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Duality of locally quasi-convex convergence groups

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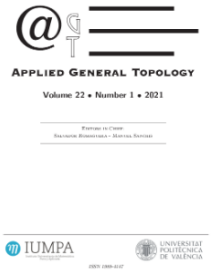
Keywords: continuous duality, convergence groups, local quasi-convexity, Pontryagin duality



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Development and evaluation of phytosome-loaded microsphere system for delivery of ginseng extract

Nitin Kumar, Radha Goel, Praveen Kumar Gaur, Prasoon Kumar Saxena, Dinesh Puri, Rahul Chaudhary & ...show all

Pages 496-506 | Received 29 Jan 2021, Accepted 13 Sep 2021, Published online: 13 Oct 2021

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Abstract

The current research work focuses mainly on evolving a delivery system for ginseng extract (GE), which in turn will ameliorate the neuroprotective potential through enhancing the Ginsenoside Rb1(GRb1) bioavailability (BA). Phytosome complexes (F1, F2, and F3) were prepared by reacting GE with phospholipids in disparate ratios. F3 was chosen for preparing the phytosomes powder (PP) and phytosomes-loaded microspheres (PMs). Extract microspheres (EMs) were prepared by the addition of extract directly into the same polymer mixture. F3 gave enhanced entrapment efficiency (50.61%, *w/w*) along with spherical-shaped particle size (42.58 ± 1.4 nm) with the least polydispersity index (0.193 ± 0.01). PM showed an enhanced relative bioavailability (157.94%) of GRb1. It also showed a greater neuroprotective potential exhibiting significant ($p < 0.05$) augmentation in the nociceptive threshold. It was concluded that the PM system might be an optimistic and feasible strategy to enhance the delivery of GE for the effectual treatment of neuropathy.

Keywords: *Panax ginseng* | ginsenoside | phytosomes | neuroprotective | saponins

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Nitin Kumar et al.
Journal of Microencapsulation
Published online: 20 Mar 2023

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Effect of Various Incremental Conductance MPPT Methods on the Charging of Battery Load Feed by Solar Panel

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ABSTRACT The presented work in this paper deals with various step sizes used in incremental conductance (INC) related to the maximum power point tracking (MPPT) technique. In the solar photovoltaic system, the variable step size selection method for INC is proposed and compared. The MATLAB/Simulink and hardware setup are used for assessing and analyzing step size methods. The variable step size (DVS), fixed step size (DFS) are comprehensively studied and compared. This DVS method is having a lower ON delay time ($T_{d_{ON}}$) as 148 msec as regard to 164 msec in the DFS method. On the other hand, the lowest peak-peak oscillations in load current as 0.04 amp for DVS as compared to 0.5A for the DFS method, lower peak current as 1.96A for DVS as compare to 2.37A for the DFS method. In this way, the performance of the DVS method is found superior as it is analyzed and compared with the DFS algorithm.

INDEX TERMS Renewable energy, maximum power point tracking, photovoltaic system, incremental conductance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Technologies relating to the Photovoltaic (PV) generation

Insight to the evolution of nano precipitates by cryo rolling plus warm rolling and their effect on mechanical properties in Al 6061 alloy

Maruff Hussain [a f], P. Nageswara Rao [b f], Dharmendra Singh [c f], R. Jayaganthan [d], Sunkulp Goel [e f], Kuldeep K. Saxena [g]

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Abstract

Evolution of nano-precipitates after Cryorolling (CR) followed by warm rolling (WR) at rolling temperatures of 100°C, 145°C and 175°C on the microstructure and strengthening of Al-6061 alloy has been investigated. The enhanced yield (401 MPa) and tensile strength (415 MPa) with 6% ductility was achieved after CR plus 80% WR. The evolution of various precipitates such as G.P. zones, Cluster/co-cluster, β' and β" after CR plus WR was investigated, by studying the thermal behavior using Differential scanning calorimetry studies (DSC). Time of the optimized artificial ageing temperature (125°C for 45 Hrs) was obtained using hardness testing and DSC study. Significant improvement in ductility (9%) of CR plus 80% WR Al 6061 alloy after peak ageing showing 450 MPa tensile strength was obtained, due to the evolution of highly dense coherent nano-precipitates (β") responsible for uniform flow localization. A graphical model is proposed explaining the effect of solution treatment, deformation temperature, dislocations and peak ageing on evolution of precipitates.

Introduction

Transaction security in RFID Credit Card by Polynomial Arithmetic along with Euclidean Parameters

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Research scholar (School of Electronics and Communication), Teerthanker Mahaveer University
Associate Professor, Teerthanker Mahaveer University
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Abstract —**The utilization of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) innovation is becoming quickly crosswise over a wide range of commercial enterprises. Engineers apply the innovation not just in conventional applications, for example, resource or stock following, additionally in security administrations, electronic travel papers and RFID-inserted card. Be that as it may, RFID innovation additionally raises various concerns in regards to protection, security and law requirement. In the same way as other advances, ease Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) frameworks will get to be pervasive in our everyday lives when fastened to regular shopper things as "keen marks". While yielding extraordinary efficiency picks up, RFID frameworks may make new dangers to the security and protection of people or associations. For securing RFID exchange, the utilization of cryptographic calculation is on top. Be that as it may, these calculations are fragmented without the utilization of math. In this paper I will demonstrate how polynomial number-crunching and Euclidean parameters came to assume a important part for exchange security. Planning secure and proficient multivariate key cryptosystem keeps on being a testing territory of examination as of late. In this paper we introduce another technique for outlining effective multivariate key cryptosystem by defeating all the known assaults.**

Key words: - RFID Credit Card, Transaction Security, Polynomial Arithmetic, Euclidean Parameters

1. INTRODUCTION

RFID frameworks comprise of radio frequency (RF) tags, or transponders, and RF tag readers, or handsets. Tag readers question tags for their substance by a RF signal. Tags react by transmitting back occupant information, regularly including a remarkable serial number. RFID tags have a few noteworthy focal points over optical barcode system [1]. Tag information may be read consequently: without viewable pathway, through non leading materials, for example, paper or cardboard, at a rate of a few hundred tags for each second, and from a scope of a few meters. Since tags regularly are a silicon-based microchip, usefulness past straightforward recognizable

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Effect of different levels of mushroom powder (*Agaricus bisporus)* and probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) on carcass traits and hematological responses of broiler chickens

AUTHOR(S)
Raj Kumar, Nazim Ali, RA Siddique, DS Sahu, Ahmad Fahim, Rajbir Singh and Debashis Roy

ABSTRACT
A 42-day study was conducted to investigate the effect of mushroom powder (*Agaricus bisporus*) and probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) supplementation on carcass characteristics and breast meat quality in broiler chickens. 360 day-old broiler chicks were divided randomly into 8 dietary treatments with 3 replicates of 45 birds each in a completely randomized design. The experimental diets were designed as, T_1: control, T_2: 0.4% mushroom powder, T_3: 0.8% mushroom powder, T_4: 1.2% mushroom powder, T_5: 0.1% probiotics, T_6: 0.2% probiotics, T_7: 0.3% probiotics and T_8: 0.8% mushroom powder + 0.2% probiotics levels. The results showed that carcass parameters and prime cuts weights increased (p<0.01) in birds fed probiotic and mushroom diets compared to control diets. Dressed weight was significantly (P<0.01) higher for mushroom supplemented group T_4 compared to the control group. Eviscerated weight was significantly (P<0.01) higher in the mushroom supplemented group T8 compared to control group T1. The highest ready to cook yield percentage was observed in the combination of mushroom and probiotic supplemented group T8 compare to other groups. The highest abdominal fat was observed in the probiotics supplemented group (T_8) and the lowest noted in the control group. In conclusion, supplementation of mushroom powder and probiotics improved carcass traits, prime cut-parts and relative organ weights without any adverse effect on the blood parameters.

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Improvement in growth performance of broiler chicken on dietary supplementation of mushroom powder (*Agaricus bisporus*) and probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)

AUTHOR(S):

Raj Kumar, Nazim Ali, Riyaj Ahmed Siddique, Rajbir Singh and Dev Sharan Sahu

ABSTRACT:

A study was conducted to evaluate the effect of mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*) and probiotics (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) on broiler performance. Day-old broiler chicks (n=360) of strain (Cobb 400) were divided randomly into eight groups. Each represented a treatment (45 birds/ treatment) with triplicate in a completely randomized design. The experimental diets were designed as, T_1: control, T_2: 0.4% mushroom powder, T_3: 0.8% mushroom powder, T_4: 1.2% mushroom powder, T_5: 0.1% probiotics, T_6: 0.2% probiotics, T_7: 0.3% probiotics and T_8: 0.8% mushroom powder + 0.2% probiotics levels. The results showed that the average body weight was significantly higher in (T_4) group compare to control diet. The highest gain in the body weight was observed in the probiotics supplemented group (T_5) and the lowest mean body weight gain was recorded in (T_7) group. The lowest feed consumption was noticed in the control group (T_1) which was appreciably (P<0.01) lower than treatment group. Best FCR was observed in (T_4) mushroom treated group. Therefore, the supplementation of mushroom and probiotics at different level, improved the growth performance in commercial broiler.

