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IVC-2015

5th to 10th April -2015

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International Science Congress Association



Souvenir of 2nd International Virtual Congress
www.isca.net.co, 5th to 10th April (2015)

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Krishnaashraya, 427, Palhar Nagar, RAPTC, VIP- Road, Indore, MP, India

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5th International Science Congress (ISC-2015)

8th - 9th December 2015

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal

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Focal Theme: Divers Resources: Solutions and Advancements

There are twenty sections namely: 1. Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, 2. Animal, Veterinary and Fishery Sciences, 3. Biological Sciences, 4. Chemical Sciences, 5. Computer and Information Technology Sciences, 6. Earth and Geological Sciences, 7. Engineering Sciences, 8. Environmental Sciences, 9. Forensic Sciences, 10. Family, Community and Consumer Sciences, 11. Material Sciences, 12. Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, 13. Medical Sciences, 14. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 15. Physical Sciences, 16. Physical Education and Sports Sciences, 17. Educational Sciences, 18. Commerce, Law and Management, 19. Library Sciences, 20. Social and Humanity Sciences.

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International Young Scientist Award – For Best Oral Presentation (each Section)

International Young Scientist Award – For Best Poster Presentation (each Section)

International Best Oral Presentation Award (each Section)

International Best Poster Presentation Awards (each Section)

Important Dates

Conference Date	:	8 th - 9 th December 2015
Submission of Abstract (Print Souvenir with ISBN) upto	:	20 th November 2015
Submission of Abstract (E-Souvenir with ISBN) upto	:	5 th December 2015
Early Registration	:	31 st May 2015
Acceptance of Abstract upto	:	5 th December 2015
Last date of Submission of Full Paper	:	30 th November 2015
Late registration fees	:	From 1 st June 2015

Registration Fees

Before June 1 st , 2015	Nepalese	Indian	SAARC	Foreign
Delegates	2750	3250/-	45	100
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Please mention the section name

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Important Dates

Conference Date	:	5 th to 10 th April 2016
Submission of Abstract (E-Souvenir with ISBN) upto	:	4 th April 2016
Early Registration upto	:	31 st January 2016
Acceptance of Abstract upto	:	4 th April 2016
Last date of Submission of Full Paper	:	4 th April 2016
Late registration fees	:	From 1 st February 2016

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8th - 10th August 2015

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Abstracts will be published in Souvenir E - Souvenir ISBN 978-93-84648-77-0). After approval of two experts, we will publish full papers in special issue of an international peer reviewed journal "Research Journal of Recent Sciences" (ISSN 2277-2502).

Award

International Young Scientist Award

International Young Scientist Best Poster Presentation Awards

Important Dates

Conference & workshop Date	8 th - 10 th August 2015
Submission of Abstract (E-Souvenir with ISBN) upto	5 th August 2015
Early Registration	31 st May 2015
Acceptance of Abstract upto	5 th August 2015
Last date of Submission of Full Paper	5 th August 2015
Late registration fees	From 1 st June 2014

Registration Fees for Conference and Workshop

Before June 1 st , 2015	Indian	SAARC	Foreign
Delegates	2050/-	45	80
Students/ Research Scholar	1550/-	35	50
Spouse/Others	1050/-	30	30
From June 1 st , 2015 to July 31 st ,2015	Indian	SAARC	Foreign
Delegates	2550/-	50	100
Students/ Research Scholar	2050/-	40	80
Spouse/Others	1050/-	35	30
From August 1 st , 2015	Indian	SAARC	Foreign
Delegates	3050/-	55	150
Students/ Research Scholar	2550/-	45	100
Spouse/Others	1050/-	35	30



1. Agriculture and Forestry Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-001

Influence of feeding the Stevia inulin powder treated mulberry leaves on Protein contents and activity of enzymes in the mid gut homogenate of fifth instar larvae of silkworm, Bombyx mori (L) (Race: PM x CSR₂)

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Abstract: Various concentrations of aqueous solution of herbal formulation: Stevia inulin powder (5.0 ppm; 10.0 ppm; 20.0 ppm and 50.0 ppm) were used to treat the leaves of mulberry and fed to the fifth instar larvae of polyvoltine, crossbreed silkworm, Bombyx mori (L) for first three days, second day and third day and third day (only). The larvae fed with untreated and water treated leaves were also maintained. Bioassays of proteins (S.P. and T.P.) and enzymes (protease and amylase) were carried out on fifth day through the use of mid gut homogenate. Treating the mulberry leaves with herbal formulation: Stevia inulin powder and feeding them to fifth instar larvae was found reflected into significant improvement in the levels of proteins (S.P. and T.P.) and velocities of biochemical reactions catalyzed by protease and amylase. The pattern of increase in soluble proteins and total proteins in the mid gut tissue were 32.147 to 90.074 percent and 5.657 to 39.052 percent respectively. The activities of mid gut protease and amylase were increased by 21.444 to 83.706 percent and 14.54 to 52.257 percent respectively. The nutrient contents of herbal formulation: Stevia inulin powder serve to improve the digestibility and exert the influence on efficient metabolism in the fifth instar larvae of silkworm, Bombyx mori (L). The herbal Stevia inulin powder treatment may gear overall biochemical constituency of silkworm larvae, through mid gut enzymes. Use of herbal Stevia inulin powder to treat mulberry leaves and feeding the fifth instar larvae of silk worm, Bombyx mori (L) may be introduced in the rearing schedule to fortify the digestibility and qualitative silk production.

Keywords: Influence, Stevia, inulin powder treated mulberry leaves, Protein contents, activity, enzymes, homogenate, silkworm, Bombyx mori.

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-002

QTL Mapping: A Tool for Improvement in Crop plants

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Abstract: It is review article and highlighting the importance of QTL Mapping in Crop plants. A QTL is defined as “a region of the genome or locus of gene that is associated with an effect on a quantitative trait”. It is coined by Gelderman (1975). Conceptually, a QTL can be a single gene, or it may be a group of linked genes that affect the trait. QTL mapping based on linkage and marker trait association can be effectively used for gene pyramiding, germplasm screening of diversified material for abiotic (salinity, cold, salt, drought) and biotic stresses (disease, pest) etc. The identification and location of specific genes mediating quantitative characters is having great importance in plant breeding. Proper development and understanding of the statistical background is essential for QTL mapping. A quantitative trait which is controlled by several genes, all the genes having small effects, additive in nature and is more affected by environment. Molecular markers are used to map QTL's. Mapping population includes F₂, back crosses, recombinant inbred lines, and double haploids lines. Strong linkage disequilibrium at marker loci and allele of linked loci controlling the trait is essential feature of such type of population. QTL mapping is required Non-random mating populations. Objectives of QTL mapping is to offer direct mean to investigate the number of genes influencing the trait, to find out the location of the gene that affect traits of interest, to know the effect of genes on variation of the trait, to carry out study on linkage between genes of interest. The basic Principle is the co- segregation of marker locus and QTL together. Co-segregation is due to linkage between marker and QTL. Methods used for QTL mapping are single marker approach (SMA), simple interval mapping (SIM), composite interval mapping (CIM), multiple interval mapping (MIM). Various Factors affecting QTL mapping are number of genes controlling the target traits and their position, heritability of the traits, type and size of mapping population used in QTL mapping, type and number of markers in linkage maps, statistical method used.

Keywords: QTL mapping, Molecular marker, population, Methods, Environment



ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-004

Knowledge of Paddy and Irrigated dry crop Growers on Agricultural Implements and Machinery

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Abstract: The present study entitled 'A Study on the Agricultural Mechanization in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh' had been conducted in the year of 2013-14 focusing on the knowledge, extent of use, attitude and documentation of farmers innovations in agricultural implements and machinery. Ex post –facto research design was adopted in the present investigation. Karimnagar district of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh state was purposively selected for the study as maximum budget is allotted by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh for this district among the other Telangana districts under farm mechanization. . The study was conducted in 4 villages selected from 2 mandals of Karimnagar district, which included 30 farmers from each of the selected village, thus a sample of 120 farmers were selected for the study. Majority of the large farmers had high knowledge (57.5%) regarding agriculture implements and machinery followed by medium and small farmers (45%) had low and medium knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Paddy, Irrigated, Growers, Agricultural, Implements, and Machinery

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-005

Tulsi the Wonder Neutraceutical -An Overview

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Abstract: Nature has bestowed on us a very rich botanical wealth and a large number of diverse types of plant of the country. The Tulsi benefits are many and people also chew raw leaves regularly to reap these benefits. Tulsi leaves also re-energize the body of a people. It keeps one fresh mentally and stimulates the thought process .The holy basil is a homemade remedy for a lot of common ailments.Tulsi act a neutraceutical, since it exhibit many health benefits and considered as a tonic to retain youth and avoid aging. It contains Vitamin C, Vitamin A, Phytonutrients and the essential oils .Tulsi are excellent anti oxidants and protects the body from nearly all the damages caused by the free radicals . Tulsi (Holy Basil) is an excellent anti biotic, germicidal, fungicidal and disinfectant and very efficiently protects our body from nearly all sorts of bacterial, viral and fungal infections. The herb is a prophylactic or preventive and curative for insect stings or bites. Tulsi, being detoxifier and mild diuretic in nature, can help reduce uric acid level also. This paper reviews the therapeutic potential of this plant in the treatment of various medical and oral disorders.

Keywords: Tulsi, Phytonutrients, free radicals, prophylactic

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-006

Reaction of New Upland Rainfed Rice variety TJP 48 to Bacterial Leaf Blight and Leaf Blast

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¹Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani Maharashtra, INDIA

²Regional Agriculture Research Station, Karjat, Raigadh, Maharashtra, INDIA

Abstract: At Agriculture Research Station, Tuljapur, Dist: Osmanabad, (M.S., india), the efforts were made to develop a new upland rainfed rice culture TJP-48 which is non- lodging (semi dwarf), tolerant to iron chlorosis, early duration, drought tolerant, non-shattering and also having a pleasant aroma. These effort led to the development of rice culture TJP 48. The culture TJP 48 was evaluated under Maharashtra (India) State Rice Improvement Programme during kharif 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Randomised Block Design with three replication at RARS, Karjat, ARS, Sakoli, and ARS, Sindewahi locations under irrigated (puddled) condition to find out reaction of TJP 48 to Bacterial Leaf Blight and leaf blast diseases. It has also been evaluated under upland rainfed condition at ARS, Tuljapur located in Marathwada region of Maharashtra (India), where the culture was proposed for release. On the basis of three years data TJP 48 was found moderately resistance with 3.75 score while local check rice variety Terna was also found moderately resistance with 4.0 score. For Leaf blast disease TJP 48 recorded numerically lower score (5.3) as compared to local check



variety Terna (5.25). Both these cultures showed moderately susceptible reaction for leaf blast disease. But at Tuljapur location disease pressure was not high enough during 2009 and 2010 hence these cultures showed highly resistance reaction for both of the diseases.

Keywords: Reaction, New Upland, Rainfed, Rice, variety, Bacterial, Leaf Blight, Leaf Blast.

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-007

Reaction of New Upland Rainfed Rice variety TJP 48 to Stem borer, Brown Plant Hopper and White Back Plant Hoper

R. R. Dhutmal¹, B. L. Thaware² and S.P. Mehtre¹

¹Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani Maharashtra, INDIA

²Reginal Agricutre Research Station, Karjat, Raigadh, Maharashtra, INDIA

Abstract: At Agriculture Research Station, Tuljapur, Dist: Osmanabad, (M.S., India) the efforts were made to develop a new culture TJP-48 which is non- lodging (semi dwarf), tolerant to iron chlorosis, early duration, drought tolerant, non-shattering and also having a pleasant aroma. These effort led to the development of upland rainfed rice culture TJP 48. The culture TJP 48 was evaluated under Maharashtra State Rice Improvement Programme during kharif 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Randomised Block Design with three replication at RARS, Karjat and ARS, Sindewahi locations under irrigated (puddled) condition for reaction against stem borer, at ARS, Sindewahi for Brown plant hopper and at ARS, Sindewahi to find out reaction of Upland Rainfed Rice culture TJP 48 to white back plant hopper. It has also been evaluated under upland rainfed condition at ARS, Tuljapur located in Marathwada region of Maharashtra (India), for reaction against stem borer where, the culture was proposed for release. On the basis of three years data TJP 48 was found highly resistance with 0.5 score each for BPH and WBPH while local check rice variety Terna was also found highly resistance with 0.5 score at given locations. For stem borer TJP 48 recorded numerically higher score (6.0) as compared to local check variety Terna (5.25) when evaluated under irrigated (puddled) conditions. But at Tuljapur location stem borer attack was not high enough hence these cultures showed highly resistance reaction for stem borer under upland rainfed condition during kharif 2010 and 2011.

Keywords: Reaction, New Upland, Rainfed Rice variety, Stem borer, Brown Plant Hopper, White Back Plant Hoper

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-008

Heterosis for grain mold parameters in kharif sorghum (sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench)

D.R. Patil*, S.P. Mehtre and R.R. Dhutmal

Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhan, MS, INDIA

Abstract: The present investigation was undertaken in Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) at Sorghum Research Station, Vasantrao Naik Marthwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (Maharashtra, India). Eight hybrids along with six parents and four checks (PVK 400, PVK 801, GMRP 9, and CSH 16) were planted in randomized block design with three replications. Observations were recorded for grain mold parameters viz., field grade score, grain hardness, seed density and germination percentage. Heterosis is calculated as percentage increase or decrease exhibited by hybrids over better parents or check. In present study, heterosis over better parent (heterobeltiosis and standard checks (PVK 400, PVK 801, GMRP 9 and CSH 16) was estimated. High and significant heterosis was observed in the cross 6938A x C 43, for grain hardness and germination percent. The crosses PMS 28A x C 43 and PMS 28A x KR 192 showed significantly desirable heterosis for all the four grain mold attributes viz., field grade score, grain hardness and germination. The cross combinations like PMS 28A x C 43, PMS 28A x KR 192 and 6938A x C43 having high heterosis for grain yield and related yield components and to some extent for grain mold attributes should be evaluated in multilocation testing and identification of new hybrid combination for commercial exploitation on cultivars field.

Keywords: Heterosis, grain, mold parameters, kharif sorghum

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-009

Studies on Line x Tester Analysis for Grain mold Parameters in Kharif Sorghum (*Sorghum Bicolor* (L.) Moench)

D. R. Patil*, S. P. Mehtre and R. R. Dhutmal

Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani MS, INDIA

Abstract: Two male sterile lines (PMS 28A and 6938A) were crossed with four testers (KR 196, KR 192, C 43, and TC 43) in line x tester mating design to produce eight hybrids during summer season of 2008. The resulting eight



hybrids along with their six parents and four checks viz. PVK 400, PVK 801, GMRP 9 and CSH 16 were sown during kharif season of 2008, at Sorghum research Station, Vasantnao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S., India). The entries were planted in a randomized block design with three replications, each consisting two rows of 3 m length with 45 x 15 cm plant spacing. Another set of genotypes was sown in epiphytotic conditions. Observations were recorded on five randomly selected plants in each entry from each replication. Observations were recorded for grain mold parameters viz., field grade score, grain hardness, seed density and germination percentage. The data was statically analyzed as described by Kempthorne (1950). The analysis of variance for line x tester design indicated significant differences due to the parents and crosses for most of the characters under study. High magnitude of variance due to lines and testers against line x tester for most of the characters indicated the presence of considerable variability among the female lines and testers. The components of variance due to GCA and SCA revealed that variances due to SCA were larger than GCA for almost all the characters indicating the predominance of non-additive gene action. This was supported by the less than unity ratio of σ^2 GCA: σ^2 SCA. The estimates of GCA effects (Table 2) revealed that the parental lines PMS 28B, KR 191 and KR 192 showed high GCA effects for most of the grain mold parameters. The crosses 6938A x C43, MS 28A x C 43, PMS 28A x KR 192 and PMS 28A x C 43. The cross PMS 28A x KR 192 had both parents showing high GCA effects. The same cross had desirable SCA effects for field grade score, grain hardness, threshed grade score and germination percentage. This cross could be shown in the areas where grain mold incidence is very high

Keywords: Studies, Line x Tester, Analysis, Grain mold Parameters, Kharif Sorghum

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-010

Heterosis for Grain yield and Shootfly Resistance in mas Derived male Sterile lines in Rabi Sorghum (*Sorghum Bicolor* (L.) Moench)

E.C. Paulbudhe, S.P. Mehtre, R.R. Dhutmal and D.H. Sarang

Vasantnao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani MS, INDIA

Abstract: The present investigation were undertaken using B and R lines, derived isogenic lines that are in advanced stage of introgression of shootfly resistance QTLs available for development of experimental hybrids with an object to study heterosis for grain yield, its attributes and shootfly resistance componants traits. Experiment was conducted in two sets, first set includes total 43 genotypes planted in shootfly screening nursery (early rabi). Second set comprised total 44 genotypes were planted in similar way as in set one (normal sown) during rabi 2009 at Department of Agricultural Botany, Vasantnao Naik Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S., India). Observations were recorded for Glossiness intensity, seedling vigor score, oviposition-I, oviposition-II, deadheart-I, deadheart-II. Among hybrid combination crosses viz., 1062-6 x RSF 16-3, 1071-1 x RSF 12-4, 1071-1 x RSF 19-3, 1071-1 x RSF 16-3, 1076 -1 x RSF 12-4, 1076-1 x RSF 19-3, 1076-1 x RSF 16-3, 1076-1 x RSF 354-1, 1077-1 x RSF 12-4 and 1077-1 x RSF 19-3 exhibited significantly desirable heterosis for all the seven shootfly resistance attributes viz., glossiness intensity, seedling vigor source, oviposition-I, oviposition-II, trichome density, dead heart-I, deadheart-II. significant, (negative / positive) heterosis for shoot fly resistance parameters recorded on few crosses and non significant heterosis (negative/ positive) also recorded on reasonable high number of crosses.

Keywords: Heterosis, Grain yield, Shootfly Resistance, Derived male Sterile lines, Rabi Sorghum

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-011

Management of Leaf Minor of Soybean

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Abstract: The field experiment was conducted in Kharif 2007 in Randomised Block Design with three replications and 12 treatments including untreated control viz. T₁ Carbufuron 3G @ 10 kg / ha at sowing, T₂ Dimethoate 30 EC @ 0.03% spray (one spray), T₃ Chloropyrifos 20 EC @ 0.05 % spray (one spray), T₄ Triazophos 40 EC @ 0.05 % spray (one spray), T₅ Neam seed kernel extract 5% (one spray), T₆ Thiodan 35 EC @ 0.05 % (one spray), T₇ Thiamaxotham 25WG @ 100 gm/h (one spray), T₈ Carbufuron 3G @ 10 kg/ h followed by Chloropyrifos 0.05%, 15 days after first spray, T₉ Diamethoate 0.03% spray followed by Chloropyrifos 0.05%, 15 days after first spray, T₁₀ Thiamaxotham 100g/h followed by Trizophos 0.05% spray 15 days after first spray, T₁₁ Diamethoat 0.030 spray followed by NSK 5% spray, 15 days after first spray, T₁₂ Untreated Control during kharif 2007. One or two treatment sprays were given as



per treatments schedule first on 20 days after emergence of crop and second 15 days after 1st spraying and observation on percent leaf damage by leaf was recorded 5 days after the respective each treatment spray. Grain yield (kg/ha) obtained spraying with different insecticide were recorded after harvest of crop. The results revealed that insecticide effectively controlled the leaf miner damage at 20 DAE. Significant lowest percentage of leaf damage by leaf miner (3.15 and 3.90 per cent) in soybean at 20 DAE was with application of carbofuran 3 G 10 kg /ha at sowing (T₁ and T₈) over untreated control and other insecticides in the experimentation. But T₈ statistically found at par with T₁₀ (thiomathoxam 100 g/ha spray) later was statistically not differed with T₇, T₆, T₄, T₉, T₄ and T₂, while lowest percent damage was observed with T₁₀, (3.72%) T₈ (4.33%) and T₉ (5.39%) over control (17.33%) and other insecticides at 35 DAE which were statistically not differed amongst each other. As regard, grain yield of soybean (kg/ha) in different insecticidal treatments two sprays at 20 and 35 DAE found effective in obtaining higher grain yield than one spray at 20 DAE. Significantly highest grain yield was obtained in T₁₀ (1592 kg/ha) thiamathoxam 100 g/ha followed by triazophos 0.05% spray, T₈ (1522 kg/ha) and T₉ (1444 kg/ha) which were statistically at par to T₁, T₁₁, T₇, T₄, T₆. Stem fly infestation was low and leaf defoliators infestation was observed after 60 DAE.

Keywords: Management, Leaf Minor, Soybean.

