

2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
14th August 2022

Organised By

ARSEAM Foundation, India



**Online
Conference**



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2nd International Conference

on

*Multidisciplinary Research Towards
Sustainable Development*

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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The conference aims to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the researches and developments made in Agricultural Science, Food Science, Environmental Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Medical Sciences, Veterinary Science, Applied Science, Management, Social Science, Tourism and Engineering & Technology during recent times. The conference aims to provide a common platform for researchers from the Academia as well as the Industry to discuss and present their research work and also will try to provide an opportunity for collaboration among them.

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OVARIAN CYSTS IN DAIRY CATTLE, ITS TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper was to examine ovarian cysts in dairy cattle, as well as their treatment and prevention options. Cysts are simply fluid-filled sacs surrounded by membranes, similar to grapes, and are most commonly seen in dairy cows in the first two months after calving. The development of large, persistent ovulatory follicles in the ovaries and the failure of a mature follicle to ovulate at the right period throughout the estrous cycle describe Ovarian Cysts (OC). The most common types of ovarian cysts in dairy cows are follicular cysts, luteinized cysts, and cystic corpora lutea. Ovarian cysts are usually connected with heredity, high milk production, age, lactation period, body condition score, seasonality, and phytoestrogens, yet the specific causes are unknown. Ovarian Cysts (OC) in dairy cows are diagnosed using a combination of history and clinical signs, transrectal palpation, ultrasonography, and plasma or milk progesterone assays. The main treatments for Cystic Ovarian Disease in dairy cows are Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (GnRH), Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG), and Prostaglandin F2 (PGF2). The economic losses of ovarian cysts are produced by an increase in the number of days open, an increase in the culling rate due to infertility, high treatment expenses, and a longer calving interval. Cystic ovarian disease is prevented through careful genetic selection, the elimination of bulls whose sire daughters have had cystic ovarian disease, and appropriate diet.

Keywords: *Ovarian Cysts, Dairy Cow, Prevention and Treatment*

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**EFFECT OF AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN DAIRY PRODUCTS AND ITS TOXICITY ON
PUBLIC HEALTH: THE CASE OF ETHIOPIAN DAIRY SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article was to review the effect of aflatoxin contamination in milk and dairy products and its toxicity on public health in Ethiopian dairy industry. Mycotoxin contamination of feed results in significant problems with the economy, food security, and safety. Direct market costs of lost trade or reduced revenues resulting from the rejection of contaminated animal products and reduced productivity, death of the animal, especially calves who are more sensitive, and increased cost of treatment and mycotoxin mitigation are examples of how economic impact manifests itself. In Addis Ababa's peri-urban dairy value chain, noug cake, which is frequently used as feed for dairy animals, is a significant source of aflatoxin contamination. As a result of cows being fed feed infected with aflatoxin, milk and milk products may become contaminated. Aflatoxin can also be found in milk that has been generated after a cow has digested hazardous feed. The aflatoxin found in milk has a somewhat different chemical makeup from the aflatoxin the cow absorbed, but it still has some of the toxin's toxicity and carcinogenicity. The main hydroxylated AFBI metabolite found in milk from cows fed a diet contaminated with AFBI and discharged after 12 hours of feeding contaminated feeds is known as aflatoxin M1 (AFM1). Aflatoxin exposure that is prolonged or chronic has a number of negative health effects, including: they are strong carcinogens and may have an impact on all organ systems, particularly the liver and kidneys; they induce liver cancer; it has mutagenic, hepatotoxic, carcinogenic, and teratogenic effects on cattle, in addition to suppressing their immune systems. The maximum allowable amounts for liquid milk, milk powder, and cheese under Brazilian legislation are 0.5 mg/kg, 5.0 mg/kg, and 2.5 mg/kg, respectively. The maximum limit for raw milk, heat-treated milk, and milk used to make goods containing milk is 0.05 mg/kg, according to the European Union. Aflatoxin and other mycotoxin regulations do not exist in Ethiopia. As a result, both humans and animals are exposed to more aflatoxin contamination. In conclusion, the effect of aflatoxin contamination on public health in Ethiopia's dairy industry is particularly significant when compared to other country. Therefore, policy makers, the government, non-governmental organizations, and coordinated efforts of all relevant organizations should work together and further intervention on regulation of aflatoxin should be implemented in Ethiopia

Keywords: *Effect of Aflatoxin, Contamination, dairy products, Public Health, Dairy Industry*

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**SPECIAL SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING AND SORTING WALNUT BASE ON IMAGE
PROCESSING**

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ABSTRACT

*One of the exhausting and pricy works in the agriculture is sorting product. It is crucial to choose the best sorting method for Walnut because there are colossal number of Walnut farms in Iran. In this study, properties of the 100 walnuts (*Juglans regia L.*) shape, such as thickness, width, length and shape index were investigated experimentally. The imaging system especially the preprocessing level was designed to modify any noises. The binary process implemented to identify the objects on white color sample in black background. According to the range of indicators, all walnuts were divided into three groups including small, medium and large. The proposed machine learning method was development by regression analysis with sigmoid function for find relationship between output variable from one or more input variables. Thus, the correlation coefficient of $R^2 = 0.9$. This research focuses on postharvest processing, specifically the advantages of machine learning for sorting system.*

Keywords: Postharvest, Sorting, Image Processing, AI, Walnut

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GENDER BALANCE ABOVE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE QUOTAS

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ABSTRACT

For long time, policy makers, scholars and practitioners debated the advisability of including mandatory quotas on the boards of listed companies, to guarantee female representation. Governments justify this affirmative action based on its temporary nature and the desired resulting cultural change. The paper tries to examine how the evolution of the principles of corporate governance can promote improvement in other fields as well. Specifically, it aims to investigate whether the imposition of quotas on the boards of big corporations encourage gender balance outside the companies themselves. Through qualitative analysis and descriptive statistics, the paper investigates the secondary effect of the introduction of quota law in Italy. The analysis verified two hypotheses. First is about the under-representation of women within the board of companies not covered by quota law. Second about the percentage of women in key decision-making positions, after the approval of quota law.

Keywords: *corporate governance, gender balance, quotas.*

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ANALYSIS OF ROTARY VALVE PERFORMANCE IN FINE ABRASIVE POWDER APPLICATIONS BETWEEN BLOW THROUGH AND CLOSED TOLERANCE HIGH PRESSURE DISCHARGE VALVE

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ABSTRACT

Rotary Valves are one of the most common means of feeding pneumatic conveying systems, both pressure and vacuum types. There are many other applications where they are used simply for metering of a controlled feed rate. This document seeks to explain the apparent mystery surrounding the selection of the right valve for the job and warn of the pitfalls awaiting the unwary. It is a compact mechanical device for continuously discharging bulk powders or granules under gravity flow. By definition, it is the simplest of machines having only one moving part; a multi-vane rotor revolving in close contact in the housing and where the housing has an inlet at the top, and an outlet at the bottom. Despite its simplicity it offers several functional uses:

- *Control product flow rate to the required rate (fixed or variable)*
- *Maintain a gas pressure differential between the inlet & outlet (airlock)*

The current paper discuss and a live case study on design aspects, importance of selection of right equipment considering selection of accessories, system performance in total.

Acknowledgements: Author1 acknowledges the resources usage and directions to organize the data and analysis from In-house infrastructure. The co-authors are deeply acknowledged for their contribution is data preparation, discussing the variations to put up a comprehensiveness of the paper in logical fashion.

Keywords: *Rotary Air Lock Valves, Conveying Systems, Maintenance of powders*

ABSTRACT

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EFFECT OF PLANT-BASED STABILIZERS ON THE QUALITY OF ICE LOLLIES

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to assess the effect of stabilizers viz., guar gum and carrageenan on the quality parameters of ice lollies. Ice lollies a niche product category in the existing frozen food market. The effect of stabilizers was studied on the various physicochemical properties such as freezing time, melting rate, Brix, pH, acidity and sensory properties. From the study it was found that there was no change in pH for all the three samples, there was a slight change in Brix and acidity, the freezing time of control and T1 did not have any difference whereas T2 took a lot more time than other samples, the total melting time of T1 showed highly acceptable results as it took 65 minutes for time final meltdown, whereas both control and T2 comparatively melted very quickly. Hence from the physicochemical parameters and sensory analysis T1 – combination of guar gum and carrageenan showed remarkable results.