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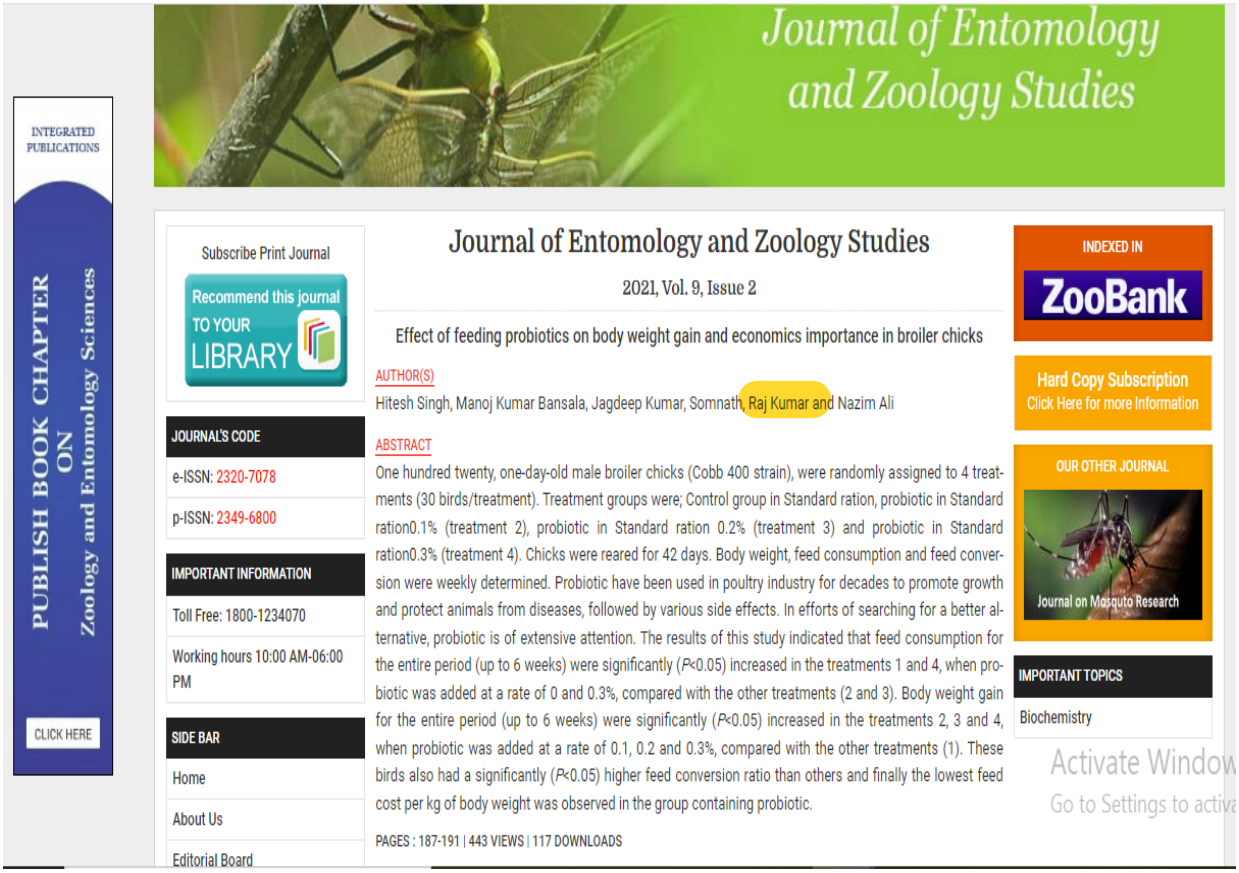

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Studies on preparation of guava ice cream from (CV.) Allahabad safeda and L-49 guava (*Psidium Guajava* L.)

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[2]College of Agriculture, IIMT University, Meerut, (U.P), 250001

*Corresponding Author Email-gpratima41@gmail.com

Online published on 18 October, 2021.

Abstract

The experimental work was conducted in the P.G. Laboratory, Deportment of Horticulture, Sam Higg in bottom Institute of Agriculture Technology & Sciences (Deemed-to-be-University), Allahabad, during the year 2011–2012 for preparation of Guava ice cream from (Cv.) Allahabad Safeda and L-49 guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) for TSS, ascorbic acid and Overall Acceptability revealed that there wasincrease in the level of TSS and Ascorbic acid during the storage period (eight months). The design wasused RBD. Under experiment 4 treatment was taken T_0 (control), T_1 (Allahabad Surkha), T_2 (Applecolour) T_3 (Allahabad Safeda) and 5 replications in Chemical and organoleptic of Guava pulp ice cream. Fully developed sound guava fruits were selected. All the treatments were found better in respect of Moisture %, TSS %, pH, Acidity %, Fat % and Protein % content with organoleptic parameters Colourand appearance. Flavour and Taste, Body and texture, Melting Resistance and Overall Acceptabilityover Control. Highest mean TSS (47.90%), Acidity % (0.45%), Fat % (11.42%), and Protein content(4.62%) were observed in T_1 (Allahabad Surkha), All the sensory parameters were as based on theoverall acceptability which was depended on Color, Texture, Fla-vor and Taste was recorded highest (8.14 score) in T_1 (Allahabad Surkha), Precisely on the basis of results obtained it may be concluded that treatment T_1 (Allahabad Surkha) was found as superior colour and ap-pearance (8.20) body andtexture (8.05) and flaovour and taste (8.20) and melting resistance (8.10). T_1 (Allahabad Surkha) can beused in commercialization of ice cream preparation. This recipe may also be advocated for safe storage at3-4°C temperature.

A Study on the Effect of Ultraviolet Light on Malathion in Water

Susheel Kumar[1], Shahnawaz Ahmed[2], Jyoti[3], K Atul[4],
P Menka[5], Surbhi Arya[6]

How to cite this article:

Susheel Kumar, Shahnawaz Ahmed, Jyoti et. al./A Study on the Effect of Ultraviolet Light on Malathion in Water/International Journal of Forensic Science. 2021;4(2):55-59.

Abstract

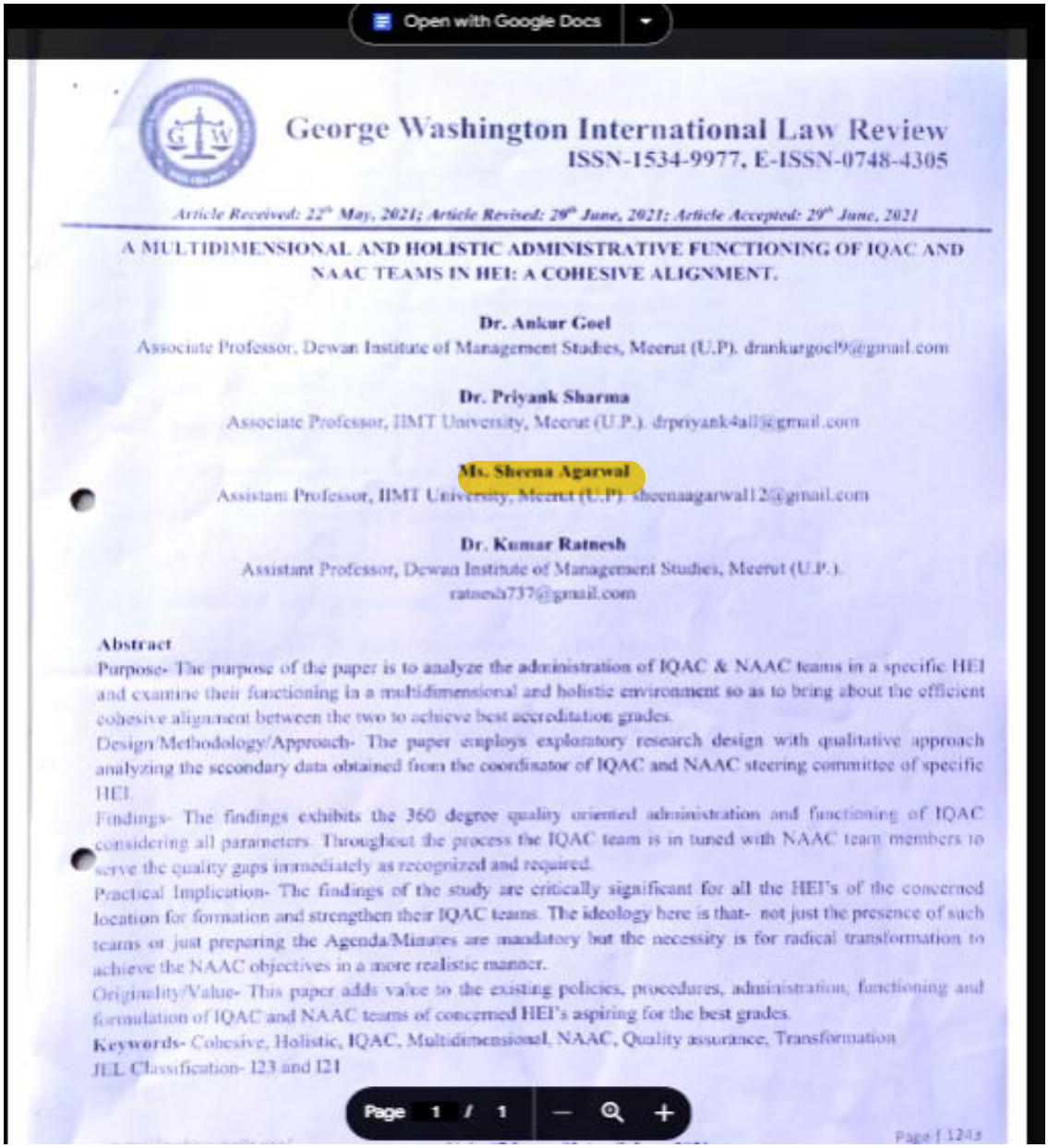
Organophosphates are the most common pesticides being utilized all over the world. These compounds are toxic which can easily penetrate the water table and other drinking sources during application in crop fields. Since using some drinking water accumulating an amount of toxins of raised value than the standard level, causes unwanted effects on health of human beings. This experiment aimed to investigate the effectiveness of removal of Malathion from water by technique of ultraviolet irradiation (UV) medium pressure and with a Mercury lamp.

