#### **CHAPTER - 23**

## Stability Investigation of Nonlinear Interactions of Discrete Prey – Predator – Scavenger System

A.George Maria Selvam<sup>1</sup>, and R. Janagaraj<sup>1</sup>.

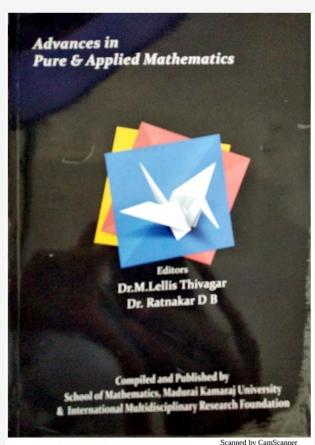
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#### Abstract

Herein we examine stability of nonlinear discrete interactions of prey – predator – scavenger system. We establish the existence of various equilibrium states, and sufficient conditions that ensures the stability of the system. Also the stability properties are discussed by computing the Jacobian matrix and the roots of the charecteristice polynomial of the system at each equilibrium state. Finally, suitable numerical simulations are carried out for valid set of parameters to ellucidate and validate the theoretical results. Numerical examples show the rich dynamic behavior of the system.

Mathematics Subject Classification. [2010]: 39A10, 70K05, 70K20, 92D25

**Key words and phrases.** :Discrete Time, Population Dynamics, Stability, Scavengers, Equilibrium States.



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# Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

### Issues and Policies

Dr. Swargesh Kumar



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The book covers the protocol of Allied Biochemistry Practicals. It deals with Qualitative analysis of Carbohydrates especially to identify the type of sugars (i.e) Mono/Di/Poly and also reducing /nonreducing sugars. It comprises of Qualitative analysis of Amino acids too. The content provider the specific tests to check the presence of normal and abnorma constituents of urine that help to step into the diagnosis of diseases in narrow. It also includes the Hematology tests - Hemoglobin Estimation, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate and Blood grouping.



Ananthalakshmi Ranganathan Gomathi Senthilkumar

Allied Biochemistry -Practical Manual

The Authors of this book are Mrs.A.C. Gomathi, Assistant Professor and PG Head and Mrs.R. Ananthalakshmi, Assistant Professor and UG Head, Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vellore Dt, Tamilnadu, India.

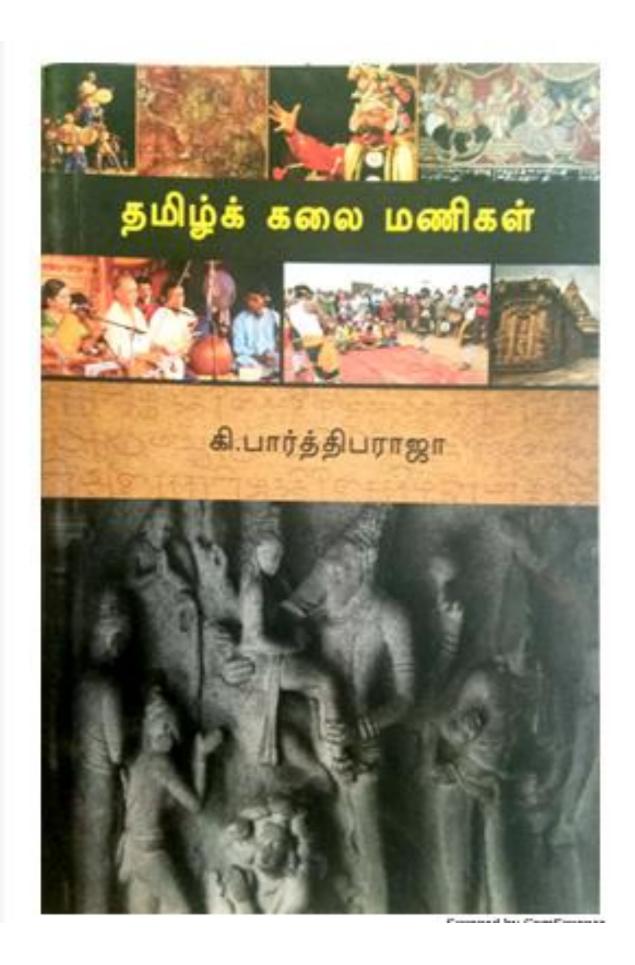




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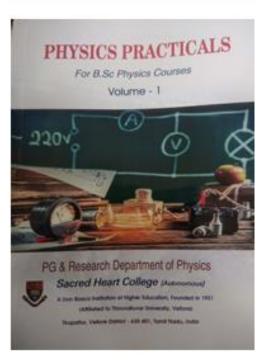
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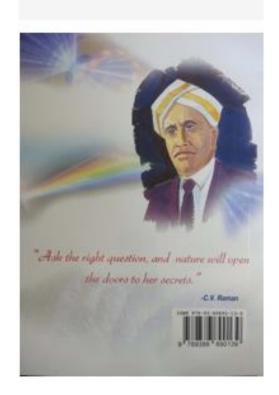
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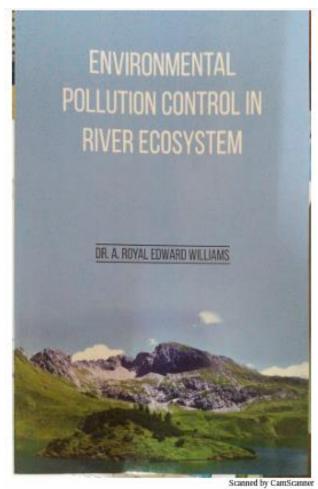
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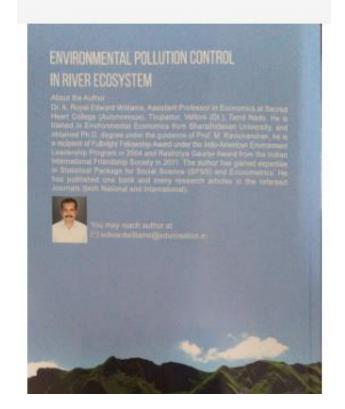
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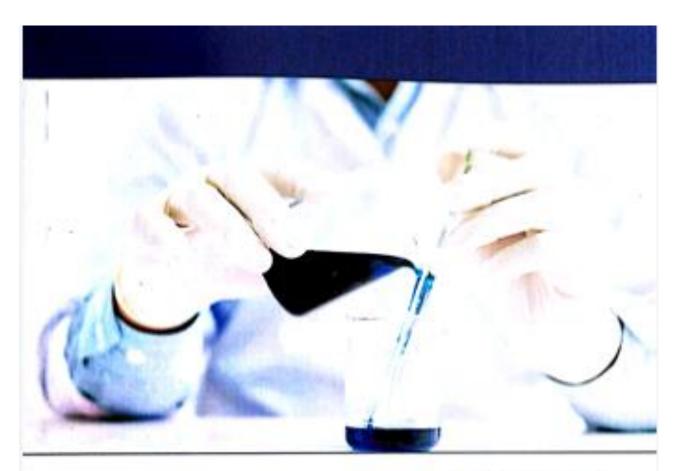


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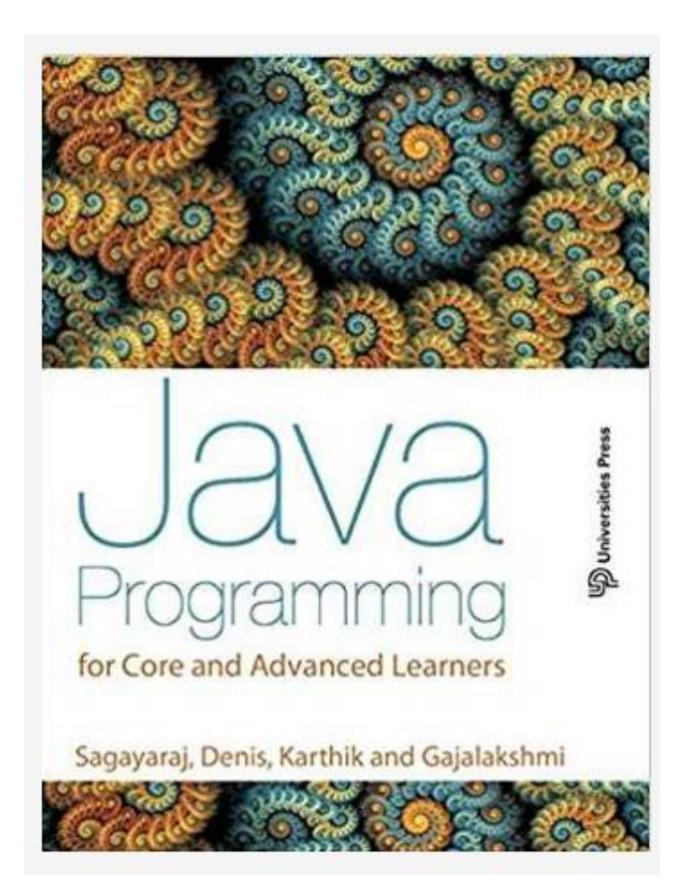


M. Fernandus Durai I. Niyas Ahamed M. Manigandan

# Laboratory Manual for Biochemistry-I

Practical Manual





# PHYSICS PRACTICALS

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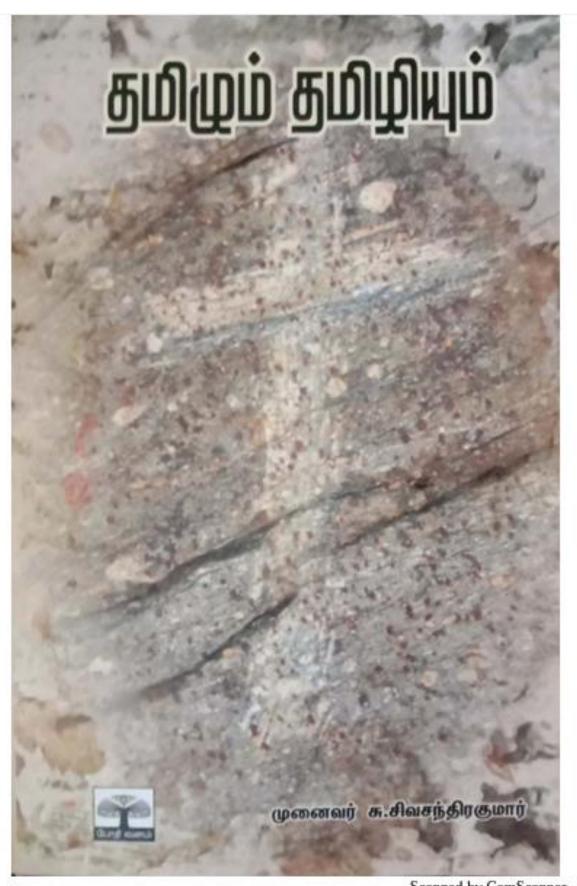
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In the recent years, Marine nanotechnology has emerging in the medicinal field for treating many diseases. It is stated that, the wide marine source has potential to act as high therapeutic agents in industrial, medical and many other fields. For that purpose the nanoparticles has extremely targetive agents and has the potential to cure the diseases at the target site. Compared to single nanoparticle, the mixed metal oxide nanoparticles have elevated surface area and it has potential to use in many fields. The zobra fish (Danio rerio) has the potential to synthesis the mixed metal oxide nanoparticle has wide range of therapeutic applications. From this study, it is revealed that the metal oxide nanoparticle from zebra fish can be used as an antimicrobial agent and it has the high mineral content. This book is very useful for under graduate and post graduate student and researchers of biochemistry, biotechnology, microbiology, marine biotechnology and passotechnology interesting the properties of the prope



Mr. V. Ragul and Dr. A. Poongothai

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"syntheis and characterization of metal oxide nanoparticle from fish





In the present research, pus sample wound sample was collected and the collected samples were processed for the further bacterial isolation and identification. The isolated bacterial isolates were identified as Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. Antibacterial activity of the bacterial isolates was assessed by Disc diffusion method. The antibiotic Streptomycin was sensitive against Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Ampicillin was sensitive against Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella typhi and resistant to Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. The antibiotic chloroamphenicol was sensitive to Staphylococcus aureus. Escherichia coli and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa on Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi and Proteus sp. and resistant to Salmonella typhi and Proteus sp. and Pseudomon



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#### Antibiogram of Bacterial Nosocomial Infection



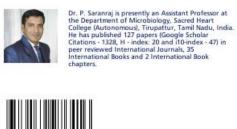


Application of traditional waste water treatment requires enormous cost and continuous input of chemicals which becomes uneconomical and causes further environmental damage. Hence, economical and ecofriendly techniques using microorganisms can be applied for fine tuning of waste water treatment. Thus, by this present study, it was concluded that the baselius cereival solates like Bacillus odyssey, Bacillus thuringiensis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus cereival, Alcaligeness sp., and Nocardiopsis alba were used as a good material solates for the textile Reactive dye decolourization and waste water treatment in textile dye industries. The bacterial Nocardiopsis alba showed high decolourization percentage against textile Reactive dyes followed by Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus cereus, Alcaligenes sp., Bacillus odyssey and Bacillus thuringiensis. Among the three dyes tested, the dye Reactive Orange — 16 was highly decolourized by the bacterial isolates when compared to other reactive dyes. The bacterial isolates showed more effective decolourization of the test textile Reactive dyes when compared to the individual bacterial isolates which was isolated from the textile dye effluent.



P. Saranraj A. Jayaprakash S. Sivasakthi

#### Bacterial Decolourization of Reactive Textile Dyes



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Urinary tract infection or UTI is very common but can be unpleasant and very uncomfortable. Urinary tract infection is an infection in any part of urinary system like kidney, bladder and urethra. Hibiscus is a flowering plant which grows in many tropical places all around world. It is simply known as a beautiful flower however, this plant particularly its leaves and flowers is used in Indian Ayurvedic system as a medicinal plant for treating aliments and health problems. It is used in skin care products for protecting against ultraviolet radiations, kidney disease, hypertension control, cancer treatment, wound healer, reducing cholesterol level, hair care, tumor fighter and laxative. It is also used in many health drinks as a medicinal tea using the flowers and leaves. This study isolated and identified the pathogenic bacteria from urine sample of UTI patient and detected the antibiotic susceptibility against the bacterial isolate and compared the best antibiotic concentration with Hibiscus leaf extract against the test isolate Scherichia coli.



A. Jayaprakash (Ed.) Affiya Amreen P. Saranraj

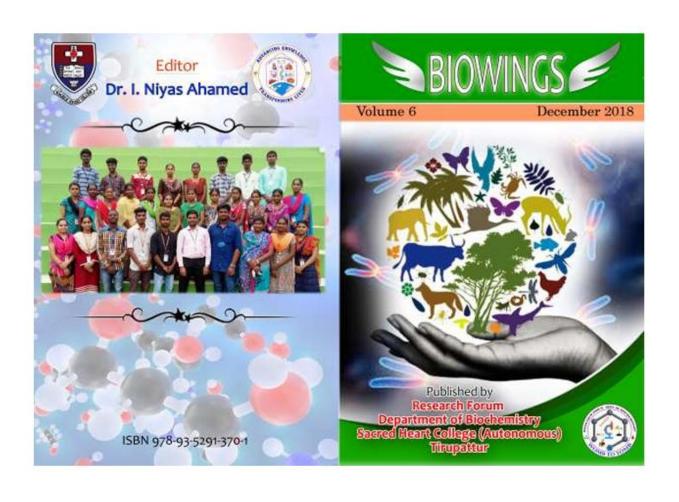


The editor of the book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as an Assistant Professor at Dept. of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College(Autonomous), TN, India & did his Ph.D. (Biochemistry-Botany) at Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras. His area of specialization includes Biochemistry, Mycology and Industrial Biotechnology.



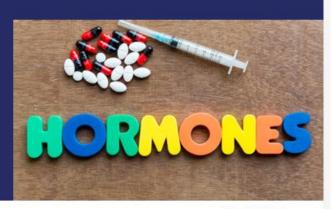






The book endows with an impression of the basis and ways to better understanding of endocrinology. It is relatively one of the newer superspecialties of internal medicine. The book is a compilation of chapters related to the specialty of endocrinology. It is divided into five main sections that reflect the physiologic roots of endocrinology. Indeed, it will help for the beginners to develop. We hope you find this book useful in your effort to achieve continuous learning.

The authors of the book, R. Ananthalakshmi and I. Niyas Ahamed serving as Assistant Professors in the PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore, Tamilinadu, India. They have adequate proficiency in the field of Endocrinology.



R. Ananthalakshmi I. Niyas Ahamed

#### Introduction to Endocrinology

A Textbook Of Hormones



978-613-9-96412-3



Dr. M.Fernandus Durai, Dr. I. Niyas Ahamed and Dr. M. Manigandan handling lab course for the beginners of undergraduate students in Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology at Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore, Tamilnadu, India.



M Fernandus Durai I. Niyas Ahamed M. Manigandan

# Laboratory Manual for Biochemistry-I

Practical Manual







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P. Saranraj A. Jayaprakash

#### Antibiogram of Bacterial Nosocomial Infection

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#### Bacterial Decolourization of Reactive Textile Dyes



Saranraj, Jayaprakash, Sivasakthi

The Tannery industry releases waste water is a serious consequence from the pollution point of view for streams, freshwater and land used for agriculture. The lack of awareness in the modern industrial practice has resulted in the discharge of tannery effluents which exhibit very high value for chromium, sulphide, and chloride, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (GDD) in the water stream or land. In the course of the last two decades a wide variety of technologies had been developed for cleanup operations of contaminated sites. Bioremediation has evolved as the most promising one because of its economical safety and environmental features, since organic contaminants become actually transferred and some of them are fully mineralized. Bioremediation of tannery effluents is an attractive environment friendly, safe and cost effective alternative technology to conventional methods. Microbes in the environment play an important role in cycling and destroying them through biodegradation.



S Sivasakthi

P. Saranraj (Ed.)

K. Sathiyaseelan



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Foodborne illness (also foodborne disease and colloquially referred to as food poisoning) is any illness resulting from the food spoilage of contaminated food, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites that contaminate food, as well as toxins such as poisonous mushrooms and various species of beans that have not been boiled for at least 10 minutes. Spices are an important sources against the food borne pathogens used in majority of the cuisines especially in Indian kitchens. This research publication analysed the antimicrobial efficacy of three different spices Syzygium aromaticum (Clove), Zingiber officinale (ginger) and Curcuma longs (turmeric). The three spice methanol extracts showed maximum antibacterial activity against the selected food borne pathogens and evenaled the accorder of biological important observables represented.



Manigandan Murugan K. Priya P. Saranraj

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#### Comparative efficacy of three different spices



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Urinary tract infection or UTI is very common but can be unpleasant and very uncomfortable. Urinary tract infection is an infection in any part of urinary system like kidney, bladder and urethra. Hibiscus is a flowering plant which grows in many tropical places all around world. It is simply known as a beautiful flower however, this plant particularly its leaves and flowers is used in Indian Ayurvedic system as a medicinal plant for treating ailments and health problems. It is used in skin care products for protecting against ultraviolet radiations, kidney disease, hypertension control, cancer treatment, wound healer, reducing cholesterol level, hair care, tumor fighter and laxative. It is also used in many health drinks as a medicinal tea using the flowers and leaves. This study isolated and identified the pathogenic bacteria from urine sample of UTI patient and detected the antibiotic susceptibility against the bacterial isolate and compared the best antibiotic concentration with Hibiscus leaf extract against the test isolate Escherichia coli.



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The antibacterial effect of honey, mostly against Gram positive bacteria, both bacteriostatic and bacteriodial effects have been reported, against many strains, many of which are pathogenic. In the present research, Natural honey showed maximum Antimicrobial activity and Antioxidant scamples does not exhibited antimicrobial activity against the yeast Candida albicans. The pharmacological activity of Wembu honey was comparatively high when compared to the Kombu honey. All the honey samples are resistant to Candida albicans, Shigella flexneri, Enterococcus casseliflavus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Highest inhibitory activity was observed against Klebsiella pneumoniae and Staphylococcus aureus. In conclusion, honey is effective against the bacterial pathogens which are frequently causing Urinary tract infection and Neonatal sepsis, and it is the "SWEET MEDICINE" for bacterial infections. We also recommend the Women and Infants to take the Vembu honey regularly for preventing them from the Urinary tract infection and Neonatal sepsis.



K. Suganthi P. Saranraj

Pharmacology of Natural and Commercial Honey

Ms. K. Suganthi is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India. She completed her M.Sc project under the guidance of Dr. P. Saranraj, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.





The pineapple substrate was collected from the market in Chidambaram. The materials were cut into small pieces and juice was extracted. The juice substrate were subjected to physical, chemical and biological methods of pretreatment in order to liberate the fermentable supars from the complex polysaccharides to select efficient methods for pretreatment. The yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae was sloated from the extracted pineapple juice the growth rate of Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultures were tested by using different sugars and nitrogen source. Among these, glucose supported maximum growth of 0.74 % at 15 % concentration after 48 hours of incubation and among the nitrogen source, maximum cell density 1.47 was observed at 48 hours of incubation when 1000 mg of Ammonium sulphate was added. The fermentation parameters such as pH, temperature and inoculums size were optimized for enzyme hydrolyzed grape juice residues. The pH parameters are 3.5, 4.5, 5.5 and 6.5 was taken. Among these 5.5 were ideal for yeast fermentation. The ethanol yield obtained with optimized parameters was 22.17g 1.1. The temperature level of 44 °C and inoculums size of 1 % were ideal for yeast fermentation.



P. Saranraj P. Sivasakthivelan

Pine Apple Wine Fermentation

Dr. P. Saranraj is an Assistant Professor in Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India. He has published 112 papers in an International Journals with 1002 Google Scholar Citations & 25 International Books. He is a Proprietor and Managing Director of JPS Scientific Publications and Three International Journals.



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Onion peel act as a good source for the growth of Penicillium chrysogenum than Aspergillus niger. It is very rare to see the single fungal culture in one plate without any other fungal contamination and the rare case was observed in our research in Onion peel medium with Penicillium chrysogenum. Formulation of Selective medium for fungi is very challenging in the present scenario. This present research will provide a way for the production of low cost Selective medium for Penicillium chrysogenum and other fungal isolates. Garlic peel showed an average growth for Penicillium chrysogenum and the fungi Aspergillus niger did not showed any growth on Garlic peel medium. Finally, in our research we concluded that the Onion peel waste was the good low cost environmental free medium for the cultivation of an industrially important fungi Penicillium chrysogenum and Aspergillus niger. Garlic peel waste medium is the good source for Penicillium chrysogenum cultivation but not for the cultivation of Aspergillus niger. The present study will provide the engent of "Gren waste exponomy" in this society.



L. Bhavani P. Saranraj

Ms. L. Bhavani is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India. She completed her M.Sc project under the guidance of Dr. P. Saranraj, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.

#### Vegetable Peel Wastes – A Novel Medium for Cultivation of Fungi





13. Combining Finland's and Don Bosco's Models of Education as an Alternative System for India
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Principal, KCG College of Technology
Panel Session - 2 - Fast Forwarding Education: Making It Happen
J. Henry Rozario
Director, EXODUS Research and Development Pvt. Ltd.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) guarantees 100 days of employment to each household at a minimum prescribed rate. The long term objective of the programme is to enhance people's livelihood on a sustainable basis by developing the economic and social infrastructure in the rural areas. The types of works recommended in the scheme are related to economic and social infrastructure such as water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation canals, provision of irrigation facility, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas, and rural connectivity. In India, the scheme provides employment to more than 20 million households, out of which more than 50.5 per cent of the beneficiaries come from underprivileged households. Equal preference is given to women as compared to men. This book provides an over all view on MCNISEGR and other powerty ellevistion programmen.



R. Kurinjimalar

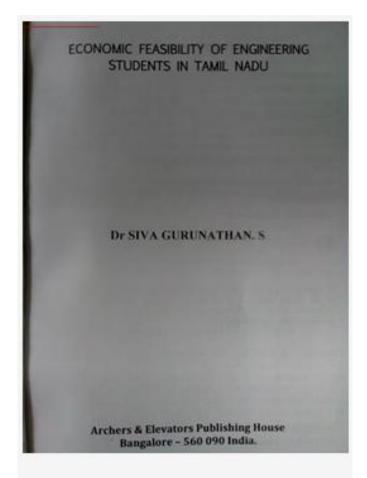


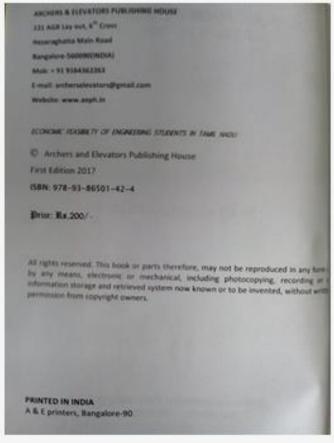
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environmental economics, monetary and fiscal
economics

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP)









Foodborne illness (also foodborne disease and colloquially referred to as food poisoning) is any illness resulting from the food spoilage of contaminated food, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites that contaminate food, as well as toxins such as poisonous mushrooms and various species of beans that have not been boiled for at least 10 minutes. Spices are an important sources against the food borne pathogens used in majority of the cuisines especially in Indian kitchens. This research publication analysed the antimicrobial efficacy of three different spices Syzygium aromaticum (Clove), Zingiber officinale (ginger) and Curcuma longa (turmeric). The three spice methanol extracts showed maximum antibacterial activity against the selected food borne pathogens and revealed the presence of biologically important phytochemical compounds.



Manigandan Murugan K. Priya P. Saranraj

Mr.M.Manigandan is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonoumous), Tirupattur, Tamilnadu, India. He has published many papers regarding antimicrobial activity of plants, seaweeds and now on spices. His area of specialization is Medical Microbiology, Immunology and Herbal Research.

# Comparative efficacy of three different spices





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Frontiers in Functional Equations and Analytic Inequalities pp 195-217

Home > Frontiers in Functional Equations and Analytic Inequalities > Chapter

#### Fourier Transforms and Ulam Stabilities of Linear Differential Equations

Murali Ramdoss & Ponmana Selvan Arumugam

Chapter | First Online: 24 November 2019

348 Accesses 1 Citations

#### Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study the Hyers– Ulam stability and Generalized Hyers–Ulam stability of the general Linear Differential Equations of first order and second order with constant coefficients using Fourier Transform method. Moreover, the Hyers–Ulam stability constants of these differential equations are obtained. Some examples are given to illustrate the main results.

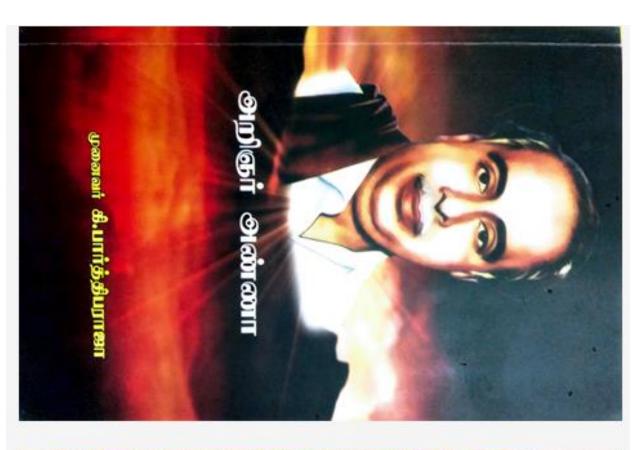
#### Keywords

Hyers-Ulam stability

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-28950-8\_12

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The Authors of this book are all Research forum students and Dr.A. Poongothai, Dr. M.Fernandus Durai and Dr.I. Niyas Ahamed, Assistant Professors, Dept of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.



Poongothai A Fernandus Durai Niyas Ahamed

### **Herbal Technology**

Indian Medicine





The manual divided into five sections. First section deals plant cell and structure and its functions. Second section deals photosynthesis and carbon cycles. Third section deals biogeochemical cycles (N,S,P cycles). Fourth section deals plant hormones which helps for growth and metabolism. Fifth section deals plant nutritions which is enhance plant growth and development. The present manual is the author understanding of the various stages in plant growth and developments.



M. Fernandus Durai

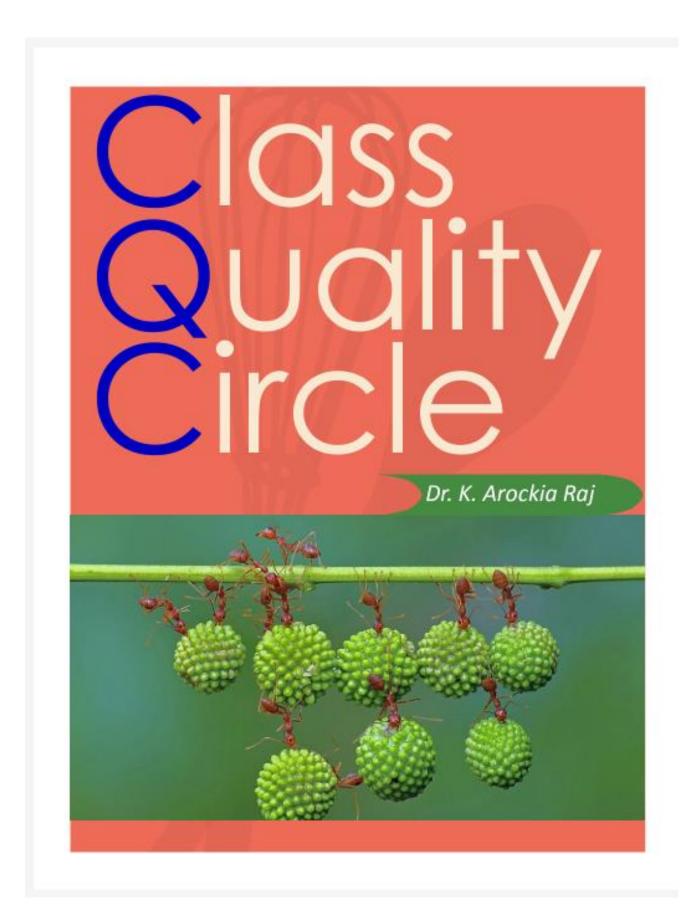
#### **Plant Biochemistry**

Dr. M. Fernandus Durai working as assistant professor in department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, for more than 9 years. I completed my Ph.D at CSIR-CLRI, awarded by Madras University.



