EVIDENCES FOR PUBLICATION IN JOURNALS (with DOI Number)

2017-2018

THE STANDARD FIREWORKS RAJARATNAM COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS), SIVAKASI – 626 123.

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Publication in Journals

2017-2018

S.NO	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Title of paper	Name of journal	Is it listed inUGC CARE/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention	DOI
1.	Dr.M.Kavitha	History	Socio-Economic Functions of Temples during Medival Tamil Country 11th - 16th Century A.D	International Journal of Business and Management Invention	scirus	Nil
2.	Dr.J.Mekala Devi	History	Criminal Tribes Act- A Study	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	Cite Seer X, ISSUU	Nil
3.	Dr.G.Vennila	History	Introduction of English Education in India- with Special reference to Madras Presidency	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	Cite Seer X, ISSUU	10.6084/m9.jetir.JETIR1801061
4.	Dr.T.Palaneeswari	Commerce	A Study on Relationship among the factors contributing towards quality of work life of women entrepreneurs	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC approved journal no 63975	10.6084/m9.jetir.JETIR1802003
5.	Dr.T.Palaneeswari & Mrs. R. Maheshwari	Commerce	A review of customer satisfaction	Journal of emerging technologies	UGC approved journal no	10.6084/m9.jetir.JETIR1802075

			towards service quality of e banking in sivakasi	and innovative research	63975	
6.	Dr.T.Palaneeswari	Commerce	A study on constructs of quality of work life of women entrepreneurs	Journal of emerging technologies and innovative research	UGC approved journal no 63975	Nil
7.	Dr.K.J.Sunmista	Commerce	A Study On Labour Productivity Of Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC approved journal no 63975	Nil
8.	Dr.T.Palaneeswari	Commerce	Wind Power Development in Tamilnadu	International journal of research in social sciences	Scirus	Nil
9.	Dr.M.Jayalakshmi	Commerce	A Study on job satisfaction towards professional behaviour among the matriculation higher secondary school principals in Virudhunagar District	Jounral of emerging technologies and innovative research	UGC approved journal no 63975	http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/4560
10.	Mrs.S.Rengeswari	Commerce	A Study on Purchase Intention of Customers towards Organic Products in Sivakasi.	IJAR-International Journal of Advance Research, Impact factor:7.08		http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/4565
11.	Mrs.R.Maheswari & Dr.T.Palaneeswari	Commerce	A Study on Customer Satisfaction Towards Credit Cards with Special Reference to Private Sector Banks in	International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR)	Index Copernicus	http://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR1803059

			Sivakasi			
12.	Dr.J.Jeeva Priya	Commerce	A Study On Statisfaction Level of the Owners Of Industrial Units Functioning Under Industrial Estate Programme In Virudhunagar District	Journal Of Emerging Technologies And Innovative Research	UGC Approved - Journal No.63975	10.6084/m9.jetir.JETIR1802098
13.	Dr.K.Rajeswari & Dr.A.Vijaya Shree	Commerce	Health infrastructure in rural India with reference to hospitals in sivakasi, Tamilnadu – case study	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC approved journal no 63975	Impact Factor 5.87
14.	Dr.S.Kartheeswari	Commerce	An emerging scenario of agropreneurs in the digitized era	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC approved journal no 63975	DOI : 10.21884/IJMTER.2018.5105.CZHJD
15.	Dr.A.Mydeen Bibi	Mathematics	Equality labiling on special Graphs	International Journal of Modern Trends in engineering and research	Scopus, THOMSON-REUTERS	Nil
16.	Dr.A.Mydeen Bibi	Mathematics	Split and non Split two Domination numbers of semi total point graph	International Journal of Emerging Trends & Technology in Computer Science Research	THOMSON REUTERS	DOI: 10.18535/ijetst/v4i8.08 DOI:https://dx.doi.org/10.18535/ijetst/v4i8.08
17.	Dr.SP.Nandhini	Mathematics	Study On Strongly Pseudo Irregular Fuzzy Graphs	International Journal Of Emerging Trends In Science And Technology	Index Copernicus	Nil
18.	Dr.A.Mydeen Bibi	Mathematics	Split and Non Split Two Domination Number of a graph	Interntional Journal Scientific Research and Modern	Scopus	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orgel.2017.08.017

				Education		
19.	Dr.S.Selvalakshmi	Physics	Incorporation of NH_4Br in tamarind seed polysaccharide biopolymer and its potential use in electrochemical energy storage devices	Organic Electronics	Scopus	Nil
20.	Dr.S.Sivadevi	Physics	Structural and proton conducting properties of tri-blend polymer electrolytes	International Journal of Engineering Development and Research	Scirus, Index Copernicus, DOAJ	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11581-017-2417-y
21.	Dr.S.Selvalakshmi	Physics	Effect of ethylene carbonate plasticizer on agar-agar: NH4Br-based solid polymer electrolytes	Ionics	UGC-CARE List (India), Scopus	Nil
22.	Dr.S.Sivadevi	Physics	Synthesis and characterisation of tri-blend polymer matrix for solid electrolytes	International Journal Of Basic And Applied Research	DOAJ	Nil
23.	Dr.K.P.Radha	Physics	Synthesis and XRD, FTIR Studies of Alumina Nanoparticle using Co-precipitation Method	International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology	UGC approved, Index Copernicus	Nil
24.	Dr.F.Kingslin Mary Genova and Dr.N.Vijaya	Physics	Preparation and characterization of Lithium ion conducting blend polymer (PVA-PVP) with LiBr	International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology	Index Copernicus	https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5029150

25.	Dr.S.Selvalakshmi	Physics	A study of electrochemical devices based on Agar-Agar-NH_4I biopolymer electrolytes	AIP Conference Proceedings	Web of Science, Scopus	https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5028803
26.	Dr.S.Selvalakshmi	Physics	Structural and electrical characterization of tamarind seed polysaccharide (TSP) doped with NH_4HCO_2	AIP Conference Proceedings	Web of Science, Scopus	Nil
27.	Dr.T.Selvalakshmi	Physics	Synthesis, defect characterization and photocatalytic degradation efficiency of Tb doped CuO nanoparticles	Advanced Powder Technology	Scopus	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apt.2017.09.013
28.	Dr.N.Uma sangari	Chemistry	Role of b-Cyclodextrin in Enhanced Photocatalytic Decolorization of Metanil Yellow Dye with TiO_2	Asian Journal Of Chemistry	https://doi.org/10.14233/ajchem.2018.21468	DOI: 10.22192/ijarbs
29.	Mrs.J.Vallimayil	Botany	Isolation and identification of biosurfactant producing bacteria from oil spilled soil	International Journal of Recent Scientific Research	Index Copernicus	DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2018.0902.1566
30.	Mrs.J.Vallimayil	Botany	Effect of Hydrocarbon stress on crop plants and their alleviation by microbiological bio-	International Journal of Recent Scientific research	Google scholar	10.21275/ART20175087. 1905

			preparation of Rhodococcus erythropolis			
31.	Dr.K.Geetha	Botany	Antimicrobial activity of Endangered medicinal plant Gloriosa superb L	International journal of advanced research (IJAR)	-	http://doi.one/10.1729/IJCRT.17680
32.	Dr.K.Geetha	Botany	Total heterotrophic Bacterial population in Achyranthes aspera L.	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	UGC approved Journal - 49023 (18)	Nil
33.	Dr.K.Geetha	Botany	Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of Cassia tora L. and Capsicum Annum L. in chosen pathogenic organisms.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC approved Journal - 63975	https://doi.org/10.9790/9622-0707014463
34.	Dr.M.Karthigaiselvi	Computer Science	Structural Run Based Feature Vector to Classify Printed Tamil Characters	International Journal of Engineering Research and Application	Scirus, Index Copernicus, DOAJ, J Gate	https://doi.org/10.1109/ICIIP.2017.8313765
35.	Dr.M.Karthigaiselvi	Computer Science	Efficient Segmentation of Printed Tamil Script into Characters Using Projection and Structure	IEEE Explore	Scopus	Nil
36.	Mrs.A.Muthumari	Business Administration	A Study on Customer Service Loyalty towards Bancassurance of Public and	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil

			Private Sector Banks in Virudhunagar District, Tamilnadu.			
37.	Ms.J.Prateeba Devi	Business Administration	Job Involvement and its effect on Job Retention	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil
38.	Dr.M.S.Yasmeen Beevi	Business Administration	A Study on Job Satisfaction towards Professional Behaviour among the Matriculation Higher Secondary School Principals in Virudhunagar District	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil
39.	Mrs.S.Grahalakshmi	Business Administration	A Study on Relationship among the Factors Contributing towards Quality of Work Life of Women Entrepreneurs	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil
40.	P.Karthika @ Nanthini & Dr.M.S.Yasmeen Beevi	Business Administration	A Study on Employee Quality of Work Life in Supreme Coated Board Mills Private Limited, Sivakasi.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil
41.	Mrs.S.Grahalakshmi	Business Administration	A study on Constructs of Quality of Work Life of Women Entrepreneurs	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	UGC Approved Journal no63975	Nil
42.	Dr.S.Radha	Microbiology	Optimization and partial	Bioscience Discovery	Indian Citation	Nil

			characterization of amylase produce by Bacillus cereus KR9 using Response surface methodology		Index, OAJI, Index Copernicus	
43.	Dr.S.Subha Ranjani	Microbiology	Production of Bacteriocin from novel B. tequilensis and its effect in Trichogaster trichopterus	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharamaceutical Sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil
44.	Ms.G.Sona	Microbiology	Production and purification of α-amylase from Bacillus species isolated fdrom soil using agro waste rice husk in solid state fermentation	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil
45.	Mrs.M.Manonmani	Microbiology	Isolation & Identification of Lactobacillus from curd & its application in ProbioticChocolate	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil
46.	Mrs.M.Kaleeswari	Microbiology	Citric acid production on different fruit peels	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil
47.	Ms.G.Sona	Microbiology	Molecular Docking study of Natural compounds as novel inhibitors of non structural proteins (nsP2 & nsP3) of	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil

			Chikungunya virus			
48.	Dr.S.Radha	Microbiology	Metal Removal and Antimicrobial efficacy of Rhamnolipid Produced by Citrobacter sedlakii D5 using Agro-industrial wastes	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences	Index Copernicus, Indian citation Index (ICI)	Nil
49.	Ms.K.Jeyadevi	Microbiology	P. zeylanica mediated green syntheisi and characterization of silver Nano particles and its antibacterial activity	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences	Indian Citation Index	Nil
50.	Dr.M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	A study on information literacy skills based on digital library system in academic library scenario in kerala	International journal of multidisciplinary research Volume No. III	UGC CARE B	Nil
51.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	Awareness about plagiarism among the students in NSS college pandalam a study	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Volume No. III	UGC CARE B	Nil
52.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	A Bibliometric Analysis of the Scholarly Publications of Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu,	European Academic Research	Scopus	Nil

			India			
53.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	A review of scholarly publications by Mother therasa Womens University Kodaikkanal, Tamilnadu: Indian Citation Indexed based study	Library Progress	Indian Citation Index	Nil
54.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	Emergence of Open Education Resources and its Impact on Learning	International Journal of Research in Management Studies	Nil	Nil
55.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	Best Practices of Library and Information Centre: a case study of the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi	Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services	UGC CARE	Nil
56.	Dr. M.Yasmin	Information Resource Center	A Bibliometric Analysis of the Research Publications: A Case Study of Arts & Science Institutions in Sivakasi	Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science	UGC CARE	Nil

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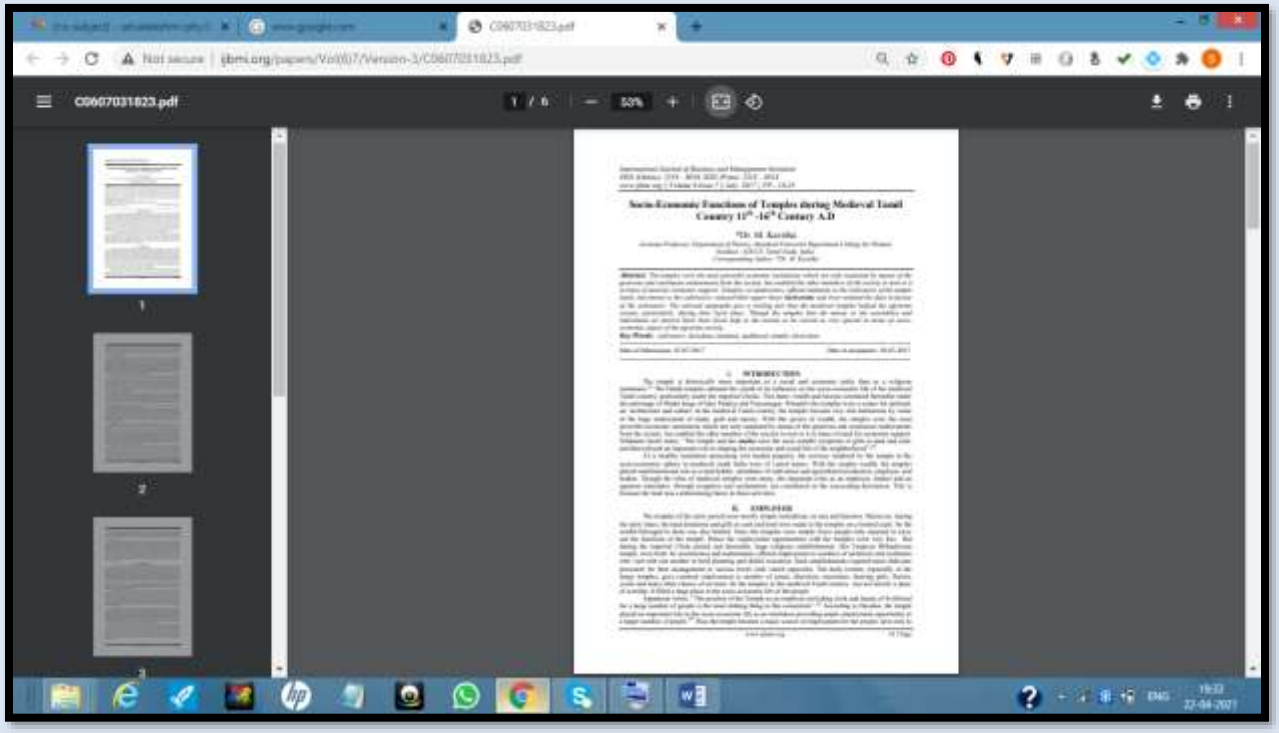
Name of the Author : **Dr.M.Kavitha**

Title of the Paper : **Socio-Economic Functions of Temples during Medival Tamil Country 11th -16th Century A.D**

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Name of the Author : Dr.J.Mekala Devi