Methods: In this investigation, variants of initial pH and primary concentrations and exposure times were observed. Initial concentrations of Malathion were 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/l. The samples aliquots were then exposed to UV irradiation irregularly with the time periods of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 minutes. The UV average pressure (irradiation intensity = 200 W/m2) lamp were applied in the reactor to conclude the quantity of Malathion prior and after the irradiation by HPLC instrument. In addition, the results obtained from the research were analysed using SPSS software and ANOVA and t-test statistical trials.

Results: The least concentration dropped off took place at 10 min (46%) and the highestdecrease in 60 min (87.25%) ($P<0.05$)furthermore, the effectiveness of irradiation procedure is inversely proportional to the concentration of pesticide ($P< 0.001$). Nonetheless, the efficiency of the methodrises with increase in pH.

Conclusion: The result data exhibits the most efficacies were achieved at pH= 9, at 60 min and 0.5 mg/l subsequently the application of UV reactors could be considered as asuitable method.

Keywords: Pesticide; Malathion; Water, Ultraviolet Irradiation.



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A MULTIDIMENSIONAL AND HOLISTIC ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONING OF IQAC AND NAAC TEAMS IN HEI: A COHESIVE ALIGNMENT.

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Abstract

Purpose- The purpose of the paper is to analyze the administration of IQAC & NAAC teams in a specific HEI and examine their functioning in a multidimensional and holistic environment so as to bring about the efficient cohesive alignment between the two to achieve best accreditation grades.

Design/Methodology/Approach- The paper employs exploratory research design with qualitative approach analyzing the secondary data obtained from the coordinator of IQAC and NAAC steering committee of specific HEI.

Findings- The findings exhibits the 360 degree quality oriented administration and functioning of IQAC considering all parameters. Throughout the process the IQAC team is in tuned with NAAC team members to serve the quality gaps immediately as recognized and required.

Practical Implication- The findings of the study are critically significant for all the HEI's of the concerned location for formation and strengthen their IQAC teams. The ideology here is that- not just the presence of such teams or just preparing the Agenda/Minutes are mandatory but the necessity is for radical transformation to achieve the NAAC objectives in a more realistic manner.

Originality/Value- This paper adds value to the existing policies, procedures, administration, functioning and formulation of IQAC and NAAC teams of concerned HEI's aspiring for the best grades.

Keywords- Cohesive, Holistic, IQAC, Multidimensional, NAAC, Quality assurance, Transformation

JEL Classification- I23 and I21

Page 1 / 1

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Authors

SHEENA AGARWAL

Keywords

COVID-19, Economic shock, International Tourism, Travel Restrictions

Abstract

The COVID-19 outbreak labelled the black swan event and is causing significant damage globally due to its casualty. The COVID-19 pandemic has spread around the world creating shocks in almost every industry due to restrictions, curfews, policies and isolations to stay at home and work from home. Due to outburst of COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism sector has been extremely affected. UNWTO has estimated a loss of around 1.1 billion worldwide tourist arrivals, with a loss of between $ 910 and $ 1.1 billion in export earnings and between 100 and 120 million jobs due to additional spread of the new coronavirus. Therefore, this paper aims to determine the impact of the COVID-19 eruption on the tourism industry on a global scale. The study focuses on all countries in the world and discovers the challenges they face in tourism and the policies to overcome these challenges in the short and long term, reducing the economic loss of the pandemic. Researchers use a secondary data source due to the unavailability of essential data for further statistical analysis. The important findings highlighted the negative impact of the virus outbreak on the tourism industry and the weakening of support sectors such as air travel and the hotel industry in a global context. The document illustrated the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the tourism industry with the available data. The results will help meet the challenges of the tourism industry and strategies are recommended to overcome viral infections in the future.

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Oil Mobilization Potential of a Novel Anionic Karanj Oil Surfactant: Interfacial, Wetting Characteristic, Adsorption, and Oil Recovery Studies

Himanshu Kesarwani, Amit Saxena, Neha Saxena, and Shivanjali Sharma*

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Publication Date: June 22, 2021
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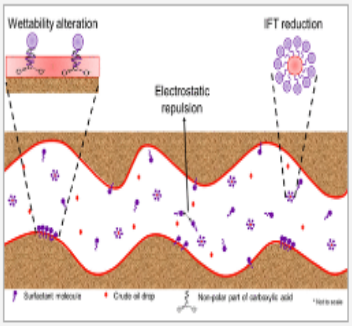
Energy & Fuels

SUBJECTS: Adsorption, Lipids, Polymers, Surfactants, Viscosity

Abstract

The most widely accepted technique of tertiary recovery is alkaline surfactant polymer (ASP) flooding. In situ surfactants are formed owing to the interaction of alkali with the carboxylic group present in crude oil. The polymer affects mobility, while the surfactant reduces interfacial tension (IFT). The synergistic effects of these phenomena aid in the efficient displacement of crude oil. Commercial surfactant has been used in ASP flooding, but its high cost has always been a significant economic concern for its implementation. The present work focuses on the development and characterization of a novel biodegradable surfactant from the Karanj oil and evaluates its potential as a prospective surfactant for ASP flooding. A novel surfactant was synthesized by the esterification and then sulfonation of Karanj oil. The product was characterized using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), gas chromatography−mass spectrometry (GCMS), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX), and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The oil recovery potential of the surfactant was evaluated using an ASP chemical slug. The surfactant was found to be thermally stable up to 300 °C. A minimum IFT of 0.0081 mN/m was achieved with the Karanj oil surfactant at critical micelle concentration (CMC) with 2 wt % salt. The Karanj oil surfactant effectively modified the oil wetting behavior of the sand surface to hydrophilic. The Karanj oil surfactant showed lower adsorption as compared to the conventional anionic surfactant. The sand pack flooding results show that ~48% of the crude was recovered using water flooding and an additional ~32% of the crude oil was recovered using the ASP slug designed using the Karanj oil surfactant.



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Open Access Article

Investigating the Feasibility of Mefenamic Acid Nanosuspension for Pediatric Delivery: Preparation, Characterization, and Role of Excipients

by Nikhat Perween [1], Sultan Alshehri [2], T. S. Easwari [1], Vivek Verma [1], Md. Faiyazuddin [3,4], Abdullah Alanazi [2] and Faiyaz Shakeel [2,*]

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(This article belongs to the Special Issue Development and Characterization of Nanocarriers for Drugs)

Abstract

Molecules with poor aqueous solubility are difficult to formulate using conventional approaches and are associated with many formulation delivery issues. To overcome these obstacles, nanosuspension technology can be one of the promising approaches. Hence, in this study, the feasibility of mefenamic acid (MA) oral nanosuspension was investigated for pediatric delivery by studying the role of excipients and optimizing the techniques. Nanosuspensions of MA were prepared by adopting an antisolvent precipitation method, followed by ultrasonication with varying concentrations of polymers, surfactants, and microfluidics. The prepared nanosuspensions were evaluated for particle size, morphology, and rheological measures. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) with varying concentrations and different stabilizers including Tween® 80 and sodium dodecyl sulfate (SLS) were used to restrain the particle size growth of the developed nanosuspension. The optimized nanosuspension formula was stable for more than 3 weeks and showed a reduced particle size of 510 nm with a polydispersity index of 0.329. It was observed that the type and ratio of polymer stabilizers were responsive on the particle contour and dimension and stability. We have developed a biologically compatible oral nanoformulation for a first-in-class drug beautifully designed for pediatric delivery that will be progressed toward further in vivo enabling studies. Finally, the nanosuspension could be considered a promising carrier for pediatric delivery of MA through the oral route with enhanced biological impact.