ISCA-IVC-2015-01AFS-012

Comparative studies of functional food species *Solanum melongena* and its wild relatives based on nutritional and antifungal properties

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Abstract: Nutrition plays an important role in proper functioning of both humans and animals. Human body needs appropriate amount of nutrition from the right proportion of food to work efficiently. Vegetables being the major source of nutrition are also gaining importance for their therapeutic values. In developing countries like Pakistan increasing population and economic crisis has doubled the food demand. And therefore the main objective of present study was to evaluate nutritional and antifungal properties of *S. melongena* and its close wild relatives for figuring out the new functional food species. The research was conducted in Molecular Taxonomy lab, Lahore College for Women University Jail road Lahore and Food and Biotechnology research center, PCSIR. In proximate analysis moisture content %, ash conten %, crude protein %, crude fat %, crude fiber %, carbohydrate content % and calories Kcal/100gm were evaluated. Results obtained from comparative analysis revealed that *Solanum melongena* and its wild relatives are good source of nutrients. From elemental analysis it was seen that *S. torvum* have higher values of potassium (1645ppm), calcium (115ppm), iron (15.94ppm) and zinc (1.9ppm). However considerable elemental concentration was found in *S. incanum* (sodium 95 ppm) and manganese (3.5 ppm). The major pathogen of Solanaceae is fusarium which causes wilting in plants and affects the quality and yield of the plant. To check the antifungal activity three concentrations of methanolic extracts (0.5%, 1% and 2%) of species of Section *Melongena* were used against fusarium solani, and the results obtained indicated that *S. torvum* exhibit over all clear antifungal activity. In comparative analysis 1% concentration demonstrated most significant results of all species. The zone of inhibition was as, *S. torvum* 33.83±1.25mm, *S. incanum* 32.83±4.07mm and *S. melongena* 25.16±7.52mm. Therefore it is concluded that we may recomand *S. torvum* and *S. incanum* after evaluating their phytotoxicity properties.

Keywords: Comparative, studies, functional food species *Solanum melongena*, wild relatives based, nutritional, antifungal properties.

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Impacts of the Training and Additional Information on the Label of Origin on Mango Farmers

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Abstract: Previous studies show that farmers generally do not know the concepts and procedures to get mango origin labeling so that it can be concluded that their cognitive abilities related to the concept of origin labeling is still lacking, and so far the issues of the origin labeling have not been adequately addressed. The role of the farming group leaders is expected to be able to lead and mobilize their members to make innovation in product development of Gedong Gincu. Besides that, "origin labeling" publicity campaign needs to be encourgaed in a number of ways, one of which is through providing sustainable guidance for farmers by various stakeholders involved. Manufacturers expect



that the origin labeling will be able to increase their revenue and guarantee them a better selling price than that of regular mangos, market network, and price certainty. The research used an experimental design to 69 traditional farmers, 114 transitional farmers, and 77 commercial farmers with 40 farmers as control data. The variables measured were production process, use of technology, post-harvest handling, target market, farmers' participation in farming groups, market risk, access to capital, and selling methods of sales. The study revealed that there are changes among traditional, transitional, and commercial farmers in terms of their activity after they have been provided with additional training and information of origin labeling.

Keywords: Traditional farmers, transitional farmers, commercial farmers, experimental design, training and provision of additional information on the origin labeling

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2. Animal, Veterinary and Fishery Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-001

Effect of stocking density of advanced fingerlings of Catla (*Catla catla*)

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Abstract: The *Catla catla* was reared in three different stocking densities to study the survival and growth performance in earthen ponds. In this experiment, the growth performance of *Catla catla* at stocking densities of 1,500 (T1), 2,000 (T2) and 2,500 (T3) advance fingerlings per acre was 1,810, 2,335 and 2,630 kg, respectively in 300 days of culture. The effect of stocking density on production performance (performance index, PI) was highly significant ($P < 0.05$) at the higher stocking density of 2,500 acre⁻¹. This indicates optimum production performance at 2,500 acre⁻¹, where yield is significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than yield at 2,000 ha¹ and 1,500 acre¹. An increase in stocking density from 1,500 to 2,500 acre¹, however, showed a sharp decline in average mean body weight of each species, even with supplemental feeding. The survival rate of the fish reared in difference stocking density 1,500, 2,000 and 2,500 advance fingerlings is 78%, 75% and 72% respectively. Reductions in growth, which occurred at high density, did not appear to be due to poor water quality as the water quality did not differ significantly among various treatments. The average size of the fish was good in low stocking density T1 than in T2 and T3. Thus, the reduced survival and growth at high density appears to be a behavioural interaction or physiological response to density itself.

Keywords: Effect, stocking density, advanced fingerlings, *Catla*.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-002

Effect of inland saline soils on the survival and growth of *Catla catla*

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Abstract: The *Catla catla* was reared in three different inland saline conditions to study the survival and growth performance in earthen ponds. In this experiment, the growth performance of *Catla catla* advance fingerlings at different inland saline conditions of 1.00 μds (T1), 2.70 μds (T2) and 4.50 μds (T3) was 1,470, 1,850 and 1,000 kg, respectively in 300 days of culture. The effect of inland saline conditions on production performance (performance index, PI) was highly significant ($P < 0.05$) at the inland saline condition of 2.70 μds (T2). This indicates optimum production performance at 2.70 μds (T2), where yield is significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than yield at 1.00 μds (T1) and 4.50 μds (T3). The survival rate of the fish cultured in different inland saline conditions of 1.00 μds (T1), 2.70 μds (T2) and 4.50 μds (T3) is 78%, 75% and 72% respectively. Reductions of growth in 4.50 μds (T3) occurred due to high saline condition. The average size of the fish was good in high inland saline conditions T3 than in T1 and T2.

Keywords:

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-003

Backyard Poultry Farming In India: A Call for Skill Upliftment

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Abstract: Quick return and well distributed turn-over throughout the year make poultry farming remunerative in rural as well as urban areas. In recent years there has been increasing recognition of the role of backyard poultry production in sustaining and enhancing rural livelihoods in developing countries like India. In this farming, birds are kept in low-input and low-output system and can easily be managed by women and children of the households. Now-a-days as there is growing concern about meeting of per capita requirement of protein for rural citizens of India, poultry meat and especially eggs have been proved to be the best and cheapest solution to this. Though India has shown a tremendous growth in poultry production over decades, rural poultry farming is still lagging behind and always found neglected. As it is the best alternative for the small scale farmers to their subsidiary income with negligible input, this farming system needs an upliftment. Therefore the sole objective of this review is to focus on various aspects of backyard poultry farming in rural India including basic understandings, its advantages, different government schemes and some



technical tips for better management practises which the authors think will raise more awareness among farmers ,researchers and Government organisations.

Keywords: Backyard, Poultry, Skill, Rural, Upliftment

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-004

Clostridial Dermatitis: New Concern among Turkey Farmers

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Abstract: Clostridial dermatitis which was previously known with various names such as cellulitis, gangrenous dermatitis, malignant edema, spontaneous Clostridial myonecrosis etc. has come out as an emerging disease in Turkey bird farming. Gangrenous dermatitis was thought to be caused due to a number of organisms like Clostridium septicum, Clostridium perfringens type A, Clostridium sordelli, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Streptococcus species. However recently, more reports have been publishing in support of Clostridium spp. as the major causative agent of dermatitis. The clinical signs like reduced growth, deprived appetite, ataxia, and oedema in muscles of the lower abdomen and inner thighs are characteristics of this disease. Gross lesions includes excessive congested musculature accompanied by serosanguinous fluid accumulation and emphysema. There were areas of gas crepitation on breast and thighs muscles and sloughing of skin. Mortality in farms recorded to increase in 17-20 week age group of Turkey birds. From 2008, it has been continuously ranked under top three disease issue of turkey farms of US. Because of mortality at marketing age, increase condemnation of carcass and expensive medicinal treatment, turkey farmers have to suffer significant economic loss. Therefore in this article we have tried to discuss the risk factors, prevention and control of disease by managerial means including recent development on vaccines and other possible strategic control measures. It can be noted that as this issue is relatively new to Turkey industry, there is less availability of conclusive published articles and various essential researches are ongoing in different labs.

Keywords: Clostridial dermatitis, Turkey, Crepitation, Gangrenous dermatitis.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-005

Deep Sea Fishery Resources – Biodiversity and Stock Assessment

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Abstract: In India the rapid mechanization has resulted in optimum utilization of the fishery resources in the coastal zone upto 100m depth. Presently, fishing industry is looking for fishery resources in the outer continental shelf (beyond 100m), and, slope and oceanic regions as a possible avenue to increase fish production. The exploratory surveys conducted by Fishery Survey of India and the trends in marine fish production as provided by CMFRI, has enabled to estimate the annual potential yield of the Indian EEZ to about 3.93 million Tonnes (Anon,2000). The demersal and pelagic resources in 50-200m depth are assessed to be in the 1.395 million t. This include the high value resources of deepsea crustaceans to the extent of 20400 t in 200 — 500m depth and 0.246 million t of large size and highly migratory oceanic tuna and allied resources. The paper presents the diversity and potential of deep sea demersal, pelagic and oceanic species available in the Indian EEZ for utilisation. The deep sea Species identified in these areas are also presented in this paper.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-006

Current Status of marine Bio-diversity, Conservation and Management along North-west Coast of India

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Abstract: Ocean cover 70% of our planet and represent over 95 % of the biosphere. Marine and Coastal habitats include coral reefs, mangrove forest , sea grass , estuarine, hydro-thermal vents , sea mounts , and soft sediments on the ocean floor deep below the surface. The tremendous wealth of bio-diversity and eco-system service is not infinite. Fish Diversity , Conservation and Suitable utilization have assumed great significance in recent years. Fish fauna in India is facing serious threats due to several anthropogenic activities are greatly threatening. The seas and coasts



through over fishing, distractive fishing practices, pollution and waste disposal, agricultural run off , invasive alien species and habitat destruction . Biological resources are essential for human survival & sustainable development. Scientific discoveries have always been an unceasing quest of mankind . The amenities of the modern man and the standard of living he enjoys are the benefits from these resources. Unfortunately human has been indiscriminately exploiting and degrading the biological resources depletion & put number of threatened and endangered species at risk for extension. Sea levels will rise, water temperature will increase, oceans will acidify & there will be in the last few decades. At the same time, the demand for these resources is also growing everyday. The rapid decline in the quantity and quality of these biological resources has led scientists to ask how these resources could be properly managed and conserved. Improper management of these biological resources has serious repercussions. The changes in the environment and other circumstances have driven man into a situation where it is impossible to stop destruction of many species without special conservation programmes. Therefore, there is an urgent need to protect and conserve dwindling marine biodiversity. Presently the fin-fish diversity in India reported in the various ecosystems i.e Freshwater (765 species), Brackish water (113 species), Marine (1365 species) excluding the Exotic species of 291(NBFG, 2008). This paper presents the diversity existing in the North-West Coast of India and the conservation and management strategies to be adopted for sustainable development of fishery in the region.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-007

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT ON WEST COAST DEEPSEA FISHERY RESOURCES

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Abstract: Currents keep the water well mixed, influence the salinity and temperature distribution, bringing to the surface the nutrients and carry oxygen to the depths. The primary productivity of the euphoric zone is increased by the constant stirring action of the currents. Fish generally seen with the current in light and drift with it in the dark. Diverging current lead to upwelling and converging current to sinking of waters. Fish eggs and larvae get concentrated in a particular locality due to large eddies. Regional occurrence of oil sardine and Indian mackerel schools in high density along west coast of India appears to be influenced by coastal current and upwelling phenomenon. Drift currents play an important role in transporting larvae of cultivable species of bivalve mollusk to localities of settlement on spot. The pelagic fishes like tuna tend to aggregate at current boundaries. The most important climatological aspect of the west coast of India is the prevalence of strong south west monsoon winds which bring very heavy rains. These rains influence the inshore sea very greatly by causing great surface turbulence with strong waves and currents where direction depend on the direction of the winds blowing on the surface of the water. The heavy runoffs of fresh waters from the river rich in bleached land based nutrients and loaded with sediments enter into the coastal waters and enrich the region as well as bring down the salinity at considerable levels. Water temperature generally influences the behavioral response of fish. The feeding intensities, metabolish, growth rates, sexual maturity and spawning. Water temperature profiles play very important role in tuna long lining and mid water trawling and purse seining. Among the tuna species, mostly the yellowfin tuna (YFT) are found in the surface layer, Bigeye tuna in the termocline and albacore in the deeper waters. When the thermocline is deep the pelagic and columnar fishes move too close to the bottom.

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Effect of forests and dams on tribals in Western Ghats

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Abstract: The total geographical area of our country is 3,287,240 sq. km. At present about 162 million hectares is under cultivation. This includes 120,849 sq. km. of area illegally occupied by Pakistan and China. The largest state in India in terms of geographical area is Rajasthan with the area of 342,239 sq. km. India is endowed with economically exploitable and viable hydroelectric potential assessed to be about 84,000MW at 60 % load factor. The present installed capacity as on Sep, 30, 2013 is approximately 39, 788.40 MW which is 17.39 % total electricity generated in India. The hydro-potential tapped in the South, West, East, North and North East region stands 56, 34, 24, 17, 3.0 respectively. Most of the projects proposal harness the surface water in the river cater to both utilization and poor development. But the development of these projects must be on ecological sound lines on the river valley projects becoming counter productive on the long run. Their environmental effect on forests and tribes are considered in this observation.



Taxonomy: An important tool of science for identifying and discovering of fish diversity

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Abstract: Fish Taxonomy: Taxonomy is basically the science of correctly naming the species. The term has often been confused with fish identification, which basically refers to the use of the latest taxonomic information to identify fishes. The job of the Fish Taxonomist is to name and classify species in a way that makes it easier for fisheries scientists, and other “users”, to correctly identify fish species during their work. In other words, fish taxonomy is practiced by very few, whereas fish identification is practised daily by many people. This chapter focuses on the general subject that enables us to distinguish many species. Most of the researchers, students probably noticed the complicated scientific names of fish species written in brackets after the common name. These names are often difficult to pronounce and hard to remember. It is not easier for most of us to recall a name in our own language. The problem with local names is that they are different from country to country and sometimes even between different regions within the same country. Communication and exchange of information across borders is absolutely essential to science as is consistent identification of species. Therefore, we must be able to refer to any fish species by a name that is common to everybody, anywhere in the world. This is the only way we can ensure that we talk about the same species. All fishes (and other animals and plants) are therefore given unique names. These names are divided into two components derived from the classical old European languages viz. Latin or Greek. It was the Swedish naturalist Carl von Linné(1707-1778) who developed the current binomial (two part) naming system. He actually got so engrossed in naming things he even managed to re-name himself in the process (to Carolus Linnaeus). The first part of a scientific name is called the generic name (e.g., Thunnus) and the second is the species name e.g. the Genus Thunnus contains at least 9 species in India, one is Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre, 1788). Every fish, belongs first to a genus and second has its own unique species name. A genus is a group of very similar and closely related species. The name of a person and year appearing after the species name refer to the name of the taxonomist who first officially described and named the species and the year of publication of the description (the comma between these is optional). By convention, this “authority” name is enclosed in brackets if another taxonomist has later changed the genus name (i.e., moved the species to another genus, something taxonomists frequently do). But conventions forbid taxonomists to change the species name once it has been published (unless it is accidentally the same as a prior existing name). However, species names can be declared invalid in cases where the species is later considered to be the same as another previously described species. In all circumstances, the name published first takes precedence (even if considered inappropriate). In cases where taxonomists are unsure whether a fish is different enough from others to warrant it being called a different species they can declare (name) it a subspecies or variety of an existing species. Some even go further with sub-sub species or sub-varieties. This process is controversial but fortunately uncommon with fish. Genera are subsequently grouped into families, e.g. Thunnus belongs to the family Scombridae together with other genera such as Euthynnus, Sarda, Gymnosarda, Katsuwonus, Scomberomorus and Rastrelliger.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-0010

Effect of Dietary Maltose on growth and feed Utilization of Nile Tilapia (*O. Niloticus*) Fingerlings

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Abstract: An experiment was conducted to determine the effects of dietary maltose level on growth performance and feed utilization of Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* fingerlings. Five treatments, including control with three replicates with setup. Randomized distributed of fingerlings mean weight, (2.1±0.2g) were stocked in 30 fishes per tank, which attached with recycled water system comprising of mechanical filtration and aerated using air stones. The temperature was 27.5±0.25°C throughout the experimental period. Pellet of formulated-diets containing 0.0, 20, 25, 30 or 35% maltose was handed fed to apparent satiation twice daily at a rate of 5% of live body weight. The fishes were weighed once every 2 weeks during the experiment for 12 weeks. No casualty of Nile tilapia was recorded throughout the experiment. Fishes fed with 35% maltose exhibited significantly higher growth performance; body weight and



weight gain compared with control. The best specific growth rate (SGR) was obtained of fishes fed with feed E (1.44 ± 0.04), but no significant difference compared with control, while fishes fed with feed B exhibited the lowest SGR value (1.34 ± 0.05). Feed conversion ratio (FCR) in fishes fed with 35% maltose (1.01 ± 0.02) was greater than 20, 25 or 30% maltose (1.16 to 1.26). Although, fishes fed with 20% maltose exhibited the lowest FCR (1.26 ± 0.03) compared to all groups, but it's not different significantly compared to 35% maltose treated fish and control (1.07 ± 0.01). This finding indicated that incorporation of maltose in fish diet had been efficiently utilized for Nile tilapia and contributed to their body-mass.

Keywords: *Oreochromis niloticus*, Maltose, Growth performance and Feed utilization

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-011

Effect of using Jack Fruit Seed Meal for the Growth Performance of Guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*) Fry as Partial substitute of Fishmeal

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Abstract: A 42 day feeding trial was carried out to evaluate the use of Jack seed meal as a partial replacement of fishmeal (FM) on the growth performance of Guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*) fry. Control diet (CD) contained 30% FM, whereas in the other four diets the fishmeal component was replaced by 3% (3JD), 6% (6JD), 9% (9JD) and 12% (12JD) using Jack seed meal (JD) as the alternative feed ingredient. Guppy fry (0.15 ± 0.00 g; 2.47 ± 0.02 cm) (27 days old) were stocked in 15 glass tanks ($60 \times 30 \times 30$ cm) at a rate of 12 fry per tank and each diet was fed thrice a day. Total length, weight, Specific Growth Rate (SGR), Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR), Hepatosomatic Index (HSI), Food Consumption Ratio (% body weight/day), Condition Factor (CF) and % survival rate were evaluated at the end of the growth trial. Fish fed with CD had significantly higher body weights (0.46 ± 0.02 g) and SGR (2.75 ± 0.14) compare to those of fish fed with other four diets. Comparing with substituted diets second highest body weight (0.43 ± 0.01 g) and SGR (2.47 ± 0.09) from fish fed with 3JD. The Food consumption ratio, HSI and % survival rate among treatments were not significantly different. Significant reduction of growth of guppy fry was observed with the higher inclusion levels of jack seed meal. However, Jack seed meal resulted in a comparable growth and feed performance of guppy without any adverse effect. Further studies should be conducted under practical aquarium conditions to evaluate the potential of JD as alternative feed ingredient.

Keywords: Guppy, Fishmeal, feed intake, Jack seed powder meal, Condition factor

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-012

Traditional knowledge of fisher in fish catching methods in lotic water system in Punjab (India)

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Abstract: River Satluj enters the plain of Punjab at Ropar and flows up to Fazilka via Ludhiana and meeting point of river Beas at Harike Pattan covering an area about 280.02 km in Punjab. Fishing is an age old practice carried out since time immemorial. From the subsistence level, fisheries have attained the status of an industry now. In spite of the fact, traditional fish harvesting practice in freshwater bodies is still a major source of livelihood for riparian fishermen. The commercial as well as subsistence fishing practice by local as well as migrant fishermen occurring in the river. Fish catch composition from different gears was monitored at landing sites of river Satluj as well as in fish market during many field visits. Fish catching in running water bodies is a very tedious task but application of traditional indigenous knowledge made the fishermen to know the species behavior/abundance/diversity and to reach the unreachable areas for capturing fish through indigenously developed fishing gears. Varieties of indigenous, non-mechanized boats are used for operating the larger nets in high as well as low water currents and more than 20 types of traditional fishing gears/nets are used by fishermen in river Satluj. Various gillnet, long lines, and plunge basket traps or individual fish traps are used during high water. Such gears generally get a small catch per unit effort but it is used for a long period. Plunge basket trap or filtering gears are used on the migration routes near temporary water bodies of river. Long fences containing several small cages are used to catch the fish into one central holding chamber. Drag nets/seine nets, large mesh gill nets, lift net, purse net, scoop net are used during dry season. Large mesh gillnet is



used in midstretch of the river in order to catch big size fish during dry season. Large major carps/catfishes of commercial value are caught by drag net, gill net and purse net. The application of gears varies with current, depth of water, size/nature of fish to be captured, and availability of raw materials. Riverine fishing gears are artisanal, small scale and labour intensive and are traditionally been employed in Ropar, Ludhiana and HarikePattan for many decades. Technical know-how advancement and ideas, certain gears are used more frequently. By and large, traditional cotton and jute nets have been replaced by nylon nets. Many of the fishing gears are employed for a short time when water level is suitable for their use. Generally fishermen use static, filtering, plunge basket trapping and long lining when flood water rises or recedes. The present study discusses about the application of indigenous traditional knowledge as source of livelihood for many riparian fishermen.

Keywords: Traditional, knowledge, fisher, fish catching methods, lotic water system, Punjab.