Title of the Paper : Criminal Tribes Act- A Study

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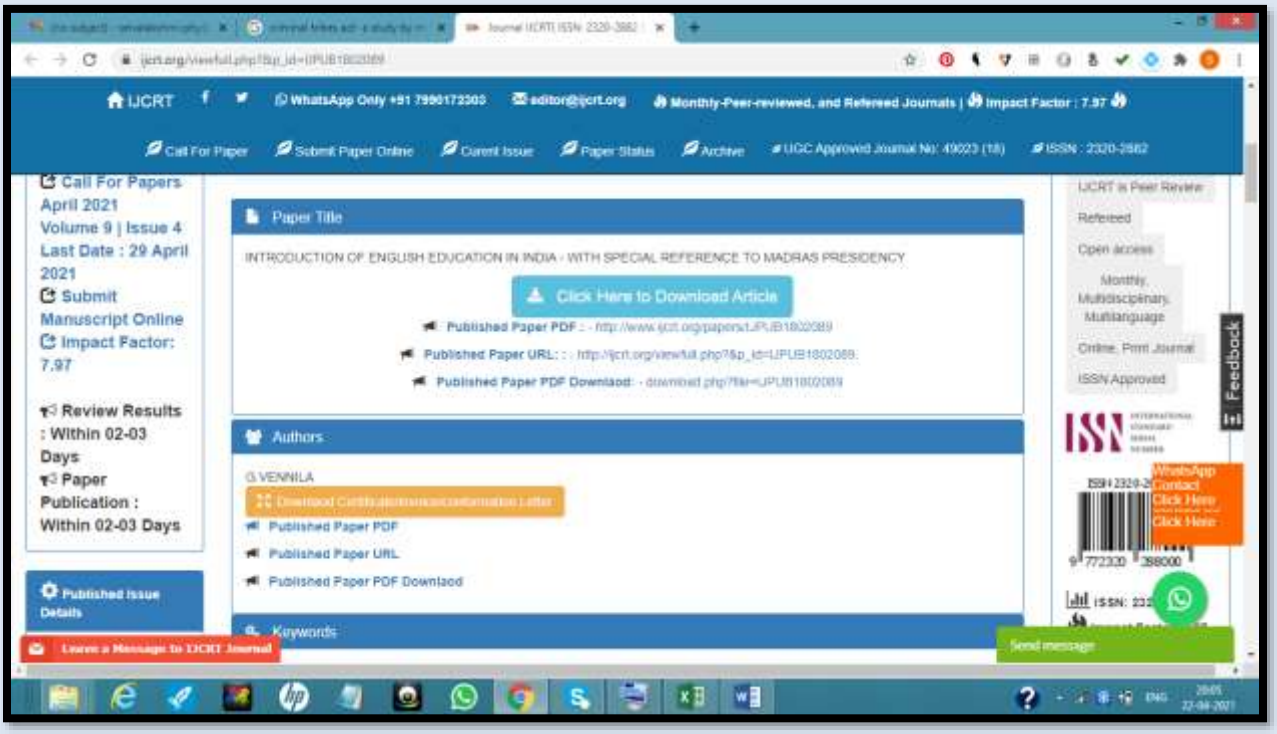
Name of the Author : Dr.G.Vennila

Title of the Paper : Introduction of English Education in India- with Special reference to Madras Presidency



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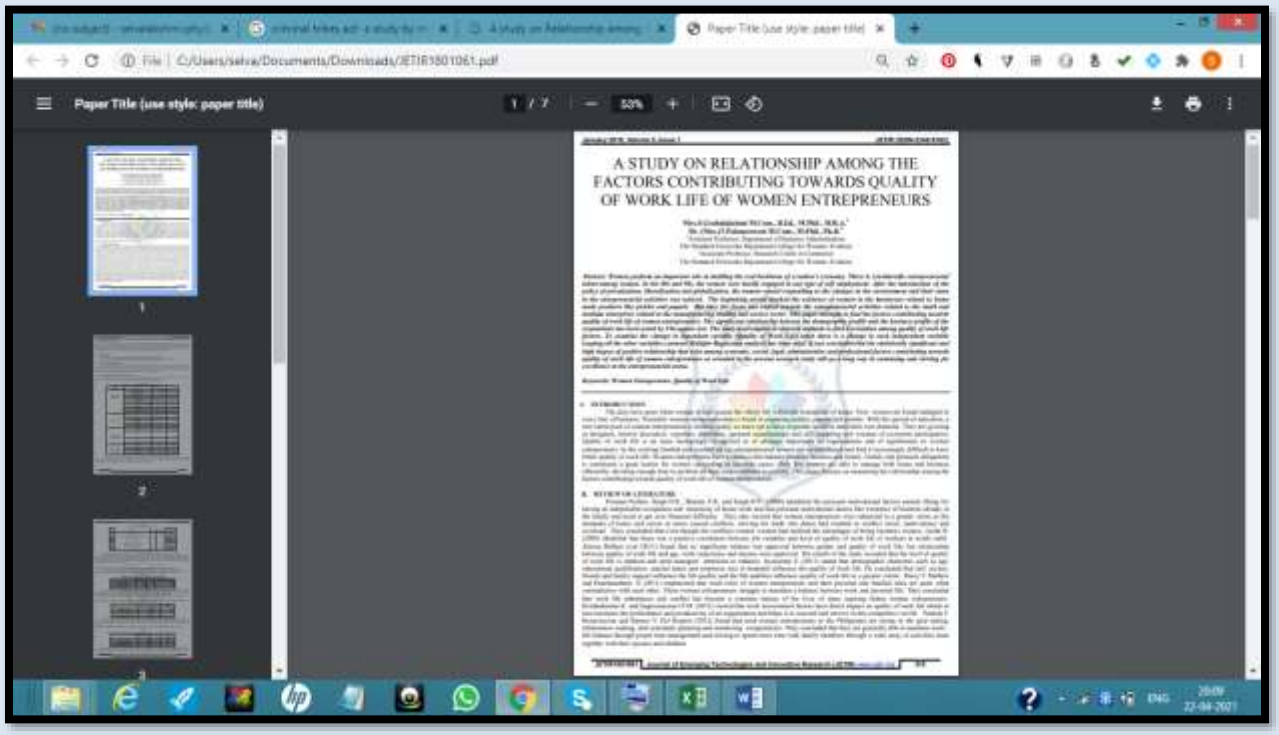


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Authors
S.Grahalakshmi
T.Palaneeswari
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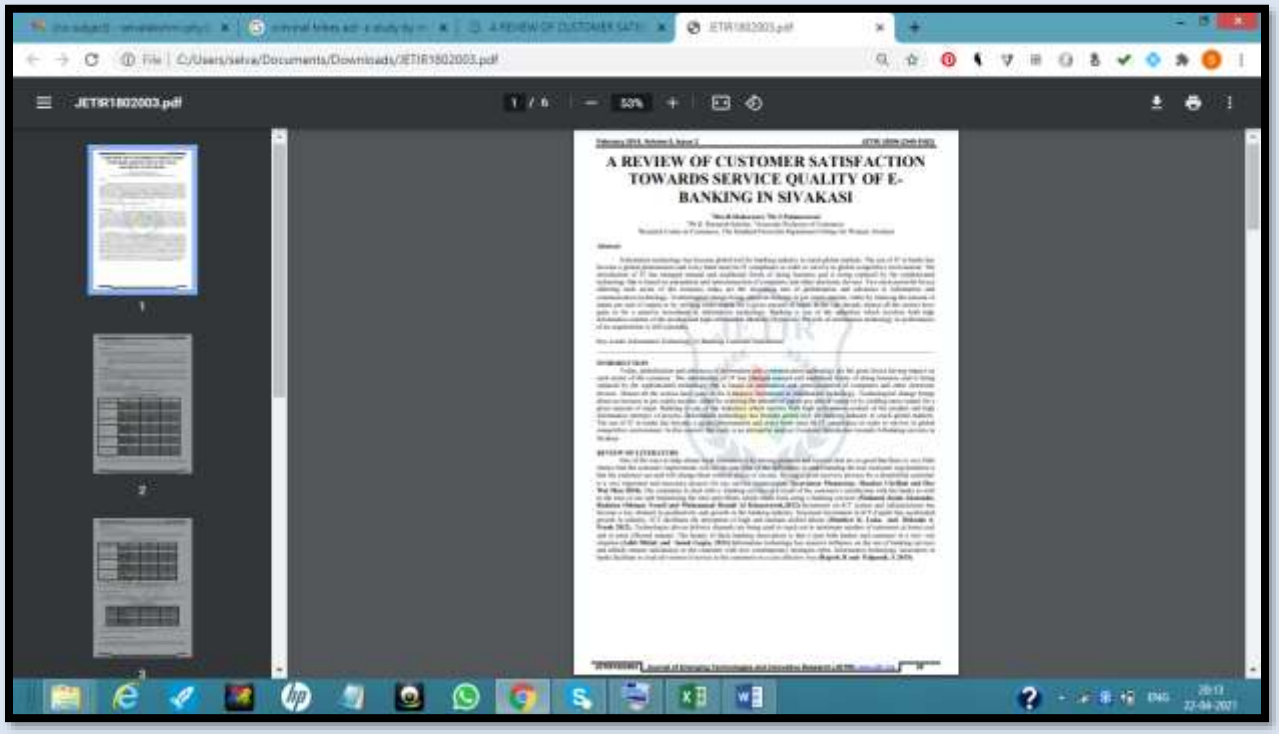
Name of the Author : **Dr.T.Palaneeswari & Mrs. R. Maheshwari**

Title of the Paper : **A review of customer satisfaction towards service quality of e banking in sivakasi**

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Authors
Mrs.R.Maheswari
Dr.T.Palaneeswari
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Name of the Author : Dr.T.Palaneeswari

Title of the Paper : A study on constructs of quality of work life of women Entrepreneurs

A Study on Constructs of Quality of Work Life of Women Entrepreneurs

[1]Dr. (Mrs.)T.Palaneeswari M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D.
[2]Mrs.S.Grahalakshmi M.Com., B.Ed., M.Phil., M.B.A.
[1]Associate Professor, [2]Assistant Professor
[1]Research Centre in Commerce, [2]Department of Business Administration
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi

Abstract— Women in India are generally perceived as home makers with little to do with commerce but picture is changing. In modern India more and more women are taking entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurial profession offer opportunities for learning, research, discovery, self development, enhancement of skills, room for innovation, public recognition, exploration, celebrity-status and loads and loads of fame. Hence women entrepreneur has more chance for growth and personal development with experience and skill. Status improvement, more recognition for the women entrepreneurs take keen interest in her profession. Women entrepreneurs who enjoy their work and feel happy make a very positive judgement about their quality of work life. Further autonomy in work provides opportunities for enhancing quality of work life. The study used Friedman test to find the significant relationship among the mean scores of individual variables in each construct of quality of work life. To examine the change in dependent variable (Quality of Work Life) when there is a change in each independent variable keeping all the other variables constant Multiple Regression analysis has been used. It was concluded that career path planning is the most important construct to improve quality of work life of women entrepreneurs in the study area

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, Quality of Work Life

I. INTRODUCTION

Today India is full of success story of women entrepreneurs who have proved their mettle. Women entrepreneurs are motivated and self-propelled. At present, many women are attracted towards self-employment with flexible working hours allowing them to take care of both home and business. Therefore, work is an integral part of women entrepreneurs' everyday life. On an average women entrepreneurs spend around twelve hours daily in the organization, that is one third of their entire life, it does influence the overall quality of their work life. It should yield professional satisfaction, give peace of mind, a fulfillment of having done a task, as it is expected, without any flaw and having spent the time fruitfully, constructively and purposefully. Even if it is a small step towards their lifetime goal, at the end of the day it gives satisfaction and eagerness to look forward for the next day. A happy and a healthy women entrepreneur have better quality of work life thereby maximize the profit, make good decisions and positively contribute to the organizational goal. This paper focuses on evaluating the constructs of quality of work life of women entrepreneurs.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Syed Zamberi Ahmad and Farah Akmar Anor Salim (2009) identified the sources of stress are responsibility and values, skills and work. They concluded that the effective coping mechanisms to overcome stress among Malaysian entrepreneurs are disregarding, divert thinking (by doing something fun) and effective communication.Pratibha Barik (2011) found that there is no difference in the quality of work life of male and female professionals but still the women professionals are less satisfied in their general life than the men. Freyedon Ahmadi, Adel Salavati and Ebrahim Rajazadeh (2012) highlighted that quality of work life and organizational commitments are a multidimensional construct and is a product of the evaluation of one's work place. Balaji K.D. and Shengaraman V.M. (2013) identified that the group of women are satisfied with the work at hand but they are stressed in some factors like lack of recognition from the society in case of home maker, in contrast the entrepreneurs suffer from business environment and job pressure. They concluded that both the groups of women are not giving much importance to their health condition; it is advisable for them to do some burn-outs to reduce their stress level and make their life cheerful and flourishing. Krishnamoorthy V. and Balasubramani (2014) identified seven dimensions of entrepreneurial motivation namely, ambition, skills and knowledge, family support, market opportunities, independence, government subsidy and satisfaction. Out of identified seven dimensions only the 'ambition', 'skills and knowledge' and 'independence' dimensions has significant impact on entrepreneurial success. They concluded that entrepreneur should focus more attention on 'ambition', 'skills and knowledge' and 'independence' dimensions of entrepreneurial motivation to become success in their endeavor. Md. Mahi Uddin and Mustafa Manir Chowdhury (2015) identified five factors of work life balance namely role overloads, health related issues, dependent care, time management, and family and social support. They found that women entrepreneurs struggle to maintain a balance between work and family life because workloads and their personal and family roles rather often overlap with one another. Therefore, work life imbalances and conflicts have become a common facet of many inspiring women entrepreneurs of Bangladesh. They concluded that women entrepreneurs can focus on to reduce their workloads to manage dependent care issues, to improve their health, to manage their time properly and to ensure family and social support to maintain a balance between work and family life to survive, compete and make their business a success one. Monika Dahiya and Habiba Abbasi (2016) highlighted that overcoming the barriers of the patriarchal society existing in the country, women have come forward and proved that they have the capabilities and innovative thinking to start their own business. Finally they concluded that education, family support, government policies, urges to create self identity, need for additional income and better opportunities are the reasons that contribute to this women entrepreneurship.

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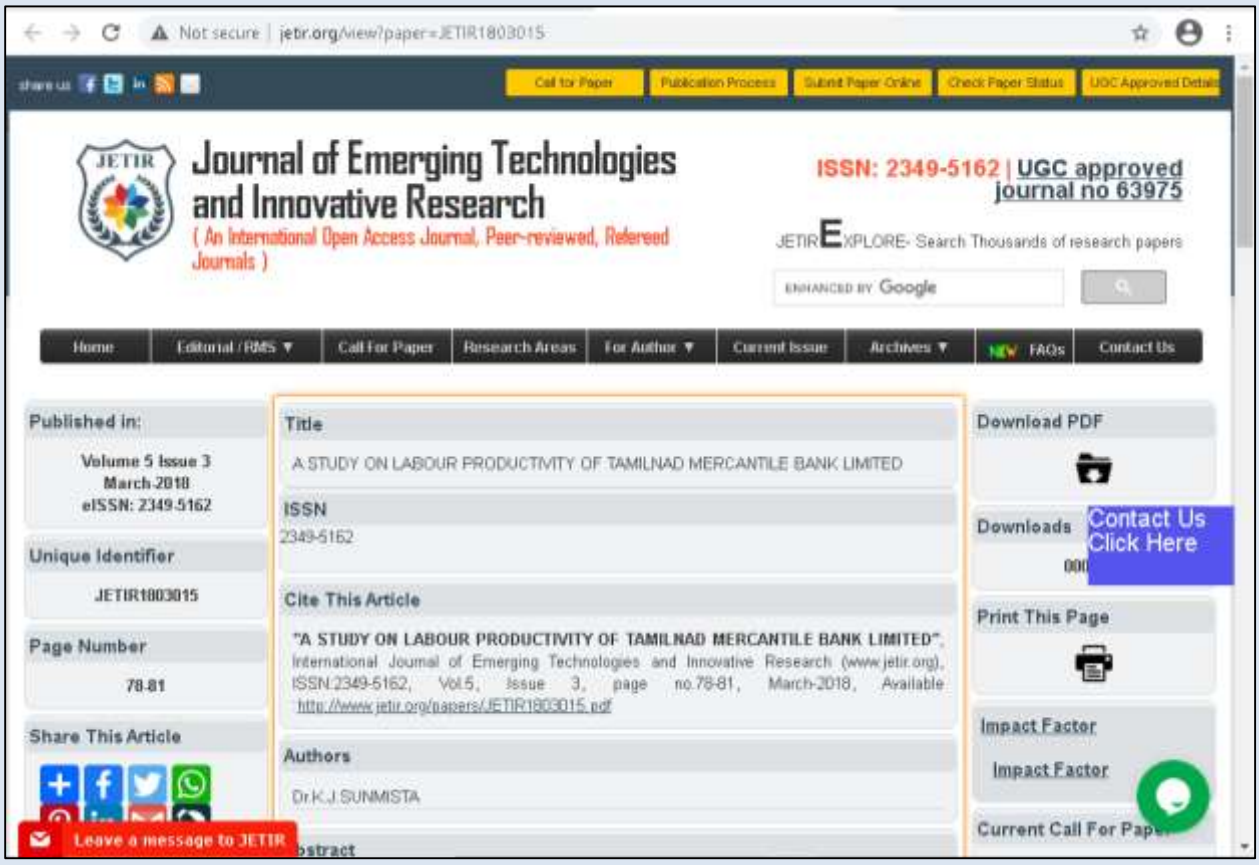
Name of the Author : Dr.K.J.Sunmista

Title of the Paper : A Study on Labour Productivity of Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited

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A STUDY ON LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY OF TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED

Details about the author

i. Name : **DR.K.J.SUNMISTA**
ii. Sex : FEMALE
iii. Date of Birth : 21ST MARCH 1977
iv. Qualification : M.COM. M.PHIL., Ph.D.
v. Designation : Assistant Professor,
vi. Address: Research Centre in Commerce
Office : The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi,
Residence : NO.6(Old.157) P.K.S.Street, Sivakasi.
vii. Teaching experience :
UG: 15 years
PG: 10 years

A STUDY ON LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY OF TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED

A STUDY ON LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY OF TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED

"An individual shall approach his work with total commitment. He should focus on the details of the task, uncluttered by concerns of the ultimate results. This approach focuses on a stress free attitude supported by dynamic deeds and leads to sustained glory and success for the entity as well as the individual."