Dur





Opportunities and Challenges in Revised Assessment and Accreditation Framework for Higher Education Institutions (Conference Proceedings).

ISBN: 978-81-941936, Year. July 2019. Page 83-96

#### Scope and Challenges in Promoting Research, Innovations and Extension in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs)

Dr. K. Arocklaraj

Asst. Professor, P.C & Research Department of Social Work, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore Dt. Tamil Nadu. Email: arockiarajk@gmail.com

#### 1. Introduction

Research, Innovation and Collaboration is one of the inevitable criterions measuring the quality of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) plays an important role in creating a pathway in India by assessing and accrediting the standards of Universities, Autonomous Colleges and Affiliated/Constituency Colleges. This criteria facilitates with guidelines to promote scientific research culture, publication and practice through extension services by the students and teachers. This enables the HEIs to meet the standards of national and global frame work. This paper highlights rationale and key indicators of this criterion, illustrates the learning from various HEIs and suggests measures to enhance Research, Innovation and Extension.

#### 2. Objectives of this Paper

This paper aims to highlight the framework and standards derived by NAAC to measure the quality of the HEIs in terms of their Research, Innovation and Extension by Students and Faculty Members. It aims to provide the learning from the personal experience and from the Self Study Report of the HEIs in India. It enables with recommendations to the HEIs for enhancing the quality of Research, Innovation and Extension services.

#### 3. Guidelines of NAAC for Research, Innovation and Extension

This criterion provides framework to collect and grade various information on policies, practices and outcomes of those institution, which lead to research, innovation and extension. It indicates the support facilities provided and efforts made by the institution to promote a 'Scientific research culture'. The institutions have the mandate to enable students and teaching members to undertake research, innovation and extension which are useful to the society.

The following table provides the criterion-wise differential weightages for the three types of HEIs are:

	Types of Higher Educational Institutions		
Criteria: Research, Innovation and Extension	University (Total Weightage)	Autonomous Colleges (Total Weightage)	Affiliated/ Constituent Colleges (Total Weightage)
Curricular Aspects	150	150	100
Teaching-learning & Evaluation	200	300	350
Research, Innovations & Extension	250	150	120
Infrastructure & Learning Resources	100	100	100
Student Support & Progression	100	100	130
Governance, Leadership & Management	100	100	100
Institutional Values & Best Practices	100	100	100

Source: NAAC, 2017

Medical Laboratory Technology is a broad area comprising of different disciplines like Clinical Pathology, Hematology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology, Immunology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology, Histopathology, Cytology, Cytogenetic and Molecular biology, Medical Laboratory Technology plays a crucial role in the diagnosis of diseases, prognosis and treatment. Apart from the laboratory diagnosis, application of Medical laboratory technology extends to detection of genetic disorders, epidemiology of infection diseases, detection of metabolic disorders and even to answer unraveled questions in forensic medicine. This manual will be useful for undergraduate and Post graduate college students of biochemistry and Diploma in Medical laboratory Technology.



A. Poongothai Anbu Singaravalan Gopala Krishnan

The Authors of the book Dr. A. Poongothai, Dr. S. Anbu and Dr. V. Gopala Krishnan Assistant Professors, PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur - 635 601, Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

#### A Basic Laboratory Manual for Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology

Laboratory Manual for DMLT





Antiphospholipid syndrome can cause blood clots to form within the arteries, veins and organs. It can also cause miscarriage and stillbirth in pregnant women. Symptoms may include blood clots, which may occur in the legs, arms or lungs. Recurrent miscarriages may also be common. Blood-thinning medication can reduce the risk of blood clots. The present study was aim to assess the clinical significance of antiphospholipid antibodies towards thrombosis and abortions of pregnancy women using IgG and IgM levels. The results showed that the IgG and IgM level of antiphospholipid indicated significantly increased serum level when compared control aspirin. Therefore, the levels of IgG and IgM were increased in both groups, thus denying any role of raised antiphospholipid antipodies and recurrent abortion cases.



Ramya Rangan Poongothai Annadurai

Miss R. Ramya is an PG Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technique student of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous)
Tirupattur- 635 601, Vellore District, Tamil nadu, India. She did her
PGDMLT research Project under the Guidance of Dr. A. Poongothai.

#### Clinical Significance of Antiphospholipid Syndrome for Pregnancy

**Hughes syndrome** 



978-620-0-23809-2



Traditional medicine has been described as the total combination of knowledge and practices whether explicable or not, used in diagnosing, preventing, or eliminating physical, mental, or social disease and which may rely exclusively on experience and observation, handed down from generation to generation, verbally or in writing. This form of therapy covers abroad range of healing philosophies and approaches; some approaches are consistent with physiological principles of orthodox medicines, while others constitute independent healing systems. Some of the alternative approaches to the treatment of aliments include herbal medicine, homeopathy, nutraceuticals, acupuncture, bodywork and massage. Herbal medicine is a traditional medicinal or folk medicine practice based on the use of plants and plant extracts. It refers to the use of any plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers for medicinal purposes. Herbal medicine is also known as botanical medicine, medicinal hostony, medicinal hostony and plustoners.



Poongothai A Fernandus Durai Niyas Ahamed

**Herbal Technology** 

Indian Medicine

The Authors of this book are all Research forum students and Dr.A.Poongothai, Dr. M.Fernandus Durai and Dr.I. Niyas Ahamed, Assistant Professors, Dept of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.



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Medicinal plant extracts contain various types of bioactive compounds known as phytochemicals. Traditional medicine can be used in treatment as anticancer, antimicrobial, antioidiant, anti-inflammatory agents. Antibiotics provide the main basis for the therapy of microbial (bacterial and fungal) infections. From the present study, it was observed that the methanolic extract of Averrhoa carambola L. fruit possesses good antibacterial potential and it could be rationalized taking into account the presence of phenolics and flavonoid contents in it. The extract also showed moderate phytochemical, which might be attributed to the presence of alkaloid and flavonoid in the extract. It is advantageous to use the plant antibacterial agents in therapeutic drugs for the implications of human health as it is from natural products greatly contribute to the prevention of pathological disporters.



Naziya Sadiq Ahmed Poongothai Annadurai Niyas Ahamed

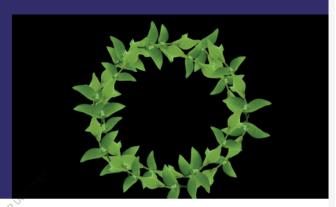
Miss. Naziya Sadiq Ahmed is an II M.Sc.Biochemistry, Marudhar Kesari Jain College for Women, Vaniyambadi. She did her M.Sc project under the Guidance of Dr.A.Poongothai & Dr. I. Niyas Ahamed at Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu.

Phytochemical Analysis, Antibacterial Activity of Averrhoa Carambola





Carica papaya straw of papayasayanam extract showed various phytochemical constituents such as alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, saponins, tannins, Terpenoids, Steriods, Phytosterols Fixed oils and fats. The antibacterial activity of papayasayanam extract of Carica papaya straw revealed that the against various test organisms like Escherichia Coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Proteus vulgaris, Bacillus subtilus and Klebsiella pneumonia. All these preliminary reports warrant an in depth analysis of the usefulness of papayasayanam extract of Carica papaya straw as miracle drug against various ailments. In future, Increasing use and fast-growing market of herbal medicines and other herbal healthcare products, in both developing and developed countries of the world, policy-makers, health professionals and the public are increasingly expressing concerns about the safety, efficacy, quality, availability, preservation and further development problems of these herbal products.



A. Poongothai Siya Sankari

The Authors of this book Dr.A. Poongothai and Mrs. M. Sivasankari, PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous) Tirupattur- 63561, Tirupattur District. TamilNadu, India

#### Phytochemicals and Antibacterial activity of Carica papaya straw

Phytochemical analysis and Antibacterial activity of papayasayanam extract of Carica papaya straw





Phytochemicals of nutraceuticals importance are bioactive constituents that sustain or promote health and occur at the intersection of food and pharmaceutical industries. Such substances may range from isolated nutrients, dietary supplements and specific diets to genetically engineered designer foods, herbal products, processed foods and beverages. Phytochemicals are broadly described as phytoestrogens, terpenoids, carotenoids, limonoids, phytosterols, glucosinolates, polyphenols, flavonoids, isoflavonoids and anthocyanidins. They have tremendous impact on the health care system and may provide medical health benefits including the prevention and/ or treatment of diseases and physiological disorders.



Poongothai Annadurai

#### Phytochemicals Role in Human Health

Phytonutrients

The Authors of this book are all Research forum students and Dr. A. Poongothai, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur - 635 601, Tamil Nadu.





The study on wound healing effect of trichome of Borassus flabellifer states that the indigenous medicines are still relevant in the field of medicine. The reliability of the plant medicine will be slightly becomes trust worthy because of the nontoxic nature of the tricome, where it is used as raw one in the villages. The study also would make the people to avoid cutting the palmyra trees anymore. There are many evidences to praise the goodness from the palmyra tree in day to day life. In this series one more quality of palmyra tree is discovered with unimaginable trust with trichome. Therefore the treating wound with trichome is not poisonous. Trichome could be suggested for the fresh wound where the trichome stops forming pus and mark of wound after healing. The nature of the skin is as normal as a normal skin. Therefore this study strongly concludes that trichome has medicinal property of wound healing. Furthermore study would be continued in the years to come based on this sample. This will open a new horizon in the field of medicine.



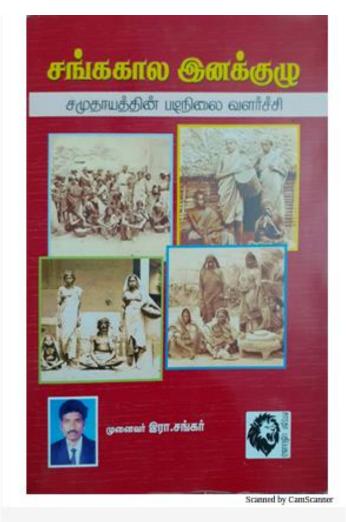
Jerry Arumainathan Poongothai Annadurai

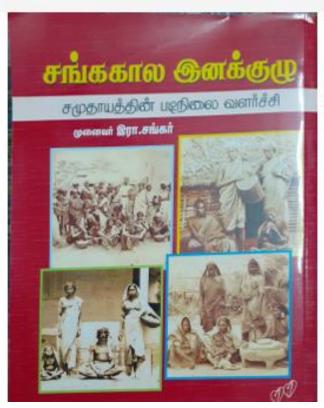
Wound Healing Effect Trichome of Borassus Flabellifer

Mr. A. Jerry, M.Sc. Biochemistry, Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil nadu, India. He did his M.Sc Research project under the Guidance of Dr. A. Poongothai. He published articles in both national and international journals and participated in many seminars, conferences and workshops.









Human beings are perhaps the most complex organisms on this planet. We can compare a human body to a well equipped machine which works without any rest. The bones and muscles together make the body move. This book on human physiology covers some important topics such as Components and Functions of Blood. Morphology and Functions of Blood Cells, Red Blood Corpuscles Blood Groups and Rh Factor, Lymphatic System, Heart Anatomy and Basic Function, Cardiac Cycle, Electrocardiogram, Lungs, Structure of Lungs and Gas Exchange in the Lungs and Tissues, Structure and Functions of kephrons, Urine Formation, Composition of Urine, The Nervous System, Neuron Structure, Neurotransmitters, Nerve Impulse Conduction, Reflex Action, Muscles Types, Structure and Functions and Contraction and Relaxation of Skeletal Muscles.



A. Jayaprakash

#### **Basics in Human Physiology**

Structure and functions of Human Physiology



The author of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Biochemistry in Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), TN. Heddin his Ph.D. (Biochemistry-Botany) at Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras. His area of specialization includes Biochemistry, Mycology & Industrial Biotechnology.





## BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES FOR HUMAN WELFARE



P. SARANRAJ MARIO BERNARDO FILHO A. JAYAPRAKASH

Published by



Research is the most important process for advancing knowledge for promoting progress and to enable man to relate more effectively to his environment to accomplish his purpose and to resolve his conflicts. This book gives an insight in to basics of research. It covers topics such as the basic introduction to research, definitions of research, importance & need for research, ethics in scientific research, ethical principles, formulation of hypothesis, logical format of thesis, research article, review article, short communication, case reports, collection & classification of data, role of computers in Biology, internet and world wide web, search engine algorithm and funding agencies for research.



A. Jayaprakash

#### Introduction to Research Methodology

**Basics of Research Methodology** 



The author of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is Currently working as Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), TN. He did his Ph.D. at Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras. His area of specialization is Biochemistry, Mycology & Industrial Biotechnology.





This Biochemistry laboratory manual is a compilation of laboratory procedures involving colorimetric estimations of Creatinine, Urea, DNA & RNA, Cholesterol and Glucose. This manual includes enzyme assays of Urease, Salivary amylase and their optimization procedures. The Urinary analysis procedure contains qualitative analysis of normal and abnormal Urine constituents and their clinical significance. Haematology manual includes the determination of blood groups and Rh factor, Haemoglobin, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, RBC & WBC, Differential counting and Blood pressure. This manual will be useful for undergraduate and postgraduate college students of Biochemistry discipline.



A. Jayaprakash Durga Devi Singarayelan Anbu



The Author of the book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as an Assistant Professor at Dept. of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College(Autonomous), TN, India & did his Ph.D. (Biochemistry-Botany) at Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras. His area of specialization includes Biochemistry, Mycology and Industrial Biotechnology.







# PHARMACOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS



P. SARANRAJ GLAUCIO DIRE FELICIANO A. JAYAPRAKASH

Published by

Resistance to antimicrobial agents has resulted in morbidity and mortality from treatment failures and increased health care costs. Although defining the precise public health risk and estimating the increase in costs is not a simple undertaking, there is little doubt that emergent antibiotic resistance is a serious global problem. This book is the selection of an antibiotic panel for susceptibility testing is based on the commonly observed susceptibility patterns, and is revised periodically.



Niyas Ahamed

#### Handbook of Antimicrobial Susceptibility Analysis

For Beginners



Dr. Niyas Ahamed is serving as Assistant Professor in Biochemistry at Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, INDIA.





Traditional medicine has been described as the total combination of knowledge and practices whether explicable or not, used in diagnosing, preventing, or eliminating physical, mental, or social disease and which may rely exclusively on experience and observation, handed down from generation to generation, verbally or in writing. This form of therapy covers abroad range of healing philosophies and approaches; some approaches are consistent with physiological principles of orthodox medicines, while others constitute independent healing systems. Some of the alternative approaches to the treatment of aliments include herbal medicine, homeopathy, nutraceuticals, acupuncture, bodywork and massage. Herbal medicine is a traditional medicinal or folk medicine practice based on the use of plants and plant extracts. It refers to the use of any plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers for medicinal purposes. Herbal medicine is also known as botanical medicine, medicinal



Poongothai A Fernandus Durai Niyas Ahamed

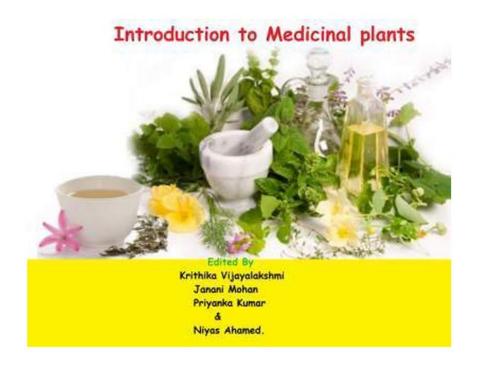
The Authors of this book are all Research forum students and Dr.A. Poongothai, Dr. M.Fernandus Durai and Dr.I. Niyas Ahamed, Assistant Professors, Dept of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.

#### **Herbal Technology**

Indian Medicine







# BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES FOR HUMAN WELFARE



P. SARANRAJ MARIO BERNARDO FILHO A. JAYAPRAKASH

Published by



Biological Sciences for Human Welfare (ISBN: 978-81-934054-3-7) First Edition, 2019 Chapter - 13, Page: 230 - 241

## 13

# BLOOD GROUPING AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN HUMAN LIFE

#### P. Saranraj\*

Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.

\*Corresponding author: microsaranraj@gmail.com

#### 1. Introduction

The ABO blood grouping system was discovered by the Austrian Biologist Karl Landsteiner in the year 1901. In this ABO blood grouping system, there are eight different types of Blood groups. The Blood groups are differentiated from each other by the antigen which is present on Red Blood Cells (RBCs). The person who has Antigen 'A' on his RBC has the Blood group 'A'. If the person has the Antigen 'B' on his Red Blood Cells has the Blood group 'B'. If the person has both Antigens 'A' and 'B' on his RBCs has the Blood group 'AB'. If both 'A' and 'B' Antigens are absent on the Red Blood Cells, the person has the Blood group 'O'. In the year 1930, Karl Landsteiner and Alexander S. Wiener jointly discovered the Rh factor on RBCs. his blood group (Qadir and Malik, 2010).

The ABO blood grouping system was controlled by the gene which encoding an enzyme Glycosyltransferase which was observed in three allelic forms viz., IA, IB and IO where the two alleles IA and IB are co-dominant and both are dominant over the IO (Kaur et al., 2011), and 4 possible phenotypes viz., A, B, AB and O. The global distribution of the different phenotypes of this blood grouping system varies among the nature of ethnic groups and geographic regions (Choudhury et al., 2014).

The research about the parental relationship of ABO blood grouping and Rh typing in India and its regions, particularly Tamil Nadu was relatively rare



# Microorganisms in Fermentation

Sudhanshu S. Behera, Ramesh C. Ray, Urmimala Das, Sandeep K. Panda, and P. Saranraj

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A. Berenjian (ed.), Essentials in Fermentation Technology, Learning Materials in Biosciences, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-16230-6\_1

7

# Traditional Foods From Tropical Root and Tuber Crops: Innovations and Challenges

P. Saranraj<sup>1</sup>, Sudhanshu S. Behera<sup>2</sup> and Ramesh C. Ray<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India <sup>2</sup>Department of Biotechnology, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India <sup>3</sup>Centre for Food Biology and Environment Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Tropical root and tuber crops (TRCs) [cassava (syn. Tapioca) (Manihot esculenta Crantz), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas L.), yams (Dioscorea spp.), Iris potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L.), taro (Colocasia spp.), etc.] are important cultivated staple energy sources/crops, and are generally endemic to tropical regions (Ray and Sivakumar, 2009). These crops play a critical role in the global food system providing food security in the developing world (estimated annual value of more than \$41 billion dollars) (Scott et al., 2000), while their production accounts nearly one fourth of the values of major cereals (Scott et al., 2000; Phillips et al., 2004; Nweke, 2004). TRCs have long served as the principal source of food and nutrition for many of the world's undernourished/poorest households (more than two billion people). They generally constituted an important source of income in rural and marginal areas, whereas they are cultivated and valued for their stable yields under circumstances such as severe drought and salinity, in which other crops may fail (Scott et al., 2000). TRCs, being a rich source of carbohydrates (starchy roots), have multiple uses, most notably as regular food crops, cash crops, and are increasingly used as livestock feed, raw material for industrial purposes, and also processed for human consumption. Recently, commercial starches, obtained from TRCs (particularly potato and cassava) dominate in the world markets of food

Innovations in Traditional Foods

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Mosquitoes are vector which can able to transmit wide number of diseases like Malaria, Yellow fewer, Filariasis, Japanese encephalitis and Chikungunya. In India, the most common disease transmitting Mosquito species are Aedes aegypti. Anopheles stephensi and Culex quinquefasciatus, and they are known to transmit wide number of Vector borne diseases. Use of synthetic Chemical insecticides in Mosquito control results in various harmful effects which includes, Vector resistance, Environmental pollution and Health hazards. Researchers have necessitated the current significance in the search for plant-based insecticide products that are environmentally safe and effective to control mosquito. The present study was aimed to compare the Larvicidal activity of Pedalium murex and Erythrina variegate methanol extracts against Mosquito vectors. It was observed that the increase in concentration of Methanol plant extracts increases the Larvicidal activity of the selected Mosquito larvac, the Medicinal plant methanol extract showed high mortality percentage against. Culex quinquefasciatus followed by Angoheles teohensi and Aedes aequiti.



A.W. Hasna Kousar M. Veeraragavan P. Saranraj

A.W. Hasna Kousar is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India. Her field of specialization is Medicinal plants related research. She has completed her M.Sc Research Project under the guidance of Mrs. R. Uma Vandhana, Dr. M. Veeraragavan and Dr. P. Saranraj.

Larvicidal activity of Medicinal Plants against Mosquito Vector





# **MEDICINAL PLANTS 100**



P. SARANRAJ R. ASWESHVARAN R. GUNASEKAR

Released By

Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur.

&

**Published By** 

Medicinal Plants 100 (ISBN: 978-81-937810-8-1) First Edition, 2019 Page: 13 - 15

# 5 Acalypha indica

#### Dr. P. Saranraj

Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.

E.mail: microsaranraj@gmail.com



#### Scientific Classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Division : Magnoliophyta
Class : Magnoliopsida
Order : Euphorbiales
Family : Euphorbiaceae
Genus : Acalypha
Species : indica

Chapter 13

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# MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY IN HUMAN LIFE



P. SARANRAJ PAULO ROBERTO SOARES STEPHENS KAMALESH R. SHAH

**Published by** 



Essential oils are volatile, natural, complex compounds that are produced by plants as secondary metabolites for protection against bacteria, viruses, fungi and pests. In the present study, an attempt has been planned to determine the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Percentage Growth Inhibition of Essential oils against bacterial pathogens. From this present research, we concluded that the Essential oils are the good source for the inhibition of growth of bacterial pathogens. It was also concluded that the Essential oils also have the capacity of inhibiting the bacteria in low concentration (25 µI/L) itself. Mahualongif oil has the capacity of inhibiting the growth of Gram positive rod Bacillus cereus and Gram positive cocci Staphylococcus aureus. Pungam oil has the capacity of inhibiting the water borne coliform Escherichia coli. Neem oil has the capacity of inhibiting the water borne coliform Escherichia coli. Neem oil has the capacity of inhibiting the Typhoid casing bacteria Salmonella typhi and Swarming motility showing bacteria Proteus mirabilis. Finally, it was concluded that the Essential oils are the best source for treating the harterial disease in human beings.



S. Nagalakshmi P. Saranraj (Ed.)

Ms. S. Nagalakshmi is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India. She has completed her M.Sc Research Project under the guidance of Dr. P. Saranraj. She has received the SACRED HEART FELLOWSHIP (SHF) from her Sacred Heart College to carry out her research work.

Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of Essential Oils against Bacteria



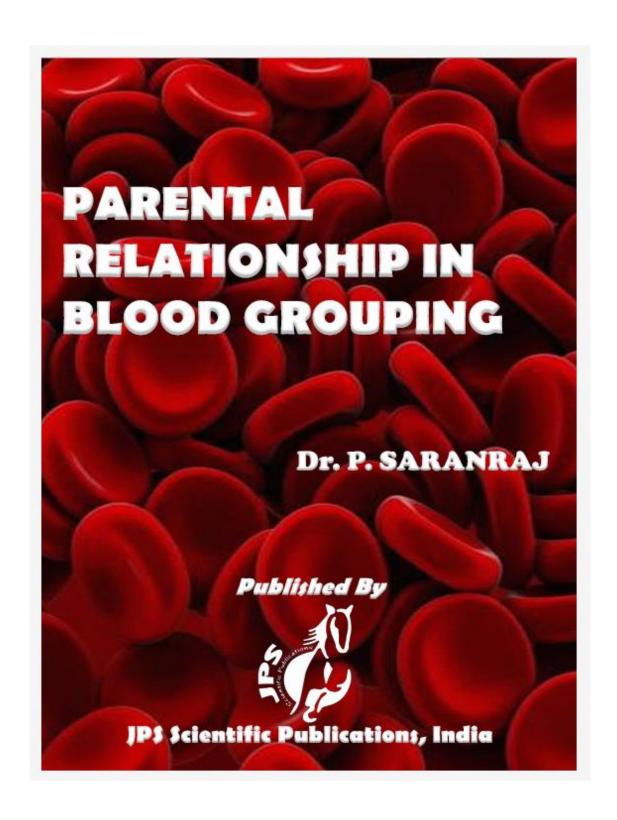


# NOVEL ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SCIENCES



P. SARANRAJ P. SIVASAKTHIVELAN N. MUTHUKUMARAN





Plectranthus amboinicus is widely used as a traditional medicine mainly for respirator tract infections. The present work has proven that the Plectranthus amboinicusshows maximum inhibitor action against Klebsiella pneumoniae and Candida albicans when compared with other test organisms. The Larvicidal activity of Plectranthus amboinicus was observed against various larval stages of mosquitoes vectors like Aedes aegypti, Anopheles stephensi and Culex quinquefasciatus. When compared with three larval stages of mosquitoes, Culex quinquefasciatus was show maximum mortality percentage, followed by Anopheles stephensi and Aedes aegypti. So, the project work concluded that the essential oils from Plectranthus amboinicus has effectively outstanding antimicrobial and larvicidal activity so the Plectranthus amboinicus has highly recommended and estadicate peakly exercising mosquity horea infections.



D. Sivaranjani K. Amala P. Saranraj

Ms. D. Sivarajnani is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India.She completed her M.Sc project under the guidance of Dr. M. Manigandan, Dr. K. Amala and Dr. P. Saranraj. She has received the SACRED HEART FELLOWSHIP from our Sacred Heart College to carry out her Research Project

Pharmacological and Larvicidal activity of Plectranthus amboinicus



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Academic Publishing

# PHARMACOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS



P. SARANRAJ GLAUCIO DIRE FELICIANO A. JAYAPRAKASH

Published by

Pharmacological Benefits of Natural Products (ISBN: 978-81-934054-2-0) First Edition, 2019 Chapter - 13, Page: 213 - 237

## 13

### PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF Morinda citrifolia L (Noni)

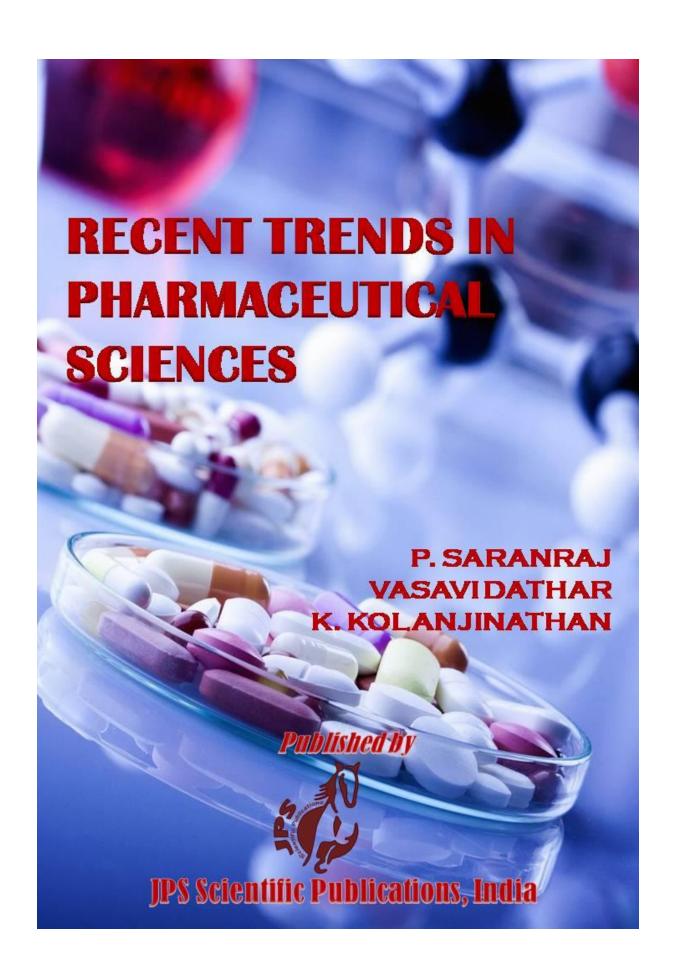
#### P. Saranraj\*,

Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur – 635 601, Tamil Nadu, India.

\*Corresponding author: microsaranraj@gmail.com

#### 1. Introduction

Herbal and natural products of folk medicine have been used for centuries in every culture throughout the world. Scientists and medical professionals have shown increased interest in this field as they recognize the true health benefits of these remedies. "Let food be your medicine and let medicine be your food" was advised by the father of medicine, Hippocrates, over two millennia ago (Zhu et al., 1995). Morinda citrifolia L. has been recognized as an important medicinal plant for treating various physiological disorders worldwide. M. citrifolia is commonly known as Noni or Indian mulberry in India (Potterat et al., 2007). Noni has been used widely as a alternative and complementary therapy in many countries owing to its potent antioxidant activity and proven health benefits. Traditionally, it finds used as a therapeutic remedy to various diseases as antihelminthic. analgesic, antibacterial, antitumor, an anti-inflammatory, immunostimulant. Also it has proved beneficial in conditions like gastritis, skin diseases, respiratory infections, menstrual and urinary tract disorders, fever, diabetes and venereal diseases. The Polynesians utilized the whole Noni plant in their medicinal remedies and dye for some of their traditional clothes. The roots, stems, bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits of the Noni plant are all involved in various combinations in almost 40 known and recorded herbal remedies (Bruggnecate, 1992).



The quality of the drinking water has been determined by checking the presence of Coliforms. The coliform is a type of bacteria that can act as a microbial quality indicator of drinking water. The present study concludes that the Drinking water collected from five different locations around Vellore district, Tamil Nadu, India (Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Tirupattur, Jolarpet & Vengalaburam) is potable to drink. These water samples does not contain any harmful bacteria such as Enteric coliform which is very dangerous to human health and a main causative agent for many Water borne diseases. But, the water collected from these five locations shows presence of little number of bacterial populations which are not harmful and it may be beneficial to the living organism. water shows variations in three different seasons (Rainy season, Autumn season and Winter season). The bacterial population was relatively high in Autumn season (October 2018 to November 2018) when compared to other two season, Rainy season (June 2018 to September 2018) and Winter season (December 2018 to February 2019). So, it is recommended to boil the water for better sanitation and to avoid streading of Water horne diesese.



