3.4.5: Number of research papers per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (2017-2022)

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Education

KEY WORDS: Peak Inspiratory Flow; Athletes; Sports; Respiratory function tests.

SPORTS SPECIFIC INFLUENCE ON PEAK INSPIRATORY FLOW IN UNIVERSITY PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this research was to analysis the **Peak Inspiratory Flow** (PIF) in different types of sports and compare them with controls in order to find out which sports improve lung function the most.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study involving 240 sportsmen of eight different games (30 of each): Basketball, Volleyball, Athletics (long & short distance Runners), Boxing (Fly to Middle weight boxers), Wrestling (57 to 86 kg), Swimming and Control group (Non-sportsmen). The Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) was measured with Minispir ® New, Computer based Spirometer.

Results: The t – value of Force Vital Capacity (FVC) (L/S) for Non-Sportsmen (M - 7.80±0.95) w/s Basketball players (M - 10.57±1.43) was 11.52 ($p<0.001$) and that of Non-Sports (M - 7.80±0.95) and Volley Ball (M - 10.69±1.02) was 11.42 ($p<0.001$). Similarly, the swimmers, boxers and wrestlers were found with significant better PIF in comparison to control group.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that the different sport activities performed ≥16 h per week have a significant impact on the physiological adaptation of the respiratory system.

Introduction

Athletes can be illustrious from members of the general population in that, in general, the former show better cardiovascular function, larger stroke volume, and greater maxi mal cardiac output Gay O et al. (2014). Bearing all of this in mind, we can assume that athletes would present with higher spirometric values in comparison with the general population. It is possible that highly trained athletes develop maladaptive changes in the respiratory system—such as intrathoracic and extrathoracic obstruction; expiratory flow limitation; respiratory muscle fatigue; and exercise-induced hypoxemia—that can influence their performance Hackett DA et al. (2013). Interval training and aerobic exercises significantly improve spirometric parameters of non-athletes, while weight training (resistance training) has no significant effect on respiratory parameters Vahan M et al. (2016). Mazic S et al. (2006) found that in Serbian elite Basketball, water polo players and rowers had statistically higher vital capacity (VC), forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) than the healthy sedentary control individuals. Shin YS et al. (2016) reported that the respiratory function of Korean wrestling athletes is better than that of non-athletes as analysis of the FVC graph revealed that the Korean wrestlers, athletes and the non-athletes were significantly different. The respiratory muscles of the athletes were anticipated to be better than those of the non-athletes.

Most aerobic athletes have very well trained respiratory muscles from their sport alone. However, it is not known if additional respiratory muscle training could elicit positive adaptations within the aerobically trained athlete that would make the ventilatory process more efficient. During competition athletes will take thousands of breaths. Like all other skeletal muscles, the pulmonary muscles when engaging in aerobic metabolism require oxygen. The fatigue resistance of this process is related to the training status of the muscle. If the muscle is more endurance trained, then it will be less likely to constrain ventilation and exercise performance.

The purpose of this study was to examine and compare pulmonary function through Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) in different types of sports that are of a similar nature, according to the type and intensity of exercise performed i.e. Basketball, Volleyball, Boxing, Wrestling, Athletics, Swimming and compare them with controls in order to find out which sports improve lung function the most.

Methodology:

The present study was conducted on 240 subjects of eight different games (30 of each): Basketball (Age – 22.12± 2.67 & BMI – 21.32±1.62), Volleyball (Age – 23.01± 2.31 & BMI – 21.01±1.54), Athletics (Long Distance Runners) (Age – 23.62± 2.17 & BMI – 20.12±1.44), Athletics (Short Distance Runners) (Age – 21.32± 2.06 & BMI – 22.02±1.91), Boxing (Fly to Middle weight boxers) (Age – 22.62± 2.06 & BMI – 21.32±1.51), Wrestling (57 to 86 kg) (Age – 23.62± 2.17 & BMI – 20.12±1.44) Swimming (Age – 22.22± 2.37 & BMI – 22.02±1.37) and Control (Non-sportsmen) (Age – 22.19± 2.11 & BMI – 23.82±1.98). Only those players are selected in the sports category that represented their Universities/State (Haryana, India) in the All India Interuniversity/National in their respective sports discipline in 2016 and were engaging in that sport for ≥16 h per week. In non sportsmen category only those students were selected, who were pursuing their master's degree from Kurukshetra University and had never participated in any competitive sports. The Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) was measured with Minispir ® New, Computer–based Spirometer, Medical International Research S.r.l. - via del Maggiolino 125, 00155 Roma, Italy - P.IVA IT04564101006, USA - MIR Medical International Research USA.

Results:

Table - 1 Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) Liters/Seconds in the subjects of various categories.

Sources of Variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square Variance	F. Value	P
Between Groups	337.82	7	48.26	27.58**	<0.01
With in Groups	479.48	274	1.74		
Total	817.31	281			

** - significant at 1% level ($P<0.01$)

For the Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) L/S in the Subjects of various categories the F value is 27.58, which is more than the table value at 0.01 levels of significance. As F value is significant, it indicates that there exists significant difference within and between the in the eight categories of subjects for Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) L/S.

Table - 2

Significance of difference between Mean of Non-Sports persons and players of various Sports Categories for Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF).

S. No.	Categories	Mean of First Group	Mean of Second Group	S.E.D.	T-Value
1	Non-Sports v/s Basket Ball	7.80 ± 0.95	10.57 ± 1.43	0.32	11.52**

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Social Health: An Ignored Health Aspect

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ABSTRACT

Whenever we talk about health, we usually talk about physical and mental health. Social health is not being taken care of. Today due to individualistic approach and because of industrialization our interpersonal relationships are becoming weaker day by day. Now the social health of the people has become a matter of common concern. It can be said that along with physical and mental health, social health is also to be included as fundamental and vital forms of health of a person. There are many challenges for social health of an individual and society i.e. lack of honesty, unrealistic expectations, wrong ego and jealous feelings. Therefore social health deals with how people relate to each other and how an individual is able to socialize with other people and forms his or her relationships. In this paper social competence and social support is found to be important facets of social health of an individual. The paper also focused upon the impediments in the way of social health. The author has tried to bring into limelight various strategies for improving the social health of the people. Therefore in the present scenario when the focus of the academicians, researchers and practitioners is on physical and mental health, there is a need to bring their attention on very important facet of health i.e. Social Health.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

UNDERSTANDING THE INDIAN TRIBAL LIFE AND THEIR ISSUES.

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Key words:-
Tribal life, Indian tribes, health, education, understanding tribes, tribal issues, India.

Abstract

Tribal community in India has been the most vulnerable community. Their fundamental human rights are violated in every step of life. Tribals are backward and poor, living in naturally isolated regional inhabitant. Tribals in remote areas are still devoid of common infrastructure facilities of road and communication, health and education and safe drinking water and sanitation, which do not allow them to absorb technological and financial help provided by government. Scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. The tribal population of the country is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.61% of the total population. Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of ST's contributing 14.69% to the total percentage of ST population of India.The paper tries to understand the different aspects of Indian tribal life, like distribution of tribes in India, history of tribes, etc. The paper highlighted the major issues like, social, religious, educational, health related problems and many more. The researcher also recommended some suggestions regarding the issues or challenges of tribes.

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Queuing Analysis of Markovian Queue Having Two Heterogeneous Servers with Catastrophes using Matrix Geometric Technique

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Abstract

We consider M/M/2 queuing system with intermittently available server and catastrophes. Server1 is always available and Server 2 is intermittently available. This model is solved by Matrix Geometric technique. Numerical study has been done for analysis of various performance measures for various values of parameters.

Keywords: Intermittently available server, Catastrophes, Matrix Geometric Technique.

3.4.5: Number of research papers per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (2017)

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Scheduling of Heterogeneous tasks in cloud computing using Multi Queue (MQ) Approach

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Abstract- *Cloud computing is increasing very fast & with its rapid increment, the requirement of computations is also increasing in cloud environment. There are multiple issues that exist in cloud environment like quality of services (QoS) requirement, minimum energy consumption and scheduling of tasks. Number of task scheduling algorithms exist in cloud computing, which schedule the tasks to available resources in easy way. In this paper, Multi Queue (MQ) task scheduling algorithm has been purposed to improve the performance of system. Multi Queue (MQ) scheduling algorithm overcomes the drawbacks of existing Round Robin and Weighted Round Robin algorithms. CloudSim toolkit has been used to simulate the proposed work. Experiment results show that the proposed Multi Queue (MQ) scheduling algorithm performs better as compared to exiting Round Robin (RR) and Weighted Round Robin (WRR) algorithms.*

Keywords- Cloud Computing, Cloud Service provider, Round Robin (RR) Algorithm, Task Scheduling, Virtual Machine, Weighted Round Robin (WRR) Algorithm

1. Introduction

Cloud computing is internet based technology, which provides on demand resources, software and other information to computer. Big advantage of cloud computing is that it provides total low cost, greater flexibility and fast service [1]. Cloud service provider maintains the cloud computing infrastructure and services. One major drawback of cloud computing is that it works in dynamic environment. Cloud computing offers three types of services viz. Infrastructure as a service (IaaS), Platform as a service (PaaS) and Software as a service (SaaS) [2]. Deployment of task scheduling plays an important role in cloud computing.

Scheduling of task is a big challenge in cloud computing and it is NP-hard optimization problems. Tasks are scheduled according to user requirements. Over utilization and underutilization states in task scheduling should be minimized because they affect the overall response time and throughput. The main aim of scheduling is to map the incoming tasks to the VMs according to scheduling policy. For successful execution of these tasks number of virtual machines is deployed, since there are number of virtual machines that can be created and destroyed inside physical machine [3]. Task scheduling not only maintains the throughput and response time, but it is also helpful for providing good QoS (Quality of Service) by maintaining the conditions of SLA's (Service Level Agreement).

Three main different phases of scheduling in cloud computing are-

First Phase is resource discovery, a list of resources is generated by this phase. In second phase, information about all resources are gathered and the best resource according to application requirement is chosen. Finally in third phase, execution of tasks takes place, which includes cleanup and file staging [4]. Basic steps used in these three phases are shown in figure 1.

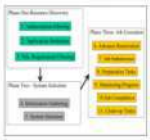
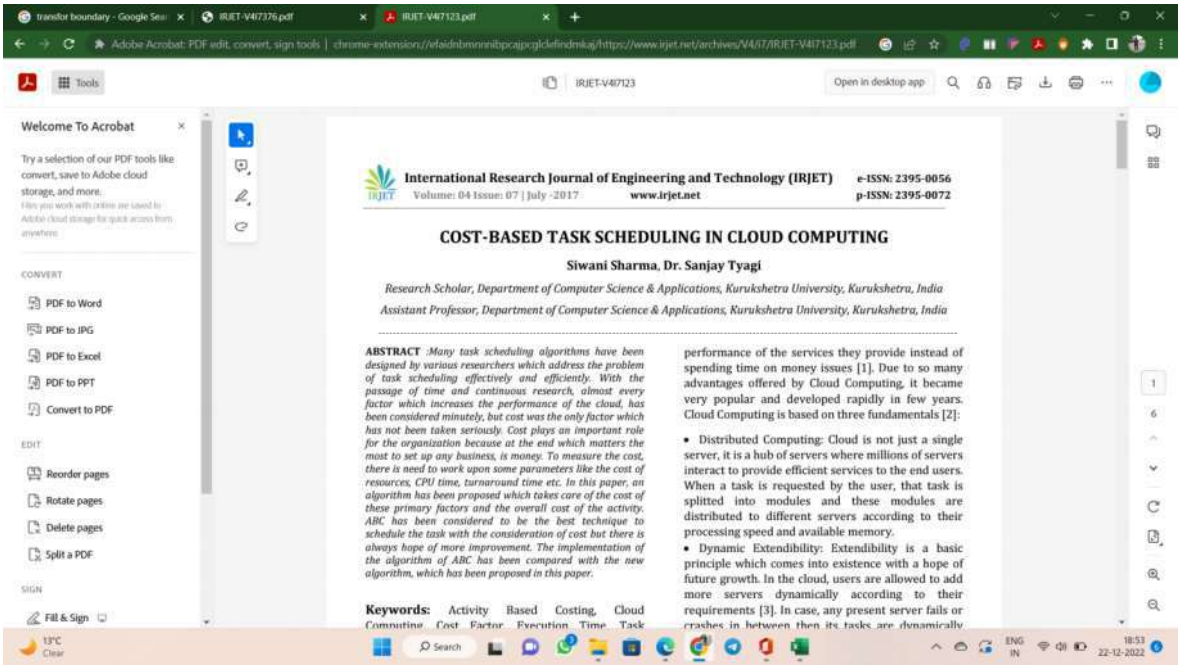


Figure - 1: Three Phase Architecture for cloud Scheduling

In task scheduling, makespan and resource utilization are two most important parameters used. In order to obtain better results, minimization of makespan and



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COST-BASED TASK SCHEDULING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT :*Many task scheduling algorithms have been designed by various researchers which address the problem of task scheduling effectively and efficiently. With the passage of time and continuous research, almost every factor which increases the performance of the cloud, has been considered minutely, but cost was the only factor which has not been taken seriously. Cost plays an important role for the organization because at the end which matters the most to set up any business, is money. To measure the cost, there is need to work upon some parameters like the cost of resources, CPU time, turnaround time etc. In this paper, an algorithm has been proposed which takes care of the cost of these primary factors and the overall cost of the activity. ABC has been considered to be the best technique to schedule the task with the consideration of cost but there is always hope of more improvement. The implementation of the algorithm of ABC has been compared with the new algorithm, which has been proposed in this paper.*

Keywords: Activity Based Costing, Cloud Computing, Cost Factor, Execution Time, Task

performance of the services they provide instead of spending time on money issues [1]. Due to so many advantages offered by Cloud Computing, it became very popular and developed rapidly in few years. Cloud Computing is based on three fundamentals [2]:

- Distributed Computing: Cloud is not just a single server, it is a hub of servers where millions of servers interact to provide efficient services to the end users. When a task is requested by the user, that task is splitted into modules and these modules are distributed to different servers according to their processing speed and available memory.
- Dynamic Extendibility: Extendibility is a basic principle which comes into existence with a hope of future growth. In the cloud, users are allowed to add more servers dynamically according to their requirements [3]. In case, any present server fails or crashes in between then its tasks are dynamically

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Hybrid of Ant Colony Optimization and Gravitational Emulation Based Load Balancing Strategy in Cloud Computing

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Abstract- *The distributed architecture of cloud computing set up the resources distributively for delivering the services to cloud consumers. In this paper, a novel hybrid ACO and gravitation emulation based strategy considering load balancing has been implemented for solving the load balancing issue in cloud environment efficiently. Moreover, this hybrid ACO-GELS algorithm uses the physics concept of gravitational attraction between objects. GELS algorithm is powerful for local search in searching space. CloudSim has been used as a simulation tool for proposed hybrid load balancing strategy. The proposed ACO-GELS algorithm has been compared with the existing GA-GELS algorithm. It has been compared on the basis of three important factors of load balancing: resource utilization, makespan and load balancing level.*

Key Words: Ant Colony Optimization, Cloud Computing, CloudSim, GELS, Gravitational Emulation, Load balancing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet technologies are growing rapidly and cloud idle. Load balancing reduces the makespan and response time and increases the utilization of resources. The basic scenario of load balancing has been represented in fig-1:

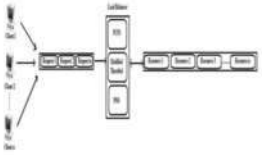
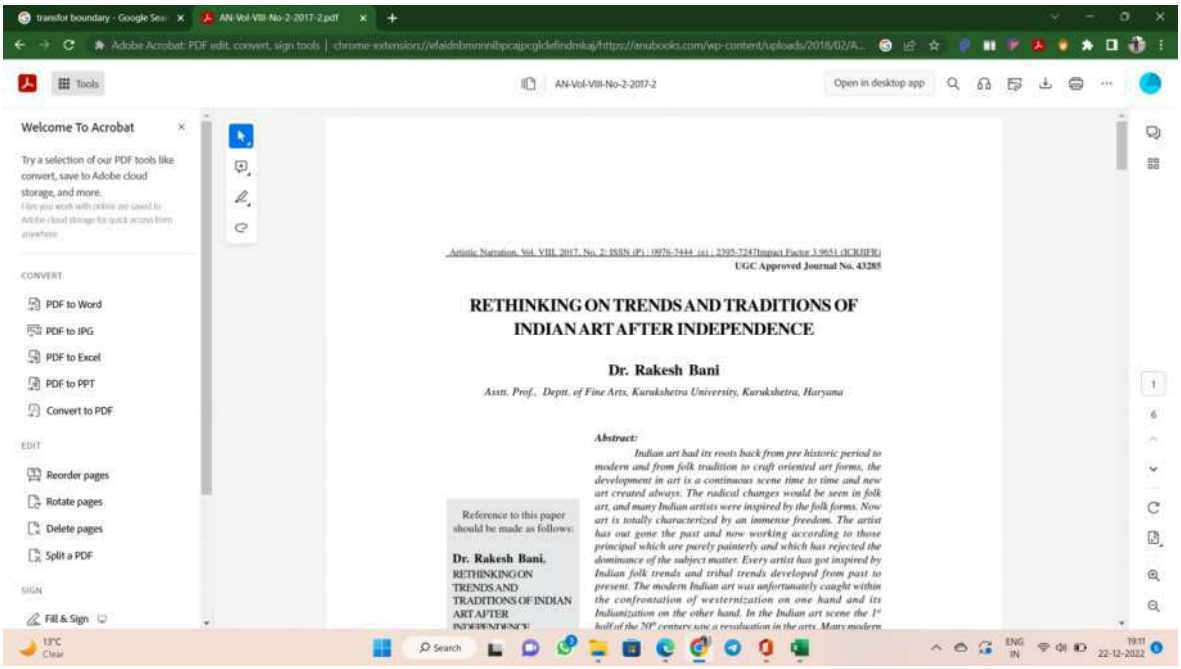


Fig-1: Load Balancing Scenario

There are many static and dynamic load balancing algorithms like FCFS, Round-Robin, ACO, GA, PSO, etc.