Bhagavat Gita (2.47)

INTRODUCTION

Every organization irrespective of its nature is made up of people. Utilizing employees' services, developing their skills, motivating them to reach higher level of performance and ensuring that they continue to maintain their commitment towards the organization are essential in attaining organizational objectives. Organizations which are able to acquire, develop, stimulate and retain outstanding employees are effective and efficient. Human resources thus play a vital role either in the success or failure of an organization.

Like many other organized sectors, banking requires a multi - layer manpower for its various requirements of professionals and support staff. The range may require reasonably educated security guards on the one end and a highly educated and trained professional as head of corporate finance at the other. With liberalization of activities within the banking sector, for example, more emphasis on consumer and house finance and personal loans, etc. banking has turned itself into a more market-based business where banks have expanded their reach more to customers' door steps in a big way making banking more practical. This has further highlighted the need for proper deployment of man-power to run banks efficiently.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There is a wide spread apprehension that public sector banks when compared to private sectors banks are adopting well formulated HR practices which reflect in their labour productivity. Thus there is a need for a study on Labour productivity of a Private sector bank. The study was conducted on the Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited, a leading and oldest private sector bank in India to understand its labour productivity.

BANKING SECTOR REFORMS RELATED TO LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The banking sector reforms emphasized the need to improve productivity of the banks through appropriate rationalization measures so as to reduce the operating cost and improve the productivity. Narashimhan Committee which recommended fundamental reforms in banking and financial sector had provided strong arguments in its first report in 1991 for far-reaching reforms in the area of organization and methods, systems improvement and issues related to human resources, along with reforms related to other operational areas.

The second report of the committee in1998 laid renewed emphasis and necessity on parallel reforms in HR.A variety of initiatives were taken by the banks, thereof, such as abolition of bank service Recruitment Boards(BSRBs), implementation of voluntary Retirement Scheme(VRS) and other efforts referred to as the managerial Autonomy package based on the Narashimhan Committee reports. The salient feature of the autonomy measures are:

- Autonomy given to public sector Banks to function in new business areas and undertake business rationalization, i.e., opening of new landscapes in business, closing of unviable business units, setting facilities overseas in line with bank's overall business strategy. This was essentially a market centric step aimed at bringing greater organizational maturity to banks in handling issues of business management and corporate governance. It was also aimed to help them reposition their organizations in different market niches according to their core competencies.

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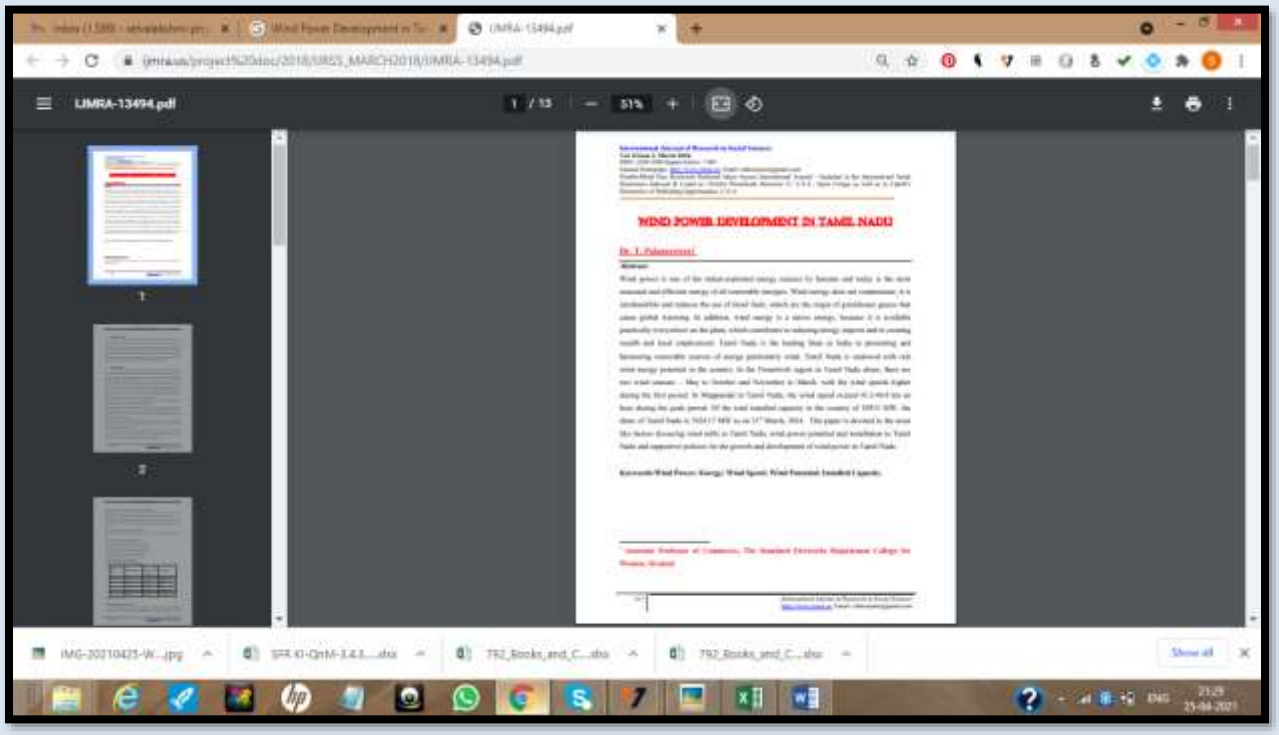
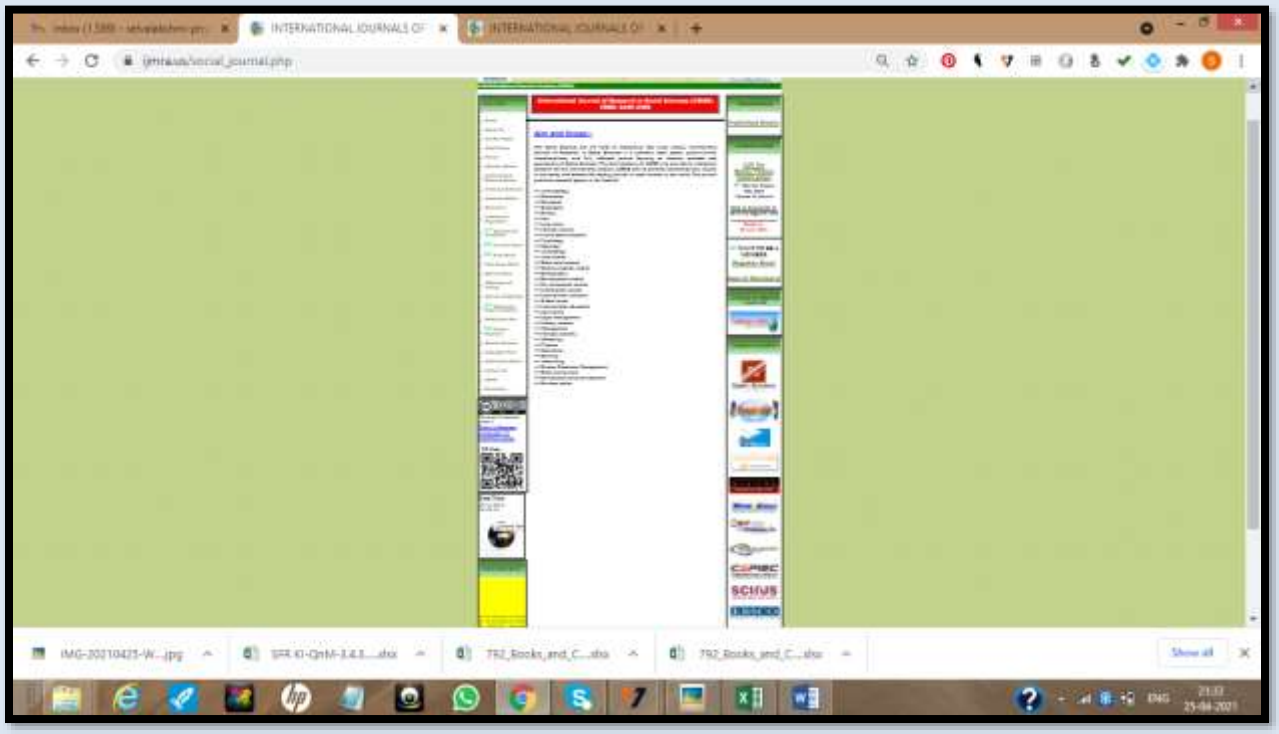
Name of the Author : Dr.T.Palaneeswari

Title of the Paper : Wind Power Development in Tamilnadu





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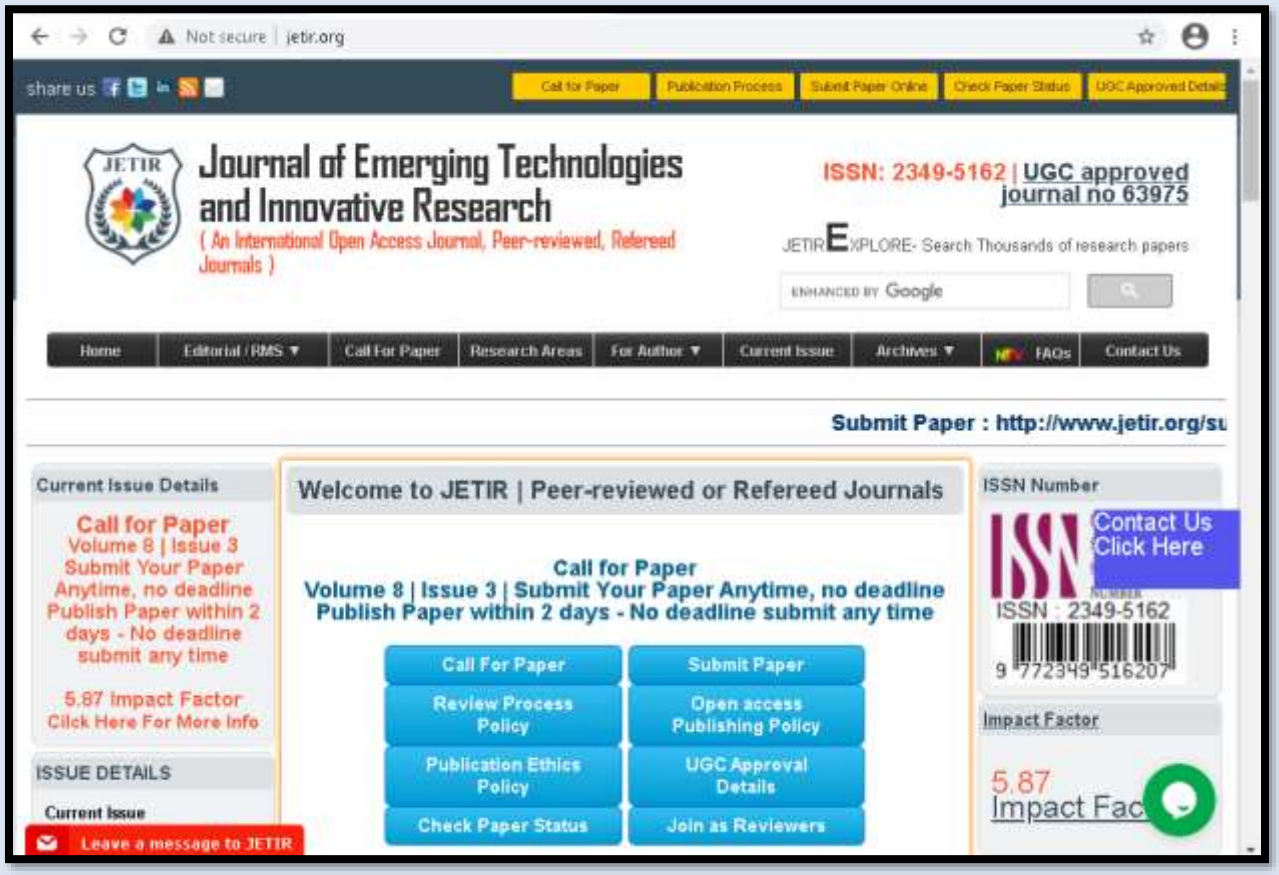
Name of the Author : **Dr. (Mrs.) M. Jayalakshmi**

Title of the Paper : **A Study on Job Satisfaction Towards Professional Behaviour Among the Matriculation Higher Secondary School Principals in Virudhunagar District**

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A STUDY ON JOB SATISFACTION TOWARDS PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG THE MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

[1]Dr(Ms.)M.S.Yasmeen Beevi, M.Com., M.Phil., MBA.,Ph.D.,
[2]Dr.(Mrs.)M.Jeya Lakshmi,M.Com., M.Phil.,Ph.D.,DGT.
[1]Assistant Professor [2]Associate Professor
[1]Department of Business Administration [2]Department of Commerce
[1]The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu

Abstract: *A Principal's job satisfaction is an important determinant in career decisions about becoming and remaining an administrator. The role of school principal is pivotal .The principal has to balance between the jobs being performed and the personal needs of the teachers. The leadership behaviour of the principal engages in determine and set the school climate which may facilitate or hinder academic performance. The aim of this study was to identify the Professional Behaviour influences on the job satisfaction among the Matriculation Higher Secondary School Principals in Virudhunagar District. The data were obtained through interview schedule. Although the principals enjoyed intrinsic aspects of their work and positive interpersonal relations at their schools, the results were significant in determining how the principals struggled with other issues. some of the factors like Professional Development, Nurturance and Agreement and Acceptance influenced their professionalism.*

Keywords: Principal, Job satisfaction, Professional Behaviour, Interpersonal Relationship

Introduction

Human beings strive to seek satisfaction in every aspect of their lives. From satisfying their basic primal needs-hunger, thirst, rest and social interaction- the complex society today has its benchmark of goals and fulfilment that should be achieved by individuals. This set of goals and fulfilment includes securing a good job, preferably with a good pay and hopefully, with job satisfaction. A Principal's job satisfaction is an important determinant in career decisions about becoming and remaining an administrator. The principal's job is a complex and demanding; however thoughtful examination of the principalship and the variables that contribute to job satisfaction can better equip school and to retain principals. Being a leader of an effective school is accomplished by serving and meeting the needs of various stakeholders, including parents, students, faculty, the school district hierarchy, and the community at large. Dealing with this large group of stakeholders has caused the role of the principal to become extremely complex.. Today's principal faces the complex task of creating a school-wide vision, being an instructional leader, planning for effective professional development, guiding teachers, handling discipline, coordinating pupil transportation, and attending school events, co-curricular events, and athletic events, as well as all the other details that come with supervising a school .The importance of the principal in schools as well as the diversity of those with a vested interest in the performance of the principal, the role of the principal continues to draw major attention in this era of accountability.