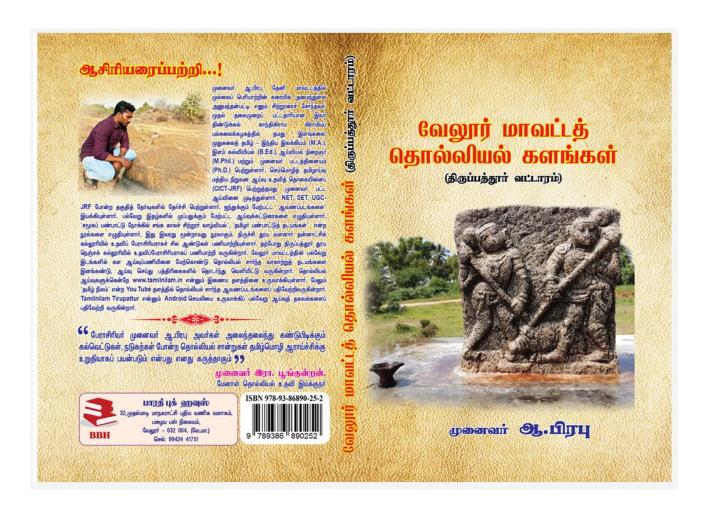
S. Kashiba Musarath P. Saranraj (Ed.)

Seasonal Variations in Drinking Water Quality

Ms. Kashiba Musarath is a M.Sc Biochemistry student in Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India. She is an Outstanding student & completed her M.Sc project under the guidance of Dr. P. Saranraj. She has received the SACRED HEARD FELLOWSHIP (SHF) from her Sacred Heart College to carry out her research work.









Animal Husbandry contributes significantly to rural employment and rural income in Tamil Nadu besides fulfilling the nutritional requirements of the population. Poultry sector plays a pivotal role among the sub-sectors in potentiating the role of animal husbandry in the process of rural economic development of the state. Tamil Nadu is leading other states in broiler production and ranks second in the country's egg production and also accounts for the poultry population of the country. Considering the above facts, this book deals with the expenditure pattern of poultry farming, benefits of poultry farming and issues of poultry farming in the study area leasted in Total Nadu. India



R. Kurinji Malar Tamilarasan P



The Editor of this Book, Dr. R. Kurinji Malar is working as Assistant Professor in the Post Graduate and Research Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India. Her area of Specialization includes Rural Development, Labor Economics, Monetary and Fiscal Economics.







India's Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest distribution network of its kind in the world. PDS was introduced around World War II as a war-time rationing measure. Before the 1960s, distribution through PDS was generally dependant on imports of food grains. It was expanded in the 1960s as a response to the food shortages of the time; subsequently, the government set up the Agriculture Prices Commission and the Food Corporation of India to improve domestic procurement and storage of food grains for PDS. By the 1970s, PDS had evolved into a universal scheme for the distribution of subsidized food. In the 1990s, the scheme was revamped to improve access of food grains to people in hilly and inaccessible areas, and to target the poor. This study mainly focussed on the public distribution system in Nattrampalli block in Veliore District of Tamil Nadu. Relevant Primary and secondary data were collected for this study from 2011-12 to 2015-16.



Kurinji Malar (Ed.) V Suresh

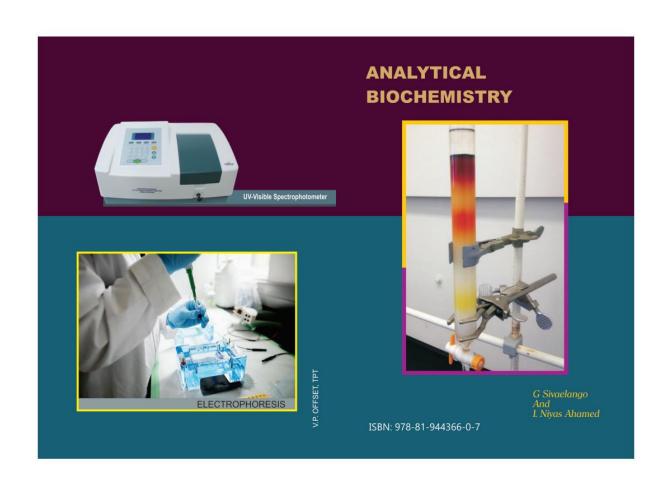


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Professor in the PG and Research Department of
Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous),
Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu. She got her Ph.D. on
Economic Analysis of the Impact of MGNREGP in
Tamil Nadu with Special Reference to Villupuram and
Salem Districts, a highly Commended thesis from
Bharathidasan Univ.

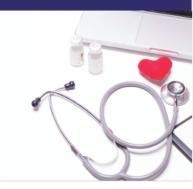








Medical Laboratory Technology is a broad area comprising of different disciplines like Clinical Pathology, Hemanology, Blochemistry, Bacteriology, Immunology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology, Histopathology, Cytology, Cytogenetic and Molecular biology, Medical Laboratory Technology plays a crucial role in the diagnosis of diseases, prognosis and treatment. Apart from the laboratory diagnosis, application of Medical laboratory technology extends to detection of genetic disorders, epidemiology of infection diseases, detection of metabolic disorders and even to answer unraveled questions in forensic medicine. This manual will be useful for undergraduate and Post graduate college students of biochemistry and Dioloma in Medical laboratory Technology.



A. Poongothai Anbu Singaravalan Gopala Krishnan

The Authors of the book Dr. A. Poongothai, Dr. S. Anbu and Dr. V. Gopala Krishnan Assistant Professors, PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur - 635 601, Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

# A Basic Laboratory Manual for Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology

Laboratory Manual for DMLT





# Chapter 2

# Bifurcation and Chaos in a Discrete Fractional– Order Prey–Predator System Involving Allee Effect

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## Janagaraj R.

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9811-078X Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

## ABSTRACT

This chapter considers the discrete counterpart of a fractional order prey-predator ODE system involving Allee effect. Several more realistic models were proposed to describe nonlinear interactions between species by introducing different types functional responses and Allee effect. Non-local property of fractional differential equations is useful in modeling population interactions possessing memories. The model under investigation has three steady states, and the positive steady state exists under certain condition. Dynamic nature of the model is discussed through local stability analysis. Enquiry into the qualitative behavior of the model reveals rich and complex dynamics exhibited by the discrete-time model. Moreover, this model undergoes Neimark Sacker bifurcation when the chosen parameter passes through a critical value. The analytical results are strengthened with appropriate numerical examples. The computation of maximal Lyapunov exponents confirms the existence of chaos. Chaos control is achieved by linear feedback control and hybrid control methods.

# Chapter 4 Dynamic Analysis of the Effect of Quitting Smoking Applications on Smoking Cessation

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# Mary Jacintha

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

# ABSTRACT

In this chapter, the authors considered a smoking cessation model formulated with a non-linear system of differential equations and obtained the continuous fractional order model and through discretization its discrete form to study the effectiveness of quitting smoking applications in giving up smoking. The existence of smoking free equilibria and smoking present equilibria are discussed, and the dynamical analysis of these two equilibria is put forward with the assistance of the smoking generation number. The numerical simulations aided by time series, phase portraits, and bifurcation diagrams confirm the results that are obtained analytically.

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# Chapter 5 Bifurcation and Chaos in a Discrete Fractional Order Prey-Predator System Involving Infection in Prey

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### R. Dhineshbabu

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# ABSTRACT

This chapter considers the dynamical behavior of a new form of fractional order threedimensional continuous time prey-predator system and its discretized counterpart. Existence and uniqueness of solutions is obtained. The dynamic nature of the model is discussed through local stability analysis of the steady states. Qualitative behavior of the model reveals rich and complex dynamics as exhibited by the discrete-time fractional order model. Moreover, the bifurcation theory is applied to investigate the presence of Neimark-Sacker and period-doubling bifurcations at the coexistence steady state taking h as a bifurcation parameter for the discrete fractional order system. Also, the trajectories, phase diagrams, limit cycles, bifurcation diagrams, and chaotic attractors are obtained for biologically meaningful sets of parameter values for the discretized system. Finally, the analytical results are strengthened with appropriate numerical examples and they demonstrate the chaotic behavior over a range of parameters. Chaos control is achieved by the hybrid control method.

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# Computational intelligence using ontology—A case study on the knowledge representation in a clinical decision support system

Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India

### 1 Introduction

Computational intelligence evolved out of a biological and linguistic paradigm. It is an attempt to mimic the human mind. There has been a constant endeavor to use computer systems with their unlimited resources to complement the limitations of human intellect. For many decades, the computer system was limited to syntactic logical methods, which was limited to the capacity of the machine. Computational semantics, introduced much later, has a closer resemblance to the human thought process.

Cognitive sciences, which study the cognition process of the human mind, has as a school of thought that language is required for thinking and reasoning. If language is a requirement for reasoning, then human intelligence is encapsulated in the human language. Translating this idea to computer systems, there should be the possibility of concepts being machine-readable. Ontological systems are an attempt in the direction of making concept-understandable systems. The uses of such a system are many.

In this chapter, clinical decision support is used to explain the hypothesis that ontological systems closely relate to human thinking. From the beginning of the evolution of computer systems, the use of computers in the hospital workflow has been advocated. In recent years, many advances have also been made in the use of computer systems in the decision-making process. The challenge in using clinical decision support systems is in the knowledge representation. This chapter explains how the knowledge representation using ontology can help in creating computer intelligence in the decision support system.

Computational Intelligence and its Applications in Healthcare, https://doi.org/10.1016/0978-0-12-02004-1.00007-0-0200 Blowier loc. All rights reserved.

# Clinical Decision Support Systems and Predictive Analytics



Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam

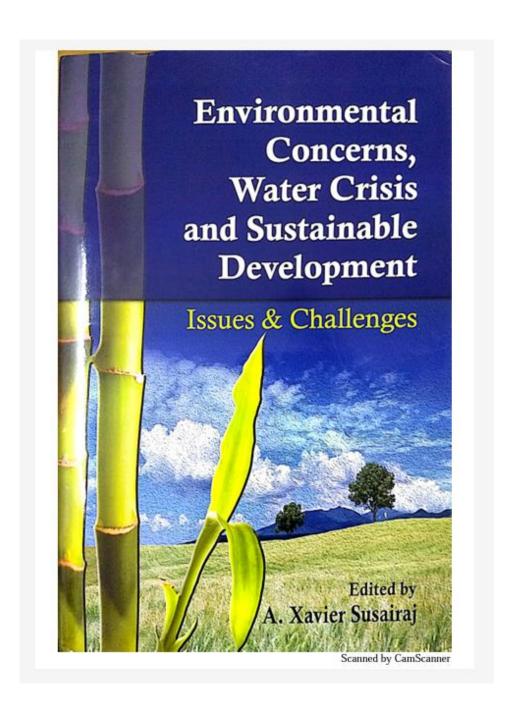
Abstract The chapter introduces the history of the clinical decision support system beginning with the history of the system of decision making. It is an overview of how the clinical decision support systems developed through the years. The current technology used in decision making are also discussed. With the use of artificial intelligence, the clinical decision support systems have moved to the realm of predictive analysis to find out the possibilities of diseases rather than just the diagnosis and treatment. The chapter also elaborates the various types of clinical decision supports systems. Although the decision support systems are widely regard as an important and integral part of healthcare there has been a notable reluctance in the use of clinical decision support systems. The chapter also discusses the practical challenges in the implementation of the clinical decision support systems in healthcare organisations. Each of the topics in the chapter is dealt with summarily and the reference to a detailed study is provide. The idea is to provide a clear understanding of the system rather than to fully elaborate the system.

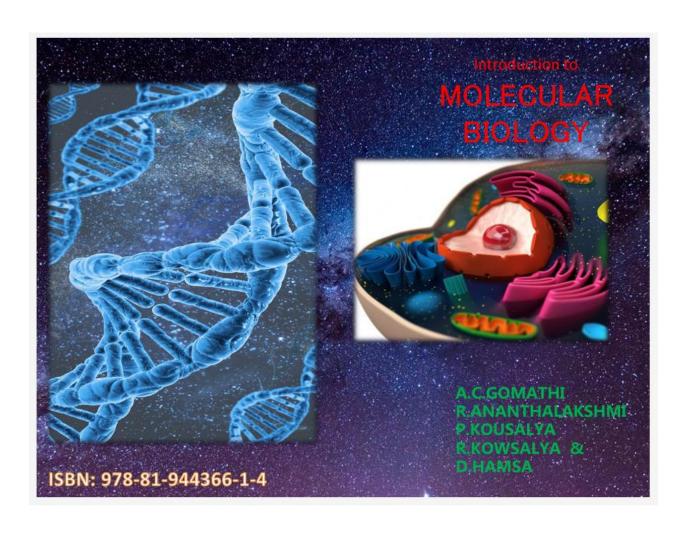
**Keywords** Clinical decision support systems · Predictive analytics · Decision making · Artificial intelligence · Medical diagnosis and treatment

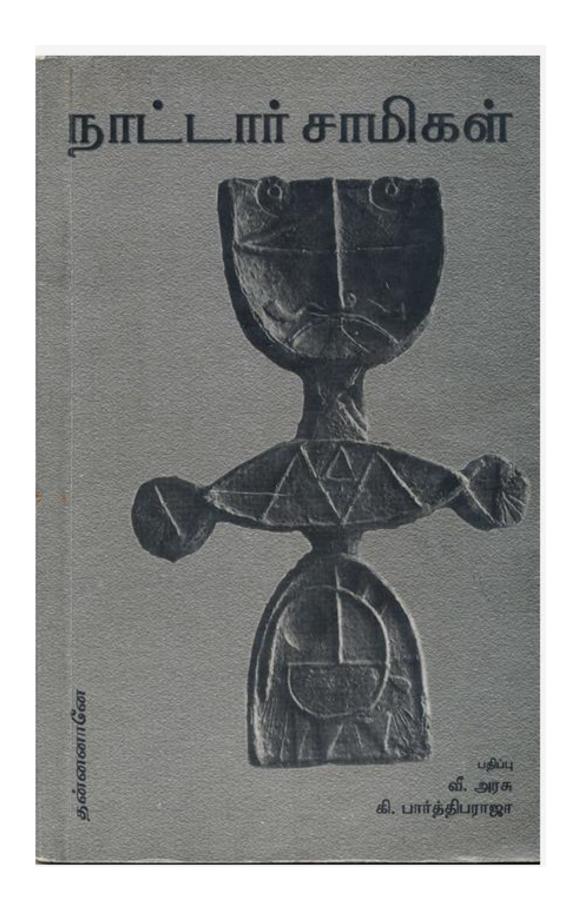
# 1 Introduction

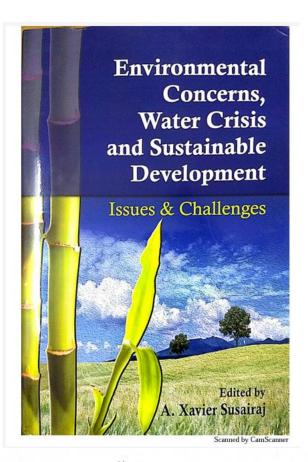
Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) are Decision Support Systems (DSS) used in Healthcare. Digitalisation of medical records or the Electronic Health Record (EHR) was the precursors of CDSS. When DSS, which was primarily implemented for business, was adapted in healthcare, the EHR was used as the knowledge base in many CDSS. CDSS evolved with the development and incorporation of advanced technologies. Accordingly, the functions and use of CDSS also varied. While in

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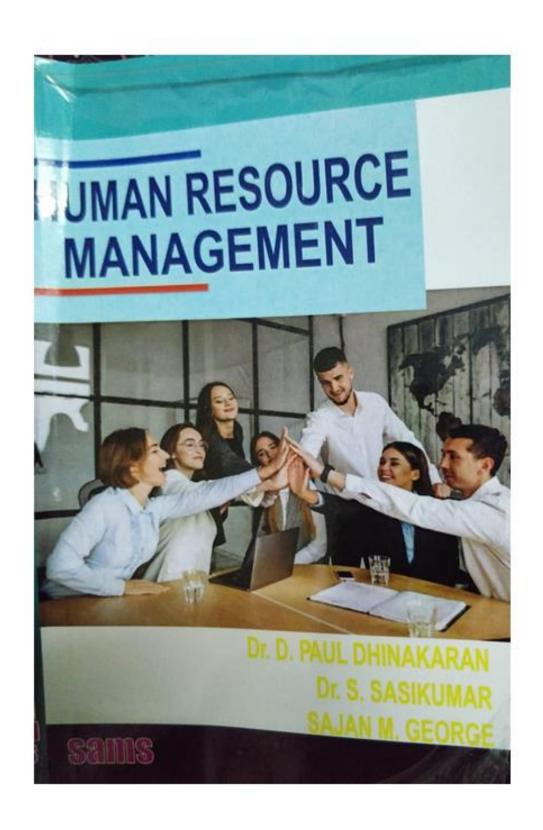
Chapter - 14

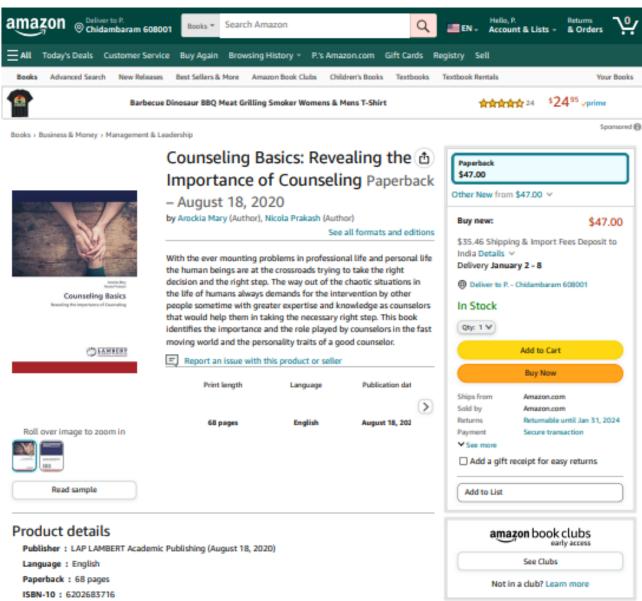
# Environmental Implication of Leather Industries on Groundwater Sources in Vellore District

A. Royal Edward Williams & M. P. Parvez Ahmed

# Introduction

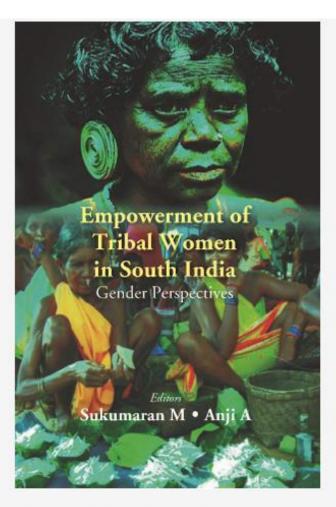
Leather sector plays a vital role in the development of the developing economy. It play a vital role in large export earnings, creation of jobs and favorable conditions for its sustainable economic growth. Leather industry is known as one of the high export earners across the world1. On the other side, tanning industry is impose high pollution especially disposing huge volume of effluents both organic and inorganic substance, at the same time it also dispose sludge. Heavy metals are major contributors to inorganic pollution. It is naturally found in industrials wastes discharge into water bodies and landfills. The uncontrolled and non-stop disposal of these toxic waste into water bodies, which leads to polluting groundwater and disturbing food chains through agricultural production and consumption of groundwater2. Industrial growth is boosting economic growth of the country but actually this means destroying the surrounding environment. In industrial areas, soil and groundwater gets contaminated by the industrial operations. There are zinc, cadmium, lead and copper are most common heavy metals found in industrial effluent. This effluent discharge without any treatment may cause adverse impact on human health. Rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization result to deterioration in groundwater quality which causes pollution. The tanneries contaminate the groundwater quality with the radius of around 7 km





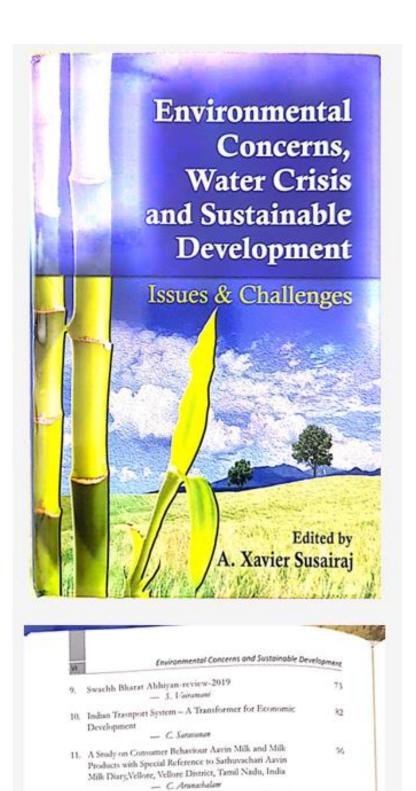
ISBN-13: 978-6202683715 Item Weight: 3.52 ounces

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Kudumbashree and Empowerment of Tribal Women. Evidence from Wayanad, Kerala	
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13. Impact of Mgnregp on Water Conservation: A Case Study on Villages of Villapuram District - R. Karinji Malar 14. Environmental Implication of Leather Industries on Groundwater Sources in Vellore District A. Reput Edward Williams &
M. P. Perent, Ahmed.

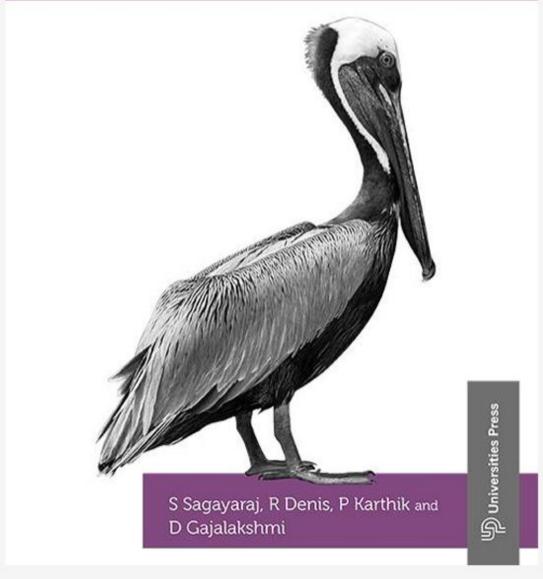
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12. Economic Analysis of Environmental Impacts of Leather

Tamil Nada

Tanneries: A Special Reference to Dindugal District of





The Phytochemical screening of AQGSF showed that the secondary metabolites namely alkaloids, flavanoids, terpenoids, phenols, tannins, carbohydrates, amino acids and absence of saponin, protein and steroids were respectively. The AQGSF showed IC50 values greater activity for scavenging DPPH radical activity when compared to standard ascorbic acid (ABA). The antibacterial activity of AQGSF exposed that against various pathogens including E.coli, S. aureus, Pvulgaris, B. subtilus and K.pneumonia. The maximum zone of inhibition reported Proteus vulgaris followed by Escherichia Coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus subtilus and also resistant by Klebsiella pneumonia. From the present study, it was observed that the AQGSF possesses good antibacterial potential and it could be rationalized taking into account the presence of phenolics and flavonoid contents in it. It is advantageous to use the plant antioxidant and antibacterial agents in therapeutic drugs for the implications of human health as it is from natural products greatly contribute to the



Aishwariya Shanmugam Poongothai Annadurai

Miss Alshwariya Shanmugam is an M.Sc in Biochemistry student in PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamilnadu, India. She did her PG research project under the Guidance of Dr.A. Poongothai.

# Antioxidant and Antibacterial activity of Gloriosa superba flowers

Evaluation of Phytochemicals, Antioxidant and Antibacterial properties of Gloriosa superba flowers





The phytochemical analysis of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves exhibited the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, tannins, saponins, carbohydrate, amino acid, steroids and terpenoids were respectively and DPPH scavenging activity of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves showed the ICSO values of methanol (40µg) diethyl ether (45µg) and aqueous extracts (47µg) of Leucas aspera and control ascorbic acid (46µg) were respectively. It was observed that the methanol extract of Leucas aspera higher scavenging activity of DPPH radical followed by diethyl ether and aqueous extracts when compared to standard ascorbic acid. So, it can be recommended has Leucas aspera leaves possess antioxidant properties and could serve as free radical inhibitors or scavengers and act as primary antioxidant and to prevent the damages occurring due to free radicals. Antioxidant-based drug formulations are used for the prevention and treatment of complex diseases like atherosclerosis, stroke, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease and cancer.



Nathiya Chokkan Poongothai Annadurai

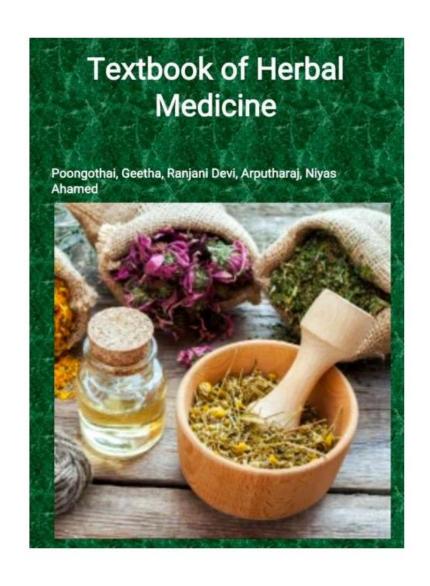
Miss. Nathiya Chokkan is an M.Sc in Biochemistry student in PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamilnadu, India. She did her PG research project under the Guidance of Dr.A.Poongothai.

# Phytochemicals and Antioxidant activity of Leucas aspera leaves

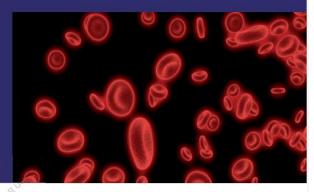
Phytochemical analysis and Antioxidant activity of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves







In a developing country like India, managing the water resources is of greater challenge. Waters are stored in many ways in rivers, dams and ponds. Keeping the water resources unpolluted is very difficult. The Indian populations are mostly affected by water borne diseases. Microbes play a major role in causing these water borne diseases. In this, Salmonella typhi and paratyphi are playing a major role in causing Typhoid through contaminated water. Humans are the carrier of the Salmonella species. Salmonella bacteria enter in to the small intestine and blood stream through the ingestion of contaminated water or food. It is carried to liver, spleen, and bone marrow by white blood cells. It gets multiplied and reenters into blood stream. Bacteria fill the gall bladder, biliary system, and the lymphatic tissue of the bowel and multiply in higher number and then pass into intestinal tract. Disease may be spread by washing fruit and vegetables using contaminated water. Considering the above facts in view, this book provides a detailed study on the haematological parameters of



A. Jayaprakash M. Gowthami



The Editor of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor in the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, India



**Blood Parameters of Typhoid Patients** 





Our mother environment faces copious problems due to rapid urbanization and growing human population. It is necessary for each individual to protect the environmental resources from any toxicants. Rapid urbanization resulted in the construction of numerous industries which majorly affected the natural air, water and soil resources by exposing it to toxic chemicals. It has not only affected the environment alone but also affected many lives of land and aquatic organisms. The book on environmental toxicology deals with topics like significant issues with chemicals, types of toxic substance, carcinogens, mutagens, teratogen, factors influencing toxicity, factors related to the substance, receptor mediated toxicity, transport of toxicants by air and water, bioaccumulation and biomagnifications of toxic materials in food chain, movement of toxins, pesticides, metabolism and biotransformation of pesticides, combined effect of xenobiotics, toxicity testing, estimation of LC50 and adverse and non-adverse effects.



A. Jayaprakash

# Introduction to environmental toxicology

Basics of Environmental Toxicology



The author of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is CARLYHUR currently working as Assistant Professor in the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.





# Chapter 2

# Bifurcation and Chaos in a Discrete Fractional– Order Prey–Predator System Involving Allee Effect

## George Maria Selvam A.

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Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

## Janagaraj R.

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9811-078X Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

## ABSTRACT

This chapter considers the discrete counterpart of a fractional order prey-predator ODE system involving Allee effect. Several more realistic models were proposed to describe nonlinear interactions between species by introducing different types functional responses and Allee effect. Non-local property of fractional differential equations is useful in modeling population interactions possessing memories. The model under investigation has three steady states, and the positive steady state exists under certain condition. Dynamic nature of the model is discussed through local stability analysis. Enquiry into the qualitative behavior of the model reveals rich and complex dynamics exhibited by the discrete-time model. Moreover, this model undergoes Neimark Sacker bifurcation when the chosen parameter passes through a critical value. The analytical results are strengthened with appropriate numerical examples. The computation of maximal Lyapunov exponents confirms the existence of chaos. Chaos control is achieved by linear feedback control and hybrid control methods.

# Chapter 4 Dynamic Analysis of the Effect of Quitting Smoking Applications on Smoking Cessation

# A. George Maria Selvam

D https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2004-3537 Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

# Mary Jacintha

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), India

# ABSTRACT

In this chapter, the authors considered a smoking cessation model formulated with a non-linear system of differential equations and obtained the continuous fractional order model and through discretization its discrete form to study the effectiveness of quitting smoking applications in giving up smoking. The existence of smoking free equilibria and smoking present equilibria are discussed, and the dynamical analysis of these two equilibria is put forward with the assistance of the smoking generation number. The numerical simulations aided by time series, phase portraits, and bifurcation diagrams confirm the results that are obtained analytically.

