S. NO.	TITLE OF PAPER	NAME OF THE AUTHOR/S	LINK TO ARTICLE/PAPER/ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLE
1	A SLICED ARCHITECTURE USING NOVEL CONFIGURABLE LOGIC MODULES IN QUANTUM DOT CELLULAR AUTOMATA FOR APPLICATION OF FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE GATE ARRAYS	PANKAJ SINGH	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11227-022-04812-w
2	OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF SOLAR PUMP PERFORMANCE BY MATLAB SIMULINK AND RSM	NIRAJ KUMAR	https://www.tj.kyushu-u.ac.jp/evergreen/contents/EG2022-9_4_content/pdf/p1110-1125.pdf
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6	DO GOODS AND SERVICES TAX INFLUENCE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT? AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FOR INDIA	NIKITA SINGHAL	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/09722629221117196#:~:text=The%20panel%20regression%20estimations%20were,change%20GST%20taxing%20regulations%20regularly.
7	EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF B.SC NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING FIRST AID	MS. ADITI JANE	https://www.ijirt.org/master/publishedpaper/IJIRT156452_PAPER.pdf
8	SELF-CARE PRACTICES OF ADULTS WITH TYPE-2 DIABETES	MS. ADITI JANE	https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/7052
9	A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE STRESS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES OR STRATEGIES USED BY NURSING STAFF WHILE PROVIDING CARE TO THE COVID 19 INFECTED PATIENTS	MRS. ASHA YADAV	https://www.ijirt.org/master/publishedpaper/IJIRT156457_PAPER.pdf
10	SUSTAINABLE INITIATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR ENHANCED CANE PRODUCTION AND PROFITABLE ECONOMIC RETURNS: A REVIEW	ASHOK KUMAR, N.K.PRUTHI, RAJ KUMAR, VIKAS BAJPAI, MOHD RIZWAN, KUMARI JYOTI, RAVI SINGH THAPA, VIJAY KUMAR, HARISH KUMAR, BISHAL KUMAR MISHRA, VIDHUR KUMAR ANURAG RAJPUT, AMIT SINGH AND RAJESH KUMAR	https://www.annalsofplantsciences.com/index.php/aps/article/view/992

11	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) AND SMART AGRICULTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE FARMING: A REVIEW	ASHOK KUMAR, N.K.PRUTHI, RAJ KUMAR, VIKAS BAJPAI, MOHD RIZWAN, KUMARI JYOTI, RAVI SINGH THAPA, VIJAY KUMAR, HARISH KUMAR, BISHAL KUMAR MISHRA, VIDHUR KUMAR ANURAG RAJPUT, AMIT SINGH AND RAJESH KUMAR	https://www.annalsofplantsciences.com/index.php/aps/article/view/1005
12	EFFECT OF PLANT HORMONES & MICRO NUTRIENTS ON FRUIT PRODUCTION: A REVIEW	ASHOK KUMAR	https://www.raftpubs.com/ijpsh-plant-science-and-horticulture/articles/ijpsh_raft1038.php
13	COMPRATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF MEERUT	DR. VAIBHAV RANA	https://ymerdigital.com/uploads/YMER2202E2.pdf
14	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF MALE TARGET BALL PLAYERS AT DIFFRENT LEVEL OF COMPETETIONS	DR. VAIBHAV RANA	https://ymerdigital.com/uploads/YMER2112EI.pdf
15	DESIGNING OF MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS AND ANTENNA TOOLBOX	DR. J. K. KUSHWAHA	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358963798_DESIGNING_OF_MICROSTRIP_PATCH_ANTENNA_USING_ARTIFICIAL_NEURAL_NETWORKS_AND_ANTENNA_TOOLBOX_INTRODUCTION
16	SOLVABILITY OF NON-LINEAR FUNCTIONAL INTEGRAL EQUATIONS VIA MEASURE OF NONCOMPACTNESS	DR. DEEPAK DHIMAN	https://jangjeonopen.or.kr/public/upload/1651448388-ascm32-2-4.pdf
17	RECENT ADVANCES IN PSORIASIS THERAPY: TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS	ATUL SINGH, T.S. ESWARI	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ben/cdt/2021/00000022/00000015/art00008
18	DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CINNAMOL OIL-SALICYLIC ACID BLENDED NANOEMULSION (CSN)FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION.	ATUL SINGH, T.S. ESWARI	https://www.ijper.org/article/1804
19	A NOVEL APPROACH OF LEFLUNOMIDE NANOEMULGEL FOR TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM	VIVEK VERMA, T S EASWARI	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361370152_A_Novel_Approach_of_Leflunomide_Nanoemulgel_for_Topical_Drug_Delivery_System
20	ANTI INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF DISEASE MODIFYING ANTIRHEUMATIC DRUG, LEFLUNOMIDE: AREVIEW	VIVEK VERMA, T S EASWARI	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/T-S-Easwari/publication/361369506_ANTI-INFLAMMATORY_EFFECT_OF_DISEASE-MODIFYING_ANTI-RHEUMATIC_DRUG_LEFLUNOMIDE_A_REVIEW/links/62ac74e740d84c1401b1f697/ANTI-INFLAMMATORY-EFFECT-OF-DISEASE-MODIFYING-ANTI-RHEUMATIC-DRUG-LEFLUNOMIDE-A-REVIEW.pdf
21	EMERGING TRENDS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON PEPTIC ULCER DISEASES: TREATMENT AND TECHNIQUES	PRANJAL KR. SINGH, T.S. ESHWARI	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ben/cdth/2022/00000017/00000001/art00004

22	OCULAR INSERTS: A CHANGING TREND IN TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY	SURAJ MANDAL	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/365226652_Ocular_inserts_A_Changing_Trend_in_Targeted_Drug_Delivery
23	MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION OF PROCESS PARAMETERS DURING DISSIMILAR COLD METAL TRANSFER WELD-BRAZING OF AL-STEEL	JAIVINDRA SINGH	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12666-022-02567-9
24	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE ROAD CONSTRUCTION WITH ZYCOTHERM	SAURABH SONI, VISHAL KUMAR	https://www.ijaresm.com/bituminous-concrete-road-construction-with-zycotherm
25	COMPARISONS OF CONCRETE BLOCKS WITH BAMBOO FIBERS AND TREATMENT THROUGH NAOH	SAURABH SONI, MONU KUMAR	https://www.ijaresm.com/uploaded_files/document_file/Shubham_singhcLmw.pdf
26	GAME THEORY BASED STRATEGY TO RECONFIGURE PV MODULE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACHIEVING HIGHER GMPP UNDER PSCS: EXPERIMENTAL FEASIBILITY	ANKUR KUMAR GUPTA	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352484722014494
27	ADOPTION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM) PRACTICES: EMPIRICAL STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MEERUT CITY, UP> INDIA	PRIYANK SHARMA	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10009091
28	PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF VARIOUS PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULE ARRANGEMENTS BASED ON GAME PUZZLE THEORY UNDER PSCS: EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION	ANKUR KUMAR GUPTA	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10084172
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31	GRASSHOPPER OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR PV ARRAY RECONFIGURATION TO ACHIEVE HIGHER GMPP UNDER PSCS	ANKUR KUMAR GUPTA	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-5077-3_26
32	INNOVATIVE TURNED AND COLLABORATIVE TECHNOLOGY USING SIMULATED IOT APPLICATIONS	RACHNA CHOUDHARY ANKUR KUMAR GUPTA	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9985481
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34	A MODULAR APPROACH FOR BIG DATA MANAGEMENT IN IOT USING SDN	RUCHI BHATNAGAR, DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA	https://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2108586
35	IMPLEMENTING CHAT BOTS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	RAVIKANT, AYUSHI CHAUDHARY, SHASHANK SHARMA, ANIMESH KUMAR JAIN	https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22B1133
36	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LIGHTWEIGHT CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHMS FOR IOT	SHASHANK SHARMA	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366137602_Comparative_Study_of_Lightweight_Cryptographic_Algorithms_for_IoT/link/6392d06211e9f00cda2eb411/download?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19

37	CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS FMCG PRODUCTS- A CONTEMPORARY SURVEY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR USING EKB MODEL	DR. SATISH KUMAR	https://www.proquest.com/docview/2780464319?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true
38	SUSTAINABILITY OF START-UPS DURING PANDEMIC: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY IN REFERENCE OF INDIAN PERSPECTIVE	DR. POOJA SHARMA, MR. PIYUSH GUPTA, MR. BRIJESH KUMAR	https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/5858/12531
39	THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO UPGRADE THE TEA DESTINATION OF DARJEELING AND ITS EFFECTS ON LOACL COMMUNITIES – A CRITICAL ANALYSIS	DR. PRIYANKA RANA	https://journals.kozminski.cems-j.com/index.php/pl_cemj/pdf/Mr.%20Shailendra%20Kumar%20Rai.pdf
40	HOTEL PERSONNEL RETENTION IN UTTAR PRADESH: A STUDY OF HYATT HOTELS	DR. PRIYANKA RANA	https://ijnpme.org/index.php/IJNPME/article/view/173
41	A STUDY OF INDIAN BANKS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	COL. RAJIV NARAIN SHARMA, DR. MOHAMMAD KASHIF	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kashif-Mohammad-3/publication/372405030_A_STUDY_OF_INDIAN_BANKS_OF_NATIONAL_CAPITAL_REGION_EMPLOYEES/links/64b4dda6b9ed6874a52495b3/A-STUDY-OF-INDIAN-BANKS-OF-NATIONAL-CAPITAL-REGION-EMPLOYEES.pdf
42	IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IN THE HOTEL INDUSTRY AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SELECT HOTELS IN UTTAR PRADESH	SHAILENDRA KUMAR RAI1 DR PRIYANKA RANA1 DR MOHAMMAD KASHIF1	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6480263
43	IMPLICATIONS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIA ON FOREIGN TRADE	DR. NIKITA SINGHAL	https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/implication-of-goods-and-services-tax-gst-implementation-in-india-on-foreign-trade/viewer
44	DEMAND FOLLOWING HYPOTHESIS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INSURANCE SECTOR OF EMERGING ASIAN MARKETS	DR. NIKITA SINGHAL	https://financeindia.org/data/2022/FI362/FI-362-Art19.pdf
45	EFFECT OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON NON-PERFORMING ASSETS: EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING ASIAN COUNTRIES	DR. NIKITA SINGHAL	https://financeindia.org/data/2022/FI364/FI-364-CP03.pdf
46	CAPITALIZATION AND PROFITABILITY: APPLICABILITY OF CAPITAL THEORIES IN BRICS BANKING SECTOR	DR. NIKITA SINGHAL	https://fbj.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s43093-022-00140-w
47	AGE AND GROWTH IN DIFFERENT STOCKS OF STRIPS SNAKEHEAD CHANNA STRIATA (BLOCH, 1793) INHABITING THE THREE RIVERS OF GANGETIC RIVER SYSTEM	SALMAN KHAN,	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Salman-Khan-8/publication/359684931_Age_and_growth_in_different_stocks_of_striped_snakehead_Channa_striata_Bloch_1793_inhabiting_the_three_rivers_of_Gangetic_river_system/links/6247d49c57084c718b7e5748/Age-and-growth-in-different-stocks-of-striped-snakehead-Channa-striata-Bloch-1793-inhabiting-the-three-rivers-of-Gangetic-river-system.pdf

48	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LENGTH-WEIGHT, LENGTH-LENGTH AND FISH LENGTH TO OTOLITH MORPHOMETRY IN RITA RITA (HAMILTON, 1822).	SALMAN KHAN	https://zoologyandecology.gamtc.lt/administravimas/uploads/06_z_&__e2022_32_1_khan_628b4a0c7ca90.pdf
49	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISH LENGTH AND OTOLITH SIZE AND WEIGHT OF THE TWO NEARLY THREATENED SILURIFORMES SPECIES AILIA COILA (AILIIDAE) AND OMPOK PABDA (SILURIDAE) COLLECTED FROM THE GANGA RIVER AT NARORA, INDIA	SALMAN KHAN	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361575655_The_relationship_between_fish_length_and_otolith_size_and_weight_of_the_two_nearly_threatened_siluriformes_species_Ailia_coila_Ailiidae_and_Ompok_pabda_Siluridae_collected_from_the_Ganga_River_at_Naro
50	RELEVANCE OF ECONOMIC BOTANY IN CONTRAST TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN RELATION WITH CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY: A REVIEW.	VATSALA TOMAR	https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/4629
51	THE PHARMACOGNOSTIC PROFILE AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF THE WONDER TREE, PROSOPIS CINERARIA: A REVIEW	VATSALA TOMAR	https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/4633
52	EFFECT OF PLANT GROWTH-PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA ON ALLEVIATING SALINITY STRESS IN PLANTS: A REVIEW	ASHOK KUMAR	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01904167.2022.2155548?journalCode=lpla20
53	CLASSIFICATION OF COVID-19 BY USING SUPERVISED OPTIMIZED MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE.	MUKTA SHARMA	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8627851/pdf/main.pdf
54	ANALYZE THE EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON THE IMMUNITY OF HUMAN BEINGS THROUGH VARIOUS CLINICAL STUDIES	MUKTA SHARMA	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Abhishek-Mishra-48/publication/365760308_Analyze_the_Effects_of_Prebiotics_on_the_Immunity_of_Human_Beings_through_Various_Clinical_Studies/links/6381a331554def6193712f3b/Analyze-the-Effects-of-Prebiotics-on-the-Immunity-of-Human-Beings-through-Various-Clinical-Studies.pdf
55	A STUDY OF OPTIMISM OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR SELF ESTEEM AND LIFE SATISFACTION	DR. SHELLY, DR. PRIYANKA BANSAL	https://ijfans.org/uploads/paper/2aad7530fddc9d88fa5377110feca916.pdf
56	ANALYSIS OF EMISSION CHARACTERSTRISTICS OF SINGLE CYLINDER 4 STROKE DI ENGINE FULLED WITH BIODIESEL BLENDS WITH DIESEL	MR. AJAY PARTAP SINGH	https://resmilitaris.net/menu-script/index.php/resmilitaris/article/view/2283
57	ADVANCED STEGANOGRAPHY: KEY PAIRING	SHIVANI PANDEY	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-5221-0_16#citeas
58	UNITED NATION CONVENTION AGAINST CURROPTION : AN EMERGING GADGET TO COMBAT CORUPTION	PRATIBHA MALIK	http://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22D1269
59	NON-CONVENTIONAL TRADEMARKS: THE SPECTRUM OF DISTINCTIVENESS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION	SHAISTAKAHKESHAN, MOHD JUNED ANSARI	https://www.ijlmh.com/paper/non-conventional-trademarks-the-spectrum-of-distinctiveness-in-the-era-of-globalization/
60	RIGHT TO CLEAN WATER AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN INDIA: A JUDICIAL PERSPECTIVE	DR. SHAISTA KAHKESHAN	https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2208089.pdf
61	WOMEN'S RIGHT AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY	DR. SHAISTA KAHKESHAN	http://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22C1916