Keywords: Ice lollies, frozen desserts, stabilizers, freezing time, flavours.

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STANDARDIZATION OF HERBAL DRUG FOENICULAM VULGARE

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ABSTRACT

The procedure of standardising herbal preparations is a key aspect of obtaining the product's quality and efficacy, and it is the rate-limiting stage in Ayurvedic formulations. The data about the concentrations employed in the formulation are provided in detail by the procedure. In this study, standardization of herbal drugs- Foeniculum vulgare was investigated. The formulary of ayurvedic drugs in India was followed in the production. For the standardisation of commercial and in-house ayurvedic medicinal products, the organoleptic qualities, physical properties, and physiological features were utilised. The drug property was evaluated and compared to the reference standards for control and quality assurance in pharmaceutical laboratories using precise and accurate metrics.

Keywords: *Anti-inflammatory, physicochemical, standardization.*

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IMPORTANCE OF ENHANCING EXISTING PRODUCT FEATURES TO INFLUENCE BUYERS BEHAVIOUR, FOCUSING ON CAPITAL GOODS

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ABSTRACT

Product development is the process of bringing a few features additions to product for the marketplace. One's business may need to engage in this process due to changes in buyer's preferences, increasing competition and advances in technology or to capitalise on a new opportunity.

Successful product features improvement is a critical cornerstone of firm success. Significant incentives exist for firms to continuously introduce viable simple features to the markets they serve. The financial payoff from successful introductions can help many firms overcome the slowing growth and profitability of existing products and services that are approaching the maturity stages of their life cycles.

The paper summarizes by improvising product features its success factors, suggests metrics that should be used to measure these factors, and proposes minimum evaluation tools and techniques to make use of these metrics in a modified popular BAH model. However, the modified model can reword and can be deployed in many firms that are in capital goods context.

Keywords: *Buyer behavior, Capital goods, BAH Model,*

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EXTENT OF PRECAUTIONARY SAFETY MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE RESIDENTS OF VADODARA CITY WHILE TRAVELLING FOR LEISURE DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to identify the Precautionary Safety Measures adopted by the tourists while travelling for leisure during the Pandemic (COVID-19). The research design was descriptive. The data were collected via survey method with the aid of a questionnaire comprising of two sections. The first section included background information and the second section comprised of problems experienced by the respondents in context of 6 As of Tourism. The sample of the study were 140 tourists of Vadodara city who had travelled at least one day.

The findings of the research revealed that mean age of the respondents was 25.07 years. Majority of the respondents were Males. It was also revealed that more than two-third of the respondents adopted precautionary safety measures "To High Extent" while leisure travel during Pandemic COVID-19. The findings of the study will aid the tourism industry in understanding the needs of the travellers so as to enhance their experiences during Pandemic COVID-19.

Keywords: *Precautionary Safety Measures, tourists, leisure travelling*

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**BLOCKING AND RECOMMENDATION OF ANDROID MALWARE APPLICATION USING
AQUILA OPTIMIZER AND HYBRID LSTM-SVM CLASSIFIER**

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ABSTRACT

Malicious applications focusing android platform have largely increased due to the development in the popularity of mobile devices. Recently, wide-ranging researches have been conducted on malware analysis and detection for Android devices while android has also implemented various security controls to deal with the malware problems. Malware apps intruded by the hackers are standalone and dependent with another app for using the permissions of the app without having the user's permission. Dependent malware apps perform multiple and multi-level communication with the other apps. These malicious apps are created to perform different types of attacks in the form of Trojans, worms, exploits, and viruses. To overcome this issue, the efficient blocking and prediction of malware apps using Aquila optimizer based for optimal feature selection with cross-validation based fitness evaluation and the hybrid LSTM-ANN model used to classify the type of malware app is designed. Initially, the CSV files from the android devices are gathered and based on the requisition of android apps the multiple and multiple-level combinations of android apps are evaluated. From the requested query, the apps are denied or allowed based on the evaluation of policy. The denied app from the policy based evaluation are extracted for optimal features using the Aquila optimizer. Optimal features are trained and tested with the Hybrid LSTM-ANN model for predicting the type of the malware app. Finally, the detected malwares app is blocked and it should be given to the recommendation for the user.

Keywords: Policy Based Evaluation, Combination Analysis of Permissions, K-Fold Cross Validation, Aquila Optimizer, Hybrid LSTM-SVM Classification, Blocking and Recommendation of Malware Apps.

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**A STUDY OF WORK LIFE INDICATORS WITH REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Work and family life share a direct relationship with each other. The study related the various aspects which is necessary to understand how one affects the other: Work life can either enhance or detract from our family life. Our family life can have positive or negative influences on our work attitudes, behaviours and outcomes. The benefits of work life balance to individuals are Clear and optimistic approach, more clarity in Performance, Completion of work within the scheduled time, Lower level of Intra individual conflicts and Inter individual conflicts between work and family roles, stress free and good quality of work life, etc. The results of research are not surprising and confirm what most human resource managers and good employers know already. If you want staff to be happy and productive and reduce staff turnover, then it is important to have good employment practices associated with work-life balance. There was a time when the boundaries between work and home were fairly clear. Today, however, work is likely to invade personal life — and maintaining work- life balance is no simple task. Still, work-life balance isn't out of reach. Start by evaluating your relationship to work. Then apply specific strategies as mentioned above to help you strike a healthier balance. The researcher would like to thank the respondents who took the time to complete the survey and thereby increase our collective knowledge of the issues concerning the challenges for people to balance their work and personal lives.

Keywords: *Work life balance, work attitudes, Work life*

ABSTRACT

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**A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON STUDENTS PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS
MOOCS**

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development and innovation in technologies have strongly affected all parts of our day-to-day life activities & even the education sector has not been left behind changes in technology and has also caused a change in learning style pattern.

The purpose of this conceptual paper is to provide information about students' perception and attitude towards MOOCs and to identify the causes which affect enrolment in MOOCs by students. The review of the literature paper analyses describes, evaluates and summaries previous studies carried out in the concerned field.

The findings indicate that students have a typically positive attitude toward their courses. Personal relevance, educational value, and life skills are three variables that influence students' perceptions towards MOOC courses and there are six themes that revolve around students' attitudes: - Reliability, accessibility, content, learning, communication, and outcomes.

Keywords: *Perception, Attitude, Students, MOOCs, Online Learning, Pandemic.*

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INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Co-operative learning is a learning process in which individuals learn in a small group with mutual help. It emphasizes co-operation against our current education system, which is based on competition. Cooperation rather than competition is a predominant characteristic of human beings. Humans are bound together by love and co-operation, and it is this quality upon which the survival of the human species is based. Co-operative learning aims to foster interdependence, which means that team success, is achieved by team members' individual success. It also promotes critical social skills by requiring them to interact to solve the group learning task. This article discusses the concept and main features of co-operative learning. Co-operative learning involves students working together in small groups to accomplish shared goals or complete group tasks. It is widely recognised as a teaching strategy that promotes socialisation and learning among students from pre-school through to tertiary level and across different subjects and curriculum areas.

Keywords: *Cooperation, Competition, Co-operative Learning, Socialization*

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF NON-DAMAGING DRILLING FLUID USING BIODEGRADABLE REAGENTS FOR SHALE STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

For hydrocarbon production drilling a borehole is a very important process in the petroleum industry. Drilling fluid is used for an effective drilling operation to produce the crude oil. Bentonite and Barite is used in a conventional drilling fluid which is a disadvantage as they react with shale and cause formation damage. This can lead to reduce in productivity and the economic value. Therefore, to prevent it, a non-damaging drilling fluid (NDDF) is synthesized using biodegradable reagents to avoid the formation damage. A NDDF fluid of psyllium husk and turmeric is prepared to counter the problems faced by conventional drilling fluid. A rheological property as well as the shale stability test has been investigated for the prepared unconventional fluid/ NDDF. It was observed that the selected NDDF fluid prepared using psyllium husk and turmeric showed good enhancement in rheology. Due to the presence of psyllium husk, the filtrate loss is observed to be reduced from the shale stability test. The shale samples have been obtained from Assam-Arakan basin. This work is mainly focused on using minimal number of biodegradable reagents such as turmeric and psyllium husk. Therefore, it can be used in unconsolidated formations to prevent it from the formation damage and have a potential to be used in an economical way due to the less cost and easily available of the above-mentioned reagents.

