was uniformly packed into a thimble and extracted with 250ml of solvent (ethanol). The process of extraction is carried out till the solvent in the siphon tube of an extractor becomes colorless. After that, the extract was kept in a simple distillation unit till all the solvent was separated. The dried extract was kept in a refrigerator at 4°C for further studies.

Phytochemical analysis

The crude plant extract was tested for the presence of phytoconstituents using following standard methods

Test for proteins

Millon's test

The crude extract, when mixed with 2 ml of Millon's reagent, appeared a white precipitate that turned red on mild heating, which confirmed the presence of protein.

Ninhydrin test

Crude extract when boiled with 2 ml of 0.2% ninhydrin solution, a purple color appeared indicating the presence of amino acids and proteins.





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Test for carbohydrates

Fehling test

An equal volume of Fehling reagent A and Fehling B were mixed together and 2 ml was added to the crude extract and gently boiled. The appearance of a brick red precipitate at the bottom of the test tube indicates the presence of reducing sugars.

Benedict's test

Crude extract when mixed with 2 ml of Benedict's reagent and boiled, a reddish brown precipitate was formed indicating the presence of carbohydrates.

Molisch test

The crude extract is mixed with 2 ml of Molisch reagent and shaken well. After that, 2 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄ was carefully poured into the test tube. The appearance of a purple ring in between phases indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

Iodine test

The crude extract is mixed with 2 ml of iodine solution. Dark green or purple indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

Testing for phenols and tannins

The crude extract was mixed with 2 ml of 2% FeCl₃ solution. Green or black color indicates the presence of phenols and tannins.

Flavonoid Test

Shinoda's Test

The crude extract was mixed with a few pieces of magnesium ribbon and concentrated HCl was added drop by drop. A bright red color that appears after a few minutes indicates the presence of flavonoids.

Alkaline reagent test

The crude extract was mixed with 2 ml of 2% NaOH solution. The deep yellow color formed becomes colorless when a few drops of dilute acid are added, indicating the presence of flavonoids.

Testing for saponins

The crude extract is mixed with 5 ml of distilled water in a test tube and shaken vigorously. Stable foam formation is considered an indication of the presence of saponins.

Glycoside test

Liebermann test

The crude extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform and 2 ml of acetic acid each. The mixture was cooled in ice water. Carefully add concentrated H₂SO₄. The color change from purple to blue to green indicates the presence of a steroid core, i.e. the glycine portion of the glycoside.

Salkowski test

The crude extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then carefully add 2 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄ and shake gently. The reddish brown color indicates the presence of a steroid ring, i.e. Glycone is part of the glycoside.

Keller-kilani test

The crude extract is mixed with 2 ml of glacial acetic acid containing 1-2 drops of 2% FeCl₃ solution. The mixture is then poured into another test tube containing 2 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄. A brown ring in between phases indicates the presence of cardiac glycosides.





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Test for alkaloids

The crude extract was gently heated with 2ml of 1% HCl. The mixture was then treated with Mayer's and Wagner's reagents. The presence of alkaloids was determined by the turbidity of the resulting precipitate¹².

Antimicrobial activity**Bacterial and fungal strains**

The antimicrobial potency of crude plant extract was evaluated using eight bacterial strains causing common topical diseases. Four strains of Gram positive (*Staphylococcus albus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Bacillus albus*, *Bacillus subtilis*), four strains of Gram negative (*Salmonella paratyphi*, *E. coli*, *Vbrio cholera*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*) bacteria, and two fungal strains (*Monascus purpureus* and *Aspargilus niger*).

Antimicrobial Activity

In vitro antibacterial and antifungal activities of crude plant extract were examined. Zone of inhibition of crude plant extracts against eight pathogenic bacteria causing common topical diseases. Four strains of Gram positive (*Staphylococcus albus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Bacillus albus*, *Bacillus subtilis*), four strains of Gram negative (*Salmonella paratyphi*, *E. coli*, *Vbrio cholera*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*) bacteria, and two fungal strains (*Monascus purpureus* and *Aspargilus niger*) were investigated by the agar disk diffusion method. Purified extracts were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide, sterilized by filtration using sintered glass filter, and stored at 4°C. For the determination of zone of inhibition, pure Gram-positive, Gram-negative, and fungal strains were taken as a standard antibiotic for comparison of the results.. Control experiments were carried out under similar condition by using ampicillin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, and norfloxacin for antibacterial activity and nystatin and griseofulvin for antifungal activity as standard drugs. The zones of growth inhibition around the disks were measured after 18 to 24 hours of incubation at 37°C for bacteria and 48 to 96 hours for fungi at 28°C. The sensitivities of the microorganism species to the plant extracts were determined by measuring the sizes of inhibitory zones (including the diameter of disk) on the agar surface around the disks, and values [13, 14].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Methanolic extracts of the poly herbs such as neem leaf, aloe gel and turmeric rhizome was obtained by soxhlet extraction followed by distillation. The % yield of the extract was found to be 17.5 %w/w. The appearance of the extract showed that the color was green with semisolid greasy consistency. Phytochemical analysis of the plant extracts revealed the presence of constituents known to have medicinal and physiological activities (Table 1). Phytochemicals such as phenols, tannins, flavonoids, saponins, glycosides, steroids, terpenoids, and alkaloids were discovered in the plant extracts. The phenolic compounds are one of the most numerous and widespread groups of plant metabolites[15]. They have biological properties such as antiapoptosis, antiaging, anticarcinogenesis, antiinflammation, antiatherosclerosis, cardiovascular protection, endothelial function improvement, and inhibition of angiogenesis and cell proliferation. Several studies have been conducted to investigate the antioxidant properties of medicinal plants high in phenolic compounds [16,17]. Natural antioxidants are primarily found in plants in the form of phenolic compounds such as flavonoids, phenolic acids, tocopherols, and so on [18].

Tannins bind to proline-rich proteins, preventing protein synthesis. Flavonoids are hydroxylated phenolic substances that plants produce in response to microbial infection and have been shown to be antimicrobial in vitro against a wide range of microorganisms. Their ability to complex with extracellular and soluble proteins, as well as the bacterial cell wall, accounts for their activity [19]. They are also powerful antioxidants with anticancer properties [20]. The plant extracts were also found to contain saponins, which are known to inhibit inflammation. Saponins have the capability to precipitate and clot red blood cells. Saponins have properties such as foam formation in aqueous solutions, hemolytic activity, cholesterol binding properties, and bitterness [21]. For centuries, alkaloids have been associated with medicinal uses, and one of their common biological properties is cytotoxicity [22]. The findings of this study suggest that the identified phytochemical compounds are the bioactive constituents, and that





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these plants are proving to be an increasingly valuable reservoir of bioactive compounds with significant medicinal value. Three plant species were investigated to evaluate their antibacterial activity against skin disease causing bacteria including four strains of Gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus albus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Bacillus albus*, *Bacillus subtilis*) and three strains of Gram negative bacteria (*Salmonella paratyphi*, *E. coli*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*) and fungi (*Monascus purpureus* and *Aspargillus niger*) using disc diffusion method. Evaluation of antibacterial activity of these plant extracts was reported (Table 2, 3, 4). The results revealed that all plant extracts were potentially effective in suppressing microbial growth of bacteria and fungi with variable potency. The zone of inhibition for gram +ve was in the range of 4.2 to 4.5 cm for standard and in the range of 1.2 to 2.3 for extracts. When compared to standard the extract showed low activity, however the observed zone of inhibition may be attributed to be the presence of curcumin and other alkaloids from neem. The in-vitro anti-bacterial activity of polyherbal extract against selected gram -ve organisms were studied and zone of inhibition was presented in Table 4 and figure 9. The zone of inhibition for standard was in the range of 4.1 to 4.7cm for standard ciprofloxacin. The poly herbal extract showed the maximum zone of inhibition of 2 cm against *Vibrio cholera*. The poly herbal extract also showed the comparative activity against *Klebsiella pneumonia*. The in-vitro anti-fungal activity of the polyherbal extract was studied by zone of inhibition method using fluconazole as standard. The study reveals that poly herbal extract was active against *Monascus purpureus* and *Aspargillus niger*.

CONCLUSION

The findings revealed the presence of medicinally important constituents in the plants under investigation. Several studies have confirmed that these phytochemicals contribute medicinal and physiological properties to the plants studied in the treatment of various ailments. As a result, extracts from these plants could be considered a good source of useful drugs. Traditional medicine practise is strongly recommended for these plants, as is additional research to isolate, purify, and characterise the active constituents responsible for the activity of these plants. More research is also encouraged to elucidate the possible mechanism of action of these extracts. In antimicrobial study, it is possible to conclude that the crude plant extract has clear antimicrobial activity against the majority of the strains tested. Our findings indicate that crude plant extract may have medicinal applications, particularly against *Bacillus albus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Aspargillus niger*. However, additional research is required to thoroughly analyse the active substances.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

All author's contributed equally.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

AUTHOR'S FUNDING

None.

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Table 1. Phytochemical constituents of three medicinal plants extract

| S.No | Tests | Result |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| I | Tests for Proteins | |
| 1. | Millon's test | + |
| 2. | Ninhydrin test | + |
| II | Tests for Carbohydrates | |
| 1. | Fehling's test | + |
| 2. | Benedict's test | + |
| 3. | Molisch's test | + |
| 4. | Iodine test | + |
| III | Test for phenols and tannins | + |
| IV | Test for flavonoids | |





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| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Shinoda test | + |
| 2. | Alkaline reagent test | + |
| 3. | Test for saponins | + |
| 4. | Test for glycosides | + |
| 5. | Liebermann's test | + |
| 6. | Salkowski's test | + |
| 7. | Keller-kilani test | + |
| 8. | Test for steroid | + |
| IV | Test for terpenoids | + |
| V | Test for alkaloids | + |
| VI | Test for alkaloids | + |

Table 2. Zone of inhibition for Gram Positive Organisms

| S.No | Micro Organism | Zone of Inhibition (cm) | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | Ciprofloxacin | Extract |
| 1. | <i>Staphylococcus albus</i> | 4.2 ± 0.05 | 1.6 ± 0.21 |
| 2. | <i>Micrococcus luteus</i> | 4.5 ± 0.15 | 1.2 ± 0.31 |
| 3. | <i>Bacillus albus</i> | 4.4 ± 0.11 | 2.3 ± 0.22 |
| 4. | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | 4.3 ± 0.05 | 2 ± 0.13 |

Table 3. Zone of inhibition for Gram Negative Organisms

| S.No | Micro Organism | Zone of Inhibition (cm) | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | Ciprofloxacin | Extract |
| 1. | <i>Salmonella paratyphi</i> | 4.7 ± 0.34 | 1.6 ± 0.06 |
| 2. | <i>E.coli</i> | 4.1 ± 0.03 | 1 ± 0.12 |
| 3. | <i>Vbrio cholera</i> | 4.4 ± 0.11 | 2 ± 0.21 |
| 4. | <i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i> | 4.5 ± 0.21 | 1.9 ± 0.31 |

Table 4. Zone of inhibition for Fungal Organisms

| S.No | Micro organism | Zone of Inhibition (cm) | |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | Fluconazole | Extract |
| 1. | <i>Monascus purpureus</i> | 2.7 ± 0.23 | 1.1 ± 0.18 |
| 2. | <i>Asparginus niger</i> | 2.1 ± 0.31 | 1.7 ± 0.24 |





Evaluation of the Efficacy of Aqueous Extract of *Psidium guajava* Leaves in Promoting Wound Healing in Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Rats

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal products of natural source used for centuries around the world emerging as alternative traditional pharmaceuticals, diabetes mellitus a chronic metabolic disorder of various complications in which diabetic wound is one of common complication occur due to various factors such as peripheral neuropathy, vascular disease, and impaired wound healing, take longer period to heal and are more prone to infections, which can result in serious complications, Chronic wounds can lead to infections, which can spread to the bloodstream and cause sepsis, a life-threatening condition. *Psidium guajava*, commonly known as guava, is a tropical fruit tree native to Central and South America. The leaves of *Psidium guajava* plant have been used for medicinal purposes for centuries due to their various health benefits including anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activity, so our study is aimed to evaluate wound healing activity of *Psidium guajava* leaves in diabetic rats. The fresh leaves are collected and rinsed with water, then subjected to maceration to obtain extracts, which were screened for various phytochemicals. Albino Wistar rats were induced with diabetes by alloxan administration. Wound healing activity is evaluated by excision and incision wound models by using simple and 5% and 10 % AEPG (aqueous extract of *Psidium guajava*) loaded ointments. Results demonstrate that 10% AEPG ointment having phenomenal wound healing efficacy by showing increased wound contraction and tensile strength compared to 5% AEPG and simple ointment, in conclusion that could be justifying the efficacy of *Psidium guajava* leaves in management of wounds with diabetic complications.

Keywords: *Psidium guajava*, Diabetes mellitus, wound healing, alloxan, aqueous extract





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INTRODUCTION

Plant-based medicinal products have been used for centuries in various cultures around the world to treat a wide range of ailments [1]. With the growing interest in natural and alternative medicine, plant-based products are gaining popularity as a promising alternative to traditional pharmaceuticals [2]. These products are derived from various parts of plants, such as roots, leaves, flowers, and bark, and are used to treat conditions ranging from inflammation to cancer [3]. The use of plant-based medicines has gained attention due to their potential therapeutic benefits, low toxicity, and relatively low cost [4, 5]. Diabetes mellitus, commonly referred to as diabetes, is a chronic metabolic disorder that affects millions of people worldwide [6]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the number of people with diabetes has risen from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in 2014[7]. It is characterized by high blood glucose levels due to the body's inability to produce or use insulin effectively [8]. Diabetes can lead to various complications, including heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, nerve damage, and blindness [9]. The condition is typically managed with a combination of lifestyle modifications, medication, and regular monitoring of blood glucose levels [10].

Diabetic wounds are a common complication of diabetes mellitus and occur due to various factors such as peripheral neuropathy, vascular disease, and impaired wound healing [10]. The high blood sugar levels in diabetes can damage blood vessels and nerves, leading to reduced blood flow and sensation in the affected areas [10]. These wounds can take longer to heal and are more prone to infections, which can result in serious complications. Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are one of the most common types of diabetic wounds, and if left untreated, can lead to amputations [11]. The incidence of DFUs is estimated to be around 6.3% among people with diabetes, and it is reported that up to 85% of diabetic amputations are preceded by a DFU [12]. Therefore, early detection and proper management of diabetic wounds are crucial to prevent further complications and improve the quality of life for people with diabetes.

Complications of diabetic wounds can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of people with diabetes [13]. Chronic wounds can lead to infections, which can spread to the bloodstream and cause sepsis, a life-threatening condition. In addition, uncontrolled diabetes can impair the immune system, further increasing the risk of infections and complications [14]. It is estimated that diabetic foot infections account for 20% of hospital admissions among people with diabetes, and the mortality rate for people with diabetic foot infections is 10-15% [12]. Therefore, promote recognition and management of diabetic wounds is essential to prevent further complications and improve the overall prognosis for people with diabetes.

Psidium guajava, commonly known as guava, is a tropical fruit tree native to Central and South America. The leaves of this plant have been used for medicinal purposes for centuries due to their various health benefits. Guava leaves contain high levels of antioxidants, phenolic compounds, and flavonoids, which have been found to have anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and hypoglycemic properties [15]. Guava leaf extract has anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects, which may be useful in the treatment of inflammatory conditions [16]. Guava leaf extract has also found to be having antimicrobial activity against various bacteria and fungi, including *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans* [17]. Furthermore, guava leaves have been shown to have hypoglycemic effects, making them potentially useful in the management of diabetes guava leaf extract significantly reduced blood glucose levels in diabetic rats[18]. Suggesting that guava leaf extract may be a useful adjunct therapy in the management of diabetes. Overall, guava leaves have demonstrated numerous potential health benefits, and their use in traditional medicine continues to be studied. However, more research is needed to fully understand their mechanisms of action and potential clinical applications. So the present study was aimed for wound healing activity of aqueous extract of *Psidium guajava* Leaves in Diabetic rats by incision wound healing model and excision wound healing model.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material collection and preparation

Psidium guajava's fresh leaves were gathered from the Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and

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Research (RIPER)-Autonomous campus, Anantapur, Andhrapradesh. The collected leaves were washed with distilled water to eliminate any dirt. After a two-week drying period under the shade, the dried leaves were ground into a powder using a mixer. Finally, the powder was extracted via cold maceration.

Preparation of extracts (Ethanol, Methanolic and Aqueous extraction)

To obtain the extract, the powder was mixed with a combination of methanol and water, ethanol and water in a 70:30 (v/v) ratio for methanol and ethanol extracts and 100% water for aqueous extract. The mixture was then vigorously shaken for several hours before being filtered with a filter paper. The solvent was evaporated using a rotary evaporator, resulting in the extract. The quality and yield of the extract was enhanced by adjusting the extraction time, solvent concentration, and other variables [19].

Preliminary phytochemical screening [19, 20, 21]:

The phytochemical screening of methanolic, ethanolic and aqueous extracts was carried out by various standard techniques involved with analytical grade chemicals.

Test for alkaloids

One gram (1 g) of the extract was dissolved in 5 ml of 10% ammonia solution and extracted with 15 mL of chloroform. The chloroform portion was evaporated to dryness and the resultant residue dissolved in 15 ml of dilute sulphuric acid. One quarter of the solution was used for the general alkaloid test while the remaining solution was used for specific tests.

Mayer's Test (Bertrand's reagent)

Drops of Mayer's reagent was added to a portion of the acidic solution in a test tube and observed for an opalescence or yellowish precipitate indicative of the presence of alkaloids.

Dragendorff's test

Two milliliters (2 ml) of acidic solution in the second test-tube were neutralized with 10% ammonia solution. Dragendorff's reagent was added and turbidity or precipitate was observed as indicative of presence of alkaloids.

Test for carbohydrates

Molisch's test: A few drops of Molisch's solution was added to 2 ml of solution of the extract, thereafter a small volume of concentrated sulphuric acid was allowed to run down the side of the test tube to form a layer without shaking. The interface was observed for a purple colour as indicative of positive for carbohydrates

Barfoed's test

One milliliter (1 ml) of solution of the extracts and 1ml of Barfoed's reagent were added into a test-tube, heated in a water bath for about 2 min. Red precipitate showed the presence of monosaccharides

Test for glycosides

Liebermann's Test: We added 2.0 ml of acetic acid and 2 ml of chloroform with whole plant crude extracts. The mixture was then cooled and we added H₂SO₄ concentrated. Green color showed the entity of aglycone, steroidal part of glycosides.

Keller-Kiliani Test

A solution of glacial acetic acid (4.0 ml) with 1 drop of 2.0% FeCl₃ mixture was mixed with the 10 ml plant extracts and 1 ml H₂SO₄ concentrated. A brown ring formed between the layers which showed the entity of cardiac steroidal glycosides.





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Salkowski's Test

We added 2 ml H₂SO₄ concentrated to the whole aqueous plant crude extract. A reddish brown color formed which indicated the presence of steroidal aglycone part of the glycoside

Test for phenolic compound

NaOH test: Add 1 mL of 2% NaOH solution to the sample solution. The appearance of a yellow color indicates the presence of phenols.

Ferric chloride test:

A small amount of the each extract was taken with 1 mL of water in a test tube and 1 to 2 drops of Iron III chloride (FeCl₃) was added. A blue, green, red or purple color is a positive test.

Test for Tannins

Bromine water test: 10 ml of bromine water was added to the 0.5 g extract. Discoloration of bromine water showed the presence of tannins

Ferric chloride test:

Five mL of the extract was placed in a test tube and then 2 mL of 5 % of FeCl₃ solution was added. A greenish-black precipitate indicates the presence of tannins.

Gelatin test

This test involves mixing the extract with a solution of gelatin. The formation of a precipitate or cloudiness indicates the presence of tannins. This test is based on the ability of tannins to react with proteins such as gelatin.

Test for Flavonoids

Shibita's reaction test: One gram (1 g) of the water extract was dissolved in methanol (50%, 1-2 ml) by heating, then metal magnesium and 5 - 6 drops of concentrated HCl were added. The solution when red was indicative of flavonols and orange for flavones.

Pew's test: 5 ml of the of the extract was mixed with 0.1 g of metallic zinc and 8ml of concentrated sulphuric acid. The mixture was observed for red color as indicative of flavonols.

Experimental animals:

All the experiments were carried out using Wister rats (150-180 g). The animals were placed at random and allocated to treatment groups in polypropylene cages with paddy husk as bedding. Animals were housed at a temperature of 24 ± 20C and relative humidity of 30–70%. A 12hrs. day: 12 hrs. night cycle was followed. All animals were allowed free access to water and fed. Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC)(Reg.No.878/PO/Re/S/05/CPCSEA)constituted for animal experimentation as per CPCSEA guidelines.

Induction of diabetes:

To induce diabetes mellitus, the animals were fasted for 12-36 hours (depending on the animal group) after the pre-induction fast (PIF) in the morning. Alloxan monohydrate, dissolved in normal saline, was then injected intraperitoneally in a single dose to all the groups of animals. After 48 hours, the rats' blood glucose levels were measured, and those with levels above 140mg/dl were considered as diabetic[22].

Determination of blood glucose:

To assess the effect of Alloxan and to chemically establish the diabetic state, blood sample was obtained from the tip of the rat tail at forty-eight 48 hours after injection of alloxan from each group of animals. . A sample of the rat's blood was collected on a reagent strip to determine the blood glucose level using a portable glucometer [22].





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Experimental design:

Wister albino rats weighed about 150-200g were divided into four groups of six rats each Group I serves as negative control group only simple ointment given for this group, Group II Serves as standard control which receives povidone ointment [23]. Group III serves as test control which received AEPG 5% ointment, Group IV serves as test control which receives AEPG 10% ointment.

Preparation of simple ointment:

Simple ointment serves as a base to dilute active ingredients. To prepare the ointment, white soft paraffin and liquid paraffin are boiled together in a double boiler at a temperature range of 60-70°C until they melt. The melted paraffin then mixed thoroughly and stirred continuously until a homogeneous mixture is achieved. The mixture is allowed to cool while being stirred occasionally to prevent the formation of lumps. Finally, the ointment is transferred into clean and dry jars, labeled correctly, and ready for use [24].

Preparation of 5% and 10% Plant Extract Ointment:

5g and 10g of *Psidium guajava* leaf extract was weighed and added into a mortar. Small amount of simple ointment was added to the mortar and grinded the mixture well until a homogenous paste is formed. The remaining Simple ointment is added and mixed well until the extract is evenly distributed. The mixture is transferred to a clean, dry ointment jar and label appropriately [25].

Physical Evaluation of ointment [26]:

Organoleptic characteristics:

The physical properties of simple ointment and drug-loaded ointments were assessed through various tests, including visual observation of their appearance, color, texture, phase separation, and homogeneity. Homogeneity and texture were evaluated by pressing a small amount of the cream or gel between the thumb and index finger. The consistency of the formulations and the presence of any coarse particles were taken into consideration while assessing the texture and homogeneity of the formulations. Furthermore, the immediate skin feel, such as stiffness, grittiness, and greasiness, was also evaluated.

pH:

To determine the pH of the ointments, approximately 2.5 g of each ointment was placed in a dry beaker and 50 ml of water was added. The beaker containing the ointments was then heated on a water bath at a temperature range of 60-70°C. A pH meter was used to determine the pH of the ointments. The pH measurements were taken three times, and the average of the three readings was recorded.

Viscosity

The viscosity of samples was studied using the Brookfield Synchro-Lectric Viscometer with Helipath Stand. A 50 g sample was allowed to equilibrate in a beaker for 5 minutes before measuring the dial reading using a T-D spindle at various speeds ranging from 10 to 100 rpm (10, 20, 30, 50, 60, and 100 rpm). At each speed, the corresponding dial reading was noted. The spindle speed was then gradually decreased, and the corresponding dial reading was also recorded. The measurements were carried out in triplicate at ambient temperature. The viscosity in centipoises (CPS) was calculated by multiplying the dial readings with factors provided in the Brookfield Viscometer catalog.

Spread ability:

To determine the spreadability of an ointment formulation, a modified apparatus suggested by Multimer was used. The apparatus consisted of a wooden block with a pulley at one end, which held a fixed glass slide. Three grams of the ointment were placed on a ground plate, and a glass plate of the same size and equipped with a hook was placed on top of the ointment. To ensure that the ointment formed a uniform film between the two plates, a 1 kg weight was placed on the top plate for 5 minutes to remove any air. The excess ointment was removed from the edges, and the top plate was subjected to a pull of 240 g. A spring attached to the hook was used to measure the time required for the top plate to cover a distance of 10 cm. A shorter time interval indicates better spreadability. The spreadability

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was calculated using the following formula: $S = M \times L / T$, where S represents spreadability, M represents the weight in the pan tied to the upper slide, L represents the length moved by the glass slide, and T represents the time (in seconds) taken to completely separate the slide from each other [26].

Excision wound model

To create an excision wound in a rat, the animal was anesthetized with ketamine and Xylazine, the rat's dorsal fur was shaved, and the skin was cleaned with a topical antiseptic solution. A circular wound with a diameter of 3 cm was then made using a scalpel, cutting down to the subcutaneous tissue. Pressure was applied to the wound with sterile gauze to stop any bleeding, and then topical antibiotic ointment was applied before the wound was covered with a sterile dressing. The wound was monitored daily, and the time it took to close was recorded [27].

Incision wound model:

The rat was anesthetized using ketamine and Xylazine. The dorsal fur of the rat was shaved, and the skin was cleaned with a topical antiseptic solution. A 2 cm longitudinal incision was made through the skin on the dorsal midline of the rat using a scalpel. Forceps were used to separate the underlying fascia and create a subcutaneous pocket. The skin incision was closed using wound closure strips. Topical antibiotic ointment was applied to the wound, and it was covered with a sterile dressing. The wound was observed daily, and the time of wound closure was recorded [28].

RESULTS

Yield of extracts:

The percentage yield of *Psidium guajava* extracts obtained by maceration method using different solvents was determined. The results enumerate that aqueous extract of *Psidium guajava* leaves had the highest yield at 6%, followed by ethanol extract with 3% yield, and methanol extract with the lowest yield of 3.2%. The aqueous extract had a dark brown color and semisolid nature, while the ethanol extract had a greenish-brown color and semisolid nature, and the methanol extract had a green color and greasy nature. Table 1 depicts that the aqueous extract of *Psidium guajava* leaves is the most efficient extractive solvent for obtaining a high yield of the extract.

Preliminary phytochemical screening:

The preliminary phytochemical screening of different extracts of *Psidium guajava* was conducted. The presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, glycosides, phenolic compounds, tannins, and flavonoids was observed in all three extracts, i.e., ethanolic, methanolic, and aqueous. However, the ethanolic extract showed the presence of all six constituents, while the methanolic extract lacked flavonoids. The aqueous extract showed the presence of all six constituents, but the intensity of the color change was comparatively more than the other two extracts. These results suggest that aqueous extract of *Psidium guajava* leaves contain a diverse range of phytochemicals, which can potentially have various therapeutic effects. The aqueous extract had a total phenol content of 75.05 mg GA/g of extract, a total flavonoid content of 95.0 mg Ru/g of extract, and a total tannin content of 52.08 mg TA/g of extract. The ethanol extract had a total phenol content of 54.08 mg GA/g of extract, a total flavonoid content of 80.0 mg Ru/g of extract, and a total tannin content of 44.2 mg TA/g of extract [Fig.1]. Results indicate that the aqueous extract had the highest total phenol and total tannin content, while the methanol extract had the highest total flavonoid content [Table. 2]

Determination of blood glucose

Blood glucose levels in different groups of animals, including Groups 1,2,3,4 indicating that the protocol used for alloxan administration was effective in inducing hyperglycemia [Table 4]. All groups experienced a significant increase in blood glucose levels 48 hours after alloxan administration. These results suggest that the animals in these groups developed hyperglycemia, which is consistent with the toxic effects of alloxan on pancreatic beta cells [22]. Overall, these findings provide preliminary evidence for the utility of alloxan administration as a model for studying





hyperglycemia in animal.

Physical Evaluation of ointment

The organoleptic properties, including physical appearance, color, texture, phase separation, homogeneity, and immediate skin feel of the ointment formulation Results showed that the ointments had a good appealing appearance and smooth texture, and they were all homogenous with no signs of phase separation. All formulations were partially white in color and aromatic odour.

Viscosity:

The data obtained shows that ointments containing AEPG (5% and 10%) have higher viscosity and increased spreadability compared to a simple ointment. Specifically, the viscosity of the 5% and 10% AEPG ointments were 2432 ± 4.14 CPS and 2473 ± 3.16 CPS, respectively, which were higher than the simple ointment viscosity of 2321 ± 4.12 CPS. Moreover, the spreadability of the AEPG-containing ointments (5% and 10%) were 120.57 ± 4.23 g.cm/s and 114.57 ± 5.23 g.cm/s, respectively, compared to the simple ointment's spread ability of 110.57 ± 3.44 g.cm/s. These findings suggest that AEPG can improve the physical properties of ointments, potentially influencing their therapeutic efficacy and patient compliance [Table.5].

Excision wound model

The wounds treated with Povidone Iodine ointment showed the highest percentage of wound contraction (44%) with the smallest scar area (75.2 mm²) and the shortest Epithelialization period (19.2 days) [Fig.2]. The wounds treated with AEPG 5% and 10% ointments showed a percentage of wound contraction of 47.8% and 53.6%, respectively, with smaller scar areas and shorter Epithelialization periods compared to the control group treated with Simple ointment [Fig.4] Overall, these results suggest that the ointments containing AEPG have a positive effect on wound healing in diabetic rats [Table 6].

Incision wound model:

Based on the data obtained, the tensile strength of incision wound in rats was measured for different treatment groups. The highest tensile strength was observed in Group IV (alloxan + AEPG 10%) with a value of 268.16 ± 1.2 [Fig.3]. This was followed by Group III (alloxan + AEPG 5%) with a value of 245.49 ± 2.4 . Group II (alloxan + Povidone Iodine ointment) showed a tensile strength of 221.63 ± 3.1 while Group I (alloxan + Simple ointment) had the lowest tensile strength value of 183.54 ± 2.8 [Fig.5]. These results suggest that the use of AEPG ointment, particularly at a concentration of 10%, can improve the tensile strength of incision wounds in rats [Table.6].

DISCUSSION

Wound healing is an intricate process following damage to the skin and other soft tissues of the body. A classical cascade of wound healing involves three sequential and overlapping phases: inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling [29]. Topical application of prepared ointments (5% and 10% w/w) of AEPG improved the wound healing in both excision and incision wound model in rats. The preliminary qualitative phytochemical screening of the AEPG showed the presence of alkaloids flavonoids, terpenoids, glycosides, and tannins. Quantitative analysis of the AEPG revealed rich amount of phenolic and flavonoidal content in the leaves of *Psidium guajava*. Recent studies suggested the valuable role of flavonoids, triterpenoids, and tannins in promoting the wound healing by multiple mechanisms, for example, wound contraction, increased rate of epithelialization, and prevention of secondary bacterial infection that would have complicated and delayed wound healing [30,31]. In the present study, wound healing potency of AEPG may be attributed to its high phenolic and flavonoidal content owing to their astringent, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial activity. Povidone iodine as standard treatment is a well reported agent as antimicrobial and is used to prevent secondary wound infections. AEPG as already mentioned reveals rich phenolic and flavonoids presence that might have multiple mechanism in favor of wound healing. As wound contraction in AEPG treated ointment shows better vulnerability of collagen synthesis that might be due to the presence of phenolic



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compounds [32], however the flavonoids might prevent the secondary wound infections as it possesses antiviral and antibacterial activities [33].

CONCLUSION

Diabetes has implications for acute and chronic wound healing. Type 2 (non-insulin dependent), diabetes continues to increase in incidence and is more prevalent in older patients in whom age-related skin changes already negatively impact on the healing process. The present study on *Psidium guajava* proved it could be useful in management of diabetes associated with poor wound healing in study conducted on Alloxan induced diabetic model rats. So it can be concluded plantleaves of *Psidium guajava* speedup the inflammatory and proliferative phases of wound healing and its more valuable plants to treat wounds in diabetic. It's possesses a definite wound healing activity, there by justifying its use in the indigenous system of medicine. Further study were carried out to confirm the therapeutic potential of the identified natural wound healing compounds, further research should be directed towards achieving this goal.

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Table 1: Data showing the percentage of yield of *Psidium guajava* extract

| Plant name | Method of extraction | Solvent | Colour of extract | Nature of extract | Extract in gm | % yield of extract |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <i>Psidium Guajava</i> | Maceration | Aqueous | Dark brown | Semisolid | 15 | 6 |
| <i>Psidium Guajava</i> | Maceration | Methanol | Green | Greasy | 8 | 3.2 |
| <i>Psidium Guajava</i> | Maceration | Ethanol | Greenish brown | Semisolid | 9 | 3.6 |

Table 2: Preliminary phytochemical screening of different extract of *Psidium guajava*

| S.No | Constituents | Ethanolic | Methanolic | Aqueous |
|------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1 | Alkaloids | + | + | + |
| 2 | Carbohydrates | + | + | + |
| 3 | Glycosides | + | + | + |
| 4 | Phenolic Compounds | + | + | + |
| 5 | Tannins | + | + | + |
| 6 | Flavonoids | + | + | + |

Table 3: Total phenol, flavonoid and tannin content of different extracts of *Psidium guajava*

| Extracts | Total phenol mg GA/g of extract | Total flavonoid mg Ru/g of extract | Total tannin mg TA/g of extract |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Methanol | 68.55 | 98.5 | 41.18 |
| Aqueous | 75.05 | 95.0 | 52.08 |
| Ethanol | 54.08 | 80.0 | 44.2 |

Table 4: Blood glucose level before and after alloxan administration

| Groups | Blood Glucose Level (mg/dL) (Before alloxan administration) | Blood Glucose Level (mg/dL) (48 hours after alloxan administration) |
|---------|---|---|
| Group 1 | 84 ± 20 | 220 ± 20 |
| Group 2 | 90 ± 15 | 225 ± 15 |
| Group 3 | 90 ± 10 | 200 ± 10 |
| Group 4 | 84 ± 10 | 205 ± 10 |





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Table 5: Evaluation parameters of ointment formulations

| S.NO | pH | Viscosity at 10 rpm (CPS) | spreadability (g.cm/s) |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Simple ointment | 6.90±0.110 | 2321±4.12 | 110.57±3.44 |
| 5% AEPG ointment | 7.04±0.150 | 2432±4.14 | 120.57±4.23 |
| 10% AEPG ointment | 7.10±0.120 | 2473±3.16 | 114.57±5.23 |

Table 6: Wound contraction, scar area, epithelialization and percentage of wound contraction.

| Groups | Treatment | Wound contraction in mm ² | Scar area in mm ² | Epithelialization period indays | Percentage of wound contraction |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I | Alloxan + Simple ointment | 426.3±2.34 | 140.12±2.3 | 29.5±0.54 | 14.8 |
| II | Alloxan + Povidone Iodine ointment | 280.5±3.45 | 75.2±1.2 | 19.2±0.14 | 44 |
| III | Alloxan +AEPG 5% | 261.2±2.4 | 68.1±3.7 | 17.3±0.23 | 47.8 |
| IV | Alloxan +AEPG 10% | 232.5±3.4 | 60.5±3.1 | 17.1±0.26 | 53.6 |

Table 7: Tensile strength groups with incision wound model

| Groups | Treatment | Tensile strength |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| I | Alloxan + Simple ointment | 183.54±2.8 |
| II | Alloxan + Povidone Iodine ointment | 221.63±3.1 |
| III | Alloxan +AEPG 5% | 245.49±2.4 |
| IV | Alloxan +AEPG 10% | 268.16±1.2 |

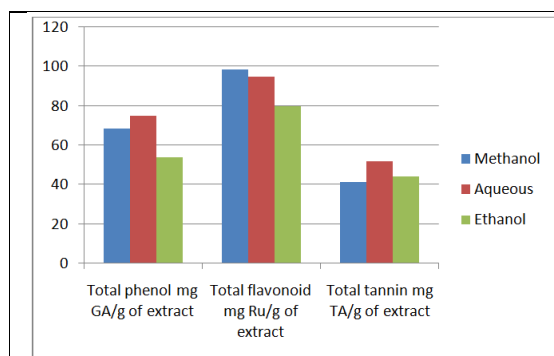


Fig 1: Total phenol, flavonoid and tannin content of different extracts of *Psidium guajava*

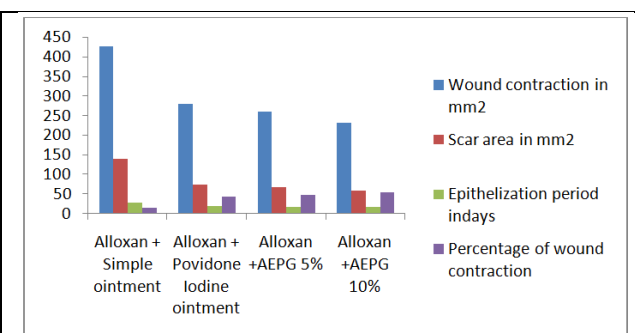
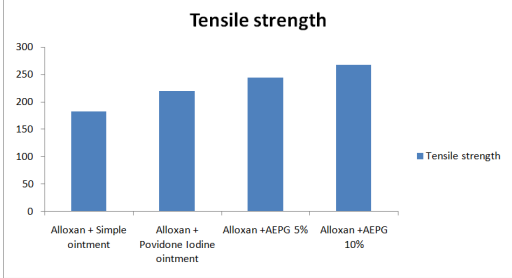
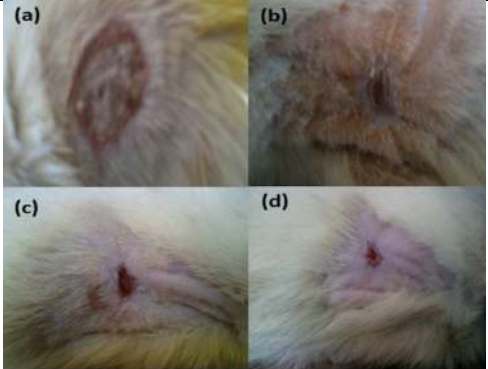
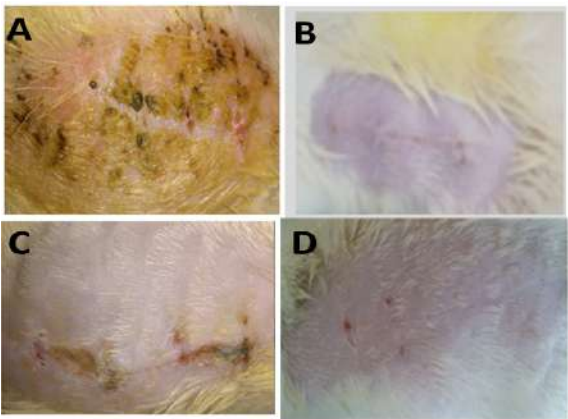


Fig 2: Activities of the aqueous extract on excision wound model





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| | |
|--|---|
|  |  |
| <p>Fig 3: Tensile strength of different groups of incision wound model</p> | <p>Fig:4wound contraction among experimental groups (a) group 1 alloxan with simple ointment , (B) alloxan and povidone ointment ,(C) alloxan and 5% AEEPG ointment (d) alloxan and 10% AEPG</p> |
|  | |
| <p>Fig: 5 Incisionwound healing among experimental groups (A) group 1 alloxan with simple ointment , (B) alloxan and povidone ointment ,(C) alloxan and 5% AEEPG ointment (D) alloxan and 10% AEPG ointment</p> | |





M/M(a,b)/1 MWV Queuing System of Balking with Encouraged Arrival in Regular Busy Period

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The Queuing system is commonly used in the manufacturing, inventory, and industries. It is important to characterise the practical queuing characteristics in order to improve the performance of the queuing model. In this research, the multiple working vacation queuing system is considered with the impatient customers balking under the encouraged arrival during the busy period. The steady-state probabilities and the Mean Queue Length of the proposed model are derived.