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# Chapter 5 Bifurcation and Chaos in a Discrete Fractional Order Prey-Predator System Involving Infection in Prey

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# ABSTRACT

This chapter considers the dynamical behavior of a new form of fractional order threedimensional continuous time prey-predator system and its discretized counterpart. Existence and uniqueness of solutions is obtained. The dynamic nature of the model is discussed through local stability analysis of the steady states. Qualitative behavior of the model reveals rich and complex dynamics as exhibited by the discrete-time fractional order model. Moreover, the bifurcation theory is applied to investigate the presence of Neimark-Sacker and period-doubling bifurcations at the coexistence steady state taking h as a bifurcation parameter for the discrete fractional order system. Also, the trajectories, phase diagrams, limit cycles, bifurcation diagrams, and chaotic attractors are obtained for biologically meaningful sets of parameter values for the discretized system. Finally, the analytical results are strengthened with appropriate numerical examples and they demonstrate the chaotic behavior over a range of parameters. Chaos control is achieved by the hybrid control method.

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# Computational intelligence using ontology—A case study on the knowledge representation in a clinical decision support system

Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India

### 1 Introduction

Computational intelligence evolved out of a biological and linguistic paradigm. It is an attempt to mimic the human mind. There has been a constant endeavor to use computer systems with their unlimited resources to complement the limitations of human intellect. For many decades, the computer system was limited to syntactic logical methods, which was limited to the capacity of the machine. Computational semantics, introduced much later, has a closer resemblance to the human thought process.

Cognitive sciences, which study the cognition process of the human mind, has as a school of thought that language is required for thinking and reasoning. If language is a requirement for reasoning, then human intelligence is encapsulated in the human language. Translating this idea to computer systems, there should be the possibility of concepts being machine-readable. Ontological systems are an attempt in the direction of making concept-understandable systems. The uses of such a system are many.

In this chapter, clinical decision support is used to explain the hypothesis that ontological systems closely relate to human thinking. From the beginning of the evolution of computer systems, the use of computers in the hospital workflow has been advocated. In recent years, many advances have also been made in the use of computer systems in the decision-making process. The challenge in using clinical decision support systems is in the knowledge representation. This chapter explains how the knowledge representation using ontology can help in creating computer intelligence in the decision support system.

Computational Intelligence and its Applications in Healthcare, https://doi.org/10.1016/0978-0-12-02004-1.00007-0-0200 Blowier loc. All rights reserved.

# Clinical Decision Support Systems and Predictive Analytics



Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam

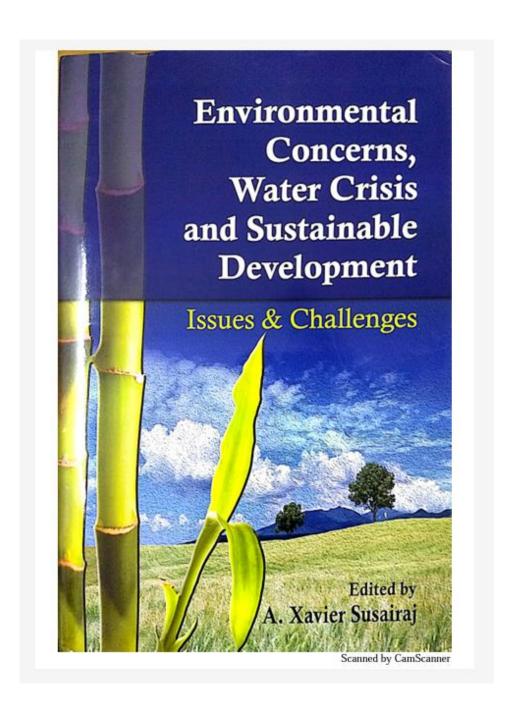
Abstract The chapter introduces the history of the clinical decision support system beginning with the history of the system of decision making. It is an overview of how the clinical decision support systems developed through the years. The current technology used in decision making are also discussed. With the use of artificial intelligence, the clinical decision support systems have moved to the realm of predictive analysis to find out the possibilities of diseases rather than just the diagnosis and treatment. The chapter also elaborates the various types of clinical decision supports systems. Although the decision support systems are widely regard as an important and integral part of healthcare there has been a notable reluctance in the use of clinical decision support systems. The chapter also discusses the practical challenges in the implementation of the clinical decision support systems in healthcare organisations. Each of the topics in the chapter is dealt with summarily and the reference to a detailed study is provide. The idea is to provide a clear understanding of the system rather than to fully elaborate the system.

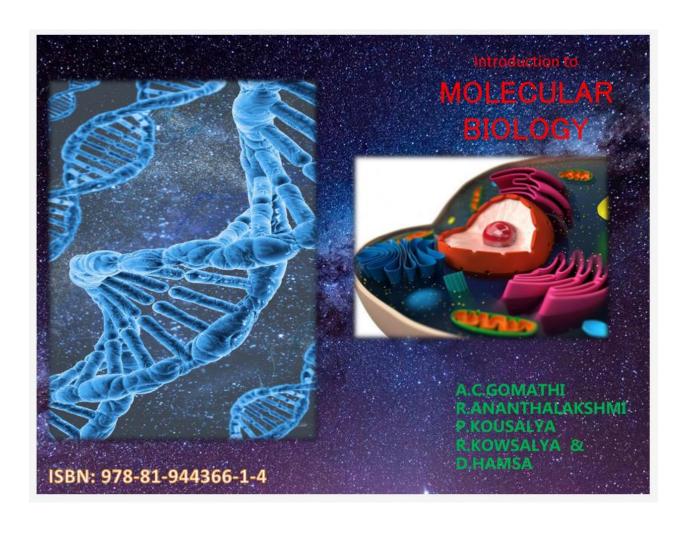
**Keywords** Clinical decision support systems · Predictive analytics · Decision making · Artificial intelligence · Medical diagnosis and treatment

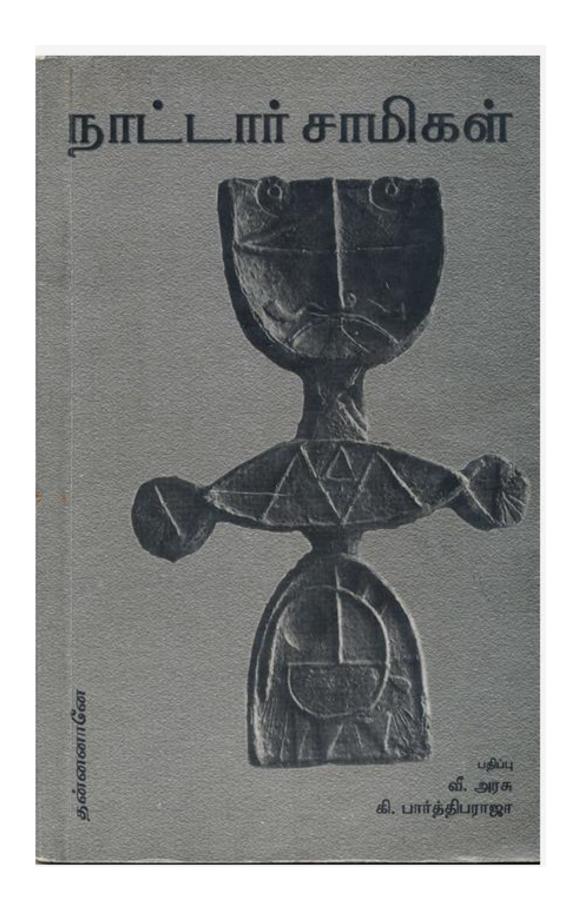
# 1 Introduction

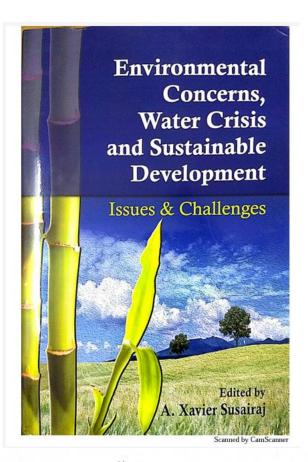
Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) are Decision Support Systems (DSS) used in Healthcare. Digitalisation of medical records or the Electronic Health Record (EHR) was the precursors of CDSS. When DSS, which was primarily implemented for business, was adapted in healthcare, the EHR was used as the knowledge base in many CDSS. CDSS evolved with the development and incorporation of advanced technologies. Accordingly, the functions and use of CDSS also varied. While in

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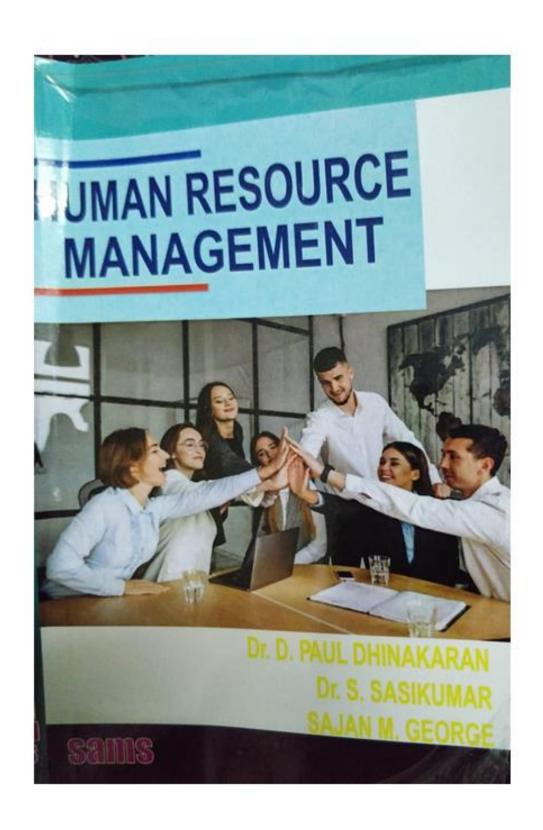
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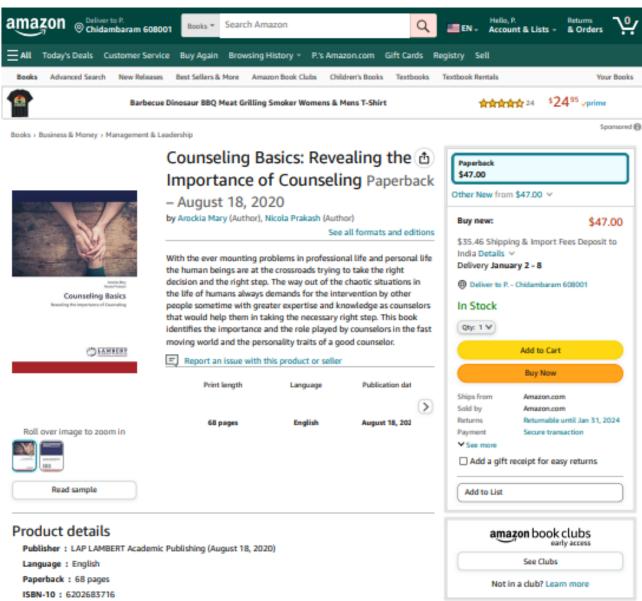
# Environmental Implication of Leather Industries on Groundwater Sources in Vellore District

A. Royal Edward Williams & M. P. Parvez Ahmed

# Introduction

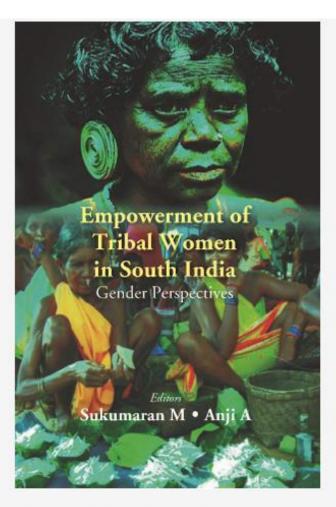
Leather sector plays a vital role in the development of the developing economy. It play a vital role in large export earnings, creation of jobs and favorable conditions for its sustainable economic growth. Leather industry is known as one of the high export earners across the world1. On the other side, tanning industry is impose high pollution especially disposing huge volume of effluents both organic and inorganic substance, at the same time it also dispose sludge. Heavy metals are major contributors to inorganic pollution. It is naturally found in industrials wastes discharge into water bodies and landfills. The uncontrolled and non-stop disposal of these toxic waste into water bodies, which leads to polluting groundwater and disturbing food chains through agricultural production and consumption of groundwater2. Industrial growth is boosting economic growth of the country but actually this means destroying the surrounding environment. In industrial areas, soil and groundwater gets contaminated by the industrial operations. There are zinc, cadmium, lead and copper are most common heavy metals found in industrial effluent. This effluent discharge without any treatment may cause adverse impact on human health. Rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization result to deterioration in groundwater quality which causes pollution. The tanneries contaminate the groundwater quality with the radius of around 7 km





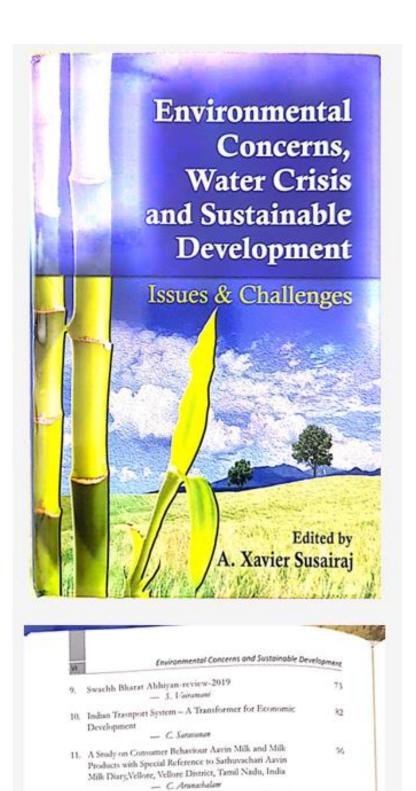
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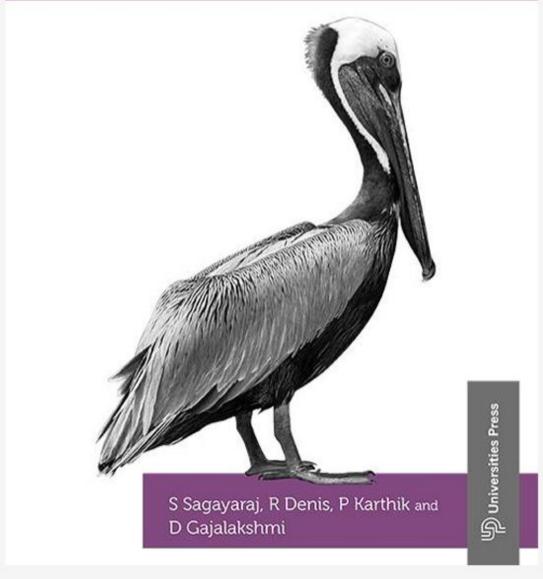
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Tamil Nada

Tanneries: A Special Reference to Dindugal District of





The Phytochemical screening of AQGSF showed that the secondary metabolites namely alkaloids, flavanoids, terpenoids, phenols, tannins, carbohydrates, amino acids and absence of saponin, protein and steroids were respectively. The AQGSF showed IC50 values greater activity for scavenging DPPH radical activity when compared to standard ascorbic acid (ABA). The antibacterial activity of AQGSF exposed that against various pathogens including E.coli, S. aureus, Pvulgaris, B. subtilus and K.pneumonia. The maximum zone of inhibition reported Proteus vulgaris followed by Escherichia Coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus subtilus and also resistant by Klebsiella pneumonia. From the present study, it was observed that the AQGSF possesses good antibacterial potential and it could be rationalized taking into account the presence of phenolics and flavonoid contents in it. It is advantageous to use the plant antioxidant and antibacterial agents in therapeutic drugs for the implications of human health as it is from natural products greatly contribute to the



Aishwariya Shanmugam Poongothai Annadurai

Miss Alshwariya Shanmugam is an M.Sc in Biochemistry student in PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamilnadu, India. She did her PG research project under the Guidance of Dr.A. Poongothai.

#### Antioxidant and Antibacterial activity of Gloriosa superba flowers

Evaluation of Phytochemicals, Antioxidant and Antibacterial properties of Gloriosa superba flowers





The phytochemical analysis of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves exhibited the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, tannins, saponins, carbohydrate, amino acid, steroids and terpenoids were respectively and DPPH scavenging activity of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves showed the ICSO values of methanol (40µg) diethyl ether (45µg) and aqueous extracts (47µg) of Leucas aspera and control ascorbic acid (46µg) were respectively. It was observed that the methanol extract of Leucas aspera higher scavenging activity of DPPH radical followed by diethyl ether and aqueous extracts when compared to standard ascorbic acid. So, it can be recommended has Leucas aspera leaves possess antioxidant properties and could serve as free radical inhibitors or scavengers and act as primary antioxidant and to prevent the damages occurring due to free radicals. Antioxidant-based drug formulations are used for the prevention and treatment of complex diseases like atherosclerosis, stroke, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease and cancer.



Nathiya Chokkan Poongothai Annadurai

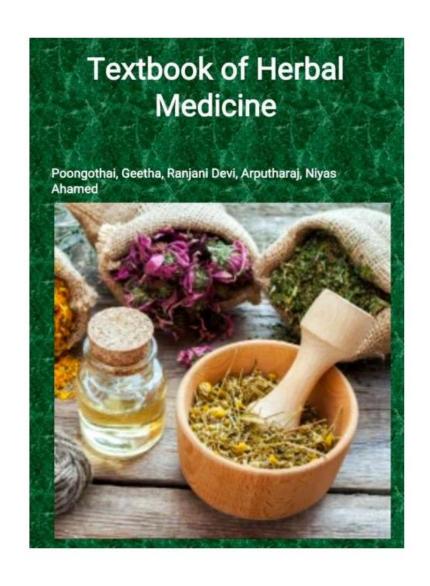
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#### Phytochemicals and Antioxidant activity of Leucas aspera leaves

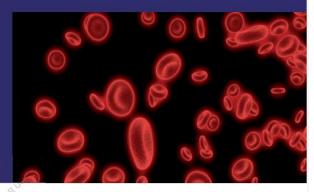
Phytochemical analysis and Antioxidant activity of different solvent extracts of Leucas aspera leaves







In a developing country like India, managing the water resources is of greater challenge. Waters are stored in many ways in rivers, dams and ponds. Keeping the water resources unpolluted is very difficult. The Indian populations are mostly affected by water borne diseases. Microbes play a major role in causing these water borne diseases. In this, Salmonella typhi and paratyphi are playing a major role in causing Typhoid through contaminated water. Humans are the carrier of the Salmonella species. Salmonella bacteria enter in to the small intestine and blood stream through the ingestion of contaminated water or food. It is carried to liver, spleen, and bone marrow by white blood cells. It gets multiplied and reenters into blood stream. Bacteria fill the gall bladder, biliary system, and the lymphatic tissue of the bowel and multiply in higher number and then pass into intestinal tract. Disease may be spread by washing fruit and vegetables using contaminated water. Considering the above facts in view, this book provides a detailed study on the haematological parameters of



A. Jayaprakash M. Gowthami



The Editor of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor in the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, India



**Blood Parameters of Typhoid Patients** 





Our mother environment faces copious problems due to rapid urbanization and growing human population. It is necessary for each individual to protect the environmental resources from any toxicants. Rapid urbanization resulted in the construction of numerous industries which majorly affected the natural air, water and soil resources by exposing it to toxic chemicals. It has not only affected the environment alone but also affected many lives of land and aquatic organisms. The book on environmental toxicology deals with topics like significant issues with chemicals, types of toxic substance, carcinogens, mutagens, teratogen, factors influencing toxicity, factors related to the substance, receptor mediated toxicity, transport of toxicants by air and water, bioaccumulation and biomagnifications of toxic materials in food chain, movement of toxins, pesticides, metabolism and biotransformation of pesticides, combined effect of xenobiotics, toxicity testing, estimation of LC50 and adverse and non-adverse effects.



A. Jayaprakash

## Introduction to environmental toxicology

Basics of Environmental Toxicology



The author of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is CARLYHUR currently working as Assistant Professor in the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.





Medicinal properties of plants were identified by humans before thousands of years ago. Till now most of the countries all over the world has been following traditional system of medicine by isolating and utilizing the compounds isolated from plants as a source of medicine. Indians used plants as a cure for different types of aliments. Still now there are many plants distributed throughout this world whose medicinal properties are still to be explored. Developed nations like America, Russia are spending billions of money in identifying the properties of plants and using those plants as a source of medicine. Terminalia arjuna Linn. is one of the three species of Terminalia. Terminalia arjuna is commonly called as 'Marudhamaram' in Tamil and 'kumbuk' in Srilanka. It is usually grown near areas rich in water. It is found near river banks and lakes etc. Every plant part of T. arjuna is found to have different medicinal properties and used in treating different types of wounds and heart diseases. This book deals with the phytochemicals and larvicidal activity of Terminalia arjuna bark extract.



A. Jayaprakash



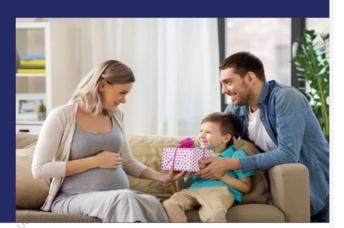
The Editor of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor in PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.

Phytochemistry & Larvicidal activity of Terminalia arjuna Bark Extract





AMH produced by granulosa cells [GC] of the ovary; AMH, also known as Mullerian-inhibiting substance, is a dimeric glycoprotein that belongs to the transforming growth factor- $\beta$  family. It is virtually undetectable but increases gradually until puberty and remains relatively stable through the reproductive period. It is widely accepted that the reduction of AMH levels in serum is the first indication for decline in the follicular reserve of the ovaries and can be measured in the blood at any time in the menstrual cycle due to its stability. AMH is a marker for ovarian reserve and naturally lower in older women [>40 year] and higher in women with Polycystic ovaries [PCG] and polycystic Ovary Syndrome [POCS], It was reported that Follicle stimulating hormone [FSH), Estradiol [E2] levels and antral follicle count [AFC] have been used for evaluation of ovarian reserve to determine suitable treatment strategy for female infertility by age, which becomes very essential in recent years. This book deals with the Anti-Mullerian Hormone levels in women patients.



A. Jayaprakash P. Praveena

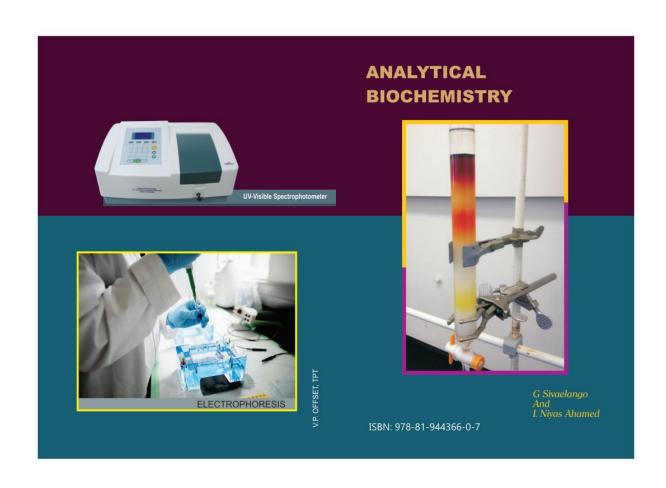


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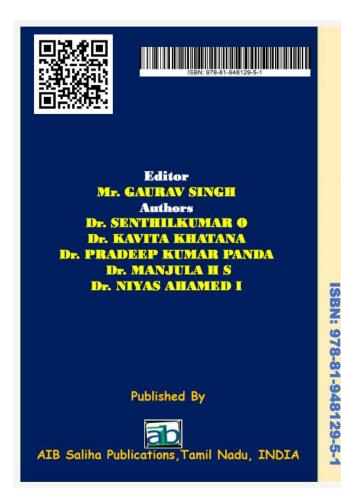
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Antibiotics are the Secondary metabolites produced by the microorganisms that affects the growth of another microorganisms particularly bacteria. The present study was aimed to study the Antibiotic sensitivity of Wild and Mutated bacterial pathogens against Standard Antibiotics. The bacterial pathogens selected for the present study was collected and maintained in Nutrient agar slants at 4 °C. Eleven Bacterial pathogens selected for the present research are Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus, Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella typhi, Shigella flexneri, Shigella dysentriae, Kiebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter sp. and Enterococcus faecalis, Six selected Antibiotics were Ampicillin, Streptomycin, Vancomycin, Tetracydine, Rifampin and Chloramphenicol. The bacterial cultures are mutated by placing the bacterial culture broth under UV light in Laminar flow cabinet at 250 nm, Disc diffusion assay proposed by Kirby and Bauer was used to study the Antibiogram of Wild and Mutated bacterial pathogens. It was concluded that the UV Mutated bacterial pathogens are highly susceptible to the Antibiotics when compared to the Wild bacterial strains.



V. Megala P. Saranraj

Mrs. V. Megala has completed her M.Sc Biochemistry student in Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous) under the guidance of Dr. P. Saranraj, Head, Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India.

#### ANTIBIOGRAM OF WILD AND MUTATED BACTERIA CAUSING NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION

Antibiotic Sensitivity of Wild and UV Mutated Bacterial Pathogens





The pulp of Alium sativum (Onion), Allium cepa (Garlic) and leaves of Cymbopogon citratus (Lemongrass) were collected from Yelagiri hills, Thirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, The different phytochemical components (Carbohydrates, Phenol, Flavonoides, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloides, Amino acids, Protein, Anthroquinones, Glycosides and lipids) were analyzed from the pulp of Allium sativum (Onion), Allium cepa (Garlic) and leaves of Cymbopogon citratus (Lemongrass). The results showed that the presence of secondary metabolites of such as Amino acids and proteins, Flavonoids and Carbohydrates. Phenols, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloids, Glycosides and Anthroquinones were absence in Allium cepa (Garlic) in aqueous extraction method. The presence of secondary metabolites of such as Amino acids and proteins, Flavonoids and Carbohydrates. Phenols, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloids, Glycosides and Anthroquinones were absence in Allium sativum (Onion) in aqueous extraction method. The presence of secondary metabolites of such as Carbohydrates, Flavonoids, Cardiac glycosides, Amino acids and Cardiac glycosides. Phenols, Tannins, Quinones, Alkaloids



V.R. Naveen Kumar Dr. K. Amala Dr. P. Saranraj

V.R.Naveenkumar currently completed M.Sc Biochemistry in Sacred Heart College (SHC) TN.He did this project under the guidance of Dr.K.Amala, she is an Assistant professor in the Dept of Microbiology at SHC, TN, specialized in Food and Medical microbiology, Dr.P.Saranraj is an Assistant professor in SHC,TN and specialized in applied microbiology.

#### STUDIES ON NEWLY FORMULATED ALLICIN RICH PHYTO-MOSQUITO REPELLENT

NEWLY FORMULATED ALLICIN RICH PHYTO-MOSQUITO REPELLENT





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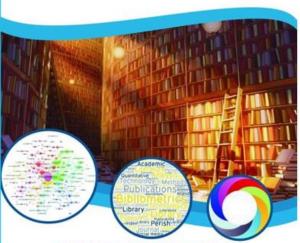
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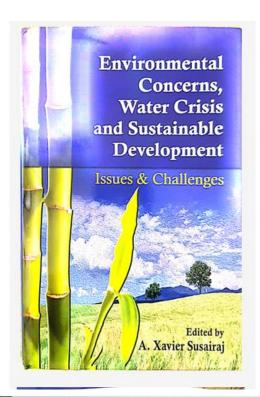
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Development of a country is affected by poverty and unemployment. Women empowerment is must to avoid unemployment and poverty. Women empowerment leads to sanitation, family development, social values, and economic independence. Women empowerment and poverty alleviation programmes play an important role in the reduction of poverty. The classical women's movement of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a movement by women and for women. They sought fundamental change in gender relations by improving women's conditions from economic, social, political and cultural perspectives both in comparison with their traditional situation and in comparison with men. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) has emerged as one of the important tools for rural development and for combating hunger and unemployment among the rural women. After many years of its completion, various states have achieved moderate or minimum success. So considering all facts in view, this study deals with the impact of MGNREGP on Women Empowerment in Truvarur District of Tamil Natu India.



R. Kurinji Malar



Dr. R. Kurinji Malar is working as an Assistant Professor in the PG and Research Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Trupattur, Tamil Nadu, India. Her area of specialization includes Rural development, Labour Economics, International and Environmental Economics, Monetary and Fiscal Economics.

#### Impact of MGNREGP on Women Empowerment

A case study from Tiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu, India





The Seed of Hygrophila auriculate was collected during the month of December, 2019 from the national drug store. Tirupattur district, Iaminadu, India for seed extraction, hot extraction method was followed, 25g of the powdered seed materials was soaked with 50 ml in aqueous methanol (90%). The filtered extract was concentrated and stored at refrigerated condition for further studies. The presence of various phytochemicals in the typographila auriculata seed extract was analyzed. The secondary metabolites of such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponin, tannins, phenol, glycosides, terpenoids, steroids, quinone and protein were presented. The extracts of seed extract of solvent were subjected to TLC. All spots are colories in day light but they are colored of the CLC. All spots are colories in day light but they are colored of the UV light. Aqueous methanol extract showed six spots of red, yellow, pink and light yellow with RI values such as 0.3, 0.4, 0.53, 0.73.0.83 and 0.93 were respectively. Medicinal Plants produce primary and secondary metabolites.



C. Jayenderan Dr. K, Amala T. Vengatesan

Mr.C.Jayenderan, completed M.Sc Blochemistry, Sacred Heart College, (SHC),TN. Dr.K.Amsala is an assistant professor, in Microbiology Dept, (SHC),TN. Mr. T.Vengatesan, completed M.Sc Blochemistry, Sacred Heart College, (SHC),TN.

#### CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF HYGROPHILA AURICULATA AGAINST CERVICAL CARCINOMA

PHYTO-DRUG FOR CERVICAL CANCER





The pulp of Alium sativum (Onion), Allium cepa (Garlic) and leaves of Cymbopogon citratus (Lemongrass) were collected from Yelagiri hilg. Thirupattur District, Tamil Nadu The different phytochemical components (Carbohydrates, Phenol, Flavonoides, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloides, Amino acids, Protein, Anthroquinones, Glycosides and lipids) were analyzed from the pulp of Allium sativum (Onion), Allium cepa (Garlic) and leaves of Cymbopogon citratus (Lemongrass). The results showed that the presence of secondary metabolites of such as Amino acids and proteins, Flavonoids and Carbohydrates. Phenols, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloids, Glycosides and Anthroquinones were absence in Allium cepa (Garlic) in aqueous extraction method. The presence of secondary metabolites of such as Amino acids and proteins, Flavonoids and Carbohydrates. Phenols, Tannins, Cardiac glycosides, Quinones, Alkaloids, Glycosides and Anthroquinones were absence in Allium sepa (Suriones, Alkaloids, Glycosides and Anthroquinones were for secondary metabolites of such as Carbohydrates, Flavonoids, Cardiac glycosides, Alkaloids, Amino acids and Cardiac glycosides, Plavonoids and Cardiac glycosides, Plavonoids, Cardiac glycosides, Alkaloids, Amino acids and Cardiac glycosides, Plavonoids, Cardiac glycosides, Alkaloids, Amino acids and Cardiac glycosides, Plavonoids, Cardiac glycosides, Pla



V.R. Naveen Kumar Dr. K. Amala Dr. P. Saranraj

V.R.Naveenkumar currently completed M.Sc Biochemistry in Sacred Heart College (SHC) TN.He did this project under the guidance of Dr.K.Amala, she is an Assistant professor in the Dept of Microbiology at SHC, TN, specialized in Food and Medical microbiology. Dr.P.Saranraj is an Assistant professor in SHC,TN and specialized in applied microbiology.

#### STUDIES ON NEWLY FORMULATED ALLICIN RICH PHYTO-MOSQUITO REPELLENT

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International Conference on Mathematical Analysis and Computing

→ ICMAC 2019: Mathematical Analysis and Computing pp 205–219

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Bifurcation Analysis and Chaos Control for a Discrete Fractional-Order Prey–Predator System

A. George Maria Selvam <sup>™</sup>, D. Vignesh & R. Janagaraj

Conference paper | First Online: 06 May 2021

339 Accesses

Part of the <u>Springer Proceedings in Mathematics &</u> <u>Statistics</u> book series (PROMS,volume 344)

#### Abstract

Allee effect relates to the fitness of an individual and the density of the population in an ecosystem. This type of positive association may lead to a population size below which the persistence of the species is not possible. In this work, we consider a fractional-order discrete-time system representing interactions of predator and prey involving Holling type II response and Allee effect. The existence results of the equilibrium points together with the

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International Conference on Mathematical Analysis and Computing

→ ICMAC 2019: Mathematical Analysis and Computing pp 345–358

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Bifurcation and Chaos Control for Discrete Fractional-Order Prey– Predator Model with Square Root Interaction

A. George Maria Selvam <sup>™</sup>, S. Britto Jacob & R. Dhineshbabu

Conference paper | First Online: 06 May 2021

338 Accesses 1 Citations

Part of the <u>Springer Proceedings in Mathematics & Statistics</u> book series (PROMS,volume 344)

#### Abstract

This research article is related with the local stability of the steady states of fractional-order preypredator system with square root interaction term.

A discrete form of the system is proposed for discussion. The interaction period is proportionate to the square root of the prey species density. The existence of steady states, stability of the steady

#### Chapter 11 | 22 pages

#### A Mathematical Model and Forecasting of COVID-19 Outbreak in India

By G. Maria Jones, S. Godfrey Winster, A. George Maria Selvam, D. Vignesh

**GET ACCESS** 

#### Abstract ^

The outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) initially affected Wuhan and then rapidly spread to many nations across the globe, causing a major public health issue. In India, about 4.37 million confirmed cases and 73,890 confirmed deaths due to coronavirus were reported as of September 8, 2020. Lack of vaccination, absence of social distancing, and difficulty in full contact tracing lead to an increase of confirmed cases. We propose a dynamic model to describe the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and a prediction model to forecast the coronavirus epidemic. The proposed model is a modified SEIRD dynamic model with vital parameters. In addition, our model demonstrates that a reduction in the COVID-19 pandemic is possible through implementing social distancing and other suitable measures. For implementing a predication model, deep learning models are used to make predictions about the number of confirmed cases for all states across India. A recurrent neural network (RNN)-based long short-term memory (LSTM), Prophet, and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models are used for forecasting. The accuracy obtained for the LSTM model is 74% and the error rate is calculated for Prophet and the ARIMA model. The analysis provided by our model provides valuable insights into the dynamics of spreading which is useful in curbing the epidemic.

# Chapter 12 Analysis of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) Pandemic with Fractional-Order Caputo–Fabrizio Operator and Impact of Vaccination



#### A. George Maria Selvam, R. Janagaraj, and R. Dhineshbabu

Abstract Within a very short period, the corona infection virus (COVID-19) has created a global emergency situation by spreading worldwide. This virus has dissimilar effects in different geographical regions. In the beginning of the spread, the number of new cases of active corona virus has shown exponential growth across the globe. At present, for such infection, there is no vaccination or anti-viral medicine specific to the recent corona virus infection. Mathematical formulation of infection models is exceptionally successful to comprehend epidemiological models of ailments, just as it causes us to take vital proportions of general wellbeing interruptions to control the disease transmission and the spread. This work based on a new mathematical model analyses the dynamic behaviour of novel corona virus (COVID-19) using Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. A new modified SEIRQ compartment model is developed to discuss various dynamics. The COVID-19 transmission is studied by varying reproduction number. The basic number of reproduction R<sub>0</sub> is determined by applying the next generation matrix. The equilibrium points for disease-free and endemic states are computed with the help of basic reproduction number R<sub>0</sub> to check the stability property. The Picard approximation and Banach's fixed point theorem based on iterative Laplace transform are useful in establishing the existence and stability behaviour of the fractional-order system. Finally, numerical computations of the COVID-19 fractional-order system are presented to analyse the dynamical behaviour of the solutions of the model. Also, a fractional-order SEIRQ COVID-19 model with vaccinated people has also been formulated and its dynamics with impact on the propagation behaviour is studied.

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Department of Mathematics, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous), Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh 517127, India

© The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2021 N. H. Shah and M. Mittal (eds.), Mathematical Analysis for Transmission of COVID-19, Mathematical Engineering, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-33-6264-2\_12 225

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Recent Trends in Applied Mathematics pp 173-184

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Existence and Ulam Stability Criteria for Antiperiodic Boundary Value Problem of Fractional Difference Equation

A. George Maria Selvam 2 & R. Dhineshbabu

Conference paper | First Online: 02 March 2021

205 Accesses

Part of the <u>Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering</u> book series (LNME)

#### Abstract

This present work is concerned with the existence and Ulam stability criteria for a discrete antiperiodic boundary value problem (BVP) of fractional order  $1 < \sigma \le 2$  with Caputo fractional difference operator. Finally, some suitable examples are presented to demonstrate the main results.

Keywords

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Recent Trends in Applied Mathematics pp 357-371

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Oscillation Theorems for a Class of Nonlinear Difference Equations with Fractional Order

A. George Maria Selvam , Mary Jacintha & R. Janagaraj

Conference paper | First Online: 02 March 2021

205 Accesses

Part of the <u>Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering</u> book series (LNME)

#### Abstract

With the application of an inequality and generalized Riccati technique, we arrive at certain oscillatory behavior of a discrete fractional order nonlinear equations

 $\Delta \left\{ \rho(\ell) [\Delta(\gamma(\ell)\Psi(\Delta^{\mu}x(\ell)))]^{\eta} \right\} + q(\ell) F(G(\ell)) = 0, \ell \in N_{\ell_0},$ 

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Chapter 10

#### A Knowledgebase Model Using RDF Knowledge Graph for ClinicalDecision Support Systems

Ravi Lourdusamy, Xavierlal J. Mattam 🔀

Book Editor(s): Vishal Jain, Jyotir Moy Chatterjee, Ankita Bansal, Abha Jain

First published: 11 November 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119764175.ch10





Semantic Web for Effective Healthcare







#### Recommended

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#### **Learning Health Systems**

Knowledge acquisition, synthesis, and validation: a model for decision support systems

#### **Summary**

Clinical Decision Support Systems are used in healthcare to assist in making life-saving decisions. Therefore, such systems have to be efficient and reliable with relevant knowledge that is periodically updated. With vast knowledge available in medical literature and in websites, the challenge is in curating that knowledge on a knowledgebase to be used by the decision support system. In order to curate knowledge in a knowledgebase system the easiest method is to make use of the already well-developed relational database system. But that does not solve problems specially when it comes to representing knowledge having related concepts. Recently, the use of knowledge graphs has become popular for knowledge representation. The use of RDF triples in storing Knowledge Graphs is a convenient method of knowledgebase curation. With a centralized form of RDF Knowledge Graphs in a clinical decision support system.

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Modern Approaches in Machine Learning and Cognitive Science: A Walkthrough pp 81–94

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Adaptation and Evolution of Decision Support Systems—A Typological Survey

Ravi Lourdusamy & Xavierlal J. Mattam

Chapter | First Online: 27 April 2021

614 Accesses

Part of the <u>Studies in Computational Intelligence</u> book series (SCI,volume 956)

#### Abstract

There are many ways in which a literature survey can be done. One is to study the chronological order of development and another is to make a study of the developmental process itself. There is also a way of surveying the evolution in its different stages of growth with various adaptations made. This paper is an attempt to study the different stages of growth of the Decision Support Systems

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-68291-0 8

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## Resource description framework based semantic knowledge graph for clinical decision support systems

Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, India

#### 6.1 Introduction

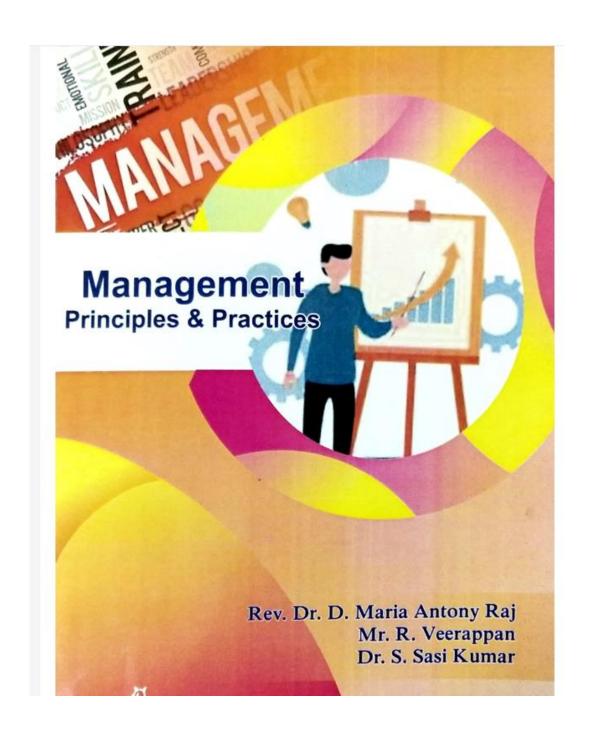
Knowledge representation (KR) has been a great challenge for the construction of knowledge-based systems (KBSs). For years there has been the use of syntactic rules for machine representation of knowledge. In syntactic representation, knowledge is inferred from the syntactic analysis of information using rules that relate the parts of a syntactic analysis that represent its meaning. It is a rule-based formal symbolic logic system which uses deductive grammar to represent natural language. It is a lengthy process of parsing different words in a sentence and composing matching sentences. In the syntactic KR, the process of representation is the same for both the structured and the unstructured data. Semantic representation, on the other hand, maps words directly to its meaning represented by it and the words are linked to fit a particular template which has a similar meaning. All the words in a particular domain and their relations are mapped in the semantic graph representation. The linked data form a repository and can be used to make meaningful sentences on a domain. The use of semantic representation can reduce the process of knowledge extraction and knowledge base creation to a very large extent. Moreover, being closer to the natural language forms, the semantic graph representation is more easily understandable in an application like the clinical decision support systems (CDSS). On structured data, the process of creation and use of a semantic web-based knowledge system is easier than on unstructured data.

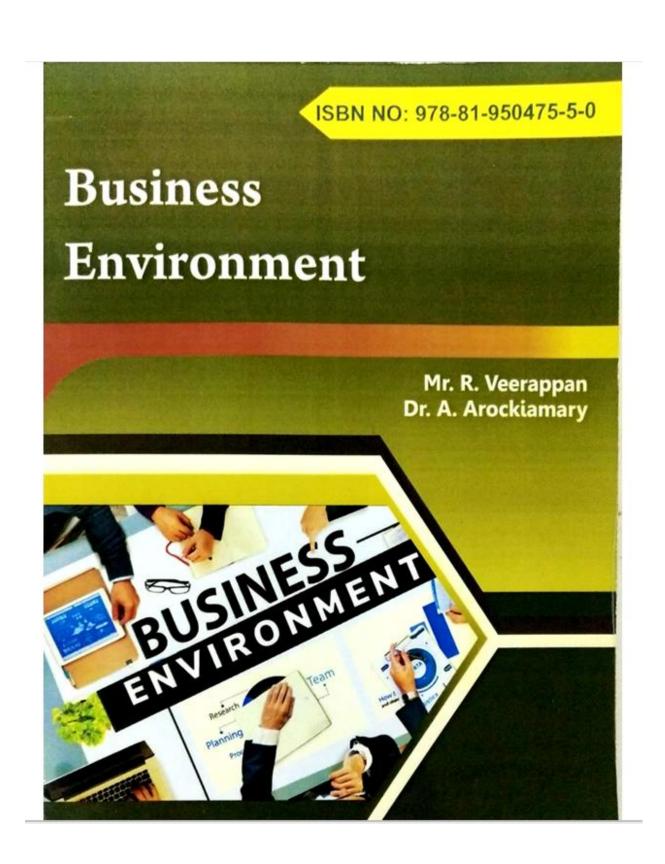
Formal languages use syntactic structures while natural languages are semantic-based structures. While representing natural languages in a formal language structure a combination of both the structures will make the representation efficient and robust. The syntactic-semantic

Web Semantics
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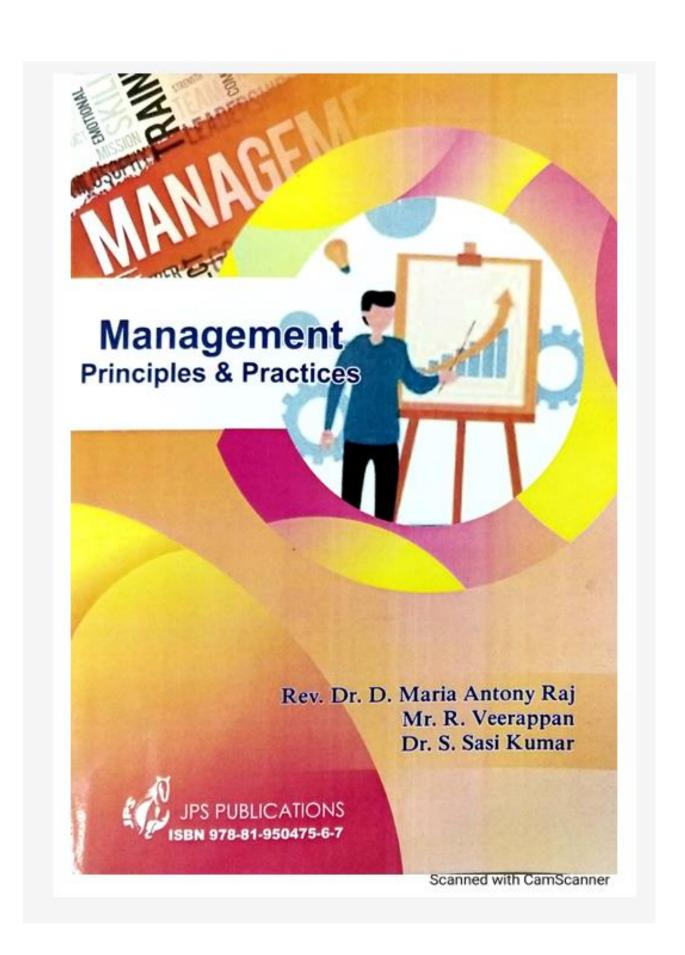
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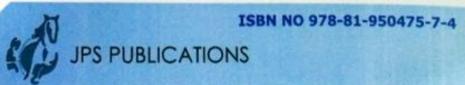
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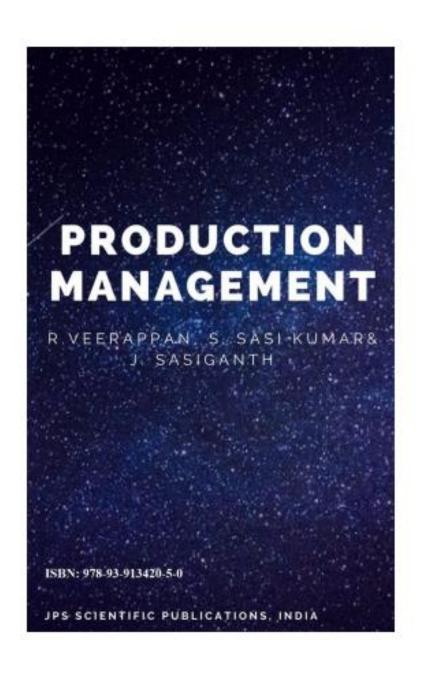
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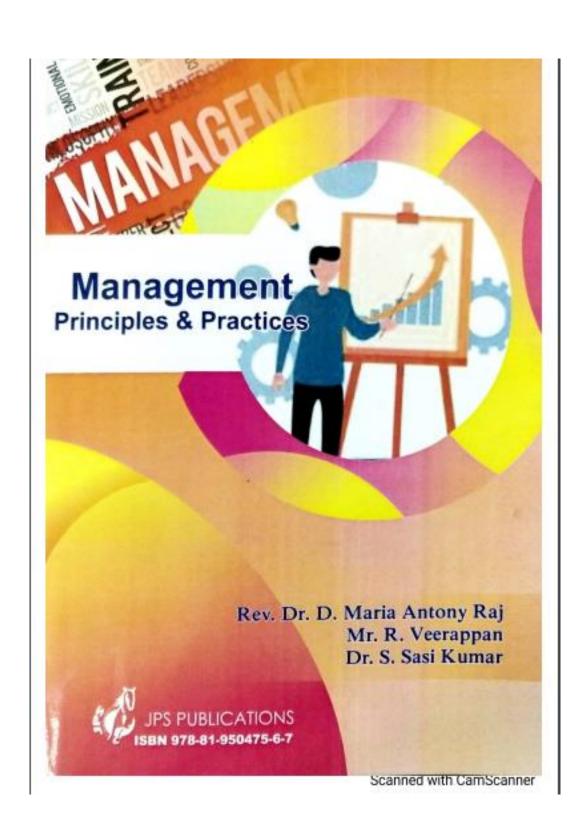
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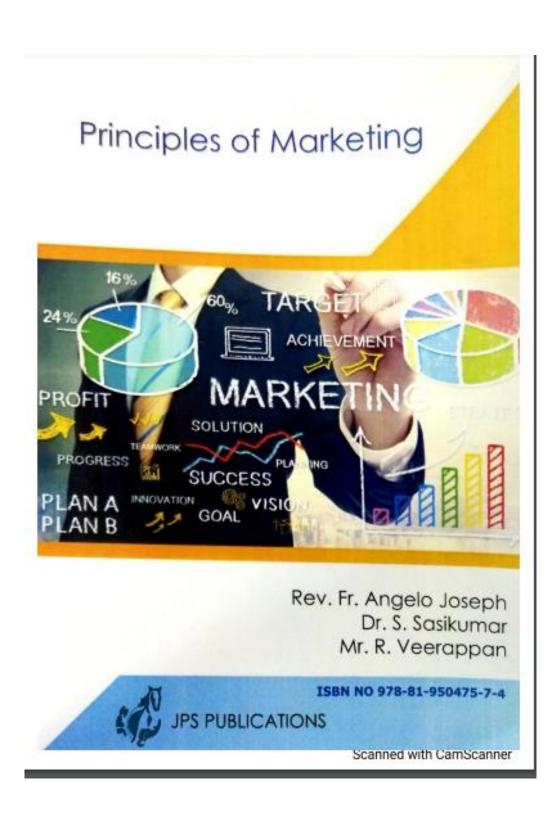
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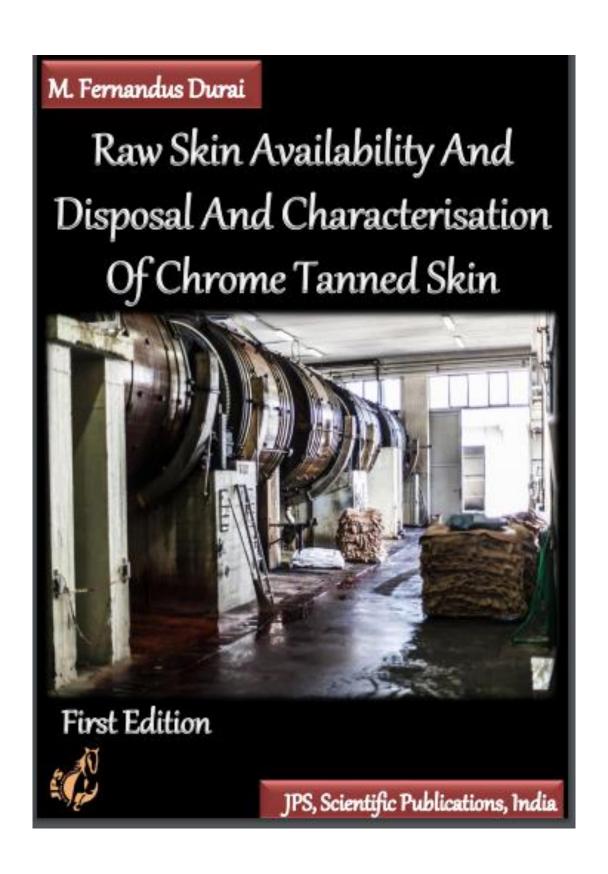
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## THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCES IN TIRUPATTUR DISTRICT

(PART-I)

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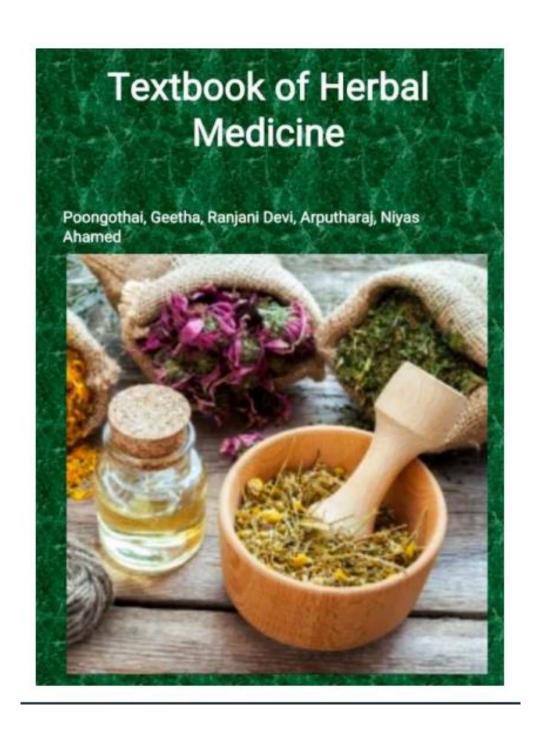
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International Conference on Mathematical Analysis and Computing

→ ICMAC 2019: Mathematical Analysis and Computing pp 205–219

Home > Mathematical Analysis and Computing > Conference paper

Bifurcation Analysis and Chaos Control for a Discrete Fractional-Order Prey–Predator System

A. George Maria Selvam <sup>™</sup>, D. Vignesh & R. Janagaraj

Conference paper First Online: 06 May 2021

339 Accesses

Part of the <u>Springer Proceedings in Mathematics &</u> <u>Statistics</u> book series (PROMS,volume 344)

#### Abstract

Allee effect relates to the fitness of an individual and the density of the population in an ecosystem. This type of positive association may lead to a population size below which the persistence of the species is not possible. In this work, we consider a fractional-order discrete-time system representing interactions of predator and prey involving Holling type II response and Allee effect. The existence results of the equilibrium points together with the

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International Conference on Mathematical Analysis and Computing

→ ICMAC 2019: Mathematical Analysis and Computing pp 345–358

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Bifurcation and Chaos Control for Discrete Fractional-Order Prey– Predator Model with Square Root Interaction

A. George Maria Selvam <sup>™</sup>, S. Britto Jacob & R. Dhineshbabu

Conference paper | First Online: 06 May 2021

338 Accesses 1 Citations

Part of the <u>Springer Proceedings in Mathematics & Statistics</u> book series (PROMS,volume 344)

#### Abstract

This research article is related with the local stability of the steady states of fractional-order preypredator system with square root interaction term.

A discrete form of the system is proposed for discussion. The interaction period is proportionate to the square root of the prey species density. The existence of steady states, stability of the steady

#### Chapter 11 | 22 pages

#### A Mathematical Model and Forecasting of COVID-19 Outbreak in India

By G. Maria Jones, S. Godfrey Winster, A. George Maria Selvam, D. Vignesh

**GET ACCESS** 

#### Abstract ^

The outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) initially affected Wuhan and then rapidly spread to many nations across the globe, causing a major public health issue. In India, about 4.37 million confirmed cases and 73,890 confirmed deaths due to coronavirus were reported as of September 8, 2020. Lack of vaccination, absence of social distancing, and difficulty in full contact tracing lead to an increase of confirmed cases. We propose a dynamic model to describe the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and a prediction model to forecast the coronavirus epidemic. The proposed model is a modified SEIRD dynamic model with vital parameters. In addition, our model demonstrates that a reduction in the COVID-19 pandemic is possible through implementing social distancing and other suitable measures. For implementing a predication model, deep learning models are used to make predictions about the number of confirmed cases for all states across India. A recurrent neural network (RNN)-based long short-term memory (LSTM), Prophet, and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models are used for forecasting. The accuracy obtained for the LSTM model is 74% and the error rate is calculated for Prophet and the ARIMA model. The analysis provided by our model provides valuable insights into the dynamics of spreading which is useful in curbing the epidemic.

# Chapter 12 Analysis of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) Pandemic with Fractional-Order Caputo–Fabrizio Operator and Impact of Vaccination



#### A. George Maria Selvam, R. Janagaraj, and R. Dhineshbabu

Abstract Within a very short period, the corona infection virus (COVID-19) has created a global emergency situation by spreading worldwide. This virus has dissimilar effects in different geographical regions. In the beginning of the spread, the number of new cases of active corona virus has shown exponential growth across the globe. At present, for such infection, there is no vaccination or anti-viral medicine specific to the recent corona virus infection. Mathematical formulation of infection models is exceptionally successful to comprehend epidemiological models of ailments, just as it causes us to take vital proportions of general wellbeing interruptions to control the disease transmission and the spread. This work based on a new mathematical model analyses the dynamic behaviour of novel corona virus (COVID-19) using Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. A new modified SEIRQ compartment model is developed to discuss various dynamics. The COVID-19 transmission is studied by varying reproduction number. The basic number of reproduction R<sub>0</sub> is determined by applying the next generation matrix. The equilibrium points for disease-free and endemic states are computed with the help of basic reproduction number R<sub>0</sub> to check the stability property. The Picard approximation and Banach's fixed point theorem based on iterative Laplace transform are useful in establishing the existence and stability behaviour of the fractional-order system. Finally, numerical computations of the COVID-19 fractional-order system are presented to analyse the dynamical behaviour of the solutions of the model. Also, a fractional-order SEIRQ COVID-19 model with vaccinated people has also been formulated and its dynamics with impact on the propagation behaviour is studied.

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#### R. Janagarai

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Recent Trends in Applied Mathematics pp 173-184

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Existence and Ulam Stability Criteria for Antiperiodic Boundary Value Problem of Fractional Difference Equation

A. George Maria Selvam 2 & R. Dhineshbabu

Conference paper | First Online: 02 March 2021

205 Accesses

Part of the <u>Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering</u> book series (LNME)

#### Abstract

This present work is concerned with the existence and Ulam stability criteria for a discrete antiperiodic boundary value problem (BVP) of fractional order  $1 < \sigma \le 2$  with Caputo fractional difference operator. Finally, some suitable examples are presented to demonstrate the main results.

Keywords

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-9817-3\_13

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Recent Trends in Applied Mathematics pp 357-371

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Oscillation Theorems for a Class of Nonlinear Difference Equations with Fractional Order

A. George Maria Selvam , Mary Jacintha & R. Janagaraj

Conference paper | First Online: 02 March 2021

205 Accesses

Part of the <u>Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering</u> book series (LNME)

#### Abstract

With the application of an inequality and generalized Riccati technique, we arrive at certain oscillatory behavior of a discrete fractional order nonlinear equations

 $\Delta \left\{ \rho(\ell) [\Delta(\gamma(\ell)\Psi(\Delta^{\mu}x(\ell)))]^{\eta} \right\} + q(\ell) F(G(\ell)) = 0, \ell \in N_{\ell_0},$ 

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Chapter 10

#### A Knowledgebase Model Using RDF Knowledge Graph for ClinicalDecision Support Systems

Ravi Lourdusamy, Xavierlal J. Mattam 🔀

Book Editor(s): Vishal Jain, Jyotir Moy Chatterjee, Ankita Bansal, Abha Jain

First published: 11 November 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119764175.ch10





Semantic Web for Effective Healthcare







#### Recommended

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#### **Learning Health Systems**

Knowledge acquisition, synthesis, and validation: a model for decision support systems

#### **Summary**

Clinical Decision Support Systems are used in healthcare to assist in making life-saving decisions. Therefore, such systems have to be efficient and reliable with relevant knowledge that is periodically updated. With vast knowledge available in medical literature and in websites, the challenge is in curating that knowledge on a knowledgebase to be used by the decision support system. In order to curate knowledge in a knowledgebase system the easiest method is to make use of the already well-developed relational database system. But that does not solve problems specially when it comes to representing knowledge having related concepts. Recently, the use of knowledge graphs has become popular for knowledge representation. The use of RDF triples in storing Knowledge Graphs is a convenient method of knowledgebase curation. With a centralized form of RDF Knowledge Graphs in a clinical decision support system.