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RETHINKING ON TRENDS AND TRADITIONS OF INDIAN ART AFTER INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract:

Indian art had its roots back from pre historic period to modern and from folk tradition to craft oriented art forms, the development in art is a continuous scene time to time and new art created always. The radical changes would be seen in folk art, and many Indian artists were inspired by the folk forms. Now art is totally characterized by an immense freedom. The artist has out gone the past and now working according to those principal which are purely painterly and which has rejected the dominance of the subject matter. Every artist has got inspired by Indian folk trends and tribal trends developed from past to present. The modern Indian art was unfortunately caught within the confrontation of westernization on one hand and its Indianization on the other hand. In the Indian art scene the 1st half of the 20th century saw a revaluation in the arts. Many modern

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Dr. Rakesh Bani, RETHINKING ON TRENDS AND TRADITIONS OF INDIAN ART AFTER INDEPENDENCE

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DOI 10.1186/s40965-017-0028-1

Open Geospatial Data,
Software and Standards

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Open Access

Remote sensing of burned areas via PCA, Part 1; centering, scaling and EVD vs SVD

Nikos Alexandris[1*], Sandeep Gupta[2] and Nikos Koutsias[1]

Abstract

Background: Principal components analysis (PCA) is based conventially on the eigenvector decomposition (EVD). Mean-centering the input data prior to the eigenanalysis is treated as an integral part of the algorithm. It ensures that the first principal component is proportional to the maximum variance of the input data. Equivalent to EVD, but numerically more robust, is the singular value decomposition (SVD). Mean-centered data subjected to SVD, yield transformation coefficients identical to EVD. Nevertheless, mean-centering is optional in SVD. Avoiding to center the input data, results in generic first component that mainly reflects their mean. This may, however, detect more accurately distinct clusters in PCA-based change detection applications.

Methods: In remote sensing, PCA transforms multi-spectral bands into a new coordinate system. The first, among the transformed components, contain the variance of unchanged landscape features. Succeeding components may contain an enhanced variance of changed features. Such is the case of burned surfaces appearing as distinct clusters in multitemporal composites.

Conclusions: Within this framework, a non-centered SVD may increase the spectral separability of burned clusters among other features in some of the higher order principal components.

Keywords: PCA, EVD, SVD, Mean-centering, Scaling, Burned areas, Spectral enhancement

Background

The goal of this paper is to set the theoretical framework of PCA in remote sensing of burned areas. Specific objectives are to introduce the reader to the (i) EVD-based PCA and the significance of mean-centering and scaling as pre-processing steps; (ii) SVD, an alternative solution to PCA and its difference against EVD; (iii) existing EVD- and SVD-based PCA applications in remote sensing; (iv) the methodological concepts of remotely sensing burned areas via the EVD-based PCA; (v) four SVD-based PCA versions for burned area mapping (vi) the implications of mean-centering and scaling multi-dimensional data prior to PCA. Finally we link the presented theoretical concepts to the remote sensing of burned areas and suggest that a non-centered SVD may perform better than the EVD-based PCA in capturing burned areas.

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Principal components analysis

Principal components analysis (PCA) or *transformation* (PCT) is a non-parametric, orthogonal linear transformation of correlated variables [1, 2]. Being probably the oldest and most well-known multivariate analysis technique, PCA is useful in a wide range of applications including data exploration and visualisation of underlying patterns within correlated data sets; decorrelation; detection of outliers; data compression; feature reduction; enhancement of visual interpretability; improvement of statistical discrimination of clusters; ecological ordination; and more [3].

While the transformation can expose the internal structure of multivariate data sets, it is by no means optimised for class separability. PCA does not analyse class labels but uses global statistics to derive the transformation parameters [4]. Hence, there is no guarantee that the directions of maximum variance enhance class separabilities. It is up to the user to identify a high signal-to-noise ratio, via visual or quantitative inspection, of a feature of interest within the principal components. In short, PCA supports cluster

Alexandris et al. Open Geospatial Data, Software and Standards (2017) 2:21
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE Open Access

Remote sensing of burned areas via PCA, Part 2: SVD-based PCA using MODIS and Landsat data

Nikos Alexandris[1*], Nikos Koutsias[2] and Sandeep Gupta[3]

Abstract

Background: Singular value decomposition (SVD), as an alternative solution to principal components analysis (PCA), may enhance the spectral profile of burned areas in satellite image composites.

Methods: In this regard, we combine the pre-processing options of centering, non-centering, scaling, and non-scaling the input multi-spectral data, prior to the matrix decomposition, and treat their combinations as four different SVD-based PCA versions. Using both unitemporal and bi-temporal data sets, we test all four combinations to derive principal components. We assess the effects of the transformations based on multiresponse permutation procedures and quantify the enhanced spectral separability between burned areas and other major land cover classes via the Jeffries-Matusita metric. Lastly, we evaluate visually and numerically all principal components and select a subset of interest.

Results: The best transformation for the subset of selected components, is the uncentered-unscaled one.

Conclusions: The results indicate that an uncentered and unscaled SVD may improve the spectral separability of burned areas in some of the higher order components.

Keywords: PCA, EVD, SVD, Mean-centering, Scaling, Burned area mapping, MODIS, Landsat5 TM, Free open source software

Background

In the article *"Remote sensing of burned areas via PCA, Part 1: centering, scaling and EVD vs SVD."* [1], we present in-depth the concepts of PCA [2]; past scientific literature of PCA in remote sensing applications [3]; the link of PCA to burned area mapping [4]; the implications of centering and scaling [5]; and finally suggest that the uncentered-unscaled SVD-based PCA variant may further improve the spectral enhancement of burned area clusters compared to the conventional centered and EVD[1]-based PCA.

In multi-spectral imagery, burned areas build homogeneous clusters of low internal heterogeneity. Their mean spectral value is distanced from the composite's overall mean and they present lower projections, in some dimensions, in both uni- and multi-temporal composites. In the latter case, it is well noted that burned surfaces are absent in the prefire dimensions.

The pre-processing options to center and scale the image composites before the matrix decomposition, can be combined in different ways [2]. Their application influences the transformation of the spectral properties of burned area clusters. The impact of the transformations, is most evident in some of the higher order principal components. A non-centered SVD, captures in the first component greater amounts of information around the mean value of the input composite [5]. This can be advantageous in isolating burned clusters in some of the higher order components. Not scaling the input data may as well allow for subtle, yet useful, transformations applied in the initial dataset to be expressed in the restructured principal components. In this article, we demonstrate numerically the theoretical concepts of spectrally enhancing remotely sensed burned areas via SVD-based PCA. We apply and

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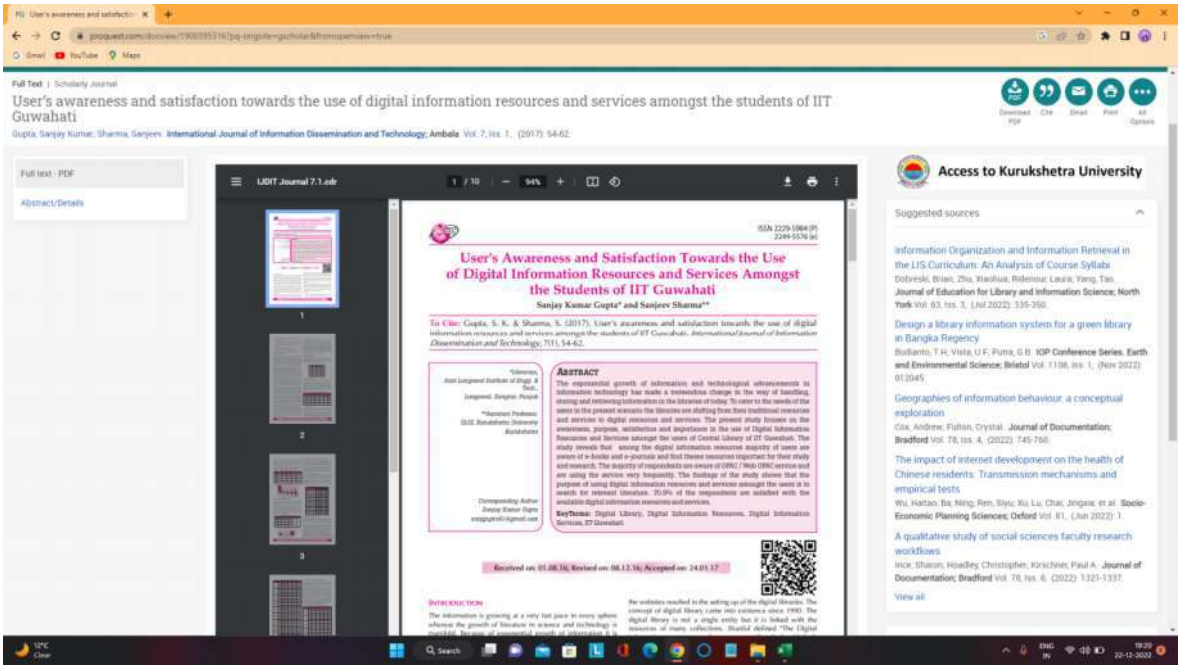

Full Text | Scholarly Journal

User's awareness and satisfaction towards the use of digital information resources and services amongst the students of IIT Guwahati

Gupta, Sanjay Kumar; Sharma, Sanjeev. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology; Ambala Vol. 7, Iss. 1, (2017): 54-62.

Full text - PDF

Abstract/Details

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User's Awareness and Satisfaction Towards the Use of Digital Information Resources and Services Amongst the Students of IIT Guwahati

Sanjay Kumar Gupta* and Sanjeev Sharma**

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ABSTRACT

The exponential growth of information and technological advancements in information technology has made a tremendous change in the way of handling, storing and retrieving information in the libraries of today. To cater to the needs of the users in the present scenario the libraries are shifting from their traditional resources and services to digital resources and services. The present study focuses on the awareness, purpose, satisfaction and importance in the use of Digital Information Resources and Services amongst the users of Central Library of IIT Guwahati. The study reveals that among the digital information resources majority of users are aware of e-books and e-journals and find these resources important for their study and research. The majority of respondents are aware of OPAC / Web OPAC service and are using the service very frequently. The findings of the study shows that the purpose of using digital information resources and services amongst the users is to search for relevant literature. 70.8% of the respondents are satisfied with the available digital information resources and services.

KeyTerms: Digital Library, Digital Information Resources, Digital Information Services, IIT Guwahati

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INTRODUCTION

The information is growing at a very fast pace in every sphere, whereas the growth of literature in science and technology is manifold. Because of exponential growth of information it is the websites resulted in the setting up of the digital libraries. The concept of digital library came into existence since 1990. The digital library is not a single entity but it is linked with the resources of many collections. Shanhil defined "The Digital

Access to Kurukshetra University

Suggested sources

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A qualitative study of social sciences faculty research workflows
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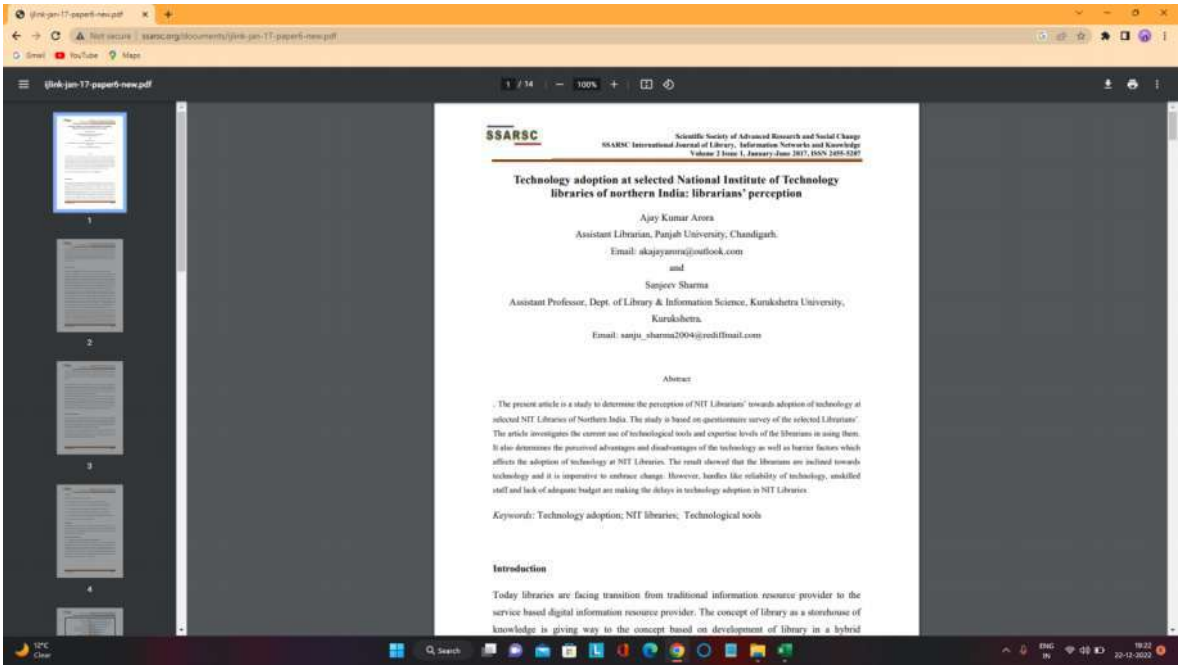

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Scientific Society of Advanced Research and Social Change
SSARSC International Journal of Library, Information Networks and Knowledge
Volume 2 Issue 1, January-June 2017, ISSN 2455-5207

Technology adoption at selected National Institute of Technology libraries of northern India: librarians' perception

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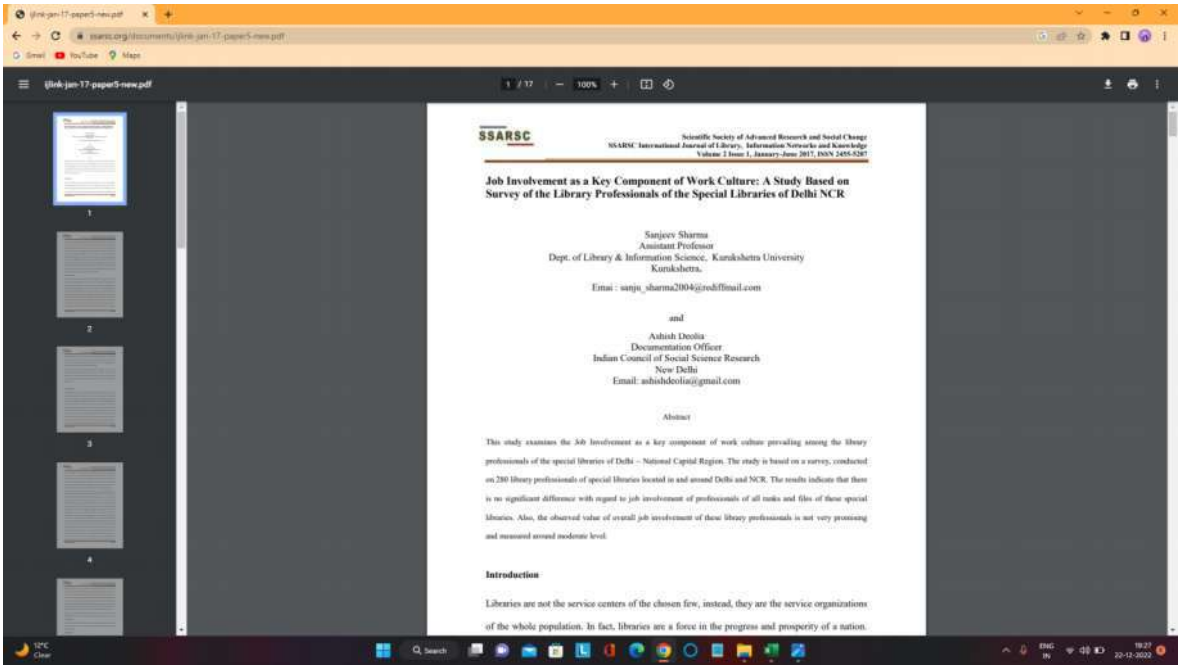
Abstract

. The present article is a study to determine the perception of NIT Librarians' towards adoption of technology at selected NIT Libraries of Northern India. The study is based on questionnaire survey of the selected Librarians'. The article investigates the current use of technological tools and expertise levels of the librarians in using them. It also determines the perceived advantages and disadvantages of the technology as well as barrier factors which affects the adoption of technology at NIT Libraries. The result showed that the librarians are inclined towards technology and it is imperative to embrace change. However, hurdles like reliability of technology, unskilled staff and lack of adequate budget are making the delays in technology adoption in NIT Libraries.

Keywords: Technology adoption; NIT libraries; Technological tools

Introduction

Today libraries are facing transition from traditional information resource provider to the service based digital information resource provider. The concept of library as a storehouse of knowledge is giving way to the concept based on development of library in a hybrid



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Scientific Society of Advanced Research and Social Change
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Volume 2 Issue 1, January-June 2017, ISSN 2455-5207

Job Involvement as a Key Component of Work Culture: A Study Based on Survey of the Library Professionals of the Special Libraries of Delhi NCR

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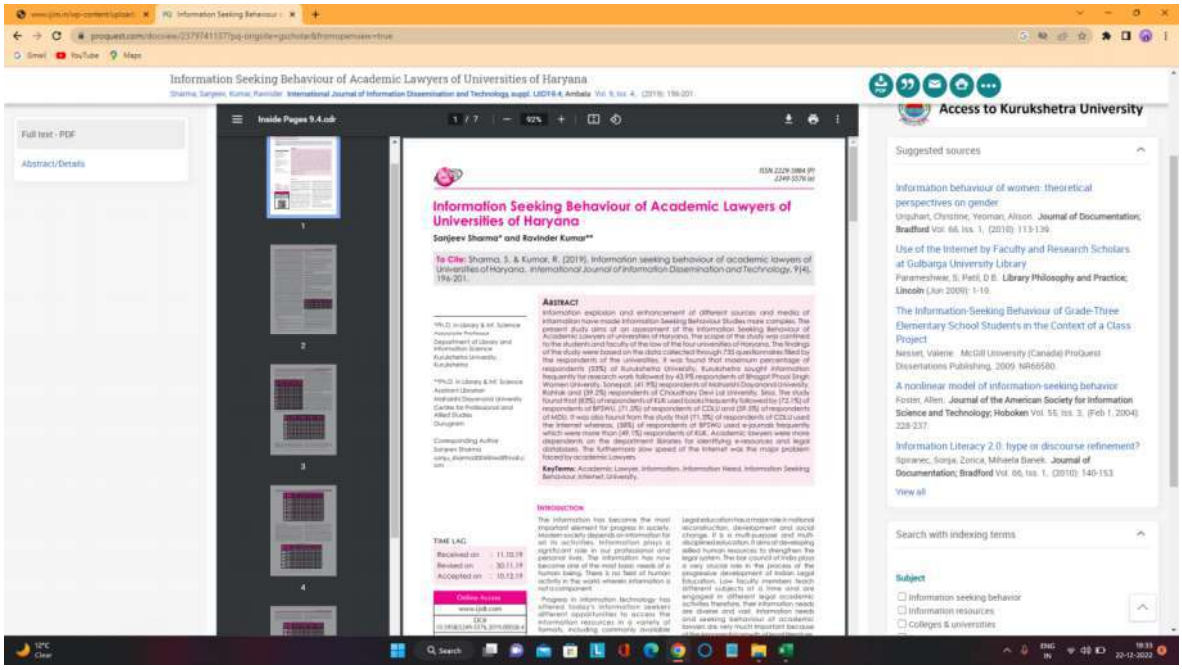
Abstract

This study examines the Job Involvement as a key component of work culture prevailing among the library professionals of the special libraries of Delhi – National Capital Region. The study is based on a survey, conducted on 280 library professionals of special libraries located in and around Delhi and NCR. The results indicate that there is no significant difference with regard to job involvement of professionals of all ranks and files of these special libraries. Also, the observed value of overall job involvement of these library professionals is not very promising and measured around moderate level.