Keywords : Balking, Encouraged Arrival, Regular busy period, Multiple Working Vacations and Queuing model.

INTRODUCTION

The Concept of Queuing system was introduced by AK Erlang in 1909 and today Queuing theory plays a vital in industrial sector and many other fields. In a vacation queuing scheme, a server from a primary service centre may be unavailable for an arbitrary period of time. A vacation is a period of time spent away from the main service location and it can be caused by a variety of circumstances. Many Researchers have contributed their findings in Queuing theory with server vacations. Initially in 1976, Y.Levy and U.Yechiali [4] discussed about the vacations in queuing model. In 1986, B. Doshi [1] studied queuing system with vacations and later in 1996, M.I. Afthab Begum [5] reported in her PhD thesis about the steady state results and calculated the analytic solutions for the M/M(a,b)/1 queue, Ek/M(a,b)/1 queue, and GI/M(a,b)/1 queue with servers on single and multiple vacations. A class of semi-vacations policies were first presented in 2002 by L.D Servi and S.G Finn[6], in which the servers operate at a





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reduced pace rather than suspending all primary services altogether and such vacations is termed as Working Vacations. N. Tian et al. [7] analysed the vacations queuing models in 2006. In 2007, Liu et al., [12] stated the queue size probabilities of M/M/1 Multiple Working Vacation Queuing model. Later in 2009, K. Julia Rose Mary and M.I. Afthab Begum [8] analysed a single server with bulk service queue with general arrival pattern following multiple working vacations period. J. Ke, et al. [9] in 2010 discussed about the recent developments in vacations Queuing Models. Further in 2010, Liu et al. [10] studied about the discrete-time batch arrival queue with working vacations. Further M. Jemila Parveen and Dr. M.I Afthab Begum [11] in 2013 discussed the single server with bulk service queue with general arrival pattern and multiple working vacations period using embedded Markov Chain technique. In 2014, Oliver C. Ibe and Olubukola A. Isijola [2] studied the multiple vacations queuing system in which a vacations following a busy period has a different distribution from a vacations that is taken without serving at least one customer. In 2022, S. Malik and R. Gupta [3] calculated some of the Operating Characteristics of the encouraged queuing model. Hence in our paper the concept of encouraged arrival with balking in M/M(a,b)/1/MWV is analysed. Further, the mean queue length and various other performance measures are examined.

Model Description

An M/M(a,b)/1 queuing model of multiple working vacations with balking under encouraged arrival in regular busy period is considered with the following assumptions: One of the form of customer behaviour is balking. Upon arrival for service, a customer is said to balk if the customer is reluctant or refuses to join the system for a variety of reasons. In this model, a single server queuing model with customers or units arriving with balking follows Poisson distribution with parameter λ_w during the idle and in the working vacation state. The concept of encouraged arrival is introduced in the regular busy period state which follows Poisson distribution with the parameter $\lambda_w(1 + \delta)$. Let us consider the balking rate to be 'r'. The customer may balk during at any time of idle, working vacation or in busy state. This model deals with multiple working vacations that are exponentially distributed. The server processes the customers in batches, according to Neuts' (1967) General Bulk Service Rule. This rule indicates that the server will only begin delivering service if at least 'a' customers are present. At the time of service, if the server discovers 'a' (or) more but no more than 'b' clients in the system, he serves them all at once; if he discovers more than b, he serves the first b- customers in turn while the others wait. As a result, each batch contains a minimum of "a" units and a maximum of "b" units for service. The assumption is that the service time of batches of size S' ($a \leq s \leq b$) is an independent random variable with an identical distribution and an exponentially distributed parameter ' μ_w '. When a service is completed and there are fewer than 'a' customers in the queue, the server initiates vacations, which is an exponentially distributed random variable with parameter η . The service rate during the vacation is μ_{vw} . If the system length is still less than "a" after one vacation, the server takes another, and so on, until the server discovers at least "a" customers in the queue (i.e., multiple vacations are employed). If a server begins delivering service during a vacation at a different rate than the regular service rate, the queue size must be at least "a". The size of the batch in service is 'k' with $a \leq k \leq b$ and the service rates are independent of the size of the batch in service, thus after the vacations are over, the server will change the service rate from μ_{vw} to μ_w when the server is operational. The above queuing model is denoted as M/M (a,b)/1 Multiple Working Vacations Queuing system of balking with encouraged arrival.

Steady State System Size Equations

Let $N_k(t)$ = number of customers waiting at the time, 't' and $M(t) = 0, 1$ or 2 denotes that the server is idle or in working vacations or in the regular busy period state respectively.

$$\text{Let, } IR_n(t) = \Pr \{N_k(t) = n, M(t) = 0 \quad ; \quad 0 \leq n \leq a-1$$

$$VQ_n(t) = \Pr \{N_k(t) = n, M(t) = 1 \}; \quad n \geq 0$$

$$BP_n(t) = \Pr \{N_k(t) = n, M(t) = 2\} \quad ; \quad n \geq 0$$

When $M(t) = 0$, the size of the queue and the system are same,

When $M(t) = 1$ or 2 , then the size of the system is the sum of total no. of customers waiting in the queue and the size of the service batch containing $a \leq k \leq b$ customers.





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The Steady State Probabilities satisfying the Chapman Kolmogrov equations are assumed as follows:

$$VQ_n(t) = t \xrightarrow{It} \infty VQ_n(t);$$

$$IR_n(t) = t \xrightarrow{It} \infty IR_n(t);$$

$$BP_n(t) = t \xrightarrow{It} \infty BP_n(t)$$

The Steady State equations are expressed below:

$$\lambda_w r IR_0 = \mu_w BP_0 + \mu_{ww} VQ_0 \tag{1}$$

$$\lambda_w r IR_n = \lambda_w r IR_{n-1} + \mu_w BP_n + \mu_{ww} VQ_n; 1 \leq n \leq a \tag{2}$$

$$(\lambda_w r + \eta + \mu_{ww}) VQ_0 = \lambda_w r IR_{a-1} + \mu_{ww} \sum_{n=a}^b VQ_n \tag{3}$$

$$(\lambda_w r + \eta + \mu_{ww}) VQ_n = \lambda_w r VQ_{n-1} + \mu_{ww} VQ_{n+b}; n \geq 1 \tag{4}$$

$$(\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w) BP_0 = \mu_w \sum_{n=a}^b BP_n + \eta VQ_0 \tag{5}$$

$$(\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w) BP_n = \lambda_w r BP_{n-1} + \mu_w BP_{n+b} + \eta VQ_n; n \geq 1 \tag{6}$$

In the above mentioned steady state equations, encouraged arrival occurs during the regular busy period i.e., in (5) & (6)

Steady State Solution

The concept of forward shifting operator (E) is introduced on BP_n and VQ_n to solve the above defined steady state equations ,

$$E(BP_n) = BP_{n+1}; E(VQ_n) = VQ_{n+1}; \text{ for } (n \geq 0)$$

Now, the homogeneous difference equation is obtained from (4)

$$(\mu_{ww} E^{(b+1)} - (\lambda_w r + \eta + \mu_{ww}) E + \lambda_w r) VQ_n = 0; n \geq 0 \tag{7}$$

Thus the characteristic equation of the difference equation is expressed as

$$h(w) = (\mu_{ww} w^{(b+1)} - (\lambda_w r + \eta + \mu_{ww}) w + \lambda_w r) = 0$$

By assuming $f(w) = (\lambda_w r + \eta + \mu_{ww})w$ and $g(w) = \mu_{ww}w^{(b+1)} + \lambda_w r$, we know that $|g(w)| < |f(w)|$ on $|w|=1$, then by Rouché's theorem, $h(w)$ has only one root z_v inside the contour $|w|=1$. As the root is real, solution of the homogeneous difference equation Eq. (7) is obtained as

$$VQ_n = z_v^n VQ_0; n \geq 0 \tag{8}$$

Similarly, Eq.(6) can be written as

$$[\mu_w E^{(b+1)} - (\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w)E + \lambda_w r(1+\delta)] BP_n = -\eta z_v^{n+1} VQ_0; n \geq 0 \tag{9}$$

Again by Rouché's Theorem, the equation (9) yields

$$[\mu_w w^{(b+1)} - (\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w)w + \lambda_w r(1+\delta)] = 0 \text{ has a unique root 'z' with } |z| < 1 \text{ provided } \frac{\lambda_w r(1+\delta)}{b\mu} < 1 \text{ (Medhi 1981)}$$

The non homogeneous difference equation is solved and the solution obtained is given by

$$BP_n = (Xz^n + Yz_v^n) VQ_0 \tag{10}$$

$$\text{where } Y = \frac{\eta z_v}{\lambda_w r(1+\delta)(z_v-1) + \mu_w z_v(1-z_v^b)} \text{ if } z_v \neq z \tag{11}$$

by adding (1) & (2) over 0 to n, and substituting VQ_n, BP_n is found. Further IR_n is obtained as $IR_n = \left[\frac{\mu_w}{\lambda_w r} \left(\frac{X(1-z^{n+1})}{(1-z)} + \frac{Y(1-z_v^{n+1})}{(1-z_v)} \right) + \frac{\mu_{ww}(1-z_v^{n+1})}{\lambda_w r(1-z_v)} \right] VQ_0$

Hence, the steady state queue size probabilities are expressed in terms of the unknowns X and VQ₀. In order to calculate X, consider Eq(5) and substituting the value of BP_n and Y it is found that

$$X(\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w) - \mu_w \frac{(z^a - z^{b+1})}{(1-z)} = \eta - Y \left((\lambda_w r(1+\delta) + \mu_w) - \mu_w \frac{(z_v^a - z_v^{b+1})}{(1-z_v)} \right) \tag{12}$$

$$\text{which can be simplified as } \frac{X\mu_w(1-z^a)}{(1-z)} = \left(\left(\frac{\eta}{(1-z_v)} \right) - \frac{Y\mu_w(1-z_v^a)}{(1-z_v)} \right) \tag{13}$$





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Further Eq (3) is also verified and the steady state queue size probabilities are expressed in terms of VQ_0 and are mentioned as below

$$VQ_n = z_v^n VQ_0 \quad ; \quad n \geq 0 \tag{14}$$

$$BP_n = (Xz^n + Yz_v^n)VQ_0; \quad n \geq 0 \tag{15}$$

$$IR_n = \left[\frac{\mu_w}{\lambda_w r} \left(\frac{X(1-z^{n+1})}{(1-z)} + \frac{Y(1-z_v^{n+1})}{(1-z_v)} \right) + \frac{\mu_{wv}(1-z_v^{n+1})}{\lambda_w r (1-z_v)} \right] VQ_0; \quad 0 \leq n \leq a-1 \tag{16}$$

where $X = \frac{(1-z)}{\mu_w (1-z^a)} \left(\left(\frac{r}{(1-z_v)} \right) - \frac{Y\mu_w (1-z^a)}{(1-z_v)} \right)$ (17)

Now, the value for VQ_0 is obtained by using the normalizing condition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (VQ_n + BP_n) + \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} IR_n = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ((z_v^n)VQ_0 + (Xz^n + Yz_v^n)VQ_0) + \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} \left[\frac{\mu_w}{\lambda_w r} \left(\frac{X(1-z^{n+1})}{(1-z)} + \frac{Y(1-z_v^{n+1})}{(1-z_v)} \right) + \frac{\mu_{wv}(1-z_v^{n+1})}{\lambda_w r (1-z_v)} \right] VQ_0 = 1$$

Thus $(VQ_0^{-1}) = F(z_v, \mu_{wv}) + XF(z, \mu_w) + YF(z_v, \mu_w)$;

where $F(r, t) = \frac{1}{1-r} \left(1 + \frac{t}{\lambda_w r} \left(a - \frac{r(1-r^a)}{(1-r)} \right) \right)$

Performance Measures

I Mean Queue Length

The expected queue length (L_q) is calculated as

$$(L_q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(VQ_n + BP_n) + \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} IR_n \tag{18}$$

by substituting the values of VQ_n , BP_n and IR_n , (L_q) is simplified as

$$(L_q) = XH(z, \mu_w) + YH(z_v, \mu_w) + H(z_v, \mu_{wv})$$

where $H(r, t) = \frac{r}{(1-r)^2} + \frac{t}{\lambda_w r(1-r)} \left(\frac{a(a-1)}{2} + \frac{ar^{a+1}(1-r) - r^2(1-r^a)}{(1-r)^2} \right)$ as X and Y are given by Equations (17) & (11).

Also, if P_v , P_{busy} and P_{idle} respectively denote the probability that the server is in working vacations state, in regular busy and in idle state, then

i) $P_v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (VQ_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z_v^n) = (z_v^0 + z_v^1 + \dots)VQ_0$

$$P_v = \frac{VQ_0}{(1-z_v)}$$

ii) $P_{busy} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (BP_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (Xz^n + Yz_v^n)VQ_0$

$$P_{busy} = \left(\frac{X}{(1-z)} + \frac{Y}{(1-z_v)} \right) VQ_0$$

iii) $P_{idle} = \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} nIR_n$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{a-1} n \left\{ \frac{\mu_w}{\lambda_w r} \left(\frac{X(1-z^{n+1})}{(1-z)} + \frac{Y(1-z_v^{n+1})}{(1-z_v)} \right) + \frac{\mu_{wv}(1-z_v^{n+1})}{\lambda_w r (1-z_v)} \right\} VQ_0$$





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CONCLUSION

An M/M(a,b)/1 MWV Queuing model under balking along with encouraged arrival in busy period is studied with steady state. The Steady state solutions are derived and in addition, the mean queue length & various other performance measures were also calculated. In future work, various types of balking with encouraged arrival in regular busy period for M/M(a,b)/1 MWV model may be discussed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors extend their gratitude to the Head of the Institution & Department of Mathematics, Nirmala College for Women, for providing the necessary facilities in pursuing this research. The authors also extend their profound gratitude to all the reference Researchers.

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Heavy Metal Analysis of Some Phytochemical Plants in Sanamavu Forest, Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu, India.

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Now a days crucial aspects of computers is ensuring the security of its users. With conventional login or password that is too easy to recognize, it does not give any confidentiality at all, it has been shown through extensive testing. Biometric evidence has long been accepted as a trustworthy mechanism for identification and verification. The iris has gained admiration as a biometric characteristic in recent years. The phenomenon can be traced back to this quantifiable attribute, which promises a high proportion of production and accuracy. The increased intensity is paying off, as indicated by the rise in the quality and quantity of research output. Several authors have given their readers numerous methods. However, neither of them uses the DFFT's discrete components to characterise the iris data. Using DFFT components chosen by principal component analysis, the authors of this paper provide a novel approach to human iris-based identity recognition. k-Nearest neighbours, support vector machines, and artificial neural networks were the classification techniques we used. The proposed method was tested, and the results showed that it works as intended.

Keywords: Iris, Biometrics, Identity recognition, DFFT, Principal component analysis, SVM

INTRODUCTION

The term "phytochemicals," which comes from the Greek, refers to the physiologically active compounds found in plants that also have a number of positive health benefits to human health (Hasler and Blumberg, 1999, Sadhana et al., 2018)[27]. Plant remedies are a gift from nature that has been blessed to treat a variety of illnesses. Numerous photochemical substances, also referred to as medicinal chemicals, are found in plants. Both human treatment and an organism's natural defence depend heavily on alkaloids. Alkaloids, which are metabolic byproducts formed from



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amino acids, are one of the primary and most abundant components that plants create (Naseem, 2014)[17]. About 20% of the known secondary metabolites found in plants are alkaloids (Kaur and Arora, 2015)[10]. Alkaloids in plants guard against predators and control growth (Chik *et al.*, 2013). Alkaloids are particularly well known for their therapeutic uses as anaesthetics, cardioprotectants, and anti-inflammatory drugs. Among the well-known alkaloids used in clinical settings are nicotine, ephedrine, strychnine, quinine, and quinine. (Kurek, 2019, Michael Heinrich, 2021)[11]. A complex, big biomolecule of the polyphenol type that has enough hydroxyls and other appropriate groups, like carboxyl, to form powerful complexes with a variety of macromolecules is commonly referred to as tannin (Navarrete *et al.*, 2013)[18]. Tannins are typically utilised in the tanning process and as therapeutic agents for gonorrhoea, piles, burns, and inflammation (Boroushaki *et al.* 2016)[2]. The plant kingdom is home to a significant collection of secondary metabolites known as saponins. Phytochemicals called

saponins are primarily present in most vegetables, legumes, and herbs (Francis *et al.* 2002)[6]. Plants are constantly containing flavonoids, which are a wide category of polyphenol chemicals with a benzoyl-pyrone structure. The phenylpropanoid pathway is responsible for their synthesis. Flavonoids and other secondary phenolic metabolites are primarily responsible for the widerange of pharmacological activity (Pandey 2007)[21]. Terpenoids, a class of small molecules produced by plants, are arguably the most common natural products. Terpenoids exhibit notable pharmacological properties, including antiviral, antibacterial, antimalarial effects, anti-inflammatory, cholesterol synthesis-inhibiting, and anti-cancer properties (Boroushaki *et al.*, 2016)[2]. Sterol, a naturally occurring or artificially produced chemically active element that resembles a hormone, is whence the name "steroid" originates. A steroid is one of many different chemical compounds that are categorised by a certain carbon structure. Drugs that reduce edoema and inflammation include steroids (Hill *et al.*, 2007)[9]. Phenolic compounds are secondary metabolites that are created in plants' shikimic acid and pentose phosphate through the metabolism of phenylpropanoid (Derong *et al.*, 2016)[5].

MATERIALS AND MATERIALS

Data and information about traditional medicinal herbs were gathered for this review from published publications, which can be found online in a variety of formats, including books, published articles, and research reports. By searching for certain words or terms like medicinal plants, one can find published articles in various internet sites like Google Scholar and grey literature. The extraction procedures using various solvents are used to study the phytochemical makeup of particular plant species. Different solvents, including ethanol, methanol, chloroform, acetone, hexane, petroleum ether, ethyl acetate, and water, were utilised in all research reports

Extract preparation

The soxhlet's extractor method was used to extract the soluble chemicals from the plants using a variety of solvents, including petroleum ether, benzene, acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and distilled water. A cone made of Whatman filter paper No. 1 and 25 g of dried powder were each added to Soxhlet's device. The round bottom flask connected to the soxhlet apparatus was filled with 100 ml of each of the aforementioned solvents one at a time. This setup had a condenser attached to it. The entire apparatus was then set up on a heating mantle. The temperature was calibrated to allow the solvents to evaporate, rise to the condenser, and then condense back into liquid. The soxhlet's extractor method was used to extract the soluble chemicals from the plants using a variety of solvents, including petroleum ether, benzene, acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and distilled water. A cone made of Whatman filter paper No. 1 and 25 g of dried powder were each added to Soxhlet's device. The round bottom flask connected to the soxhlet apparatus was filled with 100 ml of each of the aforementioned solvents one at a time. This setup had a condenser attached to it. The entire apparatus was then set up on a heating mantle. The temperature was calibrated to allow the solvents to evaporate, rise to the condenser, and then condense back into liquid.

This liquid enters the cone-shaped plant sample, extracts particular components, and then returns to the flask with a flat bottom. This procedure was carried out repeatedly until all of the chemicals were removed from the sample.



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The extracts produced by the aforementioned procedure were evaporated and kept in glass vials with caps. Phytochemical analysis: The materials were subjected to the preliminary phytochemical screening outlined by Harborne, J.B. (1973)[7].

Test for the detection of carbohydrates

Molisch's Test: Two drops of ethanol naphthol (20%) and two millilitres of concentrated sulfuric acid were added to a small quantity of petroleum ether, benzene, acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and distilled water extract in 10 millilitres of distilled water. The formation of a reddish violet ring at the junction indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

Test for Saponins Detection

Test of Foam: In a graduated cylinder, 2 ml of Petroleum ether, Benzene, Acetone, Chloroform, Ethyl acetate, and Distilled water extract were added, and the mixture was agitated for 15 minutes lengthwise.

Test for Tannins detection

Ferric chloride test: Small amounts of benzene, acetone chloroform, ethyl acetate, distilled water extract, petroleum ether, and other chemicals were mixed with water and two to three drops of ferric chloride (5%). Tannins are present when black or green coloration forms. Sulphuric Acid Test: A fraction of the extract was treated with strong sulphuric acid and checked for the development of an orange colour.

Test for Alkaloids detection

Mayer's Test: A few drops of Mayer's reagent were added after 2ml of strong hydrochloric acid and 2ml of plant extract were added. Alkaloids can be detected by the presence of white or green precipitate.

Test for Glycosides detection

Sulphuric acid test: Adding a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid to 2 millilitres of plant extract along with 1 millilitre of glacial acetic acid and 5% ferric chloride. Glycosides are present when a greenish blue colour is present.

Test for Protein and Amino Acid Detection

Test for Ninhydrin: A few drops of 0.2% Ninhydrin were added to 2 ml of plant extract and heated for five minutes. Proteins are present when a blue colour forms.

Steroid and phytosterol detection test

Test for Sulfuric Acid: A similar amount of chloroform and a few drops of strong sulfuric acid were added to 1 ml of plant extract. When a brown ring forms, steroids are present, and when a blue green colour forms, phytosterols are present.

Test for phenol detection

Ferric chloride Test: Two millilitres of distilled water and a few drops of 10% ferric chloride were added to one millilitre of plant extract. The presence of phenols is indicated by the formation of blue or green colour.

Test for Terpenoid detection

Salkowski test: In order to create a layer, 3ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was carefully added after 2ml of concentrated plant extract and 2ml of chloroform were combined. The interface develops a reddish brown colouring that denotes the presence of terpenoids. In this review, the majority of the publications that were published acknowledged that the existence of phytochemical components in plants was denoted by the positive sign (+), while their absence was denoted by the negative sign (-), as shown in the table.





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***Aristolochia indica* L.**

Taxonomic Position:

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| Division | : | Tracheophyta |
| Class | : | Magnoliopsida |
| Order | : | Piperales |
| Family | : | Aristolochiaceae |
| Genus | : | <i>Aristolochia</i> |
| Species | : | <i>A. indica</i> L. |

Medicinal uses

Aristolochia indica is used both internally and externally to treat various diseases in Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine. The plant is used in snake bite; roots are used to treat bowel complaints in children and joint pain. The seeds are used in dysphoea of children, inflammation, dry cough and biliousness. In Charak Samhita, roots of the *A. indica* used as an ingredient in Palamkash adithailam for epilepsy, Mritha Sanjeevaniagada and Paramaagada for snake poison and other kind of poisonous bites, Agurvadithailam (medicated oil) for fever. In Ashtanga Hridaya, roots of the *A. indica* also used as an ingredient in a compound preparation for inflammation (external use), tumor (external use) and medicated ghee for snake bite (Rajashekharan *et al.*, 1989)[24]. Crushed seeds are mixed with water and applied locally to reduce inflammation. Powdered root mixed with honey, helps to treat cough, leprosy and ulcers. Juice extracted from the whole plant is also used to control diarrhoea. Paste made from leaves is used in the treatment of scabies (Neelima *et al.*, 2011)[19]. However, dried leaves when taken with lukewarm water helps in treatment of anaemia, respiratory disorders and alleviate fever (Rajashekharan *et al.*, 1989)[24]

***Corallocarpus epigaeus* (Rottl. and Willd.) Hook.f.**

Taxonomic Position:

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Division | : | Tracheophyta |
| Class | : | Magnoliopsida |
| Order | : | Cucurbitales |
| Family | : | Cucurbitaceae |
| Genus | : | <i>Corallocarpus</i> |
| Species | : | <i>C. epigaeus</i> (Rottl. and Willd.) Hook.f. |

Medicinal uses

This plant has used in the Siddha system of medicine. In addition to helping to heal wounds and treat skin conditions, obesity, tumours, cough, bronchitis, and asthma, tubers are also used as a treatment for snakebite

***Clematis zylanica* L. (syn: *Naravelia zeylanica* (L) DC.)**

Taxonomic Position:

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|
| Division | : | Tracheophyta |
| Class | : | Magnoliopsida |
| Order | : | Ranunculales |
| Family | : | Ranunculaceae |
| Genus | : | <i>Clematis</i> |
| Species | : | <i>C. zylanica</i> L. (Poir.) |

Medicinal uses

This plant is used in Ayurveda. Vine crushed and inhaled to cure headache; fresh stems chewed in toothache; plant paste consumed with *Borassus flabellifer* for chest pain. Young leaves paste applied on skin diseases and ulcers, and on forehead for cold and headache; useful in wounds and ulcers. The roots and stems have a strong





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penetrating smell, and are used by traditional healer for cephalagia. Decoction from Leaves mixed with *Ficus religiosa* L., *zingiber officinale* Rosc. *Cinnamomum verum* J. Persl. Piper has taken twice a day after meals for 15 days to cure rheumatism, stroke, and blood pressure. During the treatment period the patient should avoid consuming chicken, meat, cool drinks and consume food prepared from parboiled rice, finger millet, pearl millet with sesame oil.

***Biden pilosa* L.**

Taxonomic Position:

| | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| Division | : | Magnoliophyta |
| Class | : | Magnoliopsida |
| Order | : | Asterales |
| Family | : | Asteraceae |
| Genus | : | Biden |
| Species | : | <i>pilosa</i> L. |

Medicinal uses

It is used as a herbal remedy and a component of teas. More than 40 ailments, including inflammation, infectious disease, cancer, diabetes, wounds, etc., are treated with substances from the entire plant, including the parts like leaves, flowers, seeds, stems, and roots. With Trinidad and Tobago, infants and young children are bathed in an aqueous solution made from the leaves. Leaves extract is used to treat malaria in South Africa.

***Sonchus oleraceus* L.**

Taxonomic Position:

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
| Division | : | Magnoliophyta |
| Class | : | Magnoliopsida |
| Sub Class | : | Asteridae |
| Order | : | Asterales |
| Family | : | Asteraceae |
| Genus | : | Sonchus |
| Species | : | <i>S. oleraceus</i> L. |

Medicinal Uses

Sedative, vermifuge, treat liver disorder, healing wounds and ulcers, it is also used as a cathartic, sedative, in cancer treatment. Infusion, decoctions or sugarcane alcohol are administered orally to treat gastric spasm, hepatitis, infections, inflammation, headaches, general pain, rheumatism.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to gather the phytochemicals and secondary metabolites of five chosen phytotherapeutic plants, we have reviewed the pertinent literature for this paper. Tannins, Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Glycosides, Terpenoids are reported in the different extracts of *Aristolochia indica*, *Biden pilosa*, *Crotalaria epigaeus*, *Naravelia zylanica* (syn: *Clematis zylanica*) and *Sonchus oleraceus*. Steroids, Volatile oil, anthraquinones, coumarins, polyuronoids, emodins, caretenoids, anthocyanins were also reported in *Aristolochia indica*. Saponines, steroids, phenols, anthocyanine, coumarins, saminoacid, diterpenes, anthroquinones were also reported in *Biden pilosa*. Carbohydrate, saponines, steroids, phenols were also reported in *Crotalaria epigaeus*. Carbohydrate, saponines, steroids, phenols, proteins were also reported in *Naravelia zylanica* (syn: *Clematis zylanica*). Carbohydrate, saponines, phenols, xanthoprotein, anthraquinones and phenols were also reported in *Sonchus oleraceus*. In some research paper some phytochemical were reported but in some other research paper same phytochemicals were not reported, hence further phytochemical analysis needed to conform. This review helps us to find other phytochemicals of selected medicinal plants with using other solvents extracts.





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Table: 1. Bioactive Phytochemicals in Medicinal Plants (Mamta Saxena et al., 2013)[13].

| S.No | Main groups of compounds | Biological function |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | Terpenoids, alkaloids, phenolic compounds | Inhibitors of micro-organisms, reduce the risk of fungal infection |
| 2 | Polyphenolic compounds, flavonoids, carotenoids, tocopherols, ascorbic acid | Oxygen free radical quenching, inhibition of lipid peroxidation |
| 3 | Carotenoids, polyphenols, curcumin, Flavonoids | Inhibitors of tumor, inhibited development of lung cancer, anti-metastatic activity |
| 4 | Reductive acids, tocopherols, phenols, indoles, aromatic isothiocyanates, coumarins, flavones, carotenoids, retinoids, cyanates, phytosterols | Inhibitors of procarcinogen activation, inducers of drug binding of carcinogens, inhibitors of tumorigenesis |
| 5 | Alkaloids, terpenoids, volatile flavor compounds, biogenic amines | Neuropharmacological agents, anti-oxidants, cancer chemoprevention |





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Table: 2. Preliminary phytochemical studies in Leaf and fruits extract of *Aristolochia indica* L. Bawankule Devesh and Chaturvedi Alka, 2014, Moazzem Hossen et, al., 2014 Mohammed Faisal et. al., 2015).[15]

| S.No. | Secondary Metabolites | Petroleum ether | Methanol | Ethanol | Chloroform | Distilled water |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Carbohydrate | | | - | | |
| 2 | Saponins | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Tannins | + | + | + | - | + |
| 4 | Flavonoids | - | + | - | - | + |
| 5 | Alkaloids | + | + | + | + | + |
| 6 | Glycosides | + | - | | + | + |
| 7 | Steroids | + | + | + | + | - |
| 8 | Phenols | | | + | | |
| 9 | Terpenoids | + | - | + | + | + |
| 10 | Volatile oil | + | - | | - | + |
| 11 | Anthraquinones | + | - | | + | - |
| 12 | Coumarins | + | + | + | + | + |
| 13 | Polyuronoids | + | + | | + | + |
| 14 | Emodins | + | - | | - | + |
| 15 | Caretenoide | + | + | | + | - |
| 16 | Anthocyanins | - | + | | - | + |

Table: 3. Preliminary phytochemical studies in tuber extract of *Corallocarpus epigaeus* (Rottl. and Willd.) Hook.f. (Priyavardhini S, 2012, Patil U.S. & Kutemate O.G, 2018)

| S.No. | Secondary Metabolites | Petroleum ether | Methanol | Benzene | Acetone | Chloroform | Ethyl acetate | Distilled water | Hexane |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | Carbohydrate | - | | + | + | + | + | + | - |
| 2 | Saponins | +/- | + | + | - | +/- | - | - | - |
| 3 | Tannins | - | + | - | -/+ | -/+ | - | + | - |
| 4 | Flavonoids | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| 5 | Alkaloids | - | + | + | + | + | - | + | - |
| 6 | Glycosides | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Proteins | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Steroids | -/+ | + | + | + | + | - | + | + |
| 9 | Phenols | - | + | - | -/+ | -/+ | - | - | - |
| 10 | Terpenoids | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Table: 4. Preliminary phytochemical studies in leaves extract of *Naravelia zeylanica* (Linn)DC (Lalitha Easwaran et. al., 2011, Rekha et. al., 2012, Sreeshma et. al., 2016)[28]

| S.No. | Secondary Metabolites | Ethanol | Aqueous | Benzene |
|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|





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| | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Carbohydrate | + | | + |
| 2 | Saponins | - | + | - |
| 3 | Tannins | + | - | - |
| 4 | Flavonoids | + | + | + |
| 5 | Alkaloids | + | + | + |
| 6 | Glycosides | - | + | - |
| 7 | Proteins | + | | + |
| 8 | Steroids | + | - | + |
| 9 | Phenols | + | + | - |
| 10 | Terpenoids | + | - | + |

Table 5. Preliminary phytochemical studies in Leaves extract of *Biden pilosa* L. (Oluwole,2017, Collise Njume et al., 2016, Thomas O. Momanyi et al., 2022 and Rinkoo Vishwakarma et al., 2022)[20].

| S.No. | Secondary Metabolites | Ethnolic extract | Aqueous extract | Methanol extract | Acetone water | Hexane | Chloroform extract | Chloroform water |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Saponins | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 2 | Tannins | + | + | + | + | - | - | + |
| 3 | Flavonoids | + | + | + | + | - | + | + |
| 4 | Alkaloids | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 5 | Glycosides | + | + | + | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Proteins | | | | + | | + | + |
| 7 | Steroids | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| 8 | Phenols | - | - | | + | | + | + |
| 9 | Terpenoids | + | - | + | | + | - | |
| 10 | Anthocyanine | | | | + | | - | + |
| 11 | Coumarins | | | | + | | + | + |
| 12 | Emodins | | | | - | | - | - |
| 13 | Amino acid | | | | - | | + | + |
| 14 | Diterpenes | | | | + | | + | + |
| 15 | Anthraquinones | | | + | | - | | |

Table 6. Preliminary phytochemical studies in leaves extract of *Sonchus oleraceus* L. Thomas O. Momanyi et al., 2022, Sumeet Parkas Kaundal et al., 2021.[29]

| S.No. | Secondary Metabolites | Methanol | Hexane | Dichloromethane | Chloroform | Ethyl acetate | Distilled water |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Carbohydrate | + | | | - | + | + |
| 2 | Saponins | - / + | - | - | - | - | + |
| 3 | Tannins | + | - | + | - | + | + |





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| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 4 | Flavonoids | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| 5 | Alkaloids | + | + | + | + | + | + / - |
| 6 | Glycosides | + | - | + | | | - |
| 7 | Phenols | - | | | + | - | - |
| 8 | Terpenoids | - / + | + | + | + | + | + / - |
| 9 | Xanthoprotein | - | | | + | + | + |
| 10 | Anthraquinones | + | - | + | | | |

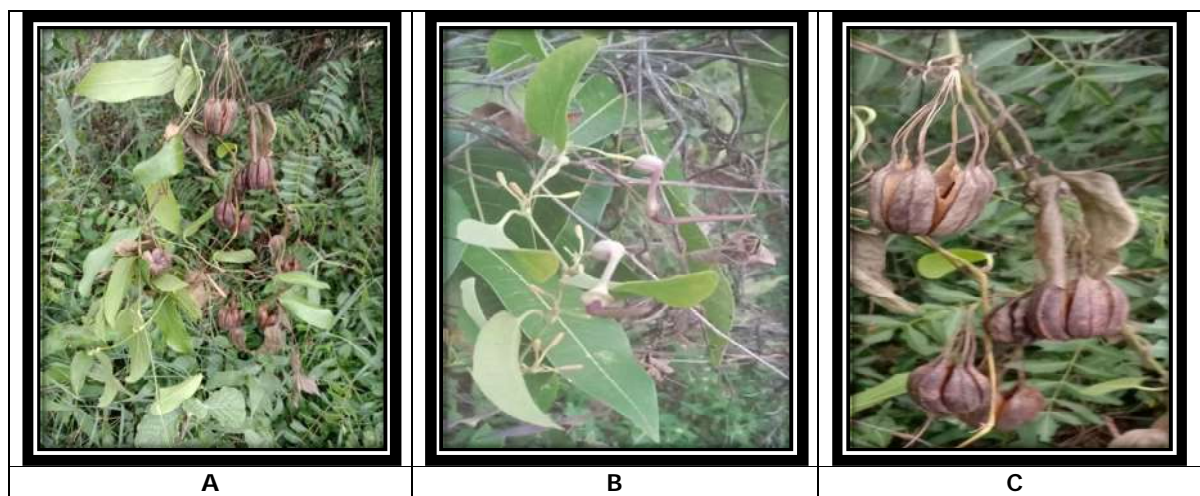


Fig. 1: *Aristolochia indica* L. a. Habit b. Flower c. Fruit

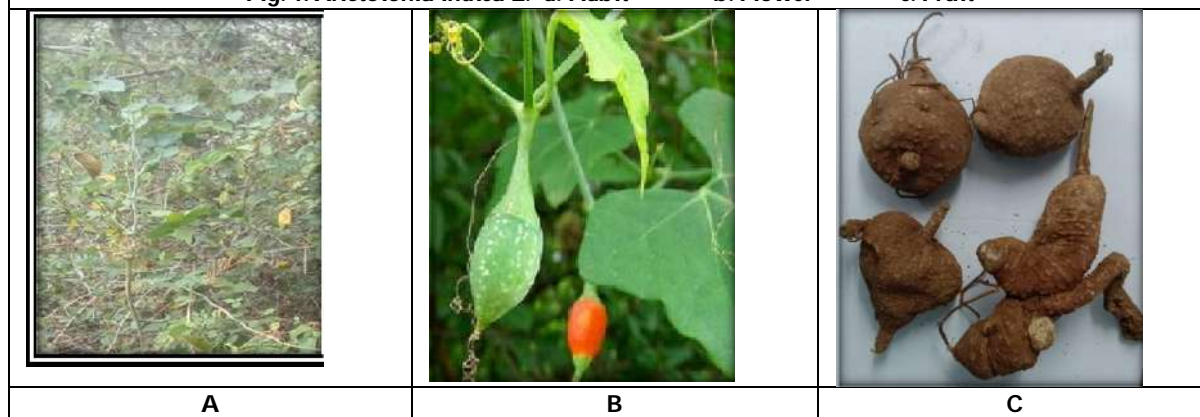


Fig. 2: *Corallocarpus epigaeus* a. Habit. b. Fruit c. Tuber





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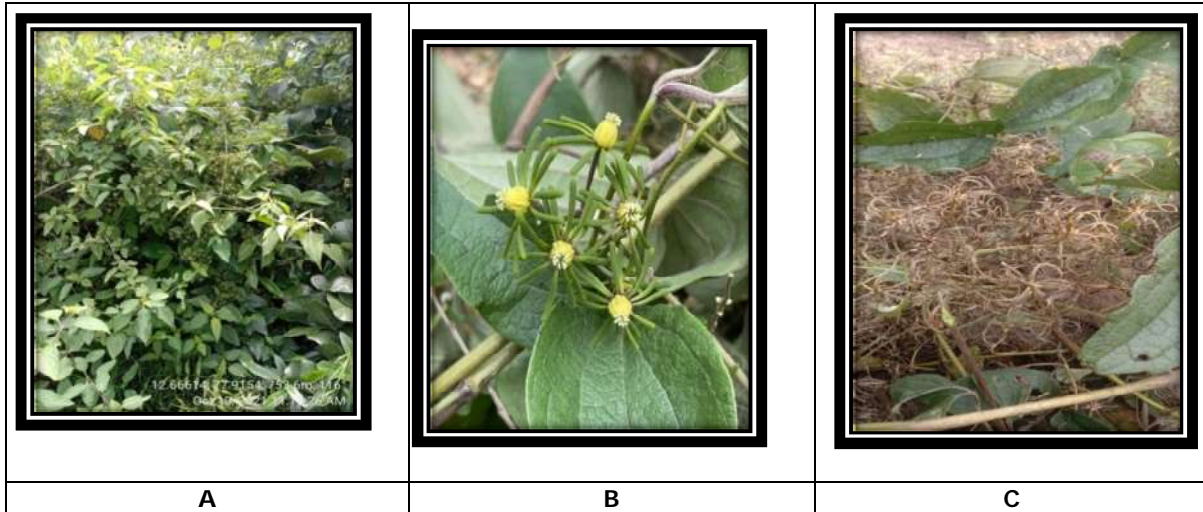


Fig: 3. *Clematis zylanica* a. Habit b. Flower c. Fruit

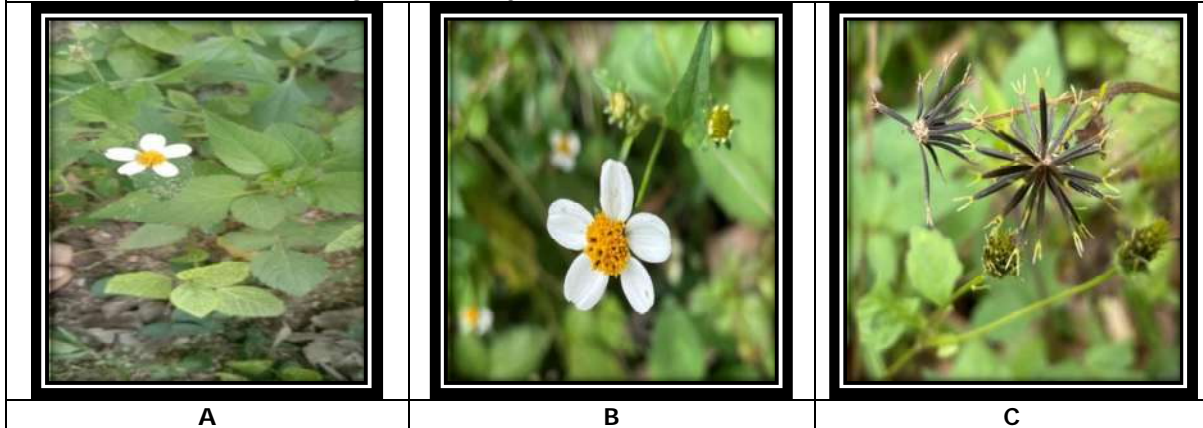


Fig: 4. *Biden pilosa* a. Habit b. Flower c. Fruit

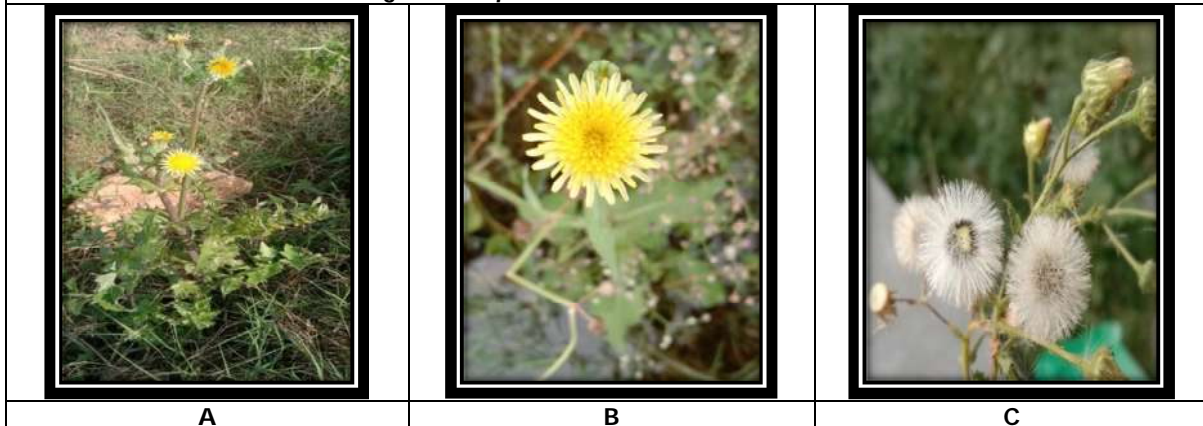


Fig: 5. *Sonchus oleraceus* a. Habit b. Flower c. Fruit





Non-Obviousness in Patent

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Received: 18 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Focuses on criteria for establishing the transparency of a patent required for a patent, as well as the typical approach to court decisions and the selection quality practices of Japan, United States and EPO. The United States Patent and Trademark Office's new standards for granting patents are examined in terms of both law and public policy. The post-criteria for granting an invention patent must be applied, and this is "not obvious." The patent from 1952 was discussed in three sections, each focusing on a different aspect of patentability. It is explained how the framework for inventive steps was created and how to use it. Finally, non-patentable subject matters are covered in the paper's final section.