Keywords: *Non-damaging drilling fluid (NDDF); Psyllium husk; Rheological properties; Shale stability; Turmeric.*

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THE PREVALENCE OF BETA-THALASSEMIA BURDEN IN INDIA: A META-ANALYSIS WITH 17,11,536 SUBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Thalassemia is an inherited hemoglobin disorder caused by anomalies in the globin chain and affects 4.5% of the population across the map. There are 9000-10,000 major thalassemia births in India each year. It has been noted that prenatal diagnosis is frequently denied on religious grounds. The most prevalent beta-thalassemia allele in the Indian population is IVS-I-5 (G C). The frequency and epidemiology of thalassemia in India have not been well examined with the proportional meta - analysis. The study outcome could aid in designing healthcare policies for beta-thalassemia screening in large populations.

Method

The prevalence of beta-thalassemia was calculated for each study with the number of reported cases as the numerator and the total sample size as the denominator. A subsequent meta-analysis was done based on each location of study. The I^2 and Q tests showed high heterogeneity between the studies.

Result

Forty-five studies with a total number of 17,11,536 subjects were included in this meta-analysis. Among all included studies, sixteen was carried out in different educational institutions. The forest plot indicated a global prevalence rate of beta-thalassemia of 0.4238. Funnel diagrams and fail-safe calculation N Rosenthal's approach was used to estimate publication bias for the included documentation.

Discussion

The bias within the results was identified through the use of funnel plots asymmetry. The overall prevalence rate of beta-thalassemia occurrence in this meta-analysis was 0.4238 (95% CI = 0.1334–0.2462; I^2 = 99.99%; p -value < 0.1). In Regression Test for Funnel Plot Asymmetry $Z=4.5972$ and $p < .001$. The prevalence was successfully reduced through education and testing for this disease. The United Arab Emirates has the highest prevalence, 100 percent, followed by India and Saudi Arabia. Mandatory Premarital Screening and Genetic Counseling Programs (PMSGC) are needed. An extensive registration program and rigorous monitoring are necessary to combat thalassemia.

Conclusion

The beta-thalassemia lead to serious health and financial burden. Efforts need to demonstrate the scenario of prevalence to develop awareness-raising and screening initiatives. Present study will be very relevant to reveal the burden of beta thalassemia in India.

Keywords: *Meta-analysis, Beta thalassemia, Mutation, Publication bias*

ABSTRACT

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IS LGBT INCLUSION STEERING THE BOTTOM LINE? - A CORROBORATIVE BUSINESS CASE FOR LGBT INCLUSION IN THE WORKPLACE THROUGH HUMAN CAPITAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

According to Brundtland's report, the most accepted definition of sustainable development is "To meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (Sharma, 2009). However, sustainability does not restrict itself to restoring natural resources; it also means the inclusion of marginalized sections of the society, working and growing in tandem with them. It is about the unutilized human capital, which is 135 million Indian population and an untapped queer economy of US \$200 billion. This would have a domino effect on future generations and escalate the inequity even further, impacting the economy and society at large. Hence it is imperative to accentuate LBGT inclusion as a compelling business case in the workplace.

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AN OVERVIEW ON ALKALINE TREATMENTS FOR MODIFICATION OF AGRO-WASTE AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is back bone of Indian economy with year -round crop cultivation and generates large amount of agro-waste. Utilization of agricultural waste is considered to be the important step in environmental protection, energy structure and agricultural development. Recycling of agro waste into value added products is an effective alternative of managing wastes. Agricultural waste are lignocellulosic materials and requires some pretreatments for their modification and conversion into value added products. Alkali pretreatment is found to be most efficient treatments in comparison with other pretreatments and modification methods. Alkali pretreatment leads to alter surface morphology of lignocellulosic agro waste. Most of the lignin content from fibrous agro waste is removed during the treatment. Separated lignin can be recycled and further used for bio ethanol generation. The fibrous material derived from agro waste undergo enormous change after alkali treatment. It has good mechanical properties; therefore, it can be molded into lightweight bio composites. Alteration in surface properties such as porosity, surface area and functional groups after treatment brings about material to be a good adsorbent for verities of dyes and heavy metals from waste water. Alkaline pretreatment opens a new era for development of sustainable recycling of fibrous agricultural waste into value added products

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DRYING OF GREEN CHILLIES USING MICROWAVE HOT AIR DRYER

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ABSTRACT

*In Asia, chili (*Capsicum annum L.*) is a common spice used to flavor meals. Green chillies taste different from chillies of other colors. In many nations, it is commonly known as capsicum, paprika, pimento, cayenne peppers, red peppers, and hot peppers. India is the country with the biggest production and consumption of Chili. Green chillies are available in a variety of forms in South Asian countries, the USA, and Canada, including fresh green chillies, fully mature chillies, dried chillies, chili powder, and chili oleoresins. Fresh chillies cannot be kept for an extended period since they contain between 70 and 80 percent water. Drying can solve the storage and price swings issues. The amount of water, color and active ingredient content in a dried chili pepper all affect its quality. The requirement for a suitable drying procedure stems from the potential for browning to enzymatic or non-enzymatic reactions and flavor loss. A quick drying process is required, that is microwave-assisted hot air drying. This article's goal is to provide a summary of the quality factors that are typically taken into account when drying green chillies and biomaterials and to draw attention to current developments in drying techniques that preserve the nutritional value and usefulness of green chillies. The study is to determine the characteristics of green chillies using microwave hot air dryers (temperature 80°C at 1m/s) by applying different power (ranging from 3W/g to 7W/g) and different times with changes in the composition of chemicals. Changes in quality, weight, rehydration rate, softness, and content were noted. It was found that at 7W/g the result was better than the other Watts.*

Keywords: green Chillies, Drying, Microwave hot air drier, Blanching, Quality, Temperature and time.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In the development and administration of the environment, women play a crucial role. Therefore, obtaining sustainable development requires their entire participation. There are two reasons to support gender equality. First and foremost, it is an issue of social justice and human rights for women and men to have equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities. And secondly, that achieving more gender equality is a requirement for (and a reliable sign of) sustained people-centered development. In addition to being important for social justice, the perspectives, needs, and objectives of men and women must be taken into account in order to improve development processes. For the full inclusion of women in sustainable development and the acknowledgment of their achievements, significant measures were created at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. The Rio Declaration's Principle 20 (mentioned at the beginning of this article) and Agenda 212's Chapter 24, "Global Action for Women towards Sustainable and Equitable Development," both express promises to advancing the status of women. The report discusses the main issues with sustainability and women's empowerment. In order to link the idea of women with sustainability, the many characteristics and features are examined in great detail. The article came to the conclusion that, in the development paradigm, gender equality is of utmost importance; without it, sustainable development is only a fact. In order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, it is essential that actions be made to empower women and engage them in political, social, and economic development.

Keywords: *Women empowerment, sustainable development. Environment, economic*

ABSTRACT

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**OVERVIEW- THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY DRIVEN
PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

The burgeoning pace of population growth coupled with rapid economic growth has placed huge pressure on the demands for natural resources and infrastructure. The threats of environmental, social and economic challenges have never been greater than in the year 2020. Worldwide, the scope of government action and calls for more governmental planning, intervention and spending is on the rise. However, despite a greater understanding of the role of government in social services delivery and the environmental challenges that the Earth faces, the numbers are dismal. 23% percent of the global urban population lives in slums still and greenhouse gas emissions are still rising (UN, 2018). Overcoming these challenges requires a concerted effort- one that involves existing stakeholders and makes way to include new ones. While governments alone cannot do it all, it is perhaps best positioned through its outreach to become a game changer by putting in place the right policies for more and newer stakeholders.