Introduction

Libraries are not the service centers of the chosen few, instead, they are the service organizations of the whole population. In fact, libraries are a force in the progress and prosperity of a nation.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Sanjeev Sharma* and Ravinder Kumar**
To Cite: Sharma, S. & Kumar, R. (2019). Information seeking behaviour of academic lawyers of Universities of Haryana. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, 9(4), 196-201.
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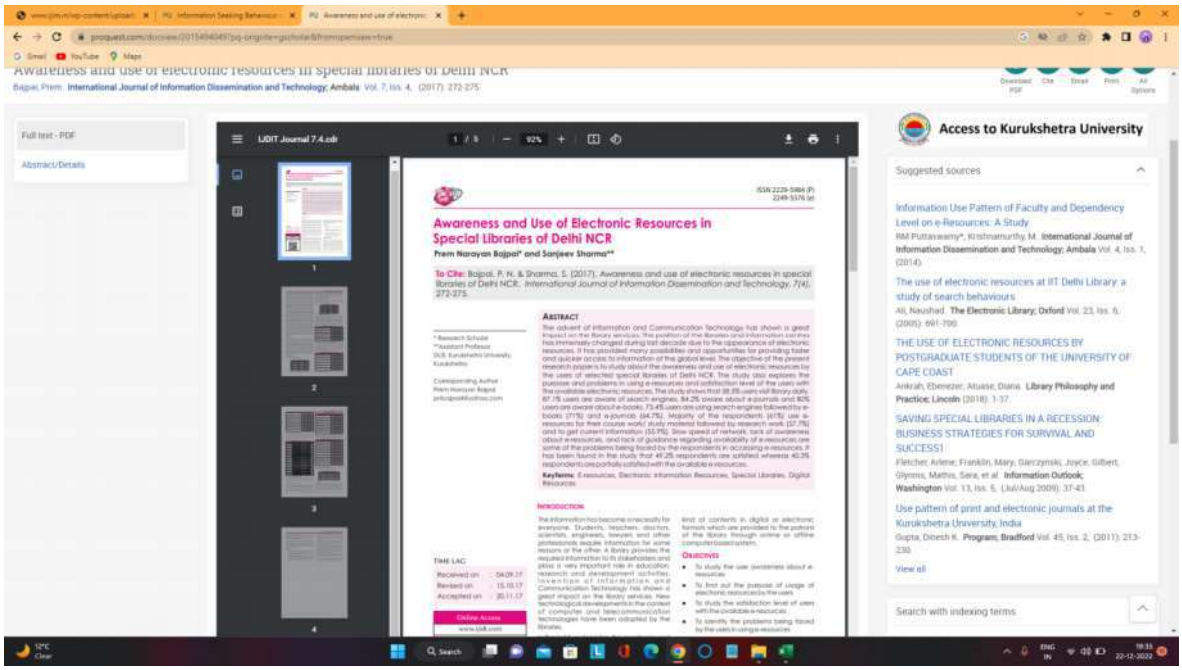
Awareness and use of electronic resources in special libraries of Delhi NCR
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Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources in Special Libraries of Delhi NCR
Prem Narayan Bajpai* and Sanjeev Sharma**
To Cite: Bajpai, P. N. & Sharma, S. (2017). Awareness and use of electronic resources in special libraries of Delhi NCR. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, 7(4), 272-275.
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Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services
ISSN: 2231-4894 Vol. 7 No. 1, 2017, pp. 16-20

Use of OPAC in the University Library of GGIPU, Delhi

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***Abstract* - The present study explains the use of OPAC in the university library of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. In this study survey approach was used and 182 questionnaires were considered for the sample among postgraduate students, research scholars and faculty members for collecting the required data for the study. The study reveals that 39.1% of the users were using OPAC facility at daily basis, some of the users were using OPAC for finding the bibliographical details of the documents, some of the users prefer their search while using OPAC through author search approach, title search options, and 54.4% of the users were fully satisfied with the present OPAC facility, and some of them faced some problems like less awareness of OPAC system, inappropriate location of the OPAC terminals etc., and unavailability of library staff near the OPAC terminals.**

***Keywords*: OPAC, Boolean search, user awareness, user satisfaction, bibliographic details**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is an information retrieval system characterized by short bibliographic records, mainly for books, journals, and audiovisual materials available in a particular library (Thanuskodi, 2012). Rasuqua (2012) opines that awareness of OPAC is an important first step towards access and eventually increased usage of library materials and other relevant information in library and outside libraries or online databases to aid researchers and students in their learning process. Ariyapala, P.G. and Edzan 2004 also stated that unaware of other search techniques, there is a tendency for errors, which results in inefficient use of the OPAC. Mridu and Chandrashekara (2009) highlighted that OPAC has made the library collection, easily accessible to everyone by breaking the physical boundaries of the library. As added features, some libraries will allow patrons to request items from another library through inter-library loans service provided via the OPAC. Besides, it is used to locate books, electronic materials, required information resource is available in the library or not, compiled greater than those available through card form catalogue and it is searchable with a common command language, which may be transferred when the public moves from one library to another, display search result in readily understandable form, Provides useful link to different databases and multiple users can query the database simultaneously. To improve the use of OPAC, (Kaur and Sharda, 2010) strongly advocated that librarians should assist users in learning the use of OPAC, search engine, e-mail and CDROM techniques and inform library users of the web sites available through the various networks.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The University Information Resources Centre (Library) of GGIPU, Delhi provides catalogue-accessed facility for a long time. In this library, some users use OPAC facility and others use Web-OPAC, while some directly go to the document stock room area for accessing their required documents. It may be possible that some users use of OPAC and its various provisions, and sometimes, they do not get help from library staff. Moreover, they might not have attended any training program or the libraries have not organized any training or orientation program on the use of library Catalogue. There may be some of the problems that cause less or non-use of catalogue. Therefore, the present study was intended to understand the use of OPAC in GGIPU, Delhi and make certain suggestions for the improvement of library catalogue facility provided by this library. The study also provides an opportunity to know the utilization of OPAC services to the concerned university libraries for solving the problems faced by the users.

III. ABOUT GGIPU, DELHI

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University was established in July 1998 by an Act of National Capital Territory Government, Delhi. It was conceived as a teaching and

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Intestinal enzyme activities, Carcass biochemical composition and growth performance evaluation of Cirrhinus mrigala fed on heat processed soybean (Glycine max) supplemented diets

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Intestinal enzyme activities, Carcass biochemical composition and growth performance evaluation of *Cirrhinus mrigala* fed on heat processed soybean (*Glycine max*) supplemented diets

Anita Bhatnagar*, Neelam Rajharia and Oshin Dhillon

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ARTICLE HISTORY

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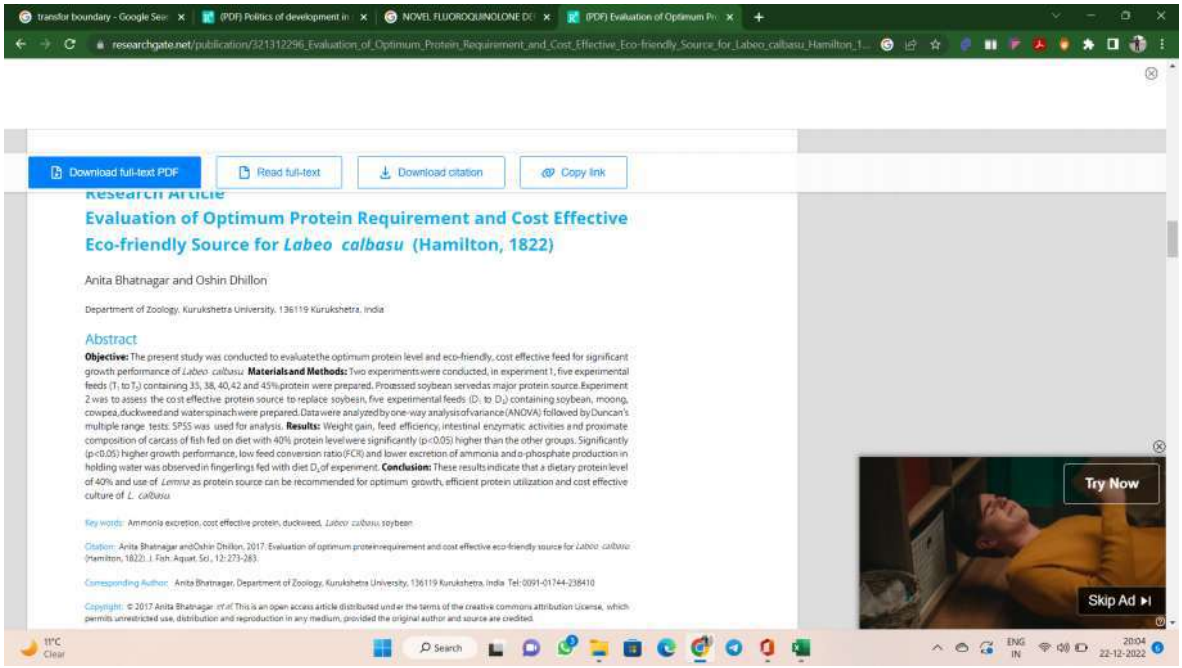
Cirrhinus mrigala
Excretion
Fish meal
Intestinal enzyme activities

ABSTRACT

The increasing cost and unpredictable availability of fishmeal and anti-nutritional factors of plant proteins necessitates the search on cheap and abundantly available protein source with capabilities of growth promotion. The feeding trial was conducted to evaluate the effect of hydrothermically processed soybean on growth performance, intestinal enzymatic activity and carcass composition for which three diets were formulated T_1, T_2, T_3 containing fish meal, raw soybean, and processed soybean, respectively. *Cirrhinus mrigala* fingerlings were stocked in glass aquaria (60×30×30cm)/ plastic tubs (50L) for each diet in triplicates. Fingerlings were fed twice daily @ 4% of wet body weight for 90 days. Length-weight measurements were done fortnightly to adjust the feed quantity. Significantly ($P<0.05$) high growth performance and low FCR were observed in the fingerlings fed



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Research Article

Evaluation of Optimum Protein Requirement and Cost Effective Eco-friendly Source for *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822)

Anita Bhatnagar and Oshin Dhillon

Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, 136119 Kurukshetra, India

Abstract

Objective: The present study was conducted to evaluate the optimum protein level and eco-friendly, cost effective feed for significant growth performance of *Labeo calbasu*. **Materials and Methods:** Two experiments were conducted, in experiment 1, five experimental feeds (T_1 to T_5) containing 35, 38, 40, 42 and 45% protein were prepared. Processed soybean served as major protein source. Experiment 2 was to assess the cost effective protein source to replace soybean, five experimental feeds (D_1 to D_5) containing soybean, moong, cowpea, duckweed and water spinach were prepared. Data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Duncan's multiple range tests. SPSS was used for analysis. **Results:** Weight gain, feed efficiency, intestinal enzymatic activities and proximate composition of carcass of fish fed on diet with 40% protein level were significantly ($p<0.05$) higher than the other groups. Significantly ($p<0.05$) higher growth performance, low feed conversion ratio (FCR) and lower excretion of ammonia and o-phosphate production in holding water was observed in fingerlings fed with diet D_3 of experiment. **Conclusion:** These results indicate that a dietary protein level of 40% and use of *Lemna* as protein source can be recommended for optimum growth, efficient protein utilization and cost effective culture of *L. calbasu*.

Key words: Ammonia excretion, cost effective protein, duckweed, *Labeo calbasu*, soybean

Citation: Anita Bhatnagar and Oshin Dhillon, 2017. Evaluation of optimum protein requirement and cost effective eco-friendly source for *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822). J. Fish. Aquat. Sci., 12: 273-283.

Corresponding Author: Anita Bhatnagar, Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, 136119 Kurukshetra, India Tel: 0091-01744-238410


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AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF EUGENOL AND ANETHOLE ON ARSENIC INDUCED OXIDATIVE DNA DAMAGE IN CULTURED HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTES
SURBHI BAL
Department of Biotechnology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India
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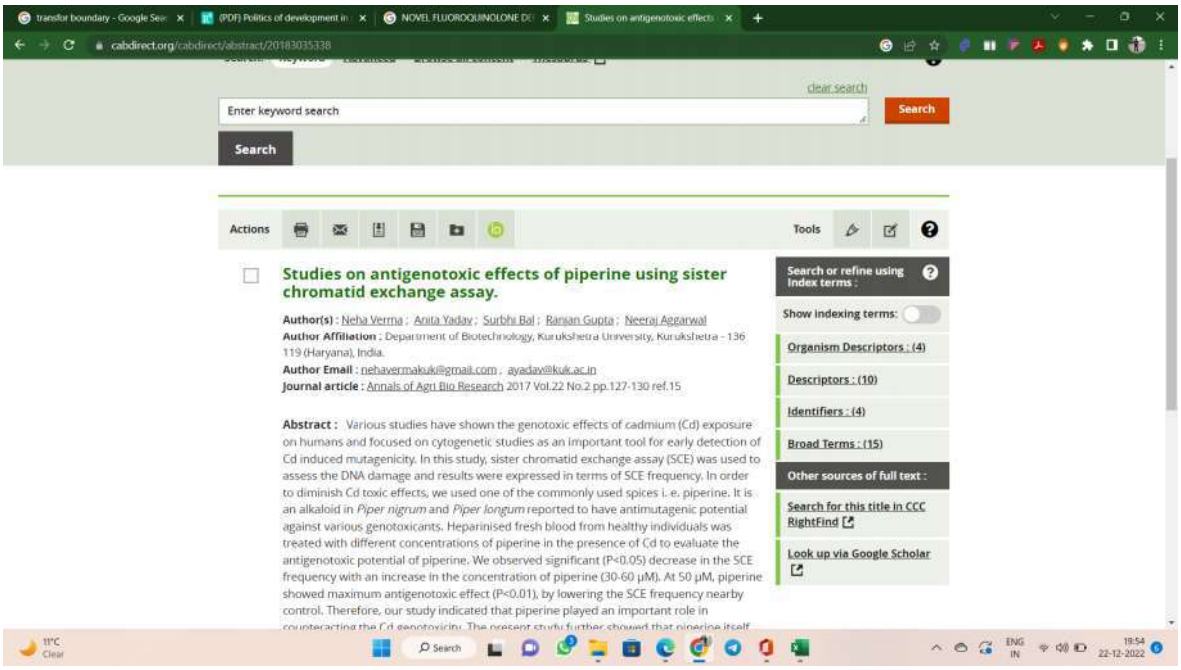
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Studies on antigenotoxic effects of piperine using sister chromatid exchange assay.
Author(s) : Neha Verma ; Anita Yadav ; Surbhi Bal ; Ranjan Gupta ; Neeraj Agarwal
Author Affiliation : Department of Biotechnology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra - 136 119 (Haryana), India.
Author Email : nehavermakuk@gmail.com ; ayadav@kuk.ac.in
Journal article : Annals of Agri Bio Research 2017 Vol.22 No.2 pp.127-130 ref.15
Abstract : Various studies have shown the genotoxic effects of cadmium (Cd) exposure on humans and focused on cytogenetic studies as an important tool for early detection of Cd induced mutagenicity. In this study, sister chromatid exchange assay (SCE) was used to assess the DNA damage and results were expressed in terms of SCE frequency. In order to diminish Cd toxic effects, we used one of the commonly used spices i. e. piperine. It is an alkaloid in Piper nigrum and Piper longum reported to have antimutagenic potential against various genotoxicants. Heparinised fresh blood from healthy individuals was treated with different concentrations of piperine in the presence of Cd to evaluate the antigenotoxic potential of piperine. We observed significant (P<0.05) decrease in the SCE frequency with an increase in the concentration of piperine (30-60 µM). At 50 µM, piperine showed maximum antigenotoxic effect (P<0.01), by lowering the SCE frequency nearby control. Therefore, our study indicated that piperine played an important role in
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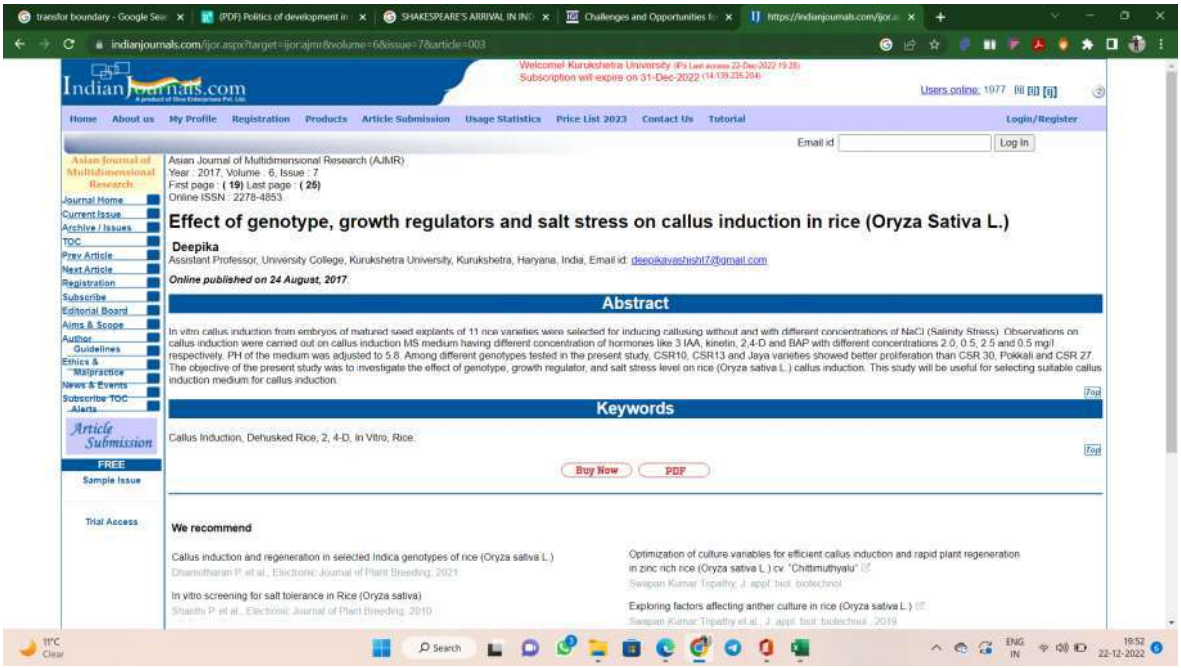
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Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)
Year : 2017, Volume : 6, Issue : 7
First page : (19) Last page : (26)
Online ISSN : 2278-4853.
Effect of genotype, growth regulators and salt stress on callus induction in rice (Oryza Sativa L.)
Deepika
Assistant Professor, University College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India, Email id: deepikavashisht7@gmail.com
Online published on 24 August, 2017.
Abstract
In vitro callus induction from embryos of matured seed explants of 11 rice varieties were selected for inducing callusing without and with different concentrations of NaCl (Salinity Stress). Observations on callus induction were carried out on callus induction MS medium having different concentration of hormones like 3 IAA, kinetin, 2,4-D and BAP with different concentrations 2.0, 0.5, 2.5 and 0.5 mg/l respectively. PH of the medium was adjusted to 5.8. Among different genotypes tested in the present study, CSR10, CSR13 and Jaya varieties showed better proliferation than CSR 30, Pokkali and CSR 27. The objective of the present study was to investigate the effect of genotype, growth regulator, and salt stress level on rice (Oryza sativa L.) callus induction. This study will be useful for selecting suitable callus induction medium for callus induction.
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Callus Induction, Dehusked Rice, 2, 4-D, In Vitro, Rice.
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Dhamotharan P. et al., Electronic Journal of Plant Breeding, 2021
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Shanthi P. et al., Electronic Journal of Plant Breeding, 2010
Optimization of culture variables for efficient callus induction and rapid plant regeneration in zinc rich rice (Oryza sativa L.) cv. "Chittimuthyalu"
Swapan Kumar Tripathy, J. appl. biol. biotechnol.
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Dependency of rate of soil respiration on soil parameters and climatic factors in different tree plantations at Kurukshetra, India