Objectives

- To study the personal profile of the Matriculation Higher Secondary School Principals
- To identify and analyse the professional factors influencing job satisfaction of the Principals

Hypothesis of the Study

- Hypothesis: H_0 – The various factors extracted from statements describing the frequency of exhibiting professional behaviours do not vary with the age of the respondents at 5%.
- Hypothesis : H_0 – The various factors extracted from statements describing the frequency of exhibiting professional behaviours do not vary with the community of the respondents at 5%.

Scope of the study

The present study is geographically limited to Virudhunagar district in Tamil Nadu. It was undertaken to analyze the job related factors like Enjoyable Job, Professional Development, Invite Involvement, Nurturance, Care and Consideration, Courtesy, Agreement and Acceptance with the job satisfaction of the Matriculation Higher Secondary School Principals.

Review of Literature

Vroom.V.H (1964) in his book "Work and Motivation" stated that, individuals are satisfied with their jobs to the extent to which their jobs provide them with what they desire, and they perform effectively in them to the extent that effective performance leads to the attainment of what they desire[1].

Fred Lutham (1998) in his book "Organisational Behaviour" identified three different facets of job satisfaction namely, emotional response to a job satisfaction, relationship between expectations and outcomes and satisfaction with several related attitudes[2].

Rosit Bogler (2001) in his article titled "The Influence of Leadership Style on Teacher Job Satisfaction" found that the principals' transformational leadership affected teachers' satisfaction both directly and indirectly through their occupation perceptions[3].

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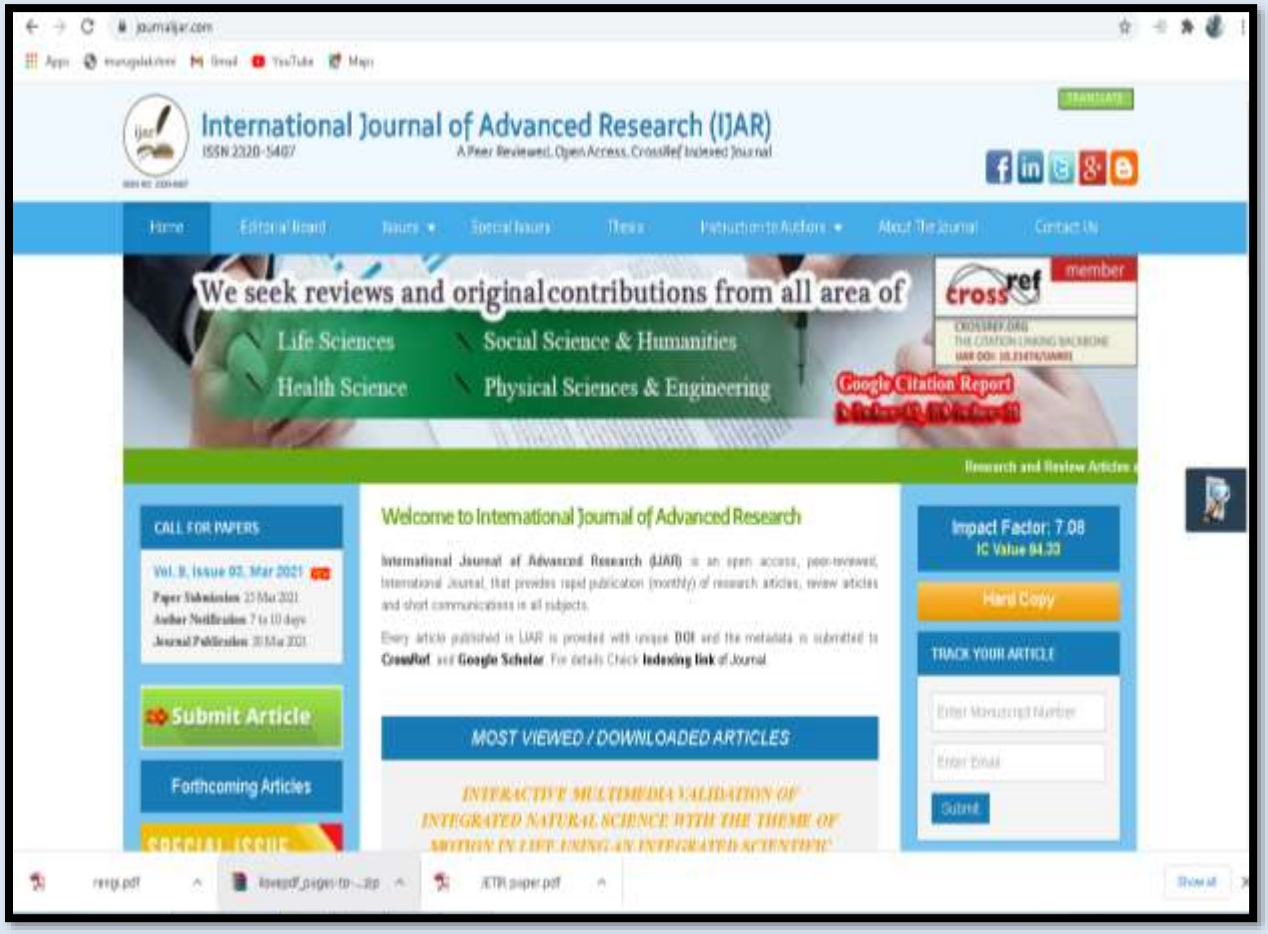
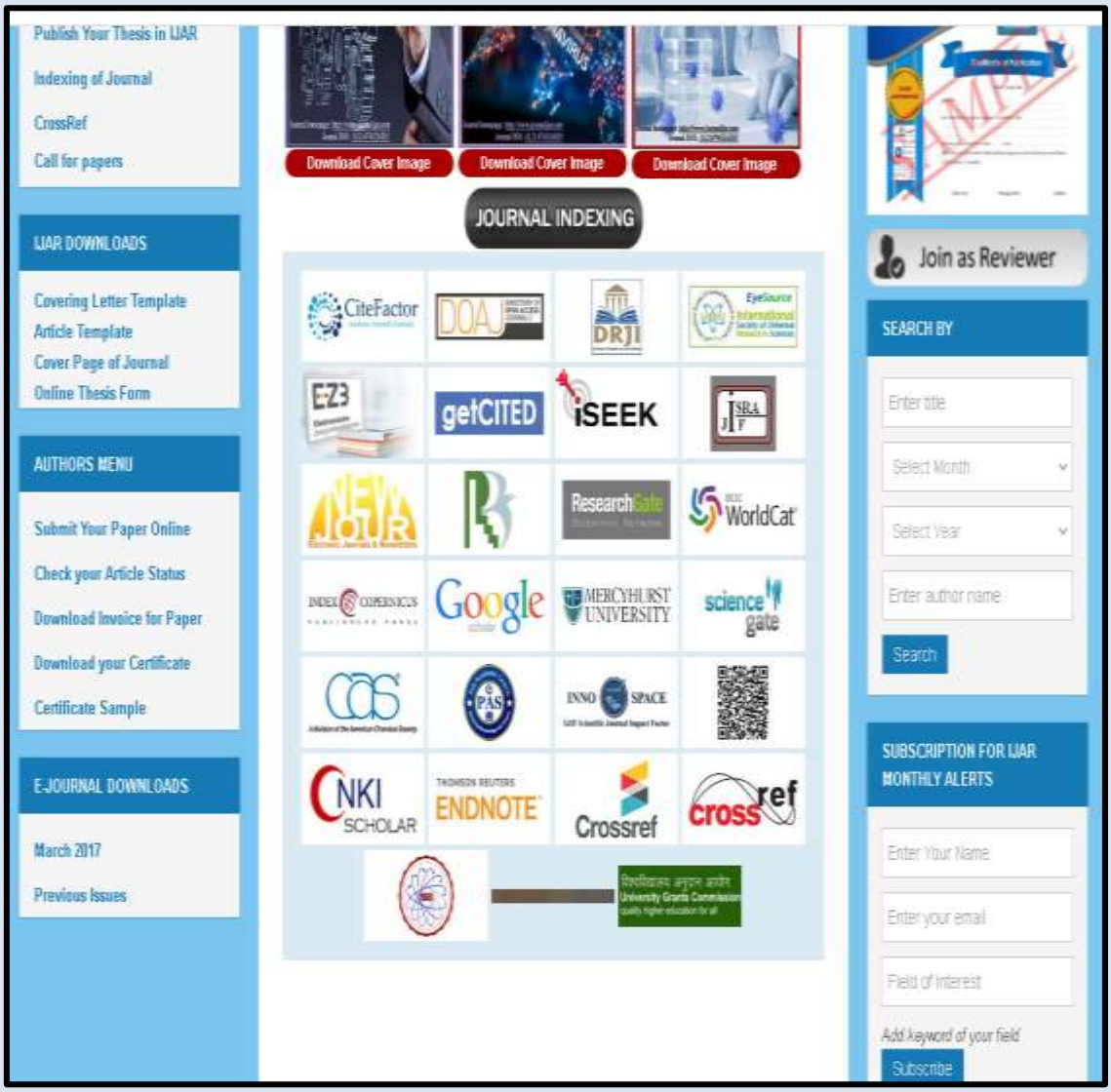
Name of the Author : Mrs.S.Rengeswari

Title of the Paper : A Study on Purchase Intention of Customers towards Organic Products in Sivakasi.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY ON PURCHASE INTENTION OF CUSTOMERS TOWARDS ORGANIC PRODUCTS IN SIVAKASI.

Mrs. S. Rengeswari. M.Com. M.Phil. B.Ed and Dr.T.Palaneeswari. M.Com. M.Phil. Ph.D.

Manuscript Info

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Abstract

Nowadays consumers tend to purchase high quality food for their life. For quality foods, it consists of two important dimensions including food safety and sustainability. Due to interest in product response to food safety, human health concerns, animal welfare considerations and environmental concerns are growing progressively. Mostly consumers are receiving more information and knowledge of risky from pesticide, insecticide, fungicide and herbicide used in food production. Consequently, consumers now concern about health and safe according to their foods. Therefore, organic food with less chemical residuals has become more popular across the world. Attitude and knowledge has become a crucial and prime factor in changing the perception of consumers towards organic foods. It is necessary to be familiar with what consumers perceive about organic food and the factors that lead them to demand organic food, due to the growing organic market and its rising potential to expand. The study has concluded that consumers buying behaviour acts as a predictor and has a direct influence on the decision process when purchasing of organic products. Consumers have positive behaviour towards purchasing organic products, when it comes to actual purchase, price, environmental concerns and quality are the key influencing factor.

Introduction:-

Knowledge of the buying motives of consumers is essential for a marketer. The changes in the market are brought by the consumers. The needs and desire of the consumers and their buying behaviour greatly depend upon their income, social status and psychology etc.[1] Nowadays consumers tend to purchase high quality food for their life. For quality foods, it consists of two important dimensions including food safety and sustainability. Due to interest in product response to food safety, human health concerns, animal welfare considerations and environmental concerns are growing progressively.

Mostly consumers are receiving more information and knowledge of risky from pesticide, insecticide, fungicide and herbicide used in food production. Consequently, consumers now concern about health and safe according to their foods. Therefore, organic food with less chemical residuals has become more popular across the world. Attitude

Corresponding Author: Mrs. S. Rengeswari.

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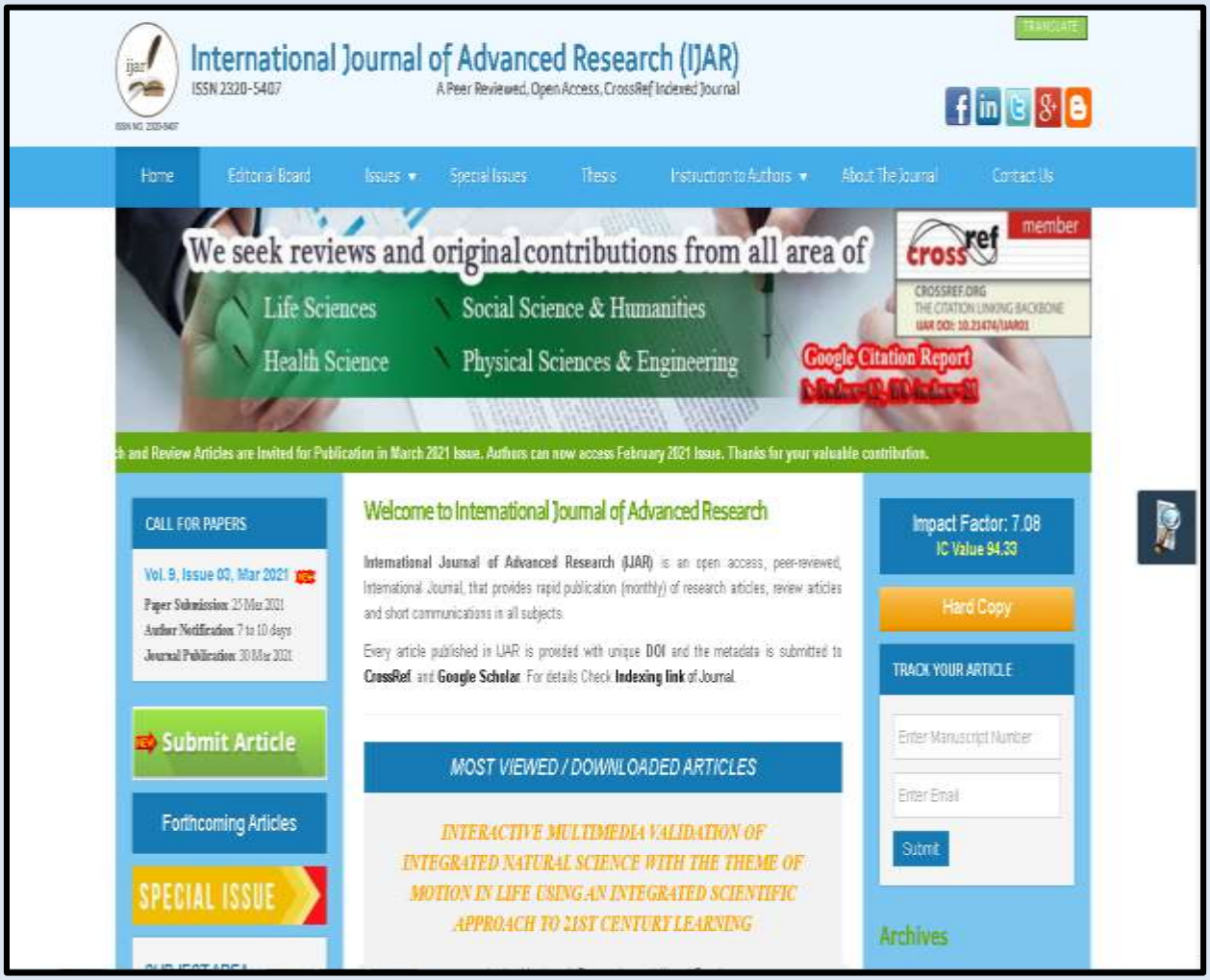
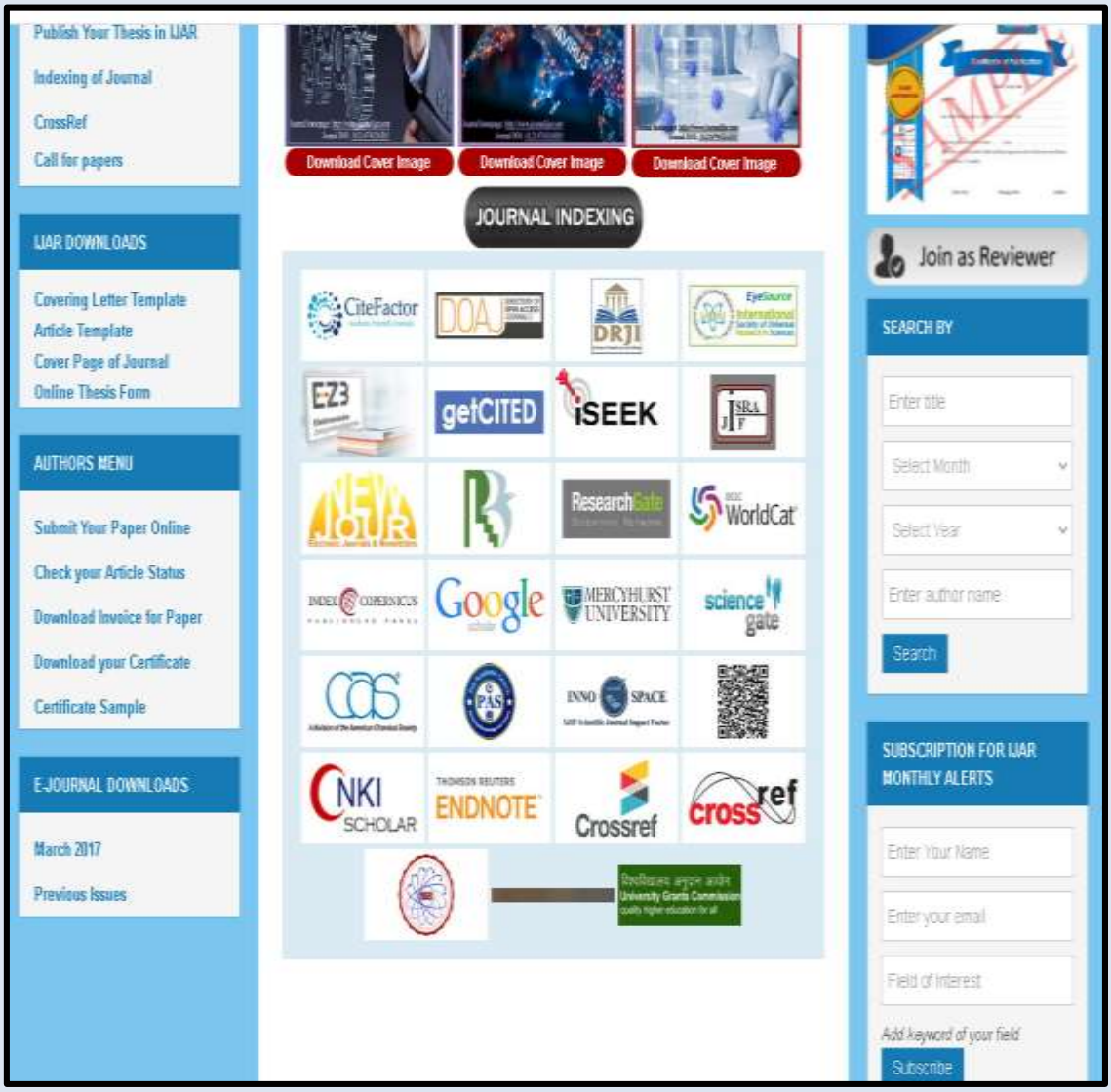
Name of the Author : **Mrs. R.Maheswari & Dr. (Mrs). T. Palaneeswari**