ISCA-IVC-2015-02AVFS-013

Indigenous knowledge of fishermen for capturing catfishes through attractants

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Abstract: Punjab state is known for its rich bioresources and ethnocultural diversity. Fisheries survey was conducted on fish attractants in lotic bodies in Punjab which reveals fishermen hidden indigenous knowledge of using attractants for capturing catfishes. Fishing and hunting is one of the major livelihood/economic activities of the migrant and local fishermen. They derive their fish protein diet requirement directly from the wild sources such as river. Satlujr river and its temporary water bodies is ideal site for fishing activity. Migrant fishermen use fish attractant during monsoon and postmonsoon for luring and capturing catfishes namely *Eutropiichthysvacha*(Ham.) and *Clupisomagarua*(Ham.) belonging the order Siluriformes, family Schilbeidae and sub-family Schilbeinae in the bet areas of river Satluj. The fish attractants made from available ingredients such as oil, with fat body and minced roasted gut of goat/sheep and prepare a paste which in turn called bait. The oil is also sprinkled over the surface river water to attract the fishes near the shallow areas and static fishing boat. The paste is slowly released into the water and also it is applied on a simple hook. The fishes feed on the floating paste and when large number of fishes gathers near the secured fishing boat, the fishermen keep on catching fish using hooks and paste. This practice by migrant fishermen noticed during postmonsoon field visit in the river Satluj. On verification of the efficacy of using such indigenous attractants fishing method in the river, it was observed that fishermen caught more catches with moderate effort compare to the effort in other fishing practice such as gill netting or drag netting. Such indigenous attractant fishing method during postmonsoon is cost effective but their indigenous knowledge is helpful in deriving the livelihood security.

Keywords: Indigenous, knowledge, fishermen, capturing catfishes through attractants.

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3. Biological Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-001

Hypoglycemic and biochemical remedies of *Catharanthus roseus* (Linn) on alloxan-induced diabetic rat and its anti oxidant status in rat lenses

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is one of the most recognized and clinically significant disorders of the endocrine system. This study was elucidated in order to evaluate the effects of aqueous leaf extract of Madagascar periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*) on the activities of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase body wt, eye lens wt, lens protein, fluid intake, sorbitol and fructose of adult Wistar rats. Thirty-two male rats (Albino, Wistar) were used. Animals weighed 211-234 g and were about 7-13 weeks old. The animals were divided into four groups of eight animals in each. Groups were administered with 400 mg kg⁻¹, 300 mg kg⁻¹ and 200 mg kg⁻¹ b.wt. of the plant extract respectively while the control group was administered with equal volume of phosphate buffered saline orally for 21 days. It was observed that there was significant increase in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and decrease in fructose and sorbitol in the administered groups. The results obtained from this study suggested that the leaf extract of Madagascar periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*) has hypoglycemic and anti oxidative effects. Further studies should be done in order to know if such effects seen in Wistar rats may be seen in man.

Keywords: *Catharanthus roseus*, body wt, eye lens wt, lens protein, fluid intake, sorbitol fructose

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-002

In vitro alpha amylase inhibition and antioxidant potentials of endophytic actinomycetes

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Abstract: One of the antidiabetic therapeutic approaches is the reduction in gastrointestinal glucose production and absorption by inhibiting carbohydrate hydrolyzing enzymes such as α -amylase. Actinomycetes are potential source for the discovery of novel compounds and enzymes. One hundred and twenty-five endophytic actinomycete isolates were obtained from sterilized plant samples of antidiabetic medicinal plants: *Murraya koenigii*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Syzigium cumini*, *Azadirachta indica* and *Emblica officinalis* on the Starch Casein Agar medium. Alpha amylase inhibitory potentials of the isolates were determined by extracting the supernatants with ethyl acetate. We found that 25 out of 125 actinomycetes, produced such inhibitors. The highest inhibition activity to alpha-amylase was shown by J-1, an isolate of *Syzigium cumini*. These selected isolates were also tested for their reducing power and DPPH scavenging abilities. While only 76.92% isolates were having reducing power capacity, 96.15% were able to protect the ribose sugar from DPPH radical. The results nurture a hope of finding new compounds, which can inhibit amylases, in the actinomycetal domain.

Keywords: *Murraya koenigii*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Syzigium cumini*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Emblica officinalis*, Alpha amylase inhibition, Reducing power activity, DPPH.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-003

Arsenate-tolerance in ascorbate-deficient semi-dwarf asfL-1 mutant of *Lathyrus sativus* L. depends on modulation of glutathione-dependent antioxidant defense

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Abstract: Tolerance of asfL-1 mutant isolated and characterized in 250 Gy gamma ray-induced mutagenic population of hardy legume *Lathyrus sativus* L. (grass pea) to toxic metalloloid arsenic was investigated on 10-d-old seedlings grown under un-treated control, 40 μ M sodium arsenate (As) and As + 1mM L-buthionine-sulfoximine (BSO) in hydroponics. As exposure provoked elevated activities of superoxide dismutase, glutathione (GSH) reductase (GR),



GSH peroxidase (GPX) and GSH-s-transferases (GSTs) along with catalases (CAT) in the mutant. No stimulation was observed for activities of ascorbate-peroxidase (APX), monodehydroascorbate reductase (MDHAR) and dehydroascorbate reductase (DHAR) which along with ascorbate (AsA) level were constitutively low throughout the treatment protocols. GSH content increased while GSSG level decreased, leading to high GSH redox value in As-treated mutant. The mutant tolerated As exposure as was evident from its normal (close to control value) biomass production which could be attributed to low level of H₂O₂, lipid peroxidation and membrane damage. Upon co-application of BSO (a specific inhibitor of GSH-biosynthesis) with 40 μM As in the media, GSH-redox value decreased significantly, resulting in substantial reduction in capacity of GSH-dependent enzymatic defense comprising mainly of GR, GPX and GSTs. CAT activity, however, was not affected and SOD activity increased significantly over control. Elevated SOD level indicated increased superoxide generation and its dismutation to H₂O₂ in response to As and As + BSO treatment. The collapse of GSH-dependent antioxidant defense in presence of BSO along with constitutively low AsA-level and reduced APX, MDHAR, and DHAR led to significant rise in H₂O₂ and membrane lipid peroxidation level in As + BSO-treated asfL-1 mutant, marking the onset of As-induced oxidative stress in the mutant. The result pointed out major reshuffle in antioxidant defense machinery of the mutant which was predominantly GSH-dependent during low AsA-pool and As exposure.

Keywords: Arsenate; Antioxidant defense; Glutathione; Oxidative stress; Mutant; *Lathyrus sativus* L.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-004

Seed characterization of *Vernonia anthelmintica* Willd, a medicinal daisy

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Abstract

Mature seeds of *Vernonia anthelmintica* Willd. (Tribe Vernonieae; Family Asteraceae) having various therapeutic activities were studied in detail. For analysing macro as well as micro morphological and anatomical features, one seeded fruits known as achene or cypsela were observed under Light as well as Scanning Electron Microscope. Investigation revealed that mature fruits were blackish brown in colour with ribbed and pubescent surface. Presence of bilobed surface glands was also noted. Basally fruit had a symmetrical, complete, ring like carpodium. Apical scale like deciduous squamellae representing pappus, the dispersal organ was observed in the fruit. Internally fruits were differentiated into uniseriate cuticularized epicarp and multiseriate heterogenous mesocarp comprising of external parenchymatous zone and internal sclerenchymatous zone, both with varied thickness in rib and furrow region. In few parenchymatous cells prismatic crystals were found. Next to pericarp (fruit coat), a well differentiated attached testa (seed coat) and a biseriata, slightly separated endosperm were noted. Mature embryo with two plano-convex cotyledons, each with three secretory ducts was also marked. These cypsela features could be utilized for species delimiting factors and for constructing reference key to identify taxa solely based on cypsela, in absence of its flowering stage.

Keywords: Cypsela, morpho-diversity, *Vernonia anthelmintica*, therapeutic parts

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-005

Isolation of Rhizobacteria from Paddy Field and Their Traits for Plant Growth Promotion

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Abstract: Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the three most important cereal crop of the world and its production exceeds from that of wheat. Rhizobacteria has profound effect on plant growth. Present study is carried out to know the effect of rhizobacteria on the growth of paddy and specifically the availability of nutrients mainly Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potassium to the Rice. Total 63 such bacteria were isolated on various media from the rhizospheric soil, Ectorrhizospheric and Endorhizospheric region along with Bulk soil of paddy field. The isolates were screened in vitro for significant traits viz., qualitative detection of their nitrogen fixing ability, phosphate solubilization and potassium solubilization, Catalase production and enzyme production viz, Protease, Amylase, Lipase Cellulase etc. The plant growth hormones like Indole Acetic Acid and Giberrellic Acid have also been tested quantitatively. Qualitatively nitrogen was fixed (42), phosphate solubilized (57) and potassium solubilized (21). Rhizobacteria also control growth of plant pathogens by producing HCN (3) or enzymes like Protease (30), Amylase (30), Lipase (29) and Cellulase (29). Significant amount of Indole Acetic Acid ranging from 5.79 μg/ml to 43.03 μg/ml and Giberrellic Acid ranging from



118 µg/ml to 198.18 µg/ml were produced by the isolates. Results indicates that these rhizobacteria may be exploited further for their ability to increase availability of major nutrient and phytohormone supply to the rice and controlling plant pathogens so as to increase productivity of paddy field.

Keywords: Isolation, Rhizobacteria, Paddy Field, Their Traits, Plant Growth Promotion.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-006

GC-MS Analysis of Fruits of *Calotropis procera*: A Medicinal Shrub

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Abstract: The phyto-components of *Calotropis procera* Linn. Fruits were screened by gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) analysis. Benzene extract was prepared by soxhlet extract from the fruits of *C. procera*. GC-MS running time for benzene extract of fruits of *C. procera* was 45 min. The total number of compounds identified in benzenic extract was 39. The major phytoconstituents present were Lupenol (12.10), n-Hexadecanoic acid (12.07), Thymol(9.86), Tetratetracontane (6.88) and Linoleic acid (6.74). Many phytosterols were also present such as Stigmasterol (0.70), beta-sitosterol (0.54) and Campesterol (0.31).

Keywords: Phyto-components, GC-MS, *Calotropis procera*, Benzene extract

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-007

Water Quality and Micro-Organisms of leachate Contaminated two Ponds of Dhar Town MP, India

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Abstract: Two ponds of Dhar town were studied in the year 2008 to 2011 (three years) physico-chemical status were analyzed. Both the water bodies are affected by various anthropogenic activities, Temperature, Colour, Conductivity, Turbidity, Chloride, TDS, pH, alkalinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Sulphate, Hardness, DO, BOD and COD were analyzed during different seasons. Micro organisms also studied. The study has shown the possibility of leachate contamination of water from nearby waste dump sites. Pond water was found contaminated with micro-organism, some of which have public health implications. There is a need for strict legislation on environmental waste management against the sighting of waste dumps near bodies. This will prevent the possible transfer of contaminants from leachate polluted water by fish to man. Correlations analyses applied for evaluating inter relationship of water quality.

Keywords: Leachate, Micro-organisms, Water Quality.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-008

Quantitative Estimation of Physicochemical and Phytochemical Constituents of *Enicostemma littorale* Blume

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Abstract: *Enicostemma littorale* Blume is a well-known plant drug in Ayurved, Unani-Tibbi, Siddha, Allopathy, Homeopathy, Naturopathy and Home Remedies. The study includes seasonal variations (winter, summer and monsoon) and quantitative estimation of physicochemical parameters such as relative water content and phytochemical analysis includes total alkaloids, phenols, lipid, Chlorophyll-a, Chlorophyll-b, Carotenoid, Carbohydrates, amino acid, protein, etc. The higher carbohydrates content was noted in root and leaves. The higher phenol, protein and total amino acid content was noted in leaves, whereas, lipid content remained highest in stem of the studied plant. These observations will help in the Pharmacognostical identification, proper collection timing and standardization of the drug in the crude form and also to distinguish the drug from its adulteration.

Keywords: *Enicostemma littorale*, pharmacognosy, Ayurveda, Unani-Tibbi, Homeopathy, Naturopathy.

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ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-009

Physico-Chemical and Microbiological Parameters Investigation on Taklikheda Dam of Khategaon, Distric Dewas MP, India

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Abstract: Present study details 16 physico-chemical and 2 microbiological parameters at five locations of the Taklikheda dam, for a period of three years (2010 to 2012) at seasonally such as pH, Turbidity, TDS, Specific conductivity, Colour, Water temperature, Total hardness, Total alkalinity, Nitrate, Phosphate, Fluoride, Sulphate, DO, BOD, COD, Total coliform and Fecal coliform in water sample of dam. The water quality of the samples were compared with standard values gives by WHO for drinking fisheries and irrigation purposes. Water Quality Index was calculated to know overall quality of water samples. This dam water can be used for drinking purpose after purification treatment.

Keyword: Physico-chemical parameters, Microbiological parameters, Water Quality Index.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-010

Bacterial carbonate precipitation as a surface treatment strategy on cement-based materials: A biotechnological approach

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Abstract: Bacterially-induced calcium carbonate precipitation is a general phenomenon in nature. It has been proposed as an environment-friendly strategy for the protection of cement-based materials. This paper investigates calcium carbonate precipitation induced by non-ureolytic bacteria of genus *Bacillus*. Surface treatment using this bio deposition technique was evaluated by parameters affecting the durability of cement-based materials. Outcomes from this study revealed that bacterial surface treatment on specimens resulted in a pronounced decrease of capillary water absorption and increase of resistance to carbonation. This novel biological surface treatment shows promising prospect for particularly increasing durability aspects of concrete constructions.

Keywords: Calcium carbonate precipitation; Bacteria; Cement-based material

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-011

Biodeterioration of Art objects on Paper and their Conservation

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Abstract: The Botanical specimens, manuscripts, books paintings, paper craft and various other material of cultural heritage provide an ideal substrate for the growth and proliferation of several fungi and probably in most of the cases they get liberated in the ambient air. It is well known fact that a large number of species of fungi are responsible for the deterioration of paper art. In the present study, the airspora present on the paper paintings from different places visited has been studied and the record for entire year prepared. Over 20 fungal species were identified, the common fungal species of *Aspergillus* and *Alternaria* were found dominating from all the experimental sites, followed by species of *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium*, *Curvularia*, *Chaetomium*, *mycelia sterillia*, *Penecillium*, *Trichoderma*, *Phoma* and *Cephalosporium* showed their presence during several months. These fungi may produce various colored superficial stains which may seriously impair the Chromatic and aesthetic appeal of the paintings. One of the biggest problem in the control of microbial deterioration of paper paintings is not only to prevent the growth of microbes, but also to kill them without damaging the paintings, keeping this in view, out of various biocides α -aminoisobutyric acid (AIB) showed inhibitory action and preventing growth of hyphal stage and it is suggested that this may be used as effective biocide for control of microbial growth on paper.

Keywords: Biodeterioration, objects, Paper, Conservation.



ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-012

Comparative studies of functional food species *Solanum melongena* and its wild relatives based on nutritional and antifungal properties

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Abstract: Nutrition plays an important role in proper functioning of both humans and animals. Human body needs appropriate amount of nutrition from the right proportion of food to work efficiently. Vegetables being the major source of nutrition are also gaining importance for their therapeutic values. In developing countries like Pakistan increasing population and economic crisis has doubled the food demand. And therefore the main objective of present study was to evaluate nutritional and antifungal properties of *S. melongena* and its close wild relatives for figuring out the new functional food species. The research was conducted in Molecular Taxonomy lab, Lahore College for Women University Jail road Lahore and Food and Biotechnology research center, PCSIR. In proximate analysis moisture content %, ash content %, crude protein %, crude fat %, crude fiber %, carbohydrate content % and calories Kcal/100gm were evaluated. Results obtained from comparative analysis revealed that *Solanum melongena* and its wild relatives are good source of nutrients. From elemental analysis it was seen that *S. torvum* have higher values of potassium (1645ppm), calcium (115ppm), iron (15.94ppm) and zinc (1.9ppm). However considerable elemental concentration was found in *S. incanum* (sodium (95 ppm) and manganese (3.5 ppm)). The major pathogen of Solanaceae is *Fusarium solani*, which causes wilting in plants and affects the quality and yield of the plant. To check the antifungal activity three concentrations of methanolic extracts (0.5%, 1% and 2%) of species of Section *Melongena* were used against *Fusarium solani*, and the results obtained indicated that *S. torvum* exhibit over all clear antifungal activity. In comparative analysis 1% concentration demonstrated most significant results of all species. The zone of inhibition was as, *S. torvum* 33.83±1.25mm, *S. incanum* 32.83±4.07mm and *S. melongena* 25.16±7.52mm. Therefore it is concluded that we may recommend *S. torvum* and *S. incanum* after evaluating their phytotoxicity properties.

Keywords: Comparative, studies, functional, food, species, *Solanum melongena*, relatives, based nutritional, antifungal properties

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-013

Study of Antioxidant and Antimicrobial Activity of Medicinal Plants Utilized in Cancer Treatment

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Abstract: Cancer is a name given to a group of diseases that arise from a single cell when it starts to grow abnormally in an uncontrollable manner to form a group of undifferentiated cells called tumor. Various species of plants have been used in the preparation of drugs utilized for the treatment of malignant diseases. Phytochemicals are the chemical substances producing definite physiological action on human body. They found to have antioxidants which are also called free radical scavengers protecting the cells from different types of Cancer. In our studies we have selected six medicinal plants as *Aegle marmelos* (Leaves), *Vernonia anthelmintica* (Seeds), *Zingiber officinalis* (Rhizome), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Stem) and *Phyllanthus acidus* (Leaves) of Gujarat region which are reported to have role in cancer therapy owing to the presence of different phytochemicals like phenolics, tannins, flavonoids etc. Aqueous and Organic extracts of different parts of these plants were prepared. Antioxidant activity was measured through DPPH radical scavenging assay and antimicrobial activity was detected through Agar Well Diffusion method. Antimicrobial activity was tested on some disease causing microorganisms like *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillium notatum*. DPPH assay had revealed that organic extract of *Vernonia anthelmintica* and aqueous extract of *Zingiber officinalis* was found to have IC₅₀ values 124 and 132 µg/ml respectively. Antimicrobial activity of different extracts had shown that maximum diameter of Zone of Inhibition (24mm at 250 µg/ml) was obtained with organic extract of *Tinospora cordifolia*. No antifungal activity was observed with any of the plant species extracts. It can be concluded from the studies that the extracts of all test six plants possessed significant antioxidant and antibacterial activities which conforms their role in Cancer studies.

Keywords: Study, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Activity, Medicinal Plants Utilized, Cancer Treatment.



ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-014

Prevalance of Vitamin D Deficiency in Malaysia

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Abstract: Vitamin D is a fat soluble steroid hormone which plays an important role in bone metabolism. Children and adults with vitamin D deficiency suffer from rickets and osteomalacia respectively. Several studies have reported the association between vitamin D insufficiency and increased risk of chronic diseases such as colorectal cancer, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes mellitus. Several studies have demonstrated low serum vitamin 25(OH)D levels in populations across Malaysia. Prevalence of hypovitaminosis D in post-menopausal women was 49% in Malaysia and a significant proportion of the Malay men suffered from vitamin D insufficiency (32.7%). This widespread prevalence of vitamin D deficiency/insufficiency has a deleterious effect on bone mineral homeostasis and peak bone mass achieved, and may subsequently reflect as low bone mineral density. Intervention studies with vitamin D supplements are under-way in several of these populations. Steps should be taken to prevent the progression of vitamin D insufficiency and its associated health problems. It is hence necessary that more research on the assessment of vitamin D status, awareness of vitamin D deficiency, its health implications and corrective actions need to be raised and addressed. This paper deals with prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in Malaysia and aims at compiling the vitamin D status and the factors associated with vitamin D status in Malaysia.

Keywords: Prevalance, Vitamin D Deficiency, Malaysia.

ISCA-IVC-2015-03BS-015

Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of various extract of Bay leaf (Laurusnobilis) on four gram positive Food Spoilage Bacterial strains

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the antibacterial properties of extracts of spice **Bay leaf (Laurusnobilis)**. Acetone, ethanol, methanol, cold water and hot water extracts against four gram positive food spoilage bacterial strains of *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633, *B. cereus* ATCC 11778, *S. aureus* ATCC 6538 and *S. aureus* ATCC 25923 subjected to sensitivity testing, their average inhibition zone sizes determined when tested against various extracts of the test spice. The in vitro antibacterial activity was performed by disc diffusion method. It was observed that the organic and aqueous extracts of bay leaf were effective as antimicrobial agents when tested against *B. cereus* ATCC 11778 strains of bacteria, exhibiting zones of inhibition in the range of 8mm – 17mm in diameter. *S. aureus* ATCC 6538 and *S. aureus* ATCC 25923 strains of bacteria showed intermediate inhibition zones in the range of 9mm – 15mm. *B. cereus* ATCC 11778 strains were the most affected of the Gram-positive bacteria tested. The trend indicated that the ethanol extract had the greatest inhibitory effect against the *B. cereus* ATCC 11778 strains (inhibition zone size 14.5mm), followed by hot water, acetone, methanol and then cold water. This study shows the potential for replacement of synthetic preservatives by the use of natural extracts which also represents an inexpensive source of food preserving agents, may be used as antibacterial agent against gram positive food spoilage bacterial strains and could be a potential source for inhibitory substances against some foodborne pathogens. This study suggest for future studies of synergism, compatibility, and activity in foods or food-processing systems and mechanisms of activity against specific pathogen.