62	CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNET BASED E-RETAILING: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH	PROF. (DR.) SANDEEP KUMAR	https://ijcrt.org/viewfulltext.php?&p_id=IJCRT2211366
63	स्वामीविवेकानन्दकेशैक्षिकविचारोंकीवर्तमानमेंप्रासंगिकताएकअध्ययन	DR. SANJEEV KUMAR	http://oldror.lbp.world/UploadedData/13813.pdf
64	NEW TRENDS OF APPLE (MALUS DOMESTICA) PRODUCTION: A REVIEW	DR ASHOK KUMAR	https://www.agriculturejournal.net/archives/2022.v4.i2.B.95/new-trends-of-apple-malus-domestica-production-a-review
65	NEW APPROACHES FOR PLUM (PRUNUS DOMESTICA L.) PRODUCTION IN TEPID CLIMATE OF KASHMIR VALLEY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR: A REVIEW	DR ASHOK KUMAR	https://www.agriculturejournal.net/archives/2023.v5.i1.A.96/new-approaches-for-plum-prunus-domestica-l-production-in-tepid-climate-of-kashmir-valley-of-jammu-amp-kashmir-a-review
66	IN SILICO DRUG TARGETS IDENTIFICATION OF MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE	DEEPALI AGGARWAL, DR. NAVNEET SHARMA, DR. SURABHI SINGHAL	https://pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/8814
67	A BRIEF STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS CLASSIFICATION	DR. NAVNEET SHARMA DR. SURABHI SINGHAL	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mohd-Aarif/publication/360395650_brief_study_on_entrepreneurship_and_its_classification/links/62798e84b1ad9f66c8ae7e60/brief-study-on-entrepreneurship-and-its-classification.pdf
68	ROLE OF NITAZOXANIDE AS A REPURPOSED DRUG IN THE TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF VARIOUS DISEASES	HIMANCHAL SHARMA	https://europepmc.org/article/med/34268533
69	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION SUSTAINED AND IMMEDIATE RELEASE BILAYER TABLET OF TELMISARTAN AND AMLODIPINE	PRASHANT KUMAR, VIVEK VERMA, MUJAHIDUL ISLAM	https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/93358465/7871-libre.pdf?1667197385=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DFormulation_and_evaluation_sustained_and.pdf&Expires=1707037461&Signature=YziZL8Ow7UMD~VfgEXycHlUll-tDaBhZYbRBMpfJGboLXhd8H2bOKRT6EEhtfVZ8GHG4-Tc9vekedQcrcvSkNxu1F3Gz6IPk-UPHTjdDJ4WFxjqXAGrIgPmvFlTzYgGSeZJkP4szp-2Dv-X8p~jMbess-IDW5RhlvxQDDlSy2tj9VzMeOGNpoeNBIP8Tu~p8T9DKol3I8HWS9y6YxxoRJkla4JwooCVRPwtZjzvI8jzetKjkdLYdws8e8BOXqCPcULJW6p10D5-NUEMeHsw8llHdzYzsVGOdF9wWBJ3zhFpY2HYJvvx6tyFFhu5qmxWup-ZAZBhwqAaD9n27kWOKXg__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA
70	AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOST RECENT TRENDS IN FLAVORING HERBAL MEDICINES IN TODAY'S MARKET	PRABHAKAR VISHKARMA, SURAJ MANDAL	https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/6504/8371
71	DEVELOPMENT, CHARACTERIZATION, AND EVALUATION OF ROSA ALBA L EXTRACTLOADED PHYTOSOMES	SURAJ MANDAL, PRABHAKAR VISHVAKARMA, UMESH KUMAR SHARMA	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Priyanka-Namdeo-2/publication/369531734_DEVELOPMENT_CHARACTERIZATION_AND_EVALUATION_OF_ROSA_ALBA_L_EXTRACT-LOADED_PHYTOSOMES/links/6436792420f25554da296a08/DEVELOPMENT-CHARACTERIZATION-AND-EVALUATION-OF-ROSA-ALBA-L-EXTRACT-LOADED-PHYTOSOMES.pdf

72	LEIOMYOSARCOMA: A CASE REPORT ON THE PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA	SURAJ MANDAL	https://ijppronline.com/index.php/IJPPR/article/view/199/166
73	THROMBOPHOB-INDUCED ACUTE URTICARIA: A CASE REPORT AND DISCUSSION OF THE CASE	SURAJ MANDAL, DR. DIVYA PATHAK	https://www.ijppronline.com/index.php/IJPPR/article/view/202/169
74	SCREENING OF CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS STEM EXTRACT FOR ANTI-ULCER POTENTIAL IN WISTAR RAT	SURAJ MANDAL,JYOTI KUMARI	https://sciencescholar.us/journal/index.php/ijhs/article/view/12889
75	AN ADVANCE REVIEW ON ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES (OC): TYPES, ADVANTAGE, DISADVANTAGE & ITS USAGE	SURAJ MANDAL	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Suraj-Mandal-4/publication/365851889_AN_ADVANCE_REVIEW_ON_ORAL_CONTRACEPTIVES_OC_TYPES_ADVANTAGE_DISADVANTAGE_ITS_USAGE/links/6386f8286b39e338d42e712f/AN-ADVANCE-REVIEW-ON-ORAL-CONTRACEPTIVES-OC-TYPES-ADVANTAGE-DISADVANTAGE-ITS-USAGE.pdf
76	STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MULTI-TARGET NOVEL CDC2-LIKE KINASE 1 INHIBITOR ASAN ANTI-ALZHEIMER AGENTS	DR.MOJAHIDUL ISLAM	https://www.proquest.com/openview/4b34e8642f7da1f66122ce7615a8b903/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2035897

A sliced architecture using novel configurable logic modules in quantum dot cellular automata for application of field-programmable gate arrays

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Abstract

Quantum dot cellular automata (QCA) is an emerging transistor-less paradigm with high chip density, ultra-low power and high-speed computation capabilities. Due to programmable design approach, configurable architectures always draw the attention of researchers and manufacturers. Configurable structure has ability to change its functionality even after the product has been formed. This feature makes the circuit suitable for variety of applications. If the configurable circuit is high speed, power aware and nano-size, it drastically improves the performance of high-end complex circuits such as field-programmable gate array (FPGA). Configurable architectures are not much addressed in the QCA. This paper investigates the design and realization of a novel configurable logic module (CLM) in QCA framework. The proposed module is constructed using D flip flop, multiplexer and a programmable block (PB). This module is resilient owing to the efficient design of combinational as well as sequential circuits. The ability and flexibility of the proposed module are further showcased by implementing the high-level circuits such as 2 bit, 3 bit and 4-bit slice architectures for field-programmable gate array (FPGA). The proposed QCA-based 4-bit slice circuit has shown an improvement of 49.77% in cell count and 35.56% in area when compared with one of the equivalent existing circuits. The configurability of the proposed circuit is twofold. Firstly, FPGA itself is the programmable device, and secondly, the proposed module (CLM) which forms the base of FPGA is also programmable. Subsequently, the proposed configurable logic module can be effectively used for the future generation programmable logic devices.

Sections Figures References
Abstract
Availability of data and material
References
Funding
Author information
Ethics declarations
Additional information
Rights and permissions
About this article

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Optimization and Validation of Solar Pump Performance by MATLAB Simulink and RSM

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(Received October 10, 2022; Revised November 4, 2022; accepted November 5, 2022).

Abstract: In this paper, a 335 W solar panel with a centrifugal pump combined system was simulated in MATLAB Simulink 2018 with fuzzy logic-based MPPT, and the voltage, current, power, and discharge four output responses were determined at different values of solar flux, module temperature, and atmospheric temperature. Further, the output responses voltage, current, power output, and discharge data have been optimized in Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The output data of RSM and MATLAB Simulink is used to determine the solar pump's theoretical performance and overall efficiency. Finally, the RSM-optimized results of solar pumps are validated with the experimental results of the solar pump. The experimental setup consists of 15 panels of 335 W power and a 5 hp submersible pump operated by an AC motor. The experimental data were collected from 15/01/2020 to 15/12/2020. The optimization of the solar pump by the three most important variables solar flux, module temperature, and the atmosphere temperature is very new and unique since the selected input variables maximize the overall performance of the solar pump.

Keywords: Photovoltaic; Submersible pump; Discharge; Head; Exegetic efficiency; Temperature.

Security Enhancement in Mobile Ad-Hoc Network Using Novel Data Integrity Based Hash Protection Process

Published: 28 September 2021
Volume 125, pages 1059–1085, (2022) Cite this article

Wireless Personal Communications

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Sunil Kumar

Abstract

Nowadays, Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANET) are utilized in numerous applications like disaster management, environmental monitoring, tactical operations, and so on. Usually, the MANET is processed in a wireless movable environment, so it has met several issues like insecurity, packet drop, high execution time, etc. In addition, malicious activities in the communication process have a severe impact on network channels. For that, a robust authentication protocol should be established to limit the attack and protect the data from malicious activities. In this article, a novel Data Integrity based Hash Protection (DIHP) algorithm is developed in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol for securing the data transmission in MANET. In this proposed approach, primarily nodes are developed to transfer the data in the moving environment; hereafter, the encryption process is functioned to encrypt the data. If any attacks are tried to decrypt the data in the network channel, then immediately, the prevention parameter is initiated to prevent the attack. Thus, the data is secured from attacks and provides better communication by reducing the data flow rate. Moreover, the proposed DIHP approach is implemented in the Java platform, and the performance metrics are calculated. Also, the obtained results are validated with prevailing protocols and provide better outcomes. Consequently, the proposed DIHP method has attained 98.97bps throughput and 99.57% packet delivery ratio. Moreover, end-to-end delay is reduced as 2 s while compared with existing techniques. In addition, the developed DHIP has obtained a lower data rate and 0.12 ms transmission rate.

Sections | Figures | References

Abstract
References
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About this article

Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part L: Journal of Materials: Design and Applications

Impact Factor: 2.4 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 2.5 | JOURNAL HOMEPAGE | SUBMIT PAPER

Restricted access | Research article | First published online April 28, 2022

Mechanical and microstructural characterization of cold metal transfer (CMT) spot aluminium-steel weld-brazed joints

Jaivindra Singh, Kanwer Singh Arora, [...], and Himansh Kumar, View all authors and affiliations

Volume 236, Issue 12 | https://doi.org/10.1177/14644207221097709

Abstract

The aim of this work is to optimize the process parameters and to analyze the evolution of mechanical and microstructural properties during CMT spot weld-brazing of dissimilar materials aluminium-steel. In doing so, process parameters including hold time, hole diameter and pre-setting gap were optimized using Taguchi orthogonal design and then the microstructure of the interfacial region was characterized using optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction. Shear-tensile testing was performed to evaluate the load-bearing capacity of the joints. It was observed that the strength of spot weld-brazed joints is primarily dependent on the interfacial area and intermetallic compounds at the interface. High hold time and wider hole diameter resulted in poor joint strength due to excessive intermetallic formation and an unfilled region in the joint. In addition, Cyclogram revealed that the joining process was comparatively unstable for the wider hole and high hold time due to the formation of zinc fumes. The provision of a pre-setting gap in between the sheets showed a positive impact on the joint strength.

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Restricted access | Research article | First published online October 17, 2022

Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) as a filler in dental composite: Evaluation of micro-hardness and wear properties

Shiv Ranjan Kumar and Amar Patnaik View all authors and affiliations

Volume 237, Issue 5 | https://doi.org/10.1177/09544089221131473

Abstract

The present study focuses on evaluating the role of mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) on the chemical, mechanical and wear properties of polymeric dental composites. MTA was added in the dental composite in the range of 0–9 wt. %. LED light curing was used to fabricate the dental composite sample. The performance was assessed in terms of depth of cure, polymerization shrinkage, degree of conversion micro-hardness and wear properties. Wear volume was evaluated using a Dental wear simulator after running 20,000 cycles. The result of the study shows that in dry condition, the wear volume of dental material with 9 wt. % MTA was 56.21% less than that of wear volume of dental material without MTA. In artificial saliva condition, the wear volume of dental material with 9 wt. % MTA was 81.86% less than that of wear volume of dental material without MTA. The micro-hardness of dental composite is increased by 60.7% with the incorporation of 9 wt. % of MTA. It can be concluded that the use of mineral trioxide in dental composite can decrease wear rate and improve life of teeth. Therefore, it can be suggested to use MTA as an alternative of costly nanofiller ingredient in dental composite.

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Available access | Research article | First published online September 3, 2022

Do Goods and Services Tax Influence the Economic Development? An Empirical Analysis for India

Nikita Singhal, Shikha Goyal, [...], and Shweta Nagar (+2) View all authors and affiliations

OnlineFirst | https://doi.org/10.1177/09722629221117196

Abstract

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is implemented to ensure India's balanced economic development by simplifying the country's cumbersome indirect tax system, allowing commodities to move freely across state and national borders, cutting tax evasion and ramping up the taxpayers' base, improving compliance with taxation rules, increasing government revenues and attracting investors by making it easier to do business in India. The purpose of our study is to determine if GST is achieving the objectives for which it was conceived. The panel regression estimations were used on data obtained from 31 states and union territories of India from 2017 to 2021, and the outcome shows that GST has a considerable positive effect on India's economic development. The study suggests that authorities should review and change GST taxing regulations regularly.

Introduction

The intricacies and inconsistencies of previous tax systems in India prompted the government to turn a decade-long concept of indirect tax reforms into reality (Roychowdhury, 2012). The flaws in the federal

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Effectiveness of PTP on Knowledge of B.Sc Nursing Students Regarding First Aid

Ms. Aditi Jane [1], Ms Raziya Khan [2]
Ms. Aditi Jane *Lecturer IIMT university College of Nursing, Meerut, UP India*
Ms.Raziya Khan *Asst. Professor K.M.C College of Nursing Meerut, UP India*

Abstract **– First aid is a temporary, initial and immediate care given to a injured or ill person, using the facilities available at the time and place before regular or medical health care treatment. The aim is to prevent the condition from worsening and preserve the life. First aid is not a medical treatment, and cannot be compared with what the doctors would do. The population comprised 60 B.Sc. nursing students using quota sampling technique and after getting administrative approval from the institute. After PTP maximum students gained knowledge.**

Index Terms **– Effectiveness, knowledge, first aid, planned teaching programme.**

1.INTRODUCTION

care in case of accidents, possibly saving the lives and minimizing the injury. First aid is providing of first and early care of an illness or injury, by non-expert but trained person, till medical treatment can be accessed. As the incidence of medical emergencies are on the rise in recent year, it is important to ensure that the health care workers are adequately trained to deal with such events. The objective of the study is to assess the level of knowledge of B.Sc. nursing students in providing first aid care, is to identify the emergencies where is lack of knowledge of first aid and to assess the student's opinion regarding the need for first aid training at medical colleges.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

Self-Care Practices Of Adults With Type 2 Diabetes

Ms. Shikha Gupta, Prof. Manju Rajput, Ms. Shivani Sharma, Ms. Veena S Chaudhary, Ms. Aditi Jane, Mr. Deepak Katiyar, Ms. Sehba Rashid, Mr, Amit bisht, Ms. Rashmi Pandey, Ms. Rashmi, Ms. Aakansha, Ms. Garima Rohilla

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ABSTRACT

Globally, diabetes mellitus (DM) is a severe health issue. Globally, 285 million individuals were estimated to have DM in 2010; by 2030, that number is expected to rise to 500 million. According to estimates from Shaw, Sicree, and Zimmet (2010), the number of adults impacted in developing nations will increase by 69%. In developing countries, those affected will be of working age (40–60 years; Jayawardena et al., 2012). In a developing nation, the prevalence of DM is approximately 26% in persons 60 and older and ranges from 4.3% to 12% in adults 30 years of age and older (Chhetri & Chapman, 2009). (Aryal et al., 2014; Sharma et al., 2011). Diabetes is a significant health problem due to rapid urbanization, a growing older population, and a lack of national health insurance nations, making examining diabetes self-care habits necessary.