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Abstract: Soil respiration is a key component of the terrestrial ecosystem carbon cycle which plays an important role in regulating soil carbon dynamics and its possible feedbacks to global warming. The major factors influencing the rate of soil respiration are climatic and edaphic, however, the effects of these factors on soil respiration of different plantation under similar climatic conditions has not been studied extensively in the dry tropical region. Hence, the objective of the present study was to determine the dependency of rate of soil respiration on soil parameters and climatic factors in different tree plantations. Carbon-dioxide (CO_2) efflux of soil (soil respiration: Mg CO_2-C ha^{-1} day^{-1}) was measured at monthly intervals in tree plantations of *Acacia nilotica* + *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Tectona grandis*, *Populus deltoides* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. The soil respiration was highest in rainy season in all plantations. Among different plantations, the higher respiration rate was observed in *P. deltoides* (13.02 Mg C ha^{-1}) plantation followed by *T. grandis*. The least values of soil respiration were observed in *A. nilotica* + *D. sissoo* (9.99 Mg CO_2-C ha^{-1}). The CO_2 efflux from the soil surface was found to be positively correlated with soil moisture, soil temperature, rainfall and atmospheric temperature. The soil respiration rate was significantly correlated with soil moisture in all the plantations. However, significant correlation between soil respiration rate and soil temperature were observed only in *A. nilotica* + *D. sissoo* and *E. tereticornis*. The correlations were also significant between soil respiration rate and rainfall for *S. cumini*, *T. grandis*, *P. deltoides* and *E. tereticornis* plantations. Significant correlation between soil respiration rate and mean monthly atmospheric temperature was observed for the plantations of *A. nilotica* + *D. sissoo* and *P. deltoides*. The soil respiration in all plantations was found to be greatly influenced by soil moisture. The microclimatic factors such as soil moisture and soil temperature influence the activity of microbes positively which leads to increased rate of soil organic matter decomposition and results in more CO_2 efflux from the soil. Anthropogenic disturbances such as forest fire and LULC change may alter the soil moisture and temperature conditions and thereby soil respiration rate.

Key words: Carbon emissions, climate change, climatic variables, soil respiration, soil parameters, tree plantations.

Introduction

The soil is the major pool of organic carbon which remains bound in the soil organic matter in the terrestrial ecosystems. Globally, soil carbon pools are estimated to contain approximately three times more carbon than the atmosphere (Lal 2004) and twice of the vegetative and atmospheric carbon pools combined (Davidson & Janssens 2006). Therefore, the soil C sink is being viewed as one that could potentially have a significant impact on sequestering carbon-dioxide (CO_2) emissions (Bell & Lawrence 2009). The carbon balance of terrestrial ecosystems is the result of the balance between carbon uptake by plants and carbon loss by plant and soil respiration (Beer *et al.* 2010; Le Quéré *et al.* 2009, 2014).

Efflux of CO_2 from soil respiration is a major contributor to net carbon exchange in terrestrial ecosystems, second only in magnitude to

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Research Output in the Field of Entomology (2010-2014) at PAU and CSKHPKV: A Citation Study

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Professor
Department.of Library. & Information Science
Kurukshetra University
Kurukshetra.

Abstract

The study covers a total 3387 citations appended to the 17 doctoral theses in the field of Entomology awarded by PAU, Ludhiana and CSKHPKV, Palampur during the year 2010-2014 to find out the comparison in terms of bibliographic forms of the cited documents, authorship pattern, country-wise, subject-wise, year-wise distribution of citations and its obsolescence value. Ranking of the cited journals was also carried out with the application of Bradford's law of scattering. It is believed that this study would be helpful for the librarians in the process of collection development and weeding out of unused documents from the libraries to save costly stocking space and reduce maintenance cost. In view of the increasing cost of the journals and the shrinking library budgets, the librarians must make careful selections based on the qualities and standards of journals.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation analysis, Bradford's law, Entomology research output, Punjab Agricultural University

1. Introduction

Information is the product of human brain in action. The information should be put into proper use for socio-economic, cultural and scientific development of the country. It is not possible for any library, nor is it necessary to acquire all the published documents. Therefore, they need to apply a systematic means of objectivity in selecting what is desired in the collection development programme of the library. To know the productivity and usability of a particular resource of a particular field can be found out only by using techniques of Bibliometric analysis. Several new terms have appeared on the horizon e.g. librametrics, scientometrics, informetrics, cybermetrics, webometrics and altmetrics representing quantitative studies in the field of library and information science.

Citation analysis is an indirect method to assess the information/sources used by various categories of users. Citation analysis as a bibliometric technique in which works cited in publications are examined to determine patterns of scholarly communication, for example, the comparative importance of books versus journals, or of current versus retrospective sources, in one or more academic disciplines. The citation in student's research papers, theses, and dissertations are also examined by the librarian for the purposes of the collection evaluation and development.

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Luteimonas aestuarii SA13A as a Novel Chromium Reducing Strain isolated from Tannery Effluent

Ankita* and Baljeet Singh Saharan

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*Corresponding author

Abstract:

A novel bacterium SA13A was isolated from tannery effluent. Its morphology, physiology and 16S rRNA gene sequence were characterized. Bacterium SA13A was found to be gram negative, rod shaped and produces yellowish pigment on nutrient agar plates. The 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity indicated that isolate SA13A is associated with genus Luteimonas (99%). This isolate has been found to reduce 100% of hexavalent chromium Cr (VI) (100 mg L-1) 100% in 16 h. Growth conditions were optimized for Cr (VI) reduction. Maximum reduction was observed at a temperature of 37 oC and pH 8.0. Additionally, Luteimonas aestuarii SA13A showed resistance against various heavy metals like Cr+6, Cr+3, Cu+2, Zn+2, Co+2, Ni+2 and Cd+2. Hence, Luteimonas aestuarii SA13A could be used as potent Cr (VI) reducing strain as well as significant bioremediator in heavy metal contaminated sites

Article

Survey on the Infestation of Parthenium weed and Occurrence of Insect and Mycobiota on the Weed in India.

January 2017

Project: "Management of Parthenium hysterophorus with biocontrol agents"

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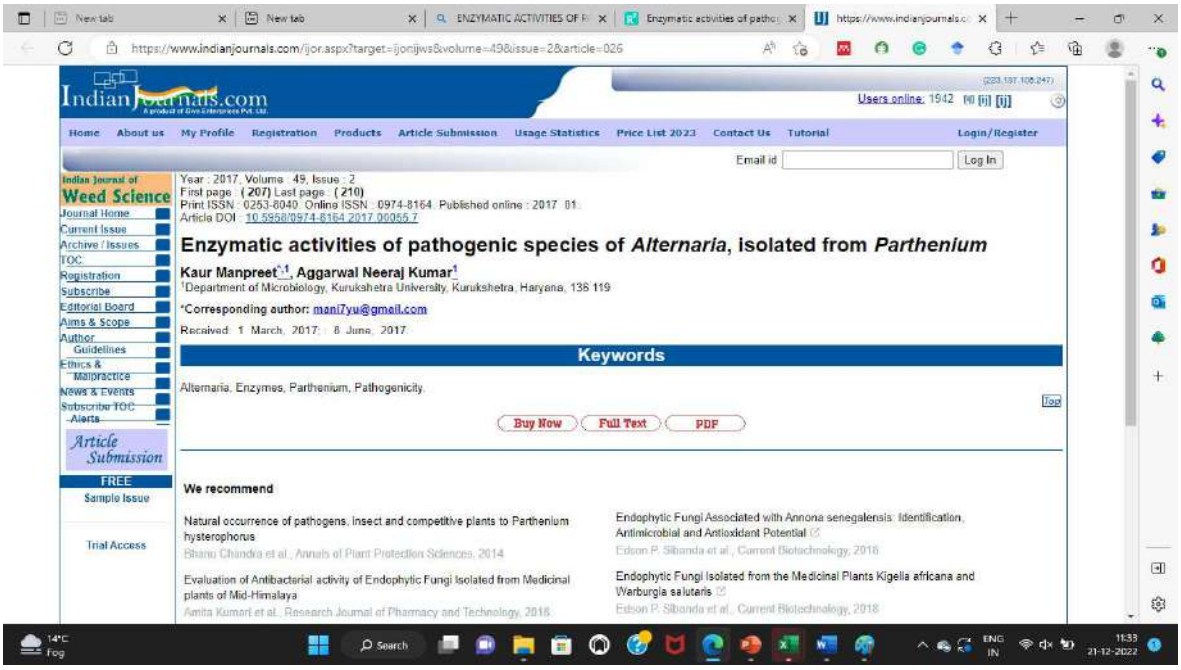
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Enzymatic activities of pathogenic species of Alternaria, isolated from Parthenium
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Keywords
Alternaria, Enzymes, Parthenium, Pathogenicity.
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Isolation and Screening of Cellulose Hydrolyzing Bacteria from Different Ecological Niches

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Abstract 371 bacteria were isolated from different ecological niches. Cellulolytic potential of the isolates was evaluated by qualitative as well as quantitative screening methods. 124 bacterial cultures showed production of zone of hydrolysis in the plate assay method. The hydrolytic potential of the isolates measured in terms of cellulolytic index indicated that 84 isolates showed cellulolytic index (CI) values between 1 and 4, 22 isolates between 4 to 6 and 18 isolates in the range of 6 to 13. The positive isolates with CI values ≥4.0 were screened quantitatively for the production of cellulases, determined as carboxy methyl cellulase (CMCase) activity and filter paper activity (FPase). Comparison of the activities shown by the isolates with that recorded in the standard isolate of *Cellulomonas fimi* indicated that large number of bacteria produced considerably high amounts of cellulases. The isolate NAB37 showed highest levels of CMCase (0.948±0.011 U/ml) as well as FPase (0.125±0.005 FPU/ml) activities. The cellulolytic potential of the bacteria can be exploited in various cellulases based applications including detergents, textile, paper and pulp, food and bioethanol industries.

Keywords Bacteria, Cellulolytic, Cellulase, Screening, Ecological Niches

can be further used to produce bioethanol [5]. In nature, various microorganisms including bacteria and fungi are known to be able to carry out bioconversion of cellulose by producing cellulolytic enzymes known as cellulases [6, 7]. The cellulase system consist of three major enzymes; i.e., endoglucanase (endo-1,4-β-D-glucanase, EC3.2.1.4), exoglucanase (exo-1,4-β-D-glucan cellobiohydrolase, EC3.2.1.91), and β-glucosidase (β-D-glucoside glucanohydrolase, EC 3.2.1.21), which act together to hydrolyze cellulose completely [8]. Endoglucanases hydrolyze cellulose polymer internally at random sites producing dextrans of variable lengths. Cellobiohydrolases release cellobiose units (a disaccharide of two glucose molecules linked by a β-1,4 linkage making the repeating units of cellulose) from the chain ends; and the β-glucosidases act on cellobiose units converting them to the glucose [9].

Bacteria are interesting microbial group for the faster production of cellulase because of their high growth rate compared to fungi, easy handling and adaptability to various genetic manipulations [2, 8, 10]. Reports have shown cellulases production by various bacteria belonging to the genera of *Bacillus, Cytophaga, Cellvibrio, Cellulomonas, Pseudomonas* and *Micrococcus* [10, 11]. The present study focuses on isolation of cellulose degrading bacteria from different habitats followed with evaluation of their cellulolytic potential.

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Isolation and Screening of Lignolytic Fungi from Various Ecological Niches

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Abstract Lignin is a major noncarbohydrate polyphenolic structural constituent of cell wall of all the vascular plants and is present in association with cellulose and hemicellulose. It is the second most abundant polymer after cellulose. Lignin is well known for its resistance to microbial degradation because of its high molecular weight and various biologically stable carbon-carbon and ether linkages. Seventy two fungal isolates capable of utilizing lignocellulosic biomass were isolated from different ecological samples. When subjected to primary screening by qualitative plate assay method using methyl orange, azure B, guaiacol and tannic acid as indicators for determining the lignolytic potential, 22 isolates were found positive for at least one of the indicators. Six isolates were found to exhibit all the three extracellular enzyme activities on quantitative estimation of laccase, manganese peroxidase and lignin peroxidase activities. Highest laccase activity was produced by ANF238 (3.42U/ml) while highest manganese peroxidase and lignin peroxidase activities were produced by ANF 212 (0.254U/ml) and ANF238 (0.22U/ml) respectively.

Keywords Dye Decolorization, Laccase, Lignin, Lignin Peroxidase, Manganese Peroxidase

vascular plants which keeps cellulose and hemicelluloses polymers locked within the structural confinements of cell wall. It is the second most abundant polymer after cellulose [2, 3, 4]. Lignin is well known for its resistance to enzymatic degradation by microorganisms due to extensive crosslinking between its polyphenolic constituents and biologically stable ether linkages [4, 5].

Lignocellulosic biomass as a substrate for bioethanol production presents a number of challenges [6]. A pretreatment step is required to make cellulose and hemicellulose portions of the biomass available for their breakdown into sugars for the saccharification and fermentation steps to be carried out in an efficient and cost effective manner. Low efficiency is the major challenge at this step due to the natural recalcitrance of lignocellulose to degradation and high cost of enzymatic conversion [7, 8]. Pretreatment is therefore the most essential step required to prepare cellulose and hemicellulose for enzymatic hydrolysis with high yield [9]. A wide range of physical and chemical methods and combinations are employed for pretreatment of lignocelluloses. However, these methods have associated disadvantages such as high energy consumption during treatment, high cost of equipment use of costly chemicals increasing cost of treatment and loss of sugars during chemical treatment, *etc.* [10, 11].

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Sports Specific Influence on Force Vital Capacity in University Players

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Abstract:
Objective: *The objective of this research was to study the pulmonary function in different types of sports and compare them with controls in order to find out which sports improve lung function the most.*
Methods: *This was a cross-sectional study involving 240 sportsmen of eight different games (30 of each): Basketball, Volleyball, Athletics (long & short distance Runners), Boxing (Fly to Middle weight boxers), Wrestling (57 to 86 kg), Swimming and Control group (Non-sportsmen).The Force Vital Capacity (FVC) was measured with Minispir® New, Computer–based Spirometer.*
Results: *The t – value of Force Vital Capacity (FVC) (L/S) for Non-Sports (M - 3.96±0.39) v/s Swimming (M - 4.68±0.55) was 5.65($p<0.001$) and that of Non-Sports (M - 3.96±0.39) and Volley Ball (5.32±0.43) was 12.91($p<0.001$). Similarly, the boxers, wrestlers and swimmers were found with significant better FVC in comparison to control group.*
Conclusions: *Our results suggest that the different sport activities performed ≥16 h per week have a significant impact on the physiological adaptation of the respiratory system.*
Keywords: *Force Vital Capacity; Athletes; Sports; Respiratory function tests.*

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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SELF-CONSCIOUS AMALGAMATION OF HISTORY AND POSTMODERNISM IN A. S. BYATT'S WORKS

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Haryana, India

ABSTRACT
A. S. Byatt is one of the most ambitious and intellectual postmodernist novelists. Her works, through their postmodern narrative structures, negotiate their social, political, economical and individual issues repeatedly by linking them to the past. All through her fiction, Byatt uses literature as a medium that connects an individual to the cultural and historical past. She deploys postmodern techniques of intertextuality, references, allusions, parody, pastiche, self-reflexivity, metaphors, antagonism etc to link present with the past. Byatt is a novelist-cum-critic and through her novels shows her extensive knowledge of the literary past as well as the literary theory and criticism. The paper aims at recognizing Byatt's direct and indirect preoccupation with the past in the light of postmodernism. Her novels and stories are full of intertextuality and literary allusions to the fairytales, fantasy fiction, literary and linguistic theories and literary texts and history.

Keywords: postmodernism, history, intertextuality, metafiction, tradition

A great novelist, short-story writer, essayist, reviewer, journalist and respected literary critic, A. S. Byatt is one of the leading contemporary British writers. Being a good academic and scholar, it is obvious that her complex and ambitious fictional works are full of her intellectual and literary powers in both content and style. From the early stage of her career, Byatt is a critical story teller who does not separate the literary from the critical imagination and aims at a thoughtful and deliberate commingling of these two ways of seeing and describing the world. She is one of the most ambitious and intellectual postmodern novelists. *The Virgin in the Garden* (1978), and *Still Life* (1985), which won the PEN/Macmillan Silver Pen Award, are the first two novels of Byatt's Frederica Quartet. Byatt published her greatest best seller to date, *Possession* in 1990. The novel won the prestigious Booker Prize for fiction as well as the Irish Times Fictional Prize and was made into a very popular movie in 2002. She then wrote *Angels and* Insects (1992) and completed Frederica's Quartet with *Babel Tower* (1996) and *A Whistling Woman* (2002). Byatt's novel *The Biographer's Tale* was published in 2000 and *The Children's Book* in 2009. The latter was shortlisted for Man Booker Prize.