Keywords: Laurusnobilis, antibacterial, spice extracts, food spoilage, disc diffusion, food preservation.

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4. Chemical Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-001

Ion Association of Calcium Gluconate and Calcium Chloride Solutions

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Abstract: limiting molar conductances (A_{∞}) and ion association constants of dilute aqueous Calcium Gluconate and Calcium Chloride (0.001 M) were determined by electrical conductance measurements from 293.15 K -308.15 K, The limiting molar conductances of Calcium Gluconate and Calcium Chloride increase with increasing temperature decreasing density. association constant (K_A), dissociation constant (K_D), degree of dissociation, triple ion association constant (K_3), thermodynamic parameters, activation free energies and its related thermodynamic parameters were calculated. All Values are discussed.

Keywords: Conductometric Studies; Association Constant; Thermodynamic Parameters; Calcium Gluconate and Calcium Chloride

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-002

Mechanism of Ru Catalysis in Acid Bromate Oxidation Of Dimethyl Diethylene Glycols: A Kinetic Study

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Abstract: Ru(III) catalyzed Oxidation of dimethyldiethylene glycol (DMDG) by potassium bromate in acidic media in the presence of mercuric acetate shows zero order dependence on dimethyl diethylene glycol $[H^+]$ ions while it is first order for [bromate] and Ru(III). Addition of mercuric acetate has no effect on the reaction. The real reactive species of Ru (III) chloride has been proposed as $(RuCl_2(H_2O)_4)^+$ in the acid range. The reaction product is the corresponding aldehyde. Various activation parameters have been computed.

Keywords: Kinetic, Ru (III) chloride, oxidation, DMDG, potassium bromate

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-003

Entropy of Mixing of the Binary Liquid Alloys of Sodium

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Abstract: Somebody tells entropy to be a ghostly thing. Someone envisages it as an intangible entity. But in thermodynamics entropy has great importance. Because it reveals the haphazardness of a system. In the present work we have tried to find out the entropy of mixing mathematically. For this theoretical study we have considered two binary alloys of sodium-sodium-lead and sodium amalgam-both in liquid state near their melting point. Both the alloys are found to form strongly interacting systems. So, we have used Flory's model which considers the size factor of the constituent species of a binary liquid alloy. In course of calculation we need the interchange energy between the ingredients of the said alloys. Side by side the temperature derivative of it is also required. For this purpose we have taken the help of some experimental data for the free energy of mixing as well as heat of mixing of these alloys and applied the method of successive numerical approximations. Our results explain the concentration dependence of the entropy of mixing of the present binary liquid alloys of sodium to a great extent.

Keywords: Binary liquid alloy, Strongly interacting system, Entropy of mixing, Interchange energy, Flory's model.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-004

Biosynthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from Plant (Fenugreek Seeds) Reducing Method and Their Optical Properties

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Abstract: Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) was synthesized by plant reduction method using Fenugreek seed extract in aqueous medium and $AgNO_3$ solution at different time interval. Reaction time of $AgNO_3$ and fenugreek extract could



accelerate the reduction rate of Ag⁺ and affect AgNPs size and concentration of NPs. Surface plasmon resonance band centred at 420-430 nm was recognised as first excitonic peak of UV-Vis absorption spectra of AgNPs that used to calculate the particle size (30-40 nm). FTIR results fenugreek supported AgNPs showed decrease in intensity of peaks at 3394, 1716 and 1618 cm⁻¹ with respect to the pure fenugreek indicating the involvement of O-H, carbonyl group and C=C stretching in formation of Fenugreek-AgNPs aggregates. The C-O-C and C-N stretching suggested the presence of many phytochemicals on the surface of the NPs. fenugreek extract reduce silver ions into silver nanoparticles (NPs) of size 10-50nm. Pronounce effect of the time on AgNPs concentration and particle size, was exhibited by the system these synthesized AgNPs are characterized using UV- Vis spectrophotometry (UV-Visible), Fourier transformation infrared (FTIR) and XRD.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), FTIR, XRD and UV-Vis absorption spectra etc.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-005

“Zodies” A fast anti Bacterial Bio-Chemical

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Abstract: Zoides is a mixture of Bio- Chemical of *Ageratum conyzoides* and *Launaea nudicaulis*. The essential Bio-Chemical substance of the aerial part of *Ageratum Conyzoides* was isolated using Distillation Method and analyzed by the treatment on bacterial transitional person who are under the infection of T.B (Tuberculosis), Pneumonia, Cancer etc. Different substances of the aerial parts of *Ageratum conyzoides* were tested for its activity against T.B Pneumonia and Cancer transitional person seven constituents were identified in the essential substances. The substances showed good activity against transitional person. It is also possible that the *Ageratum conyzoides* will be used as Anti “HIV” medicine in future. Compositae family’s plants can be solved the medicinal problem of new human generation in future these family’s plants contains fast Anti virus substance “zoides”. Zoides works as to rise the power of antibodies against bacterial infection and viral infection for future in human body also.

Keywords: Zoides, A fast anti bacterial bio-chemical.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-006

Energy Future: An Emerging Alternative Energy Source (Solar Energy) for the Current Scenario

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Abstract: Many types of renewable energy resources-such as solar energy are constantly replenished and will never run out. Solar power is the conversion of sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaic’s (PV), or indirectly using concentrated solar power (CSP). The need to increase the use of renewable energy sources for sustainable energy development was recognized in developing country in the early 70s. However development of solar technologies stagnated in the early 20th century in the face of the increasing availability, economy, and utility of coal and petroleum. The development of affordable, inexhaustible and clean solar energy technologies will increase countries’ energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent resource, enhance sustainability, reduce pollution, lower the costs of mitigating climate change, and keep fossil fuel prices lower than otherwise. The government of India is promoting the use of solar energy through various strategies. Legislative support for clean energy investment in the form of tax breaks, subsidies, and energy mandates has driven growth in the sector over the past few years. Because most renewable aren’t as cost-efficient as traditional fossil fuels, such government support is necessary to make clean energy appealing.

Keywords: Future energy, Solar energy, Photovoltaic systems, Alternative fuels, Power.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-007

Effect of Bromo and carbethoxy Groups on the Thermal Rearrangement of 6-Fluoro -2-pyrones- A DFT study

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Abstract: The thermal rearrangement of 2-pyrones are tandem reactions involving reversible electrocyclic ring opening (ERO), rotation and [1,5]-sigmatropic, rotation and electrocyclic ring closing (ERC). Experimentally thermal



rearrangements of 2-pyrone with different substituents such as methyl, bromine, methoxy, acetoxy, carbethoxy groups at 3 and 5 –positions have been carried out at elevated temperature. With methyl, bromine, acetoxy and methoxy substituents, an equilibrium mixture of 3,5-substituted isomers have been obtained in each case while with carbethoxy-2-pyrone, only 5-substituted isomer obtained with >99% conversion. In order to understand and reason out the above experimental observations, thermal rearrangement of 2-pyrone and 6-fluoropyrone with bromine and carbethoxy substituents has been modeled at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level with 30% exact exchange. Computed percentage of rearrangement excellently reproduces the experimentally observed percentage of conversion. Substitution of fluorine at the 6th position introduces a small barrier for ERO and not for ERC when compared to non-fluoro-2-pyrone and alters the reversibility. Sigmatropic shift has been found to be the rate determining step for the fluorine substituted forward processes while it is rotation step for the reverse rearrangement.

Keywords: Effect, Bromo, carbethoxy Groups, Thermal Rearrangement.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-008

Comparative Study of Feeding Soyachakali And Soyafakes To Malnourished Preschool Children And Its Impact On Their Biochemical Analysis

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Abstract: More than five million children die each year as a result of under nutrition. Furthermore, billions of people suffer from vitamin and mineral deficiencies, especially of iron, iodine, vitamin A and zinc. Good nutrition is also constrained by inadequate safe drinking water and sanitation. To treat malnutrition among the preschool children the formulation of locally based protein rich product is must hence attempt was made to formulate soyabased food products such as soyachakali and Soyafakes Chiwada. Soya products were formulated and prepared by standard methods. Organoleptically selected soya products were analyzed for its chemical composition such as protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and anti nutritional factors. These products were supplemented to preschool malnourished children @ 40 gm/head/day for six months. Preschool malnourished children were graded according to grade of malnutrition. Their biochemical parameter such as serum iron (µg/dl) serum proteins (g/dl), serum vitamin A (IU/dl), serum zinc (µg ml), blood glucose mg/dl and Haemoglobin g/dl had done monthly for six months. It had shown highly significant changes in blood glucose level, haemoglobin, serum protein, serum vitamin A, serum iron and serum zinc of preschool children after supplementation of soyaproducts.

Keywords: Soyafakes Chiwada, soyachakali, and Supplementary Feeding

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-009

Characterization of Various Flyash fractions for Adsorption processes

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Abstract: The use of pulverized coal for electricity generation in power plants is producing millions of tones of flyash each year. Flyash is a waste material as by-product released from coal firing thermal plants. It is defined as very fine particles that are drifted upward which are taken up by the flue gases. The objective of this study was to characterize the flyash produced from an Indian thermal power station. The flyash, mainly contain inorganic material along with several minerals which are quite complex in structure and composition. The flyash can be evaluated by using as adsorbent material. The purpose of this study is to investigate the possibility of use of various fractions of flyash as low cost adsorbents for organics. First of all, different fractions of flyash are characterized by chemical analysis to know its characteristics along with sophisticated spectral techniques such as XRF, FT-IR, XRD and SEM- EDS. are required for its perfect characterization, because of its fine grain size structure and trace amounts of its constituents. Chemical analysis data shows that chemical composition of flyash as well as some other characteristics is size dependent. XRF results show that the oxides of alumina and silica are present in major quantity and are confirmed by XRD. FTIR studies show the presence of quartz, alumina, kaolinite, hematite, and different mineral matters. SEM /EDS represent that ash samples are mainly composed of Si-Al-Fe compound with traces of C and Ti. Thus, the ash samples are found to be environment friendly and highly utilizable.

Keywords: Flyash, Characterization, XRF, FTIR, XRD, SEM/EDS



ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-010

Adsorptive Removal of Phenols from aqueous solution by Flyash- Kinetics and Equilibrium Study

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Abstract: The potential of flyash, a low cost and abundantly available material with good adsorption properties, for removing phenols is investigated. The adsorbent is characterized using various techniques such as chemical analysis, XRF, XRD, FTIR and SEM-EDS. Chloro-substituted phenols, i.e. o-chlorophenol, m-chlorophenol and p-chlorophenol are selected for the studies. The effect of various factors such as adsorbent particle size, pH, phenols concentration and temperature on the adsorption capacity is investigated. The removal of chloro-substituted phenols increased with decreasing adsorbent particle size, pH and increasing concentration and temperature. Langmuir adsorption isotherm constants are calculated and it was shown that the adsorption data for phenols onto flyash fitted the Langmuir model well. The adsorption of the chlorophenols studied followed first-order rate kinetics. Thermodynamic studies are also undertaken and the values of the standard free energy (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°) and entropy (ΔS°).

Keywords: Flyash, Adsorption, Phenols, Langmuir Isotherm Model, Kinetics, Thermodynamic parameters, low cost adsorbent

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-011

Analysis of Water after Holi Festival

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Abstract: In the past, the use of natural colours such as Haldi, Kumkum, Sandal Powder, etc to celebrate Holi festival had a medical significance. However, now a day chemically produced industrial dyes have been used to take their place in the most parts of India. Lack of control over the quality and content of these synthetic colours leads to an adverse effect on all living beings. These colours are highly structured polymers and are very difficult to decompose biologically. The use of heavy metal based colour pigments is reported to cause water pollution. Many times, this polluted water gets mixed with sea water or other water resources. All these combined together is proving to be a substantial environmental threat. This study was taken up with an initiative to determine the extent of effects that the Holi colours have on water and to suggest the alternatives in order to save our environment. In this study the sample of waste water after Holi was tested in the laboratory for different physico-chemical parameters such as temperature, pH, colour, turbidity, total hardness, total dissolved solids, heavy metal using standard methods. The results obtained were verified with permissible limits of World Health Organisation (WHO) in order to determine the effect of Holi colours on water and the calculated risk for all living beings.

Keywords: Holi, natural colours, synthetic colours, water pollution, substantial environmental threat, physico-chemical parameters, permissible limits of WHO.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-012

Combustion Studies of Sawdust in Fluidized Bed

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Abstract: This paper presents experimental results of combustion of agricultural waste i.e. saw dust in fluidized-bed combustor (FBC) using silica sand as the bed material. Axial temperature, O₂, CO₂, CO and NO concentration profiles in the conical FBC operated at 82.5–82.8 kg/h fuel feed rate and various values of excess air (of about 40, 60, 80 and 100%) are discussed. The bed temperature, CO and NO emissions from the combustor, as well as the heat losses and combustion efficiency, are also provided for the above operating conditions. The axial temperature profiles in the conical FBC were almost independent of excess air but noticeably affected by the saw dust energy fraction. The CO emissions were found to reduce for higher values of excess air and saw dust energy fractions. Meanwhile, the NO concentrations at all the points over the combustor volume and, accordingly, NO emissions from the reactor increased with higher excess air and energy contributions by saw dust. The firing of these fuels in the FBC at the saw dust energy



fractions greater than 0.6 resulted in the sustainable combustion, with 95–96% combustion efficiency, and lower NO emissions compared with those for firing pure saw dust. Through firing with saw dust, an effective use of agricultural waste becomes feasible for energy conversion in the fluidized-bed combustion systems.

Keywords: Axial Temperature profiles; NO and CO emissions; Thermal efficiency, Excess Air; Secondary Air; Combustion efficiency.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-013

Characterization of E.Coli and Methylene blue in polymer based Layer by layer self assembled fim

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Abstract: The Layer-by-Layer (LbL) technique was used to investigate the interaction between E.Coli (a gram negative bacteria) with methylene blue (a cationic dye) – MB. Supported by a cationic polyelectrolyte (PAH), LbL films containing PAH/ (EC+MB) was grown up to 11 bilayers. The photophysical behaviour was investigated by varying the concentration of MB and E.Coli and also the dipping time. The multilayer films were characterized by UV/Vis spectra and atomic force microscopy (AFM).

Keywords: Characterization, E.Coli, Methylene blue, polymer based Layer, layer self assembled fim.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-014

Fungicidal Activity polyurethane polymer Wood under Rainy Season

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Abstract: The anti fungal effect of the polyurethane polymer was investigated on wood strips. Fungal isolate *Aspergillus* sp. were used as test organisms and fresh plates were used for each test organism. Antimicrobial activity was evaluated against *Aspergillus* spp by the “pour-plate test”. It was shown that the polyurethane polymer is inhibiting growth of colonies of *Aspergillus* spp these Experiment carried out in rainy seasons.

Keywords: Fungicidal Activity, *Aspergillus*, Acetone, and wood strips.

ISCA-IVC-2015-04CS-015

Use of low cost natural adsorbents for the treatment of toxic metal ions from industrial effluents

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Abstract: Industrial effluent is a potential threat to human health mainly because of the non-biodegradable, hazardous toxic metal ions. Adsorption is one of the alternative purification and separation technique used in industry especially in water and industrial effluents treatment. Cost is an important parameter for comparing the adsorbent materials. Therefore, there is increasing research interest in using alternative low cost adsorbents. Removal of toxic metal ions from various natural adsorbents such as sawdust, neem leaf, rice husk, Chalk powder multhani matti, tea waste etc. which is cheap easily available. These are used to remove of toxic metal ions (Ni²⁺, Cr(IV), Pb²⁺, Zn²⁺, Hg²⁺, No³⁻, F⁻, Fe²⁺, etc) from industrial effluents. Various method used for removal of toxic metal ions include ion exchange, membrane separation, batch adsorption and chemical precipitation. Batch adsorption studies show that the modified rice husk and sawdust show a great ability for extracting toxic metal ions from industrial effluents samples as compared with the other sorbents. Various studies on adsorption efficiency of natural adsorbents considering the parameters adsorbent dose, pH and temperature, contact time have been evaluated by many researchers. The present study is focused on critical review of previous and current available information on potential of treated and untreated adsorbents for the removal of toxic metal ions.

Keywords: Effluents, adsorption, utilization, removal, industrial, hazardous, potential.



5. Computer and Information Technology Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-001

A VPRS based approach for enhancement in the classification efficiency of machinery datasets

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Abstract: In this paper an effective approach is proposed to enhance the classification accuracy of machinery datasets. Since in the today's world of data estimation, data is increasing at explosive rate. At the same time that bulk of data may contain relevant or irrelevant data. Presence of rough data in the dataset's creates hindrance in doing classification of huge amount of data. In this paper a clear picture is depicted of removing noisy and rough data from the datasets. We have selected a wide range of machinery data from UCI dataset repository for our study. Several learning a technique from different paradigms leads to the output extracted to be independent of the underlying classifier. In this paper, a novel classification technique called VPRS is used so to relax the subset operator. We have also used Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm to classify and compare the outcome results of training and testing phase. First of all, test attribute space is optimized and the attributes which are not correlated with the decision attributes are deleted. Experiments proved that the accuracy of dataset's have got increased by using the combination of K-fold technique. Firstly the data sets are applied to VPRS algorithm which reduces useless attribute and these reduced attributes will get applied to Levenberg -Marquardt classifier to classify the datasets. This process is repeated for 5 times by using K-Fold Technique, and finally we have removed rough data from the machinery data set and increased classification accuracy.

Keywords: K-fold technique, VPRS, ANN, Livenberg Marquardt Algorithm.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-002

Prevention Technique from Hackers and Trackers in on-line-Transactions

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Abstract: With the rapid growth of electronic commerce technology and the use of credit card and other types of on-line-transaction facilities has increased in present modern era. In electronic commerce system, credit card is the most popular way due to development of the information technology around the wideworld. Offline and online both accepted mode are used in present time. Credit card and on-line-transactions is becoming most common payment mode for providing cashless shopping in all overcountries or world. Itwill be provide a convenient approach for online purchasing, payment bills etc. As becoming credit is convenient way for purchasing, fraud are also rising similar way. To distinguish fraud and genuine customer in such extremely sparse data environment is becoming more and more challenging. This paper providesthe Prevention Technique from Hackers and Trackers in on-line-Transactions and verification also. To detect the fraud on credit card as well as other on line facilities which are provided by the different companies or organizations is significant for companies and their customers. It has not been prevented fraudulent transaction form being cleared and the company must accept this type of the financial cost of transaction. This minimizes the penalty of companiesthat is associated with higher cost and its interest rates also cause of unauthorized access.

Keyword: Credit/Debit Card, on line shopping, Unauthorized Access, Security.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-003

A Token-based Predictive Scheduling of Tasks in Cloud Data-centers

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Abstract: Resource Management in a utility-based system such as cloud computing requires a careful observation of users demands and availability of resources. For optimal resource provisioning, an effective task/job scheduling is required which must guarantee fair chance to users and profit to service providers along with maximum utilization of resources. This paper presents a token-based scheduling mechanism which lines up tasks to resources in a fair manner based on a user's token value. A user's token is characterized by his/her SLA parameters, his/her duration in the task queue and the task's nature, i.e. computation-intensive, memory-intensive or communication-intensive. Further, to ensure optimal usage to cloud's resources, the token-based scheduling is complemented by a predictive scheduling



which matches user's demands with resource's supply, and delays a task in case it's demand is not currently fulfilled by a machine by giving preference to another task. The experimental results of the proposed work strengthen our claim of fairness, profitability and effective resource management.

Keywords: Cloud datacenters, task scheduling, token, profitability, resource management

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-004

Analytical Study of Basic Nearest Neighbors Queries in Spatial Databases

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Abstract: Spatial Database is the field of DBMS in which Spatial Query Processing meet to the needs of an application like Geographical Query Processing, Image processing, Signal processing, Analytical processing, CAD and CAM technologies etc. The basic application of spatial databases is Geographical Information System, in which the location of an object is to be determine by the means of nearest/closest objects. For this, Nearest Neighbor algorithm is one of the basic requirements. From the researchers so many Nearest Neighbor Algorithms are proposed like Aggregate Nearest Neighbor (ANN), k-d Nearest Neighbor (kdNN), Visible Nearest Neighbor (VNN), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Bayesian Nearest Neighbor (BNN), etc. These algorithms have been used in many places to find the closest path in space for an object but "which will used when?" is a big question. This research paper gives a detail about the KNN for the pattern reorganization and location based services.

Keywords: Spatial Databases, Nearest Neighbor, Spatial Algorithms, kNN.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-005

A Comparative Study of Optical Character Recognition for Handwritten Documents of Devangri

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Abstract: Initially Optical Character Recognition (OCR) systems have been developed for English. Nowadays manual working is a problem. It's the need of hour to convert the data in softcopy from hard documents. Till now many techniques have been developed for offline pattern recognition using character scanning. This paper discusses various findings of latest OCR techniques developed for handwritten devnagri documents.