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A descriptive study to assess the stress management techniques or strategies used by Nursing Staff while providing care to the Covid-19 infected patient.'

Mrs. Asha Yadav
Principal, IIMT university College of Nursing, Meerut, UP India

Abstract **- Covid-19 infected many health care professionals and due to the fear of non-availability of beds in hospitals they refused to care the Covid-19 infected patients. In many hospitals nurses went on strike due to non-availability of good quality PPE Kit. Patients were kept non attending due to fear. Many hospitals in Mumbai start checking vital parameters of working staff and non- Covid patients outside the hospital premises. Nurses lost their jobs or they compromised their salary. Beside these circumstances many nurses worked 24 hrs for the betterment of the health of Covid-19 patients. They provided psychological support to the patient as well as to the family members of patient. During this pandemic period they made music videos with the patient to show their strong mental and emotional wellbeing.**

Index Terms **- Pandemic- Covid-19 - Stress - Mental**

may have harmful consequences on the emotional and mental wellbeing of frontline workers.

In context of mental health of the frontline workers many efforts have been made by various organizations to reduce stress among the frontline workers.

Frontline workers used various stress management techniques to reduce their stress like- -well informed themselves regarding current issues of Covid-19

- Avoid information overloading
- Maintain IPR with colleagues and family members
- proper diet plan
- maintaining good sleep pattern
- Stay connected with friends
- Stay well hydrated
- Speak out their own feeling

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Acanthaceae Allelopathy Andhra Pradesh Antioxidants Diversity Diversity index India Kerala Medicinal plant Medicinal plants New Record New records Orchidaceae RAPD Rice SDS-PAGE Stomata Taxonomy Tolerance Western Ghats yield

Home Vol 11, No 10 (2022) **Kumar**

Sustainable Initiative Technology for Enhanced Cane Production and Profitable Economic Returns: A Review

Ashok Kumar, S.R. Singh, M.C. Yadav, B.D. Bhuj, Shri Dhar, N.K. Pruthi, Raj Kumar, Vikas Bajpai, Mohd. Rizwan, Jyoti ., Ravi Singh Thapa, Vijay Kumar, Harish Kumar, Bishal Kumar Mishra, Vidhur Kumar, Anurag Rajput, Amit Singh, Rajesh Kumar

Abstract

The new technology of sugarcane planting, known as one-eye-set seedlings, offer a high standard of plant health and vegetative vigor. Sugarcane crop requires huge quantity of seed cane for planting under conventional method, which contributes a major share in cost of cultivation. Besides, large quantity of seed material poses a big challenge for transportation and handling. This problem can be effectively addressed through adoption of sustainable sugarcane initiative through planting of bud chips, which can save the cost and inconveniences associated with conventional planting methods. Several authors have reported advantages of planting single bud chips over conventional methods with respect to germination, crop establishment, growth and development of sugarcane crop. Sustainable sugarcane initiative technology favourably influenced various yield attributing factors such as plant stand, millable cane per clump and weight of single cane thereby resulting in higher yield. Some authors have also recorded higher brix value and higher juice weight at harvesting stage with planting of single chip bud seedlings of sugarcane. Compared with conventional method, economics of cultivation goes in favour of bud chip method of planting. Based on research findings by various workers, it can be said that planting of sugarcane by bud chip method is superior to planting by conventional methods. The first species hybrids were obtained in 1893 by Wakker, who crossed noble sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, with Kassoer, considered by him as a wild species. In later years it appeared from morphological investigations by Jeswiet, (1916) and from cytological investigations by Bremer, (1921) that Kassoer is to be considered as a spontaneous hybrid between *S. officinarum* and *S. spontaneum*, the wild glagah. In 1895 Kobus imported the Indian sugar cane Chunnee in Java

Keywords

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Keywords
Acanthaceae Allelopathy Andhra Pradesh Antioxidants Diversity Diversity index India Kerala Medicinal plant Medicinal plants New Record New records Orchidaceae RAPD Rice SDS-PAGE Stomata Taxonomy Tolerance Western Ghats yield

Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things (Iot) and Smart Agriculture for Sustainable Farming: A Review

Ashok Kumar, S.R. Singh, M.C. Yadav, B.D. Bhuj, Shri Dhar, N.K. Pruthi, Raj Kumar, Vikas Bajpai, Mohd Rizwan, Kumari Jyoti, Ravi Singh Thapa, Vijay Kumar, Harish Kumar, Bishal Kumar Mishra, Vidhur Kumar, Anurag Rajput, Amit Singh, Rajesh Kumar

Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) is being used in various parts of human life (domestic and commercial) to provide ease in living, safety, increase productivity, monitoring, and resource optimization in various industries. Agriculture is one of them, where IoT and robots are being used before and after the cultivation process, from preparing land for cultivation to supplying them to the consumer market. These domains include crop monitoring, smart irrigation, pest monitoring, and smart pest control, harvesting, and safely supplying them in the consumer market by maintaining the quality and integrity of the final product. Thus, new automated methods were introduced. These new methods satisfied the food requirements and also provided employment opportunities to billions of people. Artificial Intelligence in agriculture has brought an agriculture revolution. This technology has protected the crop yield from various factors like the climate changes, population growth, employment issues and the food security problems. This main concern of this paper is to audit the various applications of Artificial intelligence in agriculture such as for irrigation, weeding, spraying with the help of sensors and other means embedded in robots and drones. These technologies saves the excess use of water, pesticides, herbicides, maintains the fertility of the soil, also helps in the efficient use of man power and elevate the productivity and improve the quality. This paper surveys the work of many researchers to get a brief overview about the current implementation of automation in agriculture, the weeding systems through the robots and drones. The various soil water sensing methods are discussed along with two automated weeding techniques. The implementation of drones is discussed, the various methods used by drones for spraying and crop-monitoring is also discussed in this paper. Therefore, a Remote Sensing Assisted Control System (RSCS) has been proposed for improving greenhouse agriculture requirements. This proposed method utilizes artificial intelligence and machine learning technology for the green development potential industry's ability to manage economic resources and increase innovative agriculture product development patterns. Thus, the key preconditions for increasing healthy food choices and promoting local and global organic farmers' potential development are straightforward suggestions for developing an effective marketing strategy

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International Journal of Plant Science and Horticulture
Review Article Open Access

Effect of Plant Hormones & Micro nutrients on Fruit Production: A Review

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Abstract

The plant growth regulators are chemical compounds, which can regulate some important metabolic activities in plants. They influence on growth and development of plants, which influence the increase in yield, quality of product, flowering and some other parameters. Plant growth regulators include auxins, gibberellins, cytokinin's, ethylene, growth retardants and growth inhibitors. Production of low-quality fruits is a common experience therefore, to improve the yield and quality of fruit crops application of growth regulators is one of the important production strategy. Application of micronutrients and growth regulators applied fifteen days after fruit set was more effective in improving fruit quality as compared to thirty days after fruit set. The pomegranate plant continues to bear flowers irregularly once, twice or thrice in a year, depending upon germplasm, agro-climatic conditions and management practices. It produces a low yield of inferior quality with non-synchronized maturity. To avoid this, flower regulation is practiced to encourage prolific harvest at specific time depending upon rainfall/irrigation facilities, pests and diseases incidence and market demand. Investigated research areas - Moisture stress, plant growth regulators, nutrient and canopy management (training, pruning and thinning) are major horticultural interventions which influence flowering. Although, many studies have been conducted in different countries to induce profuse flowering with improved sex ratio, fruit set, retention and ultimately high-quality fruiting in desired season.

Keywords: Growth Regulator; Micronutrient; Fruit Quality; Pomegranate

Cite this article as: Ashok Kumar, BD Bhuj, Shri Dhar. 2022. Effect of Plant Hormones & Micro nutrients on Fruit Production: A Review. Int J Plant Sci Hor. 4: 62-90

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF MEERUT

Ms. Archana Sharma*[1]

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IIMT University, Ganga Nagar, Meerut-250001, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Abstract

The purpose of study was to examine the selected psychological variables between rural and urban collegiate basketball players. In this study, 40 (forty) basketball players were chosen at random from rural and urban in Meerut as a subject. The individuals were in age from 18 to 25 years old. It was accepted that rural and urban basketball players have sustainable psychological characteristics. The Incentive motivation (consisting seven system i.e Excellence (EX) Power (PO) Sensation (SE) Independence (IND) Prestige (PR) Aggression (AGG) and Affiliation (AFF)) Achievement motivation and Sports competition Anxiety were used to qualify the psychological variables of players. ''IMI'', Sports achievement and SCAT test was used to assess the data collected of rural and urban basketball players. The level of significance was set at 0.05 levels. 'T; test was used to find out the result of this study, which revealed no significance difference between rural and urban basketball players in regards to psychological variables such as Incentive motivation, Achievement motivation and Sports competition Anxiety level.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF MALE TARGET BALL PLAYERS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF COMPETITION

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IIMT University, Ganga Nagar, Meerut-250001, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Abstract

The goal of this study was to examine the physical and physiological characteristics of male district and State Level Target Ball players. As a topic, Sixty (60) target ball players were chosen at random from inter district and interstate in Uttar Pradesh as a subject. The individuals were range in age from 18 to 25 years old. It was expected that male Target ball players in different states would have substantial differences in physical fitness and physiological characteristics. The 50m dash (sec), 2.4km run (min.) and standing jump were used to qualify the physical variables of speed, endurance, and power. Resting heart rate and vital capacity, as determined by Stop watch and dry spirometer, were the physiological variables. Independent "t" tests were used to assess the data collected on different levels of basketball players. The confidence threshold for evaluating the hypothesis was set at 0.05. In terms of speed, power, and endurance RHR and vital capacity. It was discovered that interstate players outperformed inter district ones.

Key Words: *speed, endurance, power, vital capacity, Resting Heart Rate and spirometer.*

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DESIGNING OF MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS AND ANTENNA TOOLBOX INTRODUCTION

March 2022

Authors:


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References (12)

Abstract

This paper provides microstrip patch antenna design using artificial neural networks with enhanced back-propagation algorithm for calculating the design parameters, as the dimensions of the antenna is the major limitation in any application. The antenna dimensions are calibrated using MATLAB R2021a with the help of mean square value which is generated using the algorithm. The antenna is designed and simulated using the antenna toolbox and HFSS v15. The performance of the antenna is compared in both the simulation softwares in the frequency ranging 1GHz to 5GHz with a critical frequency of 2.5GHz. The antenna is tested for return loss, VSWR, gain, impedance and radiation pattern with FR4_Epoxy, Rogers RT Duroid 5880™, Rogers RO 4003™ and Rogers RO 3003™ as substrates. The Back Propagation training algorithm is incorporated in the calculations to minimise the errors and computational time. The dimensions obtained using ANN are simulated using MATLAB with the help of an antenna toolbox as well as HFSSv15.

Solvability of some non-linear functional integral equations via measure of noncompactness

Deepak Dhiman[1,a], Lakshmi Narayan Mishra[2,b] and Vishnu Narayan Mishra[3,c]

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Abstract

In this study, we establish some results related to the existence of solutions for nonlinear functional integral equations, by Darbo's fixed point theorem in Banach algebra, which contains several functional integral equations that arise in mathematical analysis. As an application, we also provide an example of functional integral equations.

Keywords. Measure of non-compactness(MNC), Banach algebra, Fixed point theorem, Functional integral equation(FIE). MSC: 47H10, 90C39.

Recent Advances in Psoriasis Therapy: Trends and Future Prospects

Authors: Singh, Atul; Easwari, T.S.
Source: Current Drug Targets, Volume 22, Number 15, 2021, pp. 1760-1771(12)
Publisher: Bentham Science Publishers
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2174/1389450122666210118103455

Abstract | References | Citations | Supplementary Data

Background: Psoriasis is a challenging skin disorder due to its chronicity, high rate of prevalence, disability, comorbidity and disfiguration. It is a multi-system disorder that includes joints and metabolic syndromes. Psoriasis is a condition of pathologic interaction among immune cells, biological signaling molecules and skin cells. Several contributing factors are responsible for the exacerbation and onset of psoriasis, i.e. genetic factors and environmental factors such as medications, infectious diseases and lifestyle.

Objectives: To study the new insights in the treatment of psoriasis and future prospects.

Methods: This review article gives an insight on the current concepts of psoriasis and deals with discussing the initiation and development of the diseases. We described the pathogenetic pathway for psoriasis. The article focuses on the treatment approaches for psoriasis that have arisen from the dissection of the inflammatory psoriatic pathways.

Results: We aimed to highlight the novel therapies and drugs used in the treatment of psoriasis, including food and drug administration (FDA) approved drugs and drugs under clinical trials. The treatment can be initiated for mild to the moderate diseased condition employing vitamin D3 analogues, corticosteroids and a combination of products as first-line therapy.

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Original Articl | doi:10.5530/ijper.56.3s.169

Development and Characterization of Cinnamon Oil Salicylic Acid Blended Nanoemulsion (CSN) for topical Application

Authors and affiliation (s):

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IIMT College of Medical Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

Abstract:

Background: This study aimed to develop and describe a Cinnamon Oil-Salicylic Acid Blended Nanoemulsion (CSN) for topical use. Different ratios of oil, surfactants, and water were used to create the base for the nanoemulsions. **Methods:** To determine the nanoemulsion (NE) base regions, pseudo ternary phase diagrams were created. In addition, nine formulations containing mixes of Tween 80 and ethanol were examined for their droplet size, zeta potential, viscosity, pH, microscopy and spectroscopic technique. **Results:** As a result of the experiments, it was discovered that the nanoemulsion comprising cinnamon oil and salicylic acid had an average size of 103.55 ± 1.83 and excellent rheological properties. Results revealed that the nanoemulsion bases, including ethanol as a co-surfactant, produced a larger emulsion area in the phase diagram than the other nanoemulsion bases. The formulation exhibited homogeneity, stability, and viscosity. Spherical NE was observed in transmission electron microscopy photos of CSN, and the size distribution was very narrow. The results of the in vitro release investigation showed that the medicine was released at a 95.87% effective rate in 24 hr. At a temperature of 25°C, the results of the short-term stability research, which was carried out for six months, revealed that CSN is stable. When applied to the skin of animals, CSN showed no signs of skin toxicity or irritation. **Conclusion:** As a result, CSN is an excellent natural-based preparation that may be utilized topically against different kinds of skin conditions.

Keywords: Drug release, Permeation, Stability, Skin disorder.