Keywords: non-obviousness, patent, act, ordinary skill and Indian patent

INTRODUCTION

The core of the patent system, where we draw the crucial distinction between sub-patentable and patentable invention, is non-obviousness in many ways. As you discovered in the preceding chapter, the absence of originality, or "anticipation," is a strict requirement for patentability. However, as we learned in that chapter, each component of an invention must appear in a single prior art reference for it to be taken into considered expected. When one claims anticipation, they are essentially claiming, "We've already had it," and "it" is only one item. Different is obviousness. A claim that an invention is apparent does not necessarily imply that it has already been made. She claims that it is



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merely a trivial combination of former art components, and that someone with basic understanding of the skill (or PHOSITA) might have made the necessary inferences from those references to create the invention. This job is synthetic by nature. In order to further clarify the criteria for establishing an invention's inventive step or non obviousness, this article offers an examination of the method by which an invention is created. Consider the innovative step (non obviousness) as a prerequisite for a patent; the author acknowledges the fundamental concepts (usually physical and chemical concepts) and applications for them. According to the author, this strategy would be carried out by taking into the principle as the basis for their decision (hence referred to as "the author's opinion"). There are no discussions of this nature so far. The author thinks that my recommendations can be applied in the real world to assess an invention's inventiveness or lack of obviousness. (1)

THE 1952 PATENT ACT(2)

In three sections, the Act lays out the prerequisites for patentability. According to a structural examination of these three parts, there are three clear requirements for patentability: Invention, novelty, and utility as described in Sections 101 and 102 The revised statutory definition of non obviousness is provided in 103. The "new and helpful" standards that have always been present in the statutory framework are expressed in the first two sections, which closely follow the codification of 1874 and do not require further explanation for the purposes of this discussion. The current controversy revolves around Section 103, which is its central component. It states: "103."

Requirement for patentability: non-obviousness subject matter

The invention need not be identically described in order to get a patent. If the discrepancies are as outlined in this title, sec. 103, then significant differences between the previous art and the focus of attention are possibly patentable. The overall subject matter would have been clear at the time a person with common proficiency in the pertinent area made the invention. The aforementioned subject is relevant. The part is written in a clear, concise manner. The "patentable subject matter" must also be new and helpful, and it must also be "non-obvious" to a person with a basic understanding of the relevant field.

NON OBVIOUSNESS: THE CURRENT LEGAL PERSPECTIVE⁽²⁾

In 1966, the United States supreme court decided in *Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kansas City et al.*, 383 US (1), a case involving a patent, that certain variables should be taken into consideration when establishing obviousness (and, consequently, non-obviousness).

Known as the "Graham factors," they are as follows:

- The survey of scope and content of the prior art
- Determination of the level of ordinary skill in the prior art
- Examines of difference between the required invention and the prior art
- The objective evidence of non-obviousness

Additionally, the US Supreme Court provided instances of variables in Graham that demonstrate what is referred to as objective proof of non-obviousness. The following are a few of them: ⁽³⁾

- Commercial success
- Long-felt but unsolved needs
- Failure of others

In *Anderson's-Black Rock v. Pavement Co.*, US 57, 61 (1969), and *Sakraido v. Ag Pro, Inc.*, 425 US 273 (1976), the US Supreme Court upheld the Graham ruling. Europe, specifically Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Patent Convention (EPC), issues patents for creations that include an "inventive step," particularly in Germany, the UK, and under the European Patent Convention. The European Patent Office (EPO) examiner must determine whether an invention comprises an innovative step in accordance with the EPC Article 52(1) in combination with Article 56, using the called as 'problem-solution' approach (Knesch, 1994). As opposed to determining whether an invention qualifies as non-obvious at the USPTO In order to requirement for obtaining a patent, what distinguishes the creation from the closest comparable existing work must be determined by the EPO patent examiner. If there are



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no major differences, the creation is regarded as not innovative; if there are, the examiner of patents evaluates what successful problematic nature is provided by incorporating these features into the previous art.

Next, patent review and decision will determine whether the claimed remedy for the technical issue would be obvious to a person of basic knowledge (also known as the “could-would approach”). The invention does not entail a creative move if the patent examiner cannot identify any technical issues. Instead of an effort to develop an unbiased technical standard, the USPTO patent examiner jumps right into deciding whether it would be obvious to add the innovative aspects.(2)

INVENTIVE STEP**i)European Patent Convention**

“An invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if, having regard to the state of the art, it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art”. (Article 56)

ii)United States Patent Code(4)

“A patent may not be obtained, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art”. (Article 103)

iii)The Japanese Patent Act(5)

“Where, prior to the filling of the patent application, a person ordinary skill in the art of the invention would have able to easily make the invention based on the prior art, a patent shall not be granted for such an invention”. (Article 29, paragraph 2)

THE PERSON AVERAGE ARTISTIC ABILITY (6)

A person with a common understanding in a technologically specialized area relevant to the innovation (recording the content)” is defined as the person who is “generally knowledgeable in the art of the invention.” There are no appreciable differences in how this concept is understood across different countries. However, it should be emphasized that the idea of a person who is typically knowledgeable in the art only serves to denote a certain level or feature when assessing obviousness or ease of conceptualizing an invention (hence referred to as “conceptually simple”). Alternatively put, a person who is typically skilled in a field demonstrates modern technology and establishes a bar for identifying common information. The question to answer is “whether it is proposed” (as defined by the EPC) and “if it is motivated,” as will be explored later (under the Japanese law). According to the author, it may depend on whether the principle and its application are different.

FRAMEWORK OF INVENTIVE STEP DETERMINATION(6)**i)Determination of framework**

It is preferable to evaluate all earlier arts (known arts) before deciding imaginative step. Such an evaluation is challenging in reality, though. As a result, it is believed that the review should be conducted while taking the invention creation process, the system of patent, and obtaining a patent into consideration. The following should be used as the structure: (In this context, a comparison by component is meant by the constitution).The analysis of the issue that needs to be resolved for examination’s ease of use.

ii)Relationship to issues that need to be resolved

It is challenging in order to contrast the Acton of invention to compare the actions of invention in different technologies for non-obviousness assessments (inventions). Consequently, the first step is to establish a particular principleas a baseline for contrast. A clearer comparison will result from a standard that reduces the comparison’s range. It would also be simpler to quantify the extent of similarity or different (commonalities and similarities have similar meanings in this article, but the latter is used more extensively).The issue that needs to be resolved stems from the earlier invention, which served as the inspiration for this one. It more closely resembles subjective observations than the innovation. Consequently, in assessing non obviousness, a comparison of the inventions





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themselves should be made, that the evaluation of the constitution, the guiding principles, and the issue at hand should only consider the most helpful comparison of obviousness is possible. Though it conveys an objective outcome, the invention's effect might be viewed from some angles as inclusive.

PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING INVENTIVE STEPS AND THEIR APPLICATION(6)

- 1) An application of an invention
- 2) Choosing the mentioned invention and acknowledging its content as stated in the referenced inventions, in general, earlier inventions that share characteristics with the techniques implemented in the innovation disciplines and the issues to be resolved are chosen. That is, there doesn't have to be just one invention for this to work. Primary and secondary inventions may both be cited. Well-known, you might also choose art (common knowledge in the area to which the invention relates)
- 3) Identification of similarities and differences between the referenced and applied inventions
 - i. The constitution contains a different aspect. In his notice of denial, the examiner may state that a specific characteristic or trial is just a compilation of the mentioned inventions and that, for example, the applied invention is not non-obvious.
 - ii. The applicant may respond by outlining how the concepts and their application in the useful creation and the mentioned creation differ. This is true due to the variation stated in line, which is based on various usages of the underlying concepts.
 - iii. There aren't many differences between the technological domains and the issues that need to be tackled. They are used as references for usage concepts and techniques.
- 4) Obviousness can be taken into account given the many principles and applications of them (regardless of whether some dispute that a supposition needs to be backed up by preliminary evidence). Examiners must provide evidence to support their arguments when they claim that an invention is obvious.
 - i. The invention is going to be deemed non-obvious when the "different" in accordance with the aforementioned method is acknowledged to have a presumptive impact on society in light of the issue that has to be solved and the invention's effects, taking into account common general knowledge. This viewpoint is supported by the individual who possesses the requisite skill in the field. A collection of past arts might be considered common knowledge. For instance, the level required for the aforementioned can be stated simply as follows: "That is a wise decision and practical item." I will go into greater detail on this subject in Sections 12 and 13.
 - ii. The examiner could insist on an insufficient difference to maintain obviousness rejection despite the applicant's defences of the principles and methods of their use. In that situation, the examiner must provide proof to support its claims. The key considerations for such proof are thought to be (a) whether the difference is well-known to the public, (b) the size of the difference, etc. Given that the principle was not utilized, it is plausible that the information about the creator identifying the difference in the concept might serve as an indirect reason to support a not-so-obvious discovery.
 - iii. As said in Subsection (4) above, the act itself has not been accepted as a standard for determining conceptual simplicity; instead, the principles have been different (the act's aim). The criteria used in Japanese court rulings and examination requirements, such as the presence of "motive," "recommendation," or "obstructive circumstances," appear to be less objective than this approach. The first two criteria use human actions as their starting point and seem to be helpful indicators of motivation and an assessment of those actions. The last criterion, the presence of obstructive elements, considers the invention's aim, but the appraisal of obstructive variables tends to be subjective. It would also be preferable to employ the principle for the determination of the magnitude of the distinction.

NON-OBVIOUSNESS AND BIO PATENTS

A) Non-obviousness and bio patents in US law(2)

As was previously established, S. 103 of the Patents Act comes into play when determining non-obviousness in American law and stipulates that a person who is ordinarily common with the prior art shall not be able to evaluate



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the intricate details of the device sought to be patented. A significant case of *Graham.V. John Deere Co.*, for concept of obviousness has been clarified under American law, and there have been three main factors.

- i. Figuring out the range and details of the preceding art
- ii. Identifying the distinction between the patented innovation as required and the pertinent previous art.
- iii. The ability of the normally skilled individual to help in identifying the specified product. The patentable subject matter may be deemed prima facie obvious if there are similarities between the structure of the asserted compound and the former art and the process used to create the compound.

b) Non-obviousness under the EPO's bio patent regulations

In the United States, the word "non-obviousness" is used to determine whether an invention is patentable, whereas the word "inventive step" is used in the European Union. Patentable inventions are those that fall within the EPO's definition of "having an original thought and being useful in industry." Additionally, an "inventive step" is said to be present in an invention when a person who is ordinarily competent in the skill is unable to deduce the creation from the prior state of the art that is relevant to required invention. The scope of patent rights for biotech patents should be restricted to biological processes rather than the source of the goods, i.e., the genetic products that are employed as the desired patentable subject matter. Additionally, a patent may be given for human materials that are either created outside of the body or through a technical procedure. A necessary component of a patent application is the disclosure of a gene's commercial use. When the same is claimed by a synthetic process and by genetic alteration, which incorporates an innovation, non-obviousness in a patent for human material would occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NON-OBVIOUSNESS STANDARDS ARE INCLUDED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT POLICY REPORTS⁽⁴⁾

The Issue of "non-obviousness" in the awarding (judicial support of) rights to a patent has received attention in two national reports. Many of the hearing attendees voiced concern about the legal requirements and low patent quality that could unintentionally lead to market dominance and hinder industrial progress. The Federal Circuit's TSM(Teaching, Succession and motivation) test, which requires that the USPTO clearly define examiners "link the dots," is acknowledged in the Federal Trade Commission Report as an important evaluation element of the non obviousness standard and the Federal Circuit's rigorous burden of proof for fact finders at lower levels. The Federal Trade Commission desires that key lawful criteria used to determine such as a patent is "obvious" strengthened in the following statement: The Commission recommends that when determining "obviousness," the evolution must consider attributing to a person with a basic understanding of the craft the capacity to combine or change the context of preceding art references in a way that is consistent with their problem-solving and creativity abilities, which are in fact traits of those with a basic understanding of the craft.

PATENT POLICY DISCUSSION(7)

The US Congress, however, has not directly addressed the debate around the "non-obviousness" standard because neither bill has provisions for reinstating analytical rigour in the USPTO's "not being obvious" standard. However, as was mentioned earlier in the article, the difficulties caused by the diluted application of the "non-obviousness" criterion have led to an abundance of patents with overly wide claims, increasing transactional fees, and creating uncertainty regarding the true scope of the creation of intellectual property provided by a given patent.

INDIAN PATENT FOR NON OBVIOUSNESS

Accordance with Section 2 (ja) of the Patents Act of 1970, the nonobviousness/inventive step test is "a component of a creation involving technological advancement relative to the prior art or having financial relevance or both and making the idea difficult for an expert in the field to understand." A definition provided by statute only states that a discovery should, aside from other items, exhibit a "technical advance" or "economic importance" over prior art in order to be patentable and make it nonobvious to a typical individual with competence. The definition allows for subjective interpretation. The Supreme Court provided a definition of the phrase "creative step" in instance of *Bishwanath Prasad Radhey Shyam v. Hindustan Metal Industries*. The judicial judgement in this decision was that "obviousness" should be strictly an assessment of objectivity. (2)



**Tamilveeran and Kathiresan****The court adopted the following standards to determine obviousness:**

Artisan (engineers rather than to merely an artist), equipped with knowing facts at the “primary date,” facing the difficulty that the inventor resolved but without knowledge of the patentable creation. The test requires determining whether any other individual skilled in a field similar to the invention’s field would have generated the similar innovation if faced with the same challenge at the time the invention was conceived. Despite being decided in 1978, the case’s significance has not diminished over time. As a result, in India, the law defines inventive move, and the legal precedent provides a fair interpretation of the standards for determining whether a finding is evident.⁽³⁾

CONCLUSION

This experiment is conducted from the viewpoint of a person with average artistic ability. They have average talents and lack technological expertise. The judge must assess the size and parameters of a person who is typically adept in the art “according to the invention” while deciding the inventive step, even though the test is extremely crucial and subjective. To research the non-obviousness requirement for patentability and the Patent Act of 1952. Described the non-obviousness, patentability, and non-patentable subject topics in the various countries and developed the creative step’s framework.

ACKNOWLEDEMENT

The authors are thankful the annamalai university guided staffs for their assistance to finish this review.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There was no conflict of interest to declare by the authors.

List of abbreviations:

EPO - European Patent Office

EPC - European Patent Convention

UK – United Kingdom

USPTO - United States Patent and Trademark Office

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Assessment of Long-Term Trend of Rainfall of a Tropical Watershed- a Case Study From South India

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Received: 15 Apr 2023

Revised: 20 May 2023

Accepted: 03 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture in India is mainly rain-fed during the monsoon, and it depends on groundwater during the non-rainy period. This exerts enormous pressure on the groundwater resources, which, if non-checked, may result in land degradation. There is a considerable disparity in the spatial and temporal pattern of rain, thus stressing the need to conserve it and formulate a planning strategy for its judicious use. This necessitates the need for a study on the rainfall characteristics of any region. The present study is carried out to analyse mean rainfall and rainfall trend using Mann Kendall test. The study reveals that the maximum amount of rainfall happens during the months of October and November which is the north east monsoon season.

Keywords: Mean Rainfall, Mann-Kendall Test, Sen's Slope Estimator, Kendall's Tau.

INTRODUCTION

Rainfall is the most crucial source of fresh water on earth. Water exists in different forms on the planet, and rain is the primary source of surface and groundwater resources. Rain forms an integral part of the water cycle on the earth. Precipitation in liquid form is caused after evaporation and condensation. The rainwater supports a wide variety of ecosystems. India, in particular, is highly reliant on the monsoon for a variety of functions. Many sectors of the economy viz agriculture, power generation, water transportation, and tourism, depend upon this rainfall. In its



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report, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO,2018) denoted that agriculture and its allied sectors are the most significant source of sustenance in India. It further stated that 70% of the rural households still depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and amongst that, above 80% of them are marginal and small-scale farmers. A notable portion of these farmers depends upon rain for their irrigation needs directly or indirectly. Any deviation of the rainfall, be it surplus or deficit, can create havoc in the lives of these rural poor. There is a vicious cycle of activities happening in the country.

The report of the Niti Aayog (2017), titled 'Revitalising rainfed agriculture in India,' throws light into these issues. Accordingly, the current situation in India is water-stressed livestock and cropping. 52% of the cropped area remains without proper irrigation, and the irrigation consumes 84% of the country's water availability, which is 2-4 times higher than the USA and China. Another alarming revelation from the study is that from 1950 to 2012, the dependency on groundwater resources rose from 28% to a whopping 62% (Niti Aayog, Govt. of India, 2017).

STUDY AREA

The area selected for study is Vannathangarai watershed, of River Noyyal or River Noyil, which spreads over the parts of Coimbatore and Tiruppur districts of Tamil Nadu. The area extends between 10°54'52" North & 11°13'33" North latitude and 76°39'26" East 77°17'40" East longitude. The watershed occupies a very compact position in the whole Noyyal basin. This watershed includes the head waters of River Noyyal, which originates near the Vellingiri hills. River Noyyal is a right bank tributary of river Cauvery (Kaveri). The study area covers the Northern one fourth of Coimbatore district and Western marginal areas of Tiruppur district. Almost the entire Perur Taluk, Southern three quarter of Coimbatore North Taluk, entire Coimbatore South Taluk, Southern half of Annur Taluk, northern one third of Suler Taluk of Coimbatore district and western marginal areas of Avinashi Taluk, Tiruppur South Taluk and Palladam Taluk of Tiruppur district are included in the study area.

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation, the second largest Metro in Tamil Nadu fully lies inside this watershed. The area is bounded by Palakkad district of Kerala to the west, Tiruppur district to the east and parts of Coimbatore district to the north and south. The neighbouring basins of Vannathangarai are Bharathapuzha basin (lying in Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Bhavani sub basin and Amaravathi sub basin of river Kaveri basin (Tamil Nadu). The maximum north south extension of this watershed is around 34 kms and the maximum east west extension is 71 kms. The Vannathangarai watershed is characterised by hilly terrain, gently sloping foot hill region and depositional plain. Noyyal river is the main source of drainage in the study area. Physically, the watershed is bounded by hills of Western Ghats to the west. The Coimbatore district, which forms a major part of the watershed, forms the part of the upland plateau region with hill ranges, hillocks and undulating topography. Some of the prominent geomorphic features that are visible in the study area are structural hills, ridges, valley fills and pediments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the analysis of rainfall features, daily rainfall details were collected for 15 rain gauge stations, which are located, in and around the Vannathangarai watershed, for a period of 31 years from 1987 to 2017 from the Institute for Water Studies, Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai. The selected rain gauge stations were Agriculture college, Annur, Chithiraichavidianaicut, Coimbatore Airport, Mettupalayam, Periyanaickenpalayam, Podanur, Sultanpet, Suler, Thiruppur, Thondamuthur, Avinashi, Kallipalayam, Palladam and Pongalur. From the daily rainfall data, mean monthly, seasonal, and annual rainfall was computed and mapped. To understand the long-term trend of rainfall, Mann Kendall test was used to find out the null hypothesis of no trend versus the alternative hypothesis of the existence of monotonic increasing or decreasing trend of rainfall.





RESULT AND DISCUSSION

MEAN RAINFALL

The mean rainfall for 31 years was computed for 15 stations in and around the Vannathangarai watershed. The mean monthly, mean seasonal, and mean annual rainfall was computed from the daily rainfall details and has been mapped to understand its spatial distribution.

Mean Monthly Rainfall

The analysis of mean monthly rainfall shows that October is the rainiest month, followed by November for all the stations. January has recorded the lowest rainfall. The highest rainfall received during January for the last thirty years was reported in Mettupalayam with around 20.6mms of average monthly rainfall. The mean monthly rainfall during January is very low along the eastern margins of the study area, whereas it is high along the western margins. The mean monthly rainfall for January in the study area ranges from 20mm to 1mm. In February also, the highest mean monthly rainfall is observed maximum in Mettupalayam. The mean monthly rainfall for February is more along the northern part of the study area, while the eastern side has experienced a lower amount of rainfall. The mean monthly rainfall for February in the watershed ranges from 29mms to 4mm. The mean monthly rainfall for March is highest for Thondamuthur station, followed by Mettupalayam. The range of monthly rainfall for March lies between 32mms and 12mms.

The rainfall during this month is lowest along the eastern side and highest around the western part. In April, Mettupalayam has experienced the highest rainfall. The monthly mean rainfall for March ranges from 67mms to 32mms. The spatial distribution of rainfall during April shows the lowest trend towards the north-eastern side and highest along the central region. Compared to April, May has recorded higher rainfall in all the stations. The mean monthly rainfall for this month ranges between 82mms and 45mms. Unlike the previous month, in May, Pongalur has marked the highest rainfall. The eastern portion of the study area has a higher concentration of rainfall during this month. June marks the onset of Southwest Monsoon, and this season provides maximum rainfall to the Kerala coast, while at the same time, the Tamil Nadu region receives considerably very low rainfall. The range of monthly mean temperature in June ranges from 71mms to 9mms. Thondamuthur has reported the highest rainfall in June. The spatial distribution of monthly mean rainfall of June depicts an exciting picture; the whole eastern half of the watershed remains with a minimal amount of rainfall, while at the same time, the western regions experience higher rainfall, progressively decreasing towards the eastern margin.

The mean monthly rainfall pattern of the study area for July is also similar to that of June. The range of rainfall is from 77mms to 6mms, with the highest rainfall being recorded at Chithiraichavadi Anaicut. The eastern half has significantly less rainfall, and the western half has a higher occurrence of rainfall. August shows an increasing trend of rainfall in almost all the stations. The range of rainfall varies from 77mms to 19mms, the highest being recorded in Avinashi. The south-eastern side has shown the lowest rainfall, while the extreme eastern regions have recorded the highest mean monthly rainfall. All the stations, in September, have received higher rainfall than the previous month. The range of rainfall lies between 88mms and 37mms. The eastern and the northern regions have registered a higher amount of rainfall compared to the southern part. In September also, the highest amount of rainfall is recorded in Avinashi. October, as mentioned earlier, is the rainiest month. Almost all the stations have received rainfall above 100mms, except Annur. The range of rainfall recorded in October is between 195 and 92mms. The highest amount of rainfall has been recorded in Mettupalayam. The Eastern and Northern fringes of the study area have recorded the maximum rainfall, while the central and southern regions had recorded deficient rainfall. For November, the mean monthly rainfall is generally lesser than that of October, with Periyanaickenpalayam receiving the highest rainfall. The range of monthly rainfall is between 153mms and 65mms. The lowest rainfall can be noticed along the north-north eastern region, while there is a relatively equal amount of rainfall in the remaining areas. In December, a drastic fall in the rainfall regime can be noticed throughout the study area. Mettupalayam has experienced the



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maximum rainfall, and the range of rainfall is between 48mms and 16mms. The lowest rainfall can be noticed along the north-north eastern parts, and the highest can be seen near the northern region.

Mean Seasonal Rainfall

The seasons of the study area can be categorized as Winter, Summer, southwest monsoon, and North-East Monsoon. Summer extends from March to May. June to July is the period of South West Monsoon. North-East Monsoon characterizes October and November. Winter starts in December and continues till mid-February. The rainfall details of all the 15 stations were collected, and their season-wise mean rainfall have been computed. North East monsoon has recorded the maximum rainfall in the rain gauge stations among all four seasons. All stations have recorded the highest percentage share of rainfall during this season, i.e., more than 38% of the total rainfall. The station that has received highest percentage share of rain during this season is Kallipalayam and Palladam, which accounted for more than 51% of its rain. Periyanaickenpalayam has registered the maximum rainfall during this period with 337mms of rainfall. The spatial distribution of rainfall in the study area shows that the highest amount of rainfall has occurred around the northern part of the study area, and the lowest has been recorded along the north-eastern side. The next higher amount of rainfall was experienced during the southwest monsoon period, extending from June to September. The percentage share of rainfall received during this season ranges between 15 to 35%. Thondamuthur has recorded the highest rainfall during this period with 244mms, followed by ChithiraichavadiAnaicut with 235mms of rain. The region that received the maximum amount of rainfall is the central part of the western half of the watershed, and the south-eastern side has recorded the lowest share of rainfall.

Summer rainfall is moderate in this watershed, with 17 to 25% of the rain being reported during this period. Mettupalayam has received the maximum amount of rainfall with 169mms, and Annur has recorded the lowest amount of rainfall with just 91mms of rain. The north-north eastern side has experienced the lowest rainfall, while the north-western parts have registered the maximum amount of rainfall. The least amount of rainfall has been noticed during the winter season. Winters are usually cool and dry, hence very little rainfall. The rain received during this season is less than 12% of the total rain. Similar to that of Summer, the region that received the highest rainfall is the north-western side. The highest rainfall received during this period is 98mms, which was recorded in Mettupalayam.

Mean Annual Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall analysis of the watershed indicates that the place experiencing the highest mean annual rainfall is Mettupalayam with 791mms of rain, followed by Periyanaickenpalayam with 721mms and the lowest is Annur with 412mms. The whole western and northern regions experience a higher mean rainfall, and the eastern side experiences a lower rainfall regime, and it decreases towards the northeast. It is clearly evident from the map that the western side of the watershed is receiving more rain than the eastern side.

RAINFALL TREND ANALYSIS

A statistical trend indicates a notable change of some parameter over time, which can be determined with the help of parametric or non-parametric processes. The present study uses the Mann-Kendall (MK) test to analyse the statistical significance and Sen's Slope estimator method to identify the magnitude of the trend. The magnitude of trend in any time series is computed with the help of regression analysis, which is a parametric test or using Sen's slope estimator method, which is a non-parametric test (Sen, 1968). Mann-Kendall test is used to find out the null hypothesis of no trend versus the alternative hypothesis of the existence of monotonic increasing or decreasing trend of hydro-climatic time-series data (Hussain et al., 2015). MK test is preferred when numerous stations are analysed in a single study (Hirsch, 1991). In the present study, the MK test has been applied in the annual year-wise rainfall to understand the rainfall trend. The test statistics are evaluated at a 5% significance level, i.e., $p=0.05$. Generally, the MK test is denoted by S , and it is calculated using each pair of the observed values x_i and x_j of the random variables. Then each pair is tested to find out if $x_i > x_j$ or $x_i < x_j$.





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The value of S is given by

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{sgn}(x_j - x_i)$$

Where sgn is the signum function and x_i and x_j are the annual values in the years i and j respectively and

$$\text{sgn}(x_i - x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i - x_j > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x_i - x_j = 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } x_i - x_j < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sen’s slope estimation is a non-parametric method used for the magnitude of the trend. The slope Q between any two values of a time series x can be estimated by

$$T_i = \frac{(x_k - x_j)}{j - k}, \quad j \neq k,$$

where x_j and x_k are the data values for j and k times of a period ($j > k$)

The overall estimator of the slope is the median of these N values of T_i . The overall slope estimator Q_i is

$$Q_i = \begin{cases} T_{(N+1)/2} & \text{for } N \text{ odd observations} \\ \frac{1}{2} (T_{N/2} + T_{(N+1)/2}) & \text{for } N \text{ even observations} \end{cases}$$

The annual rainfall of all the 15 stations for 31 years (1987 to 2017) was used to understand the trend using the MK test and Sen’s Slope estimator. The result of this has been given in the table 1.

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Kendall’s tau, Mann Kendall Statistics, Variance, two-tailed p-value, and Sen’s slope have been estimated. If the P-value is lesser than the alpha value 0.05, it indicates the existence of a significant trend. A P value greater than the alpha value 0.05 denotes that no trend is detected. Accordingly, Annur and Chithiraichavidi Anicut have shown a significant trend, and in all the other stations, no significant trend is detected. A positive Tau value indicates an increasing trend, while a negative tau value shows a declining trend. Out of the 15 rain gauge stations, ten stations- Coimbatore airport, Podanur, Periyanaickenpalayam, Thondamuthur, Sulur, Sulthanpet, Avinashi, Tirupur, Pongalur, and Palladam has shown a declining trend in the annual rainfall.

Sen’s Slope (Q_i) values indicate the magnitude of trend; a positive Q_i indicates an increasing trend, and a negative Q_i is an implication of decreasing trend. The Q_i value is expressed as slope magnitude per year. Out of the 15 rain gauge stations, seven have shown a negative trend. Coimbatore airport, Podanur, Sulur, Sultanpet, Avinashi, Thiruppur, Pongalur, and Palladam has shown a downward trend.

CONCLUSION

The daily rainfall data of the study area was collected and the mean- monthly, seasonal and annual rainfall, and its long-term yearly trend was analysed for 15 rain gauge stations in and around the Vannathangarai watershed for 31 years from 1987 to 2017. It was found that the average rainfall of the watershed is between 791 mms and 412mms. The Western part of this watershed receives more rainfall compared to the eastern side. The maximum amount of rainfall is received during October. The north east monsoon season is the rainiest season. Most of the rain gauge stations do not possess a significant trend in terms of annual rainfall, except for Annur and Chithiraichavadi anicut.

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Table 1- Mann Kendall's Yearly Total rainfall Trend analysis- 1987-2017

| Gauge Rain location | Mean | Standard deviation | Kendall's tau | Mann Kendall Statistics | Variance (S) | p-value (Two- tailed) | Sen's slope | Interpretation |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Agri college | 643.28 | 207.00 | 0.10 | 47.00 | 3461.67 | 0.43 | 3.48 | no trend |
| Annur | 422.91 | 165.42 | 0.38 | 177.00 | 3461.67 | 0.00 | 10.23 | sig. trend |
| CC Anaicut | 684.64 | 205.82 | 0.26 | 121.00 | 3461.67 | 0.04 | 7.14 | sig. trend |
| Cbe airport | 589.10 | 184.28 | -0.01 | -3.00 | 3461.67 | 0.97 | -0.24 | no trend |
| Podanur RS | 557.40 | 212.34 | -0.06 | -29.00 | 3461.67 | 0.63 | -1.63 | no trend |
| PN Palayam | 680.57 | 268.24 | -0.19 | -80.00 | 3189.33 | 0.16 | 0.00 | no trend |
| Mtpalyam | 777.10 | 246.59 | 0.07 | 31.00 | 3461.67 | 0.61 | 3.04 | no trend |
| Thondamu | 707.09 | 189.29 | -0.01 | -4.00 | 3336.67 | 0.96 | 0.00 | no trend |
| Sulur | 533.00 | 185.25 | -0.01 | -5.00 | 3461.67 | 0.95 | -0.40 | no trend |
| Sulthanpet | 546.01 | 201.07 | -0.01 | -4.00 | 3460.67 | 0.96 | -0.07 | no trend |
| Avinashi | 749.81 | 167.77 | -0.01 | -3.00 | 3461.67 | 0.97 | -0.09 | no trend |
| Thiruppur | 578.93 | 187.48 | -0.01 | -5.00 | 3461.67 | 0.95 | -0.25 | no trend |
| Kallipalayam | 485.67 | 139.01 | 0.06 | 27.00 | 3193.00 | 0.65 | 0.00 | no trend |
| Pongalur | 633.52 | 260.11 | -0.09 | -41.00 | 3461.67 | 0.50 | -5.16 | no trend |
| Palladam | 564.75 | 149.27 | -0.11 | -49.00 | 3432.33 | 0.41 | -0.67 | no trend |

Source: Compiled by author

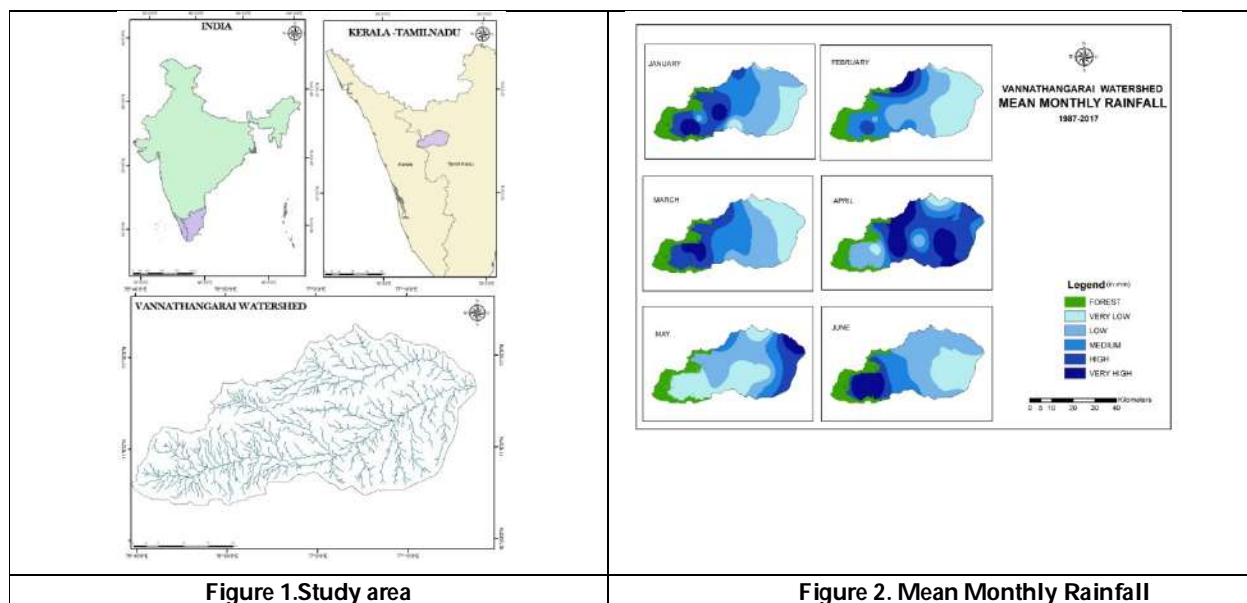


Figure 1. Study area

Figure 2. Mean Monthly Rainfall





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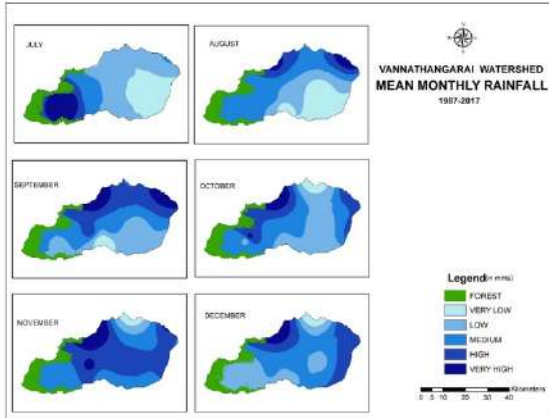


Figure 3 Mean Monthly Rainfall

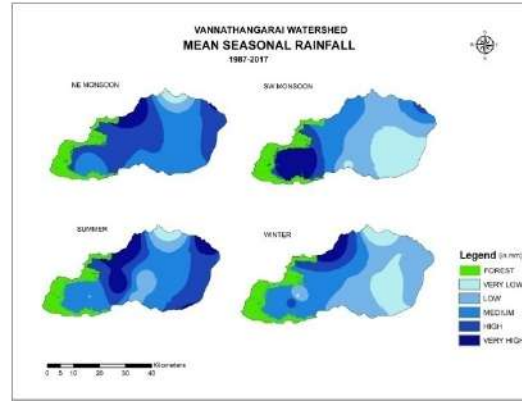


Figure 4 Mean Seasonal Rainfall

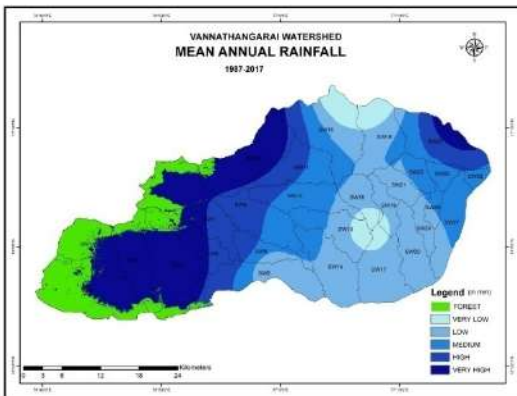


Figure 5 Mean Annual Rainfall

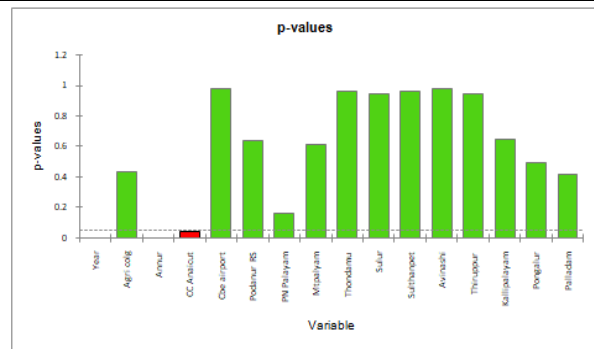


Figure 6. p-values





Influence of Pre-Sowing Seed Treatments on Germination Pattern of Breaking of Seed Dormancy in *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc. (Horse Gram), *Cicer arietinum* (L.) (Chick Pea) and *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek., (green Gram) Family-Fabaceae

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 22 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The study was administered to research the consequences of Sulphuric acid concentration treatment and therefore the predicament treatments on the germination pattern of breaking of seed dormancy in *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc. (Horse gram), *Cicer arietinum* (L.) (Chick pea) and *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek. (Green gram). Twelve (12) seeds of *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc (Horse gram), *Cicer arietinum* (L.) (Chick pea) and *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek., (Green gram) are taken in a clean petri-dish and that they were used. The germination percentage was noted in seeds treated with fifty (50%) percent Sulphuric acid (vitriol) within a sixty (60) minutes soaking period. Germination was observed to be enhanced by the effect of vitriol on disrupting the seed coats of, *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc (Horse gram), *Cicer arietinum* (L.) (Chick pea) and *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek., (Green gram) followed by hot water (predicament) treatment too. Determine the breaking dormancy from the first (1st) day up to fifth (5th) day. Note the breaking of seeds during every day and tabulate it. Results of this research may function as useful information within the production and improvement of the species, as knowledge on seed germination requirements may be a critical factor about seedlings production. As a result of this project, on the 5th day, the seeds of *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek., shows higher germination percentage in both hot water treatment and Sulphuric acid treatment. Rest of the seeds show the minimum germination percentage on the 5th day.