Keywords: Offline Pattern Recognition, Character Scanning.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-006

Automatic Edge and Event detection System from Video Surveillance Systems Complex Event Recognition Algorithm

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Abstract

Video surveillance systems need capabilities that go beyond simple recording and retrieving by date and time. Automated event recognition and scene understanding are becoming increasingly important to deal with the explosion of surveillance system data and the shortage of security personnel to analyze it. On the other hand, biometrics offer an authentication that a user carries all the time and cannot be forgotten or lost. Unfortunately, many of the biometric traits cannot be used to secure the information on majority of contemporary smartphones using the available hardware. This paper provides an overview of automated event recognition approaches for single stationary video camera surveillance systems. The motion detection module analyzes raw video and provides moving "blobs". The object tracking module tracks moving object, gives each object a unique identification and provides object properties. The event recognition module detects all kinds of events based on object properties and relationships among objects. Most atomic events can be detected directly from object properties. Several atomic events compose a basic event that represents change of state of an object during a very short period of time, usually less than one second. Complex events describe scenarios that usually happen over a longer period of time. A complex event is composed of several sub-events that may be basic events or other complex events. A deterministic finite state machine (DFA) is chosen to



recognize complex events by matching object behavior with predefined complex event models. Besides video surveillance, the approaches described in this paper can also be used to broader areas, such as scene understanding and image analysis.

Keywords: Applied sciences, Computer vision, Feature extraction, Pattern recognition, Sclera recognition, Vasculature recognition etc.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-007

Data Cleaning Algorithm for Datawarehouse

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Abstract: This research analyzes the problem of data cleaning and the identification of potential errors in data sets. The differing views of data cleaning are surveyed and reviewed. A general framework of the data cleaning process is presented as well as a set of general methods that can be used to address the problem. We propose a class of constraints, referred to as conditional functional dependencies (CFDs), and study their applications in data cleaning. In contrast to traditional functional dependencies (FDs) that were developed mainly for schema design, CFDs aim at capturing the consistency of data by incorporating bindings of semantically related values. The experimental results of applying these methods to a real world data set are also given.

Keywords: Data Cleaning Algorithm, Datawarehouse

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-008

An Automated Latent Fingerprint Matcher -By Reconstructing Minutiae and Orientation Fields

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Abstract: Latent fingerprints are partial impressions of the finger inadvertently left behind on the surface of objects when they are touched or handled. It is not usually visible to the naked eye but may be detected with some chemical and physical methods. In crime scenes and forensic evidence latent fingerprints play an important role. Similarly latent fingerprint matcher also plays an important role in identifying suspects and criminals. In most latent fingerprint matching techniques enhancement and alignment techniques are considered. The proposed work uses a robust reconstruction algorithm using minutiae features and orientation field in enhanced feedback mechanism for automatic latent fingerprint matching to increase the authentication rate. The main contribution of this work is to improve the authentication rate of automatic latent fingerprint matching.

Keywords: Latent fingerprints; latent fingerprint matcher; minutiae; enhanced feedback

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-009

Outline Based Photographs Recovery System

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Abstract: The retrieval of image technique uses different methods for getting output from various dataset and search engines based on the user sketch. Outline based retrieval of related images are very useful for tracking criminal records from various databases. Here we aim for retrieve the photographs from the database based on picture that a user drawn. We compare the drawing from user and the related effective photographs from the dataset. The color in RGB format, lines, circles, edge points, pixels are taken as the features which help for comparison. After the accurate comparison between the images and drawing the refined result will be displayed as output. The quality and speed of comparison is more efficient because of taking minimum distance of edge points in the user draw. This paper concerns the output with maximum speed of search and good quality retrieval of user draw and maximum features are taken for extract in different techniques of vision.

Keywords: Pattern matching, template method, memory-span, histogram, memorability.



ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-010

Review and Analysis of Code Obfuscation Techniques

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Abstract: The Process of reverse engineering allows attackers to understand the behavior of software and extract the proprietary algorithms and key data structures (e.g. cryptographic keys) from it. Code obfuscation is the technique is employed to protect the software from the risk of reverse engineering i.e. to protect software against analysis and unwanted modification. Program obfuscation makes code harder to analyze. In this paper we survey the literature on code obfuscation. We have analyzed the different obfuscation techniques in relation to protection of intellectual property.

Keywords: Review, Analysis, Code Obfuscation Techniques.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-011

An Analytical Model for the Detection of Email Malware Propagation Mechanisms

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Abstract: In recent years, email is the basic service for person to person communication, and email facilitates by its high speed, and process ability. The email malware exhibits two new propagation features; reinfection and self-start. Reinfection is the process by which an infected user sends out malware copies, whenever the infected user opens the malicious hyperlink or attachment. Self-Start is the process by which the infected user spreads the malware copies, whenever certain events are triggered. To solve this problem, derive a new analytical model by introducing a concept of virtual nodes. Malware Preventive Methods helps in detecting the malwares. The behaviour detector basically consists of; data collection, interpretation, matching algorithm. The malware detector serves as an empirical means of evaluating malware detection techniques detection capabilities. The new analytical model can efficiently predict the reinfection and self-start detection and effectively overcome the associated computational challenges.

Keywords: Email Malware, Malware Propagation, Malware Detection

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-012

Watermarking of Compressed Images with Improved Encryption using visual cryptography

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Abstract: Security has gained a lot of importance as information technology is widely used. The main issue in visual cryptography is quality of reconstructed image. This problem is overcome by using “Watermarking of Compressed Images with Improved Encryption using visual cryptography”. In this method the quality of reconstructed image is higher, compare with conventional visual cryptographic scheme. The secret image is converted into shares, that means black and white pixel images. Each share is embedded to different carrier images. Invisible watermarking method is used for embedding carrier image and shares. For security, the invisible watermarked shares are then encrypted, AES modified encryption method is used. The encrypted shares are send to other participants. At the receiver end receiving the shares and decrypt the shares, then combining these shares together reveal the secret. The quality of rejoined shares and original secret shares are almost same. The loss of image quality is less compared to other visual cryptographic schemes. Multiple secret can be embedded to secret shares. The shares are more secured and the quality of image is maintained in this system. Lossless images are get after the combining of each shares.

Keywords: Watermarking, Compressed Images, Improved Encryption, visual cryptography.



ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-013

A Survey of evolutionary heuristic for job scheduling in Grid Computing

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Abstract: An efficient management of the resources in Grid computing crucially depends upon the efficient mapping of the jobs to resources according to the user's requirements. Grid resources scheduling has become a challenge in the computational Grid. The mapping of the jobs to appropriate resources for execution of the application in Grid computing is an NP-Complete problem. So there is no best solution for all grid computing system. Job and resource scheduling in grid environment is one of the key research area in grid environment. The comparison of the heuristic has been shown and experimental result shows that the hyper-heuristics can be of significance importance in Grid scheduling. Over the time, heuristics and meta-heuristics have proved to provide an optimum solution for the combinatorial optimization problems. In this paper, a survey of scheduling algorithms and heuristic approaches is done.

Keywords: Resource scheduling, Grid computing, Heuristic approach, Hyper Heuristic approach

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-014

Data Mining

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Abstract: Generally, data mining is the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information - information that can be used to increase revenue, cuts costs, or both. The concept of data mining was summarized and its significance towards its methodologies was illustrated. The data mining based on Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm is researched in detail and the key technology and ways to achieve the data mining on Neural Network and Genetic Algorithm are also surveyed.

Keywords: Data Mining.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-015

Video Matting

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Abstract: This paper presents a new algorithm for adding scribbles in video matting without any user interaction, to improve the matting results. The performance of the proposed technique is evaluated and compared with previous techniques. A novel Technique for smoke matte extraction is also demonstrated.

Keywords: Video Matting.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-016

Cyber Crime and Security

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Abstract: Cybercrime is any crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. When any crime is committed over the Internet it is referred to as a cyber crime. There are many types of cyber crimes such as Hacking, Theft, Cyber Stalking, Identity Theft, Child soliciting and Abuse, Malicious Software etc. The effects of a single, successful cyber attack can have far-reaching implications including financial losses, theft of intellectual property and loss of consumer confidence and trust. The overall monetary impact of cyber crime on society and government is estimated to be billions of dollars a year. Cyber crimes are broadly categorized into three categories, namely crime against Individual, Property and Government.

Keywords: Cyber Crime, Security.



ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-017

E-commerce Need of Today's Business World

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The buying and selling of products and services by businesses and consumers through an electronic medium, without using any paper documents. E-commerce is widely considered the buying and selling of products over the internet, but any transaction that is completed solely through electronic measures can be considered e-commerce. E-commerce is subdivided into four categories: B2B, B2C, C2B and C2C also called electronic commerce. In this world of new technology, businesses need to accommodate to the new types of consumer needs and trends because it will prove to be vital to their business' success and survival. E-commerce is continuously progressing and is becoming more and more important to businesses as technology continues to advance and is something that should be taken advantage of and implemented.

Keywords: E-commerce Need, Today's Business World.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-018

V2V Smart Traffic Management using Wireless Communication

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Abstract: This paper presents the specific application of wireless communication, Automotive Wireless Communication also called as Vehicle-to-Vehicle Communication. The paper first gives an introduction to the Automotive Wireless Communication. It explains the technology used for Automotive Wireless Communication along with the various automotive applications relying on wireless communication. Automotive Wireless Communication gives drivers a sixth sense to know what's going on around them to help avoid accidents and improve traffic flow. Using Automotive Wireless Communication, a vehicle can detect the position and movement of other vehicles up to a quarter of a mile away. The paper also describes VANETS (vehicular ad hoc networks) and Real-world test network implementation. Finally, the paper is summarized.

Keywords: Smart, Traffic, Management, Wireless, Communication.

ISCA-IVC-2015-05CITS-019

Gi-Fi Technology

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Abstract: Wi-Fi and WiMax have captured our attention. As there is no recent developments which transfer data at faster rate. as video information transfer taking lot of time. This leads to introduction of Gi-Fi technology. It offers some advantages over Wi-Fi, a similar wireless technology, in that it offers faster information rate in Gbps, less power consumption and low cost for short range transmissions. Gi-Fi which is developed on a integrated wireless transceiver chip. In which a small antenna used and both transmitter- receiver integrated on a single chip. Because of Gi-Fi transfer of large videos, files will be within seconds.

Keywords: Gi-Fi Technology.

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Regional Geomagnetic Field Variation Related to Seismicity

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Abstract: The correlation of the changes in the geomagnetic field corresponding to crustal deformation has been studied (Kalashnikov, 1887; Stacey, 1964; Johnson et al., 1975; Ayako Okaubo and Naoto Oshiman, 2004). Unusual behavior of geomagnetic diurnal variations prior to 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku earthquake (Mw 9.0) has been reported (Guangjing Xu et al., 2013). The present study aims to investigate correlations between the geomagnetic disturbances and crustal deformation related to earthquake occurrence in and around the plate boundaries of Central Japan. GPS data of the study region is used to compute locational changes to ascertain zone of high deformation. For selected set of earthquakes in this region, stress drop values are computed. Occurrence of Ionospheric anomalies corresponding to earthquake phenomena are studied from magnetic variations of KAK (Kakioka), KNY (Kanoya) and MMB (Mamembetsu) magnetic observatories of Japan. Investigations show that the variations in the diurnal behavior of magnetic field two days before and after the occurrence of some large magnitude shallow depth earthquakes. Analysis of Solar wind (Vs) and Vertical Total Electron Content (VTEC) confirms that the reverse pattern of the diurnal variation in geomagnetic field is not due to atmospheric and/or interplanetary phenomenon. Interpretation of GPS and Anisotropy of Magnetic Susceptibility (AMS) data from the fault zone region of NE part of central Japan is used to understand the correlation between crustal deformation and geomagnetic field and the mechanisms are studied.

Keywords: Seismomagnetism, Geomagnetism, Anisotropy of Magnetic susceptibility

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7. Engineering Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-07EngS-003

Experimental Study on Rice Husk Ash as A Partial Replacement of Cement and Durability of Sustainable Concrete

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Abstract: Different materials with pozzolanic properties such as fly ash. Condensed silica fume, blast furnace slag and rice husk ash have played an important part in the production of high performance concrete. During the late 20th century, there has been an increase in the consumption of mineral admixture by the cement and concrete industries.[4] The increasing demand for cement and concrete is met by the partial replacement for energy intensive Portland cement. Pozzolanic materials have long demonstrated their effectiveness in producing high performance concrete. Artificial pozzolanas such as supplementary cementing material in many parts of the world.[2] This work evaluates the compressive strength of rice husk ash (RHA) as a partial replacement for PPC in concrete. [1] The main aim of this work is to determine the optimum % (0, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16) of (RHA) as partial replacement of cement for M35 grade of concrete. And also effect of super plasticizer on mechanical properties. [3] In addition, results show that RHA as an artificial pozzolanic material has enhanced the durability of RHA concrete.

Keywords: Rice husk ash (RHA), cement replacement, concrete strength, workability and durability.

ISCA-IVC-2015-07EngS-004

Performance Analysis of Throughput Maximization Techniques in Cognitive Radio Using Cooperative Spectrum Sensing

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Abstract: Throughput maximization is one of the major challenges in cognitive radio (CR) network. In this paper, two scenarios of throughput maximization are analyzed, which are: consideration of primary user (PU) protection and consideration of packet collision. In case of PU protection, throughput can be maximized by selecting either appropriate number of secondary users (SUs), or appropriate sensing time or appropriate fusion rule at the fusion centre. In case of packet collision, optimum frame length is selected to maximize the throughput. Energy detection (ED) based cooperative spectrum sensing (CSS) is used as spectrum sensing method in all these techniques and time division combining (TDC) CSS is used as the appropriate fusion rule. To show the relationship of throughput with above parameters, a simulation is set up considering voice over internet protocol (VOIP) activity as PU activity. The simulation results verify that throughput can be enhanced by selecting proper sensing time, proper number of SUs, proper fusion rule and proper frame duration. For example: with decreasing the required detection threshold from 0.9 to 0.5, the throughput is increased by 19%. Also, decrease in reporting delay from 0.6 to 0 ms causes the increase in throughput by 20%. For a fixed reporting time, the throughput decreases by almost 18% with the increase of every 5 number of SUs. For every 20 ms increase in frame duration, the collision probability increases by 39% and throughput decreases accordingly. Using TDC-CSS, the throughput increases by about 31%.

Keywords: Spectrum sensing; throughput; energy detection; cooperation; primary user; secondary user, fusion centre

ISCA-IVC-2015-07EngS-005

Dynamic Voltage Restorer to mitigate the voltage sag: A report

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Abstract: The quality and reliability of power supply at various load centres are one of the chief 5 concerns for the clients. Even though power generation in most well-developed countries is fairly reliable, the quality of its supply is not up to the mark. Custom power devices are alternate to overcome the constraint related to power supply. In the present context, we used 8 Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR) to alleviate the voltage sag, when Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) is connected to the load. It was observed that, the action of DVR starts when there is a fault



which results in voltage sag. The magnitude reduction is accompanied 11 by phase angle shift and the remaining voltage magnitude with respective phase angle shift is 12 maintained by the DVR. Providing the minimum active voltage injection mode in the DVR 13 with some phase angle shift in the post fault voltage, can results in miraculous use of DVR. If 14 active voltage is less prominent in DVR, it can be delivered to the load for maintaining the 15 stability

Keywords: Dynamic, Voltage Restorer, mitigate, voltage sag.

ISCA-IVC-2015-07EngS-006

Minimization of Effluent Load during Eco-Friendly Natural Colour Dyeing of Viscose Rayon

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Abstract: The application of synthetic dyes on various textile materials has been criticized due to introduction of contamination into the environment. Today, the protection of the environment has become a challenge for the scientists all over the world. Moreover, the water pollution caused by the dyes and chemical used in the chemical wet processing of textiles has led to a dangerous situation worldwide. The need to preserve environment has led to the revival of the old practice of colouration of natural dyestuffs instead of synthetic dyes due to the carcinogenic nature of some synthetic dyes and their intermediates. The application of natural dyes in textile wet processing is a step towards environmental-friendly approach. Among natural dyes, vegetable natural dyes are hygienic, very good for skin and soothing to eyes. The present work deals with the colouration of viscose rayon with a natural vegetable dye, extracted from the skin (bark) of Madhucaindica tree, using padding technique in the presence of metallic mordants. The metallic mordants selected for the work were aluminium sulphate and copper sulphate. These mordants were used individually as well as in combination with each other in equal proportion. Utilization of padding technique for dyeing will not generate any effluent, thereby making the process eco-friendly. The colour strength of the dyed samples has been evaluated spectrophotometrically in terms of K/S values. The effect of mordant on the shade, tone, colour strength and various fastness properties has been studied on natural colour dyed viscose rayon samples.

Keywords: Viscose rayon, vegetable natural dye, mordant, padding technique, shades

ISCA-IVC-2015-07EngS-007

Exploration of Flower Based Natural Dyes - A Review

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Abstract: Nowadays, demand for natural dyes has been growing rapidly due to increased awareness on hazardous, toxic and allergic reactions associated with synthetic dyes. Natural dyes are obtained from natural sources such as plants, insects and minerals. Among all the plant based dye sources i.e. bark, flowers, seeds etc. floral dye sources are more important for textile dyeing as it provides both dye as well as fragrance. This paper reviews the available floral dye sources, application and extraction of colourant from flowers and effect of different mordant.

Keywords: Natural dye, colourant, mordant and floral dyes.

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8. Environmental Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-001

Evaluation of Physical and Chemical Properties of Water at Sardar Sarovar Dam Gujrat India

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Abstract: Environmental Sciences Of the 30 big dams proposed along the Narmada, Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) and Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) are the megadams. Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) provides the clean water for Irrigation, Drinking water supply and Power generation. In the present study water sample of Sardar Sarovar Dam has been assessed physico-chemically. The important parameters taken into consideration are Temperature, turbidity, pH, Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), T.D.S. (mg/l), Suspended Solid (mg/l), Alkalinity (mg/l), Total hardness (mg/l), Calcium hardness (mg/l), Magnesium hardness (mg/l), Chloride (mg/l), Fluoride (mg/l), Nitrate (mg/l), Dissolve Oxygen (mg/l), B.O.D. (mg/l) and C.O.D. (mg/l) were determined in the laboratory. The Physico- Chemical parameters of water were determined as per standard methods of APHA (2002). Obtained results regarding the Sardar Sarovar Dam water quality status shows that the overall quality of water is suitable and safe.

Keywords: Sardar Sarovar, water analysis, physico- chemical parameter, Dam, water quality

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-002

Biodiversity Distribution and Conservation

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Abstract: "Biological diversity" is a concept about the whole range of species or number of species found in an area. It refers to the variety of forms with in the living world and may be defined as a whole range variety covering genes, species, communities and ecosystem. India is one of the mega diversity centers of the world. Twenty five "Hot Spot" had been marked on earth, which are supporting maximum biodiversity. India has two hot spots, first in the Western Ghats and second is in the North East region. India is so rich in biodiversity that it had to be recognized as one of the twelve mega diversity countries. Biographically, India has been divided into ten zones (Rodgers and Panwar 1988), and the State of Rajasthan has two biogeographically zones, the arid and the semiarid, and is thus a home to a wide spectrum of wildlife. The state is full of contrasts with its vast desert, saline lake, forests, and ravines. The state has a varied ecosystem and hence diverse biodiversity. This paper gives a brief overview of the research activities of the French Institute in the field of biodiversity conservation. First, biodiversity-related issues are set in the global context, while India's own biological profile is highlighted. Then, the importance of forest management and policies are expressed, as well as the necessity of a new strategy and action plans for sustainable conservation and management of biodiversity through an integrative approach by taking into account ecological, social, economic and institutional aspects. In the wide field of biodiversity, the French Institute's research programmes have been focusing for about four decades on species diversity and ecosystem diversity at the local (i.e. stand and community), landscape and regional levels. The Institute has been concentrating on plant ecology with a strong emphasis on trees and forests, from open woodland to dense moist evergreen forests, considering their present status as well as their long-term history. Geographically speaking, most of the studies are being carried out in the western ghats and some projects in the eastern ghats and mangroves. The biodiversity-related activities of the French Institute come under 'assessment of biodiversity' and 'monitoring the dynamics of biodiversity'. Assessment employs both ecosystem and species oriented approaches and makes comprehensive use of GIS to integrate them. The monitoring of biodiversity dynamics covers studies on land use and land cover changes, ecosystem uses and forest products, and forest dynamics itself. Although these longterm efforts have already been able to put together a sum of knowledge that can help to better define conservation strategies, more insight is now to be gained on landscape changes linked to social and economic aspects of forest use and management.

Keywords: Biodiversity Distribution, Conservation.

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ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-003

Avian Diversity in and around the Campus Area of Government Post Graduate College, Dhar (M.P.) INDIA

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Abstract: Maharaja Bhoj Government Post Graduate College, Dhar has a vast campus area with different types of flora and fauna including birds. The campus also has three gardens with different types of plants which provide food and shelter to avian fauna. A regular field study based on daily observations was conducted for more than one year to assess the campus for the avian fauna. During this study about 21 species belonging to 10 different taxonomical orders and 21 families of birds are recorded in all seasons. This avian diversity can be enhanced by planting more fruit bearing and flowering trees, herbs and shrubs to improve the campus ecosystem.

Keywords: Avian Diversity, Maharaja Bhoj, campus ecosystem.