One can easily identify a variety of genres, critical trends, settings and themes in Byatt's literary and critical writings. But some of her occupations are evident from her earliest works, notably, the importance of narrative forms, accurate language, the representation of the past and the problematic relationship between fiction and reality. In the 1960s and 1970s, the critical studies, dominated by Leavisite liberal humanism,

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Iris Murdoch as a Philosophical Novelist: A Study of Selected Novels

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Abstract

In the English speaking countries, Iris Murdoch is the only considerable novelist to publish profound works of moral philosophy. The phrases, good and evil are used in philosophy, religion and ethics to evaluate objects or human behaviour considering which are morally positive or negative. The opinion prevails that neither good nor evil are inherent in human nature. The essence of human nature refers to the condition of human before they are imposed by social factors. In her consideration of good, Murdoch confronts the contemporary attitude drawn on Aristotle's view that moral virtue concerns practical argument and individual human choice. She opposes with the notion of our understanding of others, though the development of "virtuous consciousness", the movement beyond the self. Human beings become pious not because it benefits to good and prosperous life, but because being virtuous is inherently good. A perfect goodness is constantly oriented towards seeing and knowing the goodness in others. Thus according to Murdoch, it diminishes one's selfishness. However, life often shows that we are self-centered, concerned with our own wants and needs. Despite of being aware of our imperfection, it is of considerable importance for every man to develop, as all humans are in possession of intrinsical predisposition to learn and improve themselves morally. They have the ability to perceive the idea of the good and thus everyone can change.

Key-Words : Philosophical Treatment, Rationalistic Optimism, Moralistic Concerns, Philosophical Ideas, Philosophical Reflection

Literature is the philosophical treatment of writers as philosophers, their philosophical themes and the philosophical treatment of the issues raised by literature. Strictly speaking, literature is a branch of philosophy because it deals with the questions. "What is evil and good?" or in other words, we can say that the question of "morality". A number of philosophers have an important influence on literature. Some philosophers have undertaken to write philosophy in the form of fiction. One of them is Iris Murdoch, the most prolific female writers of the second half of the twentieth century. She wrote a number of novels and several philosophical pieces. She projects philosophical reflection into many of her novels where she deals with the question of good and evil.

For a philosopher there must be a more pertinent reason for becoming a novelist than solely the concern that not enough eloquent, truth-seeking, myth-destroying literature is being

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THEME OF FREEDOM, LOVE AND GOODNESS IN IRIS MURDOCH'S FICTION

Abstract

Iris Murdoch, being a philosopher, moralist and thinker, propounds her theory of human personality. She believes that freedom and goodness plays an important role in the making of human personality. Apart from the emphasis on freedom and goodness, her philosophical ideas about love are also a chief ingredient of her philosophy in which theory of personality and character always remain under special focus. Murdoch's freedom is linked with love.

Iris Murdoch was born of Anglo-Irish parents, Wills John Hughes and Irene Alice, in Dublin (Ireland) on July 15, 1919. Murdoch grew up in London, but she frequently visited Ireland during holidays. Her Anglo-Irish background has given her a distinct sense of bi-national identity which is reflected through her fictional landscape. She was educated at the Froebel Educational Institute, London, then at Badminton School, Bristol and later on at the Somer Ville College, Oxford, where she earned first class honours in classics, ancient history and philosophy in 1942. Her education was influenced by the war and the same influence was seen in her service too when she served as an Assistant Principal in the treasury, London from 1942 to 1944. She was

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AN ANALYSIS OF STATUS AND STRENGTH OF WOMEN IN HARYANA POLICE

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Research Scholar, Department of Law, K.U. Kurukshetra (India)

ABSTRACT

Present paper is descriptive and doctrinal in nature whereby the secondary data collected from Bureau of Police Research Organisation has been analysed to trace out the gender ratio in the police force as on 01.01.2016 in Haryana state in comparison to all Indian strength of the same. The major findings of the study point out towards the un-equal power structures at different level of the police organisation at all India as well as at state level i.e. in Haryana. It may be concluded that in gender context, men are in leading positions in status and strength.

KEYWORDS: *Duty, Male, Organisation, Police, Position, Rank, Strength, Women.*

INTRODUCTION

Initially, the job in police organisation was viewed with not much respect and was accounted as male bastion, hence it remained male dominated. In the years of 1961-62, the Punjab Police Commission sought the opinion of various states regarding the recruitment of women into the police force but the entry of women in the police was considered unsuitable and unwise. Later on, with the passage of time changes in the social scenario, rise in the crime against women and the increasing involvement of women in crime either as accused or victim necessitated the induction of women in the police force. Though the women have now a sizable number in the police force still their proportion is much lower than men. In India, as per the latest data available from Bureau of Police Research Organisation, women constitute 5.3 per cent of the country's police forces. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have a relatively better representation of women in the police. In 1997, Tamil Nadu Govt. decided to ensure 33 per cent of the new police recruits as women. There are 29 per cent female police officers in police force in South Africa, 14 per cent in the US, about 30 per cent in Australia and 18 per cent in Canada.

There are various reasons for the lower representation of women in the police such as underestimation of their roles and environment within the organization etc. Till date, women police officers are kept aloof from core police functions and are expected to perform their roles to soft desk jobs. They are assigned investigation of cases of crimes against women only such as dowry death, rape and harassment etc. In 2006, India's did a landmark move to send a contingent of woman police officers to Liberia to assist the peacekeeping operations of United Nations which made a global reflection of having the need for women police officers. At present, policewomen confront some challenges of typical nature such as the lack of

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Hospitality & Tourism Systems

Food Service Quality in IRCTC Food Outlets: A Study of Delhi (N.C.R) Region

Surjeet Kumar*, Naveen Chachal**

Abstract *Indian Railway is a growth engine of Indian economy and contributes significantly in the growth of Indian economy and GDP. It is fourth largest transportation system in the world and it is also the largest employment generator, which employees more than 13 lakhs employees & during the year 2015, it carries 8.101 billion passengers. From past few decades the need and demand of customers has changed significantly and this is reflected in all sectors of economy who have transformed themselves from mere a service provider to customer oriented service providers. Indian Railway is not an exception. To keep up with the changing need and demand of customers, Indian Railways established Indian Railway Catering and Transport Corporation (IRCTC) in 1999. It is a public sector venture under Ministry of Railways which professionally manages hospitality and catering services on & off stations, on trains and global reservation system. Since then it is taking consistent steps towards improving service quality of IRCTC food outlets. Today it has over 200 food outlets.*

The present paper is an attempt to determine service quality through assessment of expectation and perception of the customers visiting IRCTC food outlets. This research also uses modified questionnaire based upon DINESERV model to study the difference between perceived and expected service quality.

Keywords: Service Quality, DINESERV, IRCTC, New Delhi (N.C.R)

INTRODUCTION

Tourism & travel is considered to be one of the important industries globally. In spite of slow economic growth in developed economies and geopolitical tensions in some regions, the Tourism & Travel sector still accounts for a large part of the global economy (estimated to be approximately 9% of global GDP or US$ 7 trillion in the year 2015) and employment, while the number of international travelers continues to increase. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) (2015), the Tourism & Travel sector is forecast to continue growing at 4% annually. Often, Tourism & travel industry is considered to be complex by nature. It is an amalgamation of various sectors such as Attraction, Accommodation, Transportation, Infrastructure and Supporting Facilities (Pearce, 1992).

Rufat Mammadov (2012) describes transportation as an integral part of Tourism industry because it cannot thrive without travel and travelling is not possible without transportation. Many tourism scholars describe transport as carrier of people from their living places to tourist destinations. Tourism experience starts and ends with transportation (Kaul, 1985; Eden. 2005 & Reilly, J. 2010). Goeldner, et al (2012) categorizes transportation sector into various modes. (See figure 1).

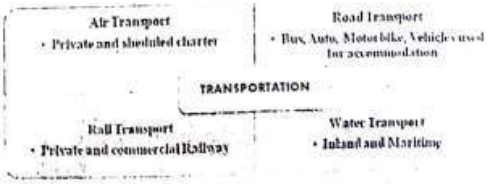

Fig. 1: Categorization of Transportation Services

Source: Goeldner CR et al, Tourism Practices and Principles, Wiley Publication, p 97, 2012

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Organizational Culture Analysis: A Study of Selected Government and Private Universities of Haryana

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ABSTRACT:
Organizational culture plays a prominent role in institution building. A shared and strong culture gains loyalty and trust from employees. On the contrary, a weak culture lowers the morale of employees and hinders the firm performance. The study is an attempt to investigate dominant culture in government governed and private owned universities of Haryana identifying preferred culture by employees. A comparative analysis is also conducted to compare the cultures of government and private owned universities. For the same competing values framework has been employed that identifies dominant culture type in universities out of: Clan, Adhocracy, Market and Hierarchy culture types. For analysing the data standard scoring of the administered instrument and Z-test have been applied. The study reports the prevalence of hierarchy culture in government universities while clan culture dominates in private universities. The results indicate that government owned universities are structured and bureaucratic organizations with a set of established rules and procedures having a stable leadership focussing more on efficiency whereas private universities came out to be friendly places to work with focus on human development and gaining trust of employees through mentoring and participation. Study also reveals that there exists a significant difference between prevailing and preferred culture in both type of organizations.

KEY WORDS: Organizational Culture: Competing Values Framework, Clan, Adhocracy, Hierarchy.

INTRODUCTION:

Culture in an organization provides an understanding of the various aspects of work behaviour. The concept of culture has been in use since ages, thus there are a variety of meanings attributed to this term. According to Webster's dictionary, culture is the ideas, customs, skills, arts etc. of given people in given period. British anthropologist Edward Tyler (1871) firstly defined culture as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, arts, morals and law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society".[1]

Culture is also defined as the transmitted patterns of values, ideas and other symbolic systems that shape behaviour of organization.[2] It is the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes the members of one organization from another. This includes shared beliefs, values and practices. Cultures are systems of socially transmitted behaviour patterns that serve to relate human communities to their ecological settings. These ways of life of communities include technologies and modes of economic organization, settlement patterns, modes of social groupings and political organization, religious beliefs and practices[3]. Culture in nutshell is a set of values, beliefs, norms of the organization which guides the behaviour of employees. [4] There are many factors that influence the development of culture. These include the history of organization, philosophy of its owners, its strategies for customer satisfaction, the management and leadership and the environment in which it is operating. To study culture

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AGRICULTURE RISK MANAGEMENT: A STUDY ASSESSING THE AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CROP INSURANCE SCHEMES

Dr Simmi Vashishtha*

ABSTRACT

In the budget regime the government is aiming to double the framers income by the year 2022. However, there is lot of uncertainty related to the crop farmers have grown as the environmental factors are the issues because dependency of agriculture is on the climate so the issue carries more importance. To provide a hedge against this uncertainty; Govt. has come up with crop insurance concept after independence and in the line in Jan, 2016 another initiative has been taken in the form of PMFBY. The present study has been undertaken to investigate the awareness and satisfaction level of farmers regarding the crop insurance schemes. Further the study investigated the association between age and availing of CIS which was found to be significant; between education level and availing of CIS the study reported no significant association whereas the size of family and availing of CIS were found to be associated. The study further identified the reasons of not availing crop insurance schemes by farmers. The farmers attributed negative word of mouth (not satisfied with the compensation to farmers in the past) as the first one. The 2nd rank was given to delay in claim settlements as farmers also need money for initiating crop activity for new season followed by that farmers did not felt the need of crop insurance. The study concluded that despite of awareness, some farmers were not willing to opt for crop insurance. However, maximum of the farmers in sample opted for crop insurance scheme.

Keywords: C.I.S, PMFBY, Awareness Level, Satisfaction Level.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has a prime role to play in India's economy. Over 60 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The success of India's agriculture is attributed to availability and use of farm technologies which brought about radical increase in the productivity in 1970s and 1980s often described as green revolution era. Agricultural production and farmer's income in India are frequently affected by natural disasters such as drought, floods, cyclone and storm, etc. Susceptibility of agriculture to these disasters is compounded by the outbreak of epidemics and man-made disasters such as fire, sale of spurious seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc. All these events severely affect farmers through loss in production and farmer's income and are beyond their control. In recent times, mechanisms like contract farming and futures trading have been established which are expected to provide insurance to an extent against price fluctuations directly or indirectly. But, agricultural insurance is considered as important mechanism to effectively accommodate the risks to output and income resulting from various unfortunate events. Insurance is a contract made for financial arrangement between two parties when few suffered losses are met from the funds accumulated through small contributions made by many who are exposed to similar risks.

Crop insurance is an arrangement aimed at mitigating the financial losses suffered by the farmers due to damage and destruction of their crops resulting from various production risks. It is purchased by agricultural producers, including farmers and others to protect themselves against either the loss of their crops due to natural disasters or the loss due to decline in the prices of agricultural produce. The philosophy of insurance market is based on large numbers where the incidence of risk is distributed over individual. Insurance, by offering the possibility of shifting risks, enables individuals to engage in risky

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Performance of Indian Banks : An Empirical Investigation using Proxy Indicators

Dr. Simmi Arora*
Pooja Sharma**

Abstract

Employees play a pivotal role in organization building so they should be valued as they are hard to come by. The role of an efficient and productive employee is inevitable in a service organization. They provide services to customers and facilitate ancillary functions in organizations, thus their productivity matters a lot. Productivity is defined as the ability to produce the standard quantity in a given time with given inputs. However this standard definition may not apply to banking industry. Thus, for the present study various proxy indicators have been used. The paper is an attempt to investigate the employees' productivity assessment in banking sector with emphasis on comparative analysis of public and private sector banks in India for a period from 2006-07 to 2015-16. The study has used gap index, average and compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) to draw inferences from the secondary data related to various indicators of productivity and cost. The results reported that both the sectors are improving in terms of employee productivity. The private sector employees have been found to be better performer than public employees in terms of productivity and cost effectiveness. Further, the public banks reported a high growth than its counterparts in terms of productivity during the study period.

Key Words: Employee Productivity, Employee Cost, CAGR and Gap Index.

Introduction

Banks in India have been assigned a significant role in financing the process of planned economic growth. According to KPMG-CII report, Indian banking has the potential to become fifth largest banking industry by 2020 and third largest by 2025 at global level. The sector has envisaged tremendous growth over a period of time and presently gets a completely different and much techno advanced picture in present times. 2016 has been the year where the banking has seen many ups and downs. Chiefly two global events (Brexit and winning of Donald Trump as USA president) has rolled the financial markets, followed by decision of the Indian Government to replace the existing Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 currency notes has made a roller coaster year for the Indian banking. Today, banks are utilizing latest technology and mobile devices to carry out transactions. RBI in its Vision 2018 document also aimed at promoting electronic payments, digital channels and boosting the mobile banking. Further, the Government's effort for cashless economy and the implementation of GST bill will bring significant changes to the whole economy. It will be interesting to see transformation of banking in the coming future.

In this competitive world, success of any organization largely depends on human resources. Despite having world's best infrastructure and latest technology, banks are no exception to this. People are the key for a successful organization- as quoted by Sam Walton (founder of Wal Mart). The employees of the bank are valuable assets to the organization. Efficient human resource management determines not only

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TSMEJM Vol. 7, No. 2 (July-December 2017) Pages: 50-57

JOB SATISFACTION IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Simmi Vashishtha*
Pooja Sharma**

ABSTRACT

Indian banking is going through a restructuring and transformational stage and in the wake of such transformation job satisfaction of an employee is very essential. A satisfied employee is an invaluable asset and stays with the organization even in difficult times of the organization. The present study has measured the job satisfaction of banking employees in the country. 436 employees were administered for the study purpose using the JSS (Job Satisfaction Survey). Overall, employees of banking sector reported a moderate level of satisfaction with their jobs. job satisfaction of public and private banks differs on all the dimensions of JSS except for nature of work. Both, public and private bank employees were indifferent regarding satisfaction regarding the nature of work and depicted same level of job satisfaction regarding this dimension of JSS. Further, employees of public banks found to be more satisfied than private banks in pay, promotion, supervision, fringe benefits and coworkers, while private sector employees found to be significantly more satisfied in contingent rewards, communication and operating conditions related with job. Job security is one of the prime concerns of private bank employees which is hindering the overall satisfaction with their jobs.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Public Banks and Private Banks.

INTRODUCTION

Job satisfaction has a long and fruitful history in the organizational sciences (Stanton et al., 2001). It is one of the most popular and widely researched topics in the field of organizational psychology (Spector, 1997). The term 'job satisfaction' gained currency through the publication of monograph of Hoppock (1935) on 'Job Satisfaction'. For the first time an intensive report on job satisfaction was published. It has been studied both as a consequences of many individual and work environment characteristics and as an antecedent to many outcomes. It can be defined as an extent of positive feeling or attitudes that individuals have towards their jobs. It is how people feel about their jobs and different aspects of the job, it is the extent to which one likes or dislikes his/her job and essential pre-requisite for efficient and productive workforce. Employees with high job satisfaction are usually less absent, more involved in their jobs, less likely to leave, more productive, more likely to display organizational commitment and more likely to be satisfied with their lives (Lease, 1998). When a person says that he has high job satisfaction, it means that he really likes his/her job, feels good about it and values his job dignity. It is an important technique to motivate the employees to work harder. It is further viewed as an important dimension of the motivational process reflecting the degree to which the individual perceives his needs and wants are being met. In short, job satisfaction is how an individual feel about their present job, extent to which he likes/dislikes his job and an individual may be satisfied with one facet of the job and dissatisfied with the other one. A better understanding of job satisfaction and factor related with it is helpful to guide employee's activities in a desired direction.

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IMPACT OF SCHOOL BULLYING ON SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dr. (Mrs.) Amisha Singh*, Rashima Grover**

ABSTRACT

The constitution of India recognizes the susceptible position of children and their right to protection. Article 19 postulates that children have the right to be protected from being hurt, bullied, harassed or victimized. School Bullying is also one such type of humiliating and awkward experience for a child which can dishearten them. Bullying in schools is actually a universal problem. The rigorousness of the problem may fluctuate from school to school. The study investigates the adverse impact of bullying on the Social adjustment of the victims among the school students studying in class 9 and 10. School bulling refers to all types of bulling done on school property, whether it is peer-to-peer bulling, bulling of younger children by older children, or bulling in which a teacher is either a victim or a culprit. The descriptive survey method has been employed as it is concerned with surveying, describing and investigating the relationship that exists to carry out the study. A total of 320 students (160 male and 160 female) students were selected through multistage sampling technique. The analysis of data and the results identified the prevalence of bullying, victims of bullying and the impact of bullying on their social adjustment. The study was delimited to physical, verbal and social bullying. The study concluded that it is imperative that we ensure the educational success of all students to guarantee and encourage pro-social behaviors that foster positive social adjustment. More active intervention from schools and parents is recommended.