Title of the Paper : **A Study on Customer Satisfaction towards Credit Cards with Special Reference to Private Sector Banks in Sivakasi**

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS CREDIT CARDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN SIVAKASI.

Mrs. R. Maheswari. M.Com(CA). M.Phil. D.I.T[1] and Dr.T.Palaneeswari. M.Com. M.Phil. Ph.D[2].
1. Ph.D. Research Scholar, Assistant Professor of Commerce, SFR College for Women, Sivakasi.
2. Associate Professor of Commerce, SFR College for Women, Sivakasi.

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Abstract

Introduction:-

Credit cards are fundamentally different from the other payment methods in that they involve extending credit rather than drawing on an existing store of funds. Banks in conjunction with credit card associations such as Visa and Master card, issue general-purpose credit cards. Department stores also issues credit card to be used for purchases at that particular store. Like Electronic Fund Transfer, payment by credit card is not anonymous. Since paying with a credit card does not involve a store of funds, deposit insurance and reserve requirements are not directly relevant. The bank that issues the card is liable and thus merchants are paid if the cardholders default. If the issuing bank fails, the credit card association guarantees payment to merchants with outstanding transactions and then has a creditor's claim on failed banks.

A credit card is part of a system of payments named after the small plastic card issued to users of the system. The issuer of the card grants a line of credit to the consumer (or the user) from which the user can borrow money for payment to a merchant or as a cash advance to the user. A credit card is different from a charge card, where a charge card requires the balance to be paid in full each month. In contrast, credit cards allow the consumers to 'revolve' their balance, at the cost of having interest charged. This study focus on the demographic profile of the respondents, details of banking transactions, utility of usage of credit cards by the card holders, reasons for using credit cards and level of satisfaction towards credit cards.

Review Of Literature

The credit card helps to identify the important variable in the system such as balance payable, credit card purchase, interest charges and other payments **(Manas Ratha, 1997)**. The technology has played an important role in the development of efficient and secure payment system and will continue to create a chequeless, cashless, society with wireless technology **(Narindra Kumar Bhasin, 2009)**. The E-Banking technology became the engine for triggering rapid change. The current IT tools explicabilities in the bankings are, Credit Clearing System, Debit clearing system, RTGS, SFMS, SWIFT, Plastic Money (Debit cards, Credit Cards, Smart Cards, Contactless Smart Cards), ATM, E-cheque, Mobile Phone Banking, Biometric ATM for rural India and others. **(Swati Anand , 2010).** Many people

Corresponding Author:- R. Maheswari.
Address:- Ph.D. Research Scholar, Assistant Professor of Commerce, SFR College for Women, Sivakasi.

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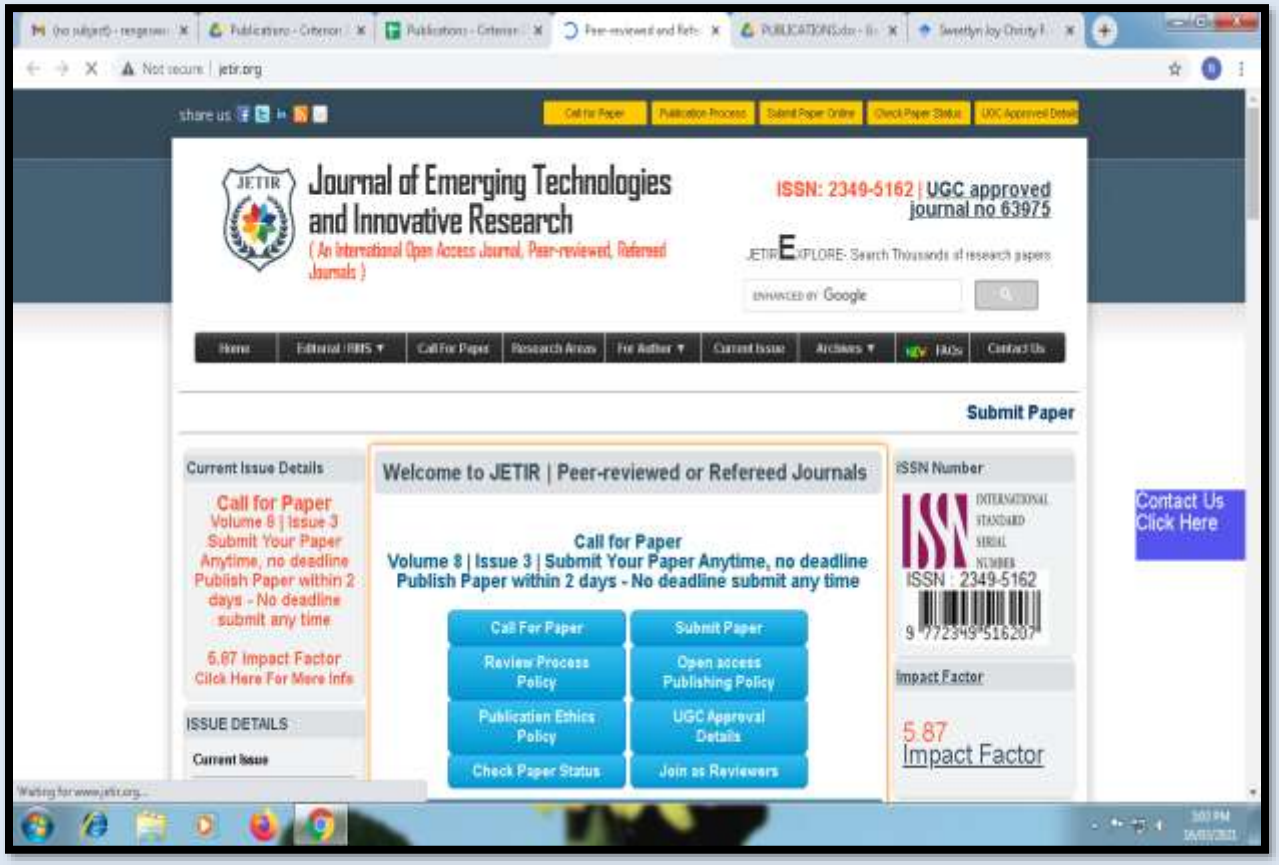
Name of the Author : **Mrs.S.Rengeswari, Dr.T.Palaneeswari**

Title of the Paper : **Buying Behaviour of Consumers towards Organic Food in Sivakasi**

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BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF CONSUMERS TOWARDS ORGANIC FOOD IN SIVAKASI

[1]Mrs.S.Rengeswari, [2]Dr.T.Palaneeswari
[1]Ph.D. Research Scholar, [2]Associate Professor of Commerce
[1]Research Centre in Commerce, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi

Abstract: ***In last few decades, organic food sector is growing rapidly. Consumers have a great interest in their food habits like healthy, tasty, high nutrition, environmental and social welfare concern and also sustainability. The objective of this paper is to gain knowledge about factors influencing the consumers' buying behaviour towards organic food. The paper investigated the perception of the respondents towards organic food such as perceived health, product attribute, product feature, social welfare and availability. It also focuses on consumers' buying behaviour towards organic food in Sivakasi. Factor analysis has been applied to analyse the perception towards the purchase of organic food products. Correlation analysis has been used to find the significant relationship among factors influencing the buying behaviour towards organic food. Multiple regression analysis used to find the factors influencing the purchase behaviour indicates that the product feature highly influences the purchase behaviour and hence, it was suggested by the researcher that a sustained improvement in product features would lead to increase in consumption of organic food products. Positioning organic food products in the minds of consumers would influence consumer beliefs about the benefits they derive on consuming. It was concluded that concluded that the consumers' health conscious, quality, safety and value for money would lead to purchase organic food.***

Keywords: consumer behaviour, organic food, perception

INTRODUCTION

At present, there has been a tremendous change in the global organic food market. There is an escalating consumers' apprehension for food safety and quality and, at the same time, there has been a momentous market augmentation in differentiated or high value products consumption, admitting organic products. Organic food is invariably catching up pace among the Indian retailers due to the increasing awareness among Indian consumers towards leading a healthy life. Though, healthy, safety, taste and nutritious value of organic food influence the buying behaviour, there are some hiding factors like high price, lack of awareness about organic concept and there availability that form obstacles in buying process. Fresh fruits and vegetables are of vital importance to the organic sector as they are the entrance point for many customers and account for one-third of sales. The present study focuses on consumers' buying behaviour towards organic food in Sivakasi.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Organic food promotes a balance of human, other living organisms and the nature. It also promotes no artificial preservatives and best maintain the originality of food. This prevents excess use of harmful ingredients and thereby ensures health. This study attempted to gain knowledge about Consumers' buying behaviour towards organic food and to see whether there is any potential that might change their behaviour. However, before any behaviour can be changed, it is necessary to evaluate the current state of consumers' perception. Therefore consumer's behaviour towards organic food and perception to purchase organic food will be the main scope of this study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It is a worldwide phenomenon that people have become more and more separated from the origins of their food. Worried about their health, consumers seek out certified products to protect themselves from toxins and carcinogens. With an increasing awareness of the domestic problems regarding pesticide poisoning and diseases from fresh food products, the Thai government overhauled its approach to food safety (Srithamma, Vithayarungruangsri and Posayanonda, 2005). The attributes which are affecting the consumer attitude to buy organic food which in turn affects the purchasing intention. Health consciousness, environmental consciousness, personal norms and, subjective norms are the four predictor variables were significantly influencing customer attitude towards organic purchase (Madhan Kumar P, 2016). The quality of food products was one of the most important parameters for food product purchase decision. People rated various parameters differently for different product groups. The results has indicated that cleanliness and free from pesticides were the most important criteria for products like food grains, pulses; store quality, marketing mix and taste, flavour explained the maximum variance in the purchase decision of fruit and vegetables(Gupta, 2009).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Analyse the factors influencing the buying behaviour towards organic food.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The survey has been undertaken to analyze the consumer's buying behaviour towards purchase of organic food. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The data collected are classified and analyzed keeping in view the objectives of the study. For the purpose of analysis the statistical tools such as Percentage, Correlation and Multiple Regression have been used.

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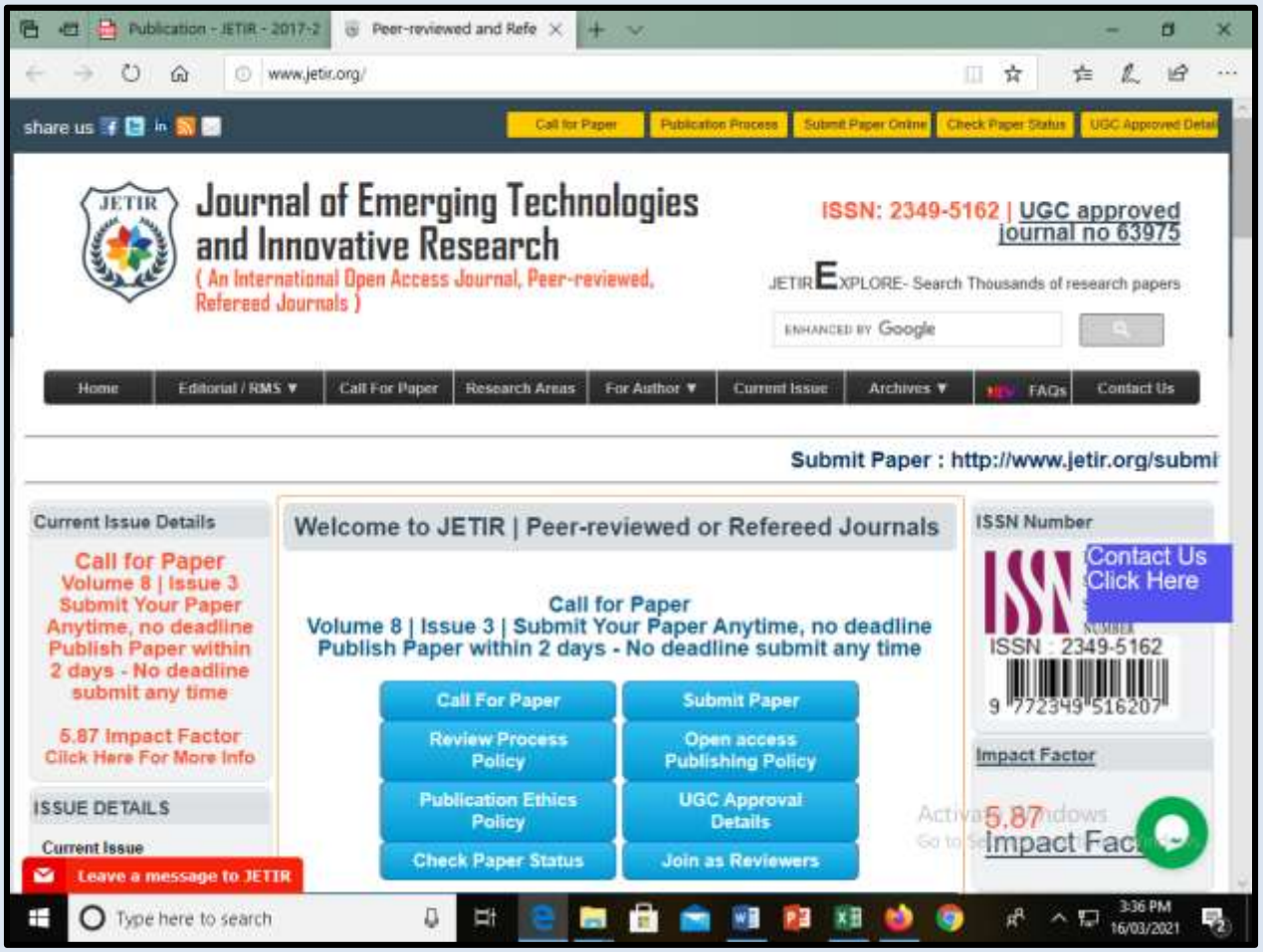
Name of the Author : **Dr.J.Jeeva Priya**

Title of the Paper : **A Study on Satisfaction Level of the Owners of Industrial Units Functioning Under Industrial Estate Programme In Virudhunagar District**

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A STUDY ON SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE OWNERS OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS FUNCTIONING UNDER INDUSTRIAL ESTATE PROGRAMME IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

Dr.J.Jeeva Priya,
Assistance Professor of Commerce,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam college for Women,Sivakasi.