Keywords: drug release; excipients; mefenamic acid; nanosuspension; pediatric delivery; stability

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL ANTI-ACNE GEL

Satya Prakash , Atul Pratap Singh , Jyoti Kumari , Rajkumar , Aakash Kumar , Mansi Aggarwal , Komal

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S06.544

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ABSTRACT

The current formulation was performed to discover a result of anti acne gel containing Citrus aurantifolia organic product juice as a successful antibacterial to treat skin inflammation brought about by Propionibacterium skin break out and Staphylococcus epidermidis utilizing Carbopol as a gelling specialist. The new squeeze of C. Aurantifolia organic product was gotten by juicer and pasteurized. The base inhibitory fixation (MIC) of the organic product juice was resolved utilizing the micro dilution strategy. At that point, Carbopol in various concentrations was joined in a gel base formulation to get a steady gel base. The new squeeze in various formulations (F1-F5) was assessed for 28d. The Colour, pH, Extrudability, Spread ability and thickness of every formulation were watched. Likewise, the antibacterial power of every formulation was broke down utilizing the agar dissemination technique against both tried Microorganisms. The citrus MIC estimations of both test microorganisms indicated various outcomes, 20-40% v/v for P. acne inflammation and 5-10% v/v for S. epidermidis. The MIC esteems were changed over into in vivo concentration and the resulted concentration for every formulation was 25, 50, 75, 78 and 80% v/v. For supporting the formulation, the steadiest base gel was accomplished utilizing Carbopol-934 1.7% as the gelling operator. Among 5 formulations, the anti-acne gel formula containing 80% organic product juice with Carbopol-934 1.7% was the best detailing dependent on the physical and microbiological parameters. in this way, it was inferred that the anti-acne gel of organic product juice of C. Aurantifolia with Carbopol as a gelling specialist could deliver the compelling and stable gel of hostile to skin break out item. So, it

Review | Open access | Published: 14 December 2021

Emerging techniques of western blotting for purification and analysis of protein

Krishna Kumar Singh, Anshika Gupta, Charu Bharti & Himanchal Sharma

Future Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences **7**, Article number: 239 (2021) | Cite this article

Abstract

Background

Western blotting is frequently employed in molecular techniques like Proteomics and Biology. Because it is a sequential framework, differences and inaccuracies could even take place at any stage, decreasing this particular method's reproducibility and reliability.

Main text

New approaches, like automated microfluid western blotting, DigiWest, single cell resolution, microchip electrophoresis, and capillary electrophoresis, were all implemented to reduce the future conflicts linked with the western blot analysis approach. Discovery of new in devices and higher susceptibility for western blots gives innovative opportunities to expand Western blot's clinical relevance. The advancements in various region of west blotting included in this analysis of transfer of protein and validation of antibody are described.

Conclusion

This paper describes another very developed strategy available as well as demonstrated the correlation among Western blotting techniques of the next generation and their clinical implications. In this review, the different techniques of western blotting and their

Cross-tied Interconnections of PV Strings to Diminish Shading Causes during Obscured Solar Environment Conditions: Experimental Study

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri ; Renu Mavi ; Hanuman Prasad ; Suraj Goswami ; Shashikant All Authors

Abstract:
Partial shading provides substantial obstruction in the efficient utilization of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Partial shading condition (PSCs) degrades the PV systems output. Series-parallel (SP) and Total cross-tied (TCT) configurations are utilized for investigating the performance of the PV arrays. Various performance indices like, Short-circuit current (I_{sc}), Open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}), Power and voltage at Global maximum power point (GMPP), Power loss (PL), and Fill factor (FF) are measured to show that TCT configuration is best model for removing the impacts of PSCs. Moreover, Present study based analysis proves the efficiency of the suggested method by reducing the many peaks and improving the resultant power. Research assessment productivity confirms the practicability of the proposed method.

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Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 01 August 2022
Publisher: IEEE
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Conference Location: Mathura, India

I. Introduction

Renewable energy (RE) is that type of energy which never gets depleted. It is that source of energy which is produced from

Intelligent Extension with Smart Connections using Bluetooth with IoT

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Nidhi Bansal ; Khel Prakash Jayant ; Pratik Singh ; Shivani Pandey All Authors

Abstract:
Wise work is always appropriate to achieve the comfort and ease of working style of life. Through low energy consumption, smart communication can make the campus useful to all living people. By achieving higher goals and improving in a more comprehensive way, results can be achieved from a customized level. With the core concepts of Bluetooth, IoT came in various faces to underline different results with various improvements. With the advancement of technology and advanced IoT networks, the range and capacity of communication channels are becoming very wide, and the ability to communicate with each other within their range also comes into consideration. Without using the Internet, the proposed paper shows a wide range model via a limited range of Bluetooth to extend the direct communication of IoT devices over a wide area without any loss in data and network connections. Extensive communication is offered through many Bluetooth-based IoT devices that act as slaves and communicate via their master Bluetooth which acts as a central device and Bluetooth for all other areas Devices are working. The entire network area will be divided into areas monitored by Masters Bluetooth devices that enable communication between different regions with extended range. Moves from one device to another and moves it to the active phase.

Published in: 2021 5th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI)

Date of Conference: 03-05 June 2021

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Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research ISSN NO: 0022-1945

"HIGHWAY FAILURE & THEIR MAINTENANCE OF NAGINA ROAD IN BIJNOR, U.P."

Megha Rani

[PG Student, Transportation Engineering, S.E.T., IIMT University, India]

Sadik Hussain

[Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering, IIMT University Meerut, India]

Abstract:-

The study reveals that about 30% of total road lengths Corporation (RCC) are always exist in failure condition. Types of failure existing on the roads are alligator cracking, fatigue cracking, longitudinal cracking, depressions, edge subsidence, rutting, edge damage, local aggregate loss, potholes and shovel.

The possible causes of road failures are: incomplete strength properties of bituminous mixes, movement of over loading vehicles, poor drainage condition and natural disaster. Because of lack of properly and timely preservation the failure area is gradually increased. As a result, failure of road surface reason of traffic jam and accident. Simultaneously vehicle operating cost is increased. It makes discompose to the passengers. In this study, at first the conventional road preservation procedure is discussed. Then the preservation procedure practice in RCC is compared. It reveals that about 61% of the maintenance procedure practice in RCC is similar to the normal road maintenance procedure.

Keywords: Pavement Failure, Cause, Maintenance

1) Introduction:-

The development of a country depends upon transportation system and the transportation system should be well developed in roads, railway, waterways, and air ways. For the development of the economical of a country transportation system takes a special role. By means of good transportation system safe, rapid, comfortable, convenient, communication for people becomes

Annals of R.S.C.B., ISSN:1583-6258, Vol. 25, Issue 6, 2021, Pages. 9544 - 9550
Received 25 April 2021; Accepted 08 May 2021.

Phacoemulsification versus Small Incision Cataract Surgery for Treatment of Cataract

Ragni Kumari[1], Vibha Kumari[2], Gaurav Dubey[3*], Nitesh Pradhan[4], Jamshed Ali[5], Dr. Jitendra Singh[6], Aysworya Mohapatra[7], Md Mazihhuzzaman[8], Mrinal Ranjan Srivastava[9], Rajiv Janardhanan[10]

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of suture-less small incision cataract surgery (SICS) on the postoperative astigmatism refractive error compared to the effect of phacoemulsification. **Background:** Non-Phacoemulsificationsuture-lesscataractextractionretainsmostoftheadvantagesofphacoemulsification with the comparable visual outcome and isaffordable. **Materials and methods:** Phacoemulsification and SICS were performed in 200 eyes of 200 patients. Both techniques wereperformedattheDepartmentofOphthalmology,EralUniversity,Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh.Thestudywasconductedbetween1January2020and28March 2021.The outcome was evaluated in both techniques in early visual rehabilitation, surgically induced astigmatism, and final best-corrected visualacuity. **Results:** Ofthe200patientswhounderwentphacoemulsification,60%weremalepatients,and40%were femalepatients.Ofthe200patientswhounderwentSICS,45%weremalepatients,and55% were female patients. Both surgical techniques achieved excellent visual outcomes with low complication rates. The initial visual recovery on the first postoperative day was better in the patientswhounderwentphacoemulsification,withtheuncorrectedvisualacuitybetterthanor equal to 6/18 in 75% of the patients. In contrast, the percentage was 60% in the SICS group. The initial difference was nearly equalized within four weeks. In the sixth month, 85% of the patientsintheMSICSgrouphaduncorrectedvisualacuitybetterthanorequalto6/18versus 90% of the patients in the phacoemulsification group. The surgically induced astigmatism at the sixth month was comparable in both techniques, 1.18 ± 0.2 D in the phacoemulsification group versus 1.2 ±0.23 D in the SICSgroup. **Conclusion:** Bothphacoemulsificationand SICSachievedexcellentvisualoutcomeswithlowcomplication rates.SICSislesstechnology-dependent;hence,itislessexpensiveandmoreappropriate for treating advanced cataracts prevalent in the developingworld.

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Review Article

An insight of covid-19 and Mucormycosis

Dubey Neha[1], Yadav Ramakant[1], Dubey Gaurav[1]*, Pant Kamal[1], Singh Arvind[1], Chandra Mahesh[2], Ali Jamshed[3], Pradhan Nitesh[4], Saharan Kumar Ajeet[5], Kumari Ragni[6]

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6. Amity Institute of Public Health, Amity University, Noida India

ABSTRACT

Mucormycosis is an infrequent infectious disease engendered by Mucorales fungi that primarily affects COVID-19-positive patients in India. Corticosteroids are frequently used to treat COVID-19. Corticosteroids vanquish the body's immune response and raise blood sugar levels in diabetic COVID-positive patients and are often found with the Rhino-orbital cerebral Mucormycosis. Neutropenia, solid organ, and stem cell grafting, excessive intake of iron, and deferoxamine therapy are associated risk factors. The saprophytic fungus initially attacks the sinuses before spreading to the oral cavity, lungs, and eye orbit, causing an acute phase of inadequate blood supply to the tissue which finally led to Necrosis. If left untreated, it can result in temporary or permanent loss of vision, fever, headache, reddened and swollen skin near the nose or eyes, facial pain, and eventually death. Laboratory parameters, tissue biopsy, CT scan, and reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction are few investigations. Amphotericin B and Micafungin are the commonest advisable anti-fungal medication. Surgical debridement or removal of contaminated tissue, particularly in infections of the rhino-orbito-cerebral, cutaneous, and gastrointestinal Mucormycosis, is required.