Keywords: Seed dormancy, Hot water treatment and Sulphuric acid conc. treatment.





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INTRODUCTION

Plants play an inevitable role during a day-to-day lifetime of humans. They're important because of their medicinal uses and other economic values. The seeds confirm that the gene pool will continue subsequent generation. The term germination includes an outsized number of processes like germination of seeds. Seed dormancy could also be a physiological phenomenon in crop plants, and is more common in wild plants than that of the crop plants. The presence of a waxy layer within the seed coat (Testa) could also be a common explanation for delay in seed germination or dormancy [5]. To beat the matter related with germination, seeds need to be subjected to a selected treatment for breaking dormancy, increasing of percent and acceleration of uniform seed germination [2]. Dormancy breaking is of economic importance. Under laboratory conditions and in agriculture, certain means of rendering the seed coat (Testa) permeable are adopted. The mechanism of artificial dormancy breaking and thus the natural process leading to the same effect are frequently similar. In nature, seed dormancy is broken automatically in the event of growth hormones to counter growth inhibitors, leaching of germination inhibitors, maturation and after-ripening of embryo. The artificial (synthetic) seed dormancy breaking includes stratification, exposure to light, scarification, alternating temperatures, treatment with chemical pressure.[1]

A very widespread cause in breaking of seed dormancy is the presence of a (hard seed coat) tough Testa. Such hard Testa is found in many families. Hard Testa is found in species like *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc. *Cicer arietinum*, (L.), and *Vigna radiata* (L.) R.Wilczek. Seed dormancy is split into two categories, seed coat, the breaking of seed to mechanical causes, special requirements for temperature or light etc. The breaking of seed dormancy is often broken by different methods. It is getting to be natural or artificial breaking. Dormancy breaking is of economic importance [7]

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study Area (Plate 1 and 2)

Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc. *Cicer arietinum*, (L.), and *Vigna radiata* (L.) R. Wilczek., are collected from Suler, Coimbatore. Suler is a town and it is located within the Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is a suburb of Coimbatore. Suler is found at 11.03° N 77.13°E. Tamil Nadu is the Eleventh largest state in India and it covers of about a neighbourhood of 130,058 square kilometers. It's heavily hooked into monsoon rains. The seeds of (sured elevation of 340 meters (1115 feet). The town Suler is split into two parts by the Holy Noyyal River. Suler is found to the East end of the new Coimbatore district. The history of Suler Reservoir dates to around 2300 years ago. The temperature of Suler is about 36°C.

SAMPLE- 1: *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc.,

SYSTEMATIC POSITION

Kingdom : Plantae
 Class : Magnoliopsida
 Order : Fabales
 Family : Fabaceae
 Sub-family : Faboideae
 Genus : *Macrotyloma*
 Species : *uniflorum*(Lam.) Verdc.,

PLANT DESCRIPTION

It is usually referred to as horse grain. Horse gram be a legume crop which is native to tropical Southern Asia commonly grown for horse feed and frequently for human consumption. may be a perenial climbing plant with a rhizome, growing to a height of about 60 cm (24 in). Horse gram is one among the lesser-known grain legume



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species. The horse grain is commonly referred to as cattle feed. It bears hairs and alternate trifoliate leaves with petioles up to 7 cm (2.8) long. The leaflets are obovate or elliptical, and up to 7 cm (2.8) cm long. The flowers are borne in two or three within the leaf axis, and are typical of the bean family with wings and keel. Horse gram is mainly grown in India, Africa, Australia, Burma, Malaysia, Mauritius, and the West Indies. Archaeological investigations revealed that horse grain was used as food around 2000 BC. [6]

USES

Horse gram are the seed contains the essential contents like carbohydrate of about (57.2% w/w), protein of about (22% w/w), dietary fiber (5.3% w/w), fat (0.50% w/w), calcium (287 mg), phosphorus (311 mg), iron (6.77 mg) and calories (321 kcal) as well as vitamins like thiamine (0.4 mg), and niacin (1.5 mg) per 100 grams of dry matter. Horse seeds are rich in Polyphenols, flavonoids, and Proteins, major antioxidants are also present. The seeds are much deficient in Methionine and Tryptophan. [9]

SAMPLE 2: *Cicer arietinum* (L.),**SYSTEMATIC POSITION**

Kingdom : Plantae
Class : Magnoliopsida
Order : Fabales
Family : Fabaceae
Sub-family : Faboideae
Genus : *Cicer* Species: *arietinum* (L.),

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Chickpea, *Cicer arietinum* (L.), is a member of the legume, pea, or pulse family, "Fabaceae", also called Leguminosae, this family of flowering plants is one among the most important plant families. The chickpea includes some important plants like beans, peas, peanuts, lupines, alfalfa, clover, and acacia, and many others. Chickpea is the third most vital pulse within the world, they are grown in subtropical and warm-temperate regions. Chickpea is that the common name for an annual plant, (L.), of the Fabaceae or Leguminosae family that is widely cultivated for its typically yellow-brown, pea-like seeds. The chickpeas have certain common names : garbanzo bean, Indian pea, Ceci bean, Bengal gram, chana, Kadale Kalu, Sanaga Pappu, and Shimbra. (L.), grows to between 20 and 60 centimeters high and has small, feathery, pinnate leaves on either side of the stem. The flowers are white or sometimes reddish-blue. [11]

USES

Chickpeas are highly valued for its nutritive seeds there upon high protein content, 25.3-28.9 %, after dehulling. Chickpeas are highly consumed as eaten green vegetables, parched, they can also fry, roasted, and boiled; as snack food, sweet and condiments; and the flour can be used as soup, dhal, and to make bread; prepared with pepper, salt and lemon it is served as a side dish. These chickpeas are highly nutrient rich, providing rich content (20% or higher of the Daily Value) protein, dietary fiber and the dietary minerals such a iron and phosphorus. Chickpea is a green vegetable. It is a good source of energy, proteins, minerals, and vitamins. [7]

SAMPLE-3: *Vigna radiata* (L.) R. Wilczek.,**SYSTEMATIC POSITION**

Kingdom: Plantae
Class: Magnoliopsida
Order : Fabales
Family : Fabaceae
Sub-family : Faboideae
Genus : *Vigna*
Species: *radiata*. (L.)R. Wilczek.,





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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Green gram is usually referred to as Moong Dal. In India the mung gram is essentially a small circular shaped bean with that upon it greenish in colour. Chickpeas are widely cultivated throughout Asia including India. Mung beans provide protein requirements for the vegetable population of the country. Mung beans are high in nutrients and antioxidants. The mung bean plant is an annual, erect, or semi-erect, reaching a height of 0.15-1.25 m. The leaves are alternate in arrangements, trifoliolate which is elliptic to ovate leaflets with 5-18 cm long x 3-15 cm broad. The flowers (4-30) are papilionaceous, pale yellow or greenish in color. The pods of green grams are long, cylindrical, hairy, and pending. These plants contain 7 to 20 small, ellipsoid, or cube-shaped seeds. The mung bean may be an edible legume seed in Asia (India, South East-Asia, and East Asia) and is also eaten in Southern Europe and in the Southern USA.

USES

Mung beans contains 521% carbohydrate, 24-26 % protein, 4% of mineral and 3% vitamins. Besides providing protein within the diet, Mung bean has the remarkable quality of helping the symbiotic root rhizobia to repair atmospheric nitrogen. Hence to complement soil fertility. The mung bean *Vigna radiata* (L.)R. Wilczek., is the one of the common food in china for more than 2000 years. The green gram are documented for its detoxification activities and its also want to refresh mentality, alleviate, heat stroke and reduce swelling within the summer. Oligosaccharides, including raffinose, stachyose and verbascose, in 4 raw or poorly processed legumes are related with flatulence within the human diet.[9]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The seeds of *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc., the germination percentage is higher in these subjected to Control and Hot water treatment for 30 minutes whereas there is less presence of germination subjected in Sulphuric acid treatment (Table-1). The seeds of *Cicer arietinum* L., the germination percentage is higher in those subjected to control treatment and hot water treatment for 30 minutes, compared to Sulphuric acid treatment for 60 minutes (Table-2).

The seeds of *Vigna radiata* (L.)R. Wilczek., the germination % in those subjected to control treatment shows 100% whereas hot water treatment for 30 minutes and sulphuric acid treatment for 60 minutes also shows 100% of germination (Table 3). For the seeds of *Macrotyloma uniflorum*(Lam.) Verdc., the mean germination time is low for those subjected to sulphuric acid treatment for 60 minutes. In seeds of (L.), the mean germination time is lower when subjected to sulphuric acid treatment for 60 minutes, whereas in the seeds of *Vigna radiata* (L.)R. Wilczek., the mean germination time is higher subjected to sulphuric acid treatment for 60 minutes. Thus, the germination % value is higher in *Vigna radiata* (L.)R. Wilczek., Thus the germination % is 100% Seeds showing higher values of germination percentage time are considered as the best results. The greater germination percentage indicates that the germination is higher for that seed lot. The greater germination percentage and thereby greater germination is found in seed lots of all the three samples subjected to Sulphuric acid treatment and hot water treatment. The seed lots of *Cicer arietinum* (Lam.) Verdc., (L.), *Vigna radiata* (L.) R. Wilczek. subjected to Sulphuric acid and they show best results compared to hot water treatment. Dormancy may be broken as the result of exposure of seeds with two or more distinct factors, such as light and an appropriate temperature range, or to chemicals like Sulphuric acid, ethylene, etc. at an appropriate temperature. is a perennial climber plant which contains a rhizome. It will grow upto a height of about 60 cm (24 inch.). Horse gram is native to tropical southern Asia. Chickpeas also grown as a fodder and as a green manure crop. Chickpea is grown in both dryland and irrigated production systems. It is the only cultivated species in the genus *Cicer*, which contains both annual and perennial species. The mung bean, alternatively known as the green gram, mash

moong, mungo, or munggo is a plant species in the legume family. In this dormancy the research has been carried out on the effectiveness of hot water treatment and effects of sulphuric acid on the germination of seeds. Breaking of seed dormancy helps in replacements of aging species that are gradually dying. Two different methods of breaking





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seed dormancy, these methods are; Sulphuric acid of 50% concentration and Hot water of 100° C. Ten (10) samples of seeds were treated with sulphuric acid contained in a beaker with the concentration of fifty percent for a period of sixty minutes. The hot water effect was carried out when seeds were put in a beaker containing boiled water of 100° C for a period of thirty minutes.[6]

CONCLUSION

All the viable seeds which have overcome the seed dormancy either naturally or artificially will readily germinate under suitable environmental conditions necessary for seed germination i.e., water, oxygen, and in some cases light. The germination percentage of *Cicer arietinum* (Lam.) Verdc., (L.), *Vigna radiata*. (L.)R.Wilczek., treated with different methods of breaking seeds dormancy were obtained.

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Table- 1: Determination of germination percentage % (GP) of *Macrotyloma uniflorum*(Lam.)Verdc.,

| Day | Control | Treatment % | Sulphuric acid treatment(%) |
|-----|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 02 | 60% | 30% | 0 |
| 03 | 70% | 60% | 30% |
| 04 | 100% | 100% | 70% |
| 05 | 100% | 100% | 70% |

Table- 2: Determination of germination percentage % (GP) of *Cicer arietinum* (L.),

| Day | Control | Treatment (%) | Sulphuric acid treatment(%) |
|-----|---------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 02 | 10% | 0 | 0 |
| 03 | 30% | 10% | 0 |
| 04 | 70% | 40% | 0 |
| 05 | 80% | 60% | 0 |





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Table- 3: Determination of germination percentage % (GP) of *Vigna radiata* . (L.)R. Wilczek.,

| Day | Control | Treatment (%) | Sulphuric acid treatment(%) |
|-----|---------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 02 | 60% | 40% | 40% |
| 03 | 70% | 60% | 50% |
| 04 | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 05 | 100% | 100% | 100% |

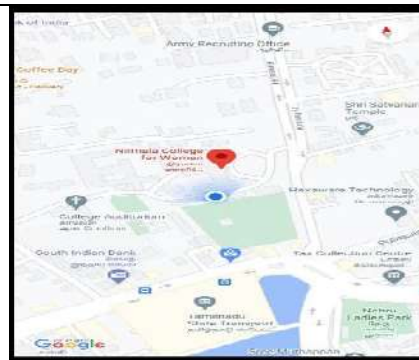


Fig.1. Study Area



Fig.2. *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.)



Fig.3. *Cicer arietinum* (L.).



Fig.4. *Vigna radiata* (L.)





Analysis of $M^x/M/1$ Multiple Working Vacations Queuing System with Balking in Unreliable Conditions

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Received: 03 Apr 2023

Revised: 23 June 2023

Accepted: 25 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper analysing queuing system with Balking under multiple working vacations and server breakdowns. The model described $M^x/M/1$, where the customers arrive in batches, which follows compound Poisson process, service time and balking follow exponential distribution. In this queueing system, breakdowns with balking may occur at any time. Breakdown affecting the servers service time. When customers in bulk, they decide not to enter the system and instead leave or seek an alternative option. Balking behaviour have significant implications on queueing systems. It affects the performance measures such as average waiting time, system utilisation, and expected system size. Based on that characteristics, model is analysed using a probability generating function. Further, the decomposition property and the system size are also discussed.

Keywords: Batch Arrival, Balking, Breakdowns, Multiple working vacations, Probability generating function, Stochastic decomposition





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INTRODUCTION

A study of an object or people moving in a line is defined to be queuing or queue. Its basic components include arrival process, service process, departure process, total number of server's discipline, capacity of the queue and the number of customer being served. Queue can involve individuals, data packets, a patient waiting at a medical facility, banking sectors, airports, city traffic, computer communication, ticket counter etc. The term customer represents the arriving time t that requires some service to be performed. The customer may be of persons, machines, vehicles, parts etc. In almost all the model, the queue discipline follows First come First Out. Batch arrival in queuing system, where the customers arrive in groups rather than individuals. Instead of individual arrivals, certain number of customers may arrive at specific time. Batch arrival can be seen in various real world Scenarios. For example, in a retail store customer may arrive in groups, such as families or friends shopping together, in telecommunications data packets may arrive in batches, in manufacturing industry parts or materials may arrive in groups to be processed.

A detailed literature of customer arrivals and their works discussed by Haight, F. A.1957, [7].Chaudhry, M.L and Templeton, J. (1972),[3] analysed the concept of batch arrival .Shogan,1979[16] had studied the concept of single server queue with arrival rate dependent on server breakdowns.In 1986 Doshi, B [4] studied on different types of vacation models..The concept of single server with infinite number of customers, was introduced by Erlang in the year 1909[5].In 2002, Servi and Finn [14], introduced a concept of vacation models. Instead of being ideal throughout the vacation period the servers work at a varied rate is defined as a working vacation queuing model. A complete study of all vacations models with application are classified by Tian and N and Zhang. G,2006[19].Moshe Haviv, Yoav Kerner,2007 [13] discussed the economy of queuing systems with Avoid The Crowd(ATC) and Follow The Crowd (FTC) under balking.

Liu, W., Xu.X and Tian. N [10] analysed the working vacations policy. In Multiple working vacations and their relation of stochastic decomposition structure are demonstrated by Liu , W., Xu, X. and Tian , N,2007[11] Batch arrival with Working Vacations queue analysed by W. Xu ,X, Zhang.Z , and Tian .N (2009) [20] .Xu, X., Liu, M . and Zhao, X (2009),[21] studied the concept of bulk arrival vacation models.Julia rose Mary and Afthab begum ,2010 [8] analysed the single server system that operates with working vacation periods.In this model the arrival rate differs according to the server's status. Ammar ,2013[15] developed the analysis of busy period distribution function for a M/M/1 queue with impatient behavior. After Begum and Jose ,2014[1] analysed anM^{*}/G/1 queueing system in which server takes at most J working vacations during the idle period and they derived solution by using PGF.Julia Rose Mary et al.,2016, [9] studied the batch arrival M^{*}/M/1 queueing system along with sever breakdowns and multiple working vacations. Encouraged arrivals has been discussed by SomB.K ,Sath . S ,2017,[17]. This paper analyzed stochastic queuing system with encouraged arrivals and impatient customers behaviour by Som, B. K. and Seth .S,2017,[18]. The concept of correlated reneging in a finite capacity multiserver queuing Model with balking analysed by Godlove Suila Kuaban et al.,2020,[6].In 2021, Amina Angelika et.al. [2] discussed on variant of Multiple Vacations Policy Balking may occur based on several reasons, such as long waiting times, dissatisfaction with service quality or preferences for shorter queues. Madhu Jain, SibasishDhibar, Sudeep Singh Sarga , 2021 [12] investigated Markovian queue with working vacation and impatient customer including features of imperfect service during working vacations.

A breakdown with balking queuing system is a queuing model which includes both server breakdowns and customer balking. When a breakdown occurs, the server's ability to serve customers gets affected, which leads to increased service times or even temporary service suspension. To analyse breakdowns in balking queuing system, there by improving system behaviour and its efficiency in strategies will also increase. This paper derives system performance measure of unreliable batch arrival queuing system under multiple working vacations with balking. By solving the Chapman-Kolmogorov balancing equations for the steady state system, it is possible to derive the





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probability generating function to the system size. The system measures of performance are obtained using probability generating function and stochastic decomposition is also derived.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

A batch arrival of multiple working vacations queue , where the arrivals follows a Poisson process and service time follows exponential distribution .The size of the arrival group be a random variable X and it has threshold value of $k < \infty$ with the probability g_k .

i.e., $P(X = k) = g_k, k = 1,2,3 \dots \dots$

where the arrival rate is composite of all batches. The first and second moments of random variable X with PGF are denoted by $X(Z)$, $E(X)$ and $E(X^2)$.

i.e., $X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_k z^k, E(X^k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n n^k$

In this queueing model the arrival rate follows a Poisson process with parameter λ and servers service times of each customer is independent and it follows an exponential distribution with parameter μ .The service rate at working vacation periods follows an exponential distribution with parameter μ_v .When the system get repair in working vacations periods with the parameter α , which follows Poisson process. The system is in a batch arrival, incoming customer may decide not to join the queue. It refers as balking, which follows an exponential distribution with parameter λq . When the system fails,the server is sent immediately for repair. This follows exponential distribution with parameter β .These type of service continues until the system become empty.

SYSTEM SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Let $N_s(t)$ denotes the number of customers in the system at time t

$$J(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{the system is in a working vacation period at time t} \\ 1 & \text{the system is in regular busy period with period at time t} \\ 2 & \text{the system is in breakdown with period at time t} \end{cases}$$

Then $\{N_s(t), J(t)\}$ is a Markov Process

Let $Q_n(t) = Pr\{N_s(t) = n ; J(t) = 0\}, n \geq 0$

$P_n(t) = Pr\{N_s(t) = n ; J(t) = 1\}, n \geq 1$

$B_n(t) = Pr\{N_s(t) = n, J(t) = 2\}, n \geq 2$

It represents the system size probability at time t.

consider the steady state system size probabilities as

$P_n = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_n(t)$ and $Q_n = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q_n(t)$ and $B_n = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} B_n(t)$ exists

Then the steady state equations satisfied by P_n 's , Q_n 's and B_n 's are

$\lambda q Q_0 = \mu_v Q_1 + \mu P_1$ -----(1)

$(\lambda q + \omega + \mu_v) Q_n = \lambda q \sum_{k=1}^n Q_{n-k} g_k + \mu_v Q_{n+1}, n \geq 1$ -----(2)

$(\lambda + \mu + \alpha) P_1 = \mu P_2 + \omega Q_1 + \beta B_1$ -----(3)

$(\lambda + \mu + \alpha) P_n = \beta B_n + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{n-k} g_k + \mu P_{n+1} + \omega Q_n, n \geq 2$ -----(4)

$(\lambda q + \beta) B_1 = \alpha P_1$ -----(5)

$(\lambda q + \beta) B_n = \alpha P_n + \lambda q \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_{n-k} g_k, n \geq 2$ -----(6)

The partial probability generating function are defined as follows

$Q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n z^n, P(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n z^n$ and $B(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n z^n$

Multiplying equation (2) by z^n and summing up for $n \geq 1$, then adding with equation (1) and using Roche's theorem , we obtain

$Q(z) = \frac{\mu_v(z-z_1)Q_0}{[\lambda q z(1-X(z))+\mu_v(z-1)+\omega z]z_1}$ -----(7)





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In equation (3) multiplying by z and equation (4) with z^n , when $n \geq 2$ then summing up on both sides we get

$$P(z) = \frac{\mu_v \lambda q z Q_0}{z_1} \left(\frac{(z-1)z_1(X(z_1) - 1) - (z_1 - 1)z(X(z) - 1)}{\lambda q z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1) + \varpi z} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta}{[\lambda z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1) + \alpha z][\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta[\lambda z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1)]]} \right) \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

By applying the same technique in equations(5) and (6) we get

$$B(z) = \frac{\alpha P(z)}{\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta} \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

Thus, total probability generating function of $P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(z)$ is obtained by adding $Q(z)$, $P(z)$ and $B(z)$

i.e, $P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(z) = Q(z) + P(z) + B(z)$

$$= \frac{\mu_v(z-1)Q_0}{z_1(\lambda z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1))} \frac{\mu(z - z_1) + \lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z))}{\lambda q z(1 - X(z)) + \mu_v(z - 1) + \varpi z} + \lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta + \frac{(\lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z)))(z-1) + (\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta)(1 - X(z))z(z - z_1)(\lambda - \lambda q)}{(\lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z)) + \mu(z - z_1))(z - 1)} \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

Using normalizing condition $P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(1) = 1$ with $X(1) = 1, X'(1) = E(X)$, we find

$$Q_0 = \frac{\varpi z_1}{\mu_v} \left(\frac{\beta \mu(1 - \rho) - \alpha \lambda q E(X)}{\beta(1 - z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q)) + \lambda q z_1(X(z_1) - 1)(\alpha + \beta)} \right) \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

where $\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} E(X)$

by substituting Q_0 in equation (10) the PGF is

$$P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(z) = \frac{\mu(1 - \rho)(z - 1)}{\lambda z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1)} \left(\frac{\mu(z - z_1) + \lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z))}{\lambda q z(1 - X(z)) + \mu(z - 1) + \varpi z} \right) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\beta(1 - \rho)}}{1 + \frac{\alpha \lambda q z_1(X(z_1) - 1)}{\beta(\lambda q z_1(X(z_1) - 1) + (1 - z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q)))}} \right) + \lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta + \frac{(\lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z))) + (\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta)(1 - X(z))z(z - z_1)(\lambda - \lambda q)}{(\lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z)) + \mu(z - z_1))} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

Therefore, the total PGF can be written as

$$P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(z) = P^{BD_{M^x/M1/MWW}}(z) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\beta(1 - \rho)}}{1 + \frac{\alpha \lambda q z_1(X(z_1) - 1)}{\beta[\lambda q z_1(X(z_1) - 1) + (1 - z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q))]} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta + \frac{\alpha \lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z))}{\mu(z - z_1) + \lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z))} + \frac{(\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta)(1 - X(z))z(z - z_1)(\lambda - \lambda q)}{(\lambda q z z_1(X(z_1) - X(z)) + \mu(z - z_1))(z - 1)}}{\lambda q(1 - X(z)) + \beta + \frac{\alpha \lambda q z(1 - X(z))}{\mu(z - 1) + \lambda z(1 - X(z))}} \right) \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

Hence, the total PGF of $P^{BDBL_{MWW}}(z)$ is derived.





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DECOMPOSITION PROPERTY

To decompose the Probability generating function of a batch arrival multiple working vacations of breakdown with balking queuing model in to the product of two random variables. In that one of which is

$$P_{M^x/M/1/MWV}^{BD}(z) = \frac{\mu(1-\rho)(z-1)}{\lambda z(1-X(z)) + \mu(z-1)} \left(\frac{\frac{\mu(z-z_1) + \lambda q z z_1 (X(z_1) - X(z))}{\lambda q z (1-X(z)) + \mu z (z-1) + \varpi z}}{\frac{\lambda q (X(z_1) - 1) + (1-z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q))}{\varpi}} \right)$$

coincides with the system size for the batch arrival multiple working vacations under breakdown queuing model [9] and the other one is

$$\frac{\left(1 - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\beta(1-\rho)}\right) \lambda q(1-X(z)) + \beta + \frac{\alpha\lambda q z z_1 (X(z_1) - X(z))}{\mu(z-z_1) + \lambda q z z_1 (X(z_1) - X(z))} + \frac{(\lambda q(1-X(z)) + \beta)(1-X(z))z(z-z_1)(\lambda - \lambda q)}{(\lambda q z z_1 (X(z_1) - X(z)) + \mu(z-z_1))(z-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{\alpha\lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1)}{\beta[\lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1) + (1-z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q))]\right)} \lambda q(1-X(z)) + \beta + \frac{\alpha\lambda q z(1-X(z))}{\mu(z-1) + \lambda z(1-X(z))}$$

which gives the PGF of conditional system size distribution during breakdown period with Balking.

This decomposition allows to analyse the classical M^x/M/1 /BD Multiple working vacations queueing model and the additional queue length with Balking in the system separately. This gives the Decomposition Property.

EXPECTED SYSTEM SIZE

Now, the expected system size of the model is given by

$$L = \frac{d}{dz} (P_{MWV}^{BDL}) \text{ at } z = 1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\rho\alpha}{\beta(1-\rho)}}{1 + \frac{\alpha\lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1)}{\beta(\lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1) + (1-z_1)(\mu - E(X)(\lambda - \lambda q))}} \right) \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{\alpha D}{\beta C} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda C (E(X^2) + E(X))}{2\mu \dot{C} (1-\rho)} + \frac{C(\lambda q E(X) - \mu_v)}{\varpi \dot{C}} + \frac{(\mu - \lambda q E(X)) C z_1}{\dot{C}} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(\frac{\rho\mu}{\beta C^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\dot{C}} \right) \left(C^3 + \alpha C \left(z_1 - \frac{D}{\lambda q E(X)} \right) (D - C) + \alpha D C \left(\frac{C}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) - C \right) \right\}$$

where $\dot{C} = C - E(X)(1 - z_1)(\lambda - \lambda q)$, $C = \mu(1 - z_1) + \lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1)$, and $D = \lambda q z_1 (X(z_1) - 1)$
 Thus the expected system size of the model is derived

CONCLUSION

This paper focuses on analysing a batch arrival breakdown queueing system with multiple working vacations and Balking. The specified model deals with an effectiveness of stochastic decomposition property and the system performance measures. Furthermore, future research of this queueing model may be extended to heterogeneous arrival rate and there by exploring these techniques to enhance the system performances.

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Glass Fiber Splint : An Invaluable Tool in the Management of Periodontally Compromised Teeth

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Received: 21 Apr 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 13 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Tooth mobility is a common presenting complaint by the patient having periodontitis and may result in occlusal instability, dietary restriction, masticatory disturbances and esthetic challenges. The treatment of mobile tooth involves a combination of treatments according to the etiology, usually by non-surgical and surgical periodontal treatment, occlusal adjustment and splinting. This article presents cases of splinting in the management of tooth mobility. A case series of patients treated with glass fiber splint in periodontally compromised anterior mobile teeth. The technique of glass fiber splint is explained and presented. Splinting of the periodontally compromised mobile teeth with glass fiber tape is effective treatment as it has good strength which withstands masticatory forces and functional efficacy of these teeth was increased. Periodontally weakened teeth can be preserved for a longer duration by splinting with glass fiber-reinforced tape and composite.

Keywords: Glass fiber reinforced composite, occlusal adjustment, splinting, suture thread, satisfaction tooth mobility.





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INTRODUCTION

Tooth mobility may be caused by inflammation of the periodontium, loss of periodontal attachment or functional or parafunctional forces on the teeth [1]. It is one of the most unpleasant effects of periodontal disease. The patient often complains of pain while eating, decreased chewing ability, and occlusal function of the mobile tooth. The continuous movement of the mobile tooth during oral function further damages the periodontium, accelerating the disease process and thereby leading to tooth loss [2]. Individuals experiencing tooth mobility may practice the unilateral mastication and dietary restriction as the coping mechanisms [2]. The anterior labial or lateral tooth displacement that results in fanning and the elongation of the clinical crown with poor appearance is the esthetic challenge associated with tooth mobility [3]. The pathological migration of tooth is a long term sequelae of tooth mobility that results in the loss of periodontium support [4]. A tooth cleaning due to mobility becomes difficult, that leads to the worsening of oral hygiene status by plaque accumulation [5]. The periodontitis associated tooth mobility remains untreated then it results in occlusal instability, masticatory disturbance, and secondary occlusal trauma [6,7]. Splinting is the way to stabilize these mobile teeth [8]. A splint has been defined as an apparatus, appliance, or device employed to prevent movement or displacement of fractured or movable parts [5].

Indications for Splinting (Lemmerman, 1976) [4]:

1. Restore patients' masticatory function and comfort
2. Stabilize teeth with increasing mobility that have not responded to occlusal adjustment and periodontal treatment
3. Facilitate periodontal instrumentation and occlusal adjustment of extremely mobile teeth
4. Prevent tipping or drifting of teeth and extrusion of unopposed teeth
5. Stabilize teeth, when indicated, following orthodontic movement
6. Create adequate occlusal stability when replacing missing teeth
7. Prevent extrusion of unopposed teeth.
8. Stabilize teeth following acute trauma.

Biomechanics of the splint

In periodontitis-associated tooth mobility, occlusal, lateral, mesiodistal, and intrusive forces play roles in further tissue destruction as the forces are not directed on the long axis of the tooth as the center of rotation of affected tooth is altered. Before splinting, tooth mobility reduction is achieved by decreasing occlusal forces through the occlusal adjustment. Splint limits the amount of force on a single tooth received during occlusion by distributing occlusal forces over a large number of teeth. Splinting redirects force in the axial direction of all included teeth. Splinting increases the total area resistance to mesiodistal forces by creating a multirooted unit and altering the center of rotation of each tooth [6]. Splinting ensures better distribution of force by directing the force over the splinted area that has adequate periodontal support⁷. In splinted areas, intrusive forces are very well tolerated because the impact of the force spreads over a maximum principal periodontal fibers [8]. In the past various, different methods and materials have been used for splinting of the teeth. Earlier attempts have been made to embedded wires, pins, nylon, stainless steel mesh, etc., in composite resins. The resins generally fracture or debond at metal resin interface [9].

The ideal substructure fiber material for splinting should have the following properties [12]

- _high strength subsequent to polymerization; chemically bondable with composite resin material;
- _available in a pre-impregnated state;
- _no thicker than 0.2 mm;
- _available in varying widths;
- _easy to trim and cut; and
- _no memory as regards its form [12]

Of the above, the last property is a critical one. Because of the difficult handling properties of the fiber splint, splinting has been a very technique- sensitive procedure so far.





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The volume of composite resin with metal core substances was significantly more, so splints become bulky, unaesthetic and difficult to maintain. The problem was solved the introducing high strength, bondable, biocompatible, esthetics, easily manipulated, colorless ribbon that could be embedded into resin structure [12].

In this case series, we used glass fiber tape(TM- SUPER SPLINT) for splinting. It is super-thin fiber glass ribbon for splinting. It is ideal for each tooth stabilization as well as for relocating the avulsed tooth. It is easy to use with composite, and has strong esthetical adherence [9]. It is 4mm wide, silanized. tape. This ribbon is extremely flexible and easy to adapt and handle. This case series describes the technique of splinting the periodontally compromised teeth using glass fiber-reinforced composites and their results.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Procedure – The scaling and root planing of the chronic periodontitis patients were done and after four weeks, periodontal status was re-evaluated. The clinical parameters were again measured; there was an improvement in periodontal status except for mobility, which is not reduced. To stabilize mobile teeth we decided to do splint as patients want to save teeth and ready for splinting. First, the extent of the splint is designed i.e., the number of teeth to be included in to the splint. The surfaces (facial or lingual) of the teeth to be included in the splint were cleaned by using a prophylaxis cup with non-fluoride pumice paste. The length of reinforced glass fiber (super splint) was determined by placing dental floss on the lingual/facial surface from the distal end of the right side of tooth to the distal end of the left side tooth. The fiber has to be longer than the actual arc around teeth, as it has to get well adapted interproximally [10]. The shade selection of the involved teeth was made before tooth preparation in daylight. The etching with 37% phosphoric acid for 30 seconds was done for teeth to be splinted. The bonding agent was applied and dried with a light blast of air, then polymerized with a light cure gun for 20 seconds. A small amount of flowable composite was placed on the prepared surface prior to the placement of glass fiber. The overhead light must be slightly moved away from the working area to avoid polymerization. The glass ribbon was placed on flowable composite, and suture threads were placed above and below glass fiber tape in the interdental area. The suture material was pulled in an outward direction during polymerization so that it would get well adapted in the interdental, which reinforces the splint. Once the fiber has been spot cured into place, the same procedure has to be repeated till the entire fiber is spot cured and polymerized in the place. The spot polymerization was completed first, and then uncovered fiber in interproximal spaces should be covered with flowable composite¹². After completion of splinting, the occlusion was checked in centric relation. If any premature contact is present, they were adjusted. The polishing of splinting was done with a composite polishing kit.

CASE REPORTS

Case- 1: A 39 year female patient reported to Dept. of Periodontics with a chief complaint of mobile lower anterior teeth and pus discharge from the left lateral incisor tooth. On examination, mandibular central incisors had Grade III mobility and lateral incisors had Grade II mobility. Class III gingival recession was present with 31,32,41,42. Re-evaluation was done after four weeks on completion of Phase I therapy and, decided to stabilize teeth with glass fiber splinting. Glass fiber splinting was done from canine to canine. There was a wide gap between the right central and lateral incisor where extra tooth build-up was done with composite resin in the splint. Four weeks later, open flap debridement (Kirkland flap) was done. The patient was happy as she had lost the fear of losing anterior teeth and can do oral hygiene procedures more easily as mobility was not there after 14 month follow up.

Class II gingival recession present with 31,32,41,42 & class I with 43. Four weeks after completion of phase I therapy, periodontal status was re-evaluated, mobility persisted, so decided to do splinting from canine to canine. In the four-month follow up splint was in good condition & teeth were stabilized as a result of splint.

Case – 3: A 33 year female reported to Dept. with a chief complaint of gum recession and mobility with lower anterior teeth. A radiograph shows periapical radiolucency along with PDL space widening with 31, 32, 41, 42.





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Endodontic treatment (Root canal treatment) was done with 31, 32, 41, and 42. To stabilize mandibular anterior teeth splinting was done with glass fiber tape.

Case 4 – A 19- year female patient was referred from Dept. of Orthodontics for periodontal condition opinion, as the patient wants to close spacing in upper and lower anterior teeth. On clinical examination, severe gingival inflammation was present in the upper & lower anterior region with plenty of local irritants. Grade I mobility present with 11, 32, 42 & grade II with 31, 42. Attached gingiva was absent with 31, 32, 41, 42. Papilla preservation flap was done in maxillary anterior region for pocket reduction and frenectomy also. Orthodontic treatment was not advised as there was inadequate bone support. After the closure of space in mandibular anterior teeth by Modified Grassline orthodontic treatment¹³, permanent glass fiber splinting was done from mandibular canine to canine.