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-004

Human Tide: An Environmentally Induced Migration

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Abstract: Human migration due to environmental degradation produces environmental refugees which is one of the foremost crises of our times. To date, however, it has been viewed as a peripheral concern, a kind of aberration from the normal order of things – even though it is an outward manifestation of profound deprivation and despair. While it derives primarily from environmental problems, it generates myriad problems of political, social and economic sorts. As such, it could readily become a cause of turmoil and confrontation, leading to conflict and violence. The objectives of this paper are to find out the causes of the rapid generation of environmental refugees, to discuss about the associated problems like rehabilitation, resettlement, social security, economic stability, and political conflict, role of governments as well as the NGOs and final recommendations to mitigate this problem. The study reveals that natural hazards like flood, earthquake, desertification etc., pollution and climate change due to anthropogenic activities like rapid industrialization and unplanned urban growth, construction of large developmental projects like dams are the main causes of the generation of environmental refugees. Changing consumption pattern, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, illegal poaching as well as trading of wild animals, population explosion, illiteracy, lack of food and safe drinking water etc., are the indirect causes of this problem. Some remedial measures are suggested to mitigate this problem. Those are: biodiversity conservation, proper disaster management plan, adoption of low carbon economy and green technology, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable development, conduction of EIA before any developmental project, providing legal protection, proper resettlement and suitable alternative employment to the affected people, conduction of awareness campaign and regular health check up etc.

Keywords: EIA, Environmental Refugee, Green Technology, Low Carbon Economy.

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-005

Physico-chemical characterization of municipal liquid effluent of a sewage treatment plant

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Abstract: The liquid effluent generated from municipal sewage treatment plant is a burden to the environment. Their reuse and not dispose to river, lake, open land is an eco-friendly attitude. To reuse the liquid effluent, their physico-chemical characterization is required. In this study, liquid effluent have been collected from onsite municipal sewage treatment plant and analyzed for concentration of various physico-chemical parameters. The study found that the liquid effluent discharged can be used for watering plants.

Keywords: sludge; effluent; vegetation; physico-chemical characterization



ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-006

Impact of Mining Activities on Flora and Fauna in Udaipur, Rajasthan and Proposal Of its Management Plan

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Abstract: Mining and metallurgical activities cause greater perturbation and devastation of both terrestrial and aquatic environments which has large scale ramifications. This piece of work reports the findings of a study undertaken to assess the environmental impacts of the mining activities in the city of Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. In addition to assess the environmental impact of the mining activities, community perceptions about the mining activities were also assessed to know the health effects caused by these activities. Marked environmental impacts were observed through the study in the form of air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and their consequential effect on the health of the persons who got exposed to these pollutants. The concentration of some of the pollutants both in the air and water has reached alarming proportions which are presenting a health hazard, exacerbating various disorders among the people. A comprehensive strategy and appropriate regulations are indispensable to alleviate the negative impacts of the mining activities on the environment to make this practice a sustainable one. To control the adverse effect of mining activity, a suitable environmental management plan is needed to adopt measures for soil utilization, waste dump management, land reclamation and afforestation etc. which have been suggested for this buffer zone.

Keywords: Mining activities, community, environmental impacts, health hazards, Udaipur, Rajasthan

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-007

Toxicity Evaluation Of Lead (PB) In Aquatic System Using Algae (Anabaena Ambigua)

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Abstract: Indiscriminate disposal of industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes into the aquatic ecosystem are mainly responsible for environmental pollution. Life support systems viz, H₂O, air and soil are thus getting exposed to an array of pollutants, especially, heavy metals released by anthropogenic activities. Aquatic plants, particularly algae were more tolerant, are able to survive and withstand the pollution stress and also serves as pollution indicator. Beyond the toxicity level, the xenobiotics are toxic to the entire aquatic ecosystem. Algae serves as a biotool for the toxicity evaluation of different xenobiotics. The present study was focused on morphological toxicity and biochemical responses of *Anabaena ambigua* to the lead stress. The laboratory experiments were conducted to assess toxicity level on morphology and biochemical responses of the test plant species at the interval of 3, 6, 9 and 12 days exposure duration at the concentration of 0.20, 0.40, 0.80, 1.00, 1.20 and 1.40 ppm. However, the test plant shows normal growth and chlorophyll, protein and carbohydrate content increases upto 0.8 ppm of lead, beyond this concentration (0.14ppm to 0.25ppm) test plant shows toxicity symptoms and decline in the content of biochemical parameters. Thus, if the concentration of xenobiotics increased, the aquatic flora shows the decline. It is the step to conserve the aquatic flora and fauna from the toxic environment. It is an experiment to create awareness about the significance of conserving biodiversity.

Keywords: Blue Green Algae, Xenobiotics, Heavy metals, Toxicity

ISCA-IVC-2015-08EVS-008

Analysis of Plankton Diversity and Density with Physico-Chemical Parameters of Open Pond in Town Deeg (Bharatpur) Rajasthan, India

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Abstract: The present study was carried out on Kunda (open pond) of Town deeg (Bharatpur) Rajasthan. The Town deeg is situated in District, Bharatpur of Rajasthan State. The physico-chemical parameters and plankton diversity of open pond (locally known as kunda) of town deeg district Bharatpur (Rajasthan) was sampled from April to July, 2010. The



plankton were collected, counted and were identified by using the method suggested by APHA (2005), Prescott (1970), Freshwater Zooplankton of India (Battish, 1992) and Fresh Water Biology (Edmondson, 1959). The plankton was counted by using Sedgwick Rafter Counting Cell method. Pond water samples were collected for physico-chemical parameters. Values of the physico-chemical parameters observed ranged as follows: water temperature, 24-26.5°C; air temperature, 22-23. °C; transparency, 0.2-0.4 m; pH, 7.3-8.4; total dissolved solids, 143.8-159.5 mg/L; conductivity, 290.8-391.5 µmhos/cm; salinity, 0.11- 0.19%; dissolved oxygen, 0.7-1.8 mg/L and alkalinity, 0.8-1.7 mg CaCO₃/L. Thirty six taxa of plankton were encountered. Phytoplankton consisted of five families namely; Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Euglenophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Dinophyceae. Three groups of zooplankton encountered were copepods, cladocerans and rotifers. The presence of pollution indicator species such as, Microcystis, Phacus, Oscillatoria, Surirella Closterium, Aphanocapsa, Anabeana and Euglena show that the pond is likely polluted. The study was carried out monthly but was tabulated seasonally by using statistical method. From the listed data the quality of water was concluded. The present study will provide an important basis to assess the fish production potentialities and to formulate sustainable aquaculture practices in man-made habitats and fishery management policies in town deeg bharatpur (Rajasthan) and nearby aquatic ecosystems

Keywords: Phytoplankton, Zooplankton, Physico-chemical parameters, pollution and open pond (kunda) of town deeg district Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

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9. Forensic science

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-001

A Clinical Research Study on the Efficacy of Homoeopathic Medicines in cases of Recurrent Tonsillitis

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Abstract: Tonsillitis refers to inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsils. Viral or bacterial infections and immunologic factors lead to tonsillitis and its complications. Nearly all children experience at least one episode of tonsillitis. The Clinical Research study was undertaken at Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Dabok and at my own clinic in which 30 cases were included, maximum cases were below the age 18-20, Homoeopathy plays an important role in treating the cases of tonsillitis as it provides relief as well as permanent restoration of health. Tonsillitis is not pure surgical complaint. It can be cured in 70-80% of cases. Homoeopathic Medicines Baryta carb, Silicea, Hep. Sulph, Bella, Lachesis, Psorinum, Arsalb were prescribed which benefitted the cases, almost all the cases responded well and the associated complaints were also cured and hence the study concluded that maximum no of cases were below the age of 20 and the efficacy of Homoeopathic Medicines in treatment of Recurrent Tonsillitis was also proved.

Keywords: Inflammation Tonsils, Peritonsillar Abscess, Tonsillitis

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-002

An Intervention of Peanuts to Control Diabetic Dyslipidemic

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Abstract: Diabetic dyslipidemia is characterized by elevated triglycerides (≥ 150 mg/l) depressed HDL cholesterol (< 40 mg/dl), and elevated small dense LDL particles that are easily oxidized and highly atherogenic. LDL cholesterol levels are normal to moderately elevated and generally are no different than levels in non diabetic patients. Patients with diabetic dyslipidemia often have rapid progression of CHD, due to highly atherogenic LDL particles, prothrombotic hemostatic functions (impaired fibrinolysis, activated platelets), and endothelial dysfunction. The risk for cardiovascular events in diabetic patients without CHD is the same as the risk in non diabetic patients with CHD and about 80% of persons with diabetes eventually die of cardiovascular causes. Peanuts is a rich source of niacin. Niacin raises HDL cholesterol by 15-35 percent and lowers LDL cholesterol by 10-25%, triglycerides by 20-50% and lipoprotein (a) by 20-30%. Niacin also improves prothrombotic tendencies by reducing plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) and fibrinogen. Niacin (and fibrate) can reduce the number of atherogenic particles and shift small, dense LDL particles towards larger, more buoyant particles, which may be less atherogenic. This paper aims to assess the role of niacin containing peanuts to HDL cholesterol and lower LDL cholesterol among diabetic II dyslipidemia patients. The patients were selected for intervention from different nursing home of Barabanki district of U.P. India those having the risk of dyslipidemia with diabetes II patients. The validation cohort $n=50$ for intervention group and 10 for control group. An intervention guideline with proper counselling were given to intervention group patients. The data were collected in a structured, prelisted interview schedule. The main finding of the paper was that an intervention of 25 gm peanut grain with proper counselling of modified diet reduces LDL cholesterol raises HDL cholesterol among 52% patients in intervention group patients. The major changes was observed in moderately elevated patients. The calculated value of chi-square was found (18.0) as compared to table value (3.841) at one degree of freedom and 5% significant level. Therefore null hypothesis rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted i.e. peanut intervention can reduce LDL cholesterol level and enhance HDL cholesterol level among Diabetes II dyslipidemia patients.

Keywords: Diabetic II dyslipidemia, LDL HDL, TG, Artherosclerosis, Niacin

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ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-003

Role of Leech Therapy in pain management as alternative to NSAIDs- A pilot study

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Abstract: In most musculoskeletal disorder, primary medicine seeking symptoms is pain, but our science is still not able to handle it efficiently in acute as well as chronic conditions diverting common mass towards NSAIDs and other analgesics even if undesirable. This study is attempt to provide an alternative to NSAIDs for Pain management. 6 patients were randomly selected, who were having severe pain and unable to perform their routine activity without NSAIDs. Two sitting of Jalaukavcharana were given to the patients with an interval of 3 days in between. Assessment was done on the 1st sitting, 2nd sitting, 7th day and 15days after the first sitting. Assessment was done on the basis of subjective criteria and outcome was statistically analysed. All the 6 patients got significant relief in their pain and were able to perform their routine activity without any help. Statistical data will be discussed in full paper. Recent researches have shown that leech's saliva contains various analgesics and anti-inflammatory enzymes other than various anti-coagulants like hirudin. *Jalaukavacharana* as a part of Panchkarma therapy can be a substitute to the modern analgesics. More studies with large sample sizes are required to justify these clinical outcomes so that *Jalaukavacharana* can be implemented as a pain management module.

Keywords: *Jalaukavacharana*, Leech-therapy, Musculo skeletal disorders, Pain Management

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-004

Geoforensics

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Government Institution of Forensic Science, Nagpur INDIA

Abstract: Geoforensics is an important part of Forensic Science. It deals with the application of geology for investigation of crimes. The study and analysis of geological evidences like soil, rocks, building materials etc. are crucial evidences to help link suspects to crimes and thus provide justice to the victim party. The aim of this PowerPoint presentation is to bring out the importance of trace geoforensic evidences and explain the different methods used for searching, collecting, analyzing and evaluating such evidences. The presentation throws light upon the meaning and significance of geoforensic evidences. It also tries to explain the places where these may be found and the cases where such evidences will be useful. Conclusions from the geological evidences can help court to determine the activities of suspect and victim with the environment.

Keywords: Geoforensic evidences, origin, Principle, significance, geological models, searching, collection, evaluation, Cases, references.

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-005

“Forensic Photography and Scene of Crime”

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Abstract: As we know that “Everything is change with passage of time”. When we look our surrounding everything is going to be change one form to another form .this form may be colour, length, width appearance etc. if we want to capture this form obviously, we need camera for photography. It will help to us for various purposes .in context of forensic science we can use this for various purposes like, i. For recording the initial appearance of Physical Evidence and Scene of Crime, ii. It helps in expert testimony and court, iii. This method helps in those cases where our eyes are not able to see minute detail. Now this branch is known as Forensic Photography. Indeed, one picture worth thousands words. In Forensic Science we use Photography as a preservative tool for Scene of Crime. Photography and Videography of Evidences are indispensable tool for the evaluation, interpretation, and presentation of Physical Evidence in Court. The aim of this PPT presentation is to show the importance and use of Forensic Photography in Criminal Investigation.

Keywords: Forensic Science, Forensic Photography, Principal of Photography, Chemistry of photography.



ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-006

Forensic Entomology – Where Insects are Evidence!

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Abstract: Forensic Entomology is a speciality contributing often to Forensic Sciences. It is basically the interpretation of entomological evidence to help resolve a criminal investigation. It is the application of insect biology in legal investigation. Insects are important agents in the biological breakdown of corpses and often provide valuable clues in the course of investigations. Hence this field of forensics can be critical for solving variety of cases through estimation of the postmortem interval, the evaluation of the place where death took place, the perimortem circumstances, a guilty or suspicious identification, neglect cases, sudden deaths, myiasis therapy, detection of drugs or toxins, wild fauna cases, stored products cases, urban and house pests etc. For investigation of crime, it is very important to determine time since death, which is easy to determine in the early post-mortem period, but poses a problem in the late stages but this is where forensic entomology plays its role. But a technical difficulty often faced by a forensic entomologist is that it is sometimes difficult or impossible to identify region specific species. To overcome these problems, advanced DNA techniques have been used for the species identification. Recently, the level of awareness of forensic entomology has increased and its potentials have been acknowledged widely. The present paper aims to highlight its scope and to encourage a higher level of competency in the field of forensic entomology.

Keywords: Forensic entomology, Forensics, Postmortem Interval (PMI)

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-007

Role of Police in Investigation of Sexual Assault

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Abstract: Science and Technology have achieved greater heights in the modern era but we are still unable to widen our thought process in our social life. In this modish ambience we have gadgets all around but the condition of women are still getting worse. They are still struggling for their legitimate rights. The streaking graph of sexual assault cases is one of the prime examples of women sufferings. In a country like India where women are worshiped as goddess, the increasing number of sexual assault cases is big slap on the face of mankind. When such acts occur it is found that authorities mostly fulfill its duty by condemning and no effective social preventive checks are introduced. Though fast track courts have been set up to deal up with these cases and prevent delay in justice to victim but on the other hand irony is that India being a biggest democracy having one of the finest constitution offender seldom go scot free. There is a great need to strengthen the channels of investigation so that no offender gets benefit of doubt and go unpunished. This present study aims to identify the role of police in investigation of sexual assault cases. The study focuses to review the procedure adopted in our country and spot out loop holes therein. It also includes comparison of Indian investigation system with similar system in developed countries having lesser crime rate.

Keywords: sexual assault, investigation, police, constitution, courts

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-008

Non-surgical treatments of skeletal class III malocclusion with sever anterior cross bite: A case report.

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Abstract: Improvement in facial aesthetics is the primary reason of patients approaching for orthodontic treatment. Skeletal class III is one of the types of skeletal dysplasia which is often associated with excessive mandibular growth, maxillary deficiency in sagittal plane and vertical plane. Severe skeletal discrepancy often needs assistance of surgical orthodontics, in non-growing patients however with orthodontic camouflage is one of the options to handle such cases. This case report presents a 22 years non growing male with severe skeletal class III associated with maxillary anterior cross-bite, with unpleasant smile and excessively protracted mandible. The case was management via orthodontic camouflage mechanics. Successful treatment achieved by the usage of simple fixed orthodontic treatment along with posterior bite plan for retraction of anterior mandibular dentoalvolar segment.

Keywords: orthodontics camouflage; skeletal Class III; Anterior cross-bite.



ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-009

Class III malocclusion treated with extraction of lower first premolars: Case reports

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Abstract: Class III malocclusion (either anterior cross bite or edge-to-edge bite) is the results of labio lingual mal relationship of one or more upper and lower incisor teeth. To correct the Class III malocclusion different methods has been practiced. In each of the cases presented here, treating the class III malocclusion by extracting lower two 1st premolars. The procedure is a simple and effective method for treating this malocclusion and can establish normal overbite and overjet.

Keywords: Class III malocclusion, first premolars extraction, edge-to-edge bite, case report, anterior cross bite.

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-010

Minor tooth movement to malocclusion: A case series

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Abstract: Melancholy with dento-facial appearance is the main reason for seeking orthodontic treatment. Growth modification is difficult to achieve in skeletally mature patients thus it is very common challenge for the orthodontics to treat such subject with out camouflage therapy. In skeletally mature subjects the treatment only depends on tooth movement, the desired results can be achieved alone or along with surgical interventions. This article reveals orthodontic treatment of a 16 years, 17 years and 23 years old Malaysian female whose main complaint were unpleasant smile. The treatment was successfully finished by fixed orthodontic appliance. The ideal occlusion with ideal overjet and pleasant smile for all subject were achieved. Therefore with the orthodontics intervention via fixed appliances in skeletally mature subject having mild crowding can be successfully managed.

Keywords: Fixed orthodontic treatment, skeletally mature patient, Mild malocclusion.

ISCA-IVC-2015-09FMS-011

Quality of life of physically disabled adult in Bangladesh

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Abstract: Bangladesh has a large group of population with disability approximately 10% of its whole population. Most of them disabled people are living with low, inadequate and uncertain income and depending on their families or society. An estimated 15-20% of the world's poorest people are disabled. Physical limitations commonly restrict and impair people's primary functional capacities as well as overall quality of life. Sometimes disabled people feel undervalued because of their disability. Absence of disabled-friendly environment is a greater problem for the disabled people. Objectives of the study: the quality of life of physically disabled adults in attending at rehabilitation center in Dhaka city, Bangladesh and to determine the relationship of personal, psychological, social and environmental factors with quality of life of physically disabled adults. Participants were 100 adults with physical disabilities. The WHOQOL-semi structured questionnaire were used as research instruments. Physical, Psychological, social and environmental factors directly related to the quality of life of physically disabled adults.

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10. Family, Community and Consumer Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-10FCCS-001

Early childhood care and education with reference to global perspective

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Abstract: 40% of children in the developing world live in extreme poverty and 10.5 million children under 5 die from preventable diseases each year. Investing in quality Early Childhood Care and Education can improve their well-being and close the education and poverty gap. Early childhood is defined as the period from birth to 8 years old. Quality Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) helps children develop their potential and promote their social, emotional, physical and cognitive development. Young children, especially the poorest and most disadvantaged, who benefit from ECCE services, are more likely to be healthy, ready to learn, and stay longer and perform better in school. Early childhood is a crucial stage of life in terms of a child's physical, intellectual, emotional and social development. Growth of mental and physical abilities progress at an astounding rate and a very high proportion of learning takes place from birth to age six. It is a time when children particularly need high quality personal care and learning experiences. i. Children are both the present and the future of every nation, they have needs, rights, and intrinsic worth that must be recognized and supported. ii. Every child should have the opportunity to grow up in a setting that values children, that provides conditions for a safe and secure environment, and that respects diversity. iii. Knowledge about human development is more substantial now than at any time in history. The new century offers opportunities to consolidate recent gains and respond to new challenges that lie ahead. iv. Children must receive appropriate nurture and education within and outside their families from birth onward if they are to develop optimally. v. Attention to the health, nutrition, education, and psychosocial development of children during their early years is essential for the future well being of nations and the global community.

Keywords: Early, childhood, education, global, perspective.

ISCA-IVC-2015-10FCCS-002

Designing a range of female garments using Ikat motifs by discharge printing technique

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Abstract: A need for change in fashion style has always led the way to execute the creative ideas in different directions. This study was undertaken by the investigator to add new and interesting ideas to break the monotony and give a touch of novelty in construction of female garments by using Ikat motifs. For this purpose different Ikat motifs were collected and arranged in form of design through sketching. Sketching was done in two ways: one was on colored sheets with white color for representing white discharge effect and the other was on colored sheet with colored design for representing colored discharge effect. Total 32 sheets were prepared out of them 4 sheets were selected as best by 75 respondents on the basis of 5 point rating scale. Rating scale was framed in such a way that the highest score suggested the best or most preferred design sheets. Female garments were developed as per the most preferred sketched designs. After developing the prototype, the assessment was done on the basis of criteria that the appearance, white discharge effect, sharpness of printing and cost. Then the data collected from the data that all female garments were rated from excellent to satisfactory by the respondent. Thus, we can say that the designing of female garment using Ikat motifs through printing could be done successfully.

Keywords: Designing, range, female garments, Ikat motifs, discharge printing technique.