ABSTRACT: ***Indian Government has initiated number of policies, promotional measures, programs and schemes. To protect, promote and encourage entrepreneurship in SSI sector. One among the significant promotional measures of the Government of India is the establishment of industrial estates in the country. As there is more scope for the development of industries in this district, the present study is to discuss the satisfaction of owners of the Industrial Estates in this district. The study aims to measure the satisfaction of the owners of industrial units functioning under industrial estate programme in five dimensions namely Operational Level satisfaction, Managerial Level Satisfaction, Financial Level Satisfaction, Satisfaction towards Integration with Industrial Estate and Satisfaction towards Marketing. From the above analysis it is clear that all dimensions of the satisfaction of the industrialists are integrated with each other and all dimensions of satisfaction are responsible for their overall performance. Hence the industrial units should concentrate on all activities than the existing level.***

Industrial development is possible by providing a sound base for it in the form of adequate infrastructural and other facilities. It may also be necessary to have well conceived programme of industrial development appropriate to situations. India has started a massive planned industrial programme of speedy industrialization. To protect, promote and encourage entrepreneurship in SSI sector, Indian Government has initiated number of policies, promotional measures, programs and schemes. One among the significant promotional measures of the Government of India is the establishment of industrial estates in the country. An industrial estate is a method of organizing, housing and servicing industry for an orderly development. It is a group of factories constructed on an economic scale in suitable sites with facilities of water, transport, electricity, steam, bank, post office, canteen, watch and ward and first-aid and provided with special arrangements for technical guidance and common service facilities.

Statement of the Problem

It was realized that the establishment of industrial estate could be an effective method of fostering industrial development on decentralized pattern and thus relieving congestion in big cities. The measures have been particularly effective, but many problems related to production, distribution and finance still continue to affect the industries. Many studies have revealed the importance, growth, practices and problems of small scale industries and there are also studies on evaluation of Government Schemes for the development of industries in India. But there is no full fledged study for evaluating the satisfaction level of industrial units functioning under the Industrial estate programmes. So there is a need to measure the satisfaction level of the industrial units under five dimensions namely operational level satisfaction, managerial level satisfaction, financial level satisfaction, satisfaction towards integration with industrial estate and satisfaction towards marketing.

Scope of the Study

Virudhunagar District is an industrious district which results in the development of new budding industrialists into the business field. As there is more scope for the development of industries in this district, the present study is to discuss the satisfaction of owners of the Industrial Estates in this district. The study includes three industrial estates - SIDCO Industrial Estate, Virudhunagar, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Rajapalayam and Sivakasi Co-operative Industrial Estate, Sivakasi. The study aims to measure the satisfaction of the owners of industrial units functioning under industrial estate programme in five dimensions namely Operational Level satisfaction, Managerial Level Satisfaction, Financial Level Satisfaction, Satisfaction towards Integration with Industrial Estate and Satisfaction towards Marketing.

Objectives of the Study

1. To measure the level of satisfaction of the owners of industrial units functioning under Industrial Estate Programme in the study area.
2. To offer suitable suggestions to improve the satisfaction level of the industrial units functioning under industrial estate programme in Virudhunagar District.

Research Design

In the study area 154 industrial units are functioning in the industrial estates located at Virudhunagar, Rajapalayam and Sivakasi. Out of 154 units, the researcher has identified 105 industrial units which are functioning regularly without any break in production and marketing. Hence it is decided to select all the 105 units for the present study. The distribution of the industrial units functioning under industrial estate programme is shown in the following table.

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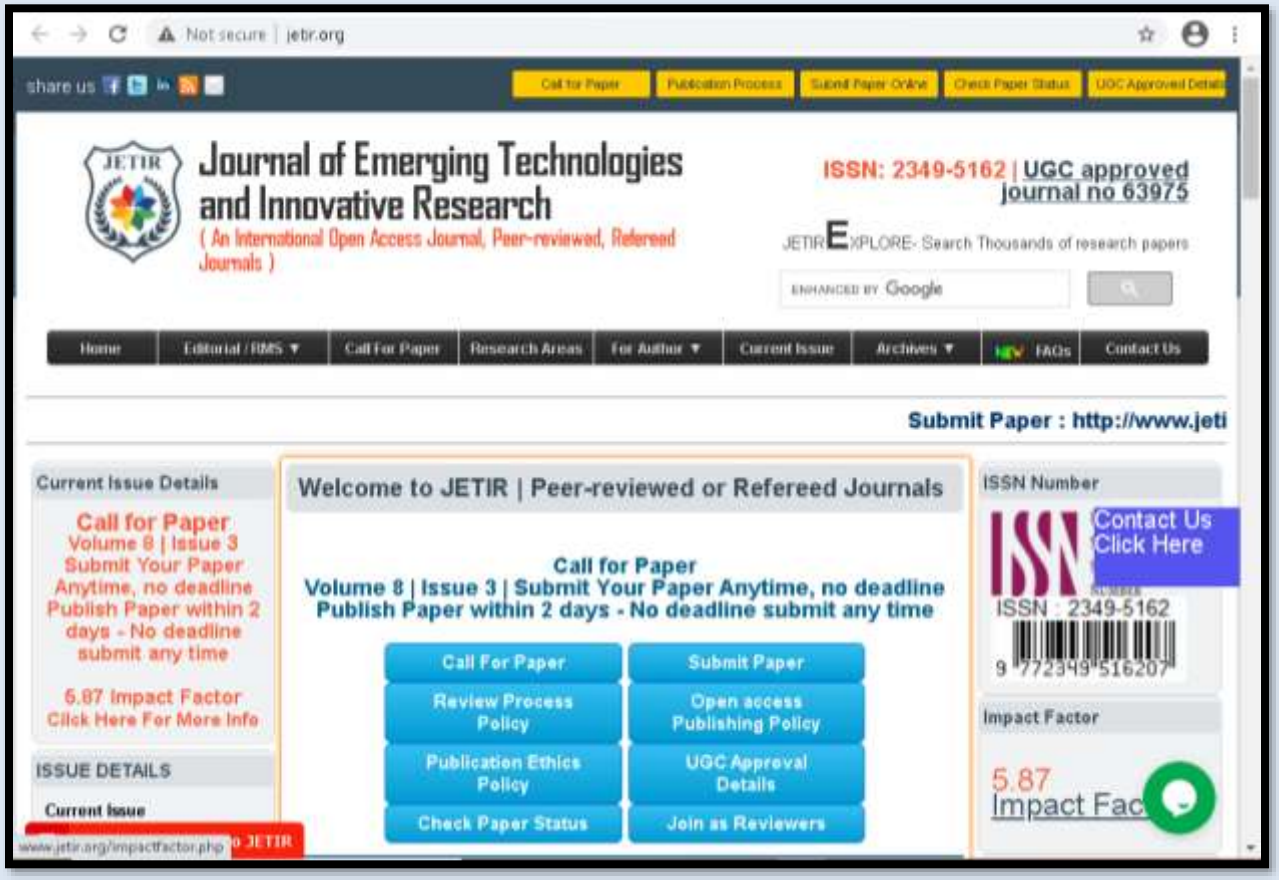
Name of the Author : **Dr. K. Rajeswari & Dr.A.Vijaya Shree**

Title of the Paper : **Health Infrastructure in Rural India with Reference to Hospitals in Sivakasi, Tamilnadu – Case Study**

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HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO HOSPITALS IN SIVAKASI, TAMILNADU – CASE STUDY

[1]Mrs.A.Vijaya Shree, [2]Dr.K.Rajeswari.
[1]Ph.D. Research Scholar, [2]Head & Associate Professor of Commerce
[3]Research Centre in Commerce, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi

ABSTRACT: ***Change- adapt- improve is inevitable in healthcare service. In fact, healthcare is changing at a rapid pace to accommodate changes happening around including needs of consumers, technology and regulatory framework. To sustain any change for the better, we need to adapt accordingly and improve. Infrastructure is an umbrella term covering many activities relating to social, economic and physical overhead capital, that are responsible for creating conducive environment for productive activities in different sectors of an economy. The social infrastructure of a country is very important as it not only presents the human face of economic growth process but represents the very essence of it. A key component of the ecosystem of the healthcare industry is having the requisite physical facilities and infrastructure which are critical to the delivery of quality healthcare services. Indian Healthcare industry is growing at a tremendous pace owing to its strengthening coverage, services and increasing expenditure by public as well private players and its size is expected to touch US$ 160 billion by 2017 and US$ 280 billion by 2020. India is a land full of opportunities for players in the medical devices industry. The country has also become one of the leading destinations for high-end diagnostic services with tremendous capital investment for advanced diagnostic facilities, thus catering to a greater proportion of population.. Inadequacies and failures of Government in health sector on the one hand have given rise to the private health sector and on the other hand the demand pull factors have led to rapid growth of the private sector in provision of healthcare services. Unlike in top cities having a well linked chain of private hospitals, the rural and semi-urban areas suffer from abysmal facilities in health care. The institutions falling within the ambit of the private health sector are hospitals ranging from small nursing homes with fewer than five beds to large corporate hospitals and medical colleges, physiotherapy and diagnostic centres, blood banks and the like. In addition the private health sector includes the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries that are predominantly multinational. The rapidly evolving single specialty centres like Fortis Health care and Apollo hospitals emerge as single specialty chains across a gamut of sub specialties backed by specialized infrastructure and medical personnel's focused on providing quality care to the consumer. Sivakasi, which is famous for fireworks and printing, in Virudhunagar District is prone to Asthma, TB and heart problems and they are prevalent among 90 per cent of the workers of fireworks, matches and printing industries. The hospitals in Sivakasi houses state-of-the-art equipments makes use of the best technology in the medical field and is well supported by a highly enthusiastic, qualified and well-experienced medical team to address the above issues. A Case study of three Private hospitals in Sivakasi was made which made substantial improvements in technology investments, new treatment protocols and practices, which in turn result in improved outcomes. This paper makes quantitative examination of the degree to which sampled hospitals are improving in quality and efficiency over time. Physical infrastructure is analyzed on aspects like space availability, equipments, ambulance facility, intensive care unit, pharmacy and basic facilities like water supply and power supply.***

Keywords : Hospitals, Healthcare, Infrastructure.

Introduction

Health is a holistic process related to the overall growth and development of the nation. Public health refers to the health status of all people of the country. Development of health Infrastructure includes: Hospitals, doctors, nurses, other paramedical professionals, beds, equipments, required in hospitals and a well-developed pharmaceuticals industry. Change - adapt- improve is inevitable in healthcare service. In fact, healthcare is changing at a rapid pace to accommodate changes happening around including needs of consumers, technology and regulatory framework. To sustain any change for the better, we need to adapt accordingly and improve. Infrastructure is an umbrella term covering many activities relating to social, economic and physical overhead capital, that are responsible for creating conducive environment for productive activities in different sectors of an economy. The social infrastructure of a country is very important as it not only presents the human face of economic growth process but represents the very essence of it. A key component of the ecosystem of the healthcare industry is having the requisite physical facilities and infrastructure which are critical to the delivery of quality healthcare services. Indian Healthcare industry is growing at a tremendous pace owing to its strengthening coverage, services and increasing expenditure by public as well private players and its size is expected to touch US$ 160 billion by 2017 and US$ 280 billion by 2020. India is a land full of opportunities for players in the medical devices industry. The country has also become one of the leading destinations for high-end diagnostic services with tremendous capital investment for advanced diagnostic facilities, thus catering to a greater proportion of population. Inadequacies and failures of Government in health sector on the one hand have given rise to the private health sector and on the other hand the demand pull factors have led to rapid growth of the private sector in provision of healthcare services. Unlike in top cities having a well linked chain of private hospitals, the rural and semi-urban areas suffer from abysmal facilities in health care. The institutions falling within the ambit of the private health sector are hospitals ranging from small nursing homes with fewer than five beds to large corporate hospitals and medical colleges, physiotherapy and diagnostic centres, blood banks and the like. In addition the private health sector includes the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries that are predominantly multinational. The rapidly evolving single specialty centers like Fortis Health care and Apollo hospitals emerge as single specialty

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Name of the Author : Dr. S. Kartheeswari

Title of the Paper : An emerging scenario of agropreneurs in the digitized era


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AN EMERGING SCENARIO OF AGROPRENEURS IN THE DIGITIZED ERA

"Courage should not be in muscles, it should be in your will"

Dr. Gajendrakumar Kantilal Bamania
Dr. S. KARTHEESWARI,
M.Com., M.Phil., PGDCA, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Commerce,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women,Sivakasi.

I. INRODUCTION

India has to support 17 per cent of the world's population on just 2.4 per cent of its geographical area. Agriculture continues to be a vital component of India's economy contributing over 14.2 per cent of India's GDP and providing employment to the majority (55%) of its population. Indian agriculture has attained the self-support and today all the business houses obtain the pride in not only meeting the needs of our population but also playing a major role in agricultural trade. At the outset, ensuring the farmer's security is keeping as far and more vital for the nation to ensure food security to the country. In this context, it is important to explore all possibilities to ensure prosperity of farmers and agriculture. Thereby, a new strategy i.e. the transformation of Agriculture to Agri-business is formulated for enterprising the farmers practice profitable agriculture.

II. MEANING

Agropreneur is defined as an entrepreneur who uses agriculture to build a business. The term resonates with this blogger after the realization that two Whitley County Farmer's Market vendors had used the market as a doorway into the free enterprise system.

III. REASONS FOR THE POOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIPRENEURS IN INDIA

During the last decade, most of the Indian Entrepreneurs felt that farming was a declining profession on continuously. Some of the important reasons listed below:

- Due to passing generation, large family properties being fractured into small land holdings.
- Due to rapid urban migration, labour costs are so high.
- Due to Genetically Modified seeds, seed costs are high.
- Due to chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides, input costs are more.
- Due to the lengthy subsidy processing by the government, machinery and implements costs are so high.
- Due to the gambling with monsoons, because of its almost restricted dependency on heavy rainfall from monsoons.
- Due to increase in family financial needs, farmers acted as middlemen.
- Due to zero co-ordination between farmers, who compete with each other and fall into over supply situations, prices are lacking for producing the effective product.
- Lack of affordable and widely available post-harvest infrastructure.
- An Inadequate manpower in public extension is one of the major bottlenecks in transfer of technologies to the door step of farmers. On the other hand, 74 Agricultural Universities are producing more than 40,000 Agriculture graduates and diploma holders. Only small percentage of degree holders gets the job and rest go unemployed or further their education or diversify the field.
-

IV. WHO IS A GOOD AGROPRENEUR?

Agropreneur is an active person who needs to live fully regardless of the monetary cost. Therefore they often give hundred percentages to the public and they are rarely of existential order because they let themselves get carried away by life always taking one bite at the time. They sacrifice their hands, lung, larynx, the nervous system and the stomach. Besides, they compete with the digitized world. So, they study the agricultural communications in their field of study and work that focuses on communication about agriculture-related information among agricultural stakeholders and between agricultural and non-agricultural stakeholders. It is done formally and informally by agricultural extension and is considered a subset of science communication. However, it has evolved into its own professional field.