DISCUSSION

Definitive splints are placed only after completion of periodontal therapy for the achievement of occlusal stability⁷. Splints are intended to increase functional stability and improve esthetics on a long-term basis⁴. The high strength of glass fibers is maintained by coating fibers with monomers or polymers (resins) are called pre-impregnated material. Impregnation process increases strength of glass fibers. The glass fibers treated with silane chemical coupling agent this increase chemical bondability. The silanization and impregnation of fibers improves hydrolytic stability and prevent water absorption. There are various techniques to stabilize splint ribbon/band e.g., wedges, rubber dam, A-A splint stabilizer etc. We have used suture material to stabilize the splint ribbon. The suture material is placed interdentially in which one thread end is passed above the ribbon, and the other is below; while light curing the composite, the thread is pulled buccally so that the ribbon snugly fits interdentially well. This stabilization method is cheaper, and won't require any other instrument. It requires six-handed dentistry, one more assistant to pull suture material.

The advantages of glass fiber materials are that they are

1. Esthetically pleasant,
2. Ease of application,
3. Can be repaired or replaced easily
4. Had high flexural strength makes it a choice of material for splinting. .
5. Its single visit procedure
6. Minimal tooth preparation
7. Reversibility—can be removed as there is no need to stabilize the tooth.

Precaution to be taken –

- 1) Glass fiber's strength rapidly degrades on exposure to moisture and humidity⁶. High strength is maintained by immediately coating them with resin; hence they are called pre-impregnated⁸.
- 2) While placing the splint, the clinician takes utmost care that there should be no microcrack or cracks. The minor crack can lead to stress propagation and ultimate failure of the splint structure¹¹.
- 3) Any loose thread of glass fiber ribbon should not be left uncovered; the ribbon end fibers must be appropriately incorporated in the splint by covering it with composite¹⁰.

In this case series, all patients are satisfied with esthetically pleasant splinting. The patient had reduced fear of losing anterior teeth. The patients were comfortable while brushing, and functional efficacy of teeth was increased. All splints are highly successful after 6-18 months follow up.

CONCLUSION

This article described the technique using a thin bondable, glass fiber tape. The use of suture material to adapt glass fiber tape in the interproximal area found to be effective in increasing strength and adaptation. Periodontally weakened teeth can be preserved for a longer duration by splinting along with maintenance therapy. The chair side





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technique described in this case series proved to be an easy, noninvasive, reliable, comfortable, durable, and esthetic choice for periodontal splinting.

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Fig. -1. Case I Splint with tooth developed in spacing

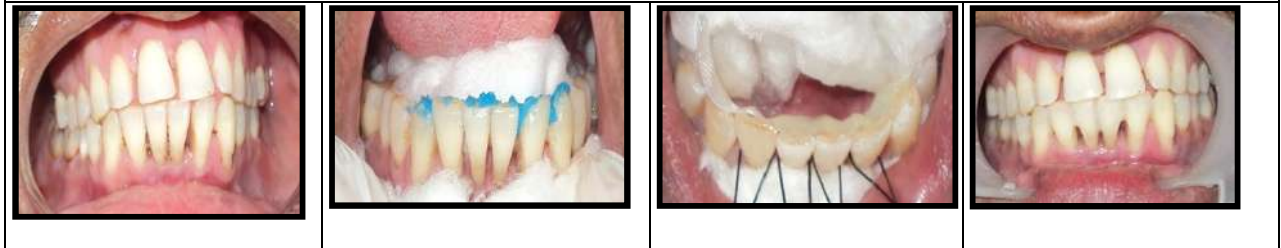


Figure 2- Preoperative view, Etching lingual and interproximal surfaces, Glass fiber tape in position, Facial view of the splint after completion. (Case-2)





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Figure 3 - Etching lingual surfaces, Glass fiber tape in place, Lingual view of splint, Facial view (Case 3)



Figure 4. – Case 4 a. Preoperative photograph, b. Postoperative photograph, c. Glass fiber tape, d. Composite light curing, e. Front view, f. Lingual view





Analysis the Development and use of Artificial intelligence Tax Risk Assessment System

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Received: 20 Mar 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 27 June 2023

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) offers tremendous prospects for the advancement of tax supervision as it alters not just thinking styles and technological advancement. We investigate how to create an effective AI tax risk rating system based on big data and implement the system in the process of taxation supervision. We suggest a hierarchy-based big data integration platform that uses the data warehouse as the middle-tier data source and categorises the underlying heterogeneous data sources according to themes. With this platform, we build the AI tax risk model and forecast the target company's tax risk. In comparison to the conventional supervision approach, the results demonstrate that the system plays an effective role in tax supervision and that the prediction is correct.

Keywords:- Database system, collection and reporting, bid data, Tax risk analysis

INTRODUCTION

The ability of tax authorities to gather data on taxes is improving as the Golden Tax Project continues to advance. It is becoming more crucial to understand how to fully utilise big data in the area of tax risk supervision. This study, which is based on big data, aims to analyse the issues with the tax risk warning system and how to further enhance its method and design through a case study of its use. We confirm that data classification and data warehouse play a crucial role in the creation of a system that can detect tax risk.



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Currently, it is not difficult to get tax information from the extensive data the Golden Tax Project has accumulated. The term "heterogeneity" refers to the data's high volume, velocity, truthfulness, and variety [1]. Moreover, inaccurate data analysis is price-sensitive. We suggest a big data integration platform built on a hierarchy design to address this issue. First, we use big data to categorise and summarise business data, then separate the data into distinct modules based on various business scopes.

The necessary restrictions and obligations of the company to establish a business conceptual model. The data are then analysed to determine the business issues and important construction areas, elaborate the guiding principles of the architecture design of the data organisation model, divide and sort the data according to a specific business level, and present the guiding ideology for the data model's establishment. In order to classify and split the data items into the data model, a data model scheme is created. The data model is created in accordance with a certain topic to create various application fields, which are used to gradually finish the business connections of the tax system and create the AI tax risk evaluation system.

There have been numerous studies done to determine how important big data will be in altering the way the Tax department operates. oversees target businesses. The following is the main shift in big data thinking. First off, it is capable of gathering and processing the entirety of the data without relying on sampling analysis. Second, rather than being actively sought after, direct causality is now thoroughly understood in terms of correlation. Finally, we now focus on the effectiveness of data use rather than data accuracy [2].

Big data analysis

Big data analysis and the detection of tax evasion follow the same logical concepts. Research by several scholars focuses on creating models using tax data to identify tax anomalies. To raise the bar of tax governance, modernise the tax governance system, and increase governance capability, Liu examined the significance of big data tax governance [3]. By creating a network of taxpayer interests that describes economic behaviour, social relationships, and related party transactions between taxpayers, Feng discovered signs of tax evasion. He then developed a method for identifying detection patterns and matching inter-group patterns, which significantly increased the effectiveness of tax evasion detection [4].

The advancement of data technology, the manifestation of public interests, and the protection of taxpayers' rights, according to Wang, are the three dimensions from which we should approach the proper positioning of tax data assets in conjunction with the classification of ownership of tax data assets [5]. Chang proposed the concept of "big data plus" tax risk management from a number of angles, including the improvement of the enabling laws and regulations, the development of a thorough tax risk management data support system, and the enhancement of the people training mechanism [6]. We talk about how to create a big data and artificial intelligence-based tax risk warning system to help tax departments manage and collect taxes and help businesses avoid tax-related issues based on past conversations. We want to master the enterprise operation data and efficiently assess the tax-related risk of the enterprise by building the AI tax risk evaluation system. Also, we implement a system for risk early warning, create a link between the tax department and the business, and resolve information asymmetry-related conflicts in tax management and collection.

To develop a business conceptual model, we classify and summarise the business data acquired by the tax system, and divide the data according to distinct business scopes into specific modules. Module for the maintenance of taxpayer information. The primary focus of tax work is the taxpayer. All Taxpayers carry out their tax-related tasks using a variety of data and the relationships between those data, including information about their registration as a taxpayer and their tax categories, declarations, and back taxes. Module for processing and storing data. A range of roles, including information operators, event managers, and event decision-makers, are targeted by tax data. It is also focused on multiple organisations for administration, decision-making, and operation at the same time. Applications for various types of data expression include querying information, reporting statistics, dynamic monitoring, data analysis, and information mining. Early warning and monitoring module. The monitoring module is responsible for



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following the main business in real-time, comparing the data, identifying pertinent tax issues, and promptly resolving them in the course of enforcing administrative law. Setting the risk warning system in accordance with the pertinent standards is the early warning module's job. Early warning should be given in advance for the abnormal management of the execution of tax collection and management, and prompt and efficient monitoring should be done.

Establishing a data environment and a data hierarchy Data environment creation involves organising data extraction techniques into a comprehensive and unified data model by using computer and data warehouse technology to create a full set of data storage systems. Data value-added usage is created on the basis of this. The original data is mined using value-added data. After precipitation and ongoing data summaries, various thematic data are established in this cycle. This completes the tax risk evaluation application system by providing data assurance for query, statistics, analysis, and decision-making. To build the data environment, a clear data hierarchy must be established.

There are five levels in the data hierarchy. Indigenous data. The native data layer, also known as the production data layer, includes data sources, tax collection management, data management, and data structure design. The data operation layer consists of the design and preparation field of the data structure, mostly from the core collection and management, the production data in the database, and the tax management of the data from the current application system. The data from the data area is prepared by the data storage and organisation layer, which also includes the design of the data structure of the unified view area. The data value-added usage layer, which includes the data warehouse area's data structure architecture. The topical data layer. It is the topic of business that has been created over a long period of time.

Designing data architecture

The success of the entire data architecture based on the scientific idea of data management depends on the data architecture design for the core connection. The classification of data into several groups based on themes is the first stage in data management. Consistency is lacking, and the organization's analysis and usage values have significantly decreased. As a result, it is suggested that data be arranged with a focus on taxpayers, cover the entire process of taxpayer registration, declaration, invoicing, and other activities, and construct a complete data flow according to the timing of the event and causation. To prevent the creation of passive data, corresponding links between public data, core data, shared data, and appropriate data must be established.

Core data stability and shared data stability must be ensured. As a result, the distinction between core data and shared data is crucial in the early stages of data analysis. We can only guarantee the stability of the entire corporate data model and the stability of data applications on it by ensuring the stability of these two components. Building a tax risk model. To identify tax evasion, it is necessary to gather and analyse factual data from businesses or other organisations in a variety of ways, link taxpayer tax and financial data, add third-party data, gather open-source data from the Internet, and use data mining technology with specific association rules. As seen in Figure 1, the big data methodology and technology are applied to provide a path to discover tax evasion. Collecting and identifying the original tax data is the first step in realising tax risk identification. The establishment of a tax data warehouse is the next phase, after which association rules for data mining are used. Ultimately, a technique for identifying tax risk emerges. The tax authorities must fully utilise the existing data system, extend the data sources, and incorporate all available external exchange data into the data warehouse in order to construct the tax bid data warehouse. The ineffectiveness and lack of timeliness of traditional data system analysis can be remedied by utilising large data warehouse technologies. The process of obtaining and presenting new knowledge is known as data mining. It is simple to assist the departments responsible for making decisions by analysing specific data. Finding and deciding on useful, unique, possibly valuable, previously undiscovered, and ultimately understandable knowledge is the key. a model for a data mining system



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The data utilised in data mining relates to various data structures depending on different procedures. To locate the dependent characteristics stored in the database and the predetermined support and confidence for frequent item sets, association rules are utilised. The use of association rule mining technology aids in determining the relationships between tax data and the relevant tax data properties.

Let T be a group of binary characters, where the constituent parts are referred to as items. Keep track of D as a collection of transactions T , where transactions are the collection of Each transaction has a specific identifier that is stored as a TID, such as the transaction number. Let X be a set of things in I . Transaction T contains X if $X \subseteq T$. Support and confidence are two crucial factors to consider when evaluating the efficacy of association rules Support is the ratio of the total number of transactions to the number of transactions that contain X and Y in the transaction set. Credibility is defined as the ratio between the number of transactions comprising X and Y and the number of transactions including X . F.AI tax risk evaluation system implementation The tax authorities must exchange information and communicate for various sorts of data resources based on the deployment of data warehouse and data mining technology. Using association rule analysis, the tax system, Internet, and third-party data records are added to the information source, and the early warning feature of the tax subject system and the recorded Internet data are used to determine the taxpayer's tax evasion conduct.

Network system

With the enterprise, industry and commerce, customs, logistics, electronic trade, and other departments, the tax department creates a third-party network connection. The "tax large data warehouse" combines several types of data. For various data kinds in the tax big data warehouse, records of data with various organisational styles are processed and restructured, and related data are compared, integrated, and polished to offer a data base with a consistent quality and comprehensive content for further data mining and analysis.

- 1) The company: The Company offers financial information.
- 2) The bank: The company opens the taxpayer's capital flow data without violating the taxpayer's legal rights or interests.
- 3) The logistics provider: The logistics provider provides the business with freight logistics data.
- 4) The industry and commerce department: The industry and commerce department gives the firm operator's information on business registration, changes to registration, and cancellations of registration.
- 5) The electronic trading platform: The electronic trading platform can display financial information about businesses, including revenue and expenses.
- 6) The media: Information from network searches and media stories that affects how businesses and organisations operate online.

Applying the model in the logistics industry: a case study. The modern logistics sector operates in a different manner from the traditional logistics industry. The current logistics industry's tax-related risks cannot be effectively assessed using conventional tax collection and management techniques. To reduce the tax risks faced by the logistics sector, tax big data must be implemented. Currently, a dynamic combination is produced between social transport capacity and transport demand. Heavy trucks run on their own accord, and logistics firms call them at random. The fundamental structure and function of road transportation is to swiftly identify the most practical route for logistics businesses in a specific area and period of time.

Freight truckers may quickly locate the best transportation company with the right trucks. The most fundamental management requirement in the highway logistics sector is vehicle cargo combination. The typical tax risk management methodology, however, is unable to assess the true tax-related risk posed by this adaptable logistics organisation. We can effectively fix this issue with big data. The following describes the way the big data-based tax risk warning system operates:

The conventional tax risk management model only gathers tax data for the firm, which only includes data on automobiles owned by the company. The actual business size, however, might be far bigger and more adaptable. The



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tax agency can access all the data on the internet and exchange data with a third party thanks to big data. With data mining, it is possible to identify risks and identify typical tax evasion scenarios. The dynamic tax risk warning system between the tax department and the businesses is more significant. The enterprise is also given the early tax risk alert in order to prevent situations that would result in tax infringement. For instance, if big data analysis reveals a relationship between a company's average net profit and the number of operational cars, and if there is a single instance where this relationship is broken, we can to some part identify the tax risk. Setting association rules, perfecting the data warehouse, and maintaining the system are some of the elements influencing prediction accuracy.

Analysis output Big-Data and Engineering

The fundamental purpose of tax data is to describe tax actions at the highest level, which serves as the foundation for all management actions. The stability, dependability, and effectiveness of the core data, such as taxpayer core data, tax core data, tax personnel core data, etc., as the foundation of upper level data aggregation must be ensured. "Shared data" is the data regularly used by other systems in a specific field. The shared data will constantly change when the business management mode is changed. In order to assure its upkeep, expansion, and openness, it is required to provide real estate basics such source information for land taxes, tax registration information, etc. "Appropriate data" refers to information that is specific to a given field. This type of information is primarily used in this field. Supporting a variety of data sources and flexible data formats, such as those for vehicle and ship information, is preferable. "Result data" mostly refers to the outcomes following the closure of a firm and is used for post-statistical analysis and summaries that reflect the outcomes of a specific time period or stage, such as tax cancellation registration data, taxpayer warehousing data, and tax rebate data.

CONCLUSION

Technology has improved the tax department's fundamental data management through the use of big data. How to develop a precise and workable data analysis model and properly classify this vast and complicated data is the solution to the issue. The way for identifying tax evasion is found using big data and artificial intelligence. We suggest that the creation of a tax big data warehouse and the application of association rule mining technology will enable the tax authorities to precisely and promptly identify the phenomena of tax evasion. Then, it will be easier to develop supervision techniques and improve the management and collection of taxes. We can also resolve the tax collection and management issues brought on by information asymmetry by carrying out risk early-warning through the system and establishing the linking mechanism between the tax department and the firm.

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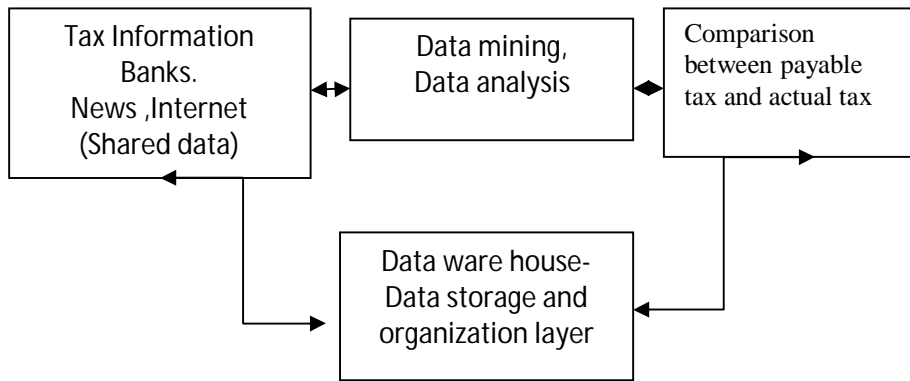


Fig 1 Model for a data mining system.





Enhancing Tomato Plant Disease Detection with Dense Convolutional Vision Transformer

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Received: 01 May 2023

Revised: 04 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

A novel design called Dense Convolutional Vision Transformer (DCVT) is proposed to improve the classification of plant diseases using deep learning techniques. The DCVT model combines the strengths of convolutional neural networks (CNN) and Vision Transformer (ViT) to overcome the limitations of traditional CNNs, such as the need for large datasets and insensitivity to spatial relationships and orientation of visual components. The model was trained and evaluated on plant disease datasets from plant villages, resulting in impressive performance. During training, the DCVT model achieved 98.90% accuracy, and during testing, it achieved 98.92% accuracy. These results outperformed popular models like AlexNet, ResNet50, and straightforward ViT in terms of accuracy and computing efficiency. The DCVT model shows promise in enhancing the diagnosis and identification of plant diseases, particularly in the context of tomato diseases. This advancement can have significant implications for improving agricultural practices, increasing crop yields, and addressing food security concerns. Further research and validation of the model can contribute to the field of computer vision in plant disease diagnosis and support sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: Vision Transformer, convolutional neural network, Plant Disease Detection





INTRODUCTION

The human race has revolved around agriculture and even survived, developed, and existed as agriculture is the major source of their day-to-day food. Even today, agriculture assumes a significant part of each country's GDP and provides nearly 50% of the total employment in the country. Many factors such as Climate Change, artificial fertilizers, and lack of manpower have already affected the agricultural yield across the globe and still couldn't control. Smallholder farmers produce more than 80% of the food consumed around the globe, and claims of output losses of more than 50% from pests and illnesses are frequent. Plant ailments may have a detrimental influence on agricultural productivity. Food insecurity will rise if illnesses are not promptly identified. In addition to the aforementioned issues, plant diseases are regarded as one of the potentially dangerous economic damages that have an impact on both food quality and yield generation. The tomato is the most widely grown crop around the world and is accessible in every grocery store; it has a diverse history independent of gastronomy. Potatoes are the next most cultivated plants in the world. India received a grade of two for its tomato production. Every year, processing plants for the biggest brands in the global food sector handle up to Forty million metric tonnes of tomatoes. Conversely, the following illnesses have an influence on the quantity and quality of tomato crops: The illnesses that affect tomatoes [25, 26, and 27] include tomato mosaic virus, leaf mould, bacterial spot, late blight, septoria leaf spot, early blight target spot, and spider mites. The productivity and quality of the tomatoes crop are both effectively diminished by this disease.

Small-scale farmers employed numerous pesticides and artificial fertilizers in the past, which have harmful side effects, rather than treating the diseases. Farmers with less expertise could use substances carelessly and in error during the detection phase. Computer-assisted early disease forecasts [19, 20] are becoming very important to overcome those above difficulties. Modern indications of advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision have controlled the acceptance. Deep learning approaches [18] have been extensively used in computer vision problems, particularly picture categorization. Many experts are currently adopting algorithms using deep learning for excellent plant disease prediction due to its features. Convolutional neural networks [5–9] are a class of deep learning models that are utilized for information extraction and dimension reduction in contrast to certain other learning methods for a successful diagnosis of plant diseases. However, as the size of datasets grows, the computational complexity of CNN also grows. In order to produce more promising outcomes in the categorization of plant diseases, the CNN has been built using pre-trained models such DenseNet, GoogleNets, and MobileNet [10]. These techniques, however, require improvisation because of their high false alarm rates and low time complexity. Additionally, these algorithms might not be able to train huge crop datasets.

The foregoing is this paper's main contributions:

- i. After data augmentation, we employ the median noise-filtering technique to eliminate and reduce noise in order to enhance the quality of tomato imagery.
- ii. To extract the most pertinent features from tomato imageries, CNN and ViT models will be combined in a fusion deep learning-based design that we intend to employ.
- iii. To overcome the challenges imposed by conventional positional embedding and the constraints of traditional Vision Transformers, which were incapable to retain local relationships and organized evidence within separate patches. Through a simple depth-wise convolution, the Local Perception Unit(LPU) mines local information.

The remaining of this paper is structured as follows: In Section 2, we examine new, pertinent research on the diagnosis and classification of tomato diseases. Methods and techniques are presented in Section 3; the experimental evaluation of our model is described in Section 4 along with a discussion of the findings and corresponding analysis. In Section 5, conclusions and recommendations are discussed.

Related Work

This section reviews the most recent methods for detecting plant diseases. Based on this study objective, this section is split into three portions: 1. the importance of data Augmentation; 2. Visualization Techniques; and 3. Innovative and Modified DL Frameworks for detecting plant diseases. An important step in preventing and treating diseases is



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the early diagnosis of plant illnesses [1]. Farmers can implement preventative and therapeutic measures by using an accurate disease-detection approach [2]. The four types of tomato leaf diseases were categorized by Chai et al. [3]. To create the discriminant models, stepwise discriminant analysis, Bayes discriminant analysis, and principal component analysis, together with Fisher discriminant analysis, were used. In order to classify and identify three rice diseases, Guan et al. [4] obtained 63 parameters, together with the colour, morphology, and texture features of illness patches on rice leaves. The Bayesian discriminant approach and step-based discriminant analysis were then utilized, with the best recognition accuracy being 97.2%. For the automatic identification and diagnosis of illnesses in a tomato plant foliage, [5] used various pre-trained convolutional neural networks. They took four distinct models into consideration to recognise and categorise tomato leaf diseases, namely ResNet, VGG-19, Inception V3, and VGG-16, and used feature extraction and parameter-tuning. They experiment with a couple of datasets, one based in a lab and the other self-collected facts from the field—which are used to evaluate the key models. The most successful method on both datasets is found to be Inception V3.

To classify the 1.2 million elevated images entered in the ImageNet LSVRC2010 event into 1000 distinct categories, the authors of [6] trained a sizable, deep convolutional neural network. In order to accelerate training, they made advantage of non-saturating neurons and an extremely efficient GPU convolution method. They used a regularisation technique called "dropout" that worked wonders to minimize over-fitting tricky in the fully - connected layer. Liu et al. [7] suggested a novel CNN organization cascaded with an inception Network with pre-trained AlexNet to classify the apple leaf disease. Guo et al [8].s creation of a multi-receptive field classifier constructed on multi-scale AlexNet required the removal of the local response normalization layer from the AlexNet network, changes to its fully connected layers, and the establishment of a multi-scale convolution kernel to the features were extracted. The issues of a subpar segmentation effect, a protracted training period, and hypersensitivity to brightness and background were addressed through the image segmentation of cucumber foliage grazes using conventional convolutional neural networks. In a method created by Wang et al. [9], the activation function of the ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) was switched out for the ELU's (Exponential Linear Unit) activation function, and then SVM was employed as a replacement for CNN's softmax. in [10] The problematic of inadequate identification techniques for fine-grained tomato pathogens has not been resolved despite attempts. They suggested a brand-new convolutional neural network design called ARNet that was built on a jumble of leftover ideas and attention. ARNet showed increased classification performance when paired with existing models like VGG16. In order to identify grape leaf disease, He et.al.[11] modified the conv1 layer to combine a number of convolution kernels and integrated the SENet module into ResNet18 to create a Multi-Scale ResNet that was based on ResNet18. The data augmentation strategy broadens the variety of training data without creating new data. The authors in [12] examined the leads of several augmentation practices used in the training of DCNNs. Some data augmentation techniques include GAN (Generative Adversarial Network), principal component analysis, cropping, flipping, shifting, and rotation. The consequence displays that combining a number of augmentation techniques can result in performance that is better than that of an individual. The transformer can be utilized as a strength network for image classification in alternative to CNNs. Wu et.al [14] use vision transformers to switch out the final stage of convolutions and their endorsement of ResNet as a practical model. The aforementioned research on plant disease recognition using CNN and conventional image processing has produced some promising results with high disease recognition accuracy, but there are still limitations and shortcomings as follows: It is extremely arduous, highly subjective, and heavily dependent on artificial feature extraction from spots. Finally, testing the model's or algorithm's ability to recognize diseases in situations with increased complexity is challenging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The recommended Dense Convolutional Vision Transformer model's architecture, training procedure, experimental setup, and dataset preparation are all fully described in this part. The suggested DCVT model for detecting tomato plant leaf disease begins with database generation and concludes with prediction models.

Dataset Preparation and Pre-processing



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The dataset of tomato leaf photos from the plant village[28], which contains 18,162 images, was used in this investigation. All images were divided into 10 groups, one of which was designated as healthy, and the other nine were designated as unhealthy[23]. These unhealthy groups included those for bright mould, late mosaic virus, early blight, bacterial spot, septoria leaf spot, leaf mould, target spot, two-spotted spider mite, and yellow leaf curl virus[24]. Table 1 also provides a thorough breakdown of the dataset's picture count, which is helpful for the classification tasks covered in more detail in the following section. There aren't many tomato datasets here that were hand collected. Under the effect of several parameters and limited data sets, it may cause the network to become overfit. For each of the classes, the major objective of this part is to produce realistic images in order to address the issue of insufficient data. A good approach to addressing this issue is data augmentation. The traditional data augmentation techniques include flipping the image vertically or horizontally, rotating the image, changing the brightness randomly, enhancing contrast or reducing it, or rotating and sharpening the image. Contrary to conventional data augmentation techniques, GAN may produce fresh images for training, hence enhancing the richness of data. Over the course of the last few years, numerous GAN variations have been presented. The DCGAN design structure produced images that were noticeably superior to those produced by multilayer perceptron GAN. The dataset of plant images would probably match the DCGAN better. Several GAN model architectures were investigated and tested. Last but not least, the DCGAN model is the ideal tool for producing images with a high resolution and little noise. The DCGAN network is thus utilized in this work to enhance the dataset. A random selection of 60% of the records from each tomato variety's leaf data are chosen to act as training samples., 20% are chosen as validation samples, and the remaining 20% are utilized as test samples based on the original dataset (See Table 1).

Pre-trained Deep CNNs

In order to compare the efficacy of the proposed deep convolutional neural network, this section discusses typical deep convolutional neural networks. The DCNN models AlexNet, DenseNet, MobileNet, Restnet50, ViT, and VGG16 are some examples of well-known ones. The configurations, kernel dimensions, complexity, and number of neurons of these prototypes vary. The top two DCNNs models with the highest detection performance on the tomato plant leaf datasets are used in this study. ResNet50, AlexNet, and ViT are the top 3 DCNNs with the highest identification accuracy, and they are discussed in depth in this section.

ResNet50

He Kaiming, Zhang Xiangyu, Ren Shaoqing, and Sun Jian's 2015 study "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" [16] developed the CNN variant known as ResNet. A fifty layer convolutional neural network is known as ResNet-50. ResNet-34, which had 34 weighted layers, was the first version of the ResNet architecture. By utilizing the notion of shortcut connections, it offered a creative solution to the vanishing gradient problem while adding more convolutional layers to a CNN. The VGG neural networks served as the foundation for the regular network; each convolutional network has a 3 x 3 filter. A ResNet, on the other hand, is simpler and contains fewer filters than a VGGNet. Two key design tenets are followed by the ResNet architecture. First, each layer has the same amount of filters, independent of the output feature map's size. Additionally, it has twice as many filters so that the computation time for each layer may be maintained even if the volume of the feature map is cut in half. The design of ResNet50 is described in Fig. 1 below.

AlexNet

Krizhevsky suggested [17] the AlexNet model in 2012. The convolutional neural network craze was launched by AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al. 2012). Convolution, max-pooling, and ReLu activations make up this process. It makes use of 11 x 11, 5 x 5, and 3 x 3 kernel sizes. Five convolutional layers and three fully connected layers compose the eight weighted layers of the AlexNet. Each layer's ReLu activation is addressed in the end, with the exception of the final one, which produces a softmax distribution across the 1000 distinct classifiers. Dropout is utilized in the top two fully linked levels [22]. Only those kernel maps from the layer before, which are stored on the same GPU, are connected to the second, fourth, and fifth kernels of convolutional layers. A convolutional layer's third kernels are connected to each kernel map in the second layer. All of the neurons in the layer below are coupled to all of the





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neurons in the layer above. The stochastic gradient descent (SGD) optimizer is tailored to the AlexNet ideal using momentum. The AlexNet architecture is depicted in Fig.2 below.

VIT Transformer

The Vision Transformer (ViT) [15] has evolved as a competitive substitute to CNN, which represent the state-of-the-art in computer vision and are frequently used in picture identification applications. ViT models surpass the current state-of-the-art in terms of computing ability and precision (CNN). Through the use of a linear projection and positional embedding scheme for an input image, the ViT is prepared to employ self-attentional blocks and multilayer perceptron networks. The operation of the vision transformer is shown in the following steps. Flattening the patches after splitting a picture into sections 3. Create flattened patches into lower-dimensional linear embedding, 4. Include positional embeddings, 5. Input the sequence into a common transformer encoder. 6. Fully supervise the model's pre-training using image labels on a large dataset. 7. Fine-tune the model using the downstream data - set for image classification.

Proposed Dense-Convo Vision Transformer (DCVT)

In this system, a convolutional network model and a vision transformer were merged. The performance and effectiveness of the Simple ViT are enhanced by the convolutional vision transformer. Images are arranged into uniform, non-overlapping patches in a standard ViT. This removes the boundary-level data that was present between several patches. To efficiently use the location information, this is crucial for neural networks. There are a few key improvements that make this effective. The encoder requires transformer blocks, each of which contains an MHSA layer and an MLP block, in places of the suggested model design, and we follow the innovative Vision Transformer.

The proposed DCVT architecture designs are explained in the steps that follow,

- Our proposed DCVT model tokenizes input images in two different ways: patch-based tokenization and convolutional tokenization.
- The photos from the dataset are transformed into 64 × 64 and 16 x 16 patches during patch-based tokenization.
- The input image is sent to CNN's Convolutional Token Embedding layer, which performs a convolution using converging patches and tokens that are adjusted to the input's 2D spatial grid.
- By adjusting the settings of the convolution operation, the Convolutional Token Embedding layer enables us to change the token feature dimension and the number of tokens at each stage. This allows for a gradual decrease in the length of the token sequence between each step while increasing the size of the token feature. In a manner akin to CNN feature layers, the tokens are thus equipped to represent progressively more complex visual patterns across progressively wider spatial domains.
- After that, a 2D token map is created by reshaping the tokens (1).

$$C_p^{qi,ki,vi} = Flatten (Conv_{2d}(Reshape_{2D}(C_p)_{k_s})) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

where Conv2d is a depth-wise divisible convolution, k_s denotes the convolution kernel size, and $C_p^{qi,ki,vi}$ is the token input for the matrices Q_i, k_i and v_i .

- In DCVT, the last task-specific layer receives weighted outputs from the Transformers encoder.
- With the aid of SeqPool, our network is able to correlate data from the input data with the sequential embeddings of the latent space generated by the transformer encoder. This can be understood as adhering to the data sets, where we are only applying relevance weights to the data sequence after the encoder has processed it. Learnable pooling outperforms both static and other iterations of this pooling technique that we investigated.
- An MLP layer and a multi-head attention layer are both present in the transformer encoder. Each layer is subjected to layer normalization [29] separately. The formulas for layer normalization are provided in the equation for the 1D sequence vector S_v (2).





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$$S_v = p \frac{S_v - m}{S_d} + B_i \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

where m denotes the average of the elements in S_v , S_d denotes the average standard deviation, p indicates the scaling parameter, B_i is the biased vector parameter. m denotes the average of the elements in S_v , S_d denotes the average standard deviation, p indicates the scaling parameter, B_i is the biased vector parameter

- Self-attention is the strategy employed in multi-head attention. Self-attention is provided a value (v_i), a query (Q_i), and a key (k_i) as input. To the output, it maps Q_i and $k_i - v_i$ pairs. The value vector's weight is calculated using the softmax function, and the output in this case is the weighted sum of the value vector. Equation (3) provides a definition of self-attention [31].

$$Att(Q_i, k_i, v_i) = Softmax\left(\frac{Q_i k_i^T}{\sqrt{h_d}}\right) v_i \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

in which h_d stands for the hidden dimensions. The multi-head layer breaks the input into smaller pieces and computes each head's attention concurrently. GeLU activation function is used in the two-layer feed-forward network that makes up the MLP layer [30]. here, Erf- error function and $\varphi(x_i)$ - Gaussian Cumulative distribution. In equation (4), GeLU is defined.

$$GELU(x_i) = x_i \varphi\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

- The complete data set is split into train, test, and validation sets for categorization purposes. A total of 60% of the data is utilized for training, 20% for testing, and 20% for validation. We employ the pre-trained architectural models Alexnet, ResNet 50, and Simple ViT, as was already discussed in this paper. We used the dropout approach among layers and the learning rate to the lowest values to prevent the over-fitting problems in the training model (0.001). Cross-entropy (6) and softmax (7) are the activation and loss functions that are employed. The Softmax function is yet another kind of activation function. Calculating the probability distribution involves using a vector of real values. The result of the Softmax activation method is a probability of values between 0 and 1, with a probability sum of 1. The input vector to the softmax activation function is s, the number of classes is c, and the input vector's elements are s_x . y_i denotes truth label, x_i denotes softmax probability to calculate Loss cross entropy (L_{CE}).

$$(\vec{s})_x = \frac{exp^{s_x}}{\sum_{y=1}^c e^{s_y}} z_y \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$L_{CE} = - \sum_{j=1}^c y_j \log \log(x_j) \dots\dots (6)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Experimental Setup

The Pytorch Library is used to implement the suggested methods [21]. The dataset utilized for this study was compiled from the Plant Village collection and includes 18,160 photos of both healthy and nine prevalent tomato leaf illnesses. Google Colab was used to complete the entire implementation. A user-friendly GPU cloud computing solution is offered by Google Colab in a Jupyter notebook environment. The following describes the Google Colab's hardware requirements: one Nvidia T4 GPU, 32 GB of GDDR5 RAM, and 50 GB of hard disk storage.

Analysis of the Optimizers

SGD is commonly used to train efficient pre-trained deep learning architectures like Alexnet, RestNet50, and Simple ViT transformer. We also experimented with utilizing different optimizers like Adam, SGD+Momentum, and RMSProp. We applied a learning rate of 0.0001 to each model. For the proposed network models, the performance





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analysis of several optimizers is shown in the following graph Fig.4. Additionally, compared to other optimization algorithms, the approach is simple to design, runs faster, uses less memory, and needs less adjusting.

$$Ag_{t_i} = \alpha_1 Ag_{t_{i-1}} + (1 - \alpha_1) \left[\frac{L_{t_i}}{w_{t_i}} \right] v_{t_i} = \alpha_2 v_{t_{i-1}} + (1 - \alpha_2) \left[\frac{L_{t_i}}{w_{t_i}} \right]^2 \dots \dots (7)$$

The adam optimizer's operation is represented by the formula above (7). Here, α_1 and α_2 stand for the average gradient's decay rate. Where, Ag_{t_i} - aggregate of gradients at time t_i , w_{t_i} - weights at time t_i , L_{t_i} - learning rate at time t_i , v_{t_i} - Moving average parameter. The model accomplished through the SGD technique had the nastiest performance, according to the study of the above table 2. The Adam optimizer technique is the best optimizer technique, with a recognition accuracy of 98.9%, while the SGD optimizer's accuracy was the lowest, at 82.3%. Fig.4 displays accuracy curves for the proposed models' validation set for the SGD, Adam, RMSprop, and SGD +Momentum optimizer

Accuracy and Loss Evaluation

Various conventional deep convolutional neural models, including ResNet50, AlexNet, and Simple ViT, are utilised for tomato plant disease classification in order to correlate the efficiency of the proposed DCVT model. In this study, model evaluation is mostly done using the accuracy and loss metrics. The batch size is the number of photos that the optimizer chooses at random for training. The batch size value is based on the training resources' capacity. The batch size value used in this work is 32. A learning rate size of 0.001 and a momentum rate of 0.09 are employed in the suggested model. A back propagation algorithm is used to update the weight in order to determine the best weight for the network. Each model undergoes 200 training iterations. Plotting the training and validation efficiency curve allows us to see how well the model performs. For each epoch, Fig.5 and Fig.6 compares the accuracy (training and testing) of the ResNet50, AlexNet, Simple ViT, and the suggested DCVT model. The accuracy plot's Y-axis lists the accuracy values associated with each epoch, while the accuracy plot's X-axis lists epoch numbers (1–200). Fig.7 displays each model's loss plot.

The performance metric for both the proposed method and the pre-trained methods is listed in Table 3. Recall, Precision, and F1-Score are included in the performance parameter together with training accuracy, validation accuracy, and validation loss. The number of correctly categorized images used to train is known as training accuracy. The quantity of unseen photos that were correctly classified is the validation accuracy. As can be shown in Table 3, our suggested Dense convolutional ViT model fared better than ResNet50, AlexNet, and Simple ViT Models among all pre-trained deep convolutional neural networks, with diagnostic accuracy and loss of 98.9% and 0.034%, respectively. The simplest computational attributes in computational concepts are computation time, required parameters, and storage space. In this section, Table 4 presents an analysis of the computing supply assessments of the proposed model and a few conventional neural network prototypes. The basic AlexNet requires the least amount of training time out of all models based on convolutional neural networks. The suggested model is equivalent to AlexNet in that it not only requires a similar amount of training time but also develops sophisticated truthfulness of classification. ResNet-50 has the fewest learned weights, but it requires the most memory space to operate and the longest to train parameters. Overall, the suggested concept achieves the highest level of recognition accuracy for tomato leaf diseases while using the fewest computational resources to develop the model.