ISCA-IVC-2015-10FCCS-004

Work related Musculoskeletal Disorders among Construction Workers of India

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Abstract: The two broad categories of construction works are building and civil engineering. Building applies to works involving structures such as houses, offices, shops, factories and schools. Civil engineering applies to all the other built structures in our environments, including roads, tunnels, canals, dams, railways and docks. Modernization



and industrialization has paved a good way to the construction industry. These labourers are engaged in huge industrial constructions, residential flat constructions, city beautification works, these construction labourers, as a part of unorganized work force remain the most exploited ones even after five decades of independence. In the recent past the trend shows that all big cities of country have become the centres to recruit casual labourers as construction labourers to cities and urban areas. The work tasks put Construction workers at high risk for acute and cumulative WRMSDs. Repetitious movements, awkward postures and high force levels are the three primary risk factors that have been associated with WRMSDs³. The WRMSDs develop over a period of time and these are not curable, however, suitable coping strategies can help in controlling the development of WRMSDs. The data was collected through secondary sources. The researches have recorded occupational safety hazards in construction work occur due to poorly designed ladders, unsuitable or poorly maintained lifting appliances, improper material handling, improper walking surfaces high platforms, improperly stored trenches, badly maintained tools and inadequate illuminations. Construction work accidents contribute to 16.4% of fatal global occupational accidents. The researcher compiled the data available and recommended certain principles. Workers performing strenuous work can cope with musculoskeletal symptoms by changing their working techniques and following certain ergonomic principles.

Keywords: construction, workers, work, musculoskeletal disorders.

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11. Material Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-11MatS-001

Annealing Effects of Electrodeposited Cl-doped Cuprous Oxide Thin Films on Ti substrate

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Abstract: Cl-doped Cu₂O films were electrodeposited potentiostatically on Ti substrates. The conductivity of the films could be controlled by choosing the appropriate experimental conditions of which the Cl concentration, temperature, pH of the bath and the deposition potential were especially important. Linear-sweep Voltammetry was used to determine the optimal deposition potentials. X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy confirms the Cl-doping. The optimum conditions were observed for deposited n-type, highly photo response, thick, Cl-doped Cu₂O films. Annealing temperature and time showed a dependence on morphological, optical and electrical characteristics of the films. The structural influence of annealing was examined using scanning electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction. Cl-doped Cu₂O thin films were annealed in air at different temperature of 100 - 400 °C and as-prepared sample was used as reference. The films structures were studied by XRD. The XRD patterns showed that the films as prepared and annealed at 200 °C were cuprite structure with Cu₂O composition. Films annealed at 300 °C consist of mixed tenorite (CuO) and cuprite (Cu₂O) phases. Annealing the films in air at 400 °C completely converts these films to tenorite structure with composition of CuO. The resistivity of Cl doped Cu₂O decrease with the annealing temperature and time it found to be optimum 150 °C and 12 min. The photocurrent enhancement of as-deposited and annealed Cl doped Cu₂O films as photocathodes in photoelectrochemical (PEC) solar cells were studied and the results were discussed. Optimum annealing temperature and annealing time were found to be 150 °C and 8 min. respectively. Optimum results revealed that the annealing of Cu₂O samples improves the output photocurrent performance compared to that of unannealed samples by about 1.5 times.

Keywords: Cl-doping, cuprous oxide, electrodeposition, annealing.

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12. Mathematical and Statistical Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-12MSS-002

On reserve money for a fuzzy EOQ model In an inflationary environment under supplier credits

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Abstract: We propose to derive a deterministic inventory model for a time varying deterioration rate with an exponential fuzzy demand over a finite planning horizon in this study. We assume that the supplier offers a credit limit to the retailer during which there is no interest charged. However, the retailer has the reserve capital with him to make the payments at the beginning of the transaction, but he decides to take the benefit of the credit limit. Each cycle has shortages, which have been partially backlogged to suit present day competition in the market. Also, the whole study has been done in an inflationary environment using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) approach to impart economic feasibility to the model. Numerical examples have been presented with the help of lingo software.

Keywords: On reserve money, fuzzy EOQ model, inflationary environment, supplier credits.

ISCA-IVC-2015-12MSS-003

Williamson Type Matrices through Pairwise Balanced Design

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Abstract: In this paper it is shown that a new type of non-circulant symmetric Williamson matrices can be constructed yielding a new family of Pairwise Balanced Designs.

Keywords: Williamson, Type Matrices, Pairwise Balanced Design.

ISCA-IVC-2015-12MSS-004

Numerical Solution of Three-Parameter Eigenvalue Problems Using Kronecker Product Method

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Abstract: This paper discusses the decouple of three- parameter eigenvalue problems in matrix form using Kronecker product and the implications of using this method.

Keywords: Numerical, Solution, Three-Parameter Eigenvalue Problems, Kronecker Product Method.

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13. Pharmaceutical Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-13PCS-001

Formulation and Evaluation of Immune-Supporting Multiherbal Tablet Triturate

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Abstract: The immune system is gradually found to be involved in the development of numerous chronic illnesses, for which allopathic medicine has provided limited tools for treatment and prevention. Several medicinal plants have immunomodulator properties due to the presence of diverse complex chemical substance of different composition, which are found as secondary plant metabolites in one or more parts of these plants. The present study on relates to nutritional compositions of multi-herbal extracts useful as Immune-supporting agents. Present invention of multi-herbal tablet triturates were developed by using well documented medicinal plants like *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Allium sativum*. The present paper deals with formulation and evaluation (weight variation, friability, hardness, disintegration time and dissolution Test) of multi-herbal tablets triturates prepared from selected plant and dry plant extract containing *Moringa oleifera* Gum as a binder.

Keywords: *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Allium sativum*, Multiherbal Tablets, immunomodulator.

ISCA-IVC-2015-13PCS-002

Development and Evaluation of Time Controlled Release Tablet of Ketoprofen

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Abstract: The aim of present study was to develop and evaluate time controlled release tablet of Ketoprofen intended for rheumatoid arthritis. The cardinal sign of rheumatoid arthritis are stiffness, swelling and pain of one or more joints of the body characteristically most severe in the morning. Rheumatoid arthritis shows a significant circadian variation in its symptoms. Time controlled release tablet delivers the drug at definite time or in controlled rate. It consist of core tablet coated with two layers, the inner swelling layer and outer rupturable. Before compression of core tablet, drug- excipient compatibility study and precompression parameters were investigated. Core tablet was prepared by direct compression method. After evaluating core tablet for different evaluation parameter of tablet are coated with crosscarmellose sodium as inner swelling layer with different coating level. The prepared tablet again evaluated and coated with rupturable layer of ethylcellulose. The free film of ethylcellulose was evaluated for various parameters. The effect of microcrystalline cellulose and coating level of rupturable layer and swellable layer on lag time were investigated. The results shows as the amount of microcrystalline cellulose increase in core tablet the lag time decreases. The lag time increases with increase in coating level of swelling layer and rupturable layer. The water uptake study shows that higher ethylcellulose levels retards the water uptake and prolongs the lag time.

Keywords: Time controlled drug delivery, Ketoprofen, Crosscarmellose sodium, Ethylcellulose, Rheumatoid arthritis.

ISCA-IVC-2015-13PCS-003

Oleo-gum-resin of *Ferula asafoetida*: A traditional culinary spice with versatile pharmacological activities

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Abstract: *Ferula asafoetida* is an herbaceous, monoecious, perennial plant of the Umbelliferae family. Oleo-gum-resin of *Ferula asafoetida* is exudates obtained from the rhizome of this plant. *Asafoetida* is native to central Asia, eastern Iran to Afghanistan, and today it is grown chiefly in Iran and Afghanistan, from where it is exported to the rest of world. It is not native to India but has been used in Indian medicine and cookery for ages. It is used as a spice and a folk phytomedicine since antiquity in traditional medicine for the treatment of several neurological (epilepsy, paralysis,



hysterias and depression), gastrointestinal (intestinal parasites, flatulence, weak digestion, stomach ache), respiratory (influenza, asthma), and reproductive disorders (premature labour, unusually painful, difficult and excessive menstruation, leucorrhoea, and infertility). Traditionally, it has carminative, antispasmodic, digestive, aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, sedative and diuretic properties. Recently, antispasmodic and hypotensive, antinociceptive, antioxidant, anxiolytic, aphrodisiac, antiviral, antidiabetic, gastric anti-ulcer, antiseptic, nephroprotective, neuroprotective and anticancer properties are proven pharmacologically and biologically in animal models. This article is an endeavour to explore and assemble the various pharmacological actions of the oleo-gum-resin of *Ferula asafoetida* reported till date.

Keywords: *Ferula asafoetida*; Pharmacological activities; Oleo-gum-resin; Traditional medicine;

ISCA-IVC-2015-13PCS-004

Azadirachtin a triterpenoid: As a potent insecticide

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Abstract: Neem (*Azadirachta indica* A Juss) contains a large number of chemically diverse and structurally complex bioactive tetranortriterpenoids commonly referred to as C-seco meliacins or limonoids. Some of the potential compounds include a number of azadirachtinoids, salannin, desacetyl salannin, nimbin, desacetyl nimbin, etc. The bioactivity related research on this plant has focussed on Azadirachtin because of its abundance and unique mode of action. It does not knockdown or kill the insect instantaneously like most neurotoxic insecticides. Instead, it elicits physiological and behavioural responses in insects, which lead to their death. BIONEEM is based on Azadirachtin, the potent insect and mite killer, anti-feedant, and growth retardant isolated from the kernel of neem seeds. Azadirachtin is a highly oxidized triterpenoid having molecular formula of C₃₅ H₄₄ O₁₆. Based on Azadirachtin isolated from the kernel of neem seeds, this broad spectrum biocide provides the most effective, economic and lasting control of major pests of agricultural and plantation crops.

Keywords: Azadirachtin, triterpenoid, As a potent insecticide.

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14. Physical Science

ISCA-IVC-2015-14PhyS-001

Influence of Current Density on the Electrodeposition process by Colonial Morphology Studies

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Abstract: The effect of electrodepositing current density on the composition, microstructure and electric properties of Zinc deposits films were investigated in details by using XRD, FESEM. The formation of Zinc films remains virtually constant at different current densities. The deposited films have a mixed structure of phase. The fcc phase is assertive in the films electrodeposited at current density less than 4 Adm^{-2} ($d < 4 \text{ Adm}^{-2}$) while fcc phase is dominant in the film deposited at current density of 5 Adm^{-2} . With increasing current densities (e.g., 10 Adm^{-2}), smooth, uniform and compact electrodeposits are obtained, while at higher current densities (e.g., above 10 Adm^{-2}) the deposits are porous and cracks can be observed in the films. High electrodepositing current density leads to a small decrease in the lattice parameter and an increase in grain sizes for the fcc phase. XRD results of the electrodeposited films indicate the presence of Zn^{2+} ions which mainly come from the surface oxidation of the as-deposited films and electrolytes. At all current densities, like a colonial morphology which consists of a lot of grain colonies having various sizes is seen.

Keywords: Zn film, electrochemical deposition, current density, colonial morphology, surface oxidation, Emission of Spectra; Nanostructure of Zn.

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15. Physical Education and Sports Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-01

Comparative study of Current Attitude and Study Habits (Concentration) among Physical Education Girls

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Abstract: The aim of the present study was to assess the current attitude and study habit (concentration) of physical education girls. In addition, the attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder was studied in the present study. Total 75 girls, 15 girls from each class of BPE I, BPE II, BPE III, BPEd, and MPed (aged from 17 – 26 years) were selected randomly after their informed consent from Degree college of Physical Education, Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati. Concentration questionnaire (questions about current attitudes and study habits) was applied to collect the data. Percentage distribution and ANOVA was employed to analyze the data. Result of the present reveals that most of the girls showed moderate level of concentration. When attempt was made to see the difference in between groups, the inferential analysis ANOVA revealed statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) difference between the groups. The MPed girls showed higher level of concentration as compare to other girls. In addition, 43% of girls demonstrated hyperactivity disorder. In conclusion, the current attitude and study habits (Concentration) of MPed girls was better.

Keywords: concentration, current attitude and study habits, physical education girls, hyperactivity

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-02

Effect of Aquatic Training on Adequate Depth of Filling

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Abstract: Right since his infancy, the individual learns to distinguish himself from the outer world and develop primary perceptions in the form of a self, as "awareness of me". The basic assumptions of the individual with regard to real values and possibilities are based on the realization and interpretation of physical separation which lead him to frame a sense of the self identity or real self and gradually develops his 'Idea Self' that what he should be. The difference between the real and ideal self not only leads him to serious inner conflicts but also affects his basic assumptions and makes him to develop a few consistent ways of perceiving, thinking and acting in a characteristic modus operandi of life style. Which happens to be the most powerful explanatory tool of personality by approval or disapproval of his own behavior. A sense of humor and the ability to both give and receive love are related to the sphere of emotions, that are not provided as gift but are to be developed by the individuals as their own characterizes pattern of emotional reactivity which may contribute to or detract from mental and physical health and effectiveness of the individual adequate expression and control of emotions or control of emotions lead to uncontrolled and disorganized emotionally. Adequate depth of filling with emotions is one of the components of emotional competence. It is sometimes difficult to carry out even routine work when one finds himself face to face with a highly emotional situation. Emotional competence requires that the individual should develop a characterize pattern of emotional reactivity which should not let him be influenced in his adequate mode of functioning that helps him in performing actions of daily routine properly. In the domain of emotions clearly indicates that this aspect of personality plays a vital role in the manifestation of human behavior by which one attempts to deal which different emotive situations and meet his needs to maintain a harmonious relationship with the environment.

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-03

Comparative Efficacy of Skin Conductance and Electromyography Biofeedback Interventions on Coordination in Soccer Players

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Abstract: Purpose of this present study was to study the effects of differential biofeedback intervention training regimes on improvement of coordination in performance of soccer skills. Forty five young male soccer players of



city of Kota Bharu in Kelantan province of Malaysia, in the age range of 19 to 23 years volunteered as participants, who were subjected to evaluation of transient anxiety; simple reaction ability; neuromuscular steadiness; motor coordination and psychobiological measures of tonic and phasic skin conductance activity as measure of pre-intervention analyses. Thereafter, they were randomly categorized into three groups; viz. Group A – consisted of participants of control group; Group B – is referred to the Experimental Group I, who received Skin Conductance (Sc) Biofeedback intervention training and Group C, hereafter the Experimental Group II, who received Electromyography (EMG) Biofeedback intervention training. Protocol for the intervention conditions introduced to the participants were for 20 minutes/day; 2 days/week for 8 weeks. Mid-term analyses on all of the parameters of pre-intervention analyses were done four weeks after the introduction of intervention sessions. Thereafter the similar protocol of intervention was followed for four more weeks. Finally at the end of eighth week, post-intervention analyses following similar analyses protocols were done on all of the participants, and the findings revealed that both Sc and EMG biofeedback intervention techniques had beneficial impacts on the psychobiological make-up of the participants, which finally resulted in improvement in coordination performance observed in the players.

Keywords: soccer; biofeedback; coordination

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-04

Impact of Differential Exercise Training on the Level of Proprioception And Muscle-Potentiality in Female Individuals Suffering From Osteoarthritis of Knee Joint

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Abstract: The present study purports to identify, the aetiological issues in fifty-two middle-aged female individuals diagnosed with osteoarthrosis of knee joint, and to observe the beneficial impacts if any, on the introduction of differential grades of isokinetic exercise training in the afore-mentioned individuals. For the purpose of this experiment, extent of proprioception and peak torque were assessed employing the Biodex System III Isokinetic Dynamometer and electrical muscle potentiality was assessed by employing ME 6000 EMG analyser. Ability to apply force was evaluated incorporating the EMG and BERTEC 3D Force Distribution analyser equipments respectively. These all were done according to the pre-intervention analysis protocol. Thereafter participants were randomly categorised into three groups (comprising of eighteen female individuals in each group), precisely - i) Group I – who received conventional physiotherapeutic assistance; ii) Group – II, who received differential grades of isokinetic exercise training, and iii) Group – III received combined intervention of conventional physiotherapy and isokinetic exercise training. Intervention regimes were carried out following a standardised protocol (25 min.s per session; two sessions per week/ for 12 weeks). At the end of sixth week Mid-term assessment will be carried out following identical protocol. Thereafter intervention continued for six more weeks and finally at the end of twelfth week, post-intervention analyses on all of the afore-mentioned variables were supposed to be carried out. Since at this instant, analyses on all of the participants were not accomplished, to ascertain the beneficial impacts of interventions mid-term evaluation outcomes were considered. Two-way repeated measure ANOVA were done to observe direct, inverse and supportive relationships between measures of proprioception, muscle-potentiality factors associated with osteoarthritis and its prognosis. Outcomes of this research are expected to reveal the utility of modified isokinetic exercise interventions in broader spectrum of injury-related research.

Keywords: Proprioception; muscle-potentiality; osteoarthritis

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-05

Effectiveness of Electromyographic Biofeedback in common knee disorders-A review

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Abstract: The present study was carried out with the intention to identify the effectiveness of Electromyographic biofeedback in the rehabilitation of various knee disorders. An extensive literature search was done on the available databases such as Physiotherapy Evidence database (PEDro), Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Sport DISCUS and Pubmed. Around 220 articles were retrieved from the databases. 30 Randomised controlled trials were assessed for eligibility and only 11 articles, which met the inclusion criteria were analysed. The quality of the randomised controlled trial was assessed using PEDro criteria. The trials were analysed based on the



demographic characteristics, equipment used, placement of electrodes, type of intervention, frequency of intervention and the results of the trials. Eight articles were analysed for improvement of functional outcome measures and seven others were analysed for improvement in quadriceps strength. Electromyographic biofeedback intervention technique was viewed as beneficial for improvement in the functional outcomes and quadriceps strength of surgical conditions of knee but it is proved to be not beneficial in improving the functional outcomes and knee extensor strength in chronic knee disorders like patellofemoral pain syndrome and osteoarthritis of knee.

Keywords: Knee, Biofeedback, Rehabilitation

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-06

Efficacy of Perceptual Motor Training and Conventional Coordination Training on Improvement in Motor Performance in Individuals Having Dyspraxia

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Abstract: This study was carried out with the purpose effect of visuomotor behaviour rehearsal therapeutic technique on improvement in performance of soccer skills. Thirty young male recreational players living in and around Kota Bharu, Kelantan province of Malaysia, who were evident as having considerable extent of coordination disorder in the age range of 18 to 22 years, volunteered as participants. They were assessed with dexterity; bilateral eye-hand coordination; neuromuscular steadiness; motor learning ability; reaction ability; electrical muscle potentiality and psychobiological measures of tonic and phasic skin conductance activity as measure of pre-intervention analyses. Thereafter, they were randomly categorized into three groups; viz. Group A – consisted of participants of control group, who were introduced with conventional coordination training; Group B – is referred to the Experimental Group I, who received perceptual motor skills training and Group C, hereafter the Experimental Group II, received combined introduction of conventional and perceptual motor skill training. Thereafter the participants were introduced to their respective intervention training programs following standardized protocol (20 minutes/day; 2 days/week for 12 weeks). Mid-term analyses (all the parameters of pre-intervention analyses were repeated) were done six weeks after the introduction of intervention of intervention sessions. Thereafter the similar protocol of intervention was followed for six more weeks. Post-intervention analyses following similar analyses protocols were done on all of the participants, and the findings revealed that both perceptual motor skills training and combined introduction of conventional coordination and perceptual motor skill training intervention had beneficial impacts on ideomotor performance outcomes revealed through dexterity; eye-hand coordination etc., which were evident amongst the recreational players. Furthermore, both of the interventions have been observed to result in alteration in the psychobiological make-up of the participants, which finally resulted in improvement in coordination performance.

Keywords: coordination; perceptual motor skill; ideomotor performance

ISCA-IVC-2015-15PESS-07

Impact of Visuomotor Behaviour Rehearsal and Emg Biofeedback on Coordination and Soccer Performance

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Abstract: The present study was undertaken with an objective to observe the effect of visuomotor behaviour rehearsal therapeutic technique on improvement in performance of soccer skills. Forty two young male soccer players of Kota Bharu, Kelantan province of Malaysia, in the age range of 18 to 25 years volunteered as participants, who were assessed with dispositional and transient anxiety by employing State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Thereafter, they were randomly categorized into three groups; viz. Group A – consisted of participants of control group; Group B – is referred to the Experimental Group I, who received Visuomotor Behaviour Rehearsal (VMBR) intervention training and Group C, hereafter the Experimental Group II, who received electromyography (EMG) biofeedback training. All the participants were subjected to evaluation of transient anxiety; simple reaction ability; neuromuscular steadiness; motor coordination and psychobiological measures of tonic and phasic skin conductance activity as measure of pre-intervention analyses. Thereafter the participants of intervention conditions were introduced to their respective intervention training programs following standardize protocol (20 minutes/day; 2 days/week for 6 weeks). Mid-term analyses (all the parameters of pre-intervention analyses were repeated) were done three weeks after the introduction of intervention of intervention sessions. Thereafter the similar protocol of intervention was followed for three more weeks. Post-intervention analyses following similar analyses protocols were done on all of the participants, and the findings revealed that both VMBR and EMG Biofeedback intervention had beneficial impacts on soccer skill performance observed in the players. Furthermore, both of the interventions have been observed to result in alteration in the psychobiological make-up of the participants, which finally resulted in improvement in coordination performance.