Keywords: *sustainability, government, public policy, government action, private investments*

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**QUALITY OF VOLUNTARY CORPORATE DISCLOSURE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF
STAKEHOLDERS PERCEPTION**

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ABSTRACT

Voluntary disclosure of information is presentation of excess of information in addition to mandatory disclosure in form of management forecast analysis, press release, posts on company website, conferences proceedings etc. In the present paper we have tried to examine the stakeholder's perception on quality of annual reports. For this purpose the information is derived through well-structured questionnaire from 260 respondents. Descriptive statistics was applied and It was found that majority of the respondents prefer published Annual Reports of companies for information. We have also found that the stakeholders prefer annual reports for the purpose of analyzing the financial performance of the companies and investment decision making. The stakeholder's perception on quality of Annual Reports resulted that understandability, comparability and predictability are the most common features which have been found in the annual reports. The study recommended that the quality of annual reports is required to be enhanced in terms of reliability, relevance of information, timeliness and consistency, which can further serve the purpose of stakeholders to refer the annual reports for analyzing the financial performance of the companies and investment decision making.

Keywords: Stakeholders perception, management forecast analysis reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency.

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INTEGRATION OF FAITH AND ENVIRONMENT: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Environment has been given to all of us in trust by God. It is our responsibility to treat this trust in the best way, and not pollute or destroy it. One of the most serious problems in today's world is the environmental crisis. It is a problem that threatens not only us, but the whole world, and future generations and their right to live in a healthy environment. It seems that this problem started when modern man stopped understanding himself as the vicegerent of God and trustee of the All-Merciful God and stopped understanding nature as a sacred sign and valuable trust from God. For this reason, it becomes evident that the best way to protect the environment from destruction and, indeed, to improve its condition by channeling the divine mercy to everything at his disposal or within his reach and to review the forgotten understandings by referring back to the teachings and instructions of divine religions and reviewing and readjusting our policies regarding the application of modern technology and in using natural resources appropriately. Environmental protection is an important aspect of Islam.

Keywords: Faith, Science, Islam, Environment, legal protection

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DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA AFTER DEMONETIZATION

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ABSTRACT

India is a vast country with 63 percent rural population. Any project of economic development will not be successful if villages are not been part of programme. In the era of technology and knowledge, the information technology has played vital role in the process of development and touched every aspect of life. The banking and finance sector are using technology exactingly service delivery. The demonetization drive launched by govt of India on 8 Sep 2016 push the country to use alternative method of payment. The situation arises with Covid-19 aggravated the problem and urge the use of electronic method to financial transactions. Eventually, India's path of cashless economy became compelling and digitalization drive became prime focus of governmental policy. Lack of infrastructure, digital illiteracy, doubt and mistrust, unwillingness etc. have been the conventional hurdle in way of digitalization of payment system in rural area. But a number of exclusive initiatives have made the way easier. The accessibility and utilisation of different digital payment system such as Aadhar pay, Paytm, IMPS, UPI, Bank PoS machines etc. in rural area had increased the number and value of digital payment over time. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Atal Pension Yojana, RuPay cards and other such schemes had added demand for use of digital mode of transaction in rural area. As a result, total retail digital payment which was 5455 lakhs in December 2015 increased with a combined annual growth rate (CAGR) of 56% to 32509 lakhs in December 2019 and value of these transactions increased from Rs 928 thousand crores to Rs 2682 thousand crores, recording a CAGR of 30% during the same period. India's growing use of retail digital payments, along with the radical reconstruction of its cash economy, indicates increasing acceptance and convenience of digital payments vis-à-vis cash payment methods. Comparing the use and growth of digital payment in rural area with urban area and metro cities, it impules the need of special attention to remove bottlenecks in wider acceptance of the digital payment in rural area. Setting up Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) by RBI is example of good step in right direction. Government of India's initiatives like Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access through Common Service Centres (CSCs), Bharat Net Programme will be able to transform rural India active leader of cashless economy.

Keywords: Digital Payment, Cashless Economy, Aadhar Pay, Paytm, Demonetization

ABSTRACT

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VIRTUAL REALITY: OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is the science and engineering of making intelligent computer programs and machines that are capable of learning; essentially reaching and exceeding human levels of intelligence. It is an area of computer science that emphasizes the creation of intelligent machines that work and reacts like humans. Some of the activities computers with artificial intelligence are designed for include:

- *Speech recognition*
- *Learning*
- *Planning*
- *Problem solving*

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EFFECT OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON INDIAN STOCK MARKET: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON SENSEX

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the current study is to examine the long and short-term relationships between the performance of the nine key selected macroeconomic variables like Gold price, Crude Oil, Foreign Exchange Rate, Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Institutional Investment, Cash Reserve Ratio, Wholesale Price Index, Call Money Rate and Interest Rates on Treasury Bills on the Sensex. Sensex has been used in this study as a stand-in for stock prices in India because the Bombay Stock Exchange is the most widely used and tracked index.

The study has been undertaken for ten years from 2008-09 to 2017-18. Johansen Cointegration Test and Vector Error Correction Model have been applied to measure the influence of the selected macroeconomic variables on Sensex. The cointegration shows a long-term relationship between the factors and Sensex. The Cash Reserve Ratio and Wholesale Price Index are two macroeconomic variables that are influential in the long run and move in opposite directions. The multivariate analysis results indicate that only three of the selected macroeconomic variables considered for the analysis have an effect on stock prices in the short run. Crude Oil Price, Foreign Exchange Rate and Call Money Rate adjust to the disturbances to restore long-run equilibrium in the right direction.

Keywords: *Sensex, Macroeconomic Variables, Unit root test, Johansen Cointegration Test, Vector Error Correction Model*

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DEVELOPMENTAL & MOTIVATIONAL ASPECT OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

It is often suggested that in order for performance appraisals to have a positive impact on employees' behavior, they need to get quality answers. The purpose of this review has shifted to the study of two unusual ways of linking between employee perceptions through improved performance appraisal and the performance of a proposed employee. A partial review of personnel indicators has proven that the hypothetical links to the performance evaluation of various development and self-employment function mediates with the help of the basic motivations of employees and similarly strongly considered their independence. The motivating and almost appropriate conclusion that is made after this observation is how self-reliance measures the relationship between the perceived improved performance test and the overall performance of the drawings. Therefore, the implications should be emphasized in the participation that goes hand in hand with independence and freedom among employees. This may encourage the use of comprehensive performance appraisal involving staff with a strong degree of independence. It is also summed up in the study that for employees with a degree of independence at risk, communication becomes a success, but for people who are determined for independence, communication has changed for the worse. It is often suggested that in order for performance appraisals to have a positive impact on employees' behavior, they should obtain positive analytical responses. The purpose of this study was to examine two different models that are linked between employee perceptions in order to assess the improved performance and performance of the reported activity. Different perspectives on employee indicators have proven that the relationship between the performance evaluation of the perceived performance and the performance of the report you report is determined by the employees' basic motivations and strongly supported by their independence. The most motivating and most relevant conclusion reported after this study is how self-regulation measures the relationship between the perceived improved performance appraisal and performance. Therefore, the implications should be emphasized for participation and independence and freedom among employees. This may encourage the use of performance appraisal involving employees with strict independent studies. It has also been summarized in the study that for employees with weak autonomy, relationships are good, but for those with strong autonomy, relationships are found to be negative.

Keywords: Performance appraisal, Human useful resource management, performance control, Orientation.

Abbreviations: Performance Appraisal (PA), Balanced Scorecard (BSC), Performance Control Structures (PMS)

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**REVIEWING REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH OF LEFT-BEHIND WIVES OF MALE
OUT-MIGRANTS OF INDIA AND NEIGHBORING NATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

The Indian subcontinent was once thought to have some of the worst reproductive health indicators in the world, but constant interventions have greatly improved the situation, especially in India, where some states are performing well and others, like Bihar, are lagging behind and still have a long way to go. Male members have a tendency to migrate, leaving their spouses behind and exposing them to a variety of chances and risks. The factors influencing the reproductive health of left-behind wives (LBW) in India and its neighbouring countries are systematically examined in the current paper. Second, in low socioeconomic environments, the present review additionally examines the overall effect of male out-migration on LBW reproductive health.