Downloads

- PDF (PDF, 1.81 MB)

Int. J. Pharm. Investigation, 2022; 12(2) : 1-5

Original Article

A Novel Approach of Leflunomide Nanoemulgel for Topical Drug Delivery System

Vivek Verma*, T S Easwari

Department of Pharmaceutics, IIMT College of Medical Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This research's primary goals are Leflunomide (LFD) nanoemulgel formulation and characterization for topical administration. **Materials and Methods:** A pseudo ternary phase diagram was created utilizing castor oil, Tween 20 as the surfactant, PEG 300 as a co-surfactant, and ethanol as the cosolvent. Spontaneous emulsification was used to create LFD-nanoemulgel, which is now commercially available. Gel matrix Carbopol 934 was employed to generate nanoemulgel in the prepared nanoemulsion. Studies on the LFD-globule nanoemulgel's size, physical appearance, viscosity, spreadability, TEM, FTIR drug content, release kinetics, and stability contributed to its characterization and assessment. Optimum nanoemulgel formulation contained 6% castor oil, 36% Tween 80 and PEG 300 as Smix (surfactant and co-surfactant mixture), 46% water, and 12% w/w carbopol 934. **Results:** The produced nanoemulgel was translucent and had a zeta potential of 26.12 mV and a particle size of 113.55 ± 1.73 nm. The improved formulation has a drug release rate of 98.13% ± 1.20%. They were determined to be ideal for pH, viscosity, and spreadability. According to the stability analysis, the generated nanoemulgel was shown to be stable at temperatures ranging from 25 ± 45°C, according to the stability analysis results. **Conclusion:** An effective formulation for topical medication delivery using LFD-loaded nanoemulgel has been developed. It may be an alternative drug therapy to the topical application of drugs to treat arthritis.

Keywords: LFD, Nanoemulgel, Topical delivery, Castor oil.

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Email id: verma125iftm@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5530/ijpi.2022.x.x

INTRODUCTION

Verma and Easwari, IJPSR, 2022; Vol. 13(7): 1000-07. E-ISSN: 0975-8232; P-ISSN: 2320-5148

IJPSR (2022), Volume 13, Issue 7 **(Review Article)**

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

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ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF DISEASE-MODIFYING ANTI-RHEUMATIC DRUG, LEFLUNOMIDE: A REVIEW

Vivek Verma * and T. S. Easwari

IIMT College of Medical Sciences, IIMT University Ganga Nagar Mawana Road, Meerut - 250001, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Keywords:

Rheumatoid arthritis, Leflunomide, Anti-inflammatory Activity, DMRD, Methotrexate

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Mr. Vivek Verma

IIMT College of Medical Sciences, IIMT University Ganga Nagar Mawana Road, Meerut - 250001, Uttar Pradesh, India.

E-mail: Verma125iftm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical capabilities, diagnosis, and scientific route of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and the function of disorder-editing anti-rheumatic tablets (DMARDs) in its remedy are reviewed. RA, a giant disorder affecting humans of all races and sexes around the sector, has an unknown and perhaps multifactorial etiology. Conflicting proof supports RA's immune-complex, infectious, metabolic, or genetic foundation. The sickness impacts arthrodial joints and starts as an immune reaction to unknown antigenic stimuli. A proliferative process ensues, leading to the formation of a vascular lesion referred to as a pannus, which then infiltrates into cartilage, subchondral bone, and tendon. This detrimental segment ends in traditional RA signs of pain, the predicament of motion, swelling, warmth, and redness of the affected joint. Symptoms and laboratory checks form the basis for prognosis. For maximum RA sufferers, a conservative remedy presents a significant advantage. More competitive intervention is vital to prevent everlasting incapacity in those sufferers who suffer from unrelenting and regularly negative sickness. The DMARDs are reserved for treatment of this institution of sufferers. Leflunomide, a brand new DMARD anti-inflammatory residence, has been delivered to the armamentarium towards RA after more than 10 years of using established DMARDs. It has proven equivalent efficacy, protection, and tolerability, compared with the prevailing first-line DMARDs - SSZ and MTX- in controlled medical trials.

INTRODUCTION: Rheumatoid arthritis is a It is caused by a complex interplay of

Emerging Trends and their Impacts on Peptic Ulcer Diseases: Treatments and Techniques

Authors: Singh, Pranjal K.; Easwari, T.S.
Source: Current Drug Therapy, Volume 17, Number 1, 2022, pp. 2-11(10)
Publisher: Bentham Science Publishers
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2174/1574885517666220307115813

< previous article | view table of contents | next article > | ADD TO FAVOURITES

Abstract | References | Citations | Supplementary Data

Background: Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is prevalent in almost all parts of the world. PUD complications are a major source of health care expenses; however, they are preventable. The major factors responsible for the incidence of PUD and its complication have changed over the past few decades after the identification of non-steroidal inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and Helicobacter pylori bacterial infection along with a marked increase in the use of proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) as drug therapy. The management of PUD has become more complex and challenging due to antimicrobial resistance.

Objectives: The objective of the study was to highlight current therapy and novel techniques used in the treatment of peptic ulcer diseases.

Methods: An exhaustive literature search has been conducted across PubMed, Google, Scopus and Web of Science electronic databases to extract the crucial information from the relevant literature.

Results: In the present review, we have discussed PUD and its pathophysiology. The recent trends in PUD and possible treatments with novel techniques have also been discussed. The type and presence of ulcers cannot be predicted accurately based on symptoms. The

Ocular inserts: A Changing Trend in Targeted Drug Delivery

November 2022
DOI:10.14704/nq.2022.20.10.NQ55773

Authors:

Suraj Mandal
IIMT Group of Colleges

Km Shiva

Polly Gupta

Aakanksha

Show all 8 authors

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References (22) Figures (1)

Abstract and Figures

The eye is a sensory organ. Research is difficult from the perspective of drug distribution. Ocular inserts are a revolutionary technology for delivering drugs to the eye and a cutting-edge technology in the treatment of eye diseases. Eye drops are the most commonly used medication and the easiest to administer and dose. Fundamental drawbacks of conventional ocular delivery such as rapid prenatal loss can be managed with unique approaches such as ophthalmic insertion devices. The procedure for intraocular implantation is to insert the prepared film directly into the back of the eye. Ophthalmic inserts are solid or semi-solid formulations specially manufactured and shaped for ophthalmic use. The medicine must be given topically to the eye to cure eye illness. In recent years, polymer-based distribution has grown in favour. The use of polymers to regulate release through the eyepiece is an appealing approach to the challenge of lengthening the residence duration of precorneal agents. This paper discusses ocular anatomy, oculars as a distinct delivery mechanism, and the benefits of ocular inserts, their classification, various formulation procedures, and assessment criteria.

Multi-objective Optimization of Process Parameters during Dissimilar Cold Metal Transfer Weld-Brazing of Al-Steel

Original Article | Published: 26 March 2022
Volume 75, pages 1929–1940, (2022) Cite this article

Jaivindra Singh, Aniket Singh, Kanwer Singh Arora & Dinesh Kumar Shukla

Abstract

Dissimilar joints of Al-steel are typically used in automobile lightweight applications. In this research work, mathematical models were developed for the prediction of wetting length and (intermetallic compound) IMC layer thickness of CMT brazed dissimilar Al-steel lap joints followed by the multi-objective optimization using desirability approach. ANOVA analysis revealed that WFR was the most influential parameter followed by brazing speed, work angle and pre-setting gap in determining wetting length and IMC layer thickness. Provision of pre-setting gap successfully facilitated the escape of zinc fumes from the root and resulted in increased joint efficiency 67–80%. Strength of dissimilar weld-brazed joints first increased with increasing wetting/contact length and intermetallic layer thickness and then decreased due to a corresponding reduction in the cross section and increasing brittleness of the joints.

International Journal of All Research Education & Scientific Methods
An ISO Certified Peer-Reviewed Journal
ISSN: 2455-6211

Bituminous Concrete Road Construction with Zy...

Bituminous Concrete Road Construction with Zycotherm

Author Name : Saurabh Soni, Vishal kumar

ABSTRACT

As the requirement of good, compact and aesthetic bituminous road is increasing vary fast day by day is all over the world.Zycotherm admixture will play an important role in the construction of the bituminous road with polythene.the coating of the bituminous concrete road is also a very serious problem in the construction of bituminous roads. If the coating of the bituminous concrete roads is not made by the proper way then the water particle will take place inside the road and made it not usable for any types of traffic movement on it.Zycotherm in the polythene bituminous construction will work as an admixture.*ZycoTherm* is a next generation ant strip *additive* with the additional benefit of warm mix *asphalt.* (WMA).

International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), ISSN: 2455-6211
Volume 10, Issue 5, May-2022, Impact Factor: 7.429, Available online at: www.ijaresm.com

Comparisons of Concrete Blocks with Bamboo Fibers and Treatment through NaOH

Shubham Singh[1], Saurabh Soni[2], Monu Kumar[3]

[1]Research Scholar in Structural Engineering, IIMT University, Meerut UP India
[2]Assistant professor in SET, IIMT University, Meerut UP India
[3]Assistant professor in SET, IIMT University, Meerut UP India

ABSTRACT

As we have seen the requirement of reinforce concrete is increasing day by day, while the steel has the lesser tensile strength as compared to the bamboo. On the testing we have found that the steel has the tensile strength of 23000 pounds per square inch but the bamboo has greater tensile strength compared to steel of 28000 pounds per square inch. Bamboo has also the quality of improvement by the sodium hydroxide treatment. Bamboo masonry blocks has the more quality compared to the reinforcement concrete blocks. The 6% 0f the NaoH treatment is the optimum treatment for the bamboo alkali treatment.

Keywords-Concrete blocks, Bamboo fibres, Chemical treatment, NaoH etc.

INTRODUCTION

The main agenda for this research paper is comprises the reinforce concrete blocks with bamboo fibre concrete blocks. The compressive strength of the blocks which are made from the clay has 11.2 n/mm^2 and the blocks which is made from the RCC having compressive strength of 7.2 n/mm^2. On the basis of comparisons of RCC blocks with Bamboo and with clay blocks we finally analyzed that the RCC blocks have no enough compressive and tensile strength as compared to bamboo fiber blocks and clay blocks.

Research paper

Game theory based strategy to reconfigure PV module arrangements for achieving higher GMPP under PSCs: Experimental feasibility

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri [a], Saad Motahhir [b], Ankur Kumar Gupta [c], Madhu Sharma [d], Ahmad Faiz Minai [e], M. Shamim Hossain [f], Abdulsalam Yassine [g]

Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyr.2022.08.006

Abstract

Due to shading conditions, solar photovoltaic (PV) arrays deliver less power compared to ideal operating conditions. Moving clouds, nearby telecom towers, and trees, among other things, are the basic causes that come under partial shading conditions (PSCs). Furthermore, PV array characterization carries multiple maximum power points (MPP) on the P–V characteristics. Distinguish the electrical connections of PV modules present in literature to show the diminishing effect of PSCs. In the present manuscript, existing Series–parallel (SP), bridge-link (BL), honey-comb (HC), total-cross-tied (TCT), and proposed Game Theory (PGT) puzzle-based rearrangements of PV array systems are employed and analysed during shading instances. The PGT puzzle-based arrangement shows higher shade-dispersion capability, which accounts for power enhancement (PE), improved fill factor (FF), and minimum power loss (PL). Over all, the considered performance indices are identified based on the behaviour of global and local maxima power point (LMPP and GMPP) locations on the obtained power–voltage (P–V) curves behaviour. The experimental system is developed and tested to obtain the performance of PGT higher side as $52.92 I_m V_m$. $59.67 I_m V_m$. $52.65 I_m V_m$. and $44.1 I_m V_m$ compared to

Adoption of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Practices: Empirical Study of Households in Meerut City, UP, India

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This PDF

Ankur Goel ; Monisha Awasthi ; Vijaylakshmi Sajwan ; Priyank Sharma ; Rajiv Kumar ; Minakshi Memoria ; Shiv Dayal Pandey All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
1. Introduction
2. Review of Related Studies
3. Research Objectives
4. Methods and Materials
5. Data Analysis&interpretation
Show Full Outline
Authors
References
Keywords
Metrics

Abstract:
This paper focused on the importance and correlation of different 'Solid Waste Management (SWM)' practices as adopted by the households in Meerut City, UP. The research design is exploratory in the first stage and for ascertaining the key variables the research design was descriptive. The sample unit was the females' residents of Meerut City with valid responses of 250. Tabulation, Cross Tabulation & Descriptive Statistics were utilized to demonstrate the information and 'Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis' were processed to derive the results. The output of statistical package revealed that most of the females were quite young with masters' degree and income around forty thousand per month who were prominently adopting the various SWM practices at their homes. This adoption had strong relationship with other relevant practices, out of which most important were 'Concern while disposing the waste at proper place. Glass, ceramic, needles etc to be disposed separately', 'Recycling the products as much as possible' and 'Segregation - use of biodegradable waste for plants and animals. The study was practically viable being 'Solid Waste Management' practices are the most demandable in current times and every social element was instrumental in managing the same. A household at a grass root level used to contribute a lot towards the same by adopting various practices. The study holds value because of the severe consciousness of entire world towards the environmental and resource conservation issues. The study is original as well being data was obtained from 250 households of Meerut City.

Published in: 2022 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communication and Materials (ICACCM)

Performance Comparison of Various Photovoltaic Module Arrangements based on Game Puzzle Theory under PSCs: Experimental Validation

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri ; Pankaj Kumar Gupta ; Manish Sharma ; Ankur Kumar Gupta ; Ahmad Faiz Minai ; Shashikant All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Pv System Technology
III. Shading Cases and Performance Indices
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion
Authors
Figures
References
Keywords

Abstract:
In this paper, series-parallel (SP), total-cross-tied (TCT) and game puzzle dependent photovoltaic (PV) array configurations show the comprehensive results during partial shadowing conditions (PSCs). The productivity indices are investigated with respect to power and voltage at global maximum power point (GMPP), fill factor (FF), power enhancement (PE), etc. In this paper, a MATLAB/Simulink performs to develop PV system configurations and carries the extensive investigation under the shadowing conditions. Experimental study proves the obtained the simulation results and found that the Calcu-Do-Ku game puzzle based configuration has higher results in terms of GMPP as 49.29W and 60.14W compared to the conventional PV array configurations under considered both shadowing cases. The experimental study proves the results obtained through the MATLAB/results during the similar shading circumstances.

Published in: 2022 International Conference on Smart Generation Computing, Communication and Networking (SMART GENCON)

Date of Conference: 23-25 December 2022

DOI: 10.1109/SMARTGENCON56628.2022.10084172

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2023

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Bangalore, India

Butterfly Optimization Algorithm for PV Array Reconfiguration to Achieve Higher GMP during PSCs

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri ; Madhura K. Pardhe ; Shashikant ; Ahmad Faiz Minai ; Vikas Pandey ; Akshay Raj All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Pv System Technology
III. Performance Assessment Indices
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion
Authors
Figures
References
Citations

Abstract:
Uneven irradiation, such as partial shadowing, can have a bad effect on SPV system efficiency (PSCs). Using power-voltage (P-V) characteristics, describe a characterization approach for investigating numerous power peaks, such as the global maximum power point (GMPP) and local maximum power point (LMPP). In order to reduce the shading effect, a reshuffling method of PV modules is used in an array system, which improves shade dispersion throughout the entire PV array. There are distinct ways based on game theory accessible, however, due to the high wire length requirements, optimization techniques are becoming more prevalent. When compared to standard PV arrangements such as series-parallel (SP) and total-cross, the butterfly optimization (BO) technique displays effective shade dispersion for all shading circumstances. Using shading scenarios, the proposed concept is evaluated in terms of power and voltage at GMPP, PL, and FF levels. MATLAB/Simulink is used exclusively for this investigation.