Keywords: Soccer; psychotherapy; coordination



Effectiveness of Balance and Neuromuscular Exercise Training in Lower Latereal Ankle Injury Rehabilitation in Young Athletes- An Update

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Abstract: Ankle ligament injury is very common injury among athletes irrespective of which sports domain they belong to. Rehabilitation of ankle ligament injury is considered as an essential part of sports rehabilitation. Improper or delayed rehabilitation of ankle ligament injury can lead to functional instability of ankle. With this background we intended to find out the latest tools used in the intervention of ankle ligament injury. We searched the online databases available and we found out some novel tools such as neuromuscular training, bosu ball training and evidences supportive of conventional training. An in-depth analysis of neuromuscular training and bosu ball training has been done. Neuromuscular control activities should be initiated into the overall rehabilitation program once adequate healing has occurred. The progression to these activities is predicated on the athlete satisfactorily completing the activities that are considered prerequisites for the activity being considered. Keeping this in mind, the progression of activities must be goal-oriented and specific to the tasks that will be expected of the athlete. The entire rehabilitation process should be focused on improving the functional status of the patient. Success in skilled performance depends upon how effectively the individual detects, perceives, and uses relevant sensory information.

Keywords: Balance; neuromuscularity; ankle-injury; muscle-potentiality

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17. Commerce, Law and Management Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-17CLM-001

The study of key factors influencing people's intention to use the mobile banking services (Case study of customers of mobile banking services in Mellat Bank branches of Gorgan city)

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the key factors affecting the intention to use mobile banking services in Mellat Bank branches of Gorgan city. The research population of the city of Gorgan Bank customers who have a bank account with a bank connected to the services they were Based on survey data, the number of those 3420 people. Of these, 245 stratified random sampling with proportional allocation was selected as the sample. Data collection tool for this study was a questionnaire consisted of 50 questions that are answered on a 5-point Likert spectrum were set. The results showed that people using the service upgrade path going along the banks variables such as the advantage, compatibility NRVA test, ability There attitude picture There intelligent positive impact And the variable complexity and perceived risk will have a negative impact. The objective of this research was to study the casual approach is descriptive. Also, this study is designed to analyze the relationship of structural equation modeling.

Keywords: Mobile banking services, intention to use the technology, Mellat Bank

ISCA-IVC-2015-17CLM-002

Role and Importance of Strategic Human Resource Management in Global Buisness Scenario

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Abstract: Different methodologies and models of strategic human resource administration have been created inside the skeleton of strategic HRM. In the same way as other speculations of association, none are finished. Rather being correct or wrong each one methodology focuses to diverse part of the procedure expected to create successful strategic human resource capacities. The issue of fitting HR practices to business procedure has gotten to be progressively applicable over few years. Subsequently, in the present study we have tried endeavors to highlight different issues that are pertinent to the strategic HRM in the changing situation of business environment. The present paper has been separated into six sections. In the first and second part, the progressions happening in the business environment and its suggestions for human resource functionaries have been talked about separately. In the third part we have highlighted the changing role of human resource administration. In the fourth part the chronicled foundation of strategic human resource administration, its role in tending to the difficulties of changing business situation and determinants of strategic fit have been exhibited. In the fifth part the relationship of strategic human resource administration and business execution has been evaluated and finally conclusions have been attracted that what needs to be carried out from the HR functionaries and the association itself to upgrade the strategic fit between the different HR rehearses and the general authoritative strategic arrangement.

ISCA-IVC-2015-17CLM-003

Relationship between Intrinsic Rewards and Job Satisfaction: A Comparative Study of Public and Private Banks

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Abstract: The focus of this research study is to explore the relationship between intrinsic rewards and job satisfaction for employees of banking sector. This study test the level of employee's job satisfaction for intrinsic rewards such as task autonomy, task significance e, task involvement, opportunities to learn new things and recognition of public and private banking sector employees. The study was conducted in banking sector of India. Sample of 300 employees of public and private banking sector of India was taken. Branches were randomly selected from central U.P. of India. To collect data, questionnaires were used. 300 questionnaires were equally distributed in private and public sector banks, t-test, correlation and regression analysis are used to find the results. The Results of study indicate that the employees of private banks are satisfied with task autonomy, task significance, task involvement and recognition; they were not satisfied with opportunities to learn new things. Results also reveals that public banking sector employees were satisfied



with task autonomy, task involvement and recognition and they were not satisfied with task significance, opportunities to learn new things. Little differences were observed regarding preferences of intrinsic rewards between the employees of public and private banking sector. In general, the findings suggest that the intrinsic rewards and recognition are important precedence to job satisfaction for the employees of banking sector.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, banking sector.

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19 Language and Literature

ISCA-IVC-2015-19LL-001

Number Recognition Deficit In Case Of Alzheimer'S Disease Patients Among Kashmiri Speakers

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Abstract: Alzheimer's disease (AD) was first described by German psychiatrist and neuropathologist **Alois Alzheimer** in 1906 and was named after him. Alzheimer's disease (AD), which develops after age 60 is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive cognitive deterioration together with declining activities of daily living and neuropsychiatric symptoms or behavioral changes. The subject matter has remained a focus of study to Neurologists, Linguists and Neurlinguists. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore, is a multidisciplinary Institute, where the lead has been taken for diagnosis and treatment to this human problem. The Alzheimer's Association (Chicago) is the world's leading voluntary health organization in Alzheimer's care, support and research. The Neuro-linguistic aspect of Alzheimer's disease among Kashmiri speakers hasn't been studied till date. There are many linguistic aspects which get smashed by Alzheimer's disease. These include patient's meta linguistic aspects of his/her language. Similarly color recognition, number system and naming system get impaired among AD patients. The present study is an attempt to document the nature and description of Kashmiri language's number system impairment found in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) using cross-sectional design. Forty mild-moderate-advanced AD patients and 30 controls matched for age, gender and education completed a simple oral and written number task will be considered for the present study. Cross-sectional comparisons in the present study indicated that mild-moderate AD patients produced more errors in number calculations and difficulty in writing numbers than control group. While as advanced AD patients are not able to perceive numbers at all. Moreover there is a marginal difference between scores of number tests obtained from males and females both in case of AD patients and Control group.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Neurosciences, Cross-section, Neuropsychiatric symptoms, Pragmatics

ISCA-IVC-2015-19LL-002

Pessimism in the Major Novels of Thomas Hardy

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Abstract: Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) is a novelist, poet and short story writer of eminence. He has attracted the attention of many readers and critics over a century. The purpose of this, to demonstrate Thomas Hardy's pessimism by examining his life and to display how his novels like "The Mayor of Casterbridge", "Tess of the D Urbervills" and "Far From The Madding Crowd" are pessimistic. Which reflect the actual events, relationships and social issues in Hardy's life, Hardy's fatalism began to manifest itself in his early childhood. The most important aspects of Hardy's novels are the tragic content and pessimistic. This research sheds light on Hardy's pessimism and also traces the true ground that encourages its appearance in all his works. More illumination is put on the philosophy of his pessimism that has the ability to create tragedy. He has freely adopted ideas from classical drama, Christian tragic element and Shakespearean tragedy and framed his own pessimistic element. He has explored the depth of silent, sorrow, suffering and pessimistic elements in all his great tragedies.

Keywords: Thomas Hardy, Novels, Tragic, Conflict, Pessimism, Fate, Unhappy ending.

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20. Social Sciences Anthropological and Behavioral Sciences

ISCA-IVC-2015-20SHS-001

Future of the European Union's budget revenues – new own resource based on value added tax

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Abstract: Current legal regulations concerning European Union's budget revenues are considered to be exceedingly complex and unclear both for professionals and citizens of the European Union countries. The main reason of the indicated problem is connected to the resource based on value added tax and the own resource based on gross national income. This situation led to intensive work on the new own resources of EU that would ensure financial autonomy in order to operate efficiently. Therefore, European Commission proposed two new types of revenues – financial transaction tax and new own resource based on VAT. The aim of this article is to present the new VAT-based revenue of the EU budget. Apart from the legal issues empirical analysis will be taken into consideration in order to examine whether new resource can be perceived as a stable source of EU revenues. Presumption of the impact of the economic situation on the VAT amounts collected by EU Member States is supported by recent financial crisis that affected majority of the European Union Countries. The analysis will be carried out using linear regression model, where aggregated VAT revenues of EU will be treated as dependent variable while aggregated gross domestic product of EU will be used as explanatory variable. The study will be conducted for years 2004-2013.

Keywords: Poznań University, Economics, Department, Public Finance, Poznań

ISCA-IVC-2015-20SHS-002

Infancy Nutrition among Gond Schedule Tribe – a 'KAP' study

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Abstract: The Gond is a very large tribe of Central India numbering 12.7 million. The location of this tribe in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh, Gond tribe having their population 1.5 Lakh (1991). Bhunia, Nayak, Ojha, Pathavi and Rajgond are the sub castes of Gond. They have salient features of tribe e.g. Primitiveness, different culture, shyness in mixing with others, backwardness and living in a special remote area. They were recognized as a schedule tribe in Indian Constitution. Infancy is a period among Gond tribe is of one year and the malnutrition start from this period because of lack of knowledge, attitude and practices among lactating mothers for requirement to an infant basic nutrition. On an average an infant's short 200-300 kCal extra energy from starting from birth. The Supreme Court dated 28-11-01 has given direction by order passed for infants, children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. In this direction for infants energy 300 kCal and 8-10 gm protein and for malnourished babies get 600 kCal and 16 to 20 gm protein should be provided by given national as well as state government responsibility. The special attention should be given to SC/ST population was also directed by the Supreme Court. The main objective of the paper is to assess the role of government assistance for healthy infants nutrients through a generating knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) among Gond target women. The study was conducted at Pathajilota, Bansi town of Basti distinct state of Uttar Pradesh India. The validation cohort n=100 The main finding of paper it was observed before intervention the knowledge regarding infants nutrition requirements was totally absent that's why attitude and practices also it was found negligible. After intervention the changes in knowledge attitude it was observed 64% and 52% as for the practices it was observed only 24% it is because due to poverty and women engaged in agricultural activity. The generating knowledge to words government programme also found 62% among target women. All the women blame to the government official and employees for their corrupt practice and not taking any care for infants development except care immunization and family planning. No one infants gets any supplementary nutrition up to 6 months and after 6 months all the infants taking unhealthy traditional home diet. That's why the infants of such area having at higher risk for deficiency disease and malnutrition at every time. The calculated value of Chi square was found after intervention much more higher (58.0) as compared to table value (3.841) at one degree of freedom and five percent significant level. Therefore null hypothesis rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted i.e. an intervention of KAP for infants healthy nutrition for better develop healthy infants among Gond population.

Keywords: Infancy, Nutrition, Gond Schedule Tribe, study.



ISCA-IVC-2015-20SHS-003

Philosophy of Education

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Abstract: Education is a civilizing aspect of the nations. For a sound education each nation needs must have clear philosophy of education. An Educational philosophy to be successful should be consistent with the educational thought and the practice of the country. A teacher of philosophy of education should mention a skeptical approach to the subject and Present different points of view with almost objectivity. He ought not to reflect his preferences in this teaching. He should encourage his students to reflect over the different points of view and in the process develop their own.

Keywords: Philosophy, Education.

ISCA-IVC-2015-20SHS-004

Prominence of Scientific Controversy in Media: A Case of Bt Brinjal Controversy in Indian English Newspapers from 2008 to 2012

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Abstract: Introduction: Media acts an important site in public sphere, especially as it reaches out to a wide range of audiences in short span of time. Debates about major issues are said to catch public attention if and only if they are given ample coverage in media reports. According to McCombs and Shaw (1972)¹, media may not tell its audiences what to think, but it definitely tells them what to think about and what not to. In media terminology, it sets and agenda for the public discourse on any topic of concern. Also, the attention an issue receives in media changes over time². This paper attempts to explain how Indian English print media has set the agenda for debate on Bt Brinjal controversy and how it has given prominence to Bt Brinjal controversy over a period of five years (from 2008 to 2012). It clearly sketches out the changes in pattern of coverage and explains the reasons for changes in coverage. Objective: To assess the changes in prominence given to coverage of Bt Brinjal controversy in Indian English Newspapers. Design: Content analysis of newspaper articles. Subjects: All articles (n=204) focused on Bt Brinjal controversy in The Hindu and Times of India newspapers from 2008 to 2012. Indicators to measure article prominence: Number of articles, section or type of article, page of article, length of article, size of headline of article, number of editorials and opinion, number of front page articles, use of images, if any, and quadrant of coverage within a newspaper. Results: Newspaper coverage of Bt Brinjal controversy was generally episodic in nature with peak of coverage during the approval or consultation phase with an exception to coverage during an international conference held in October 2012. The number of front page articles, editorials, opinion columns and articles with images were rampant during consultation/approval period. During this phase, articles moved from science sections to general news and political sections within the mentioned newspapers. Conclusions: The episodic nature of science news coverage clearly indicates that science news is no more centered on breakthrough or incremental developments in science and technology. Rather, now it is focused on impacts of technologies of society at large, especially when it is controversial.

Keywords: Prominence of, Scientific Controversy, Media, A Case, Bt Brinjal Controversy, Indian English Newspapers.

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Challenges and Problems Encountered by Women Entrepreneurs in Nellore District

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Abstract: Women in India constitute around half of the country's population. Hence they are regarded as the "better half of the society". This paper tries to find challenges and problems faced women entrepreneur in Nellore district. Women entrepreneurs are actively involved in business due to push and pull factors. Which encourage women to have a Separate profession and supported on their own legs. A sense towards own decision-making on their life, profession and career is the motivational factor behind this urge. Saddled with household chores and domestic responsibilities women want to get own under the influence of these factors the women entrepreneurs choose a profession as a



challenge and try hard to do something new. Such situation is described as pull factors. While in push factors women engaged in business activities due to family compulsion and the responsibility is thrust upon them. Many women have the quality but they never got a platform to show their real ability. Women in India are taking more responsibilities like take care of their children and managing home with care, love and affection. In the family level mingling various activities in a much effective manner, without hurting of feelings and inconvenience is carried out by the women. The study is an exploratory research. The data used in the paper are both the Primary data as well as secondary data. The primary data collected with the help of unstructured questionnaire. The secondary data were collected from published journals, magazines and surfing the Net. Some of the important problems identified are women's Family ties, Male dominated society, Lack of education, Social barriers, scarcity of raw materials, Problem of finance, Tough competition, High cost of production, Low risk-bearing capacity, Limited mobility, Lack of entrepreneurial aptitude, Legal formalities, **Exploitation by middle men** and **Lack of self confidence**. The paper concludes that the problems of women entrepreneurs can be eradicated by appropriate training programs, providing incentives, support of financial institutions, encouragement and motivation from government, social recognition of their entrepreneurial abilities, and family's moral support.

Keywords: Women entrepreneur, problems, Decision making, incentives, support from government and financial institutions.

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Interdisciplinar Para Procesos De Formacion De Posgrados (Disciplinary process of postgraduate formation)

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Abstract: Unquestionably the predominant character of the didactic mediations for the construction of knowledge in the classroom and beyond. However, its theoretical and practical configuration meets the needs of a research context, where the educational foundation and its counterpart practice, play a major role. So, learning models are assumed from the joint and interdisciplinary view of science, where the actors of the construction process and knowledge management interact from dialogic relations and cognitive mediation. Thus, resources for efficient learning, quality and contextual enabler of critical thinking, are generated from the planning process of the formation and possible outcomes that underlie curriculum integration, theoretical and epistemological conceptions of pedagogy and the law and the needs of school organization, understood from its interaction with the environment and its prospective trend scenarios regarding the right.

Keywords: dialogic pedagogy, postgraduate teaching, research, scientific rigor

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Reservation system in PRIs as a source of women's political empowerment : An analytical study

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Abstract: In rural areas women are in very poor condition from the ancient. Society seen them as a thing. They could not make any in the family. They could not play any important role in society. Society also think that they are not able for public sector. Women also take away themselves from politics and public matter. In the course of time the scenario has changed, society's thinking also changed. They feel their important role in society. government make provisions for reservation of women for representation. one of them is reservation in PRIs. in this paper entitled 'Reservation system in PRIs as a source of women's political empowerment' : An analytical study researcher studied the women's position in society, their reservation in PRIs and legal provisions for women's empowerment for political representation. some ideas will also be suggested for women's empowerment.

Keyword: Reservation, women's empowerment, PRIs.



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Appraisal of Approaches towards Integrating street Vending activities in city planning for Indian Cities

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Abstract: Street vending is an important activity related to informal sector in urban cities of many developing countries. In India majority of street vendors are illiterate or educated at primary level. They have low skill and poor economic condition. Street vending provides job opportunity and means of livelihood to the urban poor but Urban Local Bodies consider it as illegal activity so far. National Policy 2009 and Street Vending Act, 2014 are some of the initiatives taken by the Government which gives legal right to street vendors and authority to ULB's to frame scheme to regulate such activities. This paper comprehensively covers the social, economic and spatial issues of various Indian cities regarding implementation of National Hawker's policy, 2009. At the institutional level, inclusive planning and implementation processes were highlighted in detail with use of case studies. The findings suggest further are Integrated Urban Development of cities towards inclusion of street vending activities in city planning.

Keywords: Street vending, Hawker's policy, planning, organizing, financial inclusion

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Study of Menopausal Symptoms among Rural Area of Ahmednagar District

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Abstract: Aims: To find the menopausal symptoms among rural menopausal women of Ahmednagar District. Materials and Methods: The study was conducted among 92 postmenopausal women with the help of pre-tested questionnaire and interviewing method. Results: The mean age of attaining menopause was 46.38 years. Prevalence of symptoms among ladies were, headache 70.65%, feeling tired 69.57%, musculoskeletal problems (joint pain, muscle pain weak bone) 34.78%, The most common being weakness/fatigue and vaginal irritation/ discharge. Conclusions: Thus study stated that all the ladies were suffering from one or more number of menopausal symptoms. Ladies should be made aware of these symptoms in order to do management of menopause.

Keywords: Menopause, rural, manage menopause.

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Musculoskeletal Disorders among Teachers Residing in Various Nations: A Review

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Abstract: Every nation gives priority to their schools and the teachers. The teachers are responsible for the overall physical and mental development of their students. The researcher wanted to find out the musculoskeletal disorder among the school teachers residing in various nations and give recommendations for the teachers. The researcher had gathered information from primary and secondary sources regarding the books and researches published on teachers and prevalence musculoskeletal disorder published in various nations. The findings revealed that, the school teachers of Turkey, China, Australia, Brazil, Sweden, USA, Germany, Estonia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, France and Greece, have demonstrated relative to other occupational groups, a high prevalence of MSD. School teachers represent an occupational group among which there appears to be a high prevalence of MSD. psychosocial factors such as high workload/demands, high perceived stress level, low social support, low job control, low job satisfaction and monotonous work are mostly associated with Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) among school teachers. The teachers reported respectively musculoskeletal pain at specific body parts like neck, shoulder, low back, hand, wrist and knees. The future education professional should be informed about the musculoskeletal risks associated with their future occupation.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Disorders, Teachers.



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Rigor in Qualitative research: Promoting quality in Social Science Research

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Abstract: Internationally, there is an increasing call for in-depth and rigorous research to enhance the evidence-based practice of most of the practice professions. This presentation/ article is analyzing various published articles on rigor of qualitative research and discusses on the various criteria presented in these articles to ensure credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. For the purpose of this analysis, the author has selected six published articles those analyses rigor in qualitative research. Majority of these articles based their rigor parameters in the suggestions provided by Lincoln and Guba. In-depth analysis also shows that authors tried to develop further new parameters ensure the credibility of qualitative researches. Finally, the author is summarizing the major suggestions provided in these articles to ensure the rigor of qualitative research studies.

Keywords: Qualitative Methods, Research Methods, Rigor.

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Forced migration: A study of two communities

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Abstract: Forced migration—the experience of being forced from one’s home by such factors as persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations—currently affects millions of people worldwide and has achieved the status equal to any other population problem. The current study compares two communities – West Pak Refugees, minority Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan who sought refuge in India during the partition of 1947 and wars of 1965 and 1971, and Kashmiri Migrants, comprising of Hindu pandits, who were forced to flee their homes in Kashmir due to the 1989 insurgency in the valley. Although the shared experiences of migration include exposure to violence and trauma, forced exodus, and post-displacement stressors like ambiguity, acculturation, resettlement stress, discrimination and labeling, variability exists in terms of the nature of political turbulence prior to displacement, the length of time of displacement, sources of support, the social and economic conditions in which displaced persons were located, and the demographic characteristics of the displaced population. The present study assumes significance as part of an exercise to understand the emerging pattern of commonalities and differences in psycho-social profiles as developed by migrant segments of population displaced from their original habitat due to politico- ethnic compulsions.

Keywords: Forced migration, West Pak refugees, Kashmiri migrants, psycho-social profiles, stress, social support.

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Facing terrorism: Stress and coping in two towns of Kashmir

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Abstract: Terrorism is a major problem that is reoccurring over the globe in many different forms as a systematic or threatened use of violence to intimidate a population, community or government and aiming at political, religious or ideological change. Terrorism in Kashmir is almost as old as Indo-Pak conflicts and its history can be traced from the date when partition was forced resulting in the emergence of the two nations in 1947. The present study is an endeavor to understand the mechanism of stress and coping among the people of two towns of Jammu and Kashmir, i.e., Rajouri and Poonch, in the wake of constant exposure to terrorist threats. While stress has been found to be positively related to engagement coping strategies, it shows negative relationship with disengagement coping strategies in both males and females.

Keywords: Terrorism, stress, coping.

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