Methodology

By using Boolean's logic search, a thorough literature review was carried out across three databases. The identification, screening, and selection of research articles were done using the PRISMA method. 432 records were discovered after duplication was removed, of which 51 records were included and examined depending on the researchers' primary emphasis.

Results

The majority of studies have examined LBW's reproductive health as well as their psychological well-being. Remittance, patriarchal norms, family dynamics, media exposure, and other factors were discovered to be determining factors, among others. The results of previous studies are conflicting when it comes to the overall impact of migration.

Novelty

This study provides cutting-edge information on recent studies conducted on the health of LBW migrants in the Indian subcontinent. Additionally, this paper identifies and underlines the knowledge gaps that will help guide future studies on women's reproductive health.

Findings

Findings indicate that there is an urgent need to investigate the many elements of LBW reproductive health, including reproductive practises, family planning, and the incidence of sexual morbidities, in the areas where men are most likely to leave the Indian subcontinent, such as Bihar.

Declaration

This abstract is a part of research paper based on PhD work, conducted by the FA (first author of this paper). Authors reserve rights to publish this abstract as a part of research paper.

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**CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF THE INDIAN TOURISM SECTOR AMIDST THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has not just impacted the Indian Economy, but the whole world has been brought to a complete stand- still. Every business, every industry and every individual in every field, be it the top level employee or the lowest level employee has been effected due to the pandemic. Such devastating impacts have prolonged effects on the economy and the populations. The tourism, aviation and hospitality industry are among the few that have been the most effected due to this pandemic. The object of present study aims for understanding the challenges faced by the different sectors in the tourism industry to survive during the pandemic. The study also sheds light on the opportunities that await in the future on a post Covid scenario and some of the method adopted by the tour & travel agencies to manage the future demand in more sustainable and safe manner. The paper is conceptual and purely based on literature reviews or various research papers focusing on the COVID pandemic globally.

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PROSPECTS OF FARM TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry in India has evolved and grown over a period of time. With the new age tourist seeking for not just the destination but a holistic experience too, the tourism products offered today differ from what was offered a decade back. In order to cater to these expectations and attract more visitors, the Indian tourism industry has devoted its focus to the development of niche tourism over mass tourism. Niche tourism in India has immense untapped potential due to various factors like the varied geographical area, different cultures, different food habits and lifestyles of people etc to name a few.

There are various niche tourism sectors which are being promoted in India and farm tourism is one wherein the hosts are none other than the farmers and their families and the guest live in their farmhouses. Farm tourism can be promoted amid a rich backdrop of lush green farms and beautiful landscapes and the state of Punjab is known to be rich in both these factors besides having warm hearted sociable people which makes it an ideal destination for farm tourism. Taking cognizance of the benefits farm tourism can reap; the governments of Punjab have made discrete efforts in showcasing Punjab as a perfect farm tourism destination

This research paper will attempt to do a systematic review of the research literature in the field of farm tourism in Punjab. The research paper will give insights about the prospects of farm tourism in the state of Punjab.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agritourism, Farm stay, Farm tourism, Niche Tourism, Punjab

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**IMPACT OF ENERGY PRICE ON THE PROFITABILITY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Energy has become one of the strategic and influencing factors for much of global economy, driving business decision making. Businesses and consumers are increasingly considering the energy efficiency of the products and services they buy and use. In production process companies look for the least cost energy forces, so that maximum profitability could be achieved. Higher the energy price, higher is the energy efficiency, and these variables capture the industrial profit. When we see from the consumer's point of view, the same businesses application is reflected there. Profitability is important for continuing growth of any industry. Several factors directly or indirectly play significant role in determining industrial profitability. Profitability is determined by pricing technique as well as sales volume. It depends not only on the factors influencing elements of cost of sales but cost of production also. The main aim of the study is to identify determinants of profitability of the Indian manufacturing industry during the period 2000-2019. Panel data estimation methods of fixed effects (FE) and random effects (RE) models are employed to estimate the impact of oil price on profitability of Indian manufacturing industry. Oil price disturbance have two divergent negative effects on industry profitability. First, it has a straight negative effect because it raises the production costs of firms. And secondly, it has an indirect negative result because investors forecast the decline in profit margins of industry and make conclusion that affect the stock market indexes. In this connection, this work is an attempt to understand influence of crude oil price changing on in profitability of Indian manufacturing industries using data from 2000-2019. It is observed statistically that the role of oil price is significant in declining Indian manufacturing industry profitability growth.

Keywords: *Energy Price, Oil Price, Manufacturing, Panel Regression, Crude oil*

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**TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF OCIMUM SANCTUM (TULSI) PLANT ON LIFE HISTORY AND
OXIDATIVE PARAMETERS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOTASTER**

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ABSTRACT

Ocimum sanctum (tulsi) is a traditional medicinal plant in the family Lamiaceae. It is widely used as a herbal tea, commonly used in Ayurveda, and has a place within the Vaishnava tradition of Hinduism, in which devotees perform worship involving holy basil plants or leaves. We studied the effect of Tulsi extract on fitness parameters of Drosophila melanogaster by analyzing the life span, climbing and chill coma assay. Different model organisms have been used earlier, like rats, mice, microbes and humans also but in our research work, we have used Drosophila melanogaster as a model organism because of characteristics of Drosophila that make it a good model organism. Flies were divided in two groups i.e. control and treated groups. Control groups were fed on normal diet while Tulsi treated group were fed with 2 ml/l of Tulsi extract. The results of the present study showed significant increase in lifespan, climbing activity and chill coma recovery in treated groups as compared to normal diet flies. It may infer from the results of the present study that the Ocimum sanctum (tulsi) extract may have antioxidant properties and are helpful in improving the fitness parameters in Drosophila melanogaster.

Keywords: *Drosophila melanogaster, Ocimum sanctum, Oxidative stress, fitness parameters.*

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**TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA EXTRACT ON PHYSICAL AND
OXIDATIVE PARAMETERS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER**

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ABSTRACT

Momordica charantia (MC) is a worldwide well-known plant from the Cucurbitaceae family. In different regions of the world, it is known by different names like bitter melon, bitter gourd, balsam pear, karela, etc. It is bitter in taste. It is consumed as juice or as a vegetable by cooking. MC is one of the most important plant varieties used in medicine in the Cucurbitaceae family. MC has so many medicinal properties including antidiabetic, anticancer, antimicrobial, antioxidative, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity. All the above parameters are well studied in different model organisms like rats, mice, microbes, and humans also but in our research work, we have used Drosophila melanogaster as a model organism. D. melanogaster is used as a model in different researches. The following properties of Drosophila make it a perfect and suitable organism to work i.e. acquire less space, lowest cost, is easy to handle, short life cycle and lays a large number of eggs which produce a large population of the next generation. D. melanogaster has 65% similarity with the human genome, 75% similarity with human disease genes, and 50% homologous protein sequence with human beings. Our study mainly reveals the effect of MC plant extract on Drosophila melanogaster by checking the physical and oxidative parameters. Here we are checking the physical parameters including climbing and chill coma and oxidative parameters including SOD (Superoxide Dismutase), and Catalase activity. A noticeable change has been seen in treated flies against control flies.