Confusion Matrix

In the confusion matrix, columns correspond to the expected class label, while rows represent the actual class labels. The confusion matrix, therefore, aids in visualizing the system's recognition accuracy. The confusion matrix's diagonal elements display the percentage of samples that were correctly categorized in a particular batch of samples, while the remaining components display the percentage of samples that were wrongly categorized. Fig.8 displays the suggested DCVT model's confusion matrix for a specific test image sample. here are 10 rows and 10 columns in the confusion matrix. The class label for tomato crop diseases is shown by each row. We can visually estimate the efficiency of the suggested DCVT Model using this result. The confusion matrix, which is depicted in Fig. 8, is useful for assessing performance using actual and anticipated values. Additionally, it aids in comprehending the value of





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sensitivity as real positive rates and the analysis of the capability of distinguishing between healthy and sick leaves with accuracy as a positive projected value as given in equation (8). A True_Positives (TP) is a favorable result that actually occurs and a prediction that comes to pass. A True_Negatives (TN) is an unfavorable result. False_Positives (FPs) appear to be positive while the prediction turns out to be incorrect. False_Negatives (FN) are negative results that are not true. The precision, recall, and F-measures are explained by the following equations (9,10,11).

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{(\text{True_Positives} + \text{True_Negatives})}{\text{True_Positives} + \text{True_Negatives} + \text{False_Positives} + \text{False_Negatives}} \quad \dots(8)$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True_Positives}}{(\text{True_Positives} + \text{False_Positives})} \quad \dots (9)$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True_Positives}}{(\text{True_Positives} + \text{False_Negatives})} \quad \dots (10)$$

$$\text{F_Measures} = \frac{(2 * \text{Precision} * \text{Recall})}{(\text{Precision} + \text{Recall})} \quad \dots (11)$$

CONCLUSION

In this paper, a reliable and accurate model for identifying tomato plant illnesses was provided. The production of tomatoes suffers a significant loss as a result of tomato leaf diseases. Here, we proposed a new design called the Dense Convolutional Vision Transformer (DCVT), which enhances the performance and capability of the Vision Transformer (ViT) by incorporating convolutions into ViT to produce the best of both designs. The classification of plant diseases has been implemented using blends of CNN and ViT. To correlate the performance of the suggested model, this study also uses some common deep convolutional network-based architectures ResNet50, AlexNet, and Simple ViT. The recommended model is more accurate and computationally efficient than the state-of-the-art at this time. According to the experiment's findings, the suggested model performed better than all previously trained models and the most advanced identification model, with identification accuracy and loss of 98.9% and 0.0005%, respectively.

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Table 1 Dataset Split-up

| Dataset | Classes | Original Image count | Augmented Image count | Training | Validation | Test |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------|
| Plant village | Healthy | 1591 | 220 | 1087 | 362 | 362 |
| | Bacterial Spot | 2127 | 247 | 1425 | 474 | 474 |
| | Early Blight | 1000 | 132 | 680 | 226 | 226 |
| | Late Blight | 1906 | 177 | 1250 | 416 | 416 |
| | Leaf Mold | 952 | 395 | 809 | 272 | 272 |
| | Septoria Leaf Spot | 1771 | 234 | 1203 | 404 | 404 |
| | Spotted Spider Mite | 1676 | 215 | 1135 | 374 | 374 |
| | Target Spot | 1404 | 192 | 958 | 317 | 317 |
| | Leaf Curl Virus | 5357 | 32 | 3234 | 1070 | 1070 |
| Mosaic Virus | 373 | 221 | 358 | 117 | 117 | |

Table 2 Optimizer Performance Comparison

| Model | Optimizers | Parameter | Accuracy (%) |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Proposed Model | SGD | 15M | 82.3 |
| | SGD +Momentum | | 97.1 |
| | ADAM | | 98.9 |
| | RMSprop | | 98.2 |

Table 3. Performance comparison of models

| | #Parameters | Training Accuracy (%) | Validation Accuracy (%) | Validation Loss | Precession | Recall | F1- Score |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------|-----------|
| AlexNet | #7,325,066 | 97.78 | 96.54 | 0.0861 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| RestNet50 | #35,550,187 | 98.84 | 98.90 | 0.0670 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Simple ViT | #11,153,934 | 94.19 | 92.22 | 0.0912 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| Proposed DCVT | #15,148,363 | 98.90 | 98.92 | 0.0005 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Table 4. Comparison of Computational Resource

| Model | Batch Size | Memory Space | Training Time | Parameters |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| AlexNet | 128 | 3.29 GB | 14 Hrs | #7,325,066 |
| RestNet50 | 18 | 12.0 GB | 19 hrs | #35,550,187 |
| Simple ViT | 32 | 3.12 GB | 15 hrs | #11,153,934 |
| Proposed DCVT | 32 | 4.8 GB | 16 hrs | #15,148,363 |





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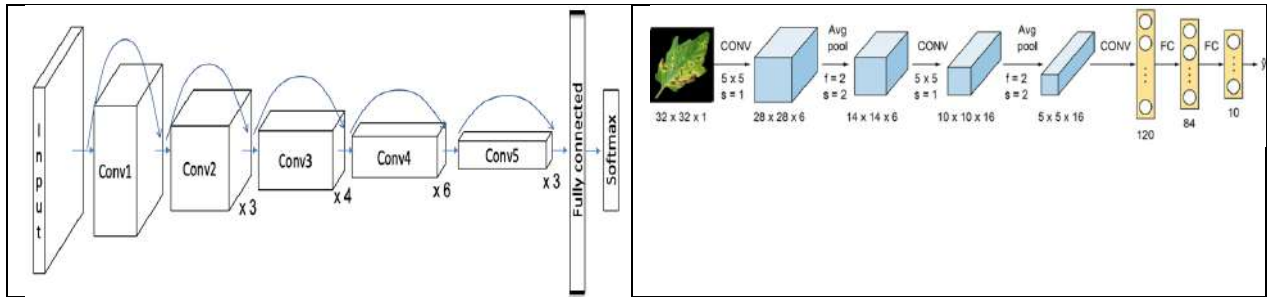


Fig.1. ResNet50 Architecture

Fig.2. AlexNet Architecture

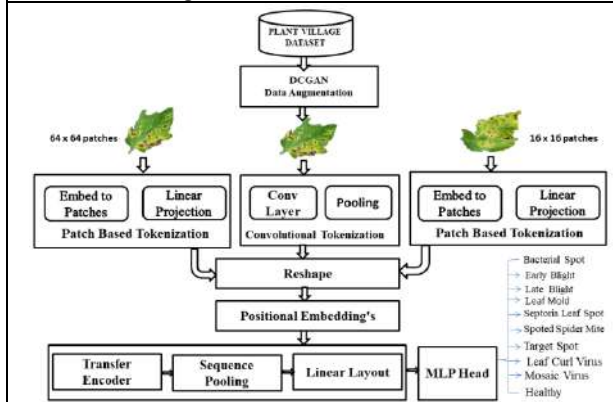


Fig. 3. Overall Architecture of DCVT Model

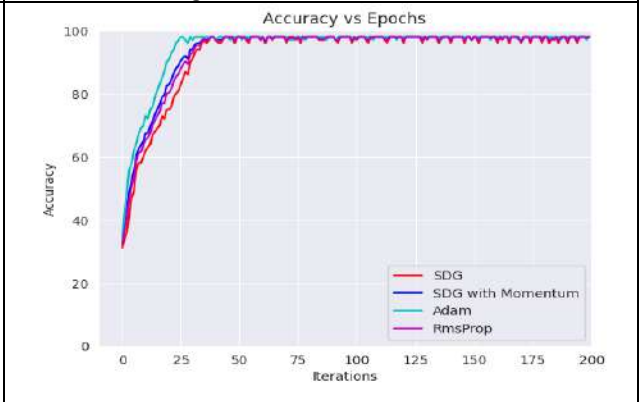


Fig. 4. Optimizer Performance Evaluation

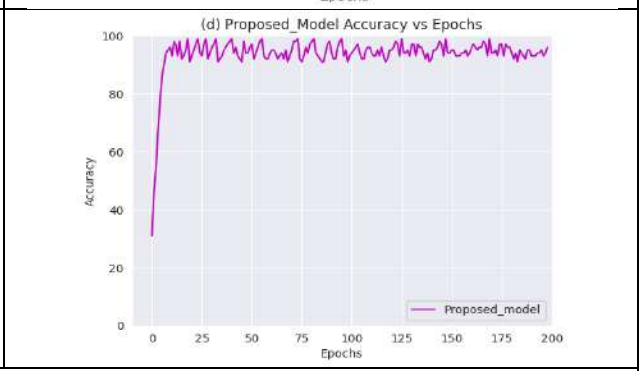
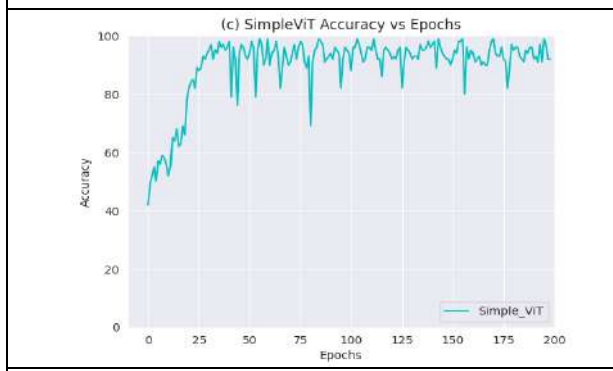
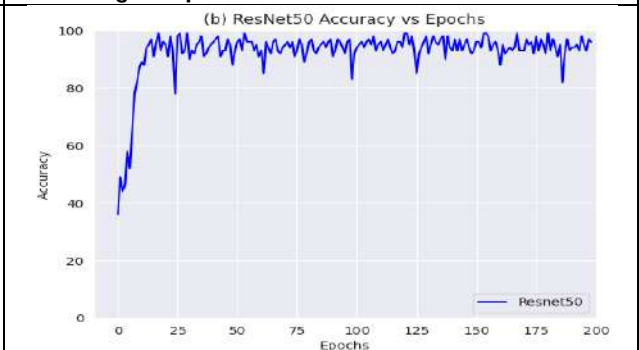
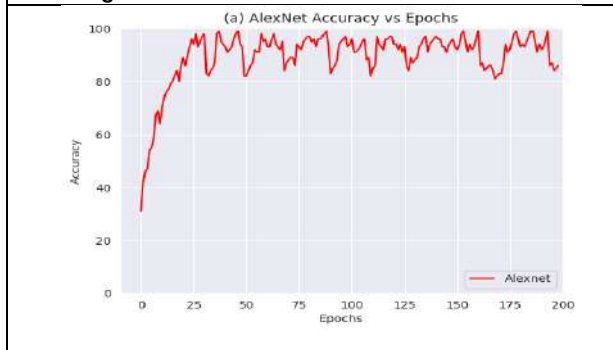


Fig. 5. Training and Validation Accuracy plot of Existing and Proposed Models





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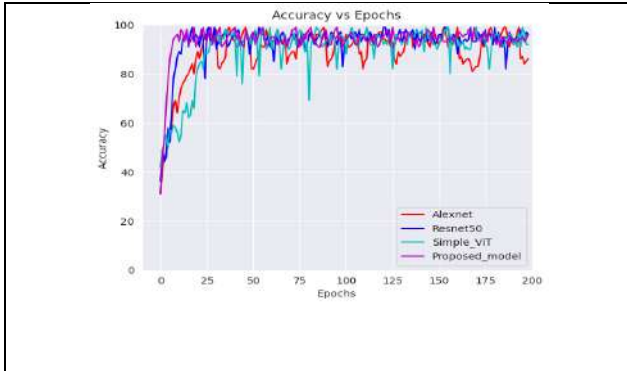


Fig. 6. comparison of Training and validation accuracy

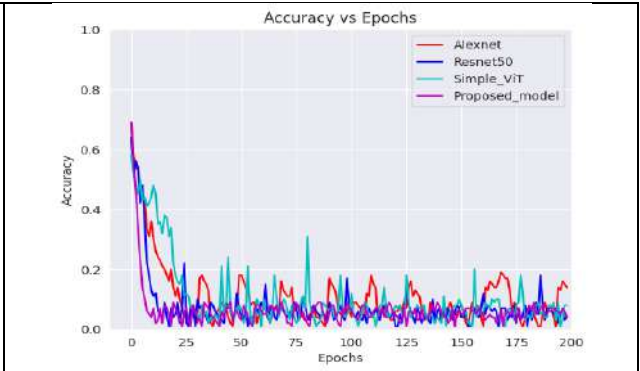


Fig. 7. Comparison of Training and validation Loss



Fig. 8. Confusion matrix results of the proposed model





Applications of Python Programming in Solving First Year Calculus

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Received: 18 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to solve differential calculus using python.It was evaluated by using python interpreter to solve complex problem within few minutes.

Keywords: Limits, Derivatives, Antiderivatives, Definite Integrals,Improper Integrals, Sequences, Initial Value Problems, More Complicated Expressions.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to solve any first year's problems that you want. Python is able to do that as well as it is good to learn python because especially if you plan on going into a career in the future that involves using symbolic mathematics, you don't want to spend hours writing stuff by hand and computers are pretty powerful devices and you can use their power to do a lot of this symbolic and algebra. So learning to do it for all the first year mathematics as opposed to using wolfram alpha will help you create a foundation for the future so that you will be able to solve more complicated problems when you need to do in the future using symbolic programs.





What is differential calculus?

In mathematics, differential calculus is a subfield of calculus that studies the rates at which quantities change. It is a procedure for finding the exact derivative directly from the formula of the function, without having to use graphical methods.

Why we prefer Python?

Python is an open source, Object Oriented Language, interpreted and high level programming language. Python libraries contain Databases, web services, numerical packages, graphical user interfaces and 3d graphics. The main reason we prefer python that it is clear and easy syntax, no type declarations, automatic memory management, high level data types and operations, design to read [more English like syntax] and write shorter code [compared to c, c++ and Java].

Sympy

Sympy stands for Symbolic Mathematics in Python. It is a python library for symbolic mathematics. It aims to become a full-featured computer algebra system (CAS) while keeping the code as simple as possible in order to be comprehensible and easily extensible. Sympy is a place where you can manipulate mathematical expressions

A module is a place containing python definitions and statements to perform a specific task. Likewise, sympy is a python module. In order to do calculations under sympy, we need to invoke the sympy module.

Syntax

```
import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
```

In these two lines, I am invoking the module and to load all the definitions, statements and them available to me here.

Basics of Sympy Module:

Some basics we should know before calculating integrals using python. I have listed some basic calculations using sympy module. Have a look on it.

To type simple expression

```
In [1]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        x**2
Out[1]: x2
```

To write Functions:

```
In [2]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x,y = smp.symbols('x y')
        f = x**2 + y #f(x)=(x)^2+y
        f.subs(x, 4) #Substitute x =4 (i.e):f(4)=(4)^2+y
Out[2]: y + 16
```





To write Trigonometric Functions:

```
In [3]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        smp.sin(x)

Out[3]: sin(x)
```

To write logarithms:

```
In [4]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        smp.log(x) #Log to the base e

Out[4]: log(x)
```

```
In [5]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        smp.log(x, 10) #Log to the base 10

Out[5]:  $\frac{\log(x)}{\log(10)}$ 
```

To write exponentiation:

```
In [6]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        smp.exp(x)

Out[6]:  $e^x$ 
```

Fractional part in the power:

The python interpreter itself converts the rational number into a real number. If you want to keep things in rational number which is a good idea for solving integrals, you need to insist the python interpreter by writing **.Rational** in front of the number which should remain rational after executing the code as in the second case given below.

```
In [7]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        x**(3/2)

Out[7]:  $x^{1.5}$ 
```





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```
In [8]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        x**(smp.Rational(3/2))

Out[8]: x3/2
```

LIMITS

In Mathematics, a limit is defined as a value that a function approaches the output for the given input values. Limits are essential to calculus and mathematical analysis, and are used to define continuity, derivatives, and integrals. Now let us discuss in detail to find answer for problems based on limits in a few second. While solving limits in python interpreter we have to do it by two steps, in the first step we have to look for the expression and on the second step we have to solve the expression by applying limits by passing arguments at the end.

Solve $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \sin(x)\right)$

```
In [9]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        smp.sin(x/2 + smp.sin(x))
```

```
Out[9]: sin(x/2 + sin(x))
```

```
In [10]: smp.limit(smp.sin(x/2 + smp.sin(x)), x, smp.pi) #limit from x to pi
```

```
Out[10]: 1
```

Solve for right and left limits: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$

```
In [11]: import sympy as smp
        from sympy import*
        x = smp.symbols('x')
        2*smp.exp(1/x) / (smp.exp(1/x)+1)
```

```
Out[11]: 2e1/x / (e1/x + 1)
```

```
In [12]: smp.limit(2*smp.exp(1/x) / (smp.exp(1/x)+1), x, 0, dir = '+' ) #right limit
```

```
Out[12]: 2
```

```
In [13]: smp.limit(2*smp.exp(1/x) / (smp.exp(1/x)+1), x, 0, dir = '-' )#left limit
```

```
Out[13]: 0
```





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Solve: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(x)-1}{x}$

```
In [14]: import sympy as smp
         from sympy import*
         x = smp.symbols('x')
         smp.cos(x) - 1/x

Out[14]: cos(x) - 1/x

In [15]: smp.limit((smp.cos(x) - 1)/x, x, smp.oo) #oo represents infinity

Out[15]: 0
```

DERIVATIVES

The derivative of a function describes the function's instantaneous rate of change at a certain point. Another common interpretation is that the derivative gives us the slope of the line tangent to the function's graph at that point. Similar to limits, while solving derivatives in python interpreter we have to do it by two steps, in the first step we have to look for the expression and on the second step we have to solve the expression by applying derivatives with respect to some variables (say x).

Solve: $\frac{(\sin(x)+1)^2}{(1-\cos(x))^2}$

```
In [16]: import sympy as smp
         from sympy import*
         x = smp.symbols('x')
         ((1+ smp.sin(x)) / (1 - smp.cos(x)))**2

Out[16]: (sin(x) + 1)2 / (1 - cos(x))2

In [17]: smp.diff(((1+ smp.sin(x)) / (1 - smp.cos(x)))**2, x)

Out[17]: 2(sin(x) + 1)cos(x) / (1 - cos(x))2 - 2(sin(x) + 1)2sin(x) / (1 - cos(x))3
```

Solve $\frac{d}{dx} (\log_5(x))^{x/2}$

```
In [18]: import sympy as smp
         from sympy import*
         x = smp.symbols('x')
         smp.log(x,5)**(x/2)

Out[18]: (log(x) / log(5))x/2

In [19]: smp.diff(smp.log(x,5)**(x/2),x)

Out[19]: (log(x) / log(5))x/2 * ( log(log(x)/log(5)) / 2 + 1 / (2*log(x)) )
```





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Solve: $\frac{d}{dx}f(x+g(x))$

```
In [20]: In [20]: In [20]: In [20]: In [20]:
import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
f,g = smp.symbols('f g',cls=smp.Function)
g = g(x)
f = f(x+g)
smp.diff(f,x)
```

```
Out[20]: 
$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}g(x) + 1\right) \frac{d}{d\xi_1} f(\xi_1) \Big|_{\xi_1=x+g(x)}$$

```

ANTIDERIVATIVES

The antiderivative of a function f is a function whose derivative is f . To find antiderivatives of functions we apply the derivative rules in reverse. The fundamental theorem of calculus connects differential and integral calculus by showing that the definite integral of a function can be found using its antiderivative. As now, we are somewhat familiar with using sympy let's solve the antiderivatives in a single step by adding integrate at the front and by applying derivatives with respect to some variables (say x) at the last. The only drawback of this is that we don't get a constant[©] at the end of the answer while solving the antiderivatives.

Solve: $\int \operatorname{cosec}(x)\cot(x)dx$

```
In [20]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(smp.csc(x)*smp.cot(x),x)
```

```
Out[20]: 
$$-\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

```

Solve: $\int 4\sec(3x)\tan(3x)dx$

```
In [21]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(4*smp.sec(3*x)*smp.tan(3*x),x)
```

```
Out[21]: 
$$\frac{4}{3 \cos(3x)}$$

```





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$$\text{Solve: } \int \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} \right) dx$$

```
In [22]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(2/smp.sqrt(1-x**2) - 1/x**smp.Rational(1,4),x)
```

$$\text{Out[22]: } -\frac{4x^{3/4}}{3} + 2 \operatorname{asin}(x)$$

DEFINITE INTEGRALS

A Definite Integral has start and end values. The definite integral of a function gives us the area under the curve of that function. Another common interpretation is that the integral of a rate function describes the accumulation of the quantity whose rate is given

$$\text{Solve: } \int_0^{\ln(4)} \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}+9}}$$

```
In [23]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(smp.exp(x) / smp.sqrt(smp.exp(2*x)+ 9), (x , 0 , smp.log(4)))
```

$$\text{Out[23]: } -\operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{Solve: } \int_1^t x^{10} e^x dx$$

```
In [24]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
t = smp.symbols('t')
smp.integrate(x**10*smp.exp(x), (x,1,t))
```

$$\text{Out[24]: } (t^{10} - 10t^9 + 90t^8 - 720t^7 + 5040t^6 - 30240t^5 + 151200t^4 - 604800t^3 + 1814400t^2 - 3628800t + 3628800) e^t - 1334961e$$

IMPROPER INTEGRALS:

Improper integrals are definite integrals where one or both of the boundaries is at infinity

$$\text{Solve: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 \tan^{-1}(x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

SEQUENCES AND SERIES

Sequence and series are used in mathematics as well as in our daily lives. A sequence is also known as progression and a series is developed by sequence. Sequence and series is one of the basic concepts in Arithmetic. Sequences are the grouped arrangement of numbers orderly and according to some specific rules, whereas a series is the sum of the elements in the sequence





1. Solve : $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6}{4^n}$

```
In [26]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
n = smp.symbols('n')
smp.Sum(6/4**n, (n,0,smp.oo)).doit()

Out[26]: 8
```

Solve : $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n}$

```
In [32]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
n = smp.symbols('n')
smp.Sum(2**(n+1)/5**n, (n,0,smp.oo)).doit()

Out[32]: 10/3
```

1. Solve : $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(n)}{n^{1.1}}$

```
In [29]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
n = smp.symbols('n')
smp.Sum(smp.atan(n)/n**smp.Rational(11,10), (n,1,smp.oo)).n()

Out[29]: 15.3028821020457
```

Solve: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n}$

```
In [25]: import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(16*smp.atan(x)/(1+x**2), (x, 0, smp.oo))

Out[25]: 2π²
```





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```
In [3]: ► import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
n = smp.symbols('n')
smp.Sum((1+smp.cos(n))/n**2,(n,1,smp.oo)).n()

Out[3]: 1.969
```

INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS:

In multivariable calculus, an initial value problem (IVP) is an ordinary differential equation together with an initial condition which specifies the value of the unknown function at a given point in the domain.

Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x + \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$ with $y(\pi/2) = -7$ solve $y(x)$

```
In [4]: ► import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
integral = smp.integrate(8*x + smp.csc(x)**2,x)
c = - integral.subs(x, smp.pi/2) - 7
y = integral + c
y.subs(x,smp.pi/2)

Out[4]: -7
```

```
In [5]: ► y

Out[5]:  $4x^2 - \pi^2 - 7 - \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$ 
```

MORE COMPLICATED EXPRESSIONS

Solve $\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^{1/3}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

```
In [10]: ► import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate((1+smp.sqrt(x))**smp.Rational(1,3)/smp.sqrt(x),x)

Out[10]:  $\frac{3\sqrt{x}\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}+1}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}+1}}{2}$ 
```





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Solve: $\int x(1-x^2)^{1/4} dx$

```
In [11]: In ▶ import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate(x*(1-x**2)**smp.Rational(1/4),x)
```

$$\text{Out}[11]: \frac{2x^2\sqrt[4]{1-x^2}}{5} - \frac{2\sqrt[4]{1-x^2}}{5}$$

Solve: $\int \frac{(2x-1)\cos(\sqrt{3(2x-1)^2+6})}{\sqrt{3(2x-1)^2+6}} dx$

```
In [18]: In ▶ import sympy as smp
from sympy import*
x = smp.symbols('x')
smp.integrate((2*x-1)*smp.cos(smp.sqrt(3*(2*x-1)**2 + 6)) / smp.sqrt(3*(2*x-1)**2 + 6),x)
```

$$\text{Out}[18]: \frac{\sin(\sqrt{3(2x-1)^2+6})}{6}$$

CONCLUSION

The truth to be told, most of the things you can do in Wolfram Alpha. So why is this important? Well, as you get to multi-variable calculus, you have big things you are finding volumes and areas. If try putting these in Wolfram Alpha, it's going to struggle, you are going to take a long time typing it too. If you learn how to do this First year calculus and you want to go into math or engineering in the future where you are dealing with symbolic mathematics, it's good to learn this and then eventually be able to apply it to more complicated situations especially like third year physics. For example, solving problems related to double pendulum in Engineering Physics takes hours and hours if you solve those by hands. So, it is really good to learn this if you plan on having a career where you think you will be dealing with math a lot.

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RNN and CSFA-based Hybrid Feature Fusion for SM Prediction

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Received: 03 May 2023

Revised: 05 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

It has been difficult to adjust forecast values for the stock market (SM) in accordance with current trends, and it has required a very sophisticated method to identify minute changes in the time series data. Nowadays, most of the public organizations and private organizations are becoming more and more interested in investing in SM, so in order to make good profits and reduce the losses, a company or individual needs to have an easy and manageable mechanism to predict the closest stock price. This aids most investors in making money and investing in the right stocks. The SM analysis can be predicted using a variety of prediction mechanisms based on various techniques, but they are unable to produce predictions that are as accurate as real-time data. Hear the Competitive Swarm Feedback Algorithm (CSFA) approach with Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that is being proposed. CSFA is a hybrid approach that combines Feedback Artificial Tree (FAT) with Competitive Swarm Optimisation (CSO). Four steps make up the suggested strategy: anticipating the SM, fusing features, augmentation using boot strapping, and technical indicators. CSFA is used to train RNN, which is a component of the SM prediction process. The suggested technique yielded minimum MAE, MSE, and RMSE results of 0.205, 0.091, and 0.103, respectively.

Keywords: SM prediction, FAT, CSO, Technical indicators, RNN

INTRODUCTION

The SM is an open trading market to buy or sell shares where shares of a corporation are exchanged for money with other people, businesses, or organisations in physical Money or digital model [1]. Over the recent times SM played a significant role all over the different corners of world, where numerous stocks are traded on it. Therefore, accurate Analysis is a very difficult and time-consuming process for traders, and it has gained more attention from researchers, the time series data of financial and stock analyst experts. Due to the inconstant, zestful, and confused



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nature, stock values are always difficult to accurately predict [2]. As a result, both academics and financial organisations continue to be interested in researching precise price predictions. However, accurate SM forecasting is required to take clear decisions regarding when to trade. [3] [4]. When using statistical models to forecast the SM, data science is very helpful [5]. Additionally, it is useful to locate the digital market by taking risk overseeing into account [6]. Technical analysis is a common strategy used by investors to make informed decisions in SM forecasting. A few methods are used to predict stock variations [7], find stock high and low indices [8], and provide frequency measurements. [9]. These models use a variety of regression approaches while taking into account specific mathematical distributions. However, when using realistic time Series (t-series) data, such distributions are not always taken into account [10].

Numerical numbers collected in a certain order over a predetermined period at regular intervals are referred to as data with time series. The acquired values at the conclusion of each weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly are included in this t-series data. The major goal of this t-series data is to find any relationships between the data collected and the patterns of value changes. By trading securities with other investors, investment risk is reduced, and stock exchanges make it simpler for buyers to find sellers [11] [12]. Compared to other t-series data, these financial time series data are particularly complex. [13]. SM forecasting has always a challenging endeavour and a significant barrier in time series data prediction studies because of its dynamic nature, noise, and volatile qualities [14]. The t-series data are collected at regular time-intervals, they have the appearance of continuous data for long periods of time. Therefore, discretization is more effective at identifying important data within values when applied to t-series data. Based on the type of processing, the techniques are divided into exogenous and endogenous, local and global, hard and fuzzy, and parameterized and non-parameterized. [15].

Deep learning is a relatively new learning technique that is used to reduce model complexity and assigns each neuron the ideal duty for analysis [16]. Additionally, it can effectively address issues that traditional neural network models were unable to [17]. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) have recently gotten increased attention from academics in several domains [18]. The Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), RNN model, Machine learning [19], AI approaches [20], and Back propagation neural network model are ANN techniques that have been developed during the past two decades. After offering good accuracy, the RNN models provided deciding barriers to statistical methods for prediction of t-series problems. One of the most prominent deep learning techniques is the convolutional neural network (CNN), and this CNN has [21] In order to handle a complex variable t-series database, layers functioned to gather temporal features by a set of filters. When compared to stacked Conv 2D layers, this one is insufficient for t-series data prediction. LSTM approaches and is unable to foresee time series data's high term dependencies.

Motivation

SM forecasting look for forecast future changes in a financial trade exchange's. Making the in appropriate decisions leads to an inaccurate prediction may result in higher-losses. An innovative method for SM prediction utilising an RNN based on the Competitive Swarm Feedback Algorithm (CSFA) is put forward to address this problem. Here, a RNN is used to make correct decision for prediction, and the model network has been trained using an CSFA algorithm.

Proposed CSFA-based RNN: The final goal of all the research studies is to set up an efficient SM prediction approach using an CSFA-based RNN. RNN effectively determines the SM prediction method. The suggested method, which was created by integrating the CSO and FAT, is used to train the network classifier.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The following is a description of the literature review of numerous classic methods used to anticipate the SM: *et al.* [22] developed a deep long short-term memory neural network (LSTM) to accurately forecast the SM. The





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embedding layer and the encoder were both used at the same time to vectorize the data. Even if the system correctly predicted results, Due to the market's underutilization of text data, such as news, there were certain issues with the input of historical data. Based on accuracy and MSE, the best performance is assessed. Other financial markets, like the American and European SMs, were incompatible with the evolved strategy. The designed deep Learning-based Integrated Stacked Model (DISM) technique that combine the 1D Convolutional neural network and LSTM network to identify the spatial and temporal aspects. Additionally, it was thought that the developed DISM could detect stock data. The created model failed to produce improved outcomes for both non-linear and linear data of t-series to achieve very high prediction and low error rates. The stacked auto-encoder to extract unimportant characteristics from pre-processed data and modelled a wavelet transform approach to reduce information distortion. However, a RNN and a bidirectional LSTM were helpful in predicting the future stock price. They achieved decreased determination coefficient, RMSE, and MAE. The constructed system, however, was unable to produce a more intricate prediction method. To predict future SM prices, The created a method using a RNN and LSTM technology [23]. The main target of the design was to anticipate SM values and how better an epoch could improve the model using a machine learning(ML) algorithm. Additionally, the improved scheme prediction was accurate to trajectory of future asset prices. The processing time and the loss for NKY and GOOGL are depicted here. Two of the stocks in the NYSE's assets have been examined to demonstrate performance improvement. However, it was unable to identify

the best combinations for the given number of training period and spread of data, which would have certainly increased the accuracy of prediction.

Challenges involved

The following are some of the difficulties that traditional SM prediction methods face:

- The Although the LSTM model from was the most accurate method for forecasting all SM pairs with the least amount of error, it did not consider the effects of other hyperparameters of the result.
- The RNN A model based on LSTM was created to future price forecast asset for GOOGL and NKY. However, it was unable to identify the best combinations of data Spread and training period to improve accuracy of prediction.
- Deep Indian Stock Market indices were correctly predicted using the learning-based Integrated Stacked Model (DISM) for finding SM prices. However, the main flaw is that the model was not applied to a variety of non-linear and linear data.

PROPOSED CSFA-BASED RNN FOR SM PREDICTION

Researchers of present generation have invested more time for the SM price fore casting in order to accurately detect SM prices because it has a significant importance. However, the dynamic, non-stationary, and non-linear data make SM detection a difficult task. This study proposes an effective prediction model uses an CSFA-based RNN. The t-series data from the dataset mentioned in [24] is an input, and technical indicators such the EMA, ADMI, Stochastic% D, RSI, ADX VHF, SMI, and SMA are extracted from it. The feature fusion is carried out by using Tversky index and RideNN. The data augmentation is carried out once the technical indicators have been extracted. Then to increase the dimensionality of the data it uses bootstrapping technique. The proposed CSFA technique is used to train the network classifier before the SM prediction is produced using RNN [25]. However, the Competitive Swarm Optimizer (CSO) is integrated into the CSFA algorithm as shown in Figure 1.

Input data acquisition

Generally a collection of numerical data obtained from a sequence specific time at a regular period. It is used to determine future patterns based on certain technical indicators. Mostly, t-series data include the numerical values which have been collected on monthly, weekly, quarterly, and yearly. Hence, the necessity of t-series data is to accomplish the SM prediction process. Consider D is the input t-series dataset and it is represented in Equation (1).

$$D = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_i, \dots, T_n\} \quad (1)$$





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where, T_m specifies the m number of total samples and T_i is the i^{th} data of the t -series dataset.

Technical indicators

Tech feature extraction is applied to the input data. To accurately determine the prediction outcomes, features including EMA, ADMI, Stochastic% D, RSI, ADX, VHF, SMI, and SMA are retrieved. Below is a short explanation of the features that extracted above:

EMA

EMA stands for exponentially decreasing moving average. With the current data, more weights are assigned in this case, and they add up to 1 and as shown in Equation (2).

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \phi_j P_{t-j} \tag{2}$$

where, window length input given as m and prices on the day represented as P_t

ADMI

Based on growing and decreasing directional movements over the last m days regarding the input window length, ADMI represents the strength of a price as per Equation (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7).

$$f_2 = 100 * (A_k^+ - A_k^-) / (A_k^+ + A_k^-) \tag{3}$$

$$A_k^+ = 100 * f_1(\alpha^+) / D_k \tag{4}$$

$$A_k^- = 100 * f_1(\alpha^-) / D_k \tag{5}$$

$$\alpha^+ = \max(P_r - P_{r-1}, 0) \tag{6}$$

$$\alpha^- = \min(P_r - P_{r-1}, 0) \tag{7}$$

$$D_k = f_1(\max(|HP_r - LP_r|, |HP_{r-1} - LP_{r-1}|))$$

Positive and negative directional movements are indicated by the symbols A_+ and A_- , respectively.

Stochastic % D: The oversold or overbought stock is identified by the stochastic% D. Based on the input window length n , it is the computation outcome of a recent few days EMA of Stochastic% J across a specific time period as per Equations (8) and (9).

$$f_3 = f_1^3(\%K_k) \tag{8}$$

$$\%K_k = 100 * \frac{(P_r - LP_r^{lw})}{(HP_r^{hw} - LP_r^{lw})} \tag{9}$$

RSI: The momentum indicator known as RSI compares size of the recent losses and gains over a predetermined period of time as per Equation (10).





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$$f_4 = 100 - \frac{100}{(1 + f_1(\alpha^+) / f_1(\alpha^-))} \quad (10)$$

5) *ADX*: The strength of a positive and negative trend in terms of price movement as single direction can be assessed using *ADX*. Meanwhile, it is primarily used to identify emerging trends specified in Equation (11).

$$f_5 = \text{sum}(A^+ - A^-) / (A^+ + A^-) / k \quad (11)$$

VHF: It is a simple indicator that shows the state of the prices, whether they are heading upward or downward or congested.

7) *SMI*: It is calculated using highest and minimum price values with the closing price, shown in Equation (12).

$$f_8 = 100 \times \left(\frac{2P_r}{HP_r, \max(k) - LP_r, \min(k)} - 1 \right) \quad (12)$$

8) *SMA*: *SMA* is an average price output over the previous n days as trend indicator specified in Equation (13).

$$f_6 = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P_{r-j} \quad (13)$$

The total of the eight technical indicators is the dimension of the extracted technical indicator that was acquired, and it is written in Equation (14).

$$F_i = \{F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, F_7, F_8\} \quad (14)$$

Feature fusion

To achieve feature fusion an Tversky index and RideNN is used and the extracted technical indicators have been taken as input for the sorting of features and feature fusion, and optimal parameters are computed in three stages of this feature fusion procedure as shown in Figure 2.

Feature sorting using the Tversky index

It is often calculated by taking into account two different t-series data, such as ψ_1 and ψ_2 and Tversky index is used to classify the technical aspects that have been extracted from it. T-series data give as ψ_1 and ψ_2 , in Equation (15).

$$\omega = \frac{k}{\psi_1(F-k) + \psi_2(d-k) + k} \quad (15)$$

Where the chosen features have specified as ω from the selected data and represents the weighting components.

Feature fusion

The process of merging the characteristics that have been derived from the input t-series data and utilised to predict future stock patterns is called "feature fusion," and it is calculated as shown in Equation (16).





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$$f^{new} = \sum_{s=1}^w \frac{\beta}{l} f_s; 1 \leq l \leq w \quad (16)$$

where β stands for the chosen characteristics and means the ideal parameter.

using RideNN Compute Δ

The RideNN can be used to determine the ideal parameter. The Rider Optimisation Algorithm (ROA)-driven Neural Network (RideNN) uses NN to implement the ROA's training process. The ROA have four riders— attacker, follower, overtaker, bypass rider. The expression shown below is used to calculate the parameter specified in Equation (17).

$$\Delta = \lambda(T_i, \sigma_i) \quad (17)$$

where is the Tversky index and denotes the data. The final output of the feature fusion is expressed as Δ .

Data augmentation

The output of feature fusion is put through a data augmentation stage, using the bootstrapping technique, to get an augmented result. By averaging the results from different data samples, the bootstrapping procedure has estimated to get the size of population. Additionally, by selecting interpretations from a different sizable data sample the weighted samples are created and then re-passing them through the data sample. This process substitution in this technique is used to predicting future stock trends by improving the dimensionality of data and it is the main goals of the data augmentation. Consequently, the result of the augmented data is expressed as the dimension of .
 []1399441x

CSFA-based RNN SM prediction

To accurately predict future market patterns, the augmented result is fed via RNN. In the part below, the RNN architecture is discussed.

RNN Architecture

The RNN classifier's delivers the best outcome with the least amount of training time. As, it has multiple hidden layers and each hidden layer record the dynamic t-series of the network by using the directional connections between nodes at the hidden layer. In this case, the input sequence with the string of hidden states and feature learning is used to map the hidden states with the string of output states. Figure 3 shows the RNN's structural layout.

At the same hierarchy the internal layers are fully connected in the time direction because it is an Elman-type network. In this case, the output vector of the layer at time and is the input vector of the layer at time period. Unit is defined as a collection of input and output vector elements. The word refers to both the overall number of units and an arbitrary layer unit count. Consequently, the input vector is computed using the expression below Equation (18)

$$G_u^{(q,r)} = \sum_{s=1}^5 W_{us}^{(q)} J_s^{(q-1,r)} + \sum_{u'}^w \beta_{uu'}^{(q)} J_{u'}^{(q,r-1)} \quad (18)$$

The word defines the components of and denotes the arbitrary unit number of layer prior to one-time unit. Consequently, the layer's output vector's component list is as follows in Equation (19).

$$J_u^{(q,r)} = \alpha^{(q)} (G_u^{(q,r)}) \quad (19)$$

where the output of the RNN classifier is implied with the specified activation function.