Published in: 2022 2nd International Conference on Emerging Frontiers in Electrical and Electronic Technologies (ICEFEET)

Date of Conference: 24-25 June 2022
DOI: 10.1109/ICEFEET51821.2022.9847673
Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 18 August 2022
Publisher: IEEE
ISBN Information:
Conference Location: Patna, India

A Holistic and State of the Art of Understanding the Linkages of Smart-City Healthcare Technologies

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Gabriel Ayodeji Ogunmola ; Melanie Elizabeth Lourens ; Ayushi Chaudhary ; Vikas Tripathi ; Femmy Effendy ; Dilip Kumar Sharma All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Review of the Work
III. Steps To Improve Security In Iot Smart Healthcare
IV. Conclusion
Authors
Figures
References
Keywords
Metrics

Abstract:
One can expect a day to come where internet would connect people from across the globe whenever required and become a mainstay for business function. But the realization of this would need a lot of time. Internet of Things is still in a primary stage and development has a long way to go. Wide range applications for IoT require infrastructure, application architecture, security measures and a standard system is yet to be established. By introducing IoT, several challenges, constraints, security concerns have to be addressed differently unlike the currently existing data systems. The current systems use make use of easy to implement standards and these are compatible for most of the devices used in communications and storage systems. But no such standard exists for devices using IoT owing to the various constraints arising between different devices that results in different classifications within IoT itself. It also discusses the requirement of security architectures for IoT and feasible mechanisms that can be implemented for various architecture layers of IoT for e-Health applications. The challenges faced in order to integrate IoT into health care applications are also discussed alongside the standards and security mechanisms. IoT can be considered as a key to providing improved medical facilities for patients whilst facilitating doctors, staff and hospitals. Most importantly, this work presents the ways to handle security for implementing IoT in healthcare sector not only in the currently existing systems but also for future applications. The current systems that use various domains and different technologies have been studied and analyzed to present a clear and precise solutions to challenges faced by IoT implementations as of today.This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of you

Published in: 2022 3rd International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC)

Grasshopper Optimization Technique for PV Array Reconfiguration to Achieve Higher GMPP Under PSCs

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri, Mohit Kumar, Ankur Kumar Gupta, Ahmad Faiz Minai & Akhilesh Sharma

Conference paper | First Online: 26 October 2022

Part of the Lecture Notes in Civil Engineering book series (LNCE,volume 285)

Abstract

Partial shading has adverse impacts on photovoltaic (PV) systems performance, e.g. power losses (PL) and existence of multiple power maxima points on power-voltage (P–V) curves. To diminish the shading effect, game puzzles are most favourable methods to enhance PV system performance. In addition, the swarm optimization techniques are playing efficient role to find the optimized location of PV module to disperse the shading effect on entire PV array system. The grasshopper optimization (GHO) modified total-cross-tied (TCT) technique, i.e. GHO-TCT and the conventional series–parallel (SP), total-cross-tied (TCT) techniques are used to diminish the adverse impacts of partial shading conditions (PSCs). Using this optimization method to alter PV modules in an array system, greater global maximum power point (GMPP) is accomplished under non-uniform irradiance. MATLAB/Simulink study is carried out to achieve higher power output especially in GHO configuration of PV array system under PSCs. As a result, distinguished performance indices, e.g. power and voltage at GMPP, PL, and FF are observed. During extensive comparison, GHO arrangement produced efficient results to mitigate the impact of PSCs.

Keywords

Solar energy | Power system | Optimization technique | Power loss

Innovative Turned and Collaborative Technology using Simulated IoT Applications

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

L Maria Michael Visuwasam ; Ankur Kumar Gupta ; Rachna Chaudhary ; Subhash Chandra Gupta ; Pankaj Borah ; M. Kalyan Chakravarthi All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. The Environment of The Virtual Edge
III. Primary Equipment and Research Issues
IV. Discussions and Conclusion
Authors
Figures
References
Keywords

Abstract:
Distributed system allows for quick access to computing, stockpiling, and even connection. Yet, for systems and networks that are far from a consolidated public cloud or data centre source, these centralised architectures might cause delays and performance difficulties. If data analysis is concentrated in the cloud, for example, to analyse emergency circumstances, any connectivity failures or delays will hinder the function and endanger human life. However, the restricted availability of such edge servers thwarts this interesting proposal. The virtual edge computing concept is discussed in this study as a way forward. By remotely accessing all assets, particularly edge routers, and making them readily accessible through endpoints, virtual edge bridges the internet, periphery, and swamp worlds. Fog and cloud technologies architectures are intriguing solutions to cloud-based technologies, particularly for rapid reaction to crises can also be used to allow new microservices and collaborative remedies for pcs. This research study provides a comprehensive virtual frontier framework and some of the important research challenges that must be addressed to facilitate more pervasive and efficient better external.

Published in: 2022 4th International Conference on Inventive Research in Computing Applications (ICIRCA)

Date of Conference: 21-23 September 2022

DOI: 10.1109/ICIRCA54612.2022.9985481

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 29 December 2022

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Coimbatore, India

An Intelligent Fog Node Solution for Application Interoperability in 5G enabled Fog-IoT paradigm

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Ruchi Bhatnagar ; Deepak Sinha ; Paramjeet Rawat All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Work
III. Fog-IoT Paradigm with 5G
IV. Fog-IoT with Application Interoperability
V. An Intelligent Fog-Node Selection
Show Full Outline
Authors
Figures
References

Abstract:
IoT is a term used to represent the era of future world. Soon it will create a web of devices; where each and every aspect of things work collectively and produces enormous result in terms of their functioning. IoT is not a single technology; yet a cloud of several integrating technologies; work efficiently to produces excellent results but their interoperability becomes a challenge for researchers and practitioners since so long. As the need arise and technologies advanced most of IoT operations shifted to Fog IoT architecture. Apart from numerous advantages some interoperability issues also arise in this distributed advanced Fog-IoT paradigm. For remedy of such issues the interpolation of 5G provides the scalable solution in such environment by selecting an intelligent and resourceful Fog Node using genetic algorithm that performs modular approach to solve an application interoperability issues in such scenario. This paper surveys the Fog-IoT paradigm with 5G, their concerning application interoperability issues; modular data flow approach with 5G capability where selection of Intelligent Fog Node becomes a scalable solution for application interoperability.

Published in: 2022 IEEE Delhi Section Conference (DELCON)

Date of Conference: 11-13 February 2022
DOI: 10.1109/DELCON54057.2022.9753524

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 20 April 2022
Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:
Conference Location: New Delhi, India

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Page Number

Title

A Modular approach for Big Data Management in IoT using SDN

Authors

Ruchi Bhatnagar
Prof. Dr. Deepak Sinha

Abstract

The Collaboration of wireless sensor network, embedded systems, advanced Cloud computing and implementation of 5G technology and data analytics crafts a new shape of intelligence that predicts futuristic IoT based smart Technology. The massive integration of numerous technologies causes the considerable aspects of issues, challenges and security within the IoT infrastructure. Software Defined Networking is enabling network technology capable of supporting the dynamic nature of IoT applications while supporting the big data analysis and statistics procedures. This paper proposes an innovative scheme for secure and successful dissemination of big data between nodes and applications and for the dynamic injection of policies at real time; using modular app based edge SDN controller. The proposed algorithm deals with big data activities as per application needs; while highlighting the future research directions along with some open unresolved issues of SDN integration and deployment.

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IMPLEMENTING CHATBOTS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

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Authors

Ravikant, Dr. Rajeev Kaushik, Ayushi Chaudhary, Shashank Sharma, Animesh Kumar Jain

Keywords

Chatbots, Artificial Intelligence

Abstract

Chatbot can be defined as a computer based program which can be deployed in order to perform simulation of human or user conversations especially over network. Consequently, chatbots work as Virtual Assistants or Interactive Agents in conversations in order to provide response to user queries via specific communication channels like mobile based applications, messenger applications and browser based applications. Now a days, chatbots are becoming very popular and adopted by several companies as these are operating on very low cost. There are several cases where human users are utilized in order to provide response to user queries. Chatbots can perform similar task in a more convenient manner so that we can spare human users for other tasks. With latest technological advancements, evaluation of chatbots can be done more effectively in order to utilize them for some other tasks besides the response to user queries. In this paper, we try to provide a chatbot based solution for users which assist them in job searching. By deploying this application, the entire process of searching a job, apply for a job becomes easy without visiting the company's website or mobile based applications.

Comparative Study of Lightweight Cryptographic Algorithms for IoT

December 2022

Authors:

Mani Dublish
ABES Engineering College

References (25) Figures (1)

Abstract and Figures

The deployment of IoT facilitates the physical devices with communication, computation and decision making on the basis of any action occurred on network medium. It raises the need of a secured communication channel among different categories of devices. A notable impact has been seen in our day to day life while communicating among smart devices due to the sudden enhancement in ICT technology. IoT enables users to communicate in heterogeneous environment as each user can deploy different way of communication and computation. Thus, this network becomes more prone to attack by a malicious user compromising security and privacy of network. Through the medium of this paper we try to perform in-depth study of currently existing security mechanisms for IoT. First, we are comparing lightweight cryptographic mechanisms in concern with key and block sizes, number of rounds and possible attacks. Secondly, we try to discuss various existing security issues with their possible solutions. In a nutshell, a security solution with less computational complexity and less prone to attacks is required.

Consumer Behavior Towards Fmcg Products- A Contemporary Survey of Consumer Behaviour using Ekb Model

Garg, Ankit; Singh, Satish Kumar; Singhal, Ritesh Kumar. **AAYAM : AKGIM Journal of Management, suppl. Special Issue on Emerging Business and Economic Challenges; Ghaziabad** Vol. 12, Iss. 2, (Jul-Dec 2022): 186-191.

Full Text

Headnote

Abstract

Many people envisioned the year 2020 as significant. In the past, there was anticipation for VISION 2020, the agrarian target, sustainability goals, and much more. However, as 2020 came to an end, the only accomplishment anyone could claim is their own survival. The economy, financial goals, and marketing initiatives have all been destroyed. It was a unique period of experience. People were utterly disorganized. Nobody was so certain until the start of these actions. The anticipated marketing effects were completely gone. Therefore, it became important to evaluate how our proud marketing and consumer behaviour theories held up in the turbulent year. The popularity of the Engel-BlackwellMiniard Model of Consumer Behavior has been put to the test by researchers.

Keywords

Original Article

Sustainability Of Start-Ups During Pandemic: An Analytical Study In Reference Of Indian Perspective

Dr. Sangeet Vashishtha[1*], Dr. Pooja Sharma[2], Mr. Piyush Gupta[3], Mr. Brijesh Kumar[4], Dr. Ajeet Singh[5], Mr. Firoj Ansari[6]

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DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S08.503

Abstract

Every growing country needs a pattern of industry development with cumulative growth year on year, every government tries to establish the industries for the development of the country but it requires lots of initiative and efforts, for this they need the energetic mind of entrepreneurship thinking. As India is having a huge consumer market with great potential of industry development, Indian conditions are most appropriate for the start-ups with various factors. Indian start-ups entrepreneurship sector has shown a great impact on country economic growth since last few years, this contribution to the Indian economy is still sustained. Though Indian economy is a promising economy & Indian government is looking for 3 trillion economies in near future but what about the start-ups economic health after pandemic of COVID 19, Is it still promising or there is any effect. This research paper is focused on the analysis of economic health of start-ups before & after of COVID 19. The research objective is to identify the condition of existing start-ups & the initiation of new ventures. The Exploratory research method is used for in-depth research of said objectives.

Keywords: Market growth, economy, industry, start-ups, COVID 19, Pandemic, Funding, Industry Verticals, Trend Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

"Start-up India" the great and revolutionary initiative taken by Indian Government after august 2015 which has been taken by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The start-up initiative which is to encourage & promote young, enthusiastic mind to develop Indian economy from job seekers to job developer through Make in India initiative. By the view of economy process, "Start-up is a process of combination of operation in steps & a venture developed by one or more person to develop any innovative service or product which contributes in the growth of country economy[1]. India as a nation the population as of 1 January 2022 was estimated to be 1,408,044,253 people. This is an increase of 1.26 %

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO UPGRADE THE TEA DESTINATION OF DARJEELING AND ITS EFFECT ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES – A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Digital tools for information storage, dissemination, and customization were quickly embraced by the travel and tourism sector. Centralized reservation systems and global distribution networks are two such instances. Even more, local communities may benefit from more chances to advertise their tourism resources, create novel goods, establish their own enterprises, and bring in more visitors and foreign currency via the use of ICT technologies. Similarly, technology has the potential to promote micro-enterprise tourism, which helps reduce poverty and protects cultural and natural sites. Local companies benefit from and are promoted by micro-enterprise tourism.

The sweet scent of tea leaves, the gorgeous green tea farms, the magnificent valley covered with curling clouds, and the tinkling of mountain streams have attracted nature lovers from across the globe for centuries. The offering of tea, the world's most popular beverage, is universally seen as a kind gesture, whether it is made in a private household or by a commercial hospitality service. One of the oldest forms of tourism, tea tourism also offers a resource that may be utilised by the hospitality sector. In print, "tea tourism" is defined as "the art of travelling the globe in quest of the pleasure received from exposure to vast green tea fields." Many tour operators from different parts of the world have capitalised on the growing interest in tea by offering trips to tea plantations. Some visitors to China spend several glorious days at a tea plantation, staying in a quaint hut and seeing workers pick, wither, roll, and finish their teas in front of them. Emerging economies like India, Nepal, China, Sri Lanka, and Japan are attracting an increasing number of tourists who are interested in tea, and these countries all provide both unique and mass-market experiences in the tea industry. Sustainable tourism like that practised by community-based attractions promotes local autonomy and independence.

Keywords: Digital tools, Tea destination, Local communities, Regression analysis

INTRODUCTION

Community-based tourism (CBT) is a kind of tourism that originated in the 1980s as an appealing alternative to more traditional forms of mass tourism as a method of encouraging local development. CBT is an acronym for community-based tourism. It has been acknowledged as a

Hotel Personnel Retention In Uttar Pradesh: A Study of HYATT Hotels

PDF

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Keywords: Career advancement, Employees, Hotels, Hyatt, Retention

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Abstract

This study has been conveyed to check the impact of retention practices in hotels of Uttar Pradesh and find ideas to get fruitful result. Data collected through a questionnaire. Likert scales were used to build the survey tool. The sample size of the study is 30 and a method of sampling based on probability was used. It is found that four common factors influenced the decision of employees to join the hotel industry, including salary, career growth, senior positions, and job complications. The technology was used effectively by the most common parameters and sufficient resources were available, the working environment was safe, comfortable and appropriately equipped, and management followed consistent policies and practices. Five parameters were used which were important to the productivity of personnel' activities: satisfied with their coworkers, job meant for their performance, suitability for their growth in tomorrow's time, and acceptance of employees' views. Personnel of Uttar Pradesh's hotels had different views on scenarios that influenced personnel, many personnel think they will resign for greater career advancement opportunities and better job prospects.