Keywords: *Momordica charantia, Drosophila melanogaster, SOD, Catalase.*

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**TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF MENTHA ARVENSIS PLANT ON LIFE HISTORY AND
OXIDATIVE PARAMETERS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER**

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ABSTRACT

Mentha arvensis, also known as pudina, is a tiny to the medium-sized perennial herb that belongs to the Lamiaceae family. It is used for industrial, medicinal, and culinary applications. It is also traditionally used to treat hypertension and people with ischemic heart disease. Leaf juice is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. The leaves are used medicinally to treat allergies and gastrointestinal issues. Jaundice, asthma, and liver and spleen diseases are also treated with it. These leaves are infused and used to treat inflammatory joints, rheumatoid arthritis, and dyspepsia. In the culinary, fragrance, and pharmaceutical sectors, menthol made from the plant's essential oil is used. To treat skin conditions, the plant is a minor component of lotion, ointment, and cream mixes. When treating dermatological conditions, it also functions as an antipruritic, a counterirritant, an antibacterial, a stimulant, and an anesthetic. Apart from the root, the entire plant is used to cure a variety of ailments, including prurigo, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, pharyngitis, arthralgia, and stomach colic. Additionally, it is said to be an emmenagogue. We have chosen Drosophila melanogaster as a model in our study as due to its suitable and appropriate characteristics, like, it requires little space, is inexpensive, is simple to handle, has a short life cycle, and produces a lot of eggs. In the present study, the flies were separated into two groups: the control group, which had a regular diet, and the plant extract treated group, which received Mentha arvensis extract in food media. We performed the fecundity, climbing, chill coma. The results of the present study showed that Mentha arvensis has antioxidant properties and it is helpful in improving the fecundity, climbing ability, chill coma, and antioxidant activity in Drosophila melanogaster.

Keywords: *Mentha arvensis, Drosophila melanogaster, antioxidant activity, Fecundity.*

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LIBERATION ON CAPITALIZED SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The advanced world always makes and does thing in the advanced way. The internet has become foundation for future development. Every service has turned digital. Even the need and want of money has turned digital. Even the buying and selling of essentials have turned into digital. They have now come to be called as 'e-banking'. For this every online platform has implemented rules and laws for using e-banking securely. The present study analysis the e-banking and its rules, the challenges faced in India. In India, the e-banking and commerce are ruled under IT Act 2000. The issues regarding to the e-banking is mainly security and accuracy concern .The cyber crime has made the use of net banking backward .The RBI of India outlined the initiated of ensuring effective and secure use of payment and transactions .Net Banking has lot of benefits which will increase quality of savings among the people. The thinking of e-banking makes the banking and service sector to more easier and more of customer satisfaction. On the traditional way of banking ,the concept of e-banking makes new changes. But even when the all the advancement happening on banking sector also ,the main issues pointed towards the security concern. The concern host itself should make to their customer safe and secure from the cyber frauds, by implementing new payment methods and secure from payment process. From the study it was identified that, by law and rules nothing can be protected completely; the people should know and be aware about the way of doing things.

Keyword: Internet, E-banking, Cyber Crime

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IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The business context has seen rising competition for critical resources and numerous scholars have suggested that in the current complex and volatile environments, an approach to entrepreneurship is what is needed to confront the mundane way of operations in the organization of today. They argued that organizations must be more entrepreneurial to enhance their performance, their capacity for adaptation, and long-term survival. Behaviours of entrepreneurship are suggested from extant research in this field because evidence reads that the performance elicited from such is superior to others who do not deploy such behaviours. When entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial orientation and management is combined with leading, the resultant outcome is entrepreneurship in leadership. Because of the need to support the development of ingenuine capabilities in organizations such that could continually create apt value in organizations; it is needful to emphasize strategic approaches to entrepreneurship. It is recommended therefore to remain competitive and assure longevity; business leaders should imbibe a culture that promotes entrepreneurial innovativeness so as to adapt and remain competitive in the designated industry of operation.

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EFFECT OF COMPUTER SUPPORTED CO-OPERATIVE LEARNING IN AN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

This study used a computer supported co-operative learning method to teach English grammar especially tenses to 20 high school students in 8th standard whom were classified as IED students (inclusive education for differently Able) . The co-operative learning strategies are used to variety group students for instruction in to four student team. Within the team, students were paired. Each team worked at a computer in pairs. A weekly quiz was taken. Three co-operative methods were covering English grammar and its application in tenses at the 8th standard students was used. The activities were planned and implemented through four steps which involved introducing co-operative learning having students work at the computer with a partner. It's a pair work. Outcome measures indicated an improvement in English grammar achievement of 23% for normal children and 38% for especially IED students. Students were reported they were enjoyed those ways of activities and developed positive attitude towards English Grammar.

Keyword: *Computer Supported Instruction, Co-operative Learning Strategy, Inclusive Education.*

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IMPACT OF ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF INDIAN IT SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Organisational culture is a complex phenomenon and is formed in diversity of ways, it might initiate from the challenge and obstacles that organisation features, it may possibly be an purposive creation of the administration and employees working in the organisation culture. Culture of the association is enough that can altogether ground the performance of the employees in the workplace. The organization culture is the set of principles, values and beliefs according to which the employee should conduct in a company. It's actually how belongings are exercised in a corporation and is the important factor for organizational success and growth. The purpose and aim of organization culture are both employee satisfaction and organization productivity. A sound culture which deals with its representatives permits them to have stake in navigation, or to be inventive, or to have confidence on the top administration, will have a positive chart of accomplishment. It's on the grounds that when a representative is satisfied with cooperation it works for the collaboration. It cultivates employee liability towards organization. The main purpose of this paper is to study the different types of cultures in an organisation and to study the relationship between organizational culture and organizational performance.

Keywords: *organizational culture, organizational performance, organization, Information technology*

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**SCAFFOLDED VEE DIAGRAM AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING
SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY AMONG LEARNERS**

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ABSTRACT

Education is the most empowering force in the world. It creates knowledge, builds confidence, and breaks down barriers to opportunity. Science education cultivates students' curiosity about the world and enhances scientific thinking. Through the inquiry process, students will recognise the nature of science and develop scientific knowledge and science process skills to help them evaluate the impacts of scientific and technological development. Most of the science learners engage in a process of knowledge integration where they make sense of diverse information including their own experiences, classroom instruction, and related ideas. Inquiry-based approaches to science teaching enable students to independently elaborate on scientific topics and acquire scientific knowledge through self-directed learning. When the learners confronted with a new situation, they able to self-regulate and control their own learning there by metacognition occurs. In order to metacognition occur, one must have strategies for guiding their understanding of a given topic. An instructional strategy that can aid students in developing metacognitive awareness is the Vee diagram (Gowin, 1981; Novak & Gowin), 1984. In the present study the researcher evaluates the effectiveness of scaffolded vee diagram as an instructional strategy for enhancing scientific inquiry among learners.

Keywords: Scaffolded vee diagram, Scientific Inquiry, Scaffolding, Meta cognitive tool

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**INSIGHTS INTO THE THERMOELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF P-TYPE FLUOROPEROVSKITE
ALZNF₃**

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ABSTRACT

Computer controlled simulations within the framework of density functional theories (DFT) have been employed to scrutinize the structural and thermoelectric properties of halide fluoroperovskite, AlZnF₃. The calculation of cohesive energy has been undertaken to examine the thermodynamic stability of the given material. The thermoelectric coefficients of the present material were investigated using the semi-classical Boltzmann theory as implemented in the BoltzTraP code. This material appears to be an excellent prospect for thermoelectric applications at both low and high temperatures based on the high values obtained from its Seebeck coefficient and figure of merit (Z_eT), respectively.

Keyword: *Fluoroperovskites, Cohesive energy, Charge density, thermoelectric properties*

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**EFFECT OF SWEETENER IN THE FORMULATION OF CHOCOLATE WHEY PROTEIN
CONCENTRATE**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to discuss on the sweetness aspect of chocolate whey protein powder formulation. The trails for the analysis is carried out with two different sweeteners which are, sucralose and Nuva sweet 600. The sweetener aspect in the Chocolate flavored whey protein powder has been evaluated by trails for its dispersibility and the sensory characteristic for the analysis are studied. Among the two sweeteners, it was found that Nuva 600 sweet has more preferable sweetness, overall acceptability than sucralose, through sensory evaluation of two samples.