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Additionally, the classifier is tuned using an CSFA-based RNN, a newly developed algorithm, to improve prediction outcomes

PROCEDURE FOR CSFA-BASED RNN TRAINING

A developed method called CSFA, which was created by fusing CSO and FAT, is used to execute the training mechanism of RNN. Unfortunately, the current CNN methodology did not capitulate prediction closure to the actual. This kind of tricky and nonlinearity can be effectively solved by using the combination of the CSO with the FAT method, which will result in more accurate prediction results while posing fewer computing challenges. The following are the algorithmic stages employed in this procedure:

Step 1: Initialization

Let Let's use the equation below to analyse the branch population in the spread of search U in Equation (20).

$$U = \{U_1, \dots, U_{na}\} \tag{20}$$

where is the population of all branches inside that branch. Let's also represent the parameters, such as the search parameter, the assessment of the maximum function, and the territory parameter.

Step 2: Parameter of fitness

Based on the variance calculated considering the deviation with actual and preferred output and the solution helps to found the best factors in the weight for obtaining better solution, is illustrated in the below Equation (21).

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma} [C_i - R_i]^2 \tag{21}$$

where τ indicate the significance of classifiers with best weight output, the fitness function γ , the target output as R , and the overall number of taken samples represented as C .

Step 3: Branch operator

The branch is generated by integrating the existing branch using linear interpolation and randomly forming it in half of the branch territory. The crossover operator is therefore written as Equation (22).

$$S_{new} = rand(0,1) \times S_0 + rand(0,1) \times S_t \tag{22}$$

where, $rand(0,1)$ denotes about the number lies random range between $[0,1]$, the position of the current branch S_0 with the neighborhood branch of S_t , and signified the location of the latest generated branch given as S_{new} .

Step 4: Solution of given evolution operation

By introducing the features concept into the conventional CSFA algorithm, the update equation for the proposed CSFA is created, and the mathematical formulation of the CSFA method is specified in Equation (23), (24) and (25).

$$S_t(z+1) = S_t(z) + N_1(z)G_t(z) + N_2(z)(S_y(z) - S_t(z)) + \varphi N_3(z)(\bar{S}(z) - S_t(z)) \tag{23}$$

$$S_t(z) = \frac{S_t(z+1) - N_1(z)G_t(z) - N_2(z)S_y(z) - \varphi N_3(z)\bar{S}(z)}{1 - N_2(z) - \varphi N_3(z)} \tag{24}$$

$$S_{new} = \frac{S_t(z+1)(1 - rand(0,1))}{1 - N_2(z) - \varphi N_3(z)} - \frac{N_1(z)G_t(z) + N_2(z)S_y(z) + \varphi N_3(z)\bar{S}(z)}{1 - N_2(z) - \varphi N_3(z)} (1 - rand(0,1)) + rand(0,1)S_{new} \tag{25}$$





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Here, the vectors $N1(z)$, $N2(z)$, and $N3(z)$ are generated at random and lie between 0 and 1. $S(z)$ stands for speed, $Gt(z)$ for mean position values, and for the parameter that controls the influence of $X(x)$. Here, $Z1$ and $Z2$ are within the range of 0 and 1, and $Y1$ and $Y2$ denote the rates of cognitive and social learning acceleration. The loser's velocity, while V denotes the inertia weight. The proposed CSFA algorithm is formed by the parameter V . The factor V is therefore represented as follows in Equation (26).

$$V = V_{\max} - \frac{x(V_{\max} - V_{\min})}{x_{\max}} \quad (26)$$

Here, V_{\max} stands for the highest value of V , V_{\min} for the lowest value of V , and for the highest iteration. $\max x$

Step 5: Operator for Random value

The current branch extracted by the crossover function is represented as, when compared to the original values of search number $Z(S_i)$ in Equation (27) and (28).

$$Z(S_i) = Y \times F(S_i) + Y \quad (27)$$

$$Z(S_i) = Y(1 + F(S_i)) \quad (28)$$

Where Y denotes a sustained search parameter and $F(S_i)$ stands for the branch population.

Step 6: Estimation of fitness feasibility

Every solution's fitness function is determined, and the one with the best fitness function is deemed to be the best overall solution.

Step 7: Termination

Repeat the above given stages to number of times to achieve the best outcome.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The developed CSFA-based RNN for SM prediction is discussed in this section along with evaluation measures.

A. Experimental setup

The created strategy is used with the SM dataset in the PYTHON tool running on Intel Core i-3 processor with Windows 10 and 4GB of RAM. Below three evaluation metrics are used to analyse the performance of the created CSFA-based RNN.

(i) **MAE:** MAE is a calculate of difference of error between the original produced error and the expected predicted error, and it is calculated in Equation (29).

$$MAE = \frac{1}{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma} |C_i - R_i| \quad (29)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma} [C_i - R_i]^2} \quad (30)$$



**Nagarjun Yadav et al.,****Description about dataset**

The proposed CSFA-based RNN uses data from the dataset listed as the basis for its implementation. Additionally, the database contains past history of information about two of the listed companies and stock prices from the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), which specifies data of Relaxo Footwear (dataset 1) and particular give time history data of Reliance Communications (dataset 2), by a short time as weekly, medium time prediction as monthly, and longer time data prediction using annual basis.

5.3 Methods to compare

Comparisons are made between the new CSFA-based RNN and more established techniques like Deep Q Network (DQN), CNN, and Neuro-Fuzzy (NF). Comparative evaluation of CSFA-based RNNs with regard to performance indicators by adjusting the delay.

Dataset-1 Analysis

The comparative study of the created CSFA-based RNN in relation to the assessment metrics is shown in Figure 4. The study of the suggested strategy for MAE by altering delay is shown in Figure 4(a) at 40000 delays, the MAE derived by the newly created CFSA-based RNN is 0.103, compared to the values acquire by DQN, CNN, and NF. The Figure 4(b) shows the evaluation performed by utilising dataset 1 and MSE. By adjusting the delay to 40000, DQN, CNN, and NF achieve MSEs of 0.291, 0.186, and 0.163, respectively. But the created CFSA-based RNN successfully earned an MSE of 0.091. Figure 4(c) represents the assessment of the implemented method in terms to the RMSE. The implemented CSFA-based RNN attain an RMSE of 0.205 at the proposed delay as 40000. Likewise, the RMSE attain by the already existing methods, like DQN is 0.550, CNN is 0.412, NF is 0.393.

Dataset-2 analysis

The examination of the created CFSA-based RNN when it comes to the evaluation metrics by altering the delay using dataset-2 is shown in Figure 5. Figure 5(a) depicts the analysis of the MAE-related produced CFSA-based RNN. The conventional approaches had MAEs of DQN is 0.414 for, 0.282 for CNN, 0.262 for NF, and 0.150 for the proposed approach when the delay was 40000. Figure 5(b) describe the analysis of MSE by spreading over the time. The MSE of the new CFSA-based RNN is 0.105 for a delay of 40000, compared to 0.301, 0.225, and 0.183 for the standard schemes of DQN, CNN, and NF. Figure 5(c) explanation of the RMSE analysis carried out on dataset-2. The RMSE of the CFSA-based RNN is 0.224 at a point of the delay 40000. and the RMSE obtained using conventional methods, such as DQN, CNN, and NF, is 0.585, 0.439, and 0.419, respectively.

Comparisons with the different methods

Table 1 details about the comparative analysis of developed CSFA-based RNN. The analysis proves that the developed CSFA-based RNN has gained a minimum MAE of 0.103, MSE of 0.091, and RMSE of 0.205.

Analysis for Statistics

The programme is run 100 times to perform the statistical analysis of the suggested CSFA-based RNN and the already-in-use methods such as DQN, CNN, and NF. The best MAE was obtained by the suggested CSFA-based RNN approach utilising datasets 1 and 2, respectively, with values of 0.103 and 0.109. Similar to this, using datasets 1 and 2, the finest MSE estimated by the proposed CSFA-based RNN is 0.091 and 0.105 respectively. Similarly, utilising datasets 1 and 2, the accurate RMSE determined by the proposed CSFA-based RNN is 0.205 and 0.224, respectively as shown in Table 2.

CONCLUSION

For investors to gain better returns while buying and selling of stock products, SM forecasting is absolutely crucial. The dynamic nature of stock data, non-linear, and intrinsic problems are challenging to predict an accurate price. Thus, using the recently proposed Competitive Swarm Feedback Algorithm (CFSA) method, this research





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introduced a successful strategy for precise SM prediction. First, the dataset's input is taken into account to eliminate any technical indicators. Following that, the feature fusion process. After the features have been combined, the bootstrapping technique is used to augment the data. Finally, RNN, which is trained using CFSA, is used in the SM prediction process. Additionally, the suggested method has a minimum MAE of 0.103. The suggested method, however, suffers from vanishing gradient problems that are common and slow down computation. As a result, a unique optimisation technique will be created in the future in order to acquire the most accurate prediction, and a new classifier will be created in order to decrease the vanishing gradient difficulties.

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Table 1: Comparative Discussion

| Dataset | Metrics/Methods | DQN | CNN | Neuro fuzzy | Proposed CSFA-based RNN |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Dataset-1 | MAE | 0.385 | 0.263 | 0.244 | 0.103 |
| | MSE | 0.291 | 0.186 | 0.163 | 0.091 |
| | RMSE | 0.550 | 0.412 | 0.393 | 0.205 |
| Dataset-2 | MAE | 0.414 | 0.282 | 0.262 | 0.109 |
| | MSE | 0.301 | 0.225 | 0.183 | 0.105 |
| | RMSE | 0.585 | 0.439 | 0.419 | 0.224 |

Table 2: Analysis For Statistics

| Dataset | Metrics/Methods | DQN | CNN | Neuro fuzzy | Proposed CSFA-based RNN | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Dataset-1 | MAE | Best | 0.385 | 0.263 | 0.244 | 0.103 |
| | | Mean | 0.382 | 0.259 | 0.241 | 0.127 |
| | | Variance | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.002 |
| | MSE | Best | 0.291 | 0.186 | 0.163 | 0.091 |
| | | Mean | 0.287 | 0.183 | 0.16 | 0.1062 |
| | | Variance | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0023 |
| | RMSE | Best | 0.55 | 0.412 | 0.393 | 0.205 |
| | | Mean | 0.547 | 0.409 | 0.3895 | 0.2477 |
| | | Variance | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0035 | 0.0028 |
| Dataset-2 | MAE | Best | 0.414 | 0.282 | 0.262 | 0.109 |
| | | Mean | 0.4111 | 0.2793 | 0.259 | 0.139 |
| | | Variance | 0.0029 | 0.0027 | 0.003 | 0.002 |
| | MSE | Best | 0.301 | 0.225 | 0.183 | 0.105 |
| | | Mean | 0.298 | 0.222 | 0.1802 | 0.121 |
| | | Variance | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0028 | 0.002 |
| | RMSE | Best | 0.585 | 0.439 | 0.419 | 0.224 |
| | | Mean | 0.581 | 0.436 | 0.416 | 0.257 |
| | | Variance | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.002 |





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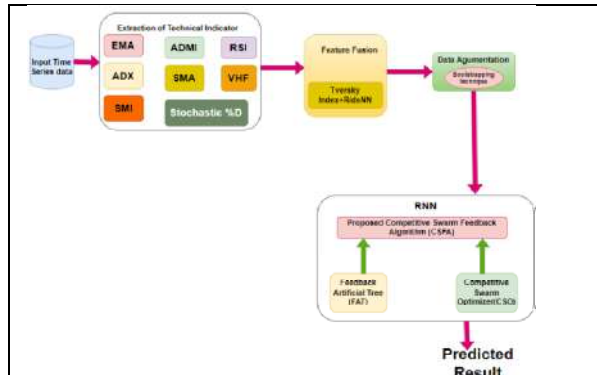


Figure 1. proposed CSFA-based RNN Schematic view.

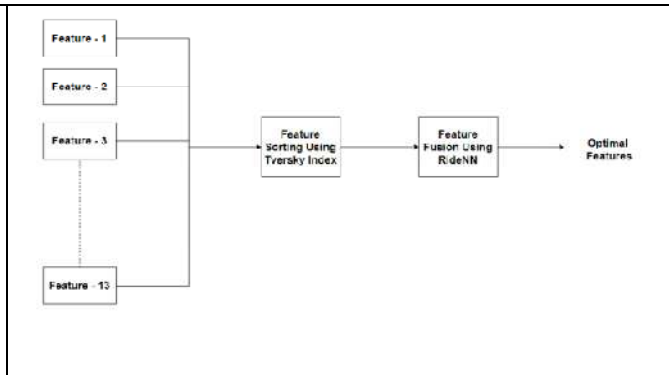


Figure 2. The Feature Fusion architecture

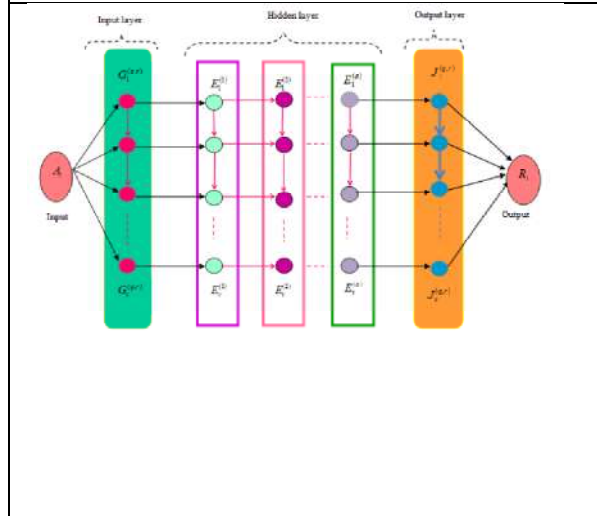


Figure 3. The RNN architecture

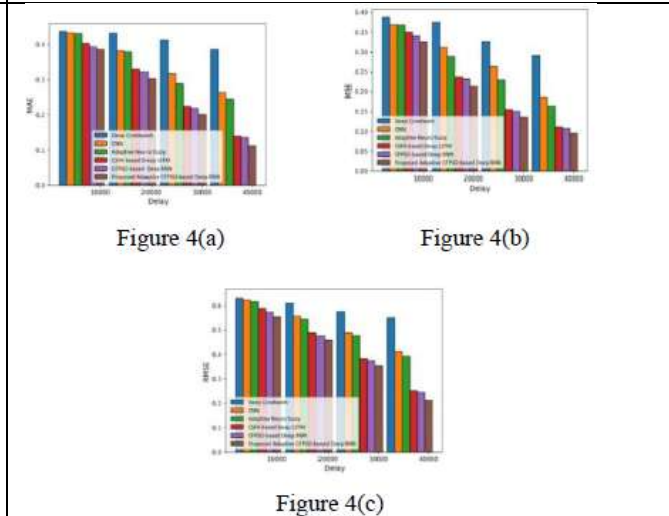


Figure 4: Analysis dataset-1, a) MAE, b) MSE, c) RMSE

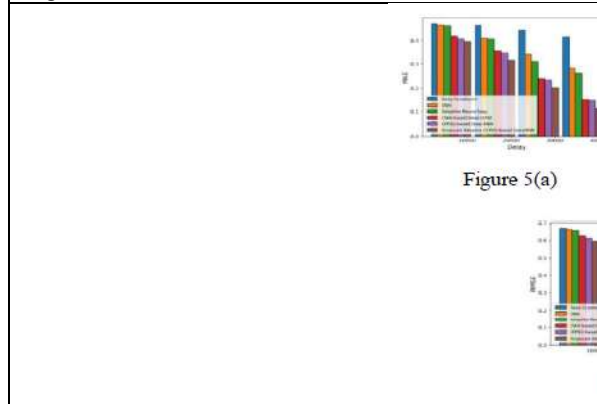


Figure 5(a)

Figure 5(b)

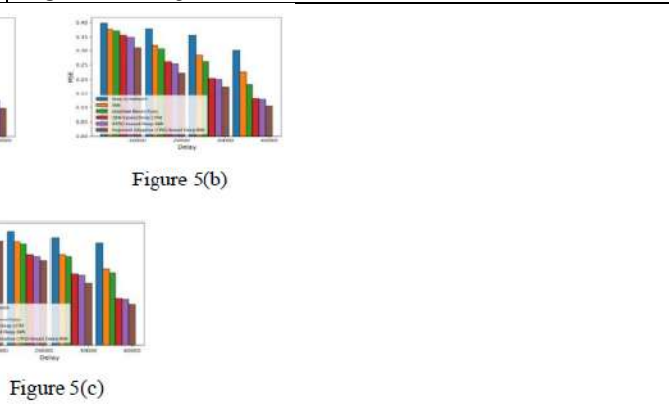


Figure 5(c)

Figure 5: Analysis dataset-2, a) MAE, b) MSE, c) RMSE





Trust and Secured Routing in MANET based on IoT - Blockchain Technology

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Received: 06 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 08 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Mobile ad-hoc networks (MANET) are wireless networks that are decentralised and run without any type of established infrastructure. MANETs are vulnerable to the most prevalent attack and threat kinds, such as wormhole assaults, Grey hole attacks, and evil twin attacks. As the number of IoT devices increases, so do the security threats and vulnerabilities associated with these resource-constrained IoT devices. The biggest threat to IoT devices is distributed denial of service (DDoS). The security of data transferred through MANETs and the network's resiliency have been some of the key concerns and areas of research in recent years. In the MANET environment, both active and passive attacks are frequent. If neglected, vulnerable assaults have a catastrophic effect on MANET nodes and could ultimately lead to the collapse of the network. Attacks also frequently consume massive amounts of energy, much in excess of the permitted limitations for energy consumption per node, which shortens longevity. As a result, the research purpose in this work is to prevent attack and identify these bad nodes from trustworthy nodes.

Keywords: IoT, MANET, Vulnerable attack, DDoS attack, Blockchain.





INTRODUCTION

Security is the major concern for the core functionality of the Mobile Ad-Hoc Network (MANET)[2]. The availability, confidentiality, and data integrity of network services can be achieved by making sure security issues have been taken care of. MANET is regularly the subject of different security attacks due to its open medium, dynamic topology changes, cooperative algorithms, lack of central management and monitoring, and lack of a clear defense mechanism. The battle between security threats and the MANET has changed due to these factors. Cyber security must be a key component of the information management framework for the present IoT setting. IoT users will face serious security risks as a result of the widespread deployment of IoT devices into every home, the development of smart power grids, smart cars, and the complexity of their communication protocols[1]. The widespread exposing of IoT vulnerabilities to cyberattacks was facilitated by all of these causes. The Internet of Things (IoT) increases efficiency and production through smart and remote control, but it also increases the risk of cyber attacks. The IoT information protection architecture is required by contemporary technological advancements[4].

Despite the fact that IoT applications are preferable to conventional technologies and frameworks, such implementations are nevertheless vulnerable to a number of attack tactics that make use of both well-known and uncommon cyber-attacks. Since IoT and web-based framework intrusions have gotten simpler to reach in recent years, attacks like DoS (Denial of Service), DDoS, as well as other remote hacking strategies are more regularly used to compromise their concealment. The attacker intended to overwhelm the targeted IoT networks through malicious behaviour. Hackers regularly access sensitive data via insecure IoT devices utilizing unpatched, non-patched, or unencrypted IoT networks[6]. Using a wireless connection independent of any topological network, a MANET is utilised to facilitate communication activities. It has wireless nodes that build an ad hoc network without infrastructure where the nodes will communicate across many hops. The self-organizing and distributed structure of the MANET enables it to carry out the desired network's functionality through node participation, cooperation, and communication—all of which are essential for providing successful communication. Routing, security, access control, dependability, and energy use are problems in MANET[3].

By implementing a routing protocol securely, which can identify hostile nodes and neighbouring nodes that are attacking other nodes, these problems are solved and assaults are prevented. In MANETs, data communication security is crucial. Security breaches typically include packet flooding, either intentional or passive, which uses up more energy and causes congestion that can turn into a Denial of Service (DoS) breach. A trusted routing serves to reduce the risk of untrustworthy nodes communication[18]. Designing a blockchain network that clusters is done through the process of cluster formation. In scenario nodes with a high level of density, it improves overhead control. Additionally, overall node counts, node distances, nodes' directions, velocities, and mobility all have a role in how well cluster numbers are created. By employing process clustering, a large network is divided into smaller numerical networks. IoT has a collection of MANET autonomous mobile devices that can exchange data with one another using WiFi waves. Given that they are within Wi-Fi range of one another, those smart gadgets can easily communicate. Other gadgets, however, require an intermediary intelligent device in order to transmit their data packets. Link is created in real-time, separating the entire network and enabling universal operation without the need for an access point. MANET-IoT Internet concept shown in the below figure 1.

The Internet of Things interacts intelligently with wireless sensor networks (WSN) and mobile ad hoc networks (MANET), improving its usability and strengthening its commercial feasibility. By combining wireless sensor and mobile ad hoc networks with the Internet of Things, new MANET-IoT systems and IT-based networks can be developed. Such a strategy lowers network deployment costs while enhancing user mobility[5]. In terms of networking issues, it also poses fresh, challenging issues.



**Gurumoorthi et al.,****Related Work**

There were many routing protocol proposed in literature to deal with security issues in routing protocols. In article [6], the author suggests a thorough assessment of research on multi-hop MANETs with blockchain-based node trust management. We put the problem of security in MANETs caused by a lack of trust between the participating nodes in its proper perspective. We address the limitations of the current blockchain in MANETs and propose the blockchain concepts. In paper [7], the author proposes a novel blockchain-based model against selfish attacks in ad hoc networks and optimised it in this setting. To this end, we explore the presence of MPR nodes to adapt and integrate the blockchain principle in MANETs and based on this we perform a security analysis to evaluate our model by discussing the ability of our model to meet major safety concerns related to confidentiality, integrity, availability, non-repudiation, and vulnerabilities. The accuracy and speed of object detection models have significantly improved over the past few years, and methods for real-time object detection on resource-constrained devices like the Raspberry Pi have also been developed. As a result, object detection has become an important tool in many industries, including robotics, surveillance, and autonomous vehicles.

The author's suggested system in this study[8] uses blockchain to establish a distributed trust framework for MANET routing nodes that is tamper-proof. The blockchain idea is integrated into MANETs using the optimised link state routing protocol (OLSR), which is used as a model protocol. The majority of security difficulties in the OLSR, where each node performs the security action separately and repetitively, are resolved by blockchain as a securely distributed and trusted platform. The routing nodes in the suggested design can also work together to defend themselves against network intruders using specified principles. The ensemble approach, which has already been discussed in earlier articles, is potentially applied in this article's [5] author's blockchain-based mobile network. The Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) protocol is used in the recommended method for MANETS routing. Advanced mobile ad hoc networking (MANET) can be used to include Blockchain into an IoT-based MANET (BATMAN) (BATMAN). Using IoT-based MANETs, the Extended-BATMAN (E-BATMAN) technique integrates blockchain technology into the BATMAN protocol. Blockchain is a secure, decentralized, and reliable platform, with each node carrying out its own security measures.

For a relay node selection with security-assisted data transmission, the author [11] proposes a Quantum Atom Search Optimization paired with Blockchain aided Data Transmission (QASO-BDT) scheme. The three phases of this strategy are registration, clustering, and transmission. Every sensor node is initially registered in the blockchain network through Capillary Gateway during the node registration phase (CG). Following the selection of a CH, the nodes are clustered into several clusters using an improved multi-view clustering model. The multi-hop transmission phase then aids in choosing the appropriate relay node for multi-hop transmission using QASO. To maintain system security, a blockchain-based transaction is then carried out. The coupling of blockchain and MANET is recommended in this study [12], where the author suggests BlockChain Based Security Enhancement in MANET, with the goal of enhancing protection and privacy in the scattered node. Relinquished Blockchain based Integrity System is therefore suggested in the research as a solution to this situation. This system effectively improves network integrity by fusing node attributes to blockchain addresses. Promulgated Reliance Esteemed Quadruplets Condition is afterwards implemented to enhance block reliance management in order to promote the scalability and dependability of blockchain technology through indulges process.

The author of this paper [13] suggested a method for spotting rogue nodes and swiftly warning the network. Additionally, if a malicious node resumes normal behaviour or there was a categorization error, the same process is utilised to reestablish its trust. The mechanism can be adjusted as needed to strike a balance between the reaction's sensitivity and the prompt identification of a status change. In this paper [14], the author addresses problems by formulating a Dynamic and Optimized NS protocol called DONNS, utilising a novel privacy-aware leader election within the public BC called AnoLE, where the leader anonymously solves The Minimum Spanning Tree problem (MST) of the network in polynomial time. As a result, the optimal NS given the present network architecture is disclosed to miners. We quantitatively compare the complexity, security, and privacy of the suggested protocols to



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cutting-edge MST solutions for DLs and well-known threats. In order to improve MANET speed and manage keys securely, this study [15] implements Elliptic Curve Cryptography with Diffie Hellman key exchange mechanism (ECC-DH) using Modified Montgomery Modular Arithmetic (MMECC-DH). Processors based on the Haswell and Sandy Bridge Architectures are measured for metrics such as Key calculation time, Key update time, Packet Delivery Ratio, Average Power Consumption per Node, number of cycles per key exchange, Operations per second, processing time, and Security Levels of ECC-DH, Montgomery Elliptic Curve Cryptography with Diffie Hellman key exchange (MECC-DH), and MMECC-DH methods.

To ascertain which of these protocols performed best, simulations of the Ad-hoc On-Demand Distance Vector (AODV), Dynamic Source Routing (DSR), and Optimised Link State Routing (OLSR) protocols were conducted in this study [16]. Throughput, end-to-end delay, and packet delivery ratio were used in the analysis of the findings (PDR). The author [17] concentrates on computing the node's trust factor based on network parameters and node behaviour to simulate the difficulty of ensuring secure transmission. Based on three tiers of observations, the suggested method, STBA, computes a node's secure trust. The effectiveness of the proposed secure trust mechanism STBA is assessed by contrasting it with routing that involves no trust computation, with the current Belief based Trust Evaluation Mechanism (BTEM), and with the novel extended trust based mechanism (NETM), where routing involves only direct and indirect trust computation for node's distribution in both cases. The author's goal in this study [9] was to assess the effect of a MIM attack on the MANET context and to suggest a security solution to such a scenario. This is accomplished by (1) estimating the proportion of attackers required to successfully launch a MIM attack in a particular MANET, and (2) suggesting a security procedure based on the well-known Diffie-Helman protocol.

In order to improve upon past work, the author [18] proposes a group key management strategy for MANETs based on the identity-based authenticated dynamic contributory broadcast encryption (IBADConBE) protocol. Our plan does away with certificate management and eliminates the requirement for a reliable dealer to provide each node with a secret key. The secret keys can be negotiated by a group of wireless nodes in a single round. Additionally, because our scheme is receiver-unrestricted, each sender can freely choose any advantageous nodes in a group as the receivers. Additionally, our plan simultaneously satisfies the requirements for authentication, message secrecy, recognized security, advance security, and backward security. The author of this research [19] introduced a new metaheuristic quantum worm swarm optimization-based clustering for MANETs called QGSOC-SRP. The optimal CH selection and route selection processes are the first two steps of the QGSOC-SRP technique that is being discussed. For the best choice of safe CHs, the QGSO method first calculates a fitness function from four variables: energy, distance, node degree, and trust factor. The SRP is then used to find the best path to the BS using the oppositional gravitational search algorithm (OGSA). The law of gravity and interactions between masses serve as the inspiration for the conventional GSA. The OGSA is derived from the opposition-based learning idea for population initialization and generation jumping in order to increase the effectiveness of the GSA.

Proposed System

By integrating Blockchain technology into IoT data, many unidentified devices and techniques, including transactions and interactions between devices, will be much easier to organize. IoT devices that use encryption can operate as smart bonds on the blockchain and carry out progressive transactions automatically. Each contributor must maintain an accurate facsimile of the Blockchain to ensure consistency due to the tightly constrained resources available in IoT networks and the limitations of the Blockchain technology; IoT is a smart gadget of the future that can be accessible through a variety of networks, and data is distributed across various networks through ad-hoc networks. Figure 2 represent the IoT based Blockchain system.

The data is distributed close to the user's end, so in order to transmit the data; we need effective protocols for the changing network, effective band width, and effective communication routing. In this paper, we implement an active protocol that continuously updates the routing with a unified framework for wireless devices while also taking into





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account secure data transmission, so we use smart deploy. The new trust and security based routing protocol was proposed to gain from various attacks. In proposed system, the first the source and destination node has to be fixed. Then if the source node and destination node were in communication range, then data were encrypted and forwarded to the destination. If in case the destination is too far to communicate. Then the neighbor node has to be chosen for further forwarding of data. While choosing the neighbor node, the system must analyze whether any security issue can happen based on neighbor node.

So proper authentication is needed, after the analysis

the node were added into the blockchain. Then the blockchain will monitor the activity of the nodes available into it. If in case the node act as malicious node and attacking node, then the blockchain will automatically terminate the node from communication and terminate from the blockchain. Figure3 the overall system architecture has been represented about the proposed system. Now the selected neighbor node, will act as the source for further transaction. Again route discovery happens once again, this scenario happens until the destination is reachable. After choosing the neighbor node, the source node will forward the encrypted data to the neighbor node. Once the data reached the neighbor node, private key is used to decrypt the data. The encryption and decryption were established by blockchain. Figure 4 represent the overall data flow of proposed system. For every encryption a separate encryption key is managed and for decryption also. Once the destination is reached, the destination node will repeat the same procedure to forward the ACK packet.

Below algorithm represent the functionality of proposed system.

Algorithm 1:

Input: Distance, Direction, Velocity, Mobility, Buffer management, Energy level, Density

Output: destination

1. Fix Source and Destination node
2. Apply node capability Criteria over input by ML
3. If (Source \cap Destination)
4. Forward the message to Destination with Decryption
5. else
6. if (Node capability == NO) then
7. Leave the node
8. else
9. add the Marked node(N_{node}) into Blockchain
10. If ($N_{node} \subset$ Blockchain)
11. Encrypt(Data) with Key
12. Forward to N_{node} (Encrypt(Data))
13. Choose N_{node} as Source
14. while (current position N_{Node} == destination) do
15. repeat
16. step 1 to 13
17. until (Source \cap destination);

Algorithm 1: Proposed System

The current algorithm was under implementation stage. And after implementation the performance were calculated. The proposed algorithm works under three phase, first find the destination, choosing the neighbor node and encrypt & decrypt the data with proper public and private key. Table 1 shows the choice of comparison system is aims to analyze the applications of IoT in MANET and to compare the most widely used IoT platforms. The problem of determining the most appropriate IoT system depends on many factors, often expressed in trust and security system



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in MANET. In order to find a feasible decision, this study develops a framework for IoT solution in a Blockchain environment. In the proposed framework, combining the Blockchain technology and the IoT to map and prevent the introduction of illegal commodities into the wireless environment. The new technique is more precise than existing crisp and the system is successfully monitored and evaluated using IoT to ensuring that everyone has a high level of safety. The effectiveness of the lot-Blockchain framework has been verified through the comparison of above system are shown in table1.

CONCLUSION

Security concerns in MANET-IoT systems are examined in the article. It reveals various common and harmful vulnerabilities in IoT systems and mobile ad-hoc networks. Hence, prevention from attack and detection of these malicious nodes from trustworthy nodes is taken as the research objective in this paper. And also the proposed system is well formed to analyze, choose the neighbor and to make proper encryption & decryption. Still the implementation part under progress. The final result will give better result after accessing performance of the security routing protocol.

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Table 1. Comparison over IoT Blockchain framework

| Assessment parameters | Conventional System | RFID based System | LoRaWAN | Proposed System |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Hazard Identification | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fault tolerance | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Forged food detection | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Diverted food detection | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| System Management and Communication | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Food shortage detection | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Effortlessness of operations | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Involvement of Suppliers | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Transparency | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Privacy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Security | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Immutability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

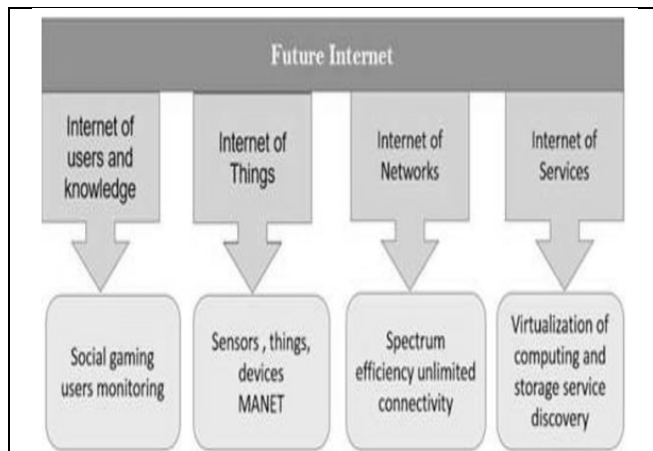


Figure.1: MANET-IoT Internet concept

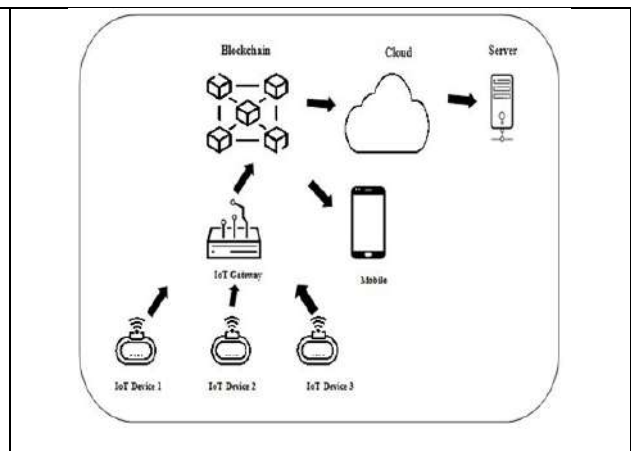
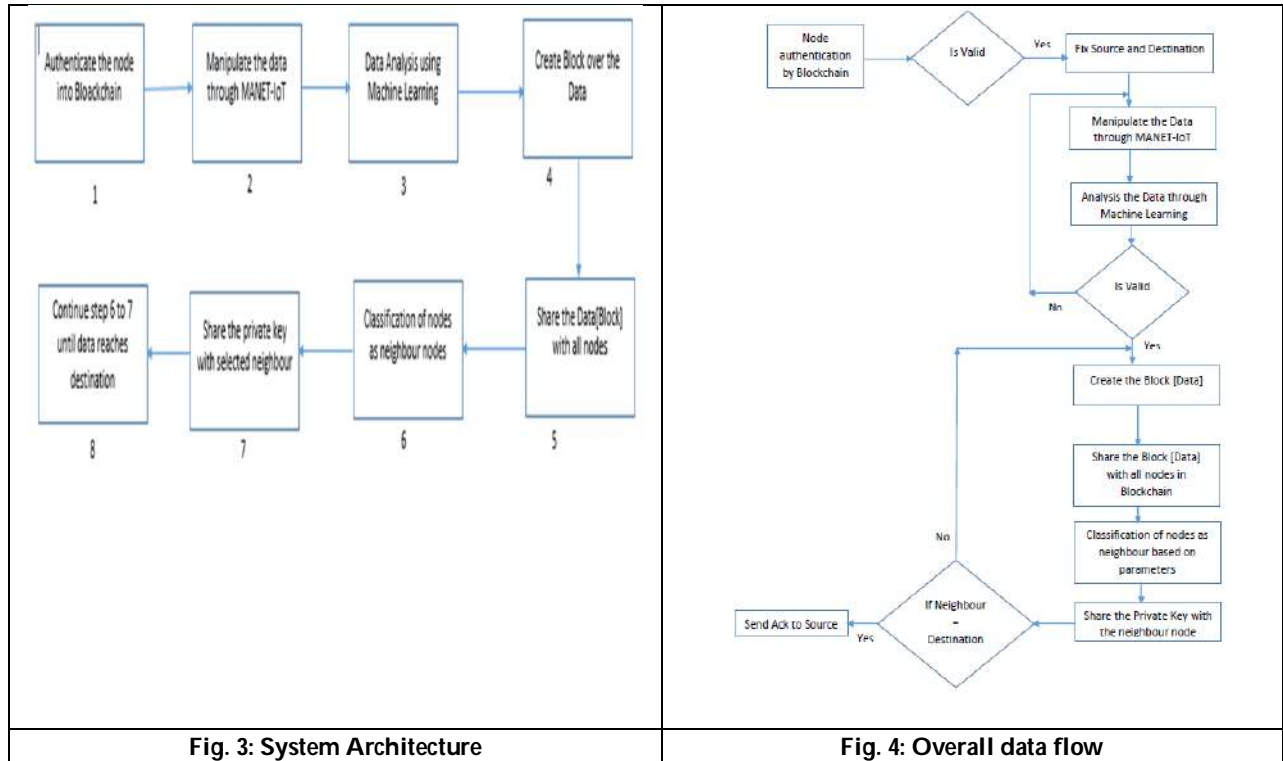


Fig.2 A typical IoT-based Blockchain system





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Enhanced Customer Experience through Real-Time Product Availability Notifications

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Received: 08 Mar 2023

Revised: 10 May 2023

Accepted: 12 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

People now use a variety of online purchasing platforms. A feature known as a cart is available to those individuals. Everyone is adding their favorites' merchandise to that cart so they can buy it later. These enhancing features are present on all web platforms. However, it does not provide any warning or backup in case their merchandise runs out of stock. As a result, we are adding notification features to this platform via our system to let users know when their favorite goods are back in stock and ready to be added to their cart. Customers who make purchases on the appropriate online shopping platform can benefit from the features that I have introduced to my shopping system. The login screen in this shopping system's GUI layer contains information like a user name and email address. The associated Email ID will receive the alerts. In my online shopping system, the related features are being added. Additionally, the majority of online shopping carts do not presently have a system for alerting customers to price changes. As a result of some festival celebrations, the product price will drop. The client was unaware that the product's price had decreased, which was a solution. In order to help customers, purchase the items in their carts, we introduced a new shopping system with notification features. If the price of an item drops, a notification will be sent to the user who has logged into the website. Finally, my online shopping system now includes the two characteristics described above. This system's effect is that notifications are sent out regularly. More notifications will be sent if customers add more items to their shopping carts. Since we were generating notifications for each product that was in your cart. This is how this method will have an effect.

Keywords: Online purchasing, Out of Stock, Email ID, Notification, Customer-Friendly, Cart.