Keywords: Clinical Parameters, COVID-19, Mucormycosis, risk factors, laboratory

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INTRODUCTION

microns in diameter) [5], found in the environment. Rhizopus, Mucor,

Sun Irradiance Trappers For Solar PV Module To Operate On Maximum Power: An Experimental Study

PDF

Ankur Kumar Gupta, et. al.

Abstract

In this paper, an experimental investigation carries out on poly-crystalline photovoltaic (PV) system for performance enhancement with the help of a thin acrylic sheet (thickness- 2 mm). There are three types of systems used under this experimental setup as (i) PV module under normal conditions/ without sheet (ii) PV module under the triangular shape of the transparent sheet (iii) PV module under rectangular shape transparent sheet. The performance analysis of all three systems has been monitored in terms of open-circuit voltage, short circuit current, power, efficiency. Simultaneously, a statistical measurement approach of sun irradiation with constant temperature is carried out during the single day experimental study. The performance of the (Triangular shaped transparent sheet) TSTS configuration found superior which provide 22.064 Watt power at 12 am, whereas (Rectangular shaped transparent sheet) RSTS configuration provide 20.4 W at the same time. The TSTS configuration provides 1.12A short circuit current at 12 am, whereas RSTS configuration provides 1.02A short circuit current at the same time. The TSTS configuration provides 8.92% better value. The TSTS configuration provides 20V open-circuit voltage at 12 am, whereas RSTS configuration provides 19.8V open-circuit voltage at the same time. The TSTS configuration provides 1% higher value. So that the TSTS configuration provides the maximum output of the solar PV panel.

Su-Do-Ku Game Puzzle for Improving Shade dispersion factor on PV Array Systems under PSCs: Experimental Validation

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri ; Ankur Kumar Gupta ; Ahmad Faiz Minai ; Mohit Kumar ; Shashikant All Authors

Abstract:
Partial shading conditions (PSCs) are the most significant impediment to photovoltaic (PV) system performance. The cause of PSCs is due to high rise buildings, passing clouds, overcast weather, and telecom towers etc. in urban areas. The conventional PV array, e.g., Total cross-tied (TCT) configuration, is utilized to show the effectiveness of PSCs. In addition, integer number placement of Su-Do-Ku model is introduced to reduce the impact of shading. Furthermore, a comprehensive comparison carries out to reduce the shading impact on PV array systems. This elaborated comparative study analysis is based on distinguished performance parameters such as, short-circuit current (I_{SC}), open-circuit voltage (V_{OC}), power and voltage at global maximum power point (GMPP), minimized power loss (PL), and fill factor (FF) are measured to show the efficient behaviour of new approach. Moreover, MATLAB/Simulink analysis proves the efficiency of the suggested method by reducing the many peaks and improving the resultant power. An experimental study was introduced to validate the obtained results and confirm the practicability of the present study.

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Publisher: IEEE

NODE REPLACEMENT BASED ENERGY OPTIMIZATION USING ENHANCED SALP SWARM ALGORITHM (ES2A) IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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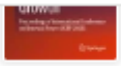
Abstract

The use of wireless sensor networks (WSN) is essential in many applications. To offer innovative capabilities and solutions, WSN presents novel methods. In terms of energy autonomy, the limited resources of the sensor node are a real constraint. While considering other conflicting terms like less secure routing and energy consumption, its goal is to improve network lifetime and avoid node failure to reduce data transmission delays. The Optimization formulation is presented to select CH to increase network lifetime and reduce energy consumption to solve routing issues. An effective optimization method offers the best solution. A major factor is a connectivity, if connectivity may lose because of a node failure, which creates network disruption by generating energy losses or network fails. In this paper, the Enhanced Salp Swarm Algorithm (ES2A) is proposed to optimize the network by replacing it to find the faulty one and then replacing it with its neighbouring node to transfer the data packets. This work guarantees the reduced energy consumption of the nodes, which guarantees the network's maximum lifetime. As nodes are reduced, energy consumption is also reduced accordingly. The experimental result is carried out on the NS2 platform. The performance metrics of the ES2A were enhanced when compared to the existing schemes, which are as follows, the lifetime of the network reaches 85.69%, the energy consumption is 15.87%, and the loss of packets in the network is 12%, throughput is 79.9%, and the delivery ratio of packets reaches 98.02%.

Keywords: Communication, Energy consumption, Enhanced salp swarm algorithm, Node replacement, Optimization.



A Comparative Study of Cost Function in Multivariate Stratified Double Sampling Design

Ziaul Hassan Bakhshi

Conference paper | First Online: 21 April 2021

479 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 723)

Abstract

This paper deals with sample size in stratified double sampling in objective function where costs are taken unknown (with and without), respectively. An equivalent deterministic form of objective function has been obtained by using modified E-model in the case of random cost function. Numerical illustrations have been presented.

Keywords

Optimum allocation | Modified E-model | Stratified double sampling

References

1. Diaz Garcia JA, Garay Tapia MM (2007) Optimum allocation in stratified surveys: stochastic programming. Comput Stat Data Anal 51:3016–3026

Improved SDK based Shade Dispersion Methodology to Achieve Higher GMPP of PV Systems under Shading Scenarios

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri ; Madhura Kamalakar Pardhe ; Safia A. Kazmi ; Ankur Kumar Gupta All Authors

Abstract:
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems are experienced low power generation due to partial shading conditions (PSCs). The major reasons of shading scenarios are clouds, nearby high floor buildings, trees, and telecom towers, etc. When the PV modules are partly shaded, it decreases the power output and efficiency as well. In addition, PV modules show multiple power peaks at the power-voltage (P-V) curve. Different PV module arrangements explore to diminish the shading impacts. In this paper, total cross-tied (TCT), Su-do-Ku (SDK), and Improved Su-do-Ku (I-SDK) puzzles based electrical connections of modules are adopted and tested under PSCs in PV array. The performance of the I-SDK arrangement of the PV modules based array system has highest shade-dispersion, which is cause of best power enhancement. The values of different performance parameters such as mismatch power loss (PL), fill factor (FF), performance ratio (PR) and power point locations at global and local maxima power point (LMPP and GMPP) are analyzed in MATLAB/ Simulink environment.

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Date of Conference: 27-28 August 2021
DOI: 10.1109/MASCON51689.2021.9563589

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 19 October 2021
Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:
Conference Location: Chennai, India

Slotting Learning Rate in Deep Neural Networks to Build Stronger Models

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Dilip Kumar Sharma ; Bhopendra Singh ; Mamoona Anam ; Klinge Orlando Villalba-Condori ; Ankur Kumar Gupta ; Ghassan Khazal Ali All Authors

Abstract:
In recent years, deep neural networks have made substantial progress in object recognition. However, one issue with deep learning is that it is currently unclear which proposed framework is exaggerated for a specific hitch. As a result, distinct dispositions are attempt before one that produces satisfactory results is discovered. This paper described a distributed supervised learning method for finding the best network architecture by modifying specifications for a perceived task dynamically. In the case of the MNIST information gathering, it is shown that asynchronous supervised learning can agree on a solution space. Setting several hyperparameters can be time-consuming when constructing neural networks. In this post, we'll provide you with some tips and instructions for better organizing your hyperparameter tuning process, which should help you find a good setting for the hyperparameters much faster.

Published in: 2021 2nd International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC)

Date of Conference: 07-09 October 2021
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Conference Location: Trichy, India

I. INTRODUCTION

Deep learning has recently gained a lot of attention in academia and industry due to its favourable success in different research applications like medical vision, voice recognition, natural language, and brain-computer user interface [1]. On the other hand

Analysis of DC-DC Sepic Converter with Different MPPT Technique

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Keywords: DC- DC Converter, MPPT Converter, Constant Voltage Control, Perturb and Observation.

Abstract: In this research work the performance of the DC-DC converter has been evaluated with two techniques Constant Voltage control (CVC) and Perturb and Observation (P&O) one by one. The power 456 Software has been used for comparison purpose. The performance of the converter in case of P&O is found satisfactory. The stress on the component is low in case of P&O. The circuit is able to run on the 80 percent duty cycle. The DC-DC efficiency is 90.7 %. The efficiency of input filter is 89.9% has been recorded. Which is higher than the CVC method. The overall performance is found satisfactory. The full irradiance of 1000 W/m2 has been assumed for this testing.

1 INTRODUCTION

hastheir merits and demerits. The Perturb and

Stereo Music System Control using Vision based Static Hand Gesture Recognition

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Himanshu Srivastava ; Nitish Ojha ; Abhishek Vaish All Authors

Abstract:
Human gesture plays a very crucial role for communication with the person and even with machines. Now a day human gesture is very famous for assisting deaf and dumb person but it can also be used to control machines in an efficient manner. This paper is taking the only example of the machine as a stereo music system for controlling it with the help of seven different human static hand gestures. This approach uses vision-based static hand gesture recognition. The wavelet transform is used for feature extractor from the image and neural network is used for classification purpose. This system is trained and tested with three different databases of images and thus the result is derived that is 97.14% which is highly satisfactory.