Keywords: *whey protein concentrate (WPC), whey protein isolate (WPI), sweetener, xanthan gum, Carboxymethyl Cellulose.*

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BACTERIAL, PLANT, AND ANIMAL TISSUE STAINING AND IN VITRO VISUALIZATION OF NUCLEIC ACID BY EGGPLANT PEEL EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

*The natural stain is always eco-friendly, and biodegradable, with less or no biohazard, compare to synthetic chemical stain. Anthocyanin a phenolic compound is the major pigment in eggplant and leads to coloration. At below pH 2, it gives red or orange color and possesses a positive charge. Eggplant samples were collected from panskura market, West Bengal, India (Latitude 22.3921654; Longitude 87.7428713); extracted with 3 % acetic acid and absolute ethyl alcohol as a solvent. After processing in a rotary evaporator and lyophilized; it was used for bacterial cells, plant tissue (onion peel), and animal tissue (squamous epithelium) staining at a concentration of 156.7 mg/ml diluted in 3% acetic acid. The pigment was also used as an ethidium bromide alternative in agarose electrophoresis. Antimicrobial activity of the processed extract was also performed against *Proteus vulgaris*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *staphylococcus aureus*. We have got the positive result of simple staining using eggplant pigment for morphological study of the bacterial cell, plant tissue, and bit of animal tissue with little compromise in terms of resolution. Here the use of some fixative agents such as glycerol and sodium bicarbonate did not give any significant differences. The processed sample of eggplant pigment produced the green fluorescent bands of nucleic acid extracted from *Lysinibacillus sp.*, grown as filamentous morphological conformation in agarose gel electrophoresis under the gel documentation system. We have found the mean value of zone of inhibition of antimicrobial activity as 4.20 and standard deviation (SD) .131 for 20 microliter samples at a concentration of 156.7 mg/ml. The eggplant peel may be used as a biological stain.*

Keywords: *Anthocyanin, Eggplant, staining, Ethidium bromide, Antimicrobial activity, Fluorescent*

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**SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ABSORPTION CORRECTION FOR THE METHOD
SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF MONTELUKAST SODIUM AND BILASTINE IN TABLET
DOSAGE FORM**

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ABSTRACT

A new, simple, precise, accurate and sensitive UV- Spectrophotometric absorption correction method has been developed for simultaneous determination of Montelukast sodium and Bilastine in combined tablet dosage form using methanol as solvent. Absorbance correction method was based on the property of additivity of absorbances. The wavelengths selected for the absorption correction method were 252 nm and 344 nm. At 344 nm, Montelukast sodium showed some absorbance while Bilastine showed zero absorbance. Both the drugs gave absorbance at 252 nm. The method involved solving of an equation based on measurement of absorbance at two wavelengths 252 and 344 nm. The method was validated statistically. The determinations were made at 259 nm for Montelukast sodium and Bilastine and 344 nm for Montelukast sodium over the concentration range of 2-12 µg/ml for Montelukast sodium and 4-24 µg/ml for Bilastine with mean recovery of 99.33-100.34% and 99.83-100.63% for Montelukast sodium and Bilastine respectively by absorbance correction method. The precision for intra-day and inter-day of the method were found to be within the limits (RSD < 2%). This method was found to be precise, accurate, simple, sensitive, reproducible and economical and can be applicable for the simultaneous determination of Montelukast sodium and Bilastine in combined dosage form.

Keywords: *Montelukast Sodium, Bilastine, Absorption Correction Method*

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SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF MONTELUKAST SODIUM AND BILASTINE IN TABLET DOSAGE FORM BY SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD

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ABSTRACT

A simple, accurate, precise and economical procedure for simultaneous estimation of Montelukast sodium and Bilastine in combined tablet dosage form has been developed utilizing concept of simultaneous equation method. The method is based upon determination of montelukast at 344 nm and bilastine 282 nm in methanol. Different analytical parameters such as linearity, precision, accuracy and ruggedness were determined according to ICH guidelines. Montelukast and bilastine at their respective wavelength shows linearity in the concentration range of 2-12 µg/ml and 4-24 µg/ml respectively. The method was validated statistically. The results of analysis formulation given as percentage of label claim were found to be 101.83% and 99.79 % for montelukast and bilastine respectively. Therefore, the proposed method can be used for the routine analysis of both drugs simultaneously in quality control laboratories.

Keywords: *Montelukast Sodium, Bilastine, Simultaneous Equation Method*

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SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ESTIMATION OF AZELNIDIPINE AND TELMISARTAN IN PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM BY FIRST ORDER DERIVATIVE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Simple and precise UV- spectrophotometric methods, first order derivative have been developed and validated for the estimation of Azelnidipine and Telmisartan in its tablet formulation. The standard and sample solutions of Azelnidipine and Telmisartan were prepared in methanol. Azelnidipine was estimated at 271 nm and Telmisartan at 234 nm for the first order derivative UV-spectrophotometric method. Beer's law was obeyed in the concentration range of Azelnidipine is 1 to 6 µg/ml and Telmisartan is 5 to 30 µg/ml with coefficient of correlation value 0.9977 and 0.998 respectively. The method was tested and validated for various parameters according to ICH guidelines. The precision expressed as relative standard deviation, which was 1.780% and 1.467 respectively for the above method. The proposed method was successfully applied for the determination of Azelnidipine and Telmisartan in pharmaceutical formulation. Results of the analysis were validated statistically and were found to be satisfactory. The proposed methods are simple, easy to apply, low-cost and require relatively inexpensive instruments.

Keywords: *Azelnidipine, Telmisartan, first order derivative spectroscopy, methanol.*

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THE HIGHLY D_2 – DISTANCE OF IRREGULAR LABELING FUZZY GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

This paper states a new concept of highly D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs and highly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs. The relation between highly D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs and highly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs are examined. Some properties related to neighbourly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs, highly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs and product fuzzy graphs are discussed. In addition, some more properties and examples of highly D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs are observed and viewed for highly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs.

Keywords: *Highly D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs , highly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs , neighbourly totally D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs, product fuzzy graphs, neighbourly D_2 –distance of irregular labeling fuzzy graphs .*

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**DESIGN, SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 1,3
DIARYLTRIAZENE SUBSTITUTED SULPHACETAMIDE SODIUM DERIVATIVES AS
ANTIOXIDANT**

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ABSTRACT

In the past few decades, 1,3-diaryltriazenes had been synthesized and investigated their biological and pharmacological profiles. 1,3-diaryltriazene compounds shows many activities like- anticancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-diabetic activities. The present study is focused on synthesis of novel series of 1,3-diaryltriazene derivatives from diazonium salt of sulfacetamide sodium and substituted aniline via continuous stirring at 0°C temp. for 3 hrs. A different color of compounds is obtained and the five novel compounds are confirmed by spectral analysis of NMR, MASS spectroscopy and FTIR. Antioxidant activity of the newly synthesized compound have been investigated by many radical scavenging assays. Compound SSR1 (4-[3-(4-methylphenyl)-triaz-1-en-1-yl]-N-sulfanilyl acetamide sodium) and SSR5 (4-[3-(2-methylphenyl)-triaz-1-en-1-yl]-N-sulfanilyl acetamide sodium) have highest antioxidant potency presented (IC₅₀ value are 241.70 and 256.37 µg/mL respectively for DPPH method. In NO(nitric oxide) radical scavenging assay, compound SSR1(4-[3-(4-methylphenyl)-triaz-1-en-1-yl]-N- sulfanilyl acetamide sodium) and SSR5(4-[3-(2-methylphenyl)-triaz-1-en-1-yl]-N- sulfanilyl acetamide sodium) have highest antioxidant value 75.80 % and 73.80 % respectively and reducing power antioxidant assay of the five compounds (SSR1-SSR5) were evaluated, compound SSR5 (4-[3-(2-methylphenyl)-triaz-1-en-1-yl]-N-sulfanilyl acetamide sodium) have highest antioxidant value.

Keywords: 1,3-diaryltriazene, Antioxidant, Sulpha drug, Free radicals, Scavenging methods, Oxidative stress.