V. QUALITIES OF THE SUCCESSFUL AGRIPRENEURS

Agripreneurs are playing an important role in professionalizing Agricultural extension. Successful Agripreneurs are not only self-employed, but, have also created jobs for others in their work place. As they grow in business, they create more jobs while reaching more farmers. Now, we have Agripreneurs earning few thousands to many crores and created jobs for few people around to few hundreds. This impact continues as they grow in business. Today's individual Agripreneurs are tomorrows Agri-business companies. Several Agripreneurs have received recognition in the Convention. It is important to note that, they are in almost all allied sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agri-tourism, Agri-media and hundreds of innovative activities. Several women Agripreneurs have received awards. All these Agripreneurs are not from one State but, from 25 States. The scheme has reached the entire country. Only, the linkages need to be strengthened to make Agri Start-ups sustainable.

Creating a new enterprise can be one of the most exciting management challenges. Numerous Agropreneurs have built successful Agro-industries and Companies by discovering and meeting unmet needs. There are many motives for starting a new Agribusiness. Some

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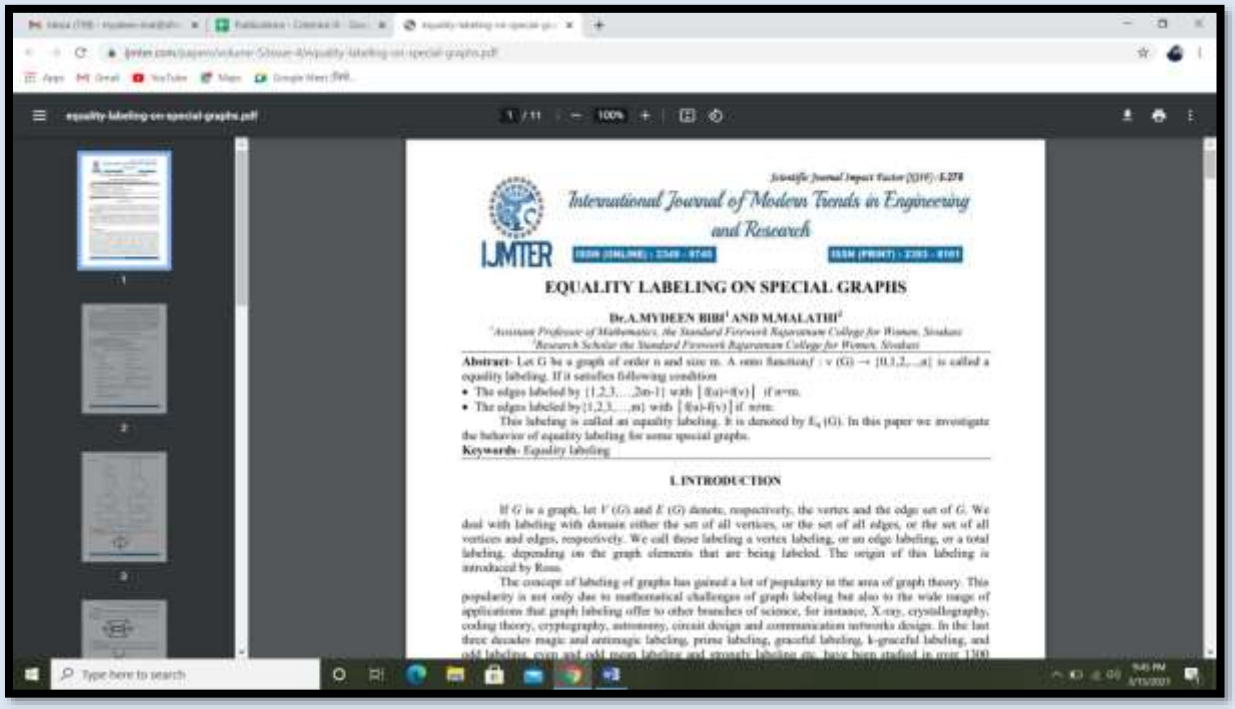

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EQUALITY LABELING ON SPECIAL GRAPHS

Dr.A.MYDEEN BIBI[1] AND M.MALATHI[2]

[1]Assistant Professor of Mathematics, the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi
[2]Research Scholar the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi

Abstract- Let G be a graph of order n and size m. A one function $f : V(G) \to \{0,1,2,\ldots,n\}$ is called a equality labeling. If it satisfies following condition

- The edges labeled by $\{1,2,3,\ldots,2n-1\}$ with $\lceil f(u)+f(v) \rceil$ if $n<m$.
- The edges labeled by $\{1,2,3,\ldots,m\}$ with $\lceil f(u)-f(v) \rceil$ if $n\geq m$.

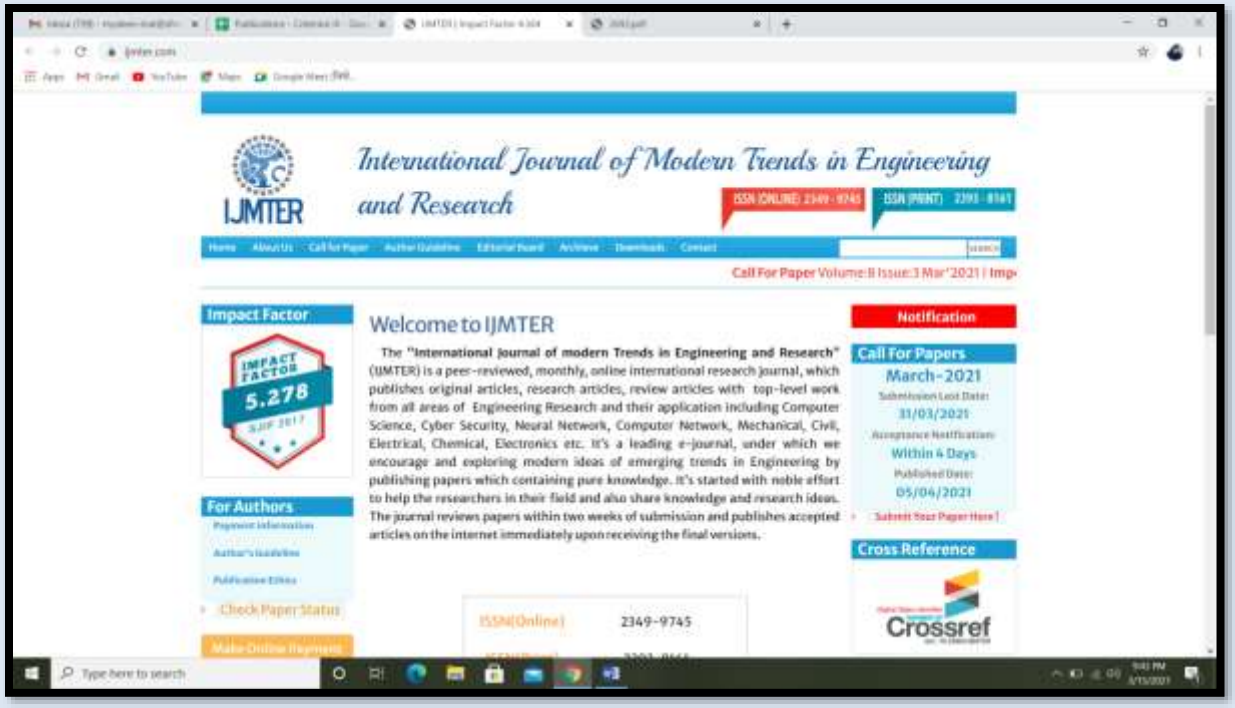
This labeling is called an equality labeling. It is denoted by $E_q(G)$. In this paper we investigate the behavior of equality labeling for some special graphs.

Keywords- Equality labeling

I. INTRODUCTION

If G is a graph, let $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ denote, respectively, the vertex and the edge set of G. We deal with labeling with domain either the set of all vertices, or the set of all edges, or the set of all vertices and edges, respectively. We call these labeling a vertex labeling, or an edge labeling, or a total labeling, depending on the graph elements that are being labeled. The origin of this labeling is introduced by Ross.

The concept of labeling of graphs has gained a lot of popularity in the area of graph theory. This popularity is not only due to mathematical challenges of graph labeling but also to the wide range of applications that graph labeling offer to other branches of science, for instance, X-ray, crystallography, coding theory, cryptography, astronomy, circuit design and communication networks design. In the last three decades magic and antimagic labeling, prime labeling, graceful labeling, k-graceful labeling, and odd labeling, even and odd mean labeling and strongly labeling etc. have been studied in over 1200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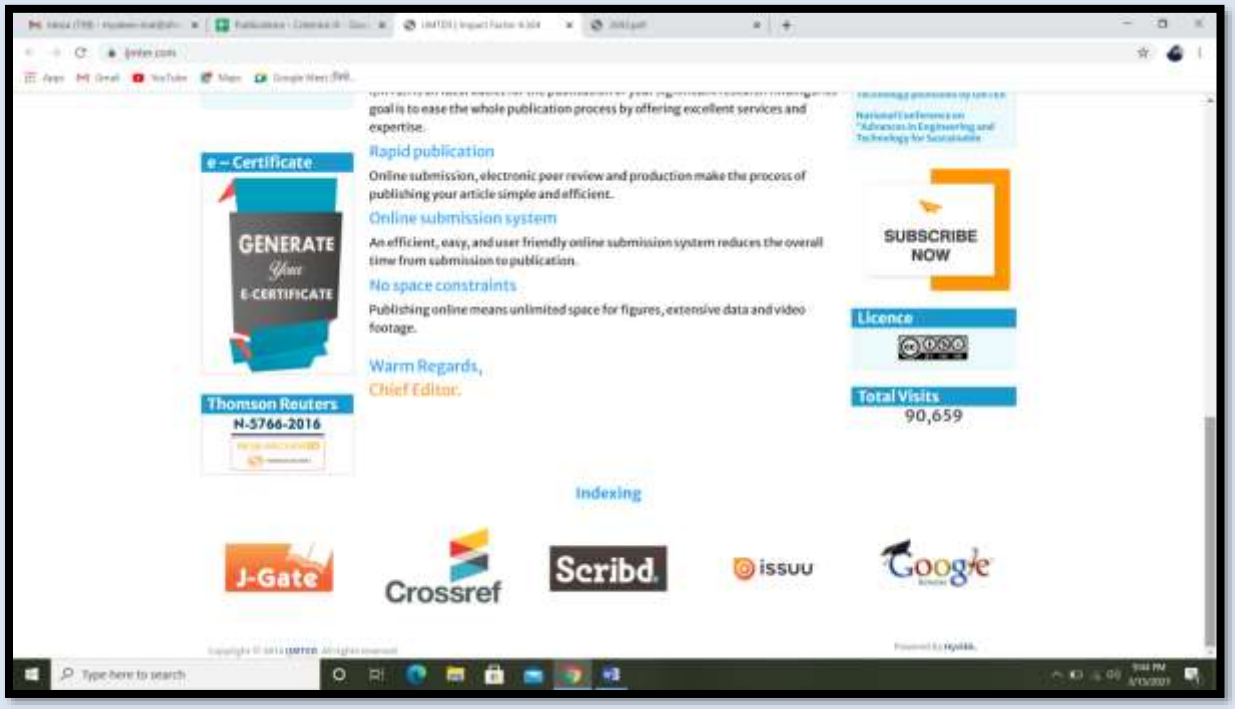
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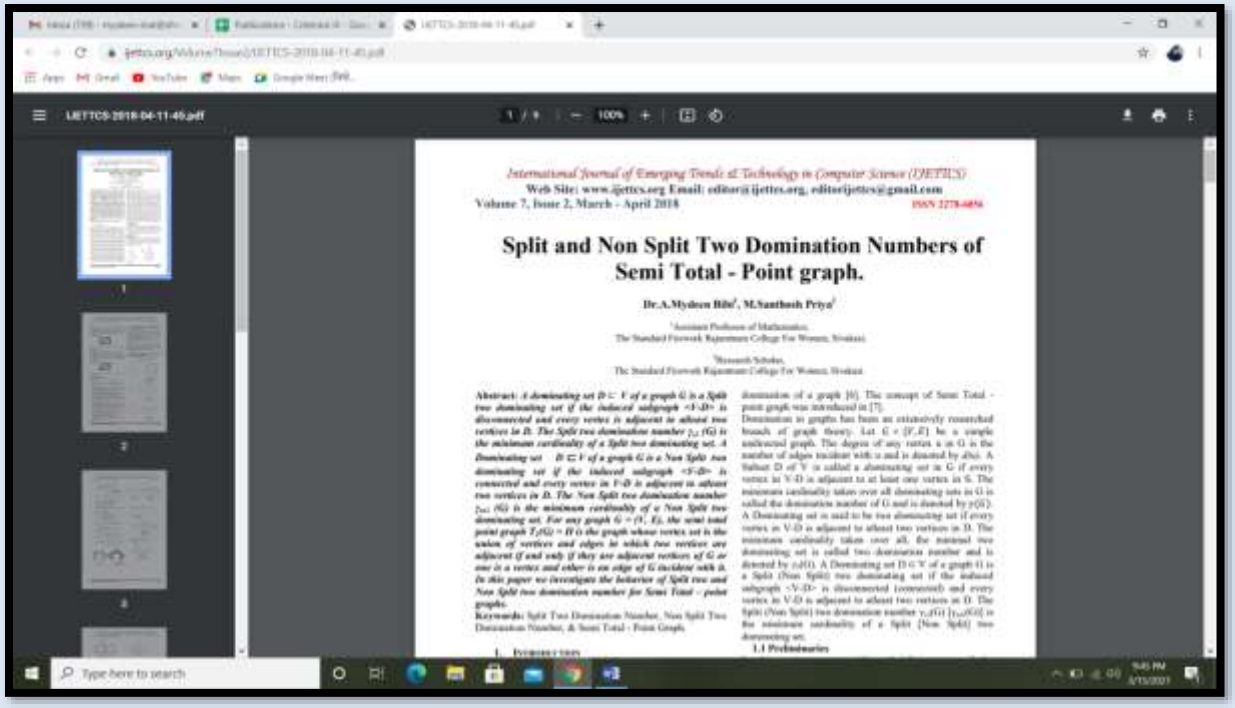
Title of the Paper : **Split and non Split two Domination numbers of semi total point graph**



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Split and Non Split Two Domination Numbers of Semi Total - Point graph.

Dr.A.Mydeen Bibi[1], M.Santhosh Priya[2]

[1]Assistant Professor of Mathematics,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College For Women, Sivakasi

[2]Research Scholar,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College For Women, Sivakasi

Abstract: *A dominating set $D \subset V$ of a graph G is a Split two dominating set if the induced subgraph $<V-D>$ is disconnected and every vertex is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Split two domination number $\gamma_{ts}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a Split two dominating set. A Dominating set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph G is a Non Split two dominating set if the induced subgraph $<V-D>$ is connected and every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Non Split two domination number $\gamma_{ns}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a Non Split two dominating set. For any graph $G = (V, E)$, the semi total point graph $T_2(G) = H$ is the graph whose vertex set is the union of vertices and edges in which two vertices are adjacent if and only if they are adjacent vertices of G or one is a vertex and other is an edge of G incident with it. In this paper we investigate the behavior of Split two and Non Split two domination number for Semi Total - point graphs.*

Keywords: Split Two Domination Number, Non Split Two Domination Number, & Semi Total - Point Graph.

domination of a graph [6]. The concept of Semi Total - point graph was introduced in [7].