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INTRODUCTION

Customers are informed by a system called “product availability notification” when goods are available, when there is not enough stock, and when prices have been reduced. By keeping customers informed about the progress of the products they are interested in purchasing, this method is intended to increase customer satisfaction. Customers can set up alerts for items that are running low on stock or are presently out of stock so they can be informed when they become available once more. This system's goals are to improve customer loyalty, lower the likelihood that customers will buy out-of-stock products, and boost sales. [1] Additionally, it gives retailers a useful tool to handle inventory and choose better stocking levels, which can help to cut waste and boost productivity. Retailers, clients, and producers are some of the system's players. Retailers profit from higher sales, better product control, and decreased waste. Customers experience a more seamless purchasing process, higher levels of customer satisfaction, and decreased levels of frustration. Increased demand, greater inventory control, and improved relationships with retailers all help manufacturers. There are numerous systems in place that provide notifications of product availability, such as Amazon's “Notify Me” function, which enables users to get email or mobile alerts when a product becomes accessible. [2] To better the functionality and user experience of product availability notification systems, a number of extra features could be added. These consist of specialized suggestions, real-time inventory updates, social sharing capabilities, and advanced search and filtering options. [4]

RELATED WORK

In general, it's common to consider product availability as a positive signal about the product. That is, while the product is accessible for purchase, the consumer typically views it as a positive thing (in almost all circumstances, this is the dereliction condition), whereas when it isn't available, there may be negative effects. This perception is in line with the traditional way of converting involvement situations via product availability (e.g., Apsler and Sears 1968). [2] still, reservations concerning the felicitousness of the product availability manipulation as the motorist of involvement have been echoed in posterior exploration. The core principle behind the product availability manipulation is that it activates product applicability. Mittal (1995) and Poesz and de Bont (1995) argue that applicability differs from involvement. According to Mittal (1995), applicability simply means that commodity serves a function, but it doesn't indicate the significance of the function it serves. For illustration, cotton hearties may be veritably applicable to a consumer, as may be diamonds, but these two products are poles piecemeal in significance or involvement. farther contend that, when product availability is perceived appreciatively and lack of product availability is perceived negatively, it represents a practical product point which is further affiliated to the ease of attaining the product than to its core benefits. thus, product availability is proposed to be explosively related to inferior features of the product. More precisely, this exploration doesn't underrate the significance of positive product availability, especially in requests where products are perishable, seasonal, or have storehouse costs. [1].

In this exploration, we contend that, in some cases, lack of availability triggers involvement in a stronger manner than it triggers perceived feasibility in determining the intention to buy the product. In these cases, lack of availability constitutes an essential cue about product quality and benefits. previous exploration has suggested that, when the causes for lack of product availability are easily stated, as well as associated to expansive demand (Verhallen 1982) or product failure (Amaldoss and Jain 2005, 2008; Fromkin et al. 1971; Lynn 1992; Verhallen 1982), also lack of product availability constitutes an essential cue about product benefits. Amaldoss and Jain (2005), for illustration, indicate that the strategy of limiting product volume, confining product availability by using exclusive distribution channels, or via legal action, increase the perceived value of products indeed for particulars similar as eye-fuls. [3]. Verhallen (1982) specifically investigates the effect of degree of availability (low to high) and cause of attainability (unexplained lack of availability, attainability due to fashionability, attainability due to limited force, and attainability due to both limited force and fashionability) on consumer preferences. The results suggest that attainability enhanced the intention to buy only in the case where lack of availability was a result of high fashionability or limited force. The current exploration extends this logic and farther examines the settings where lack of product availability impacts purchase intention via



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involvement, or via perceived feasibility. Obtaining the stylish retail product vacancy rates generates the abecedarian prerequisite for its trade. i.e., for achieving the asked sale with the client. [4] Directly affecting trade (Dubelaar et al., 2001), where each reduction by 3 may contribute to 1 development drop (ECR Rus, 2009), product vacancy draws an adding attention of large retailers and manufacturers. In relation to this, multitudinous enterprise have been introduced, including the Effective client Response conception, grounded on the "Quick Response Strategy". Research results and case studies are published and conferences are organized under the aegis of the ECR organisations. Product vacancy in retail stores is frequently described and analysed through out-of-stock problem (Ettouzani et al, 2012), where the OOS rate was also most constantly used as its introductory index. Attention has been devoted to its measuring (Roland Berger Consultants, 2003; Gruen, Corsten, 2007), relating (Papakiriakopoulos et al., 2009; Papakiriakopoulos, Doukidis, 2011) main root causes (Fernie, Grant, 2008; Ehrenthal, Stolzle, 2013), goods (Gruen, 2007; Musalem et al., 2010), and client responses in out-of-stock situations (van Woensel et al., 2007; Zinn, Liu, 2008).

From the client's point of view, Roland Berger Consultants (2003, p. 8) define the given problem as "A product not set up in the asked form, flavour or size, not set up in saleable condition, or not remitted in the anticipated position". Hereby, they distinguish between classic, binary placement and delisting out-of-stocks. [5]. Campo et al. (2004) and Sloot (2006) view stock-eschewal from the temporal aspect, where it can be temporary or permanent. However, and the guests suppose that it'll be available fairly soon, this stockeschewal is regarded as temporary, If the product isn't remitted in the retail store on the designated or labelled place. On the other hand, if the stock-eschewal appears as a result of the retailer's deliberate decision to reduce the product multifariousness (wishing to cut costs, encourage the purchase of other product or limit cooperation with suppliers), it's good as permanent. The relationship between force situations and deals has been examined in multitudinous inquiries. Although the first study of this issue dates back to the 1950s (Whitin, 1957), moment there can still be linked numerous different studies fastening that content. There are studies in line with these early papers which gave substantiation on the actuality of positive correlation between these variables. still, there are studies pointing out to some negative goods of high force situations. Cachon, Terwiesch (2006) state that increase of the retail force situations also increases service situations, and, accordingly, results in increased deals situations. Dubelaar et al. (2001) quantified the given correlations, representing the service position through product vacancy. A advanced number of available products in a retail store increases the probability that the client will find and buy the asked product (Ton, Raman, 2010). The positive effect of supplies on deals through product vacancy is appertained as vacancy effect by Koschat (2008). Besides perfecting service situations, advanced supplies can increase deals through stimulating client demand by serving as a promotional tool (Balakrishnan, 2008). According to Dana and Petruzzi (2001), guests are more willing to visit the store where they anticipate advanced service situations. [6]

OVERVIEW

A system called product availability notification enables customers to get real-time information on product availability, stock levels, and price reductions. This method helps retailers manage their inventory and enhance pricing strategies while assisting customers in staying informed about the goods they are interested in purchasing. This system's goals are to enhance client satisfaction, boost sales, and lessen waste brought on by overstocking or underselling. [5] To provide consumers with real-time updates, the product availability notification system combines data sources, algorithms, and notification channels. In order to keep track of product availability and stock levels, the system usually integrates with a retailer's inventory management system. To track price changes and spot chances for discounts or promotions, it may also integrate with a pricing optimization application. Customers can receive information via email, SMS, push notifications, social media, and other channels thanks to the system's notification engine. [2] Customers can customize the frequency and substance of the updates they receive as well as their preferred notification channel. The system uses complex algorithms to analyze data from various sources, including sales records, inventory levels, and competitor pricing, to ensure accurate and timely notifications. These programs are able to forecast future demand for a product, spot instances of overstocking or stockouts, and suggest pricing plans to boost sales. Integrating with various data sources and APIs is one of the major technical challenges faced by



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systems that notify users of a product's availability. [4] Product availability notification systems, which provide real-time updates on product availability, stock levels, and price reductions, are a useful tool for both retailers and consumers. To provide accurate and timely updates to users, these systems combine data sources, algorithms, and notification methods. Although implementing and scaling these systems presents some technical hurdles, the advantages for retailers and customers make the investment worthwhile [3].

METHODOLOGY

- Requirements gathering: The requirements for the online system of product availability are gathered in this stage. The main features include keeping track of product inventory, producing low supply alerts, and sending out notifications for price reductions.
- Design and architecture: The system architecture, including the database schema, server architecture, and user interface design, are created during this stage. The system ought to be scalable and able to manage a lot of data.
- Implementation: During this phase, a programming language and framework appropriate for the project are used to create the system. The code must adhere to industry best practises and be modular and stable.
- Testing: The system is tested in this stage to make sure it complies with the specifications and is error-free. Functional, speed, and security testing are all included in the testing.
- Deployment: The system is set up on a server and made available to customers during this phase. A safe and expandable setting needs to be used for the system's deployment.
- Maintenance and support: During this phase, the technology is kept up and given lifetime support. This covers user assistance, updates, and bug fixes.

OBJECTIVE

- To enhance customer happiness, promptly and accurately inform customers of product availability, product shortages, and price reductions. This will enhance customers' shopping experiences and increase their satisfaction.
- To increase sales and revenue, quickly inform customers when formerly out-of-stock items become available.
- To minimize inventory costs, inventory costs should be kept to a minimum by keeping an eye on inventory amounts and sending alerts when supplies are running low.
- To increase customer loyalty by keeping consumers informed and interested in the brand by sending them regular, trustworthy notifications about product availability and price reductions.

SCOPE

- Product Availability Tracking: To give consumers accurate information about product availability, the system should monitor product availability and stock levels in real-time. Customers should receive alerts from the system when a product's price decreases so they can benefit from sales and discounts.
- Insufficient and Multi-Channel Product Notifications: The system needs to alert customers when a product is running low on supply or is out of stock so they can make alternative purchases or know when the product will be back in stock. Customers should be able to receive notifications from the system via a variety of methods.
- Customer Preferences: Customers should be able to select the platforms through which they would like to receive notifications and alter the frequency and nature of the updates they receive. To give consumers accurate and timely updates, the system should be able to integrate with a retailer's current inventory management and pricing optimization tools.

Security and Privacy

The system should guarantee the security and privacy of client data, including their identifying data and past purchases. Even during times of high demand or traffic, the system should be able to manage large volumes of notifications and make sure that they are delivered promptly.



**Sankarram et al.,****PROBLEM DESCRIPTION**

The issue with traditional retail systems is that customers frequently have a disappointing shopping experience after learning that the item they intended to buy is out of stock or has been sold out. Similar to how there are no realtime updates on price reductions, customers may lose out on discounts and promotions. As a result, there is a gap in customer happiness, which may harm sales and diminish customer loyalty. A system for notifying retailers of product availability is required to help them manage their inventory and improve their pricing strategies while also giving consumers real-time updates on product availability and price reductions.

LIMITATION OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM**Technology dependence**

The efficiency of a product availability notification system depends on technology, including communication channels, inventory management tools, and real-time data analytics. The precision and promptness of messages could be affected by technical issues or downtime.

Privacy issues

Retailers may gather and use customer data to personalize product availability alerts, which may cause privacy issues. Retailers must adhere to data protection laws and be open and honest about how they gather and use customer data.

Cost

Setting up a system for product availability notifications might take a one-time financial and human resource investment. Retailers must compare the costs to the potential benefits and make sure the method is longterm cost-effective and sustainable.

Customer preferences

Some customers might not want to be notified when a product becomes available, or they might favor some communication methods over others. Retailers must take customer preferences into account and offer the opportunity to opt in or out of notifications.

Limited effect on some goods

Certain products, such as niche or high-end items that have reduced demand or longer lead times, may not be significantly affected by a product availability notification system. Retailers must evaluate the system's efficacy for various product categories and modify their strategies as necessary.

PROPOSAL SYSTEM

By informing customers promptly and accurately about product availability, product stock levels, and price reductions, the suggested system's product availability notification system seeks to enhance customer experience and boost sales. The system will monitor product availability and stock levels using real-time data analytics and inventory management software. It will also communicate with customers via a variety of channels, including email, text messages, and push alerts.

SYSTEM MODELLING

A system model is a picture of the parts of the system and how they work together. It aids in defining the system's requirements and specs and enables developers to comprehend how various system components will interact. Developers can make sure that the product availability notification system is built with all the required parts and that those parts are integrated in a way that enables the system to work effectively and efficiently by creating a system model. A system model can also be used to explain the system's design to stakeholders and make sure that everyone working on the project is aware of the system's specifications and needs.



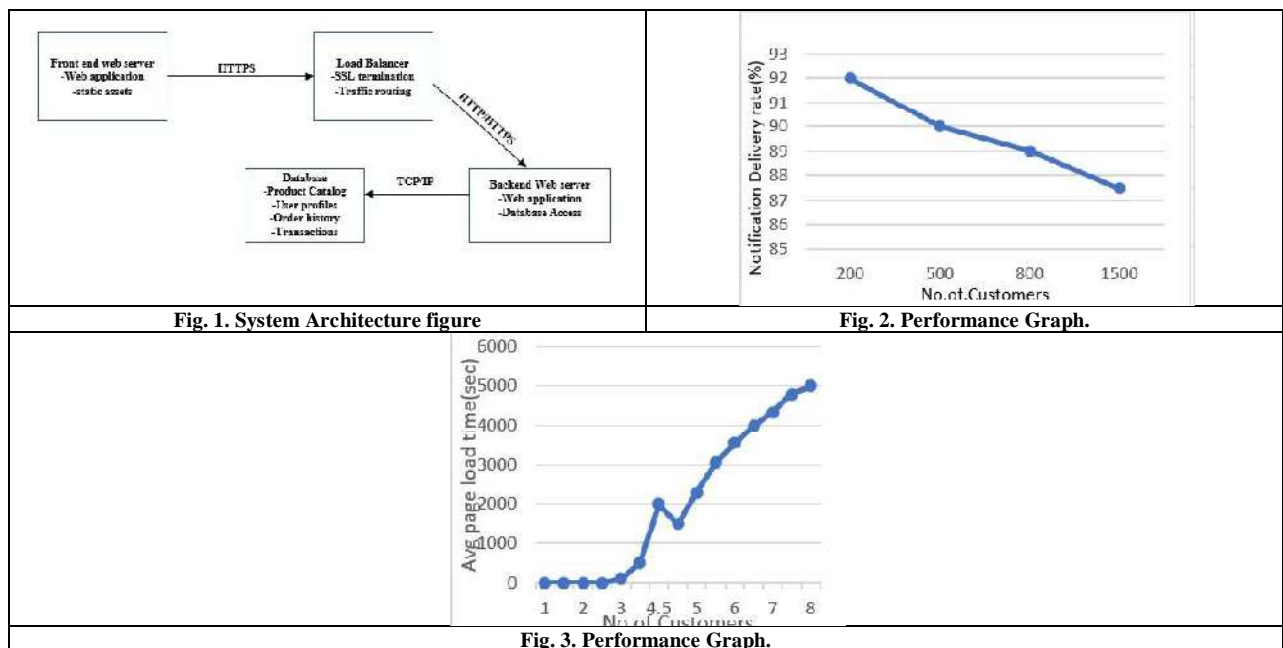


DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The project’s findings should be examined in greater depth in the discussion section, highlighting any patterns or trends found in the data. The discussion should also cover any restrictions or difficulties experienced while working on the project and point out potential areas for additional study or development. The major conclusions and suggestions from the project should be succinctly and clearly summarised in the conclusion section. This might involve suggestions for enhancing the notification system, enhancing user experience, or resolving any speed problems found throughout the project. The project’s significance and relevance for the intended audience should be emphasised in the conclusion, as well as any chances or benefits that might result from putting the system into place. Overall, the discussion and conclusion should give the reader a strong sense of the value and impact of the product availability notification system as well as a clear and compelling summary of the project’s goals, methods, findings, and consequences.

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A Review on Role of Oral Microflora in Humans

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Received: 15 May 2023

Revised: 17 June 2023

Accepted: 31 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

There are different types of microorganisms in the oral cavity, also known as normal oral flora, oral microbiome and microbiota, the microbiome term was given by Joshua Lederberg. Some of these organisms live in symbiosis, also called good organisms, maintaining ecological balance in the oral cavity while many types of oral organisms behave as opportunistic pathogens when immunity is low. A variety of organisms are present in the oral cavity including bacteria, fungi, protozoa but rarely viruses. Bacteria are the most common among organisms, found in the oral cavity, of which *Streptococcus species* and *Lactobacillus sp.* exist regularly. Some significant bacteria have been included such as *Streptococci species*, *Staphylococci sp.*, *Micrococci sp.*, *Lactobacillus sp.*, *Veillonellasp.*, *Fusobacterium sp.*, *Enterococcus sp.*, *Peptostreptococcus sp.*, *Actinomyces sp.*, *Bifidobacteriumsp.*, *Bacteroides sp.*, *Eubacterium sp.*, *Neisseria sp.*, *Peptostreptococcus sp.*, *Treponema sp.*, *Selenomonas sp.* and *Propinebacterium sp.* Organisms other than bacteria are also present in the oral cavity such as fungi and protozoa. Several types of *Candida species* are found in the oral cavity, of which *Candida albicans* is the main one. The entire review will highlight the importance and drawbacks of oral microflora in humans.

Keywords: Oral cavity, Microflora, Bacteria, Fungi, Probiotic, Pathogen





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INTRODUCTION

ORAL MICROBIAL FLORA

Bacteria as microbial oral flora

Different types of microorganisms are present in the oral cavity. Some of which behave like commensals organisms and some as opportunistic pathogens. Currently, approximately 700 bacterial species have been isolated and identified (Najafi et al; 2021). Most of them cannot be cultivated on culture medium, which makes it difficult to identify microorganisms. Further, other molecular techniques are used to identify non-cultivable microorganisms such as analysis of conserved 16S ribosomal RNA molecule (Podzimek et al; 2016). Bacteria are more common among organisms in the oral cavity and *Streptococci* species predominate in the oral cavity. These are mostly alpha hemolytic, collectively belonging to the viridian group of *Streptococci*. *Streptococcus mitis*; *Streptococcus oralis* and *Veillonella rogosae* are seen in dental plaque formation. It plays a very important role to begin the initial colonization of the pellicle. *Streptococcus mutans* has been considered as the most important bacteria to initiate dental caries (Zhang et al; 2016).

Lactobacilli acidophilus are the second most common cariogenic bacteria, found in the oral cavity. It promotes dental caries with *Streptococcus mutans*. Similarly, *Lactobacilli* also produce acids from carbohydrates in anaerobic condition. Gram's negative bacteria, *Veillonella* are the most commonly found in oral cavity. Anaerobic Gram-negative bacilli such as *Bacteroides*, *Fusobacterium*, and *Leptotrichia* have also been considered to play a significant role in oral cavity. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* is Gram negative, anaerobic bacillus, commonly found in the gingival crevices and sub gingival plaques. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were isolated in pyogenic condition (Ferrari et al; 2021). During surgery of tooth extraction several types of bacteria were isolated such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*. Additionally, the species of *Treponema* bacteria also found in gingival crevices and sub gingival tissue of oral cavity. In case of poor hygienic condition, they cause gingivitis and periodontitis. Besides bacteria, the normal flora of mouth may contain fungi and protozoa. Viruses are rarely encountered in mouth. *Candida albicans* is the dominant yeast and they cause oral thrush in immunocompromised individuals. Protozoa has also been reported in oral lesions.

Fungi as microbial oral flora

Fungi are the second most common organism present in the oral cavity and 150 species have been identified so far. *Candida albicans* is predominant compared to other *Candida* species, it causes oral thrush, when immunity is low. Hence, it is also known as opportunistic pathogen and disease caused by fungi is known as oral mycoses (Gilbert et al; 2018). The word candida is derived from the Latin words meaning "white". More than 150 species of *Candida* genera have been described, of which 10 species are most related with oral disease in immune compromised individuals (Karpinski et al; 2019). *Candida albicans* cause candidiasis or oral thrush or lesions. *Candida* have been found involved in acute, chronic disease. Sri Santosh and colleagues 2020 suggested the name *Candida* for those fungi that form pseudomycelia and reproduce by budding process. *Candida albicans* is considered as opportunistic pathogen of the oral cavity. Although other species of *Candida* are also associated with clinical types of candidiasis such as *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. krusei* etc. Cases of candidiasis have been observed in 30% of healthy individuals but candidiasis has been reported 90% in case of immunocompromised individuals and it has also been reported in root canal infections in case of treatment failure (Yan et al; 2015).

Protozoa

Entamoeba gingivalis and *Trichomonas tenax* are the protozoans that are commonly found in oral cavity as normal flora. They inhabit near to gingival tissue that support tooth and rarely found in tonsils. They derive their nutrition from food debris, epithelial cells, RBCs and oral bacteria and transmitted through person to person contact like sharing tooth picks or tooth brush, kissing. They act as commensal and opportunistic assistant of pathogens. *Entamoeba gingivalis* has been reported the first parasite in oral cavity (DeClercq et al; 2021). The prevalence of these





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protozoans has been reported in poor oral hygiene individuals, gingival disease or pyorrhea as compare to healthy individuals. They promote gingivitis and periodontitis, alveolar bone destruction and tooth loss in poor oral hygiene individuals. Recent studies reveal that it has been seen in oral cavity. *Entamoebagingivalis* have been seen in the dental cavity where dental cavities confer shelter and nutrition resulting in promotion of endodontists and periodontitis (Martínez et al; 2021).

ACQUISITION OF ORGANISMS AS NORMAL ORAL FLORA

No microorganisms are found in the oral cavity of a newborn baby, but microorganisms begin to establish themselves as normal flora in the oral cavity from external sources within a few hours. *Lactobacilli* has been reported in early stage of newborn baby and then *Streptococci* establish itself. After that, other organisms are acquired in oral cavity gradually like *Streptococci*, *Lactobacilli*, *Staphylococci*, *Actinomyces*, *Veillonella*, *Neisseria*, and *Fusobacteria*. It reported that *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus sanguishand* *Actinomycesviscosus* colonize themselves on the hard surface of the oral cavity.

TAXONOMY OF MICROBIAL ORAL FLORA

Oral microbial flora has been classified according to morphological and chemical characterization such as shape, size, staining and biochemical properties (Anand et al; 2016). On other hand, oral flora can also be classified based on their nature as pathogenic and non-pathogenic. In immunocompromised condition, some organisms behave as pathogen called opportunistic pathogen (Fan et al; 2018). Some oral flora can behave as commensals organisms. Recently, genotypic analysis using conserved 16S ribosomal RNA molecule have been used in classification of oral microbial flora (To et al; 2020). La Rosa 2020 reviewed the *Candida* taxonomy, edited by Cook in Chemistry and Biology. So far pathogenic species of *Candida* have been classified under dueteromycetes, a class that does not show a sexual stage. This older classification of many *Candida* species was based on asexual reproduction due to lack of sexual stage and the species that show sexual stage classified in *ascmycetes*. Another human oral pathogenic yeast, *Cryptococcus neoformans* belong to family of basidiomycetes that show encapsulated, urease positive, non-fermentive properties. It assimilates inositol and show unicellular, budding yeast only.

ECOLOGY OF ORAL CAVITY

Oral ecology refers to the relationship between organism and their surrounded environment in mouth. Variety of microorganisms are found in different habitats of oral cavity (Amjad et al; 2019). They all interact and affecting to each other and they keep on competing for their existence. It has been reported that *Streptococcus mutans* is the predominant cariogenic bacteria. While in fungi, *Candida* species are predominant and these are a part of normal oral flora (Corstjens et al; 2016). The oral cavity contains specialized habitats such as the soft and hard palate, tongue, gingival sulcus, teeth, cheeks and lips that provide nourishment and shelter for the normal flora. Heterogeneous habitats affecting a variety of organisms that maintain resident flora adheres to the surface of teeth, form biofilm (Kapila et al; 2021).

Different type of habitat supports heterogeneous microbial community. The habitat and microbial communities interact to each other and it behave in different way, one in which both are beneficial to each other, do not harm, maintain symbiotic relationship known as good microbiota and some organism behave as opportunistic pathogens whenever immune system is weekend these organism act as pathogen or bad organism. Ecosystem remains balance in healthy host. Whereas imbalance of oral ecosystem promotes various diseases in oral cavity. The mouth provides an ideal environment for growth of organisms. In healthy condition, flow of saliva and food intake maintain oral environment. Although oral microbiota is affected by several other factor such as smoking, chewing products, alcohol beverages, drugs, diet etc. Sugar rich foods are metabolized by bacteria. In anaerobic condition, it produce acids on surface of tooth cause dental caries. Antibiotic decrease the growth of oral flora. In hormone disorder, it has been seen that oral flora and carcinogenesis is increase. Saliva flow rate shown variation in the growth of microbial organisms, high flow rate decreases while low flow rate of saliva increase growth of organisms. The host's weakened immunity promotes the opportunistic pathogen, which causes disease in the oral cavity. Few chewing products have antimicrobial properties such as licorice, fennel seeds, green elaiichi, clove, neem, while Gutkha with tobacco and





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beetle leaf slight increase the growth of oral flora in vivo condition. Some of oral bacteria usually have been found involved in dental caries, periodontitis, endodontic disease, pyogenic infection and in tooth extraction, while in oral thrush *Candida spp.* are most common. In pyogenic condition, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonasaeruginosa* and *Candida species* were isolated, known as pyogenic organisms. Oral floras have different habitats in oral cavity and few oral microbiotas may have different habitats other than oral cavity such as skin, genital part and in intestinal tract. Where, they can cause infection. New habitats have been established for oral organism. It has been reported in research articles on the ecology of yeasts are "Ecology of yeast" by (Sedghi et al; 2021).

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Table 1. Normal microbial flora of oral cavity (Reitano et al; 2021)

| Microbial flora normally present in the oral cavity | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Bacteria | | Bacteria | | |
| Group | Organisms | Group | Organisms | |
| 1. Cocci Gram +ve cocci | <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> | Gram -ve bacilli | <i>Actinobacillus sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Streptococcus sanguish</i> | | <i>Fusobacterium sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> | | <i>Bacteroides sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Streptococcus mitior</i> | | <i>Capnocytophaga sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Enterococcus spp.</i> | | <i>Leptotrichia sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Peptostreptococcus sp.</i> | | <i>Treponema sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Micrococcus sp.</i> | | <i>Haemophilus sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Staphylococcus sp.</i> | | <i>Selenomonas sp.</i> | |
| Gram -ve cocci | <i>Veillonella sp.</i> | | | <i>Eikenella sp.</i> |
| | <i>Neisseria sp.</i> | | Fungi and protozoa | |
| | <i>Branhamella sp.</i> | | | |
| 2. Bacilli Gram +ve bacilli | | 1. Fungi | Organisms | |
| | <i>Lactobacillus sp.</i> | | <i>Candida albicans</i> | |
| | <i>Actinomyces sp.</i> | | <i>C.tropicalis</i> | |
| | <i>Propinebacterium sp.</i> | | <i>C.tropicalis</i> | |
| | <i>Arachnia sp.</i> | | <i>Cryptococcus sp.</i> | |
| | <i>Bifidobacterium sp.</i> | 2. Protozoa | <i>Entamoebagingivalis</i> | |
| | <i>Bacterionema sp.</i> | | <i>Trichomonas tenax</i> | |
| | <i>Eubacterium sp.</i> | | | |
| | | | | |





Overview of FDA Drug Approval Process

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Received: 19 Apr 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 17 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

The United States Food and Drug Administration was grown from modest branch of the United States Patent Office to become a biggest organizations globally over the past 150 years. Its goal is to ensure that new medical therapies are both safe and effective while ensuring that they are available to the public as soon as feasible. The FDA has come under fire for its lengthy and expensive processes as well as the fact that the United States takes a lot longer than other Western nations to approve new drugs, despite the fact that consumers have an urgent need for them. The emergency conditions the USFDA standards to enable more quickly approving drugs and devices. Preclinical testing to clearance for new drugs and devices in the US typically takes 12 and 7 years, respectively. Medical device development costs can reach millions of dollars, and according to a recent research, the total price tag for a new medicine can exceed \$1 billion. Food and Drug Administration protocols can be difficult for researchers looking to get approval for new medications and devices.

Keywords: Investigational New Drug Applications, USFDA, clinical trials, New Drug Application, IND application.

INTRODUCTION

Regulation of medical device and pharmaceutical development, production, marketing, and sales involves contradictory objectives. It must make sure that the public receives new medical treatments quickly, while also



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protecting the public from harmful medicines and deceptive marketing techniques that promise unproven cures to gullible individuals. These regulatory responsibilities reside with the USFDA in the United States. The FDA was established in the United States Patent Office in 1848 and was later taken over by the Department of Agriculture in 1862, and making it country's first consumer protection organization. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, that is eventually made into law, defined the agency's present role in overseeing the marketing of drugs and medical devices. The Kefauver-Harris amendments, which were passed in 1962, enlarged this goal by adding the requirement that medications be established to be "effective" as well as "safe" and by placing tight restrictions on the use of experimental drugs. In 1976, medical devices were included to the regulations governing drug safety oversight. The difficulty of pharmaceuticals and gadgets, the emergence of the pharmaceutical industry toward a substantial economical power in the USA, and the expansion of federal rules have all contributed to the FDA's function changing significantly during the route of the 20th century(1, 2).

The USFDA has expanded from a minor branch in the patent office to one of the nations' most strict regulatory agencies when it comes to the production and marketing of medical drugs and devices. Its primary goal is still to give consumers the reassurance that medical products that are released onto the market have a history of being safe and effective in the uses for which they have been approved and evaluated. However, this goal has come under fire and requests to enable faster development, approval, and delivery of new items have come from a base of consumers who are becoming more and more demanding. The public may have had more assurance about treatment safety under strict regulation, but growing worries about a so called 'drug lag' have been brought on by an environment of regulation that is more complex than ever before and the high cost of drug research. The FDA's approval of fewer medications over time -from 50 on average per year in 1955s to roughly 18 per year after 1966—is the reason for delay in research of novel drug development. The people uproar concerning access delays to therapies for AIDS in the 1980s led to the emergence of modern standards that enable faster medicine approvals used in the treatment of serious illnesses. The Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs, marketed using the trade name Oralflex was initially made open to the public before being withdrawn as a result of UK patient mortality reports(3,4). Therefore, the objective to limit serious adverse events and increasing demand to provide the public with effective therapies must be constantly balanced in the United States' drug and device development environment. The clinical trial process can cost millions of dollars and take between 10 and 15 years for medications. Roughly 1 in 1,000 potential medications get advanced clinical study in humans following pre clinical testing, while during the phase of human testing, mostly 90% of newly developed medications fail. In one study, half of all medications that advanced to third and last phase of clinical trails (Phase III) did not find a buyer(5). The issue is not specific to the United States, as UK found in a recent analysis published in 2011 that rate of failure for "Phase 2" and "Phase 3" clinical testing had risen during the past three years, with failure rates for Phase II clinical testing increasing by a factor of 1.6.

New drug approval

The FDA considers vitamins, natural products, and other supportive medical therapies to be dietary supplements. As a result, they are governed by the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and are bound by the "Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act" of 1994's regulations, yet these are exempt from the exacting testing procedures demanded of compounds classified as "drugs." There is a common pathway for all new medicine development before it ever reaches the hands of a clinical researcher. Basic study helps to conceptualize drug, where after comes preclinical development, which involves in vitro and in vivo tests as well as the production of drug prototypes. The FDA must be consulted by the drug developer when a chemical is ready for clinical testing but before doing any tests on humans. This procedure starts when the FDA receives an IND from the sponsor of drug, who is often the producer or supplier of the drug. Based on federal law, Without authorization for its marketing use, a drug cannot be exported legally over state lines. After the IND application, the investigator send a drug to research labs throughout the nation. The developer secures a technical exemption from this federal legislation in the form of an authorised Investigational New Drug application, allowing clinical researchers to disperse a medication to numerous study sites through the nation(6, 7).



**Sivaprakash and Kathiresan****IND application:** Three pathways to approval

There are three different IND applications and two different types of INDs: “investigator Investigational New Drug application”, “Emergency use Investigational Novel Drug” (EIND), and “therapy Investigational New Drug application” (7). Based on the intended use of the drug, every drug will be reviewed by a council with expertise about the drug category. The investigator must include the same three types of information in all IND filings. 1) information on toxicological and animal research conducted before to human trials, as well as any prior human experiences with the drug 2) manufacturing details, such as the manufacturer, the product’s composition, its stability, and its controls; and 3) the clinical procedures of the study, details on the researchers demonstrating their qualifications to conduct the trial, and promises to acquire acknowledged consent from participants, get “Institutional Review Board” approval, and follow any rules surrounding IND(8).

Pathway 1:

A doctor will occasionally submit an investigator IND on behalf of a sponsoring organization, such as a pharmaceutical firm. In addition to starting and leading the inquiry, the investigator will also oversee the drug’s administration and dispensing. Before starting any clinical studies, 30 days must pass after the investigator submits an IND application. Phase I clinical testing can start if the FDA doesn’t raise a concern within that time. The FDA may, however, react to the application with recommendations for the research or with demands for mandated changes. Changes that are “suggested” should be taken extremely carefully even though they are not necessary for the IND research to continue. These recommendations are not made lightly because the FDA evaluation panel is made up of researchers and clinical practitioners who might have extensive expertise with medications in a similar class or related medications. In order to prevent problems down the line, maintaining a cooperative relationship between the investigator and the FDA reviewers is essential for the approval procedure. The FDA will issue a “clinical Hold” if the necessary changes are not made, prohibiting the study from lawfully moving forward until the FDA is satisfied with the trial’s safety. Technically, there is no time limit for problem settlement that result in “clinical holds,” even though the FDA is required to respond to an investigator’s challenge of a hold within 30 days. A clinical hold typically causes a year long or more delay in studies (9, 10).

Pathway 2:

In an emergency where there isn’t sufficient duration of time for a typical IRB approval or IND process, an Emergency Investigational New Drug petitions the USFDA to enable use of an investigational medicine. Emergency Investigational New Drugs were started by getting in touch with relevant FDA section directly. As of March 4, 2016, this contact information was updated on the FDA website, but it may have been changed after then. In emergency situations, the FDA frequently approves the use of the medicine prior to a full IND, which must then be finished promptly (11).

Pathway 3:

Applications for INDs for treatment request permission to use a novel medication that has shown promise in human trials before the FDA has reviewed the application and given final approval. These are also known as INDs with broader uses. In 1987, treatment IND regulations were put into place, partly in reaction to public outcry over azidothymidine’s scarce availability during the drug’s development. The “Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997” also established additional expedited approval procedures, allowing the Food and Drug Administration to ‘fast track’ some products that confirm two requirements: 1) they must be related to serious or life-threatening conditions; and 2) they must have the capability of meeting an unfulfilled medical need. Before a therapeutic IND can be issued, four conditions must be satisfied: A condition that is seriously or instantly lethal is the target of the medication, there is no effective alternative treatment, the medication is already being investigated or has undergone testing, and the sponsor of the medicine is seeking approval actively. Informed permission is required, as well as prospective IRB review. The procedure and deadlines for treatment IND applications are the same as for conventional INDs, but different standards for clinical proof apply.



**Sivaprakash and Kathiresan****The clinical trials**

The pharmacodynamics and adverse effects of innovative pharmaceuticals are assessed using phase 0, 1, 2, and 3 clinical studies. Phase IV trials are typically used to describe post-approval surveillance studies.

Phase 0 clinical trial

The first, first-in-man application of a suggested drug treatment is represented by phase 0 trials. This test done by testing with 10 to 15 patient, using doses that 1% or less of the dose anticipated to have a therapeutic effect, and with delivery programs that are not anticipated to result in any harm clinically. In any patient, the expected dosage duration is 1 week. If a drug targets its intended audience and is likely to produce the desired clinical results in humans, it can be determined through a Phase 0 trial. Additionally, it can shed light on the drug's pharmacological and pharmacokinetic properties. These trials may help the FDA process weed out unsuccessful treatments early on and aid the researcher in selecting between competing analogue drugs for additional clinical testing. Less toxicity testing is typically necessary for Phase 0 study approval than for full Phase I studies. While a normal IND application is being reviewed by the FDA, phase 0 trials can also be conducted, giving important data on human effects without delaying the complete FDA approval procedure (12, 13).

Phase 1 clinical trial

Because clinical effectiveness is not a trial outcome, the subject population is still small, often between 20 and 80(14), and individuals are generally in good condition. Phase I studies frequently start with single-dose examinations, in which the patient is given a single dose of the drug that is no greater than one-tenth the highest dose that was linked to no adverse effects in the most delicate animal safety examinations(15). Many scientists believe that the medicine should be studied in one subject, with enough time elapsing among the subject study should be stopped if any subject experiences a severe reaction. Recently, a clinical trial went horribly wrong. Each and every subject went through sudden, excruciating, and life-threatening consequences. If participant dosing had been spread across a few days, the 1st subject's reaction probably had caused the experiment to end before the other participants were exposed. Following single-dose studies are one and more than one ascending dose trials. One ascending-dosage trials involve administering a single, higher dose to a small number of subjects—usually three—all at once. If there are no negative side effects, one more small group of subjects gets a dose that is escalate further. Until the targeted pharmacokinetic safety levels are attained or adverse side effects appear, this process is repeated. Additional subjects will only be tested if no individuals report any undesirable side effects at the particular dosage level.

Phase 2 clinical trial

Phase II trials aim to examine the drug's effectiveness while maintaining its safety. These trials target people whose illnesses the medicine is intended to treat and are larger (100 to 300 peoples), allowing for the observation of less frequent side effects. Tests are frequently performed against a placebo. To explore the drug's therapeutic window, escalating doses may be used (14).

Phase 3 clinical trial

Before beginning Phase 3 studies, the researchers or sponsor must once more provide the FDA with updated information regarding the subjects' ongoing safety, taking into account any safety and toxicity data obtained during Phase II testing. Large cohorts of people participate in phase III trials, which serve as the definitive verification of safety and effectiveness (1,000 to 3,000 subjects). The effectiveness of the drug is assessed, adverse effects are tracked, and comparisons to frequently used another therapies are made. After Phase III clinical trials were completed successfully, the researchers may submit a NDA to the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research of the Food and Drug Administration. The sponsor has asked to produce and market the medicine in the United States by submitting this application.

The NDA

The New Drug Application covers the full product description, including the formula, pharmacological action and pharmacokinetics, as well as the indications, labelling, and suggested risk evaluation and mitigation procedures, if appropriate. It also contains all data pertaining to the drug. The typical NDA can be one lakh pages lengthy, and





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according to the “Office of the Federal Register,” the fees of New Drug Application needing clinical data in 2023 is \$3,242,026. Once the FDA receives the application, they have 60 days to decide whether or not to file it(16). Drug samples will be examined, clinical data will be evaluated, and tour the manufacturing facilities, and examine suggested labelling. The USFDA believes that Phase 3 clinical study with solid proof of efficacy, albeit this does not ensure clearance. The FDA frequently forms expert advisory teams to analyze the evidence, and it typically abides with their recommendations. Specific requirements, such as those for Phase IV clinical investigations, supply limits, labelling modifications, or other demands, may be part of an approval.

The FDA analyses applications that are complete within 180 days of receipt. Drugs that are generic, offer “meaningful therapeutic benefit” over currently available medications, address urgent or life-threatening illnesses, or meet an unmet medical need can go through an accelerated process. The clock pauses on examination if the application is discovered to have errors, and the maker is given a chance to correct the errors or the application be withdrawn. If the NDA is rejected, the FDA responds fully, outlining any problems and offering suggestions for how the applicant could strengthen the application. Rejected applicants may ask for a hearing. The manufacturer may produce and market the medicine following review and approval of the NDANDA(17).

CONCLUSION

The rules for approving medical medications and devices are arguably the strictest in the world in the United States. Treatment approval by the FDA typically takes 12 years, and it is estimated that it costs more than \$1 billion to bring a new medication from conception to market. The Food and Drug Administration is constantly under pressure, often in conflicting directions, to expedite the clearance process while maintaining or improving the efficacy and safety of medications and devices. As a result, regulation processes are constantly being examined to find ways to simplify the approval process without jeopardizing the agency’s fundamental objective. Once an IND application has been approved, the FDA will permit Phase 0, 1, 2 and 3 human tests as long as safety and effectiveness have been established during the relevant clinical testing phase. According to the FDA’s definition of “substantial evidence,” which Phase 3 trials give solid proof of efficacy, in order to submit an NDA, a drug’s safety and efficacy must be demonstrated. Some approvals could need more research.

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