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IN A DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODEL, WITHANIA SOMNIFERA SHOWED NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is a sophisticated neurodegenerative condition that exclusively affects people. The build-up of beta-amyloid in the brain's parenchyma characterizes the condition in humans. Ashwagandha, also known as Withania somnifera, is an Indian Ayurvedic herb that has been used for ages to treat a wide variety of human health issues. It has been demonstrated that ashwagandha's active ingredient is effective in treating a variety of neurodegenerative conditions, including Alzheimer's disease (AD). In this study, the effect of Ashwagandha on beta-amyloid toxicity as well as the compound's lifespan effect was investigated using the Drosophila melanogaster AD model. We discovered that ashwagandha, 10 mg/mL, was successful in preventing AD in Drosophila. Additionally, Ashwagandha increases lifespan in Drosophila of the wild type as well as AD. According to the findings above, Ashwagandha may be an effective medication for treating AD and preserving the health of cells.

Keywords: *Withania somnifera, Alzheimer's disease (AD), beta-amyloid, brain*

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WORKS OF HERMANN KARL HESSE: A QUEST FOR SPIRITUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Hermann Karl Hesse was born on 2 July 1877 in the Black Forest town of Calw in Wurttemberg, German territory. He is considered as one of the most creative German psychic traveler, poet, critic, painter and novelist. He is one of the most extensively read German language authors. He is one of the most famous 20th century writers. His best-known works include Demian, Steppenwolf, Siddhartha and The Glass Bead Game. All of his books discover an individual's search for authenticity, self-knowledge and spirituality. He travelled almost all the Continents for a conscious human evolution into higher magnitude of awareness. Much of the current appeal of Hesse can be endorsed to the fact that his writings invite his readers to identify their quests for an integral inner life with that endless struggle for self-realization. To a large extent Hesse achieves this effect by addressing himself to just those channels which communicate most directly with our deepest reactive processes-archetypal forms, the most basic personal and social conflicts, and universal philosophical and religious quests. In 1946, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died on 9 August 1962. This paper, through Hermann Hesse's tremendous works, tries to scrutinize the ultimate goal of the journey that is to attain spirituality and the path through which Nirvana can be attained.

Keywords: *Authenticity, Self-Knowledge, Self-Realization, Social Conflict, Nirvana and Spirituality*

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**EMPIRICAL STUDY ON WORK-LIFE CONFLICTS EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN EDUCATORS
WHICH INFLUENCE WORK-LIFE BALANCE**

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ABSTRACT

Education, Awareness, Exposure and Changes in the lifestyle are the key factors to bring out the women from the four walls of domestic confinement. In the every field, women's achievements are bringing laurels and noticeable to womanhood. Along with this, these women are also facing work-life conflict, which are not noticed by our society. The study investigated the level of work-life conflict experienced by women educators which influence work-life balance. For hypothesis testing, responses from the samples are used in the study and it is found that there is a significant relationship among the work-life balance and work-life conflict faced by women educators. There are three domains in which work-life conflicts are divided. These domains are organizational factors, family factors and individual factors. The sample size is 152 women educators from the state of Haryana. It is concluded that women educators faced there a moderate level of work-life conflict from all the domains such as organizational factors, family factors and individual factors.

Keywords: *Work-life Balance (WLB); Women Educators; Higher Education; Work-life conflict.*

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EFFECT OF FRYING CONDITIONS ON THE SENSORY PARAMETERS OF BARBEQUE SEASONED POTATO CHIPS

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to determine the effect of time and temperature for frying sun-dried potato chips with different compositions of barbeque-flavoured seasoning over various sensory parameters and the oil absorption rate. Potato chips were fried in oils heated to 190, 200, and 210 °C in two batches of time t_1 and t_2 ; the fried chips then were seasoned with the barbeque flavour of 3 different formulations which is of varied combinations of sweet and spice levels. The measurements included oil absorption rate and sensory analysis.

The results of the study showed that the amount of oil absorbed was dependent on the time and temperature of frying of the potato chips, in which the least oil absorption rate was shown by the chips fried at 190 °C at time t_1 . The analysis of sensory attributes indicated that the flavour, colour, texture, and taste of SS₃ formulation of the barbeque seasoning had a more appreciated and acceptable sensorial score.

Keywords: *potato chips, time and temperature, sensory analysis, oil absorption, barbeque seasoning*

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A QUALITY OF WORK LIFE TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study quantifies the effects of quality of work life among employees. The researcher has taken the sample size of 150 employees from 600 employees. The main objective is to study about quality of work life among employees with various dimensions like working environment, recognition through workers participation, career development, which is useful to the organization to solve the problem related to quality of work life. This report is formulated after a thorough research and is based on the information given by the company personal and through questionnaire filled by the employees. The data has been analysed through tabulation, and by analyzing various statistical tools like, Percentage analysis, Chi-square test, and weighted average. After analyzing the data, the researcher has framed the findings and suggestions to the company.

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PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Climate education is essential to comprehend and contribute to the complex subject of climate change. Youth who are aware of the ecological issues are in a better position to respond and protect nature. From awareness generation, eco-friendly practices adoption, sustainable lifestyle promotion and restoration projects implementation, youths across the world are galvanising the momentum for sustainable development. This paper assess the contribution of youth activities in recent years towards ecological restoration for attainment of sustainable development goals. Youth active participation in adaptation and mitigation strategies have the potential of making policy discourses more informative and inclusive. Thus, engagement of youth in sustainable model of development is crucial for secured life and empowered society.

Keywords: *Climate change, youth, sustainable, inclusive, development*

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM USING MACHINE LEARNING ENSEMBLE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Today healthcare system has a significant role to give accurate predications in less time. Heart failure is common disease and medical field has advanced technology to diagnose the issues regarding heart. Researchers are continuously working to improve the system. This paper proposes machine learning based a new model taking the symptoms of heart failure. This paper proposes the various ensemble learning methods which helps to convert weak learner into strong learners. It also depicts the correlation between the predictors and the estimator. This paper compares and evaluates performance of the ensemble learning methods which further determine the estimated mortality rate (EMR) , false mortality rate (FMR) and an accuracy of the model. This paper will be useful for further research in medical science.

Keywords: *Ensemble Methods, Machine Learning, Boosting Algorithms, Bagging Algorithms, Imbalanced data*

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MICROWAVE EXTRACTION OF INSTANT LIQUID TEA

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ABSTRACT

Tea is one of the most widely consumed beverages throughout the world and it is mainly produced in countries like Kenya, China, India and Indonesia. It is not only known for its distinct flavor and smell, but also for its great nutritive value. It is a rich source of bioactive compounds that include polyphenols like Catechin, L-epi Catechin gallate, DL-Gallocatechin, Gallic acid and L-epigallocatechin, flavonoids, alkaloids, amino acids, glycosides, minerals, trace elements, volatile compounds and caffeine. The tea polyphenols were found to have various health benefits like protecting against obesity, inflammation and diabetes. Some of these polyphenols with chemo preventive properties protect against all the stages of carcinogenesis. Out of all the varieties of tea, the tea used for commercial scale purpose is the Asian variety called *Camellia sinensis* that belongs to the family *theaceae*. Extensive research on other types of tea is also done by researchers all over the world. Though this shrub is of great nutritional value, most of the polyphenols are lost during extraction using conventional methods like Soxhlet. To solve this problem, Microwave assisted extraction method was developed. The various advantages of this method are use of lesser solvent, rapid extraction of product, less degradation of bioactive compounds and non-toxicity. This research paper focuses on the formulation and standardization of pre-brewed instant liquid black tea concentrate by microwave assisted extraction method and also the evaluation of its physical (Density, Total Soluble Solids), chemical (pH) and sensory characteristics. Three different variations in the sugar alcohol levels were taken for standardization, namely Trail 1 (T_1), Trail 2 (T_2) and Trail 3 (T_3). T_3 which contained 25% of glycerol and 66.8% of sorbitol was found to have the highest sensory scores in terms of the parameters: flavour, consistency, mouthfeel and taste, whereas T_2 had the highest score in terms of the parameter: Color. This indicates that T_3 had the highest overall acceptability score with its flavor, taste, mouthfeel and consistency similar to tea made using conventional method. This opens up a wide range of possibilities to develop tea products that are not only convenient to use but also instant.

Keywords: Bioactive compounds, Black tea, Microwave-assisted extraction, Sugar alcohols



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