Published in: 2021 Asian Conference on Innovation in Technology (ASIANCON)

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Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 04 October 2021

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I. Introduction

It is known to all that this is the era of computer technology and all practitioners are working well. Among all the computer technology, vision-based computer technology is very popular and a very big research group is working on it to enhance its feasibility in all area. Again one of the famous areas of computer vision is gesture recognition. The gesture is nothing but a type of communication [1]. Using gestures of face hand her person. The same way a person can talk

The Impact of Portfolio Diversification on Risk Management Practices

PDF

Luigi Pio Leonardo Cavaliere, Dr Sarika Keswani, Dr Satish Kumar, Shaju Mathew, Sanjib Das, Mohammed Faez Hasan, Dr S. Suman Rajest, R. Regin,

Abstract

Commercial banks that manage a substantial share of the financial industry's total assets depend mostly on credit. Banks may increase their revenues via this function, one of the main tasks of commercial banks. It should be recalled that banks will differ in various ways in terms of their aims, services, and strategies. In reality, in their day-to-day operations, banks confront several risks. Bank Performance is highly affected by "Credit Risk" since it is the possibility that the total value of assets may change in value because the counterparty has failed to meet its commitments under the contracted liability. A bank's primary purpose is to accept deposits and provide credit facilities which thus become necessarily subject to credit risk. So, Credit risks constitute the most significant risk that banks are subjected to, and their success depends to a degree greater than other risks from accurate measurement and successful risk management. The study carried out a quantitative technique during the survey distribution to a certain number of participants, and the findings were seen concerning the regression. Pearson Correlations analyzes, and the findings indicated that market risk, liquidity risk, loan risk and solvency risks are directly linked. However, throughout 2017 and 2018, the balance sheet was employed to concentrate on the net income effect of ratios. The findings have shown that the greater the risk management ratios, the higher the net income.

Issue

Volume: 8 Issue: 5

Section

Articles

Research Articles

The relationship between insurance and economic growth in Asian countries: a regional perspective

Nikita Singhal, Shikha Goyal & Tanmay Singhal

Pages 301-322 | Received 15 Jul 2020, Accepted 16 Jul 2021, Published online: 20 Aug 2021

Cite this article https://doi.org/10.1080/17520843.2021.1957599 Check for updates

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to quantify the role of various economic, demographic, and institutional characteristics in the insurance market growth in Asia and to evaluate causality between insurance and economic growth. This paper employed the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) to identify the drivers of insurance market growth and panel Granger causality test to empirically assess causality between insurance and economic growth. For analysis, a sample of 37 Asian countries is considered over 16 years from 2002 to 2017. The study identified that the relationship between insurance market growth and its drivers is different across the Asian regions.

KEYWORDS: Insurance growth economic factors demographic factors institutional factors granger causality dynamic panel estimation

Published in Journal

Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education [JASRAE] (Vol:18/ Issue: 7)
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Authors:
Rajkumari Bose*, Arun Kumar,

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Article Details

Formal Language Theory (FLT): Refining the Chomsky Hierarchy | *Original Article*

— Rajkumari Bose*, Arun Kumar, in *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education | Multidisciplinary Academic Research*

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ABSTRACT:

Formal language theory (FLT) is an important part of the mathematics of computers and contains an extensive corpus of research findings and theorems on rule-based generative rule systems (GRS). Format Language Theory (FLT) has a wide range of applications, including computer programs, music, visual patterns, animal vocalizations, RNA structure, and even dance. In this paper discuss the Chomsky Hierarchy, Languages With A Slightly Sensitive Context, Cognitive Complexity, Languages Used In Subregular Conventions.

Published in Journal

Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education [JASRAE] (Vol:18/ Issue: 7)
DOI: 10.29070/JASRAE

Authors:
Rajkumari Bose*, Arun Kumar,

Subjects:
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Article Details

The Linguistic Foundation of Transformational Generative Grammar (T.G.G.): Noam Chomsky | *Original Article*

— Rajkumari Bose*, Arun Kumar, in *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education | Multidisciplinary Academic Research*

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ABSTRACT

Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) is a branch of generative grammar theory in linguistics that focuses on natural languages. Transformational Grammar is another name for Transformational Generative Grammar, which is a language analysis method. It depicts the link between the many aspects of a sentence and the potential sentences in the English language, as well as the method or procedures that are referred to as sentence transformations to convey semantics using 'surface structures' and 'deep structure.' In this paper introduction of Noam Chomsky and brief introduction of Transformational Generative Grammar (T.G.G.)

KEY WORDS

JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP
ISSN : 2229-5348 UGC Care Group 1 Journal

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Introduction:

The only objective of a firm, since its inception, is to make profits for its stakeholders. Basically, to receive more than we spend is the desire of every business house, whether it is a small firm or a business giant. A significant growth in financial indicators of a firm reflects in the overall development of the economy. The economy of a country largely depends upon the performance of its banking sector **(Menicucci & Paolucci, 2016)**. Indian banking sector has witnessed a radical drift in government policies to improve its efficiency and productivity after liberalization **(Ghosh, 2016)**. Indian economy is Asia's second fastest growing economy after China **(Nayak, 2021), (Sinha, 2021),** and Indian banking sector is playing a major role in this expedition. Banking sector can be considered as vertebrae of economic development process as it facilitates mobilization of saving funds into productive activities **(Singh, Sidhu, Joshi, & Kansal, 2016)**. Therefore, it is extremely important for a bank to have sound financial health so that it can enthusiastically participate in the economic development process.

Profile of the Banks:

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Effect of different levels of mushroom powder (*Agaricus bisporus*) and probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) on carcass traits and hematological responses of broiler chickens

Raj Kumar, Nazim Ali, RA Siddique, DS Sahu, Dr. Ahmad Fahim, Rajbir Singh and Debashis Roy

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22271/j.ento.2021.v9.i2d.8487

Abstract
A 42-day study was conducted to investigate the effect of mushroom powder (*Agaricus bisporus*) and probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) supplementation on carcass characteristics and breast meat quality in broiler chickens. 360 day-old broiler chicks were divided randomly into 8 dietary treatments with 3 replicates of 45 birds each in a completely randomized design. The experimental diets were designed as, T_1: control, T_2: 0.4% mushroom powder, T_3: 0.8% mushroom powder, T_4: 1.2% mushroom powder, T_5: 0.1% probiotics, T_6: 0.2% probiotics, T_7: 0.3% probiotics and T_8: 0.8% mushroom powder + 0.2% probiotics levels. The results showed that carcass parameters and prime cuts weights increased ($p<0.01$) in birds fed probiotic and mushroom diets compared to control diets. Dressed weight was significantly ($P<0.01$) higher for mushroom supplemented group T_4 compared to the control group. Eviscerated weight was significantly ($P<0.01$) higher in the mushroom supplemented group T8 compared to control group T1. The highest ready to cook yield percentage was observed in the combination of mushroom and probiotic supplemented group T8 compare to other groups. The highest abdominal fat was observed in the probiotics supplemented group (T_8) and the lowest noted in the control group. In conclusion, supplementation of mushroom powder and probiotics improved carcass traits, prime cut-parts and relative organ weights without any adverse effect on the blood parameters.

Analysis on in-Silico Identification of Novel Activator of Pyruvate Kinase M2

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ABSTRACT:

Pyruvate kinase M2 isoform (PKM2) in a less active state (dimer form) regulates the rate-limiting step of glycolysis that switches the glucose metabolism to aerobic glycolysis in tumor cells and thus promotes cell proliferation. Allosteric regulated PKM2 switches low to high activity state and prevent growth of cancer. Activators of PKM2 promote tetramer formation and suppress tumorigenesis. We present a structure based virtual screening of a diverse chemical compound collection (Diverse-lib) to identify novel activators of Pyruvate kinase M2 (PDB ID: 4G1N) from *Homo sapiens*. In order to rank potential small molecule hits, two separate docking algorithms were used to produce a consensus score. Four compounds out of 99,288 leads having lowest binding affinity even lower than control NZT compound were identified as activators of PKM2 using MTiOpenScreen and MTiAutoDock servers.