Keywords: School Bullying, Victims, Non- Victims, Social Adjustment, School students, Adolescent Peer Relations, Multistage sampling.

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Chairman

THE PROBLEM OF MUSLIM SEPARATISM IN INDIA : A STUDY OF DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S APPROACH

– Dr. S.K. Chahal*1

Abstract :

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956) was one of the great nation-builders of modern India. Apart from being a stalwart leader, he was a big academician and social scientist of his times having authority on many disciplines like Economics, Law, Sociology, Polity and History. His intellectual deliveries as an academician had numerous dimensions as he had contributed on various burning issues and problems of India of his times, e.g., social/caste inequalities and injustice, economic disparities and backwardness, communal question, educational backwardness etc. The present paper is a small attempt to examine the Ambedkarian approach with regard to the problem of Muslim separatism in India which, in fact, emerged as a most complicated and burning problem of India during colonial times. The paper suggests that that Dr. Ambedkar was a visionary thinker and, to use the phrase of Antonio Gramsci, was an 'organic intellectual' of India who examined the problems of India and its people with a realistic and down-to-earth approach. This is true in respect to his approach with regard to the problem of Muslim separatism in India. This paper establishes that Ambedkar saw many obstacles in the way of India to become a nation. Of them, casteism and communalism were the most serious obstacles. To him, the communal question was mainly related to the issue of Hindu-Muslim relations which actually became very critical during the early decades of twentieth century. This led to the emergence of Muslim separatism, outcome of which was the demand of Pakistan. Dr. Ambedkar, however, found the 'two-nation theory' problematic, particularly on account of 'geographical' and 'cultural' reasons, and pointed out some serious limitations of the proposition of Pakistan. Further, he also agreed to that the so-called Hindu and the Muslim

Chairman
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Performance Analysis of a System of Non-Identical Units with Preventive Maintenance and Priority in Operation

Vikas Garg , M. S. Kadyan , ramesh Kumar

Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to study a two-unit (original and duplicate) redundant system with preventive maintenance and priority in operation. Initially the original unit is operative and duplicate unit is held back as cold standby. Both units undergo for preventive maintenance after a maximum operation time. Priority is given to the original unit in operation. There is a single server who visits the system immediately as per demand. The random variables associated with failure time, preventive maintenance time and repair time are statistically independent. The distributions of failure time and maximum operation time of the units follow exponential while that of preventive maintenance and repair times are taken as arbitrary with different probability density functions. Various reliability measures are obtained in steady state by using the regenerative point technique. Graphs are also plotted to depict the behavior of Mean Time to System Failure (MTSF), availability and profit of the system model for a particular case.

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Cost - Benefit Analysis of a Two - Unit Cold Standby System with Degradation, Priority and General Distribution of all Random Variables

Meenu Goel , Jitender Kumar , A. S. Grewal

Abstract

In this paper, we discussed a two unit cold standby system with the concepts of degradation, inspection, priority and preventive maintenance (PM) where all random variables follow general distribution. A single repairman is provided to the system who visits the system immediately whenever needed and is capable to do all repair activities. The repairman inspects the failed degraded unit to see the feasibility of repair. Degraded unit is replaced by new unit if its repair is not feasible. PM will be provided to the system to increase the performance of the system when both the units are degraded and available for use. Priority for repair is provided to the new unit over degraded unit. Regenerative point graphical technique (RPGT) is adopted to obtain the various reliability characteristics such as mean time to system failure (MTSF), availability, busy period of the repairman, expected number of visits by the repairman and profit of the system. For particular case, numerical results are derived for MTSF, availability and profit of the system by considering exponential, Rayleigh and Weibull distributions for all random variables.

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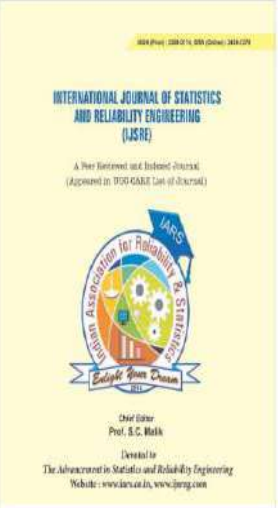

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Optimization of Keratinase Production by *Bacillus olironius* Isolated from Poultry Farm Soil

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The keratin degrading bacterial strain KRD1 was isolated from poultry farm soil by using enrichment technology. The strain was identified as *Bacillus olironius* on the basis of biochemical and 16s rRNA sequencing. The keratinase production was maximum in keratin medium under optimum condition (pH 7.5, time 96 h; temperature 37 °C; and 5 % inoculums). The KRD1 keratinase activity decreased by the addition of carbon sources and strain KRD1 produce high keratinase in the presence of 0.1 % yeast extract. Therefore enzymatic hydrolysis of feather wastes could be a safe method for recycling of keratin materials.

Keywords: *Bacillus olironius*, keratenase, poultry soil, optimization.

Keratin forms a major component of the epidermis and its appendages viz. hair, feathers, nails, horns, hoofs, scales and wool. On the basis of secondary structural confirmation, keratins have been classified into α (α-helix of hair and wool) and β (β-sheets of feather) (Akhtar *et al.*, 1997). The high sulfur content in keratin is due to the presence of sulfur containing amino acids namely cysteine and methionine. The intensive cross-linkage in keratin hinders their degradation by commonly known proteolytic enzymes like trypsin, pepsin and papain (Papadopoulos, 1986). The degradation of keratin by microorganisms is performed by specific protease (keratinase) (Gessesse *et al.*, 2003). The proteolytic enzymes like trypsin, pepsin and papain are largely produced in the presence of keratinous substrates (Gupta *et al.*, 2002). The purified keratinases known till now cannot completely solubilize native keratin, their exact nature and uniqueness for keratinolysis is still an enigma in the world of proteases (Ignatova *et al.*, 1999). The keratinases in nature have been continuously contributing to valorization of huge keratin containing wastes in the form of hair, feathers, dead birds and animals (Farag and Hassan, 2004). The featherhydrolysates of *Bacillus licheniformis* PWD-1 and *Vibrio* sp. strain kr2 can be used as feed additives, while the keratinase from *Bacillus subtilis* S14 exhibits remarkable dehairing capabilities (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2006; Macedo *et al.*, 2005). Moreover, keratinase from *B. licheniformis* PWD-1 can degrade the infectious form of prion, in the presence of detergents and heat treatment, which is very important for the utilization of animal meal as feed (Langeveld *et al.*, 2003). It is important to improve the enzyme yield, so various methods like optimization of culture conditions, medium composition and heterologous gene expression have been applied

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Verification and Identification Approach to Maintain MVCC in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

MultiVersion concurrency control is maintained over transactional database systems for secure, fast and efficient access to the shared data file implementation scenario. Most of the services and application offered in cloud world are real-time, which entails optimized compatibility service environment between master and slave clusters. In the paper, offered methodology supports replication and triggering methods intended for data consistency and dynamicity. Here, cluster based communication is set up for processing. Intercommunication among different clusters is administered through middleware besides slave intra-communication is handled by verification and identification protection. The proposed approach incorporates resistive flow to handle high impact systems that identifies and verifies multiple processes. Statistical analysis determines that the new scheme reduces the overheads from different master and slave servers as they are co-located in clusters which allow increased horizontal and vertical scalability of resources.

KEYWORDS

Cloud Computing, Data Replication, Data Version Validation, Distributed Systems, MVCC, Reliability, Serializability, Transaction Manager

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud is budding as an influential technology, which initiates various services such as resource virtualization, utility computing and software as a service. It indulges the foundation of cloud computing that provides reasonable and realistic access to computing facilities for the open public. The gratified cloud services may involve multi-domain resources and multi-provider in cooperation with integration to legacy services and infrastructures. The inter-cloud domains, models and tools provide an interoperable environment for more complex and enterprise oriented services (Denchenko, 2013).

The data oriented cloud services inspire several database structures for various data functioning and utilities. Nowadays, many social networking sites, shopping websites, forecast agencies, MNCs etc. deals with a huge amount of data. (Agrawal, 2014) The data are not attaining importance just for quantity rather adoring cloud computing functionalities as one may retrieve a lot of information from it. Users must be careful with the thought what and when to retrieve, as they need to have confidence on timeliness and accuracy over the data being processed. (SAS, 2013) (Peluso, 2012)

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Non Classical Effect of Light in Stimulated Five Wave Mixing

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Abstract:- **Non classical effect of light in stimulated five-wave mixing optical process has been studied. It is found to be dependent on coupling constant "g" and phase values of the field amplitude with photon number of the fundamental field as well as of the harmonic mode under short time approximation.**

Keywords: **Higher order squeezing; Nonclassicality, Quantum fluctuations, Nonlinear optics.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Significant advances on squeezed light generation have been made in the recent past. The first experimental generation of squeezed light was observed using the process of four-wave-mixing in an atomic vapor of sodium atoms by Slusher et al [1]. Many theoretical and experimental developments have been taken place for the generation of squeezed states of light such as harmonic generation [2-3], multi-wave mixing processes [4-6], optical parametric oscillation [7-10], nonlinear polarization rotation [11] and Faraday rotation nonlinearity in atomic systems [12]. Photonic crystal fibers offer new possibilities in generating squeezed states [13-14]. The field of squeezing and entanglement is a highly topical field due to the associated interesting applications in quantum communication, quantum computing and quantum sensing. However, in addition to these applications, squeezed states have also been shown to be the resource of quantum teleportation [15-16], continuous variable quantum computing [17], quantum error correction coding [18] and clock synchronization [19].

The objective of this paper is to study nonclassical effect of light in the stimulated mode in five wave mixing process under short time approximation based on a fully quantum mechanical approach.

II. DEFINITION OF SQUEEZING AND HIGHER ORDER SQUEEZING

A quantum state is called squeezed if the variance of quadrature amplitude is below the variance of a vacuum or a coherent state at the expense of having the conjugated quadrature variance being above the variance of the vacuum in order to obey Heisenberg's uncertainty relation. Higher order squeezing is defined in various ways. Hong and Mandel [20] and Hillery [21] have introduced the notion of higher order squeezing of quantized electromagnetic field as generalization of normal squeezing. Normal squeezing is defined in terms of the operators

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(A + A^\dagger\right) \quad \text{and} \quad X_2 = \frac{1}{2i}\left(A - A^\dagger\right)$$

Where X_1 and X_2 are the real and imaginary parts of the field amplitude respectively. A and $A^\dagger$ are slowly varying operators defined by

$$A = ae^{i\omega t} \quad \text{and} \quad A^\dagger = a^\dagger e^{-i\omega t}$$

The operators X_1 and X_2 obey the commutation relation

$$\left[X_1, X_2\right] = \frac{i}{2}$$

Which leads to uncertainty relation ($\hbar$ =1)

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

A quantum state is squeezed in X_i variable if

$$\Delta X_i < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } i = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

Amplitude-squared squeezing is defined in terms of operators Y_1 and Y_2 as

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(A^2 + A^{\dagger 2}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{2i}\left(A^2 - A^{\dagger 2}\right)$$

The operators Y_1 and Y_2 obey the commutation relation

$$\left[Y_1, Y_2\right] = i\,(4N + 2)$$

This leads to the uncertainty relation

$$\Delta Y_1 \Delta Y_2 \geq \left\langle \left(2N + 1\right) \right\rangle$$

where N is the usual number operator.

Amplitude-squared squeezing is said to exist in Y_1 variable if

$$(\Delta Y_1)^2 < \left\langle 2N + 1 \right\rangle$$

Or the squeezing f is

A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPING A NEW LABVIEW BASED GAME 'NATURAL SELECTION' ON THE GROUND OF COGNITION.

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Abstract: - With the emerging computer techniques digital learning games become common for the education purpose, however its effectiveness or usefulness is very less known. The main aim of this paper is to design a LabVIEW based mathematical puzzle game to determine the mathematical calculating ability and cognition of different age group of the academia. Cognition is ability to handle the situation that comes up unpredictably. A LabVIEW based mathematical puzzle game is developed for this purpose. As subjects have no idea of what kind of puzzle they are going to play. So this study observes their behaviour how they react after seeing puzzles, and after playing the game by their performance graph we will conclude about their alertness, observability and responsiveness.

For this study, twenty people of different age group (21-30 and 31-40) of UIET Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra are taken as the subjects. With testing the calculating ability of different age group, this puzzle also tests the alertness, responsiveness, patience of the people and experience flow. Subjects of age group 20-30 shows more anxiety and haste, whereas subjects of age group 31-40 showed less anxiety and solved problems patiently.

Keywords: – Puzzle, LabVIEW, Responsiveness, Alertness, Cognition, Observability, Performance Graph

1. INTRODUCTION

Operators, Arithmetical operators $(+, -, \times, \div)$ are the integral part of our day to day life. Since the time we get up to the time we go to sleep these operators help us to do our daily calculations. Besides the above mentioned operators there are more operators like integrator$(\int x)$, differentiator(dx) etc. that are used in mathematics, which are of less use to a commoner. To apply these operators of mathematics correctly in order to do calculations, we follow mathematical rules of operator i.e. order of operators. Mathematics has always remained an integrated part of science and research. Be it a biologist or engineer mathematical calculations has to be done by both in order to make some inferences. Having an importance of such it is still not easy to solve mathematical calculations mentally and correctly, for solving it requires alertness, attentiveness and cognitive skills. Also solving calculation mentally, enhances cognitive skills that include precision of thoughts, memory, mental intelligence and agility. There have been many studies to prove the mentioned theory with the help of mathematical puzzles in which one's cognition has been tested.

Keeping all the above mentioned aspects in mind the game "Natural selection" has been developed. Order of operators must be followed by an individual to play this game. Since, cognition is also affected by logical puzzles; the game is presented in the form of a puzzle.

Now, the structure of this paper is follow as; besides introduction in section 1, we have game frame work in section 2, which contain the conceptual frame of game, then we have designing section of puzzle game natural selection on LabVIEW software in section 3, followed on by performance graph and results in section 4 and finally the paper ends with conclusion in section 5.

2. GAME FRAME WORK

Children as well as adults all are fond of games these day. Everyone loves to play games and challenges of the game keep them intact with it. The developed Game is interactive and offer enjoyment with challenge. Voice rewards on correct solution, and challenges with increasing difficulty will keep them intact with the game.

Fig. 2 Conceptual framework of game

3. DESIGNING SECTION OF PUZZLE GAME NATURAL SELECTION ON LabVIEW SOFTWARE

LabVIEW stands for Laboratory Virtual Instrument Engineering Workbench is a block diagram based visual programming tool for engineers and scientists developed by National Instruments. Being a graphical programming it becomes easier to program by simply drag and dropping the virtual representation of the already known instruments. This tool can be used to implement algorithms, program devices, and interface with DAQs (data acquisition systems) with the help of VIs (virtual instruments). Programs/subroutines of LABVIEW are called virtual instruments (VI). Here in this study, LabVIEW is used for developing an interactive environment, which can be considered as a simple game for children and adults.

Usability of OPAC in the University Libraries of Haryana (India)

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[1]Assistant Librarian, Nehru Library, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar and [2]Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Abstract

The present study is based on users' survey on OPAC in different university libraries of Haryana. The maximum of 39.3% users visited the library for getting the documents Xerox in KUK, 89.7% users was aware of OPAC service in CUH, 24.8% users learnt the use of OPAC by making self efforts in MDU, 30% users used the OPAC system weekly, 46.3% users used OPAC for searching the availability of required document in MDU, 82.2% users used simple search method in CUH, 45.2% users found the documents misplaced on the shelves in KUK, 74.1% users observed the library staff members was never available for assistance in KUK, 39.8% users found the OPAC terminals limited in KUK and 49.4% users were satisfied from the present OPAC facilities in MDU.

Keywords: OPAC, satisfaction level, frequency, use, learning, hyperlinks

Introduction

The library has always been known as the heart of academic activities in institutions of learning. Libraries and information centers of any educational organizations provides a favorable atmosphere like well stocked advanced information resources and assist the users in the retrieval and use of these resources for research and studies. Information retrieval system itself has become more complex particularly in the face of information explosion.

Library has organized many documents like books, thesis, manuscripts, periodicals, pamphlets, maps, motion pictures, tapes and other printed and non-printed materials. It can be well imagined that what will happen if these documents are not prepared systematically. Even if, they are organized on shelves properly, no person whether user or staff will be able to know and remember what documents are available in the library, if the person does not know the subject of the required documents. Thus, there is need an information retrieval system, which is able to reveal what the library has and whether a particular document is available in the library. This information retrieval system should fulfill all the search approaches about the documents like author, title, publisher, call number, *etc*. Such a retrieval system in the context of a library is called library catalogue. Therefore, states that online public access catalogue (OPAC) is the most modern form of library catalogue, whereby bibliographic records of all the documents in a collection are stored in the computer memory disk.

Statement of the problem

The university libraries of Haryana provide catalogue-accessed facility for a long time. In these libraries, some users use OPAC facility and others use Web-OPAC and card catalogue, while some directly go to the document stack room area for accessing their required documents. It may be possible that some users use card catalogue because they are unaware of OPAC and its various provisions, and sometimes, they do not get help from library staff. Moreover, they might not have attended any training programme or the libraries have not organized any training or orientation programme on the use of library Catalogue. These may be some of the problems that cause less or non-use of catalogue. Therefore, the present study was intended to understand the usability of OPAC in the university libraries of Haryana and make certain suggestions for the improvement of library catalogue facility provided by these libraries. The study also provides an opportunity to know the utilization of OPAC services to the concerned university libraries for solving the problems faced by the users.

Objective of the study

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the usability of OPAC by the users in the university libraries of Haryana. Keeping in view the above facts the study was planned with following objectives:

PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ADOLESCENTS: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract:

Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood. It is a time of rapid change and difficult challenges. This is the time when boys and girls daydream about what they want to be, when they develop intense idealism and feel a new closeness in relationships with their friends. It is the time when they begin to ask difficult questions about right and wrong. The adolescent goes through a wide variety of physical and psychosocial changes. These changes can overwhelm him or her and this phase is often called a phase of turmoil.