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A STUDY OF INDIAN BANKS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

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Dr. Mohammad Kashif
Associate Professor, School of Commerce & Management, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this document is to examine the impact of social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Slideshare, and Linkedin on employee performance. This research shows that social networks are becoming an integral part of everyone's life and have a powerful impact. Social networks also influence the working conditions of bankers. Literature by various authors was studied and discussed in detail to develop important topics. Views of various authors and personalities (respected in authoritative organizations) presented in the article. The model presented in this article demonstrates the function of important variables and the form of work. The model showed that social networks influence the productivity, skills, knowledge, productivity, and motivation levels of bankers. Data are collected from different bank employees so that they can represent real-world scenarios. Data collected from IDBI Bank, Punjab National Bank, Axis Bank. Correlation and regression analyzes are primarily performed on collected data. Social network use has been found to have a significant impact on employee performance. Employee social networks influence employee skills/skills, knowledge/skills, productivity/results, and motivation levels.

Social Networks; Facebook, Twitter, Slideshare, LinkedIn, Skills, Productivity, Knowledge and Motivational Level of Banks Employees.

Published April 16, 2022 | Version pdf

Journal article Open

Impact of Employee Turnover in the Hotel Industry: An Empirical Study of Select Hotels in Uttar Pradesh

Shailendra Kumar Rai[1]; Dr Priyanka Rana[1]; Dr Mohammad Kashif[1]

Show affiliations

Hotel enterprise is part of Tourism Industry which is thriving in India than ever before, in line with 2019 record of World Economic Forum India has reached the 34th rank within side the world from forty in the course of 2017 (World Economic Forum;The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2019). This has been end result of substantial efforts of the Government and the Industry fantastic steps in boosting its enchantment as a visitor and hospitality vacation spot at the globe. There are diverse International inn chains already in India that are increasing their room stock at a quick tempo to satisfy the destiny needs of lodging and enjoyment services. But with each fulfillment there comes a few types of issues or issues that are had to address as they could slow down the business enterprise or the enterprise as a whole. One of the primary problems which had been a part of each developing enterprise in beyond is to row out itself from the hassle of worker turnover rate. It is stated that worker turnover is one silent a part of human resource control that can have a poor effect for the business enterprise if controlled inadequately. This paper is a try to discover the motives why inn enterprise in India is going through this issue and what are the feasible outcomes of it at the enterprise which would possibly gradual or preserve nonetheless the growth of enterprise as forecasted.

Files

DOI: 10.26794/2587-5671-2022-26-3-241-251
JEL F38, F13, K34

Implication of Goods and Services Tax (GST) Implementation in India on Foreign Trade

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ABSTRACT

The **aim** of this research is to assess the impact of GST on India's foreign trade. The GST Bill is implemented to simplify India's complex tax system, allow commodities to move effortlessly across state borders, reduce tax evasion, enhance compliance, raise revenues, encourage growth, boost exports, and attract investors by making it easier to conduct business in India. The author uses the following methods of scientific research: Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) for unit root tests, the Johansen-Juselius (JJ) for co-integration analysis and the Vector Error Correction (VECM) Model for short run and long run impact of GST on imports and exports from July 2017 to June 2021. The findings **concluded** that GST increases the exports of goods and services in both the long and short run. The VECM model's test statistics reveal that imports rose after the imposition of GST. Because of the emergence of a uniform national market and tax system, GST has simplified commercial operations in India. Future studies on the effects of the GST introduction can examine the impact of GST on foreign trade by state or commodities.

Keywords: goods and services tax; imports; exports; balance of trade; foreign trade; India

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Demand Following Hypothesis : Empirical Evidence from Insurance Sector of Emerging Asian Markets

NIKITA SINGHAL*
SHIKHA GOYAL**
TANMAY SINGHAL***

Abstract

Using a two-step system GMM estimation, this study examines demand-following hypotheses (effect of macro-economic factors on insurance growth) on the sample of 19 emerging economies of Asia between 2007 and 2017. Effect of GDP is stronger in high income countries as compared to middle income countries. The positive significant impact of inflation exists only in middle income countries. A positive impact of trade openness and banking sector development is observed for both middle income and high income countries. Unemployment in high income countries doesn't have any significant impact on insurance premium.High old dependency ratio, young dependency ratio and populationhave significant positive impact on insurance premium in middle income countries but result was insignificant for high income countries.

JEL Code : E44, G22
Keywords : Macro-Economic, Emerging, Economics, Asia, Insurance, DPM, GMM, GDP, Inflation, Un-Employment, Population, India

I. Introduction

THE INSURANCE MARKET The insurance industry makes a

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Effect of Financial Development on Non-Performing Assets : Evidence from Developing Asian Countries[1]

SHIKHA GOYAL *
JAYA MAMTA PRASOD **
NIKITA SINGHAL ***

Abstract

The research examines the link between financial development, structure, performance, and NPAs. The sudden failure of banks in developing economies of Asia is largely driven by banking instability due to a high level of NPAs and increasing banking fraud. Hence, it is crucial to investigate the position of NPAs in developing Asian countries and thereby propose measures to resolve the problem of bad loans. On country-level data from 23 developing Asian economies from 2005 to 2020, the author used a dynamic panel data model to identify the association between financial development/structure/performance and NPAs. We find the improvements in performance metrics such as banking efficiency, profitability, diversification activities, and loan loss coverage ratios contribute to a decrease in the level of NPAs. Higher financial development also aids in the reduction of nonperforming assets because of the increase in resources of the banking sector. Further found the importance of financial structure indicators like banking competition and concentration in reducing the level of NPAs

JEL Code : E44, F34, G01, G21, G28, G32, O16
Keywords : Financial Development; Bank; Performance; NPAs; Panel Data; India

I. Introduction

Research | Open access | Published: 04 September 2022

Capitalization and profitability: applicability of capital theories in BRICS banking sector

Nikita Singhal, Shikha Goyal, Divya Sharma, Sapna Kumari & Shweta Nagar

Future Business Journal **8**, Article number: 30 (2022) | Cite this article

2861 Accesses | **7** Citations | Metrics

Abstract

The interrelationship between capitalization and profitability in banking sector of BRICS countries is studied with reference to existing five capital theories with the help of the ARDL and VECM/VAR models. These models are applied in the panel and individual settings on BRICS banking sector data from 2000 to 2020 to examine the presence of capital theories in the BRICS banking sectors. The study's long-term empirical findings hold up the signalling and the bankruptcy cost hypothesis for the BRICS, Brazil, Russia, and India. Capitalization appears to be having a detrimental effect on profitability in China and South Africa, the agency argument is upheld. Profitability appears to have a considerable positive long-run influence on capitalization, which is consistent with Myers and Majluf's (J Financ Econ 13:187–221, 1984) pecking order model for BRICS and Brazil. Profitability has a detrimental influence on capitalization in India and South Africa, corroborating the Modigliani and Miller (Am Econ Rev 48:261–297, 1958) and Miller (J Financ 32:1151–1168, 1977) notion. Although least significance is observed in most circumstances, the results of short-term prediction are comparable to those of long-run estimation. Both short-run and long-run evaluations of the capital-profitability link help in designing the "macroprudential" policies that demonstrate significance of our research.

Introduction

Indian J. Fish., 69(1): 27-36, 2022
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Age and growth in different stocks of striped snakehead *Channa striata* (Bloch, 1793) inhabiting the three rivers of Gangetic river system

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ABSTRACT

Age was estimated using different types of otoliths (sagittae, lapilli and asterisci) collected from 486 specimens of *Channa striata* (Bloch, 1793) from three Indian rivers, the Ganga, Gomti and Yamuna, during the period November 2012 - August 2015. The size range of the specimens was 15-70 cm total length (TL). The age estimates were compared and assessed for potential bias between readers and between pairs of aging structures. Due to the highest percentage of agreement and lowest average percentage of error and coefficient of variation values between readers, sagittae were found to be the most suitable aging structure for *C. striata*. When sagittae age reading were compared with those from lapilli and asterisci, the percentage of agreement was found to be highest between estimates of sagittae and lapilli. Mean values of age estimate from sagittae were comparable ($p>0.05$) to the values obtained from lapilli but significantly ($p<0.05$) different with that of asterisci. Thus, sagittae emerged as the preferred otolith for age estimation in *C. striata* followed by lapilli. The growth of *C. striata* was assessed by examining annual growth increments on sectioned sagittae. The parameters of von Bertalanffy growth equations for the fish in the selected rivers were: $L_t = 94.4\ (1\text{-}e^{-0.15(t+1.07)})$ for river Ganga, $L_t = 93.7\ (1\text{-}e^{-0.15(t+0.98)})$ for river Yamuna and $L_t = 96.9\ (1\text{-}e^{-0.14(t+1.02)})$ for river Gomti. The growth performance index was highest in fish stocks collected from river Ganga (3.13) followed by river Gomti (2.96) and river Yamuna (2.38). Marginal increment analysis suggested annual periodicity of the growth band formation.

Keywords: Ageing precision, *Channa striata*, Marginal increment analysis, Otoliths, VBGF

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LENGTH-WEIGHT, LENGTH-LENGTH, AND FISH LENGTH TO OTOLITH MORPHOMETRY IN *RITA RITA* (HAMILTON, 1822)

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Ankita, Khan M. A., Khan S. 2022. relationships between length-weight, length-length, and fish length to otolith morphometry in *Rita rita* (Hamilton, 1822). *Zoology and Ecology* 32(1), 49–55. https://doi.org/10.35513/21658005.2022.1.6

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Keywords:
Otolith dimensions; River Ganga; otolith weight; linear regression; condition factor

Abstract. The present study deals with fish length-weight, length-length, length-otolith size and length-otolith weight relationships in *Rita rita*. Specimens (N = 117) were collected monthly from September 2018 to August 2019 from Narora site of the River Ganga, India. The slope (b) in length-weight relationship equation was 2.40, suggesting a negative allometric growth pattern. The Student's *t*-test showed no significant differences in the size of right and left otoliths in *Rita rita*, therefore, a single linear regression based on left otoliths was used. Fish length was plotted against otolith length, otolith height and otolith weight. The linear regression model was found to fit the data well for fish length to otolith size. Fish length was positively correlated with otolith height ($R^2 = 0.97$), otolith length ($R^2 = 0.94$) and otolith weight ($R^2 = 0.91$). The mean value of condition factor was 1.13, which suggested a good condition of the target fish species in the River Ganga. Findings of this study could be used to study the population characteristics of *Rita rita*, and to explore the food and feeding biology of piscivores based on correlating the otolith morphometry of the prey items to the fish length at age.

INTRODUCTION

ears, are made primarily of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) in the form of aragonite crystals and are used for hearing

The relationship between fish length and otolith size and weight of the two nearly threatened siluriformes species Ailia coila (Ailiidae) and Ompok pabda (Siluridae) collected from the Ganga River at Narora, India

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Citations (1) References (52)

Abstract

Relationships between fish length and otolith length, width and mass were investigated in the two nearly threatened silurid species (Siluriformes) Ailia coila (Hamilton, 1822) and Ompok pabda Hamilton, 1822) collected from the Ganga River at Narora, India. The relationships between otolith length (OL) and fish total length (TL), otolith width (OWd) and TL, and otolith weight (OWe) and TL are expressed by linear regression models; for A. coila, OL = 0.0291 TL + 0.8541, OWd = 0.0306 TL + 0.2241, OWe = 0.0246 TL + 0.8595, and for O. pabda, OL=0.0643 TL + 1.3848, OWd = 0.0377 TL + 0.7358, OWe = 0.0461 TL + 0.6761. This study symbolizes the first reference available on the relationship of fish size and otolith size and weight for A. coila and O. pabda in the Ganga River at Narora, India. The data obtained are useful for studying the feeding ecology of these fish, whose numbers are declining due to overfishing.

Relevance Of Economic Botany In Contrast To Sustainable Development Strategies In Relation With Conservation Of Biodiversity: A Review.

Dr. Vatsala Tomar , Dr. Preeti Sharma

PDF

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47750/pnr.2022.13.%20S05.409

ABSTRACT

Economic Botany means utilization of those plants that have some useful application so much so that it results in financial or monetary gains. Use of plants for various reasons is an age old practice and dates back to start of life on earth. The first living cells called as prokaryotes were the ones that thrived on chemical energy which they derived from mineral reserves of the earth. With the appearance of first photosynthesizing bacteria i.e., BGA, rest all other organisms began to be dependent on kingdom plantae either directly or indirectly. This trend continued throughout evolution of various life forms. When human beings evolved then slowly they started realizing the importance of various plant forms either as food, for shelter, medicines etc. Different scientists have different opinions about beginning of cultivation on earth. However, cultivation can be roughly dated back to 7000 to 10,000 years ago. In those times only the plants whose usefulness was established were cultivated.

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The Pharmacognostic profile and therapeutic potential of the wonder tree, Prosopis cineraria: A Review

Dr. PREETI SHARMA , Dr. VATSALA TOMAR

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HOW TO CITE

The Pharmacognostic profile and therapeutic potential of the wonder tree, Prosopis cineraria: A Review. (2022). *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, 13*, 2665-2670. https://doi.org/10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S05.410 (Original work

ABSTRACT

The 'king of the desert', commonly known as Khejri (Prosopis cineraria) grows predominantly in dry and arid regions,
performs a vital role in preserving the ecosystem. All the parts of the plant are used for numerous medicinal purposes.
Leaves of P. cineraria, commonly called as "Loong", are formed into paste and applied on blisters, boils, mouth ulcers
in livestock1
. P. cineraria (the king of desert) has an extensive deep-root system and it is often considered as an aridityloving tree because it possesses an ability to withstand drought and adverse climatic conditions. Its tap root system can
penetrate vertically to more than 20 m hence, P. cineraria is popularly referred to as the "wonder tree" 2
.
It is a multipurpose tree owing to the fact that all the parts of P. cineraria are useful for medicinal purposes and hence, it
is referred as "kalpvriksha" in the ancient literature of India 3
. Prosopis cineraria is an evergreen, small to moderate sized
thorny tree. It has slender branches with conical thorns and dark-green coloured leaves which are bipinnately compound.
This tree is a legume and has the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen thereby, plays a remarkable role in enhancing soil
fertility and promotes the growth of other surrounding trees.

Reviews

Effect of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria on alleviating salinity stress in plants: a review

Ashok Kumar, Itishree Behera, Mrinalini Langthasa & Sai PrakashNaroju

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Full Article Figures & data References Citations Metrics Reprints & Permissions Read this article

Abstract

Salt stress is a significant complication persisting in the soils of agricultural fields which contributing major stress factor for the inefficient growth and development of plants leading to declined productivity and soil degradation worldwide. Therefore, it would be beneficial to develop salinity stress tolerant plant species and to grasp the mechanism of stress tolerance that simulates the assembly of bioactive diffusion compatible matter that are of good significance to salt stress conditions. The plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) will be the reliable agents to control and manage the salinity stress in plants under direct and indirect mechanisms. Application of salinity tolerant PGPR inoculates could be a promising tool to combat salinity in agricultural fields, thereby increasing worldwide food production. The useful effects of PGPR involve boosting key physiological processes as well as water and nutrient uptake, photosynthesis and source sink relationships that promote growth and development. This article explores the mechanisms of PGPRs tolerant to salt stress in different plants and the genes responsible for the process. Considering all of the available existing mechanisms, genes of different microbes and plants which facilitate the resistance to plants for salt stress can be studied.