Further, these best predicted compounds were subjected for physicochemical, pharmacokinetic and toxicological investigation using preADMET tool and cross verified by SwissADME tool. Compound PubChem SID 17517397was satisfied all the ADME/Tox parameters out of four activators. In the AutoDock Vina and AutoDock programmes, the binding energy of compound SID 17517397 was -10 kcal / mol and -11.11 kcal/mol with PKM2.Compound SID 17517397 had

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Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences

Journal homepage: https://www.jpabs.org/

Review Article

Ocular drug delivery system (ODDS): Exploration the challenges and approaches to improve ODDS

Suraj Mandal[1,*], Km. Shiva[2], K Pavan Kumar[1], Sweta Goel[3], Ramesh Kumar Patel[1], Shital Sharma[1], Renu Chaudhary[4], Arti Bhati[4], Netra Pal[4], Ashwani Kumar Dixit[1]

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ODDS

ABSTRACT

The remarkable life structures and physiology of the eye presents huge difficulties to researchers in the field of visual medication conveyance frameworks. Nearby infusion is the most fitting and proper medication organization technique for the treatment of foremost front sickness. There are two kinds of hindrances in ophthalmic medication conveyance frameworks: static boundaries and dynamic obstructions. Static lamellae contain corneal, dermal, retinal, and retinal vessels while dynamic lamellae contain placental blood stream, conjunctiva, tear evacuation, and lymphatic seepage. These limitations influence the bioavailability of the medication. This article examines the limits of customary ophthalmic practice and the central point affecting the pharmacokinetics of the eye. Likewise, eye salves, gels, prodrugs, intranasal infusions, thickeners, entrance energizers, liposomes, microparticles, nanoparticles, visual infusions, inserts, nanoparticles, nanostructures, microemulsions, gels and periocular infusions. It guarantees the bioavailability of the medication and the controlled and constant control of the medication in the foremost and back alveoli.

ndian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, 2021; 55(2s):s595-s604
nalysis | doi:10.5530/ijper.55.2s.132

Synthesis and Anticonvulsant Evaluation of 3-(5-(4-substitutedphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol- 3-ylamino)-2-(2-methylphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one Derivatives

Authors and affiliation (s):

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Abstract:

Epilepsy arise due to discharge of electric current in CNS and it is Characterized by repeated seizure because of different factors like social, neurological and environmental or it may be due to genetic or non-genetic. A large number of AED's used to treat epilepsy but all these shows drug resistance and side effects, so research interest continue to find out novel antiepileptic drugs with higher efficiency and less toxicity.A novel series of 3-(5-(4-substitutedphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-3-ylamino)-2-(2-methylphenyl) quinazole4(3H)-one was developed, synthesized and evaluated for anticonvulsant activity using two pharmacological models, maximal electroshock seizure (MES) and subcutaneous pentylenetetrazole (scPTZ) models. Spectral data and elemental analysis were used to validate the structure of the synthetic compounds. Synthesized substances have also been tested for their neurotoxicity by rotary apparatus. Both compounds display strong anticonvulsant and neurotoxic activity. 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrazole-3-ylamino)-2-(2-methylphenyl)quinazole-4(3H)-one, 8(v) was found to be the most successful in maximal electroshock seizure (percentage protection = 73.63 at 150 mg/kg) and subcutaneous pentylenetetrazole induced convulsion model (percentage protection = 75.59 at 150 mg/kg) models and was found to be non-neurotoxic.

Key words: AED's, Qinazolin-4-(3H)-one, Anticonvulsant, MES, scPTZ, Neurotoxicity

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A review on novel approach ethosome as a nanocarrier for transdermal drug delivery.

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Abstract

The skin is one of the most broad and promptly open organs of the human Body. Perhaps the best impediment to transdermal medication conveyance is the skin's low penetrability that restricts the quantity of medications that can be conveyed thusly. Ethosomes as original vesicles in transdermal medication conveyance show critical impacts on drug infiltration through the natural layer. Present days we better known vesicles have significance in cell correspondence. Ethosomes, although ethosomes are theoretically refined, they are basic in preparation and better for use. Transdermal course is promising choice to sedate conveyance for foundational impact. An endeavor was made to plan the exceptionally effective ethosomal drug conveyance framework and enalapril meleate is utilized as model medication. Ethosomes have higher infiltration rate through the skin when contrasted with liposomes henceforth these can be utilized generally instead of liposomes. Ethosomes upgraded skin penetration, further developed medication conveyance, expanded medication entanglement proficiency and so on Ethosomes have turned into a space of examination interest, as a result of its improved skin pervasion, further developed medication conveyance, expanded medication capture productivity and so forth The motivation behind composing this survey on ethosomes drug conveyance was to incorporate the attention on the different parts of ethosomes including their instrument of entrance, arrangement, benefits, structure, portrayal, application and advertised result of ethosomes. Portrayals of ethosomes incorporate particle size, zeta potential, differential scanning calorimertry, entrapment effectiveness, surface strain movement estimation, vesicle steadiness and penetration studies.

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Pharmacognostic evaluation of *Curcuma longa* Linn and its standardization by IR, HPLC and HPTLC

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***Abstract*: Medicinal plants are a significant asset for all major systems of medicine or healthcare, nutraceuticals and cosmetics. The therapeutic plant-based medications have the additional benefit of being simple, effective and offering a broad spectrum of activity with an emphasis on the prevention of diseases. The present research work provides significant insight into a quantitative estimation of curcuminoids which is present in turmeric and is a mixture of curcumin, desmethoxycurcumin [4-hydroxycinnamoyl-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamoyl) methane] and bisdemethoxycurcumin [bis-(4-hydroxy cinnamoyl) methane] in the sample using analytical techniques like TLC, HPLC, HPTLC and IR spectral analysis. The preliminary phytochemical analysis was carried out which confirmed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, glycosides, tannins and terpenoids. Microscopic powder characteristics of *Curcuma longa* Linn were also analyzed.**

***Keywords*: *Curcuma longa*, Curcumin, Desmethoxycurcumin, Bisdemethoxycurcumin**

Introduction

Turmeric has been used throughout human history for various purposes all over the world [1]. It is the most significant spice used as the main ingredient of dishes in South Asian countries and is thus known as the "Golden spice" [2]. Turmeric has been in use as a therapeutic agent for about 4000 years. A significant number of scientific studies have been undertaken due to the expanding interest in Turmeric and its therapeutic properties [3]. The perennial rhizomatous herb contains dried cured rhizomes of *Curcuma longa* Linn, which pertains to the family Zingiberaceae [4]. The medicinal herb attains a height of 60-150m, consists of aromatic tubers which are yellow in color [5]. The harvesting time is 9-10 months and is hand-picked between October-April. *Curcuma* is amply grown across the warmer regions and subtropical regions of the world [6]. Turmeric is grown in almost all states of India,

Natural Medicines as Gastro-protective Therapy in the Treatment of Peptic Ulcer: A Multifaceted Approach

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Abstract | References | Citations | Supplementary Data

Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders are the ailments of the digestive tract that affect its function, including digestion, absorption, and excretion. The dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract may occur due to infections by bacteria, parasites, and viruses. Peptic ulcer disease is a gastrointestinal tract disorder of the stomach and duodenum associated with infection of Helicobacter pylori. Helicobacter pylori is regarded as the worldwide causative agent responsible for the etiology of peptic ulcer and gastric carcinoma. The existing drug therapies are good healers in this situation, but due to resistance problems and side effects of drugs, researchers have been working to find out some safe alternatives. Interestingly, the medicinal herbs have been used for treating several disorders, including peptic ulcers, and are considered an effective and safer alternative to existing drugs. They are also considered eco-friendly, easily available, safe, and less toxic than traditional treatment therapy. Combining herbal medicines with natural products has been shown effective in treating peptic ulcers. In this review, the medicinal plants used against H. pylori infection have been discussed. The mechanisms of herbal drugs in healing peptic ulcers involve inhibition of H+ K+ ATPase pump, reduction in gastric acid secretion, and protection of gastric mucosa that have also been elaborated in this review. The phytochemicals responsible for biological activity have been summarized in the present article. The combination of herbs and natural products in the form of the polyherbal formulation may also be helpful as an effective therapy for treating peptic ulcers. Medicinal plants may offer the researchers new chemical molecules to explore as future drugs or as biochemical agents to unravel the etiology of the disease.

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Therapeutic activity study in fungal disease by *Azadirachta indica*.

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Abstract

The aim to present that fungal infection is one of the most common skin problems throughout the world. There are broad choices of treatment from liquid to semi-solid dosage forms. Preparation has more than two or two herbal ingredients called polyherbal preparation. As compared to synthetically produced drugs, phytochemicals are a better source of medicine. Drug originated from herbal origin used in traditional system of medicine such as Unani, Siddha, tribal and Ayurveda medicines since pristine times, Ayurveda is most broadly accepted system of medicine.

For few studies shows antifungal and antimicrobial effect on fungal and microbial growth Azadirachtin that is a tetranortriterpenoid present in seeds of plants. The extract of neem leaves gives antibacterial activity. Due to antioxidant properties, neem plays an important role as free radical scavenging.

This can be extract by following method-infusion, maceration, percolation and decoction which shows best effect in antimalarial activity, antiviral, antifungal, anti-diabetics, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant and immuno modulator and growth etc. There is a need of reduction in the use of chemical substance as anti-fungal agents to fight infections caused by fungal that are resistant to the use of synthetic anti-fungal agent.

Keywords: Fungal, Polyherbal, Antimalarial activity, Anti-viral, Antifungal.

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER
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"STUDY OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS IN CLINICAL ISOLATES PSEUDOMONAS SPECIES" IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MEERUT CITY

Microbiology

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pseudomonas is a large group of aerobic, non – sporing, Gram – negative bacilli, motile by polar flagella. They are ubiquitous, mostly saprophytic, found in water, soil or other moist environments. Ps. aeruginosa is increasingly recognized as an emerging opportunistic pathogen of clinical relevance that causes infections in hospitalized patient particularly in burn patients, orthopedic related infections, respiratory diseases, immunosuppressed and catheterized patients.