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Bisphenol-A induced damage in testicular structure and its amelioration by Vitamin E and *Tinospora cordifolia*

Rajnesh K Sharma* and Ambika Gandhi

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ABSTRACT

Present study was aimed to investigate the effect of Bisphenol-A (BPA) on testicular tissue of goat and its reversal by antioxidant Vitamin E and Tinospora cordifolia. Testicular tissue culture was carried for 4 and 8 hours. In Group 1, testicular tissue was exposed to two doses of BPA (10^{-2} and 10^{2} nM/ml) while in Group 2 and 3, different doses of BPA (10^{-2}, 10^{2} nM/ml) were supplied along with Vitamin E (0.1µM/ml) and Tinospora cordifolia (250µg/ml), respectively. It was observed that BPA induced significant damage in the testicular cells. Various degree of histomorphological alterations observed were: reduction in population of spermatids, spermatozoa, vacuolization in lumen, damage in seminiferous epithelium, pyknosis in germ cells and reduced number of luminal spermatozoa. Supplementation with Vitamin E and Tinospora cordifolia resulted in reduction in vacuolization, desquamation of germ cells in lumen and decline in pyknotic cells. Population of sperm cells were elevated and significant restoration in shape of seminiferous tubules was observed as compared to treatment groups. It is concluded that Vitamin E (antioxidant) and Tinospora cordifolia restores fertility in BPA exposed goat testis and exhibit protective effect against BPA induced damage in testis in vitro.

Key words: BPA, *Tinopsora cordifolia*, Vitamin E, spermatids and spermatozoa.

INTRODUCTION

Bisphenol-A [2, 2-bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane] is a well-known endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC) that has received particular attention because of its widespread distribution in environment. It is used in the manufacture of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. BPA is found in many end products, including dental sealants, coatings for food cans, linings for metal cans,

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Organic & Medicinal Chem IJ

Pesticides Induced Infertility: Targeting Ovarian Granulosa Cells

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Reproductive Physiology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, India

Submission: October 11, 2017; **Published:** November 10, 2017

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Abstract

Female infertility is quite common these days, and among numerous causes, pesticides, directly or indirectly, forms an important reason for infertility among individuals. Studies suggest that pesticides modulate ovarian physiology but its' efficacies on granulosa cells inducing apoptosis determines the follicular fate. This in turn affects the oocyte production and quality. The role of granulosa cells as endocrine cells is significant and any alteration may produce temporary or permanent infertility. The study focuses upon the pesticide induced granulosa cells apoptosis and the probable mechanism associated with it. In addition, potentials of antioxidants in preventing granulosa cells apoptosis have been brought to light that may serve as boon in preventing pesticides induced infertility.

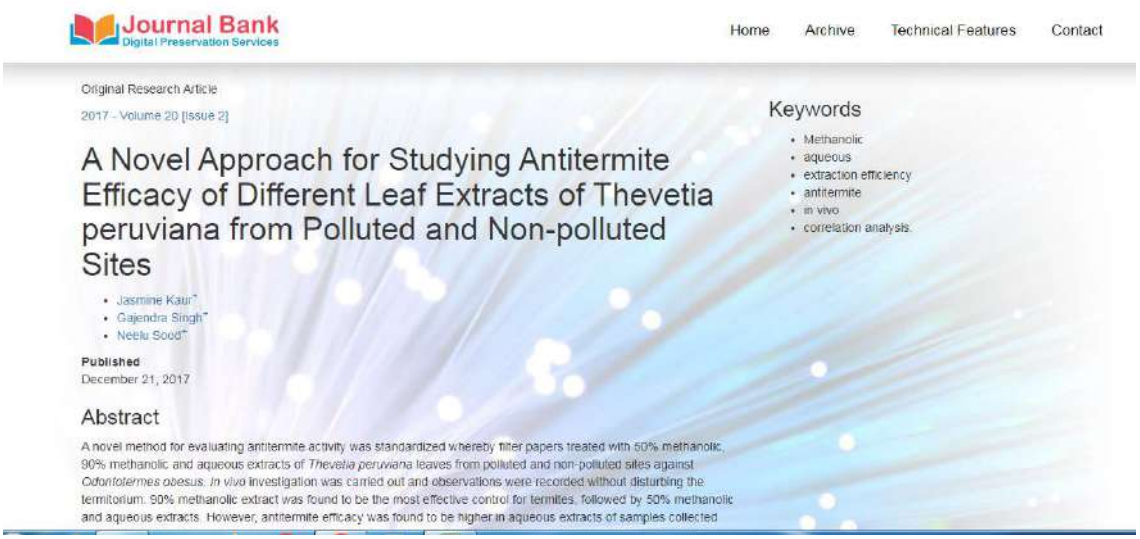
a) Conclusion: In conclusion, granulosa cells have huge significance in ovarian physiology that is potentially being affected by the toxicants like pesticides. The consequence of granulosa cells apoptosis may result in follicular atresia owing to permanent or temporary infertility. Thus, there is utmost need to add substantially to this area of research. Moreover, the potentials of antioxidants in combating the role of pesticides poisoning and preventing granulosa cells apoptosis need to be further explored from clinical aspects. The article will be beneficial in clinical cases to treat infertility in both targeted and non-targeted organisms.

Introduction

Pesticides form an important group of widely used agrochemicals whose ill effects have gone unnoticed for centuries in the light of its significances. Recent advances in the field of reproductive toxicology have explored the pesticide exposure risks owing to infertility [1]. In females, pesticides are found to be associated with estrous cycle irregularity, hormonal imbalance, follicular loss, ovulatory disruption, spontaneous abortions, still births etc. [2,3]. The resultant infertility is matter of great concern not only in humans but also other non-targeted organisms, especially domestic animals that are exposed directly or indirectly [4]. Though most of the pesticides are endocrine disruptors, targeting ovarian physiology but the least studied impact on granulosa cells have been found to be astonishing.

a) Granulosa cells - Predominant constituent of ovary: Indispensible role of oocyte in ovarian physiology and reproduction is quite well established. However, the incredible role played by GCs at different stages of follicular development in the oocyte production has been overlooked. Granulosa cells' growth and differentiation determines the follicular fate at each stage [5]. The oocytes are initially dependent on pre-granulosa cells during primordial follicular stage and later on, the differentiated and proliferating GCs that express various factors, controls and coordinates with the growth and maturating of oocyte [6]. They act as steroidogenic cells regulating folliculogenesis, ovulation and maintenance of pregnancy [7,8]. GCs differentiates into cumulous granulosa cells (cGCs) that maintains oocyte development and maturation, and mural granulosa cells (mGCs) that assists in growth of follicular antrum in paracrine fashion [9]. Thus, any alterations in structure and functions of granulosa cells largely affects oocyte production, both quality and quantity, that determines the fertility aspect of organisms.

b) Pesticidal toxicity-induces GCs' apoptosis: Among all other reproductive effects, pesticides affecting the survival of granulosa cells directly relates with infertility [10]. In support, Miller and co-workers have categorized follicular atresia on bases of granulosa cells apoptosis that relates >30% GCs apoptosis with late atretic follicle [11]. Several pesticides have been assessed for incidence of apoptosis within granulosa cells. Bisphenol A, endocrine disruptor used as plasticizer, was found to induce apoptosis and cause mitotic arrest within granulosa cells at micro molar concentrations in neonatal mouse ovaries by altering steroidogenesis and expression of associated genes [12]. It increased the expression of anti-apoptotic genes (Bad, Bcl2 and Bclxl) whereas increased the expression of catalase



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Original Research Article

2017 - Volume 20 [Issue 2]

A Novel Approach for Studying Antitermite Efficacy of Different Leaf Extracts of Thevetia peruviana from Polluted and Non-polluted Sites

- Jasmine Kaur*
- Gajendra Singh*
- Neelu Sood*

Published
December 21, 2017

Keywords

- Methanolic
- aqueous
- extraction efficiency
- antitermite
- in vivo
- correlation analysis

Abstract

A novel method for evaluating antitermite activity was standardized whereby filter papers treated with 50% methanolic, 90% methanolic and aqueous extracts of *Thevetia peruviana* leaves from polluted and non-polluted sites against *Odontotermes obesus*. *In vivo* investigation was carried out and observations were recorded without disturbing the termitorium. 90% methanolic extract was found to be the most effective control for termites, followed by 50% methanolic and aqueous extracts. However, antitermite efficacy was found to be higher in aqueous extracts of samples collected

Original Article | Open Access | Published: 08 April 2017

Cost-effective cellulase production using *Parthenium hysterophorus* biomass as an unconventional lignocellulosic substrate

Anita Saini, Neeraj K. Aggarwal ✉ & Anita Yadav

3 Biotech **7**, Article number: 12 (2017) | Cite this article

Abstract

The potential of untreated *Parthenium hysterophorus* weed biomass was evaluated as a substrate for cellulase production. The cellulose in the biomass was used as the main source of carbon. Solid-state fermentation was carried out using *Trichoderma reesei*, and optimization of cultural conditions was done for maximization of cellulase production. The results revealed that highest cellulase production was achieved on the 8th day of incubation, at 30 °C, keeping solid-to-liquid ratio 1:2 when two discs of inoculum were used per gram of the substrate. The optimized inoculum age was 96 h for CMCase and 120 h for FPase. On studying the enhancing

Protocols and Methods | Open Access | Published: 07 April 2017

Improved efficacy of ultrafiltered xylanase–pectinase concoction in biobleaching of plywood waste soda pulp

Divya Sharma, Sharad Agrawal, Ravi Dutt Yadav & Ritu Mahajan

3 Biotech **7**, Article number: 2 (2017) | Cite this article

Abstract

The effect of ultrafiltered xylanase–pectinase concoction produced simultaneously by a bacterial isolate using agro-waste-based media was assessed in prebleaching of plywood waste pulp. Ultrafiltered enzymes caused 12.5% reduction in kappa number at reduced enzyme dose of xylanase–pectinase (4.0–0.8 IU) per gram of pulp under optimized conditions at pH 8.5, temperature 55 °C, and treatment period of 2 h. Using this methodology, amount of Cl_2–ClO_2 consumption can be reduced up to 30 and 28.86%. Significant improvement in physical and optical properties of pulp was obtained along with an additional reduction in BOD and COD values up to 18.13 and 21.66% using this novel biodelignification approach. This is the first report showing the advantages of using ultrafiltered xylanase–pectinase over crude enzymes

Role of tunnelling in complete and incomplete fusion induced by ^{9}Be on ^{169}Tm and ^{187}Re targets at around barrier energies

Rajesh Kharab [a], Rajiv Chahal [a], Rajiv Kumar [b]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2017.01.006

Abstract

We have analyzed the complete and incomplete fusion excitation function for ^{9}Be + ^{169}Tm, ^{187}Re reactions at around barrier energies using the code PLATYPUS based on classical dynamical model. The quantum mechanical tunnelling correction is incorporated at near and sub barrier energies which significantly improves the matching between the data and prediction.

Indian Journal of Biotechnology
Vol 16, January 2017, pp 84-90

Similarity analysis of *Spirulina/Arthrospira* strains on the basis of phycocyanin operon locus (cpcB-IGS-cpcA) and 16S rRNA gene sequences

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Received 31 August 2015; revised 7 October 2015; accepted 25 October 2015

Spirulina/Arthrospira is a species of cyanobacteria used in health foods, animal feed, food additives and fine chemicals. The present study conducted a comparison of the 16S rRNA and cpcBA-intergenic spacer (cpcBA-IGS) gene sequences in *Spirulina/Arthrospira* strains from culture collection of CCUBGA, IARI, New Delhi. All the strains of *Spirulina* used in this study had shown nearly 99% similarity amongst them. About fifty sequences (cpcBA-IGS) of *Spirulina* strains taken from NCBI with ten from the present strains of *Spirulina*, a neighbour-joing (NJ) tree was constructed with the help of MEGA5.0. The tree showed 99% similarity. All the sequences were put to Multiple Sequence Alignment with the help of T-Coffee (version 7.38) and BioEdit (version 7.38) software. Similarity studies undertaken based upon 16S rRNA and cpcBA-IGS genes sequence analysis indicated similarity coefficient of 0.84. *S. platensis* and *Arthrospira* sp. showed 100 percent similarity. Therefore, the current study supports some previous conclusions based on 16S rRNA gene and cpcBA-IGS sequences, which found that *Arthrospira* taxa are monophyletic. However, compared to 16S rRNA sequences, cpcBA-IGS sequences might be better suited to resolve close relationships and interspecies variability.

Keywords: *Spirulina*, cpcBA-IGS, genetic diversity, 16S rRNA

Introduction

Spirulina/Arthrospira is a commercially important filamentous cyanobacterium with an annual production estimated to be over 3,000 tons per year, the largest among microalgae[1,2]. It is found in tropical and on morphological and cytological characteristics. Since cyanobacterial morphology is strongly influenced by environmental stimuli at individual sampling locales, it has been difficult to classify cyanobacteria in appropriate taxonomic groups. It has been estimated

Studies on antigenotoxic effects of piperine using sister chromatid exchange assay.

Author(s) : Neha Verma ; Anita Yadav ; Surbhi Bal ; Ranjan Gupta ; Neeraj Aggarwal
Author Affiliation : Department of Biotechnology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra - 136 119 (Haryana), India.
Author Email : nehavermakuk@gmail.com , ayadav@kuk.ac.in
Journal article : Annals of Agri Bio Research 2017 Vol.22 No.2 pp.127-130 ref.15

Abstract : Various studies have shown the genotoxic effects of cadmium (Cd) exposure on humans and focused on cytogenetic studies as an important tool for early detection of Cd induced mutagenicity. In this study, sister chromatid exchange assay (SCE) was used to assess the DNA damage and results were expressed in terms of SCE frequency. In order to diminish Cd toxic effects, we used one of the commonly used spices i. e. piperine. It is an alkaloid in *Piper nigrum* and *Piper longum* reported to have antimutagenic potential against various genotoxicants. Heparinised fresh blood from healthy individuals was treated with different concentrations of piperine in the presence of Cd to evaluate the antigenotoxic potential of piperine. We observed significant ($P<0.05$) decrease in the SCE frequency with an increase in the concentration of piperine (30-60 µM). At 50 µM, piperine showed maximum antigenotoxic effect ($P<0.01$), by lowering the SCE frequency nearby control. Therefore, our study indicated that piperine played an important role in counteracting the Cd genotoxicity. The present study further showed that piperine itself did not possess any genotoxic effects ($P>0.05$).

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C **95**, 034602 (2017)

Skyrme forces and decay of the $^{266}_{104}Rf^*$ nucleus synthesized via different incoming channels

Niyti,[1] Aman Deep,[1] Rajesh Kharab,[1] Sahila Chopra,[2] and Raj K. Gupta[2]
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(Received 21 January 2017; revised manuscript received 14 February 2017; published 7 March 2017)

The excitation functions for the production of ^{262}Rf, ^{261}Rf, and ^{260}Rf isotopes via 4*n*-, 5*n*-, and 6*n*-decay channels from the ^{266}Rf* compound nucleus are studied within the dynamical cluster-decay model (DCM), including deformations β_{2i} and so-called hot-optimum orientations θ_i which support symmetric fission, in agreement with experiments. The data are available for ^{18}O + ^{248}Cm and ^{22}Ne + ^{244}Pu reactions, respectively, at the energy ranges of E_{lab} = 88.2 to 101.3 and 109.0 to 124.8 MeV. For the nuclear interaction potentials, we use the Skyrme energy density functional (SEDF) based on semiclassical extended Thomas Fermi (ETF) approach, which means an extension of the earlier study of excitation functions of ^{266}Rf* formed in ^{18}O + ^{248}Cm reaction, based on the DCM using the pocket formula for nuclear proximity potential, showing interaction dependence. The Skyrme forces used here are the old SIII and SIV and new GSkI and KDE0(v1) given for both normal and isospin-rich nuclei, with densities added in frozen density approximation. Interestingly, the DCM gives an excellent fit to the measured data on fusion evaporation residue (ER) for both the incoming channels (^{18}O + ^{248}Cm and ^{22}Ne + ^{244}Pu) at the energy range E_{lab} = 88.2 to 124.8 MeV, independent of the entrance channel and Skyrme force used. The possible fusion-fission (ff) and quasifission (qf) mass regions of fragments on DCM are also predicted. The DCM with Skyrme forces is further used to look for all the possible target-projectile (t-p) combinations forming the cold compound nucleus (CN) ^{266}Rf* at the CN excitation energy of E_{lab} for hot compact configurations. The fusion evaporation residue cross sections, for the proposed new reactions in synthesizing the CN ^{266}Rf*, are also estimated for the future experiments, and role of mass asymmetry of nuclei is indicated.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.95.034602

I. INTRODUCTION

In a recent work [1], one of us (R.K.G.) and collaborators the ones derived from the Skyrme energy density formalism (SEDF) based on semiclassical extended Thomas Fermi (ETF)

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCE IN SARVA HARYANA GRAMIN BANK.

- **Source:** CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management . Jun2017, Vol. 8 Issue 6, p20-25. 6p.

- **Author(s):** NEHA, NEHA; NARWAL, MAHABIR

- **Abstract:** Employees are the most important resources for any organization. The success of an organization depends on the effective and efficient functioning of its employees. There are many factors which influence the performance of employees. The present study has been undertaken to explore the factors which have an impact on the performance of employees of Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank (SHGB) and to examine the impact of demographic variables viz. age, gender, qualification, job position and experience with respect to these factors. The data of 200 employees of SHGB has been collected with the help of a structured questionnaire. For the analysis of data, the technique of Factor Analysis and one-way ANOVA has been applied. The study found that employee development, work culture, benefits and future Prospects and employee engagement are the factors which affect the performance of employees in SHGB. It has been observed that employee development, work culture, and benefits and future prospects are significantly affected by the age, job position and experience of employees.

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR.

- **Source:** CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management . Jul2017, Vol. 8 Issue 7, p18-21. 4p.

- **Author(s):** MUCHHAL, DEVENDER SINGH; SOLKHE, AJAY

- **Abstract:** The emotional intelligence is an important concept to fulfill majority of the organizational goals via better job performance of the employees working in the organization. The present study was designed to study the nature and pattern of relationship between Emotional Intelligence (Emotional Competence, Emotional Sensitivity, Emotional Maturity) and job performance of the employees in manufacturing sector. Questionnaires consisting of 15 items (Emotional Intelligence) and 14 items (Job performance) were used. The findings of the present study reveal that job performance in organization are correlated with Emotional Intelligence ((Emotional Competence, Emotional Sensitivity and Emotional Maturity).

Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
Volume 55, Issue 1, June 2017, Pages 123-127

Original Article

Anti-fertility and abortifacient potential of hydroalcoholic leaves extract of *Alstonia scholaris* in female rats: An ethnomedicine used by Papua women in New Guinea

Manjusha Choudhary [a], Sudesh Rani [a], Pallavi Sharma [a], Nitesh Choudhary [b], Vikas Budhwaar [c]

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bfopcu.2017.01.005

Avian diversity and their status in and around Bhindawas bird sanctuary, Haryana (India)

PDF

Published Sep 1, 2017

DOI https://doi.org/10.31018/jans.v9i3.1387

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Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-136119 (Haryana), INDIA
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Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-136119 (Haryana), INDIA

Abstract

One year survey conducted in and around Bhindawas bird sanctuary in district Jhajjar, Haryana (India) from January, 2015 to December, 2015; revealed a total of 104 bird species belonging to 15 orders and 39 families. Of these, 67 bird species were resident, 32 species were winter migrants and only 5 species were summer migrants. Based on their frequency of sighting, 33 bird species were categorized as Abundant, 27 species as Common, 32 species as Uncommon and 12 species as Rare. Maximum number of species belonged to order Passeriformes and least number of species belonged to order Podicipediformes and Strigiformes. Among the recorded birds, 4 species namely, Darter, Anhinga melanogaster; Black-necked Stork, Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus; Oriental White Ibis, Threskiornis melanocephalus; and Alexandrine Parakeet, Psittacula eupatria were near threatened and 2 species namely, Common, Pochard, Aythya ferina and Sarus Crane, Grus antigone were vulnerable. In early 1990s, a study was conducted on Bhindawas bird sanctuary and thereafter, a great deal of infrastructure, development and urbani-zation has occurred. However, scanty information is available on the avian diversity periodic monitoring of Bhinda-was bird sanctuary, Haryana. Therefore, present study was planned to monitor and document the avian species.

Vol. 7, Issue 2, Jul-Dec 2017

ISSN 2249-4103 GGGI Management Review
A Bi-Annual International Refereed Journal of Management

EXPLORING INDIA'S POSITION IN GLOBAL E-RETAIL TRENDS

*Dr. B. S. Bodla
**Ms. Pinki Saini

Abstract :-
In recent years, the business world has changed tremendously with the development of information technology. Because of the popularization of the Internet, online shopping has become one of the most popular shopping style for customers. Sellers sell products on the Internet not only to eliminate the restriction of time and place, but also have lower cost and high profits. The present article is aimed to bring out recent trends in e-retailing at the global level and position of India. The paper also describes drivers, advantages, and disadvantages of online shopping. The study indicates that the future is the age of online shopping, but India face number of challenges particularly the lack of infrastructure needed for the same.
Key words: Online shopping, India, E-commerce, Information technology, Snapdeal.

INTRODUCTION

According to Forrester Research(Jan. 2017), for private consumers around the globe the most well-known form of e-commerce falls into the business to consumer (B2C) category, which includes online retail or online shopping. In 2016, an estimated 1.61 billion people worldwide purchased goods online. In 2016, global e-retail sales amounted to 1.9 trillion U.S. dollars and projections show a growth of up to 4.06 trillion U.S. dollars by 2020. In Asia Pacific, e-retail sales accounted for 12.1 percent of retail sales in 2016 but only for 1.8 percent of retail sales in the Middle East and Africa. (https://yourstory.com/2017/02/e-commerce-

Online shopping or e-shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the Internet using a web browser. Alternative names are: e-web-store, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web-shop, web-store, online store, online storefront and virtual store. Mobile commerce m-commerce describes purchasing from an online retailer's mobile optimized online site or app. An online shop evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services at a bricks-and-mortar retailer or shopping center; the process is called business-to-consumer (B2C) online shopping. In the case where a business buys from another business, the process is called business-to-

IRJMST Vol 8 Issue 7 [Year 2017] ISSN 2250 – 1959 (Online) 2348 – 9367 (Print)

Factors Affecting Brand Loyalty among Consumers for Toiletries Products

Pawan Kumar
Research Scholar
Department of Commerce
Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra

Prof. Mahabir Narwal
Department of Commerce
Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra

Abstract
Brand loyalty is the preference of a consumer to buy a particular brand in a specific product category. It occurs because of the perception the consumer has that the brand offers the right product features at the reasonable price. This perception of the consumer becomes the basis for a new buying habit. Basically, in the beginning the consumers will make a trial purchase of the brand and then after being satisfied with the product, they become habitual and continue purchasing the same brand since it is safe and familiar. The presence of Brand loyalty exists when consumers have a relatively high positive attitude for the brand exhibited through purchase behavior. Such kind of loyalty can be precious assets for the firm. Consumers are also willing to pay higher prices. There are so many

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH THROUGH INNOVATION STRATEGY: A CASE STUDY

Rituraj Saroha* Dr. Saloni P Diwan**

ABSTRACT:

The study deals with the principles of business innovation, sustainability andcompetitiveness. The paper traverses through defining business innovation, enumerating various steps to be taken to ensure business innovation and competitiveness, a theoretical review of business innovation and sustainable business solutions, business innovation and competitiveness followed by minutely studying the historical journey of Nestlé, a company well renowned for having a track record of 150 successful years of keeping a keen focus on improving quality of life though business innovation. The paper takes a step-by-step approach in reviewing how Nestlé steered through various business challenges by taking a route of business innovation, sustainability development and never losing its focus. This study, thus, offer vital insights and holds imperatives for any modern day firm hoping to build a sustainable business focused on business innovation and competitiveness.

KEYWORDS: ***Business innovation, sustainability development, competitiveness, business challenges***

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable business growth will not happen without

can help embed sustainability into business purpose and processes, and serve as a key driver of competitiveness.

Business innovations driving sustainable development

Articles | Open Access
Vol. 3 No. 09 (2017) | Page No.: 413 to 417 | https://doi.org/10.23958/ijssei/vol03-i09/01

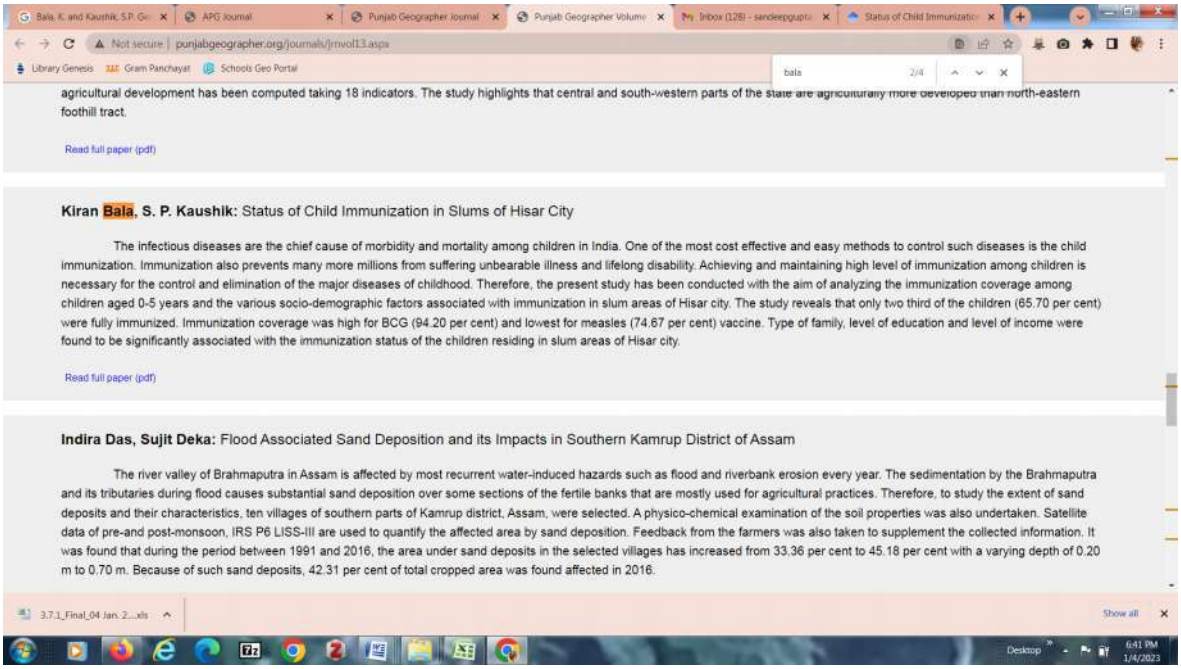
Educational Aspiration of Secondary School Students in relation to Academic Achievement

Dr. Amisha Singh[+], Devika Sharma[+]

Google Scholar Published: 2017-09-25

Abstract

Education being the sub system of society plays a key role in moldings, reforming shaping, and reconstructing it from time to time. It can be defined as pillar of strength for the entire society as, it is with the process of education that we can create a learning society It plays an important role in the life of an individual at every stage but also in deterring his status in the society and academic - achievement is the important goal of education in case of students; knowledge, attainment and skill acquired in school students is judged with the help of examination which can be teacher made or standardized tests. So, an attempt has been made in this study to


Bala, K. and Kaushik, S.P. Ge
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agricultural development has been computed taking 18 indicators. The study highlights that central and south-western parts of the state are agriculturally more developed than north-eastern foothill tract.
Read full paper (pdf)
Kiran Bala, S. P. Kaushik: Status of Child Immunization in Slums of Hisar City
The infectious diseases are the chief cause of morbidity and mortality among children in India. One of the most cost effective and easy methods to control such diseases is the child immunization. Immunization also prevents many more millions from suffering unbearable illness and lifelong disability. Achieving and maintaining high level of immunization among children is necessary for the control and elimination of the major diseases of childhood. Therefore, the present study has been conducted with the aim of analyzing the immunization coverage among children aged 0-5 years and the various socio-demographic factors associated with immunization in slum areas of Hisar city. The study reveals that only two third of the children (65.70 per cent) were fully immunized. Immunization coverage was high for BCG (94.20 per cent) and lowest for measles (74.67 per cent) vaccine. Type of family, level of education and level of income were found to be significantly associated with the immunization status of the children residing in slum areas of Hisar city.
Read full paper (pdf)
Indira Das, Sujit Deka: Flood Associated Sand Deposition and its Impacts in Southern Kamrup District of Assam
The river valley of Brahmaputra in Assam is affected by most recurrent water-induced hazards such as flood and riverbank erosion every year. The sedimentation by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries during flood causes substantial sand deposition over some sections of the fertile banks that are mostly used for agricultural practices. Therefore, to study the extent of sand deposits and their characteristics, ten villages of southern parts of Kamrup district, Assam, were selected. A physico-chemical examination of the soil properties was also undertaken. Satellite data of pre-and post-monsoon, IRS P6 LISS-III are used to quantify the affected area by sand deposition. Feedback from the farmers was also taken to supplement the collected information. It was found that during the period between 1991 and 2016, the area under sand deposits in the selected villages has increased from 33.36 per cent to 45.18 per cent with a varying depth of 0.20 m to 0.70 m. Because of such sand deposits, 42.31 per cent of total cropped area was found affected in 2016.
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Der Chemica Sinica

Synthesis and Application of 3-Hydroxy-2-[3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-Phenyl-4-Pyrazolyl]-4-Oxo-4h-1-Benzopyran for Extractive Spectrophotometric Determination of Vanadium (V)

Rajesh Agnihotri[1*], Nivedita Agnihotri[2], Vikas Kumar[3] and Raj Kamal[4]

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[2]Department of Chemistry, Mahrishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana(Ambala), Haryana, India

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Abstract

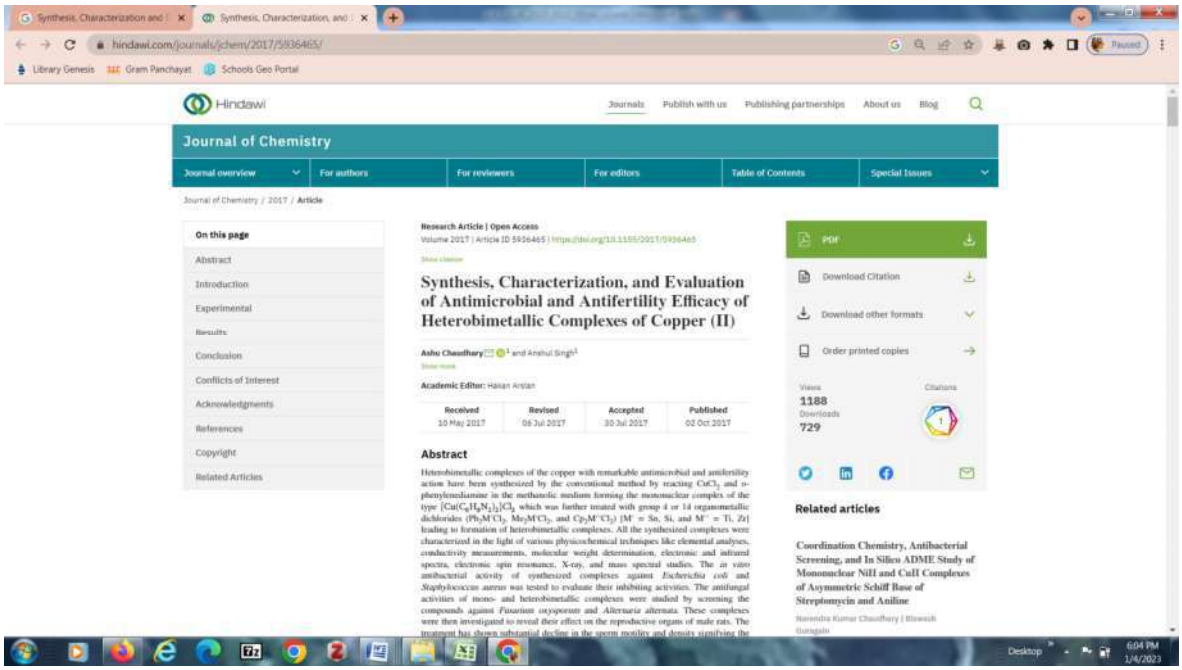
3-Hydroxy-2-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-4-pyrazolyl]-4-oxo-4H-1-benzopyran (HPMEPB) has been found to form a green 1:3 (M:L) complex with vanadium(V) in weakly acidic medium at 0.02-0.12 M CH_3COOH. The complex was extracted into carbon tetrachloride and showed absorption maximum at 408-417 nm, molar absorptivity, Sandell's sensitivity and detection limit of the method were calculated to be 2.70×10^4 l mol^{-1} cm^{-1}, 0.0018 µg V cm-2 and 7.913×10^{-5} gl^{-1}, respectively at 415 nm. Linear regression equation was Y=0.527 X+0.004, with correlation coefficient, r=0.9951. Beer's law was obeyed over the vanadium concentration range of 0-2.2 µg ml^{-1}. Effect of large number of cations, anions and complexing agents was studied. Out of these, ascorbic acid, oxalate and hydrogen peroxide interfered seriously. The present method is simple, rapid, sensitive and has been satisfactorily applied to the determination of vanadium in various synthetic and technical samples.

Keywords

Vanadium determination, Spectrophotometry, Benzopyran derivative

Introduction

Vanadium affects favourably the diuretic kidney function, the cardiac muscle and cell growth. Antidiabetic function of vanadium is a subject of intense studies [1]. It has been established that drink water containing 25-75 ppb vanadium normalises the sugar level of rats suffering from diabetes [2]. Traces of vanadium in drinking water are suggested to affect favourably the human health, while higher level of vanadium content causes toxification. There are cases of vanadium poisoning, the symptoms of which are nervous depression, coughing, vomiting, diarrhoea, anaemia and increasing risk of lung cancer; such afflictions are sometimes fatal [3]. Vanadium has also been reported as the index element in urban



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Treatment of Wastewater of Food Industry by Membrane Bioreactor

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Abstract: Food industry requires a large quantity of water for various processes. Compared to other industrial sectors, food industry requires more water, used in throughout most of the plant operations, such as production, cleaning, sanitizing, cooling and materials transport, among others. The treatment mechanisms of contaminants in wastewater are highly dependent on the design and operational characteristics of the wastewater treatment plants (WWTPS). The membrane biological reactors (MBR) have proven to be efficient for the treatment of industrial wastewaters over conventional wastewater treatment plants when treatment efficiency is an important consideration. The present study aims to analyze effectiveness of membrane bioreactor technology as a modern tool to minimize the water pollution level caused by noodle, curd, and infant food plants. The analysis of pollutants in influent and effluent from food industry was done on the monthly basis. The pollution indicators (BOD, COD, total suspensions, temperature, appearance, and pH) of wastewater of food industry had high values but they remained within the range after treatment in the MBR. When analyzed at monthly intervals, 98% BOD_5 and above 99%, COD removals were achieved. Overall efficiency of removed pollutants as COD, BOD and TSS from the wastewater was more than 90%. MBR technology is thus a better and advanced method to treat wastewater of food industries.

Keywords: Industrial wastewater, Membrane Bioreactor (MBR), Membrane filtration, ultra filtration.

I. INTRODUCTION

Waste water produced by food Industry is a potential hazard to the natural water system (Joshi, 2012).This wastewater contains many inorganic and organic matters, which are toxic to the various life forms of the ecosystem (Spina et al. 2012). The majority of food processing industries are considered by very high water intake and high organic compounds rich wastewater generation. Waste water treatment can involve physical, chemical or biological processes or combinations of these processes depending on the required outflow standards. Food processing industries include dairy/milk products, liquor production, vegetable oil, and brewery. These industries require large amounts of water and

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WOMEN ROLE IN PRINTING INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Printing industry is the fastest growing industry in whole world. Printing is an art, science and technology which reproducing text and image, typically with ink on paper using a printing press. Today society gives parallel opportunities to men and women in every profession. Both men and women play an important role in the development of an organization. With the rapid development of world printing industry, the demands of printing professionals have been increasing day by day. Women can used their inherent capability of perception, reorganization of color, design creativity and fast analysis power in better way than men. Women easily detecting the color difference, color favoritism and color perception. New trends in the printing industry have improved women efficiency, work ability and now they play an important role as a team leader and a member in printing organization. There are critical challenges which faced women in printing industry like shift work problem, increase working time, bigger machine sizes etc. All these challenges overcome by proper management system and automation on printing machine. With the help of this study it is found that women play an important role in various printing field and increasing the sales and production of printing products.

References

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Mini Review

Zeolites: The Aluminosilicate Framework with Promising Scenarios

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Abstract

Zeolites are micro porous crystalline materials playing imperious roles in catalysis, ion exchange, and adsorption sciences, along with many industrial applications. These multifarious applications of zeolites arise due to their unique shape selectivity properties and decisive features such as high surface area, uniform porosity, inter-connected pore/channel system, accessible pore volume, high adsorption ability, ion-exchange capability and enriched catalytic activity. Zeolites have so far been widely used in petrochemical industries and possibly will play an imperative role in the major challenges ahead of us. This review illustrates a brief overview of applicative potential of zeolites in diverse fields [Figure 1].