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Modern Approaches in Machine Learning and Cognitive Science: A Walkthrough pp 81–94

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Adaptation and Evolution of Decision Support Systems—A Typological Survey

Ravi Lourdusamy & Xavierlal J. Mattam

Chapter | First Online: 27 April 2021

614 Accesses

Part of the <u>Studies in Computational Intelligence</u> book series (SCI,volume 956)

#### Abstract

There are many ways in which a literature survey can be done. One is to study the chronological order of development and another is to make a study of the developmental process itself. There is also a way of surveying the evolution in its different stages of growth with various adaptations made. This paper is an attempt to study the different stages of growth of the Decision Support Systems

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-68291-0 8

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## Resource description framework based semantic knowledge graph for clinical decision support systems

Ravi Lourdusamy and Xavierlal J. Mattam Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, India

#### 6.1 Introduction

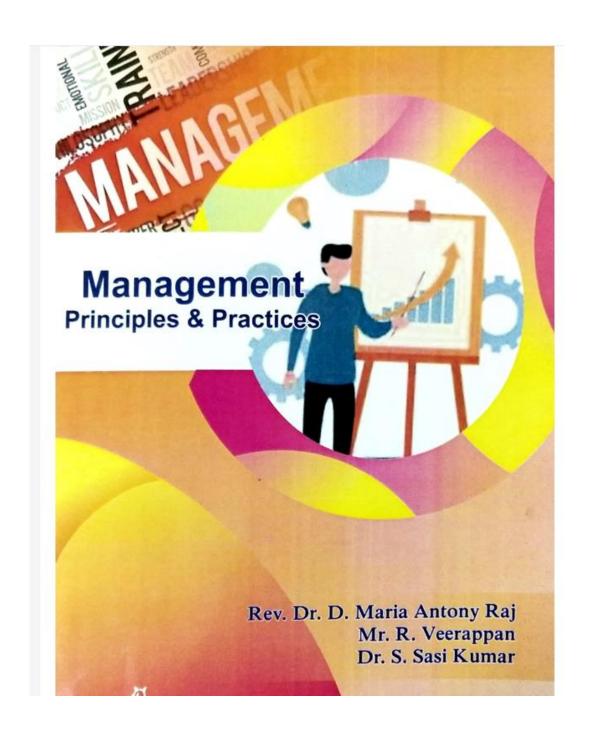
Knowledge representation (KR) has been a great challenge for the construction of knowledge-based systems (KBSs). For years there has been the use of syntactic rules for machine representation of knowledge. In syntactic representation, knowledge is inferred from the syntactic analysis of information using rules that relate the parts of a syntactic analysis that represent its meaning. It is a rule-based formal symbolic logic system which uses deductive grammar to represent natural language. It is a lengthy process of parsing different words in a sentence and composing matching sentences. In the syntactic KR, the process of representation is the same for both the structured and the unstructured data. Semantic representation, on the other hand, maps words directly to its meaning represented by it and the words are linked to fit a particular template which has a similar meaning. All the words in a particular domain and their relations are mapped in the semantic graph representation. The linked data form a repository and can be used to make meaningful sentences on a domain. The use of semantic representation can reduce the process of knowledge extraction and knowledge base creation to a very large extent. Moreover, being closer to the natural language forms, the semantic graph representation is more easily understandable in an application like the clinical decision support systems (CDSS). On structured data, the process of creation and use of a semantic web-based knowledge system is easier than on unstructured data.

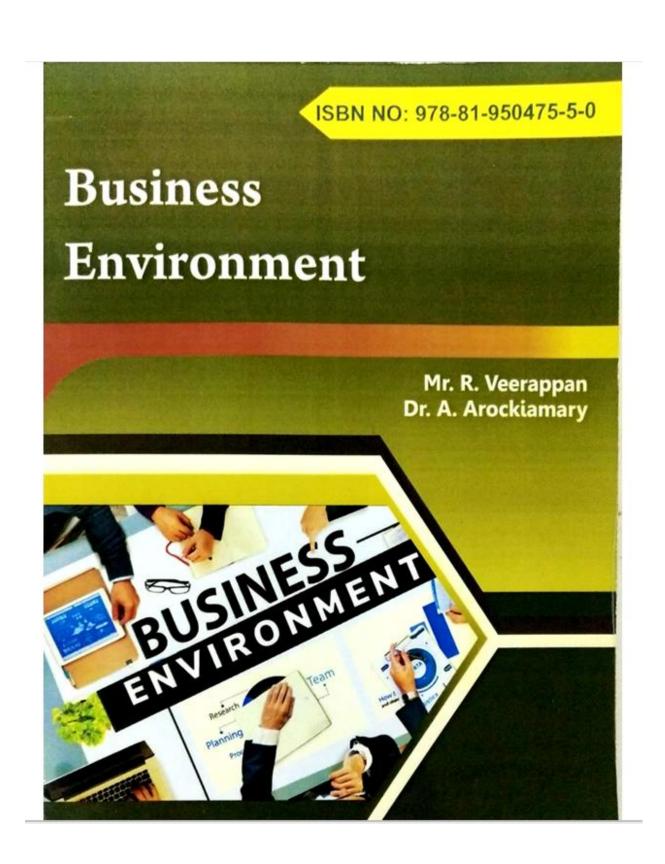
Formal languages use syntactic structures while natural languages are semantic-based structures. While representing natural languages in a formal language structure a combination of both the structures will make the representation efficient and robust. The syntactic-semantic

Web Semantics
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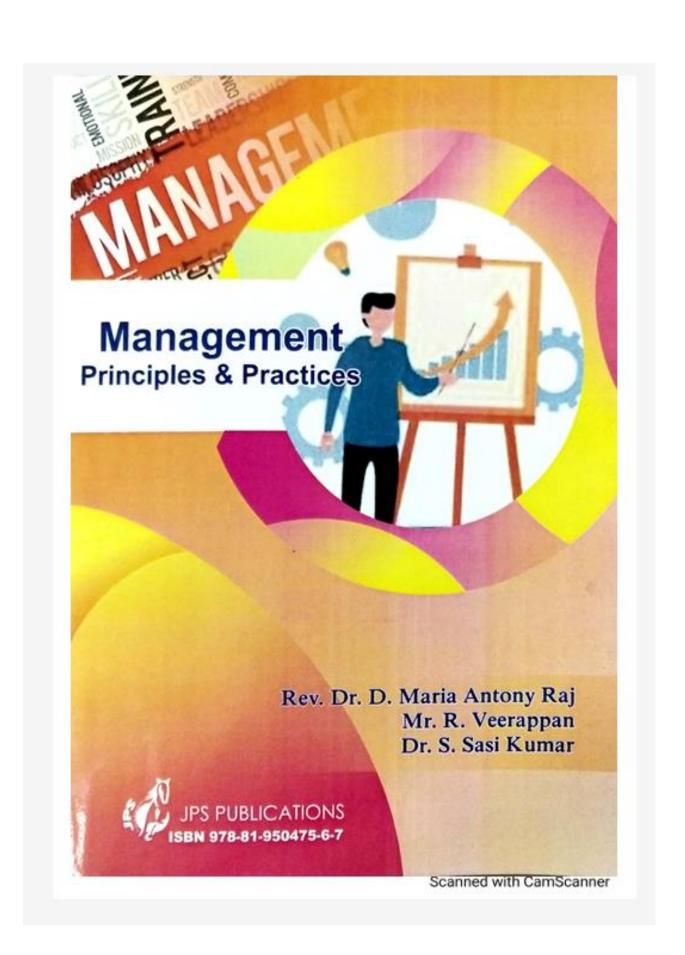
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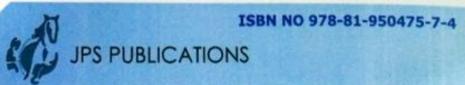
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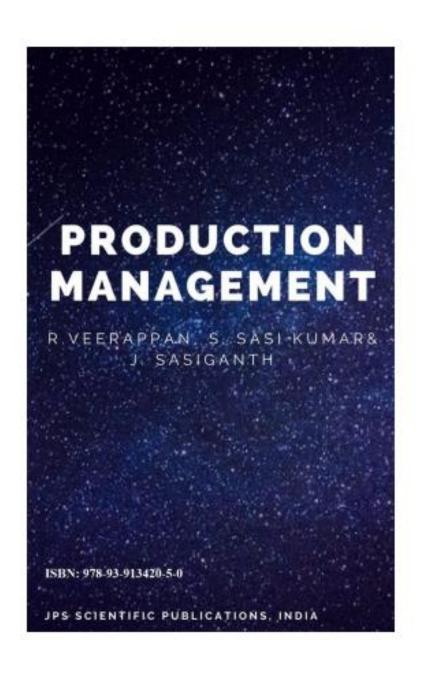
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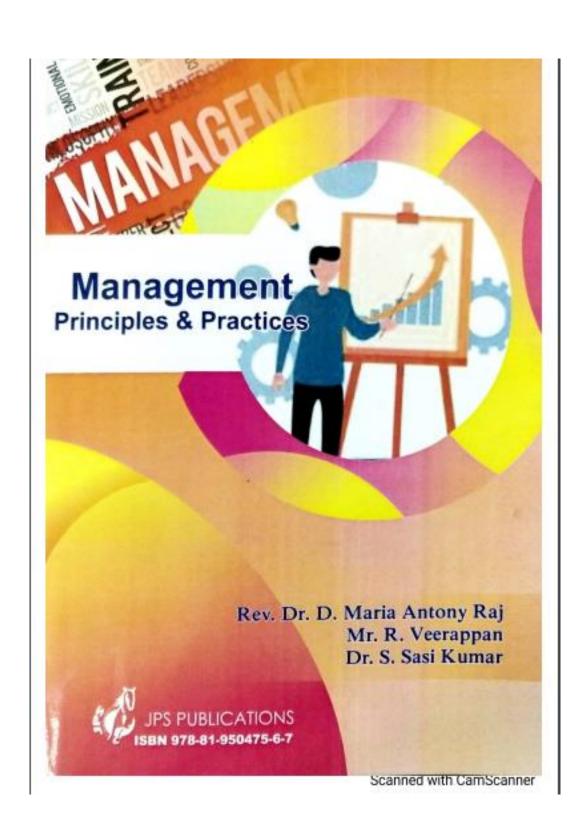
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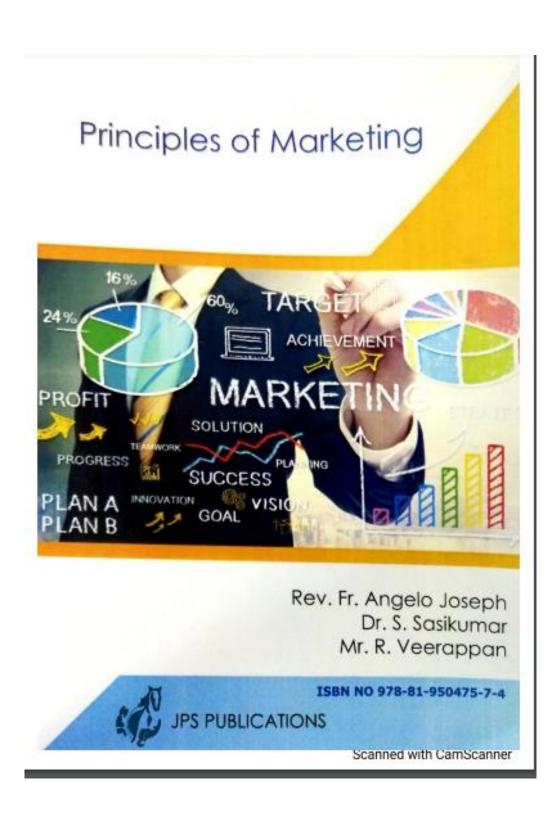
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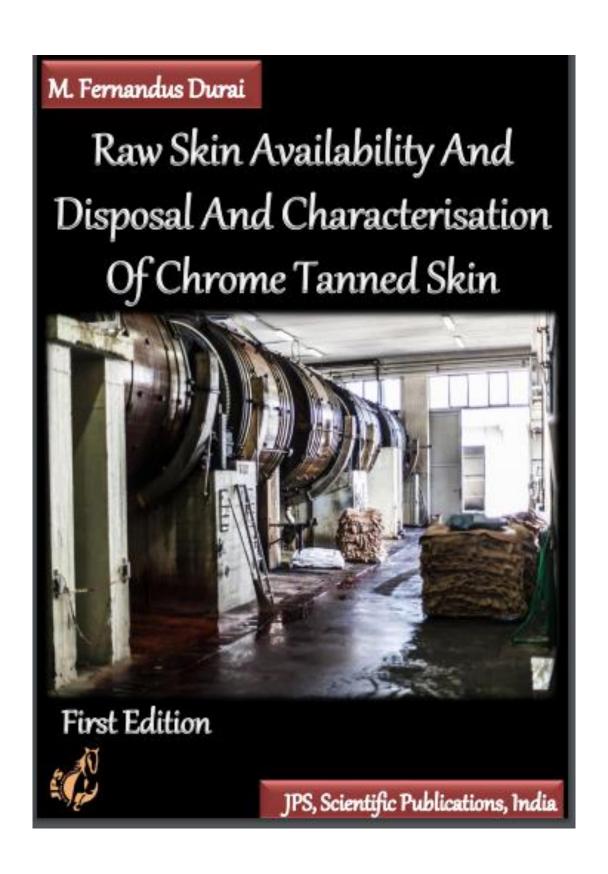
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#### THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCES IN TIRUPATTUR DISTRICT

(PART-I)

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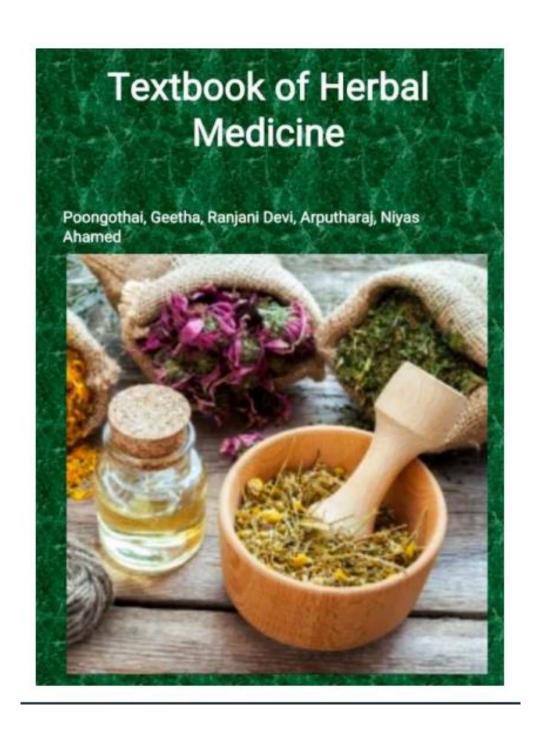
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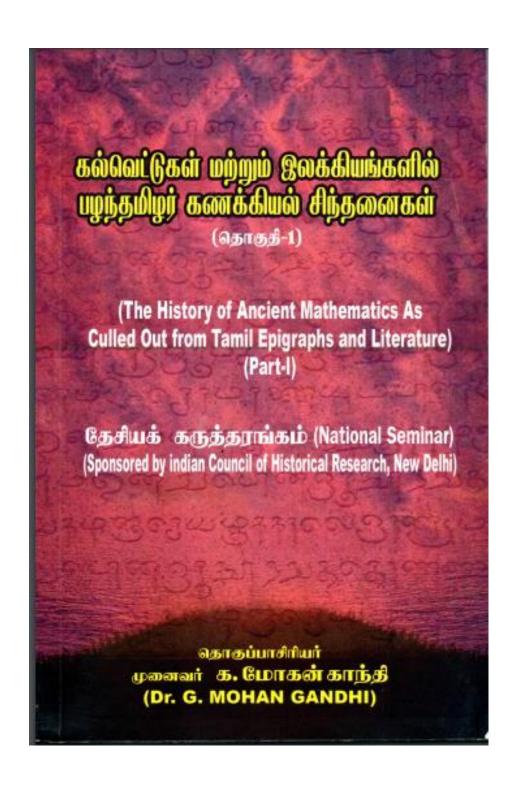
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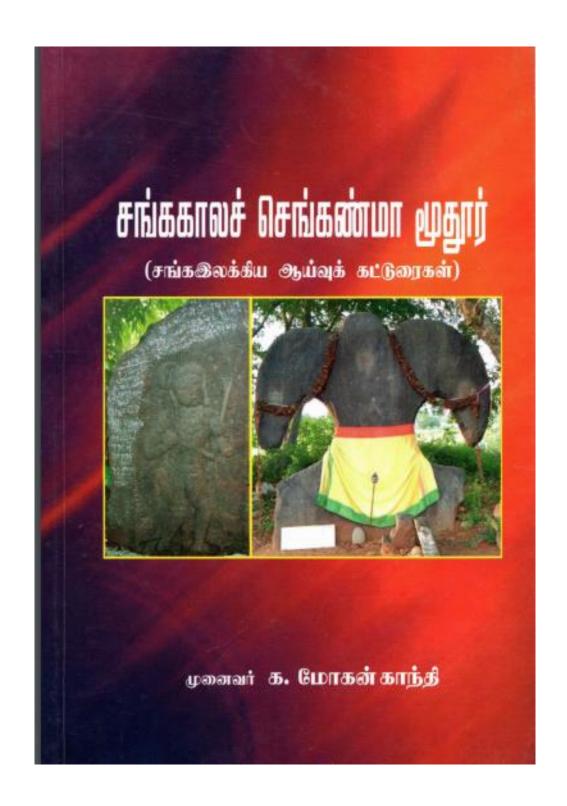


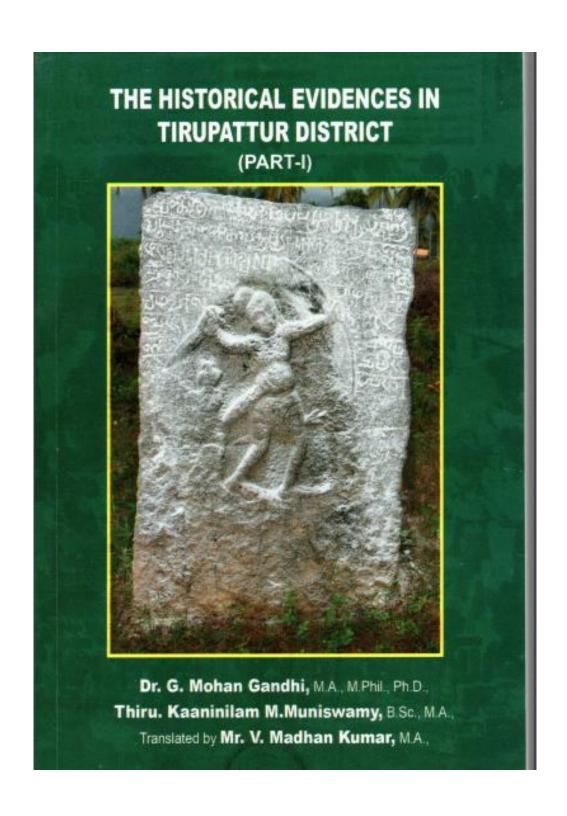
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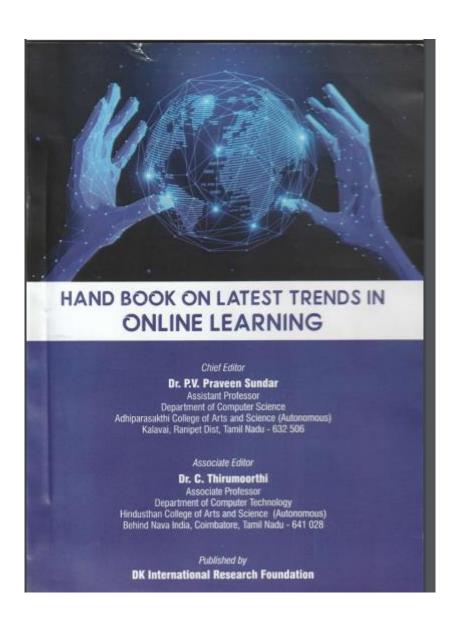
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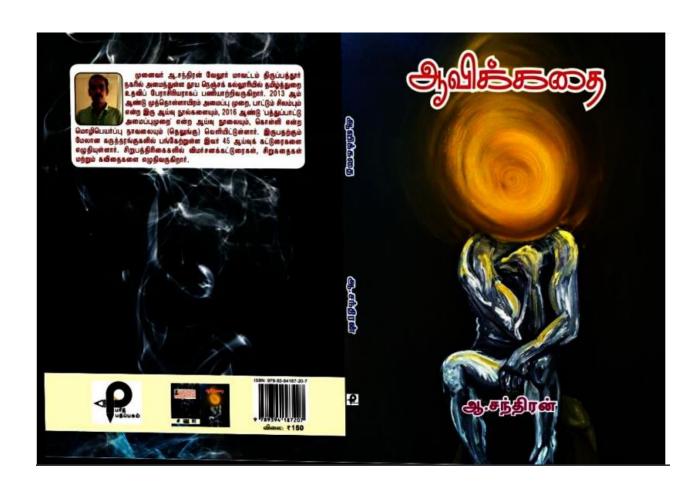


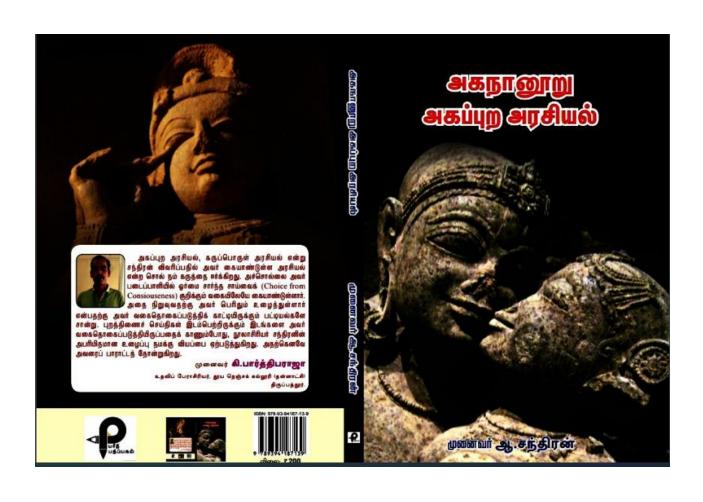


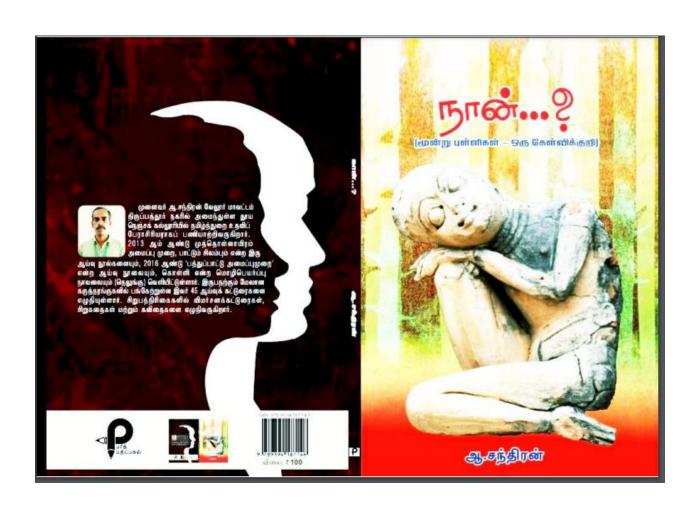












Dengue Fever is a mosquito transmitted viral diseases caused by the dengue virus or flavirius. It is mainly transmitted to humans through the Aedes aegypti and other species of mosquitoes. Many people, especially heldern and in teens, no signs or symptoms were occur during initial stages of dengue fever. Occurrence of symptoms typically begins after three to fourteen days, when they get bitten from dengue virus causing mosquito. The severe form of dengue fever leads to hemorrhagic fever, causing severe bleeding, low levels of platelets and sudden drop in bloor pressure and may also cause sudden death. It increases if the person is infected by second, third or fourth time respectively. DENV [Dengue virus is an enveloped, single-stranded positive-sense RNA virus. The RNA genome consists of approximately 10,700 nucleotides and encodes with 3,411 amino acids long precursor polypretrier containing three structural flav proteins (Capsid [C], precursor membrane [prM], and envelope [E]) and seven non-structural (NS) proteins (NST, NSZA, NSZB, NSS, NSAA, NSAB, And NSSS. This book provides information on Non-structural 1 (NS1) protein profile of Dengue acidents.



Dr. A. Jayaprakash Mr. K. Tahir Hussain



The editor of this book Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor in Biochemistry at Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Taml Nadu. His area of specialization includes Biochemistry, Mycology and Industrial Biotechnology.







The bilirubin level can be elevated for a number of reasons, including liver failure which happens when the liver is no longer able to transform unconjugated bilirubin to conjugated bilirubin and excreted through stool. Unconjugated bilirubin accumulates in the body, giving patients with liver failure. During bile duct obstruction, bilirubin is unable to be excreted by bile into the small intestine, resulting in a rise in its amount as a result of the physical obstruction. Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, transfusion reactions, and cirrhoss can cause unconjugated bilirubin levels to be higher than conjugated bilirubin levels. If conjugated bilirubin levels are higher than unconjugated bilirubin levels, if conjugated bilirubin levels are higher than the unconjugated bilirubin levels, the liver cells are most likely failing to conjugate the bilirubin. This beek is about the study on Bilirubin levels of bilirubin levels are higher than the unconjugated bilirubin.



A. Jayaprakash Manimegala R

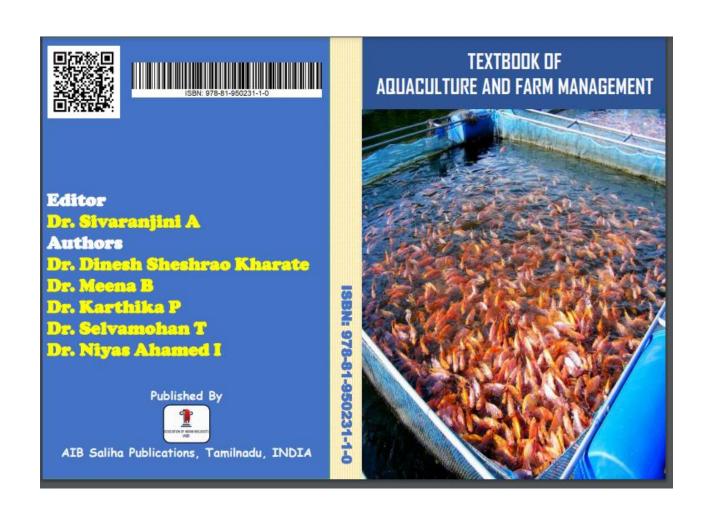


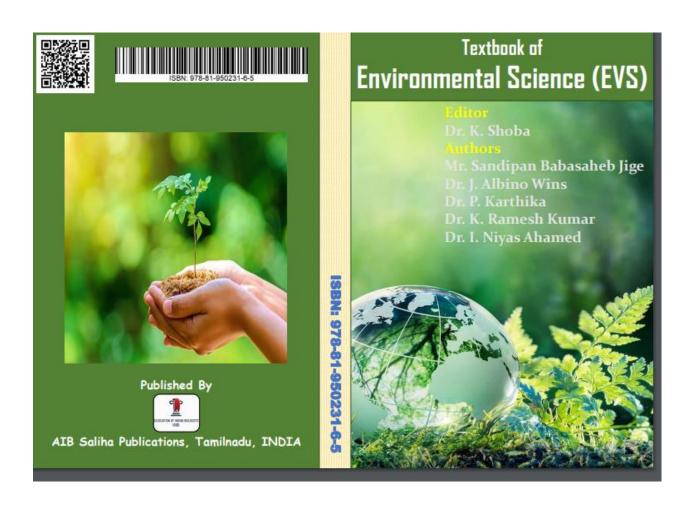
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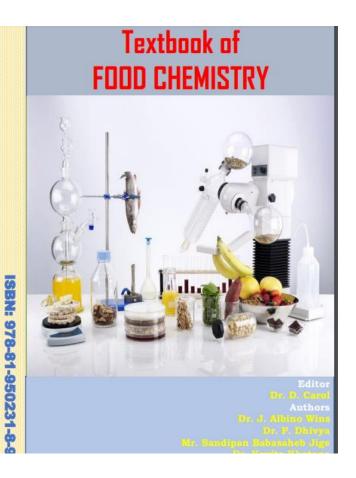
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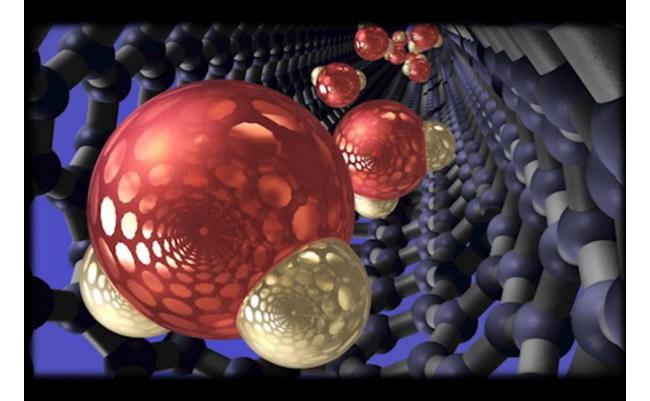
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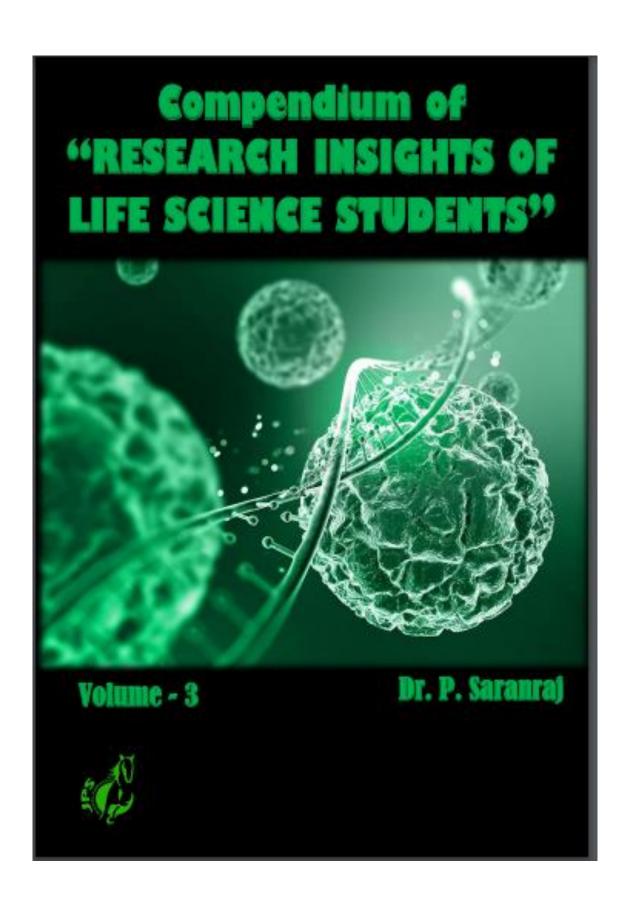
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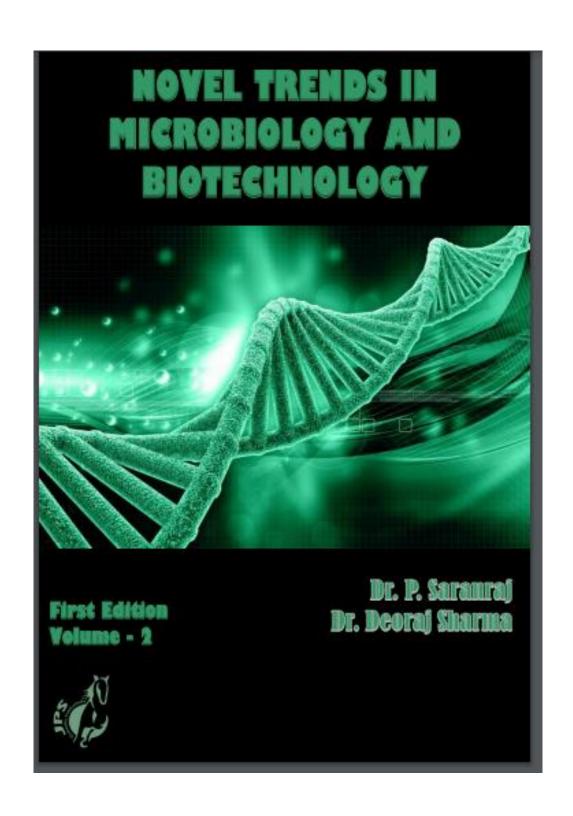