Methods: The study was conducted in the Department of Allied Medical sciences, IIMT University, Meerut and associated IIMT Life Line Hospital, Meerut. The study included 200, randomly selected non- repeat clinical isolates of Pseudomonas species that were isolated from clinical samples such as urine, blood, endotracheal aspirate, pus, sputum and fluids received from various inpatient units (ICUs and wards) and outpatient departments in the Paramedical and Microbiology Laboratory.

Result: A total of 200 non repeat clinical isolates of Pseudomonas species received. Pseudomonas aeruginosa. 138/200 (69%) was isolated more frequently from the clinical samples than Pseudomonas species 62/200 (31%) form our hospital.

Conclusions: This study concluded that Pseudomonas aeruginosa is one of the commonly isolated organisms and it is becoming more resistant to commonly used antibiotics. Carbapenems and aminoglycosides were the two classes of drugs that showed best activity against Pseudomonas.

KEYWORDS

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Original Research Paper | Microbiology

MICROBIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF OPERATION THEATRE IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MEERUT CITY

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ABSTRACT **Background:** Microbial contamination of air, surfaces, and articles in OTs is a major cause of surgical site and nosocomial infections. Surgical site and nosocomial infections a significant health risk to hospital patients. Operation Theatre (OT) are acquired infections, which are often caused by antibiotic resistant bacteria poses a significant threat to patients. **Methods:** The study was conducted in the Department of Allied Medical sciences, IIMT University, Meerut and associated IIMT Life Line Hospital, Meerut. Air samples were taken by settle plate method in petri dishes containing blood agar from all operation theatres. **Result:** Out of 847settle plates observed from OTs 192 plates were showing growth of organisms. Emergency OT had maximum positivity that is 12.5%. Out of 192 settle plates positives maximum 62 (32.29%) plates showed colonies of MRSA CONS. **Conclusions:** Harbouring of potential pathogens in OTs in hospital can pose a great risk to patients. Settle plate method will be helpful in predicting the microbial contamination. To prevent any contamination prior HAI develops, hospital needs to develop programmes for the implementation of good infection control practices.

KEYWORDS : Air settle plate, Surveillance, Operation Theatre (OT), Hospital Acquired infection (HAI), Microbiological Surveillance.

INTRODUCTION

Microbial contamination of air, surfaces, and articles in OTs is a major cause of surgical site and nosocomial infections[3]. Surgical site and nosocomial infections a significant health risk to hospital patients. Microorganisms are present in great numbers in moist, organic environments, but some also can persist under dry conditions. Operation Theatre (OT) are

Hospital, Meerut. The study period was from February 2020 - January 2020. Air sampling was done by settle plate method. Air and surface samples was taken from all operating theatres of a tertiary care hospital in Meerut. Blood agar plates, sterile swabs were transported to operation theatres in sealed plastic bags.

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Screening of Convergence Disorders and Accommodation Disorders among School Children in Gorakhpur

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ABSTRACT

Accommodative insufficiency (AI) and convergence insufficiency (CI) play a major role in a reading insufficiency.CI is a binocular vision problem but it is not a strabismus. It is generally associated with symptoms such as eyestrain, blurry vision, double vision, headache and reading related problems. AI is a condition that affects the ability to maintain near vision focus for a prolonged time. The purpose of this study was to estimate the frequency of NBV (normal binocular vision), convergence insufficiency and accommodative insufficiency in children 4th to 9th school years in Gorakhpur U.P (India).A comprehensive eye examination and binocular vision assessment, integrating accommodative and convergence parameters, were used to analyse the visual condition. Of the 415 students who completed the eye examination and binocular vision testing. All students in the group of schools of the rural were invited to attend. 415 children were assessed from a total of 450 students (response rate of 92%). fifteen were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. The assessment was completed by 400 children, 175 females and 225 males. We found significant differences in expected values from the current clinical criteria for near point of convergence (NPC) with penlight, distance and near horizontal phorias, accommodative amplitudes, monocular and binocular accommodative facility (normal distribution $p < 0.001$). The study will also provide insight into the differences in binocular vision parameters between ethnicities, and the minimum battery of tests needed to detect binocular vision anomalies in a community setting.

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Research Article

Phacoemulsification Versus Manual Small Incision Cataract Surgery in Hard Nuclear Cataracts

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the clinical outcomes of phacoemulsification with that of manual small incision cataract surgery (MSICS) in cases of hard nuclear cataract. **Methods:** 160 of 160 patients with gradual painless diminution of vision, diagnosed as senile nuclear cataract grade 4 or higher according to Lens Opacities Classification System III (brown cataract), were studied. These eyes were divided randomly into two groups: group A included 80 eyes treated by phacoemulsification by the vertical chopping technique and group B included 80 eyes treated by MSICS by the viscoexpression technique. **Results:** One day postoperatively, the corrected distance visual acuity was at least 6/18 in 42 (52.5%) patients in the SICS group and in 18 (22.5%) patients in the phacoemulsification group. The difference was statistically significant (P=0.01). A postoperative increase in intraocular pressure was recorded in 2 (2.5%) case in the phacoemulsification group. On the first postoperative day, 22 (27.5%) cases in the SICS group and 26 (32.5%) cases in the phacoemulsification group developed postoperative iritis, with no statistically significant difference between both the groups. **Conclusion:** Both phacoemulsification and SICS achieved comparable and excellent visual outcomes for treatment of hard brown cataract, with lower complications rates and earlier postoperative visual rehabilitation in small incision cataract surgery.

Keywords: cataract, manual small incision cataract surgery, phacoemulsification.

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Phacoemulsification versus Small Incision Cataract Surgery for Treatment of Cataract

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of suture-less small incision cataract surgery (SICS) on the postoperative astigmatism refractive error compared to the effect of phacoemulsification.**Background:** Non-Phacoemulsificationsuture-lesscataractextractionretainsmostoftheadvantagesofphacoemulsification with the comparable visual outcome and isaffordable.**Materials and methods:** Phacoemulsification and SICS were performed in 200 eyes of 200 patients. Both techniques wereperformedattheDepartmentofOphthalmology,EraUniversity,Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh.Thestudywasconductedbetween1January2020and28March 2021.The outcome was evaluated in both techniques in early visual rehabilitation, surgically induced astigmatism, and final best-corrected visualacuity.**Results:** Ofthe200patientswhounderwentphacoemulsification,60%weremalepatients,and40%were femalepatients.Ofthe200patientswhounderwentSICS,45%weremalepatients,and55% were female patients. Both surgical techniques achieved excellent visual outcomes with low complication rates. The initial visual recovery on the first postoperative day was better in the patientswhounderwentphacoemulsification,withtheuncorrectedvisualacuitybetterthanor equal to 6/18 in 75% of the patients. In contrast, the percentage was 60% in the SICS group. The initial difference was nearly equalized within four weeks. In the sixth month, 85% of the patientsintheMSICSgrouphaduncorrectedvisualacuitybetterthanorequalto6/18versus 90% of the patients in the phacoemulsification group. The surgically induced astigmatism at the sixth month was comparable in both techniques, 1.18 ± 0.2 D in the phacoemulsification group versus 1.2 ±0.23 D in the SICSgroup.**Conclusion:** BothphacoemulsificationandSICSachievedexcellentvisualoutcomeswithlowcomplication rates.SICSislesstechnology-dependent;hence,itislessexpensiveandmoreappropriate for treating advanced cataracts prevalent in the developingworld.

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Original Research Article

Cause of amblyopia in adult patients: a cross-sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Amblyopia has been defined as a decrease of visual acuity for which no causes can be detected by the physical examination of the eye, caused by vision deprivation or abnormal binocular interaction. This study aims to determine the cause of amblyopia in adult patients at HAHC hospital South Delhi.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional study conducted over a period from January 2018 till March 2018 among the patients in HAHC hospital. A comprehensive eye examination was used to analyse the visual condition.
Results: Amblyopia was diagnosed in 42 participants, with age-and gender-adjusted prevalence of 3.2%. Of these, 1.9% were unilateral cases, and 1.3% were bilateral cases. A major cause of amblyopia in this population was a refractive error, hence using spectacle correction and vision therapy for its initial management.
Conclusions: This study has provided causes of amblyopia in an adult population. Amblyopia is a frequent cause of lifelong unilateral visual impairment.

Keywords: Amblyopia, Refractive error, Strabismus

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Knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of newly enrolled undergraduate students towards refractive corrections-A questionnaire-based study.

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ABSTRACT:

Background:-Refractive error is still the silent killer of sight & relatively more common in India. The commonest and cheapest treatment modality for correcting refractive errors in India is spectacles or eyeglasses. Among the patients who wore spectacles, their understanding and beliefs would be expected to influence the chances of compliance.

Objective:-To study the knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of newly enrolled undergraduate students towards refractive corrections.

Methods:- A descriptive cross-sectional, retrospective, and non-interventional study on newly enrolled undergraduate students of various stream at Era University, Lucknow.

The participants age was between 17–32 years with the mean ± SD of the participants was 20.24 ± 2.58 years. A Questionnaire was distributed to the participants through Google Forms.

Result:- Among 259 respondents, 182 males and 77 females. About 82.2% were aware of the refractive error. 43.24% of participants were in favor of wearing contact lens, while 23.55% were in favor of spectacles. Around 84.14% found inconvenient while wearing spectacles while 55.2% respondents agrees that spectacle style affects