Keywords: Crops PGPR Salt Stress Sustainability

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Classification of COVID-19 by using supervised optimized machine learning technique

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Keywords:
Machine learning
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ABSTRACT

In recent two years, covid-19 diseases is the most harmful diseases in entire world. This disease increase the high mortality rate in several developed countries. Earlier identification of covid-19 symptoms can avoid the over illness or death. However, there are several researchers are introduced different methodology to identification of diseases symptoms. But, identification and classification of covid-19 diseases is the difficult task for every researchers and doctors. In this modern world, machine learning techniques is useful for several medical applications. This study is more focused in applying machine learning classifier model as SVM for classification of diseases. By improve the classification accuracy of the classifier by using hyper parameter optimization technique as modified cuckoo search algorithm. High dimensional data have unrelated, misleading features, which maximize the search space size subsequent in struggle to process data further thus not contributing to the learning practise, So we used a hybrid feature selection technique as mRMR (Minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance) algorithm. The experiment is conducted by using UCI machine learning repository dataset. The classifier is conducted to classify the two set of classes such as COVID-19, and normal cases. The proposed model performance is analysed by using different parametric metrics, which are explained in result section.

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Applied Research and Engineering 2021

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is related to a range of other contagious diseases and the most communal symptoms such as fever and cough make accurate analysis create critical blocks for the health professionals. It is noted that the RT-PCR, is considered to be more accurare diagproblems, have recently increased their usage, and this could upsurge the risk of ineffective health resources [1,2].

Effective screening makes it possible to diagnose COVID-19 fast and efficiently and can reduce the cost to healthcare systems. Prediction models have been developed with a view to helping medic's worldwide triage of patients, in particular in light of limited

Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology
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Research Article
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Analyze the Effects of Prebiotics on the Immunity of Human Beings through Various Clinical Studies

Garima Singh[1], Gunjan Soni[2], Shaikh Rajesh Ali[3], Shital J. Sonune*[4], Ashitha K Sanuj[5], Mukta Sharma[6], Mohammed Saleh Al. Ansari[7], Abhishek Kumar[8]

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ABSTRACT

Some other elements of nutrition are becoming more essential, such as ensuring good health and preventing illness, in addition to providing the required nutrients for growth and development. The content and safety of food items are of particular concern in the highly processed food industry. Food poisoning, obesity, allergies, cardiovascular disease, and cancer—the 21st-century plague—are all serious issues that need attention to food quality. Probiotics and prebiotics may have a positive impact on a person's health, according to scientific studies. A diverse community of bacteria lives in the human gastrointestinal tract. In addition to coexisting with their host, commensal intestinal bacteria also go through a process known as symbiotic co-evolution. Bacteria that live in the intestines have a wide range of tasks, including producing nourishment for the host, protecting the body against intestinal pathogens, and regulating the immune system. Lactobacilli and bifidobacterial, in particular, are stimulated to proliferate by prebiotic oligosaccharides, which are not digested by humans. Prebiotics are being studied in numerous clinical studies to see what effect they have on human immunity.

Keywords: Prebiotics, Immunity, Human Beings, Clinical Trials, Diseases, Diabetes, Obesity, etc.

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A Study of Optimism of Adolescents in relation to their Self Esteem and Life Satisfaction

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Abstract: Optimism involves a power to resist all difficulties in order to maintain the life in an effective way in spite of all of its obstacles. Optimists are the masters of their own fate. They believe that good things will happen to them and that they can make good things happen. Adolescents live in a society which has become multi complex thus making the role of adolescents very diffuse and confusing. An adolescent struggle with the developmental tasks of establishing an identity, accepting changes in physical characteristics, learning skills for a healthy life style and separating from family. They have got exuberant energy to pursue their needs but perhaps not the proper way to channelize it. So, adolescents engage in activities that pose real threat to their optimistic attitude. Self esteem is a favorable opinion of oneself. Developing good self esteem evolves encouraging a positive attitude towards oneself and the world around and appreciates one's worth. Self esteem is an intrinsic and universal part of human experience and it is a key concept for explaining the inherent secrets of human behavior as a cure for social and individual problems. Life satisfaction refers to a cognitive, judgmental process. Satisfaction is a state of mind that is an evaluative appraisal of something. The study targeted the adolescence period which is considered as a crucial period in an individual life. In this advancement optimism plays an important role in the progress of life. There are various personal and social outcomes of optimistic approach ,which may include more achievement in any task and goal, higher level of life satisfaction , better health , feeling of control over life and easier to make decisions. Life satisfaction can be viewed as an important psychological strength that helps to facilitate adaptive development.

Keywords: Adolescence, Self-esteem, Life satisfaction, Resilience

Analysis of Emission Characteristics of Single Cylinder 4 Stroke DI Diesel Engine Fuelled with Biodiesel Blends with Diesel

Sono Bhardawaj

Ajay Partap Singh

Keywords: Karanja oil; Biodiesel; Diesel; DI engine.

Abstract

Depleting oil reserves, rising oil costs, a lack of fossil fuel oil supply, and the issues of pollution have motivated worldwide researchers for alternative fuels for diesel engines. Vegetable edible and non-edible oil-based fuels have been shown to be a viable greener energy alternative to diesel fuels. Vegetable oils are non conventional and renewable fuels. These fuels have qualities that are equivalent to petro-diesel. These are biodegradable fuels, and produce fewer emissions while burning. It has been discovered that all of the gasoline blends, KB15 produce the least CO. When compared to other fuel mixes like KB5, KB10, KB20, and KB100, KB15 produces 8 to 9 percent less CO and CO2. For all load conditions, KB100 has a higher BSFC than diesel. KB15 had a lower BSFC than diesel, indicating that it was the best mix in terms of fuel efficiency. At full load, KB100 has a higher amount of unburned hydrocarbon as compared to diesel due to more fuel is injected, resulting in a richer mixture and incomplete combustion. However, KB15 produces 5% less unburned hydrocarbon than diesel under all loading conditions. Because the quantity of mixed fuel grew as the concentration of biodiesel increased, the amount of NOx emitted increased, resulting in a higher temperature during fuel combustion. KB100 increases NOx emissions by up to 25% under all load conditions.

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Section
Articles

Advanced Steganography: Key Pairing

Pratik Singh, Nidhi Bansal, Shivani Pandey & Priya Kumari

Conference paper | First Online: 01 November 2022

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 516)

Abstract

Research for greater security of important data becomes more sophisticated day by day as all information is processed only through online mode or travels through Internet medium. Due to the online processing of the required work, the operation of the transformation of the data must be secure in every process of the moment. Papers have been proposed a key pair concept to provide data security. An improved version of the steganography concept is also offered by the paper, by hiding the data through multi-tech images. Two levels of processing are proposed such as embedding and extracting data by hiding its information by covering some envelope. The presence of both keys allows only the data to come in a readable form. The paper therefore presents a meaningful approach and a concept for further processing in the steganographic region.

Keywords

Communication network | Steganography | Encryption key and algorithm

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION: AN EMERGING GADGET TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

Authors

Pratibha malik

Keywords

KEYWORDS : Corruption, UNCAC, Rule of Law, Democracy, Human Rights, Public and Private Sector.

Abstract

Abstract Corruption affects everyone on a local, national, and international level and makes it difficult to combat. As it becomes more realised that corruption irks our values and harms our societies, governments, corporations, and civil society throughout the world are rising to meet the issue. It weakens democracy and rule of law, leads to human rights violations, disrupts markets, diminishes quality of life, and allows organised crime, terrorism, and other security concerns to grow. The political economies of many developing countries are characterized by varying degrees of patronage and state capture, a reality that has far-reaching implications for measures addressing corruption. Managing political and economic influence through personalised interactions and attempting to affect political decisions in the best interest of an individual or group are common political methods in such situations. Obtaining and maintaining electricity inside large systems is a time-consuming operation, and corruption is a typical approach to keep vast power networks afloat. Corruption is deeply seeded in most governing systems around the globe. It has direct effects good governance, rule of law, human rights and democracy. This article asks whether this insight has found its way into one of the most important current anticorruption instruments, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The Convention emphasises the globalisation of anti-corruption norms for private firms, as well as the necessity for programmes to fight corrupt activities that are also worldwide in scope. An attempt has been made to look into the efforts of Indian Government in eliminating corruption from various sectors through domestic laws and international convention. The extent of applicability of this Convention in India has also been looked into. KEYWORDS : Corruption, UNCAC, Rule of Law, Democracy, Human Rights, Public and Private Sector.

Non-Conventional Trademarks: The Spectrum of Distinctiveness in the Era of Globalization

Shaista Kahkeshan and Mohd Juned Ansari

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Abstract

The globalisation and commercialization of knowledge have significantly expanded the scope of trademarks. A non-traditional trademark necessitates visual identification and graphical representability, and it consists primarily of a name, word, phrase, logo, symbol, design, picture, or a combination of these features. The use of new types of marks to differentiate products and services from others has also produced a number of concerns about the registration, operation, uniqueness, and recognition of these marks as trademarks while breaking with traditional conventions. There is also the issue of the lack of a common standard for the protection of these non-conventional marks. This study investigates the concept, origin, growth, types and legal issues relating to non-conventional trademarks.

Keywords

Trademark | Non- Conventional trademarks | Distinctiveness | Smell Marks | Sound Marks | Colour Marks.

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RIGHT TO CLEAN WATER AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN INDIA: A JUDICIAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

By environmental pollution, globalisation or internationalisation leads to unsustainable growth. Despite advances in regional modelling, projecting the effects of climate change on water resources is particularly challenging, in part because water supplies are determined not just by the hydrological cycle, but also by population, technology, and social and economic limitations. Increasing population, urbanisation, pollution or environmental degradation, changing agricultural sectors, and institutional and legislative conditions are only a few of the many variables that influence future water demands. This Chapter aims to highlight the Indian Constitutional provisions relating to right to water and Judicial attitude towards right to water.

KEYWORDS: Environment, Water, Constitution, Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION

Water is required for life to exist. Humans can "survive three weeks without food, but only three days without

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WOMEN'S RIGHT AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

Authors

Shaista Kahkeshan, Mohd Juned Ansari

Keywords

Constitution of India, Fundamental rights, Gender Equality, Women.

Abstract

Gender equality is inscribed in the Indian Constitution's preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties, and commanding principles. Women's equality is guaranteed under the Constitution, which also allows the state to take anti-discriminatory measures against women. However, there is a significant gap between concept and reality in the field of women's human rights in India. Indian civilization is ruled by men, and men are always superior to women. Women in India are frequently subjected to prejudice, injustice, and humiliation. Despite the fact that women have greater rights than males in India, the status of women in India remains dire. The aim of this paper is to provide understanding about women's constitutional and legal rights in India.

Cite this article

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Paper Title

CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNET BASED E-RETAILING: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

Click Here to Download Article

Authors

Mr. Vinod Kumar, Prof. (Dr.) Sandeep Kumar

Keywords

Retail,Consumer Behaviour

Abstract

Purpose This paper aims to find out consumer perceptions on e?retailing towards retail market environment. Design/methodology/approach This research includes market and social factors to examine the consumer attitude and behavior to use internet?based e?retailing based on the survey data collected from individuals in western UP. Findings The realistic results suggest that ease of use and usefulness have positive impact on consumer attitude towards e?retail shopping. The accessibility of local retail market and the concern about risk in the current environment significantly affect consumer attitude and behavioral intention to use e?retailing. However, consumers may think for e?retailing if got influenced by a particular social groups. Research limitations Further research can be carried out in the similar context to explore consumer behavior and of e?retail business in different geographical environments.

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स्वामी विवेकानंद के शैक्षिक विचारों की वर्तमान में प्रासंगिकता एक अध्ययन

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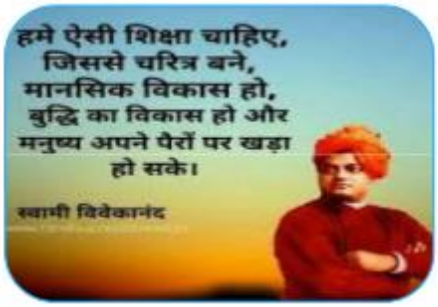
सारांश-

स्वामी विवेकानंद जी ने एक सफल और व्यवहारिक मानस की बात कही है। वह शिक्षा को केवल जानकारी का ढेर नहीं मानते थे। शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे हमारा जीवन निर्माण हो सके और मनुष्यत्व की प्राप्ति हो सके। मानव विकास के लिए उन्होंने लौकिक और अध्यात्मिक दोनों प्रकार के शिक्षा पर बल दिया है। शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए तथा शिक्षा प्रदान करने की विधि भी राष्ट्रीय होनी चाहिए।



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New trends of apple (*Malus domestica*) production: A review

Author(s):
Ashok Kumar, BD Bhuj and Shri Dhar

Abstract:
Apple (*Malus domestica*) belongs to rose family Rosaceae of Angiosperms. Apple farming is an important activity and profession of farmer communities in the Himalayan states of India. China is the world's largest producer of apples while India holds the second place in world trade market. The most common verities of apples in India are Red Delicious and Granny Smith. In North West Hill Region, Jammu and Kashmir contributes 80% of India's apple production, Himachal Pradesh which is the second largest producer accounts for 12.5% and Uttarakhand produces 5% of India's apples. In North East Hill Region, Arunachal Pradesh is the only major apple producing state outside the north-western hill region in the country producing Black Bendavis, Royal gala, Jonathan, Red Gold, Gani Gala, Rich-A-Red, Royal delicious, Red delicious, Golden delicious, Cooper- IV, McIntosh, Crofton, Granny smith, Starkrimson, Fokla, Ruspippin, Rajakori, Ganu and Mutsu apple varieties. The apples are a great source of fiber and pectin, and helps in controlling insulin levels, acts as anti cancerous, anti cholesterol and reduce risk of asthma and diabetes. The majority of farmers at low altitude and mid altitude reported decline in apple farming whereas 71% farmers at high hill areas refused decline in apple farming. About 73-83% farmers admitted delay in apple's harvesting period. At mid hills apple scab and at low hills pest attack on apple crops are considered as the indicators of climate change.

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New approaches for Plum (Prunus domestica L.) production in tepid climate of Kashmir valley of Jammu & Kashmir: A Review

Author(s):
Ashok Kumar, BD Bhuj and Shri Dhar

Abstract:
European plum (*Prunus domestica* L.) is one of the most important temperate fruit crops. Its origin is unclear as wild forms are missing. The genetic base which can be used for breeding is highly diverse and provides a good base for further improvement of the fruit crop. Information on the inheritance of single traits is rarely available. Breeding focuses on resistance and fruit quality. Classical breeding is the most important method applied. Very few data is available on the genome sequence. No marker assisted selection systems are available. Genetic engineering is limited to the transformation of embryonic tissue derived from seeds. Prunus domestica is the only Prunus species where genotypes completely resistant to the Plum pox virus exist. Plums are by far the most diverse of all the Prunus species and could be the most diverse of all deciduous fruit crop species. The fruit constitutes an important source of minerals, vitamins, sugars, and organic acid in addition to protein, fat, and carbohydrate. Native species of plums exist in nearly every temperate zone in the world where there is sufficient chilling to break dormancy. With diverse genetic material, plums are the ideal species to play a central role as a fresh fruit for local or regional markets. Adapted cultivars have wider adaptability and can be found or bred for in any temperate region of the world. The results agree with *P. domestica* having originated as an interspecific hybrid of a diploid *P. cerasifera* and a tetraploid *P. spinosa* that itself may have been an interspecific hybrid of *P. cerasifera* and an unknown Eurasian plum species. The low genetic diversity and lack of true wild-types coupled with the known cultivation history of Eurasian plums imply that *P. domestica* may have been a product of inter-specific cross breeding and artificial selection by early agrarian Eurasian societies.