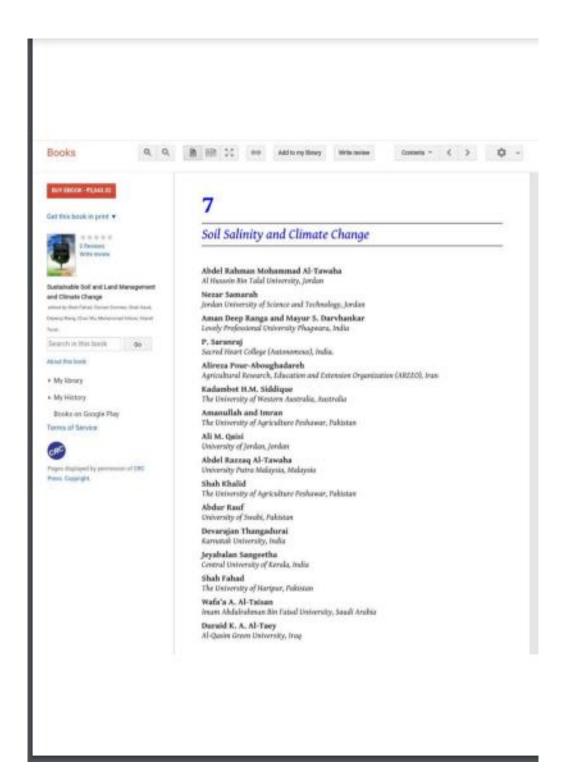
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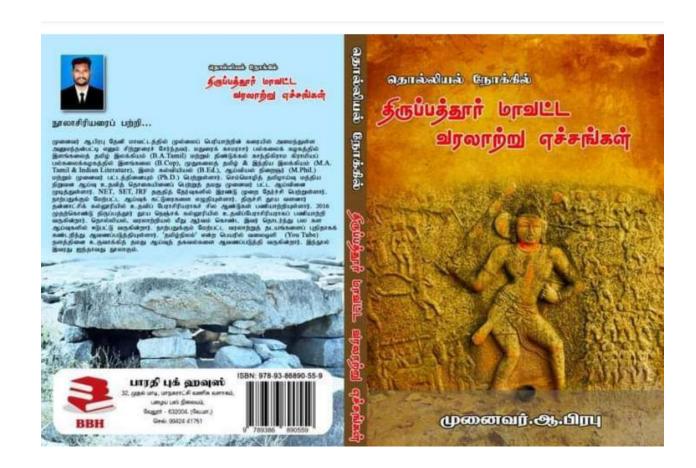
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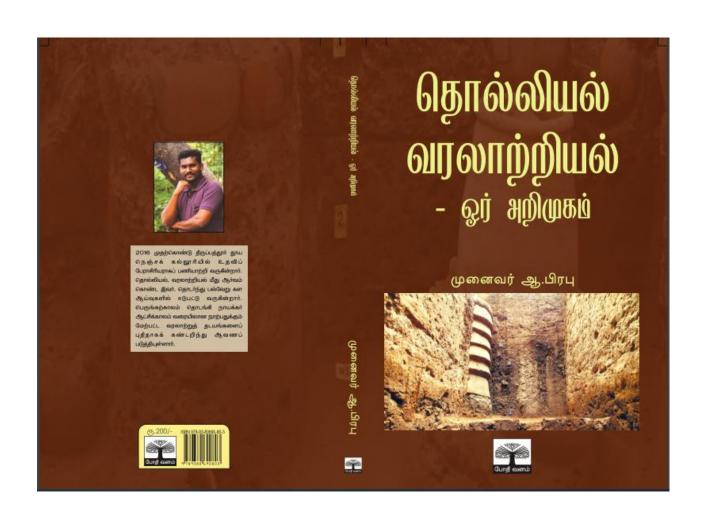


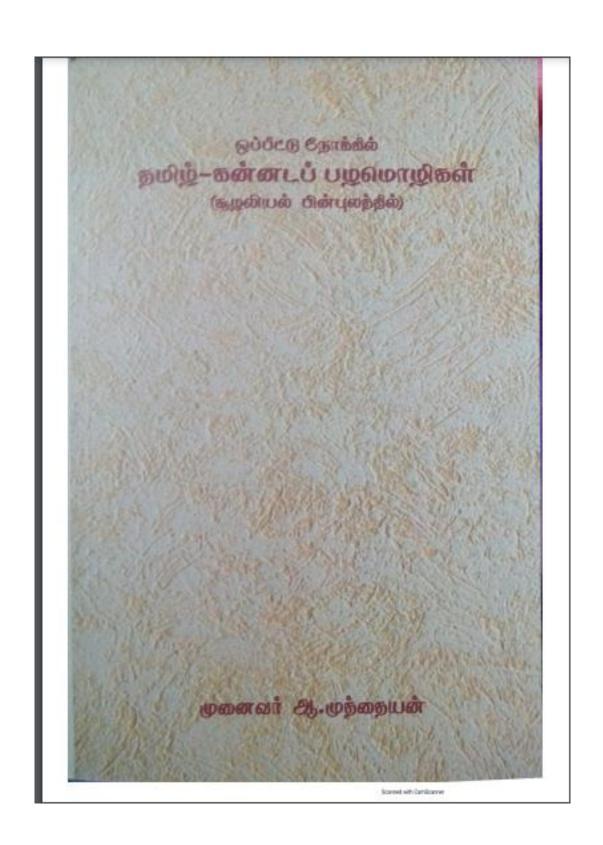
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P. Saranraj Padmaja Santosh Kore Ahmed Mead









Entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching and running a new business, which is often initially a small business. The people who create these businesses are called entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs may be defined as a group of women who initiate, organize and expected to innovate, imitate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneur is the most important segment for economic development in country. I he developed nations has to put more contribution for this growth especially in the rural areas Female entrepreneurship is one of the significant spaces which have turned out in most recent couple of years in India. In last the fifty years, few social development have been made including cooperatives and micro-credit businesses and the participation of women is highly remarkable. Both these development have pondered positive effect on families, particularly to the provincial and sub-metropolitan zones. Considering these facts in view, this book provides a comprehensive information on Socio-Economic Status of Women Entrepreneurs in Provisional Stores.



N. Kowsalya Dr. R. Kurinji Malar



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Mathematics for Economics, Statistics, International
and environmental economics, monetary and fiscal
economics.



#### Socio-Economic Status of Women Entrepreneurs in Provisional Stores

A Case Study of Tirupattur District of Tamil Nadu, India



Water is the major source and an essential component for survival in this world next to air to all living organisms. The planet's surface is covered by 71% water as well Human adult body is made up to 60% of water. Any living organism requires a certain amount of water to survive each day. Adult males need approximately 3 litres of water per day, while adult females need approximately 2.2 litres per day. The pollution rendered to soil through various means led to groundwater contamination if toxins are released into it and the quality of groundwater is destroyed or decreased. The physico chemical characterization of drinking ground water collected from eight different locations (Minnoor, Pethavappambattu, Mandalavadi, Kanamanthur, Periyakurumbatheru, Tirupattur, and Andiyappanur) in and around Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India. The samples were found to potable to drink.



Durgadevi V. Manigandan M.

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Physico-Chemical and Microbial Analysis of Different Ground Water





Theropeutic Applications of Potential Herbs ISBN: 978-91-951323-2-4 First Edition; 2021 Chapter - 2, Page: 13 - 22

# 2

# THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF Solanum surattense BURM.F

M. Manigandan<sup>1\*</sup> and M. Durga Devi<sup>2</sup>

\*Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India \*Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India

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#### Abstract

Medicinal plants are unique in having the ability to produce diverse chemical compounds with specific biological activities. Solarum nonotense is an herb commonly colled Kandankathari in Tamil. Most of the literature sources reveal that the presence of phytochemical compounds from all parts of this plant-like fruits, leaf, root, seed, and flowers, and these compounds possess a wide range of pharmacological activities like hepatoprotective, cardiopostective, antisisthmatic, and mospito repellents, it can be used for fever, tuberculosis, cough, sinustiis, asthma, loss of appetite, and treating woems by the trible people and ethnic community. This plant leaf paste is applied topically on the forchead for headache, the smoke of dried fruits used to treat toothache.

Key words: Solamon normouse, Medicinal plants, Phytochemical and Trible people.

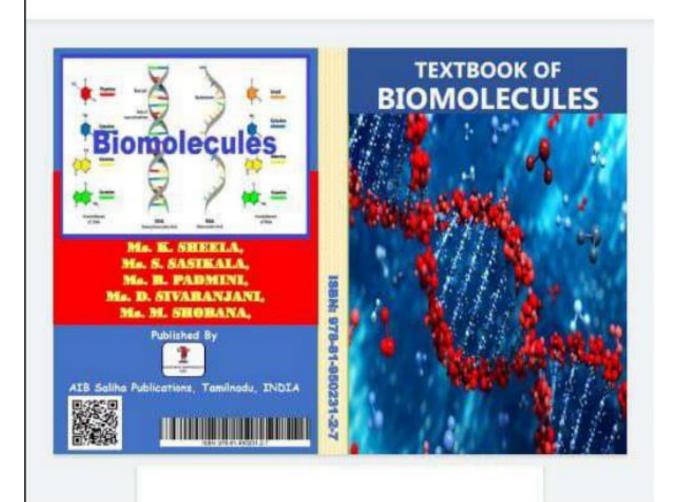
#### 1. Introduction

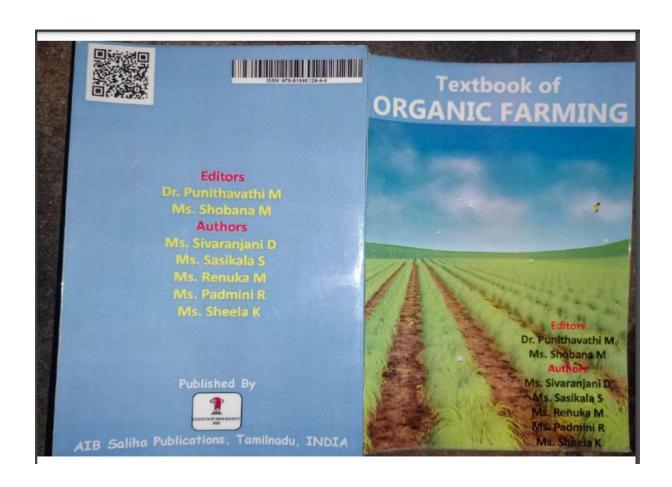
We are enjoying the modernized culture, than our ancestors with sophisticated life by using luxurious things like gorgeous villas, readymade foods, fancy goods, laptop, smartphone, and the internet. Even getting things is easier on our doorsteps by online shopping. But we couldn't overcome the health issues which we are facing day to day life. In our modern life everything we expect trendy, hence diseases also emerged trendy like COVID -19.

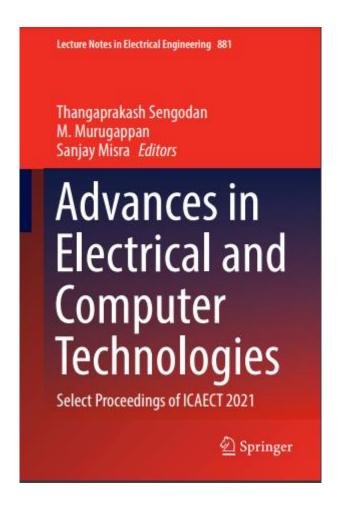


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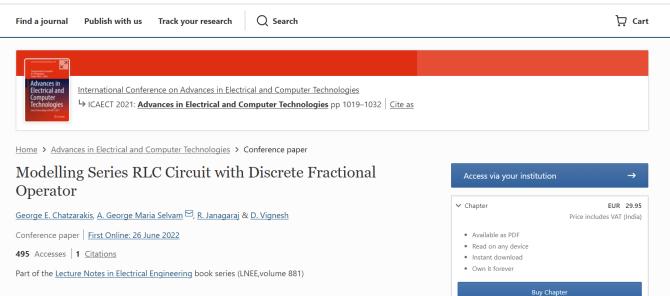
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# **SELF-RELIANT INDIA**

Opportunities and the Way Forward

#### Editors

A. Xavier Susairaj, V. Sivasankar,A. Premkumar, A. Salaijayamani



Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are widely used laboratory markers of systemic inflammation. A thorough understanding of the similarities and differences between these two seriological markers, including factors that affect measurements, is necessary for the proper utilization and interpretation of ESR and CRP. This book covers the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are two commonly ordered laboratory tests that may aid clinicians in accurately diagnosing the complex disease states. Although these tests have a low index of specificity and are influenced by numerous disease factors, they may provide the clinician with valuable information and additional focus when used in conjunction with other clinical and diagnostic data.



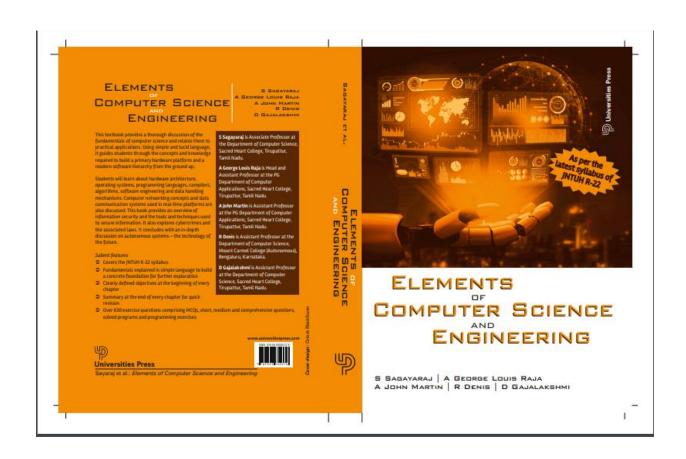
A. C. Gomathi P. K. Khizer Hussain

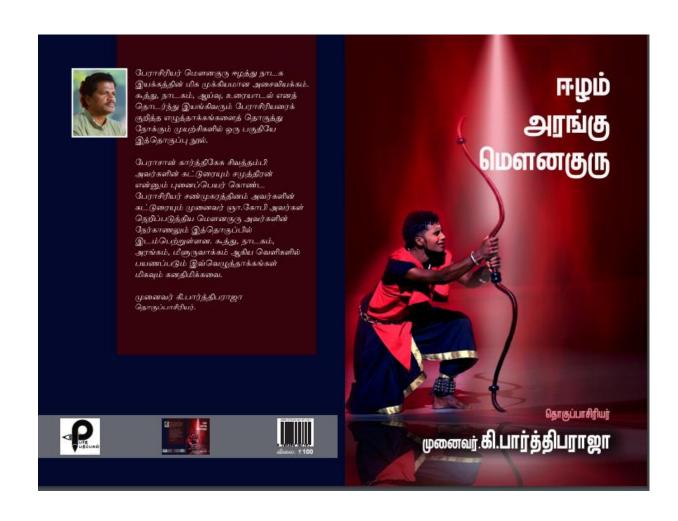
The authors of this book are Mrs. A. C. Gomathi, Assistant Professor and PG Head and Mr. P. K. Khizer Hussain, PGDMLT (Student), PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur Dt, Tamilnadu, India.

High Level of ESR and CRP Markers Associated with Severe Obesity











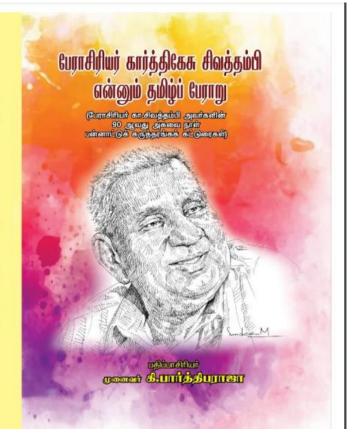


(யே 10, 1932 ஜூலை 6, 2011)
இலங்கையின் யாழ்ப்பானா மாகாணத்தில் சுடுவட்டி என்னும் ஊரில் பிறந்த கார்த்திக்கை சிவத்தம்பி, இலங்கையின் மல்னேறு கல்வி நிறுவனங்களிலும் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலும் பணியாற்றியவர். இலண்டனில் உள்ள பரியங்காம் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலும் பணியாற்றியவர். இலண்டனில் உள்ள பரியங்காம் பல்கலைக் கழகந்தில், உலகப்புகழ்பெற்ற மார்க்சிய அறிஞர் ஜார்ஜ் தாம்சன் அவர்களின் வழிகாட்டுதலில் முனைவர் பட்ட ஆய்விணை நிறைவு செய்தார். 'Drama in Ancient Tamil Society' என்பது அவரது முனைவர்பட்ட ஆய்வு ஆகும். தமிழ் நிகழ்த்துகலை மரபைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வில் இந்நூல் முன்னோடி ஆய்வாகக் கருத்தப்படுகிறது. தமிழியலின் பல்வேறு துறைகளில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஆய்வுகளைச் செய்த போசிரியர் கார்த்திகேக சிவத்தம்பி, தமிழியல் ஆய்வுகளை உலகத்தரத்துக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்ற பெருமைக்குரியவர். பண்டைய தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள், சமயனியல், சமுகவியல், மானிடவியல், அரசியல், கவின் கலைகள் என தமிழின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் பேராசிரியரின் ஆய்வுகள் விரிவுபெற்றன.

கவின் கலைகள் என தமிழின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் பேராசிரியரின் ஆய்வுகள் விரிவுமெற்றன. உலகத் தமிழாராம்ச்சி நிறுவனம் உள்ளிட்ட தமிழகத்தின் முதன்மைக் கல்வி நிறுவனங்களில் வருகைதரு பேராசிரியராகப் பணிபரிந்த பெருமைக்குரியவர் போரசிரியர், தமிழக அரசின் 'திரு.வி.க. விருது' அளிக்கப்பட்டு பெருமைப்படுத்தப்பட்டார் அவர். மேனாள் தமிழக முதல்வர் கலைஞர் மு.கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் நடத்திய 'செய்வோழித் தமிழாய்வு மாநாடு', பேராசிரியர் கா.சிவத்தம்பி அவர்களின் திருக்கரங்களால் தொடங்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பேற்றினைப் பேற்றது.

பெற்றது. ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பல நூல்களைப் படைத்த பேராசிரியர் கா.சிலத்தம்பி அவர்களின் 90 ஆவது அகவை தின்மாக மே 10, 2022 அன்று நடத்தப்பெற்ற பன்னாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கக் கட்டுரைகளின் தொகுப்பு இது.





#### CHAPTER 17

## A Study on the Recent Agriculture Farmer's Position in India

A. Royal Edward Williams, R. Sankaran

#### Introduction

The novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was spread very speedily starting from Wuhan, China and has been affecting the lives and livelihoods of all human races throughout the world. It has emerged as a dangerous pandemic. It made a dangerous situation to the world economies. The Industry sector, service sector and agriculture and its allied activities were affected a lot. The world economy met a worst, critical and pathetic condition. In India the nationwide lockdown was started from March 25, 2020 to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. All the countries in the world were facing the economic recession and hit severely mainly on the service sector followed by the industry sector, tourism sector, restaurants resorts, hotels, Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises are also have met very an adverse effect. All the workers sent out from informal and unorganized sectors, they came back to their native places where the basic facilities are not available to lead the basic and subsistence life to protect their lives. So the Central Government of India allotted Rs. 20 lakh crores from its GDP to protect the people of India to fight against COVID - 19 Pandemic. Hence this paper discuses on the basic problems faced by the agricultural farmers (sector) before COVID-19 pandemic and how much of money have been allotted through Union Budgets on various schemes and programs,

## Importance of the Study

Agriculture sector plays a vital place in the India economy. It generates goods and services, national income, reduces poverty, helps in foreign

NIT- A Proceeding Book on Two Days International Online Seminar on OVID - 19 THE OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND RECOVERY MEASURES

# A STUDY ON THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS A STUDY OVER ACCESS TO FINANCE DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD

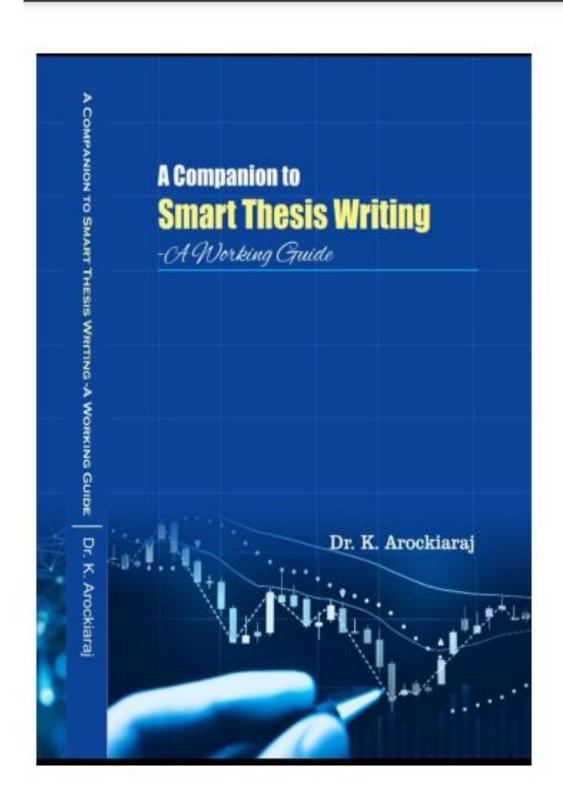
Dr.Arocklamary R Assistant Professor, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur

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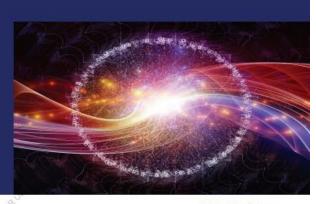
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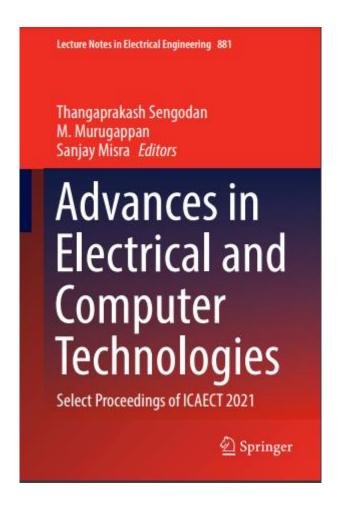
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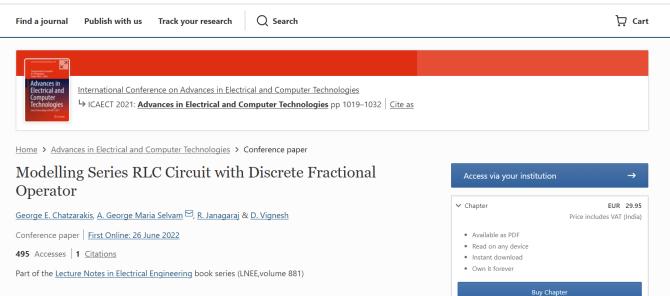








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# **SELF-RELIANT INDIA**

Opportunities and the Way Forward

#### Editors

A. Xavier Susairaj, V. Sivasankar,A. Premkumar, A. Salaijayamani



Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are widely used laboratory markers of systemic inflammation. A thorough understanding of the similarities and differences between these two seriological markers, including factors that affect measurements, is necessary for the proper utilization and interpretation of ESR and CRP. This book covers the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are two commonly ordered laboratory tests that may aid clinicians in accurately diagnosing the complex disease states. Although these tests have a low index of specificity and are influenced by numerous disease factors, they may provide the clinician with valuable information and additional focus when used in conjunction with other clinical and diagnostic data.



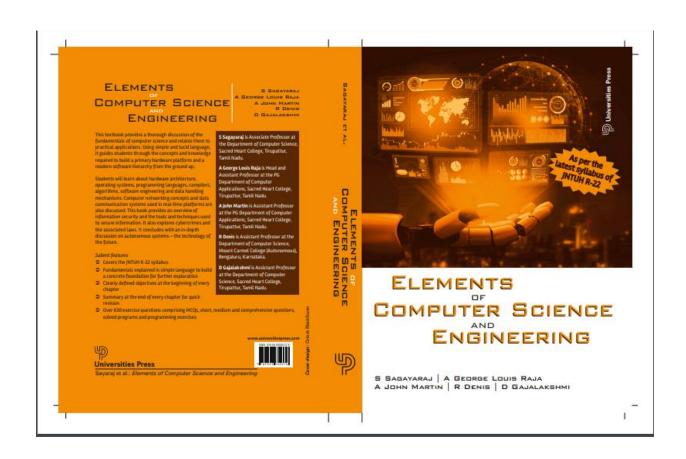
A. C. Gomathi P. K. Khizer Hussain

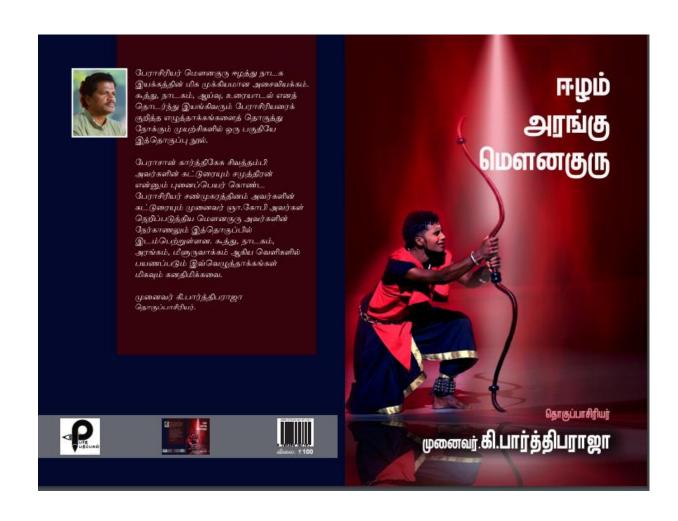
The authors of this book are Mrs. A. C. Gomathi, Assistant Professor and PG Head and Mr. P. K. Khizer Hussain, PGDMLT (Student), PG & Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur Dt, Tamilnadu, India.

High Level of ESR and CRP Markers Associated with Severe Obesity











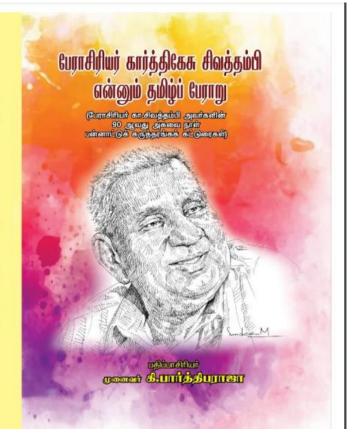


(யே 10, 1932 ஜூலை 6, 2011)
இலங்கையின் யாழ்ப்பானா மாகாணத்தில் சுடுவட்டி என்னும் ஊரில் பிறந்த கார்த்திக்கை சிவத்தம்பி, இலங்கையின் மல்னேறு கல்வி நிறுவனங்களிலும் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலும் பணியாற்றியவர். இலண்டனில் உள்ள பரியங்காம் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலும் பணியாற்றியவர். இலண்டனில் உள்ள பரியங்காம் பல்கலைக் கழகந்தில், உலகப்புகழ்பெற்ற மார்க்சிய அறிஞர் ஜார்ஜ் தாம்சன் அவர்களின் வழிகாட்டுதலில் முனைவர் பட்ட ஆய்விணை நிறைவு செய்தார். 'Drama in Ancient Tamil Society' என்பது அவரது முனைவர்பட்ட ஆய்வு ஆகும். தமிழ் நிகழ்த்துகலை மரபைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வில் இந்நூல் முன்னோடி ஆய்வாகக் கருத்தப்படுகிறது. தமிழியலின் பல்வேறு துறைகளில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஆய்வுகளைச் செய்த போசிரியர் கார்த்திகேக சிவத்தம்பி, தமிழியல் ஆய்வுகளை உலகத்தரத்துக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்ற பெருமைக்குரியவர். பண்டைய தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள், சமயனியல், சமுகவியல், மானிடவியல், அரசியல், கவின் கலைகள் என தமிழின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் பேராசிரியரின் ஆய்வுகள் விரிவுபெற்றன.

கவின் கலைகள் என தமிழின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் பேராசிரியரின் ஆய்வுகள் விரிவுமெற்றன. உலகத் தமிழாராம்ச்சி நிறுவனம் உள்ளிட்ட தமிழகத்தின் முதன்மைக் கல்வி நிறுவனங்களில் வருகைதரு பேராசிரியராகப் பணிபரிந்த பெருமைக்குரியவர் போரசிரியர், தமிழக அரசின் 'திரு.வி.க. விருது' அளிக்கப்பட்டு பெருமைப்படுத்தப்பட்டார் அவர். மேனாள் தமிழக முதல்வர் கலைஞர் மு.கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் நடத்திய 'செய்வோழித் தமிழாய்வு மாநாடு', பேராசிரியர் கா.சிவத்தம்பி அவர்களின் திருக்கரங்களால் தொடங்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பேற்றினைப் பேற்றது.

பெற்றது. ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் பல நூல்களைப் படைத்த பேராசிரியர் கா.சிலத்தம்பி அவர்களின் 90 ஆவது அகவை தின்மாக மே 10, 2022 அன்று நடத்தப்பெற்ற பன்னாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கக் கட்டுரைகளின் தொகுப்பு இது.





#### CHAPTER 17

## A Study on the Recent Agriculture Farmer's Position in India

A. Royal Edward Williams, R. Sankaran

#### Introduction

The novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was spread very speedily starting from Wuhan, China and has been affecting the lives and livelihoods of all human races throughout the world. It has emerged as a dangerous pandemic. It made a dangerous situation to the world economies. The Industry sector, service sector and agriculture and its allied activities were affected a lot. The world economy met a worst, critical and pathetic condition. In India the nationwide lockdown was started from March 25, 2020 to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. All the countries in the world were facing the economic recession and hit severely mainly on the service sector followed by the industry sector, tourism sector, restaurants resorts, hotels, Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises are also have met very an adverse effect. All the workers sent out from informal and unorganized sectors, they came back to their native places where the basic facilities are not available to lead the basic and subsistence life to protect their lives. So the Central Government of India allotted Rs. 20 lakh crores from its GDP to protect the people of India to fight against COVID - 19 Pandemic. Hence this paper discuses on the basic problems faced by the agricultural farmers (sector) before COVID-19 pandemic and how much of money have been allotted through Union Budgets on various schemes and programs,

## Importance of the Study

Agriculture sector plays a vital place in the India economy. It generates goods and services, national income, reduces poverty, helps in foreign

NIT- A Proceeding Book on Two Days International Online Seminar on OVID - 19 THE OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND RECOVERY MEASURES

# A STUDY ON THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS A STUDY OVER ACCESS TO FINANCE DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD

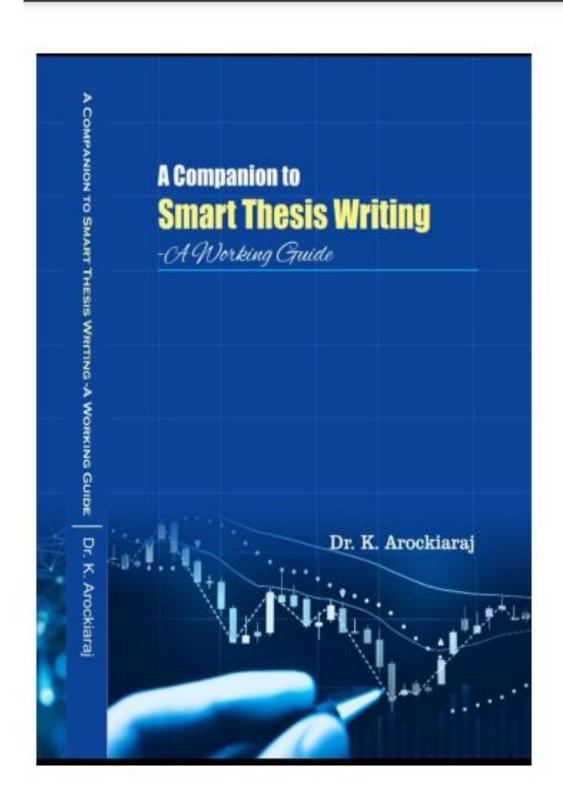
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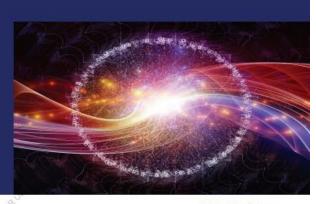
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M. Antony Arockiasamy P. Thirupathi



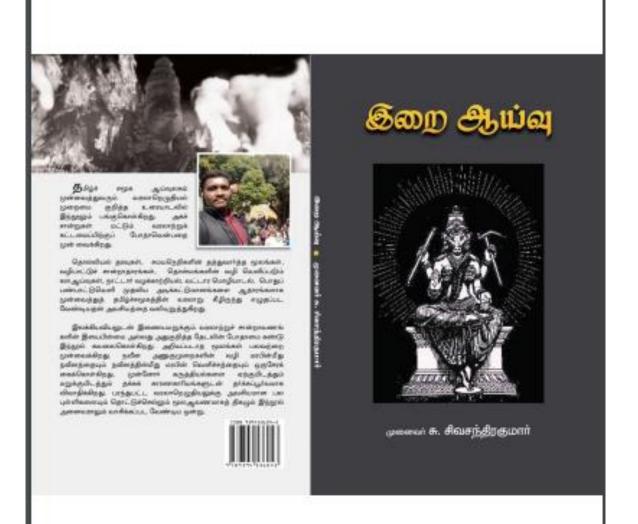
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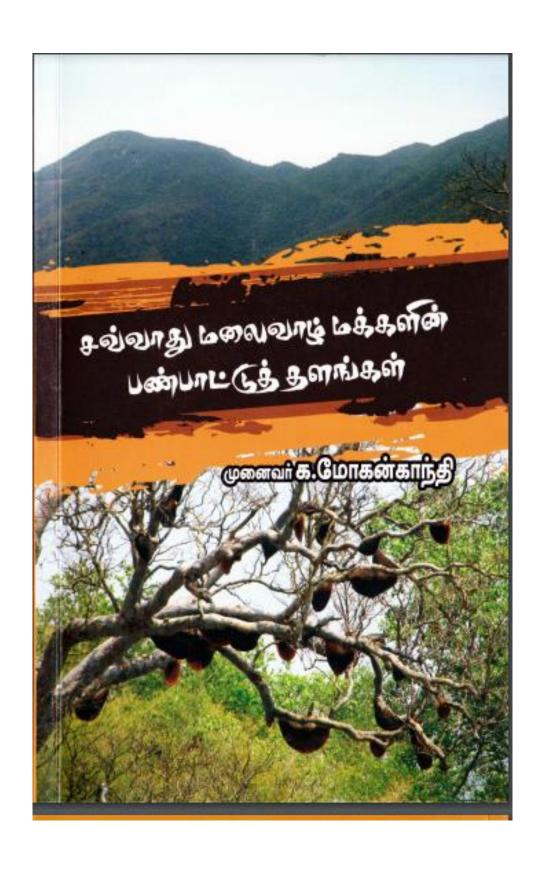
Raghul Munusamy Poongothai Annadurai

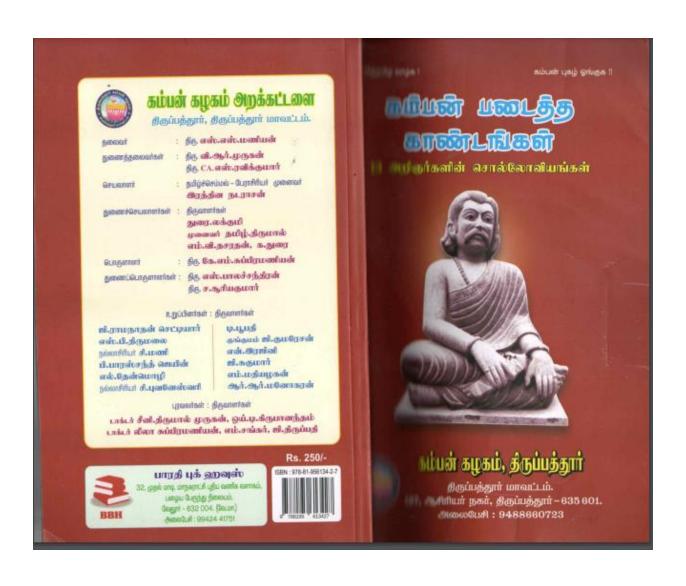
## Mr. M. Raghul M.Sc Biochemistry Student, PG and Research Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur-635601, Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India. He did M.Sc Research Project under the Guidance of Dr. A. Poongothai, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur. Antioxidant and Anticancer Activity of Brassica Oleracea

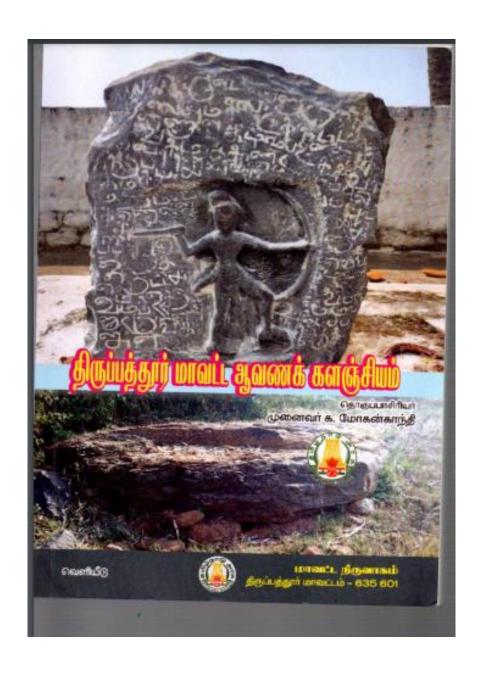
Phytochemical Screening, Antioxidant and Anticancer Activity of different extracts of Brassica Oleracea











Fishes are important part of the marine environment and there are some bacterial pathogens which affect the fish population in greater number. Among all the bacterial pathogens. Vibrio harvey is mainly associated with the fish species reared in farms. Vibrio harveyi causes ulcerative disorders in the fish population which are reared in farms. They also cause ulcers in other aquatic habitats like shrimp, lobster, seahorses, sharks and seabass in more numbers. In a particular period of time, the pathogenicity rapidly spreads at a greater rate and its pathogenicity is determined by its cell concentration. Diseases like luminous vibrosis, eye lesions, vasculitis and gastro-enteritis is caused by this deadly bacterial pathogen in recent years. Various symptoms like eye opacity, infections in fin rot and tail, lesions in musicle, ulcers in skin or mouth, anorexia, swollen intestine and whole fish darkening occur in the infected fish due to Vibrio harveyi. Considering the above facts in view, this book provides a comprehensive information on the antiulcerative property of Bacillus subtilis against Vibrio harveyi, a bacterial pathogen of Lebeo rohite. (Rohu Fish).



A. Jayaprakash M. Anitha



The editor of this book Dr. A, Jayaprakash is working as an Assistant Professor at the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry at Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur-63501, Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India. His area of specialization includes Biochemistry, Mycology and Industrial Biotechnology.







A cell is the structural and fundamental unit of life. The study of cells from its basic structure to the functions of every cell organelle is called Cell Biology. Cells are complex and their components perform various functions in an organism. They are of different shapes and sizes, pretty much like bricks of the buildings. Our body is made up of cells of different shapes and sizes. Cells are the lowest level of organization in every life form, from organism to organism, the count of cells may vary. Cells comprise several cell organelles that perform specialized functions to carry out life processes. Every organelle has a specific structure. The hereditary material of the organisms is also present in the cells. Cell biology (also cellular biology or cytology) is a branch of biology that studies the structure, function, and behavior of cells. All Jining organisms are made of cells. This book provides a basic information on the structure, composition and functions of various cellular organelles.



A. Jayaprakash

#### **BASICS IN CELL BIOLOGY**

A Beginners Guide



The author of this Dr. A. Jayaprakash is currently working as Assistant Professor & Ph.D. Head at the PG & Research Department of Biochemistry at Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Taml Nadu, India. His area of specialization is Biochemistry, Mycology and Industrial Biotechnology.





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# ADVANCES IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

#### Volume - 2

Dr. P. Saranraj Dr. V. Durga Devi Dr. Roshan Kumar



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CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group Authenticity of Foods of Plant Origin Konstantinos Kotsanopoulos ISBN 978-0-367-14653-5 © 2022, Reserved



### Authenticity of Wheat

Konstantinos V Kotsanopoulos,1,\* Neethu Asokan,2 P Saranraj,2 K Amala2 and R Bright2

#### 1. Introduction

Cereals are amongst the most widely used ingredients in food and feed production (Hemández et al. 2005). Their composition is very important for assessing the quality and safety of a final product while the accurate identification of cereal species and cultivars is of paramount importance for ensuring the grains are correctly handled, processed and marketed as well as to protect the rights of plant breeders (Terzi et al. 2005). Wheat is commonly cultivated in temperate climates to be used for food and animal feed. It is highly successful as it easily adapts and can produce high yields. It is very important from a commercial point of view as it contains gluten that is responsible for the viscoelastic properties of dough which allows it to be processed into bread, pastas and other foodstuffs. Gluten however can also cause food allergies and coeliac disease. From a nutritional point of view, it contains essential amino acids, minerals, and certain vitamins, as well as phytochemicals and fibres, which are found in

high concentrations especially in whole grains (Shewry 2009).

Food analysis for authenticity purposes is an important subject in the food and beverage industries (Bönick et al. 2017). Analysis for authenticity verification, whether conducted on ingredients, additives or foodstuffs can prevent incorrect labelling or product description, substitution of

School of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Ichthyology and Aquatic Environment, University of Thessaly, Fytoko St, 38446 Nea Ionia Magnesias, Volos, Hellas, Groece.
 Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur – 635 601, Tamil Nado, India.
 \*Corresponding author: kostaskorillyahoo.gr

#### **CHAPTER 4**

# Microbial bioethanol fermentation technologies—Recent trends and future prospects

Sudhanshu S. Behera<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Saranraj<sup>c</sup>, and Ramesh C. Ray<sup>d</sup>

Department of Biotechnology, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India bAyurinno Legacy OPC Pvt. Ltd. FTBI, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, India Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India dCentre for Food Biology and Environment Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

#### 4.1 Introduction

Bioethanol is one of the most important renewable fuels contributing to the reduction of negative environmental impacts generated by the worldwide utilization of fossil fuels. Over the past 15 years, studies have shown that the replacement of gasoline by bioethanol or biofuel causes a net average reduction of greenhouse gases of 71% (Haq et al., 2016; Koh & Ghazoul, 2008). Bioethanol is not a new energy source since it has been used extensively in Europe and the United States in the early 1900s, but it was ignored due to its high production cost compared to petrol. The bioethanol production was then continued due to the oil crisis in the 1970s (Aditiya, Mahlia, Chong, Nur, & Sebayang, 2016). The production of bioethanol from microbial fermentation strategies is an alternative method to meet the global demand. The production of bioethanol is a complicated process consisting of several steps. First, its ability to exploit a variety of microorganisms that are capable of efficient bioethanol production by fermentation; second, to utilize various substrates such as sugars, starches, or celluloses derived from a variety of different sources such as energy crops (corn, wheat, sugarcane, sugar beet, cassava, among others), crop residues (e.g., rice straw, rice husk, corn stover, corn cobs), or waste biomass (for instance, food waste, livestock waste, paper waste, construction-derived wood residues, and others); and third, inexpensive sources of enzymes (ligninolytic, and cellulolytic enzymes). Both fungi and bacteria are capable of efficiently converting sugars to ethanol by fermentation processes (Cardona & Sánchez, 2007; Liu et al., 2018).

The review mainly explains the availability of lignocellulosic biomass (LCB) and the requirement for pretreatment and saccharification methods like acidic and enzymatic techniques. The mode of action of these treatment methods on LCBs was also discussed. We also focused on the role of microorganisms in fermentation and the need for genetic engineering approach, with a discussion on consolidated bioprocessing (CBP) of LCBs to ethanol.

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#### **First Edition**

P. Saranraj Alaa M. Alrudainy



### Impact of Microbial Diversity on the Environment

Hiba Alatrash<sup>1,\*</sup>, Abdel Rahman M. Tawaha<sup>2</sup>, Abdel Razzaq Al-Tawaha<sup>3</sup>, Samia Khanum<sup>4</sup>, Abdur Rauf<sup>5</sup>, Arun Karnwal<sup>6</sup>, Abhijit Dey<sup>7</sup>, Sameena Lone<sup>8</sup>, Khursheed Hussain<sup>8</sup>, Palani Saranraj<sup>9</sup>, Imran<sup>10</sup>, Amanullah<sup>10</sup> and Shah Khalid<sup>10</sup>

Abstract: Microbial diversity is an essential aspect of any ecosystem on earth. Microorganisms are the most common and diversified population in the soil. A microbe is a microscopic organism that can be studied in a single-cell or colony. On the other hand, microbes have a positive or negative effect on their surroundings. Microbial diversity plays an essential role in bioremediation, which is the method of detoxifying or neutralizing radioactive waste into less harmful or non-toxic compounds by secreting various bacterial and fungal enzymes. In this chapter, we focus on (i) the impact of microbial diversity on detoxifying pollutants (bioremediation), (ii) microbial role in biofuel production, (iii) microbial role in ore leaching (bioleaching), (iv) microbial role in controlling biogeochemical cycles (v) microbial role in soil quality and agriculture improvement (vi).

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# Lactic acid bacteria and malolactic fermentation in winemaking

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#### 1 Introduction

Wine is an ancient alcoholic fermented beverage from grapes. The main factors influencing wine quality are grape varieties, soil, climate, and production processes, such as winemaking technology, viticultural practices, and aging. Further, the wine composition is strongly influenced by the alcoholic and malolactic fermentations (Kunkee, 1997). Different yeasts and bacterial strains produce different sorts of wines mainly by biotransformation of grape sugars and acids during fermentation processes. Alcoholic fermentation by yeast is the process of converting sugars into ethanol, carbon dioxide, and chemical energy. Also, many secondary metabolites are produced, giving wine its complexity. The main reaction of malolactic fermentation (MLF) is the decarboxylation by lactic acid bacteria (LAB) of L-malic acid into L-lactic acid and CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 1). The main task for winemakers is the selection of appropriate bacteria and yeast strains (Pretorius et al., 1999). While the so-called baker's yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, is popular in the wine industry, other yeast species are considered undesirable for alcoholic fermentation. In recent years, the use of native, wild, indigenous, or autochthonous yeasts and LAB in alcoholic fermentation and MLF were significantly increased (Théodore, 2006; Jolly et al., 2014).

In the winemaking process, MLF is a metabolic process that is often promoted after the completion of alcoholic fermentation by yeasts. MLF plays a major role in achieving quality of wine (Liu, 2002). This fermentation is very important for the growth of LAB (belonging to the genera *Pediococcus*, *Oenococcus*, and to the former-*Lactobacillus*) because it allows them to



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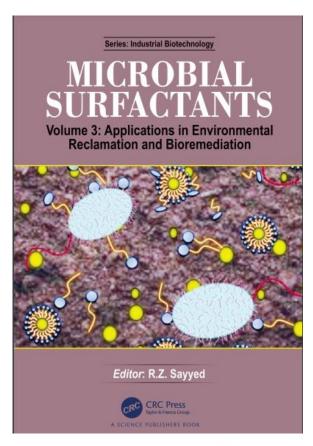
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# MICROBES FOR CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT

#### Volume - 2

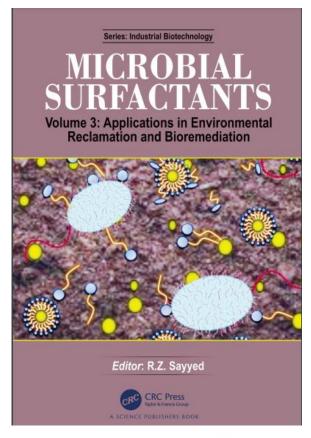
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#### **CHAPTER 4**

#### Microbial Communication: A Significant Approach to Uunderstanding Microbial Activities and Interactions

Samia Khanum<sup>1,\*</sup>, Abdel Rahman M. Tawaha<sup>2</sup>, Abdel Razzaq Al-Tawaha<sup>3</sup>, Hiba Alatrash<sup>4</sup>, Abdur Rauf<sup>5</sup>, Arun Karnwal<sup>6</sup>, Abhijit Dey<sup>7</sup>, Nujoud Alimad<sup>8</sup>, Sameena Lone<sup>9</sup>, Khursheed Hussain<sup>9</sup>, Imran<sup>10</sup>, Amanullah<sup>10</sup>, Shah Khalid<sup>10</sup>, Palani Saranraj<sup>11</sup> and Abdul Basit<sup>12</sup>

Abstract: To understand the interaction between different microbes, it is important to understand how they communicate with one another in their adjacent environment. These interactions are beneficial because when different microbes interact, they stimulate specific mechanisms, release signals, and result in the production and synthesis of important vaccines, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal agents, and secondary metabolites. These metabolites are beneficial from a medicinal point of view as well.

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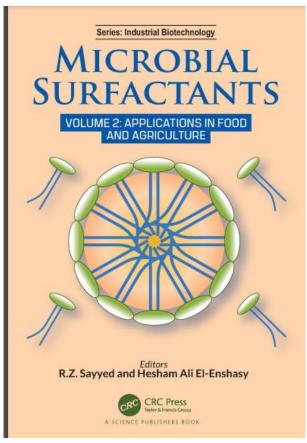
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2

### Microbial Fermentation Technology for Biosurfactants Production

P Saranraj, <sup>1,\*</sup> P Sivasakthivelan, <sup>2</sup> Karrar Jasim Hamzah, <sup>3</sup> Mustafa Salah Hasan <sup>4</sup> and Abdel Rahman Mohammad Al–Tawaha <sup>5</sup>

#### 1. Introduction

The target market is of fundamental importance to the implementation of an industrial biosurfactant production project (Gudina et al. 2016). For cosmetic, medicinal and food products, production is only viable on a small-scale, as the column chromatography methods required to separate molecules are not economical on a large scale. Thus, the use of crude fermentation broths could be a viable solution, especially if the application is in an environmental context, as biosurfactants in such cases do not need to be pure and can be synthesized using a blend of inexpensive carbon sources, which would allow the creation of an economically and environmentally viable technology for bioremediation processes (Kumar et al. 2016). Although, improvements in biosurfactant technology have enabled a 10 to 20 fold increase in the production of these biomolecules, it is likely that further, significant advances (even if of a smaller magnitude) are needed to make this technology commercially viable (Geetha et al. 2018).

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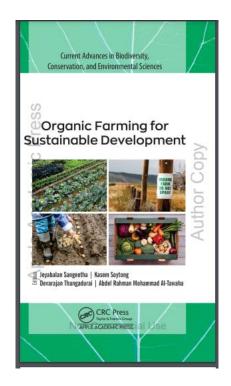
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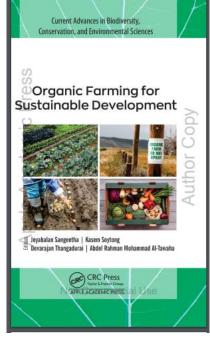
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# PHARMACOLOGY OF Ficus benjamina

#### **First Edition**

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<u>Secondary Metabolites and Volatiles of PGPR in Plant-Growth</u> <u>Promotion</u> pp 349–381

Plant Growth-Promoting and Biocontrol Metabolites Produced by Endophytic *Pseudomonas* fluorescence

P. Saranraj, R. Z. Sayyed, M. Kokila, A. Sudha, P. Sivasakthivelan, M. Durga Devi, Rabia Naz & Humaira Yasmin

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Secondary Metabolites and Volatiles of PGPR in Plant-Growth Promotion pp 95-118

Inhibition of Bacterial and Fungal Phytopathogens Through Volatile Organic Compounds Produced by Pseudomonas sp.

Rabia Naz <sup>™</sup>, Sehar Khushhal, Tayyaba Asif, Sara Mubeen, P. Saranraj & R. Z. Sayyed

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#### Abstract

Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are being used as an alternative approach to combat plant diseases. About 80–90% of plant diseases are caused by bacterial and fungal pathogens, which remain an inevitable cause for the loss of several crops. Phytopathogenic bacteria and fungi are the major constraints to sustainable agriculture by adversely affecting crop growth and productivity. Owing to the increased pollution and harmful impacts of chemicals to control these pathogens, scientists are now centering on safer biological organisms and their byproducts. Secondary metabolites and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

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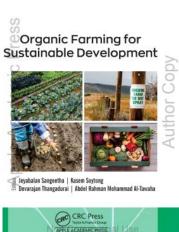




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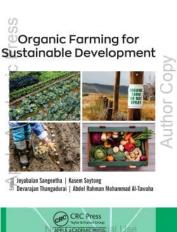






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Dr. R. Kurinj Malar Basics in Demography

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December 2022

by Dr. R. Kurinji Malar (Author)

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Demography is the scientific study of human populations primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development; it takes into account the quantitative aspects of their general characteristics. The Study of Demography is an important area of investigation in the field of economics especially since problem of economic development and development planning come to the fore front in most developing countries. Population growth, size and distribution cannot be discussed exhaustively except in the context of economic growth or change. This book covers all the aspects of Demography and covers topics like Theories of population, Historical evidence of population growth, population growth pattern in developed and developing countries, factors that affect population growth, technique of analysis, gross reproduction rate, meaning of life table, population projection and changes in family structure. This book is also a beginner's guide for demography concepts and its analysis.

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Angeline Mary Selvakumar

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Chemistry in Agriculture and Household



Department of Chemistry, Sacrd Heart College(Autonomous), Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, India. She is having 13 years of teaching experience. She awarded Ph.D degree in Periyar University. Salem.



geline Mary Selvakur





Angeline Mary Selvakumar

# Drug Administration and Treatment

Indian Medicinal Plants and Medicinally Important Compounds



CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group Authenticity of Foods of Plant Origin Konstantinos Kotsanopoulos ISBN 978-0-367-14653-5 © 2022, Reserved



# Authenticity of Wheat

Konstantinos V Kotsanopoulos,1,\* Neethu Asokan,2 P Saranraj,2 K Amala2 and R Bright2

#### 1. Introduction

Cereals are amongst the most widely used ingredients in food and feed production (Hernández et al. 2005). Their composition is very important for assessing the quality and safety of a final product while the accurate identification of cereal species and cultivars is of paramount importance for ensuring the grains are correctly handled, processed and marketed as well as to protect the rights of plant breeders (Terzi et al. 2005). Wheat is commonly cultivated in temperate climates to be used for food and animal feed. It is highly successful as it easily adapts and can produce high yields. It is very important from a commercial point of view as it contains gluten that is responsible for the viscoelastic properties of dough which allows it to be processed into bread, pastas and other foodstuffs. Gluten however can also cause food allergies and coeliac disease. From a nutritional point of view, it contains essential amino acids, minerals, and certain vitamins, as well as phytochemicals and fibres, which are found in high concentrations especially in whole grains (Shewry 2009).

Food analysis for authenticity purposes is an important subject in the food and beverage industries (Bönick et al. 2017). Analysis for authenticity verification, whether conducted on ingredients, additives or foodstuffs can prevent incorrect labelling or product description, substitution of

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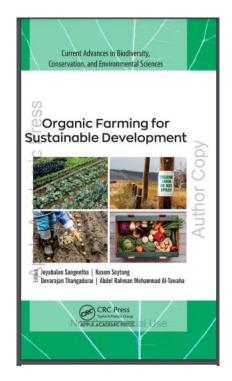
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## Microbial Biosurfactants Sources, Classification, Properties and Mechanism of Interaction

P Saranraj,<sup>1,\*</sup> R Z Sayyed,<sup>2</sup> P Sivasakthivelan,<sup>3</sup> M Durga Devi,<sup>4</sup> Abdel Rahman Mohammad Al Tawaha<sup>5</sup> and S Sivasakthi<sup>6</sup>

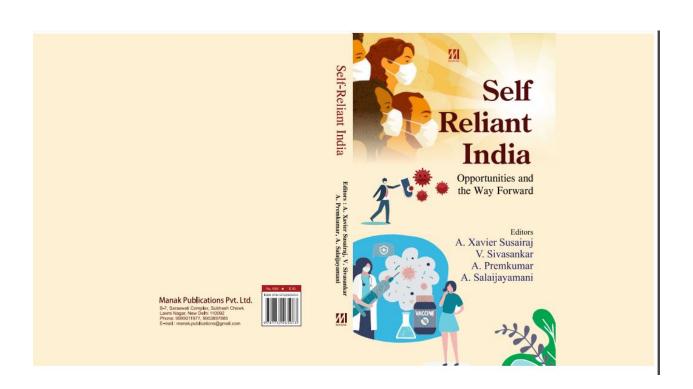
#### 1. Introduction

Surfactants are among the most versatile products of Chemical industry. Surfactant is an abridgment of the term surface-active chemical compounds. A surfactant is a substance present in a system, having the properties of adsorbing onto the surface or interface of the system and altering the interfacial energy of those surfaces. The term interface denotes the difference between the two immiscible phases, and the term surface denotes the interface where one phase is gas which is generally air. The interfacial energy is the minimum amount of work required to create that interface. In order to work out interfacial surface tension between two phases, interfacial energy per unit area is to be measured. It is the minimum amount of work required to create a unit area of the interface or to expand it by unit area. The physical phenomenon is



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