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In Silico Drug Targets Identification Of Mycobacterium Leprae

Er. Deepali Aggarwal , Dr. Navneet Sharma , Dr. Surabhi Singhal

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ABSTRACT

Leprosy remains the leading cause of mortality due to the bacterial pathogen. Recently there has been increase in the number of multi-drug resistance strains for this pathogen, *Mycobacterium* leprae. This precipitates the need for exploration of new potential anti-mycobacterial targets in order to design and synthesize novel and potential anti mycobacterial agents. Various bioinformatics tools have driven the comparative analysis of the genome sequences between species and within isolates. While drawing meaning conclusions from a large amount of raw material, computer-aided identification of suitable targets for further experimental analysis and characterization, has also led to the prediction of non-human homologous essential genes in bacteria as promising candidates for novel ill discovery. So this purpose we have adopted a systems approach for the analysis of *Mycobacterium* leprae. This would help in designing new anti-mycobacterial agents. Here, we present a comparative genomic analysis to identify essential genes of *Mycobacterium* leprae. Our *In Silico* prediction has identified 620 essential genes from DEG. These essential genes sequence from DEG were subjected to human genome. Finally, in this process we identified 34 genes which could also be potential drug candidates. These genes encode essential proteins to support the survival of Mycobacterium leprae including outer-inner membrane and surface structures, regulators, proteins involved pathogenenicity, adaptation, chaperones as well as degradation of small and macromolecules energy metabolism, information transfer, central/intermediate/miscellaneous metabolic pathways and some conserved hypothetical proteins of unknown function. Therefore, our *In Silico* approach has enabled rapid screening and identification of potential drug targets for further characterization in the laboratory.

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A brief study on entrepreneurship and its classification

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***Abstract*.**---Entrepreneurship refers to a person usually someone who wants to implement that idea with the idea of disrupting the market with a new product or service. Perfect for research and development with practices, entrepreneurs are new, they bring innovations that open new ventures, markets, products and technology Opens the doors. Entrepreneurs need to play a role in solving problems that are still unresolved by existing products and technology. Traditionally, Entrepreneurship is classified into four main categories: small businesses, scalable start-ups, large companies and social

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Role of nitazoxanide as a repurposed drug in the treatment and management of various diseases.

Bharti C [1], Sharma S [1], Goswami N [2], Sharma H [3], Rabbani SA [4], Kumar S [5]

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Review

Abstract

Nitazoxanide (NTZ) is an orally active drug with significant postmarketing experience including more than 75 million adults and children. Presently, this drug is widely used for a number of infectious conditions and diseases. It has a wide range of applications such as antiprotozoal, anthelmintic and antiviral against various types of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, parasites and certain viruses. Chemically, NTZ nitrothiazole is a [2-[(5-nitro-1,3- thiazol-2-yl) carbamoyl]phenyl] acetate compound. A number of clinical trials have suggested that it can be used in cryptosporidiosis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, ovarian cancer, viral infections and helicobacter infection. Recent research has proposed its beneficial effect in treating the symptoms of coronavirus infection. It is proposed that the activity of NTZ is due to interference with pyruvate-ferredoxin oxidoreductase (PFOR), which is an enzyme that catalyzes the ferredoxin-dependent electron transfer reaction completed in anaerobiotic energy metabolism. The available literature suggested the importance of NTZ and its efficiency against various bacterial infections as well as in viral infectious diseases. The aim of this review is to examine and discuss the most important aspects of NTZ in different types of microbial infections.

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Formulation and evaluation sustained and immediate release bilayer tablet of telmisartan and amlodipine

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***Abstract*---**The study was undertaken with the aim to Formulation and evaluation of bilayer tablet formulation of Telmisartan and Amlodipine. Thus, from the results, it is concluded that the formulation of immediate release layer of Amlodipine using 4-2% concentration of Crospovidone & PVA K30 and 30-20-1.5% concentration of HPMC K 100M-HPMC K4 M-HPMC K15 M are considered as ideal for optimized bilayer tablet formulation. The drug release data of the Telmisartan and Amlodipine was fitted into various kinetic models which as shown in figures 3.8 and 3.11. The order of release of drug was found to be zero order, in which R2 value was close to 1. The n value of Korsmeyer Peppas equation was found to be 0.746. Good correlation coefficients are obtained for Higuchi equation. The results showed that the formulation followed Peppas Model release. Thus, this optimized bilayer tablet formulation can be successfully used in the treatment of hypertension. This modified release bilayer tablets also reduced dosing frequency, increase the bioavailability and provide better patient compliance. From the results it was found that formulation F4 was the best formulation amongst the 5 formulations. Thus formulation F4 was selected for stability studies. Formulation F4 was analyzed for % Friability and % Drug Release (min), Drug Content Uniformity and Hardness at the end of each month up to three months, results are shown in Table.

***Keywords*---**antihypertensive, sustained, immediate release bilayer,

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An Analysis Of The Most Recent Trends In Flavoring Herbal Medicines In Today's Market

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Abstract

Herbs are by far the most popular approach to enhance flavour, and in addition to that, they provide a broad range of benefits to one's health. Including even a little amount of these components in various foods, such as spaghetti, salads, vegetables cooked in butter, curries, fried rice, and even dipping sauces and spreads, has the potential to boost the flavours of the dishes. For the same purpose, both the fresh and dried versions may be beneficial. This is especially true in circumstances when the fresh form is not available. The purpose of this page is to do research on and engage in discussion on the many herbs that are presently employed in flavouring, with references to previous works. A literature review was conducted on a variety of different herbs, such as dill, cilantro, parsley, chives, mint, oregano, and others, that have the potential to be used as nutritious sprinklers and garnishers for many types of cuisines. The following are some examples of these types of herbs: Herbs may be discovered growing in nature in a broad variety of different patterns and configurations; some of them contain qualities that decrease inflammation, some of them combat microorganisms, and the great majority of herbs have traits that aid digestion. These plants have a high concentration of phytoconstituents and demonstrate a broad variety of therapeutic properties, including anti-oxidant and carminative effects. Additionally, they are more effective than additives that are produced in a laboratory.

Keywords: Flavour, Herbs, Foods, Phytoconstituents, Carminative, Health.

Introduction

Herbs and spices have a very long history of use not only in the culinary world but also in the realm of medicine. In addition to enhancing the flavour of dishes and desserts, they have a broad variety of other applications as well. These

DEVELOPMENT, CHARACTERIZATION, AND EVALUATION OF ROSA ALBA L EXTRACT-LOADED PHYTOSOMES

Suraj Mandal[1*], Darla Raju[2], Priyanka Namdeo[3], Akhilesh Patel[4], Amit Kumar Bhatt[5], Jeetendra Kumar Gupta[6], Mohd Haneef[7], Prabhakar Vishvakarma[8], Umesh Kumar Sharma[9]

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ABSTRACT

In today's modern world, medicinal plants and the phytochemicals they contain are an excellent choice of treatment for a wide variety of illnesses. However, because of their low selectivity and bioavailability, their clinical applicability may be severely limited. As a consequence of this, the phytosome technology that was developed by Indian researchers is a cutting-edge strategy that was developed in an effort to address the issue of low bioavailability. The term "phyto" is used to refer to plants, and "some" is used to refer to individual cells. This cutting-edge formulation combines a standardised plant extract with phospholipids in order to produce lipid-compatible molecular complexes with enhanced absorption and bioavailability. Both the phosphatidyl moiety, which serves as the head of the bifunctional compound and is naturally lipophilic, and the choline moiety, which serves as the tail of the bifunctional compound and is naturally hydrophilic, are examples of chemical compounds. The hydrophilic phytoconstituents are bound to the choline portion of the phosphatidylcholine molecule, and the phosphatidyl part of the phosphatidylcholine molecule, which is lipid-soluble, then envelops the choline-bound complex. As a consequence of this, a phyto-phospholipid complex that has an increased lipid solubility is produced. Phytosomes have a number of advantages, including increased bioavailability, enhanced nutrient efficiency, and improved trapping effectiveness. Phosphatidylchloride is a

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LEIOMYOSARCOMA: A CASE REPORT ON THE PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

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Keywords:
leiomyosarcoma, preoperative, diagnostic criteria.

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ABSTRACT: Leiomyosarcoma is a rare kind of cancer that affects the mesodermal tissue, and the prognosis associated with it is virtually never good. It is anticipated that there would be between 0.5 and 7 instances per 100,000 women per year. This range of cases is predicted. (6.12) It might be challenging to determine the cause of the ailment. Clinical and radiological characteristics of a benign leiomyoma and a possibly malignant leiomyosarcoma are quite like one another. This is true for both types of leiomyomas. Nevertheless, magnetic resonance imaging is still the method of choice when it comes to diagnosing and evaluating this condition. The prognosis of this problem is greatly deteriorated since preoperative diagnosis makes it possible to prevent conservative surgical treatment, myomectomy, and morcellation of leiomyoma. These three procedures are all intended to remove the leiomyoma tumour. The only approach that can offer a definite diagnosis is called histology. Based on our patient's case, we examine the difficulties in making a diagnosis, as well as the clinical and radiological criteria that must be met in order to arrive at a preoperative diagnosis. Additionally, we conduct a review of the pertinent past research in the area.

INTRODUCTION:

Leiomyosarcoma is the kind of uterine sarcoma that is diagnosed in the majority of patients. The annual incidence might vary anywhere from 0.5 and 7 cases parts of the body, it only varies from 10% to 15%. [1-3] There are two different kinds of leiomyomas: leiomyoma and leiomyosarcoma. It may be quite challenging to tell the difference between the two. The

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THROMBOPHOB-INDUCED ACUTE URTICARIA: A CASE REPORT AND DISCUSSION OF THE CASE

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Keywords:
thrombophob, heparin, urticaria, allergy.

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ABSTRACT: We present the case of a lady who was diagnosed with superficial thrombophlebitis on the dorsum of her right hand. She was 47 years old at the time of diagnosis. In order to treat her condition, a topical thrombophob ointment was applied to her skin, and she was also ordered to elevate her hand and provide cold compresses to the area. After surgery or while the patient is getting a blood transfusion, it is standard practice to give the patient thrombophob to treat any blood clots, hematomas, or phlebitis that the patient may be experiencing. Even though it is used regularly, it may produce bad consequences such as erythema on the region where it is applied; nevertheless, hypersensitive responses are not usually documented. Even though it is used frequently, it can cause negative effects such as erythema on the area where it is applied.

INTRODUCTION:

The thrombophob ointment that is applied often

some individuals may report feeling uncomfortable or experiencing a burning sensation.

Screening of catharanthus roseus stem extract for anti-ulcer potential in wistar rat

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Keywords: Catharanthus Roseus, Stem Extract, Anti-Ulcer Effect, Pharmacological Actions, Gastric Ulcer Model

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the anti-ulcer effect of Catharanthus roseus Stem extract on gastric ulcers caused by forced swimming. It was investigated that Catharanthus roseus having many kinds of phytochemical constituents so it is responsible for different pharmacological actions. The ethanolic extract of Catharanthus roseus stem at 250 and 500 mg/kg orally (PO) significantly reduces the incidence of ulcers. In this investigation albino wistar rats induced by forced swimming, an increase in the rate of ulcers was observed compared to the control group. The ethanol extract of Catharanthus roseus stem showed a significant decrease in the previous index at a dose of 500 mg/kg; it was comparable to the standard preparation ranitidine (5 mg/kg). The protection index of Catharanthus roseus stem extract was 65.4%, while the protection index of the standard preparation ranitidine was 76.8%.

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AN ADVANCE REVIEW ON ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES (OC): TYPES, ADVANTAGE, DISADVANTAGE & ITS USAGE

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ABSTRACT

Oral contraceptive pills have been extensively studied since 1960 and are currently used by more than 70 million women daily. In US-wide research of contraceptive methods, it was found that oral contraceptive use was the most common and that first-graders were more likely to use oral contraceptives (18.9%) than other age groups. Oral contraceptives, also referred to as birth control pills, are used to prevent pregnancy. Any of a group of synthetic steroid hormones that block the release of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior lobe of the female pituitary gland are referred to as "oral contraceptives." Usually, when FSH and LH are present, the ovaries release oestrogen. Combination Oestrogen Contraceptives are one class of hormonal contraceptives. Progestogen contraceptive preparations come in pill, skin patch, and vaginal ring forms. They are also available in monophasic, biphasic, and triphasic forms. solely progestin-based contraceptives A formulation that is available as pills, injections, implants, hormone spirals that only contain one hormone, synthetic progestogen, and emergency contraceptive pills, sometimes known as "morning after pills," is referred to as a "minipill. " When used correctly, oral contraceptives can prevent unintended pregnancies in between 92 and 99 percent of cases. Readers will learn about several oral contraceptive methods from this review.

Structure-Based Drug Design, Synthesis and characterization of Multi-Target Novel Cdc2-Like Kinase 1 Inhibitor asan Anti-Alzheimer Agents

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ABSTRACT

A sharp increase in the incident of Alzheimer's disease (AD) especially in developed and developing countries is a matter of serious concern. Current treatments for AD provide only modest symptomatic relief. There is an urgent need for 'disease modifying' agents that slow the course of the disease and prevent or delay the disease in susceptible individuals. Protein phosphorylation, the most common post-translational mechanism used by cells to regulate enzymes and structural proteins, is controlled by ≈520 protein kinases and ≈80 protein phosphatases. With the abovementioned rationale, the objective of this research is to discover novel lead molecules that are inhibitors of DYRK1A and CLK1 kinase with therapeutical potential in Alzheimer's Disease. The availability of multiple crystal structures of DYRK1A and CLK1 complexed with inhibitors provides an opportunity for utilizing the structure based high-throughput virtual screening strategy for identifying potent and pharmacologically favourable inhibitors of DYRK1A and CLK1. With this understanding, the present research will employ a docking-based virtual screening technique to screen a commercially available chemical database against DYRK1A and CLK1 for identification of potent and diverse lead molecules with DYRK1A and CLK1 inhibitory activity. The identified lead molecules will be further optimized through SAR approach to give optimal candidates for translation into the clinic.

Keywords: Alzheimer disease, CDC Like Kinase 1, DYRK1A gene
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INTRODUCTION

Down syndrome occurs because of an abnormality characterized by an extra copy of genetic material on all or part of the 21st chromosome. Every cell in the body contains genes that are grouped along chromosomes in the cell's nucleus or center. There are damage, and the formation of abnormal protein aggregates throughout the brain. The age-related susceptibility of the brain to neurodegenerative disease may be inherent in the susceptibility of individual neurons to various stressors. A sharp increase in the incident of Alzheimer's disease especially in developed and developing countries is a