Domination in graphs has been an extensively researched branch of graph theory. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple undirected graph. The degree of any vertex u in G is the number of edges incident with u and is denoted by $d(u)$. A Subset D of V is called a dominating set in G if every vertex in V-D is adjacent to at least one vertex in S. The minimum cardinality taken over all dominating sets in G is called the domination number of G and is denoted by $\gamma(G)$. A Dominating set is said to be two dominating set if every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The minimum cardinality taken over all, the minimal two dominating set is called two domination number and is denoted by $\gamma_2(G)$. A Dominating set $D \subset V$ of a graph G is a Split (Non Split) two dominating set if the induced subgraph $<V-D>$ is disconnected (connected) and every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Split (Non Split) two domination number $\gamma_{ts}(G)$ ($\gamma_{ns}(G)$) is the minimum cardinality of a Split (Non Split) two dominating set.

1.1 Preliminaries


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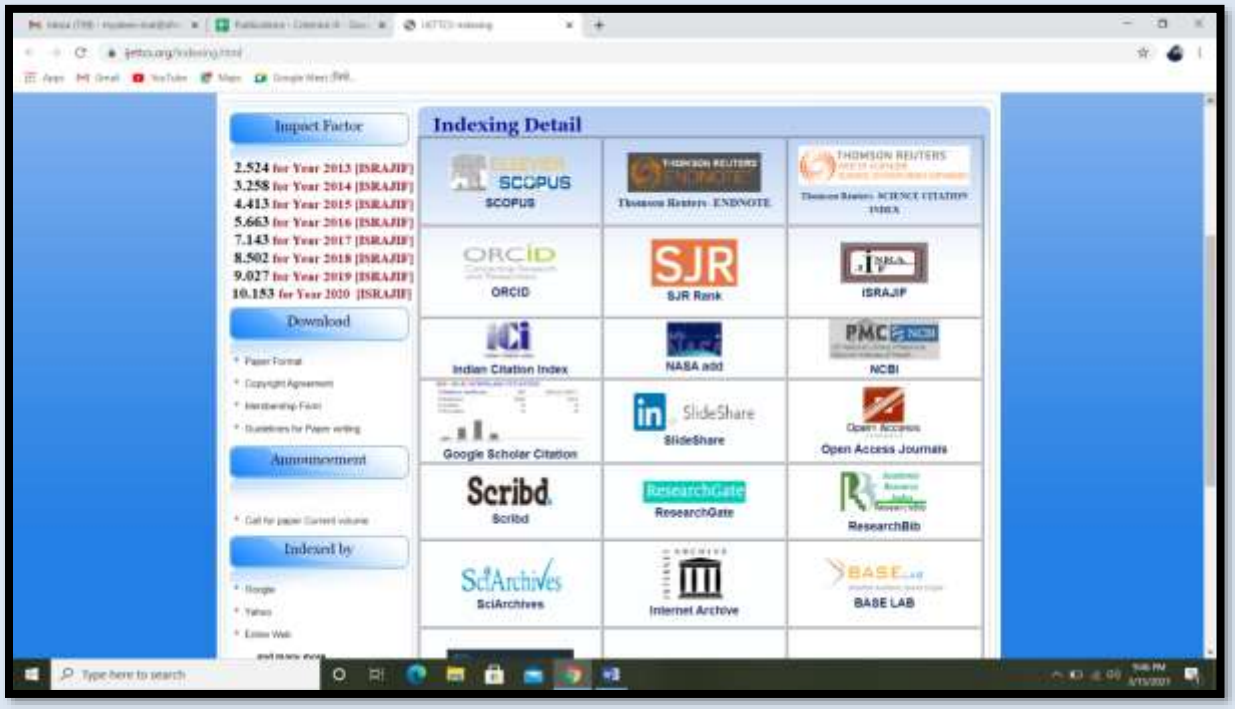
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Study on Strongly Pseudo Irregular Fuzzy Graphs

Authors

S.P.Nandhini[1], Dr.M.Kamaraj[2]

[1]Department of Mathematics

The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College For Women, Sivakasi-626 123

Tamilnadu, India

[2]Department of Mathematics

Government Arts and Science College, Sivakasi.

Tamilnadu, India

Abstract: -In this paper, Some results on Strongly pseudo Irregular Fuzzy Graphs and Strongly pseudo total Irregular Fuzzy Graphs are established. Comparative study between Strongly pseudo Irregular Fuzzy Graphs and Strongly pseudo total Irregular Fuzzy Graphs is done. Also defined Δ- pseudo domination set and Δ-pseudo total dominating set in irregular fuzzy graph.

Keywords:- 2-degree, pseudo degree of a vertex in a graph, irregular fuzzy graph, totally irregular fuzzy graph, Δ-pseudo dominating set and Δ-pseudo total dominating set.

1.Introduction

In this paper , we consider only finite, simple, connected graphs. We denote the vertex set and the edge set

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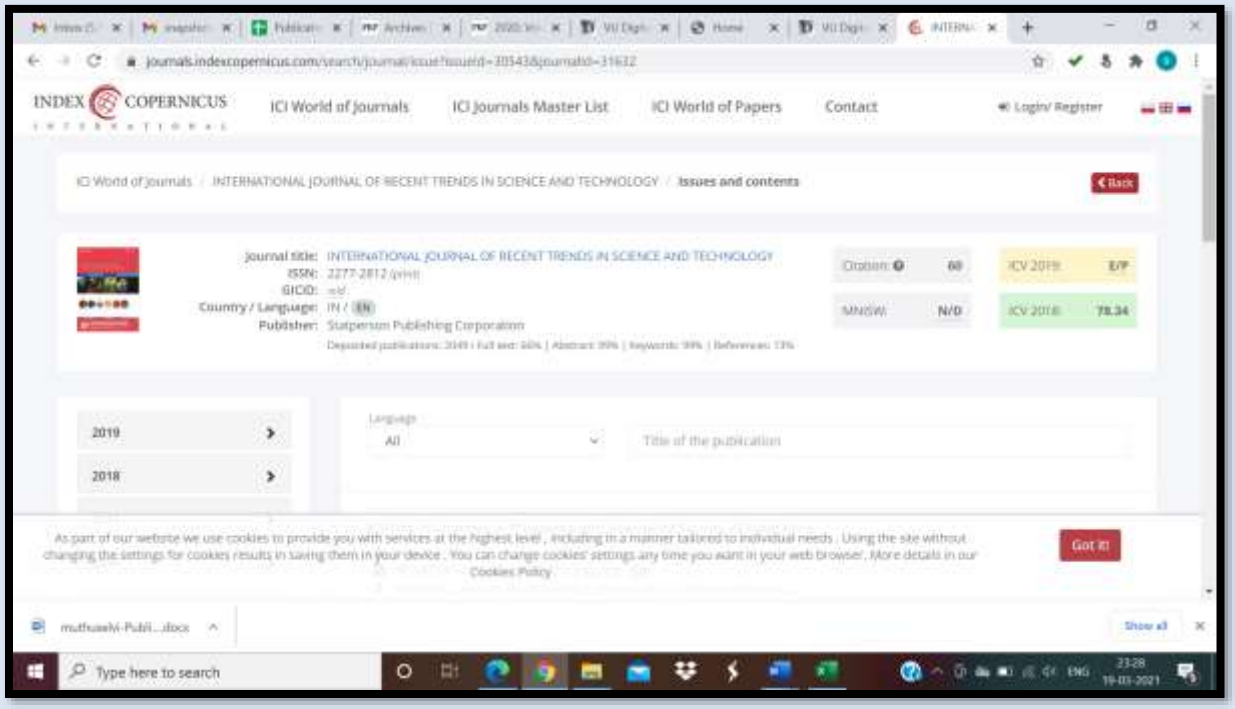
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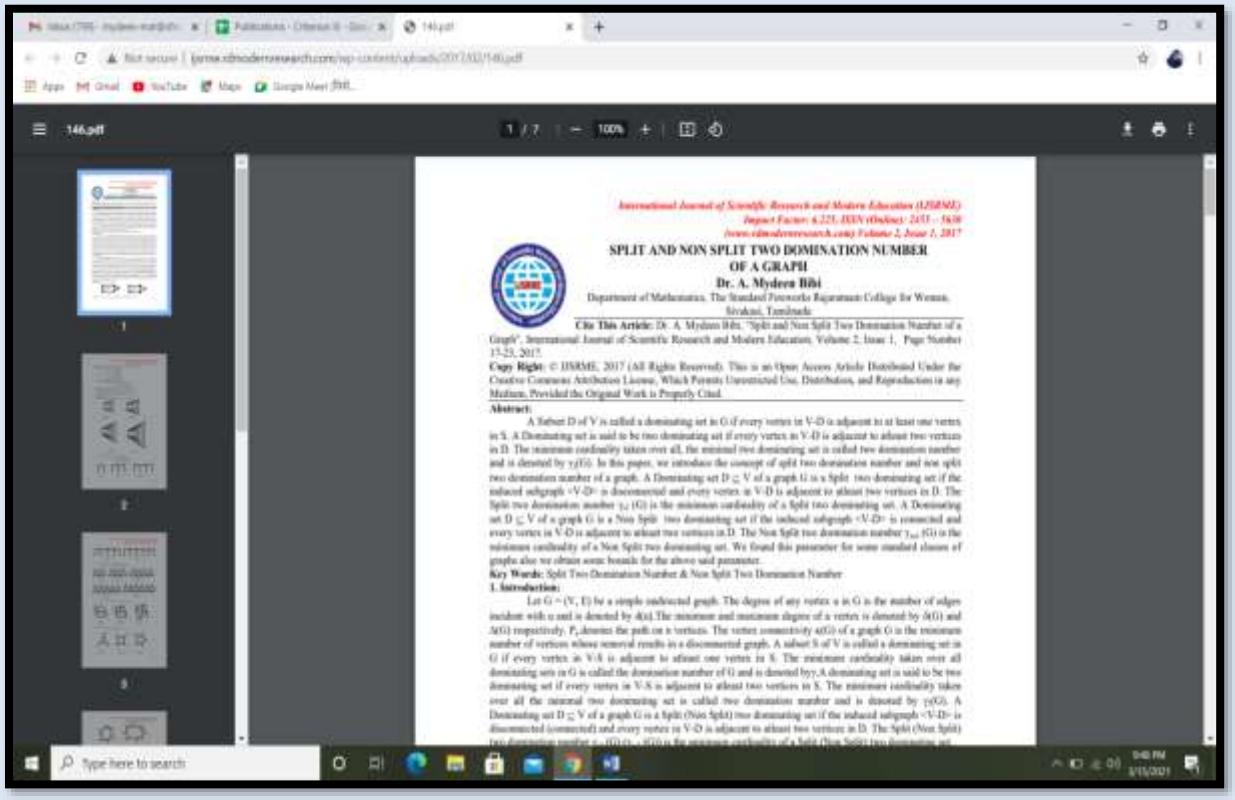

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SPLIT AND NON SPLIT TWO DOMINATION NUMBER OF A GRAPH

Dr. A. Mydeen Bibi
Department of Mathematics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu

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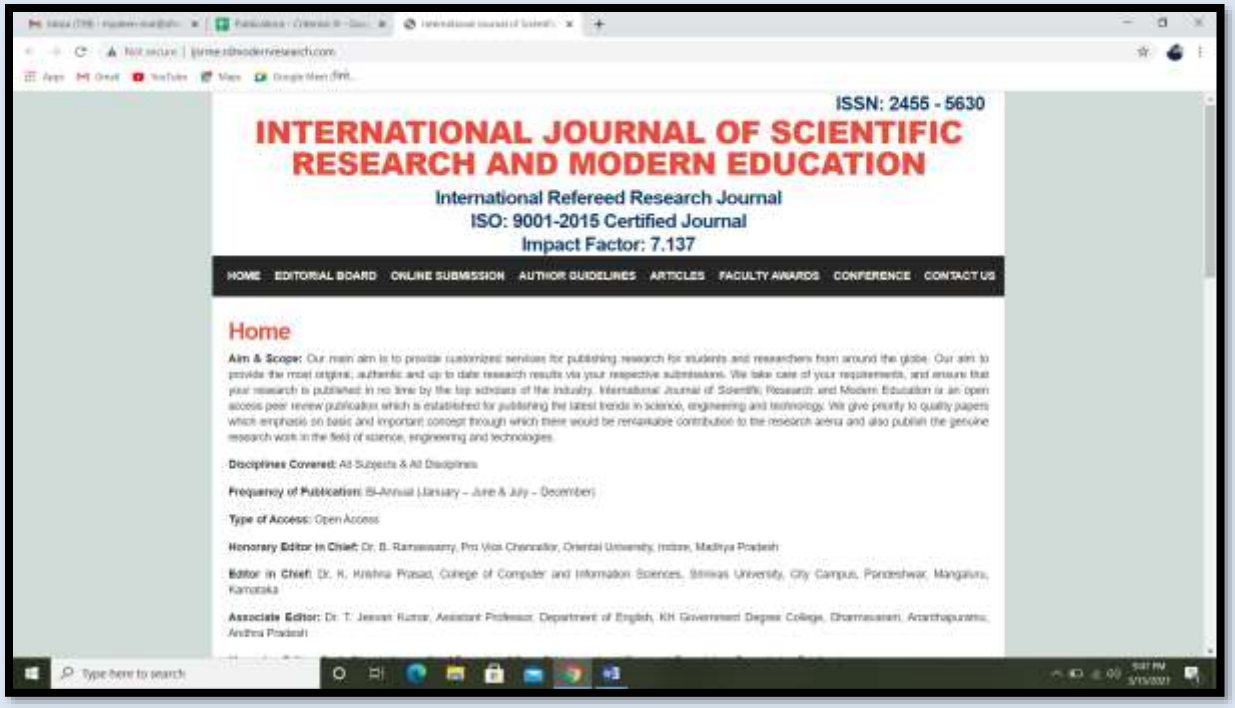
Abstract:
A Subset D of V is called a dominating set in G if every vertex in V-D is adjacent to at least one vertex in S. A Dominating set is said to be two dominating set if every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The minimum cardinality taken over all, the minimal two dominating set is called two domination number and is denoted by $\gamma_2(G)$. In this paper, we introduce the concept of split two domination number and non split two domination number of a graph. A Dominating set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph G is a Split two dominating set if the induced subgraph $\langle V-D\rangle$ is disconnected and every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Split two domination number $\gamma_{s2}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a Split two dominating set. A Dominating set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph G is a Non Split two dominating set if the induced subgraph $\langle V-D\rangle$ is connected and every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Non Split two domination number $\gamma_{ns2}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a Non Split two dominating set. We found this parameter for some standard classes of graphs also we obtain some bounds for the above said parameter.

Key Words: Split Two Domination Number & Non Split Two Domination Number

1. Introduction:

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple undirected graph. The degree of any vertex u in G is the number of edges incident with u and is denoted by d(u).The minimum and maximum degree of a vertex is denoted by $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ respectively. P_n denotes the path on n vertices. The vertex connectivity $\kappa(G)$ of a graph G is the minimum number of vertices whose removal results in a disconnected graph. A subset S of V is called a dominating set in G if every vertex in V-S is adjacent to atleast one vertex in S. The minimum cardinality taken over all dominating sets in G is called the domination number of G and is denoted by γ.A dominating set is said to be two dominating set if every vertex in V-S is adjacent to atleast two vertices in S. The minimum cardinality taken over all the minimal two dominating set is called two domination number and is denoted by $\gamma_2(G)$. A Dominating set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph G is a Split (Non Split) two dominating set if the induced subgraph $\langle V-D\rangle$ is disconnected (connected) and every vertex in V-D is adjacent to atleast two vertices in D. The Split (Non Split) two domination number $\gamma_{s2}(G)$ ($\gamma_{ns2}(G)$) is the minimum cardinality of a Split (Non Split) two dominating set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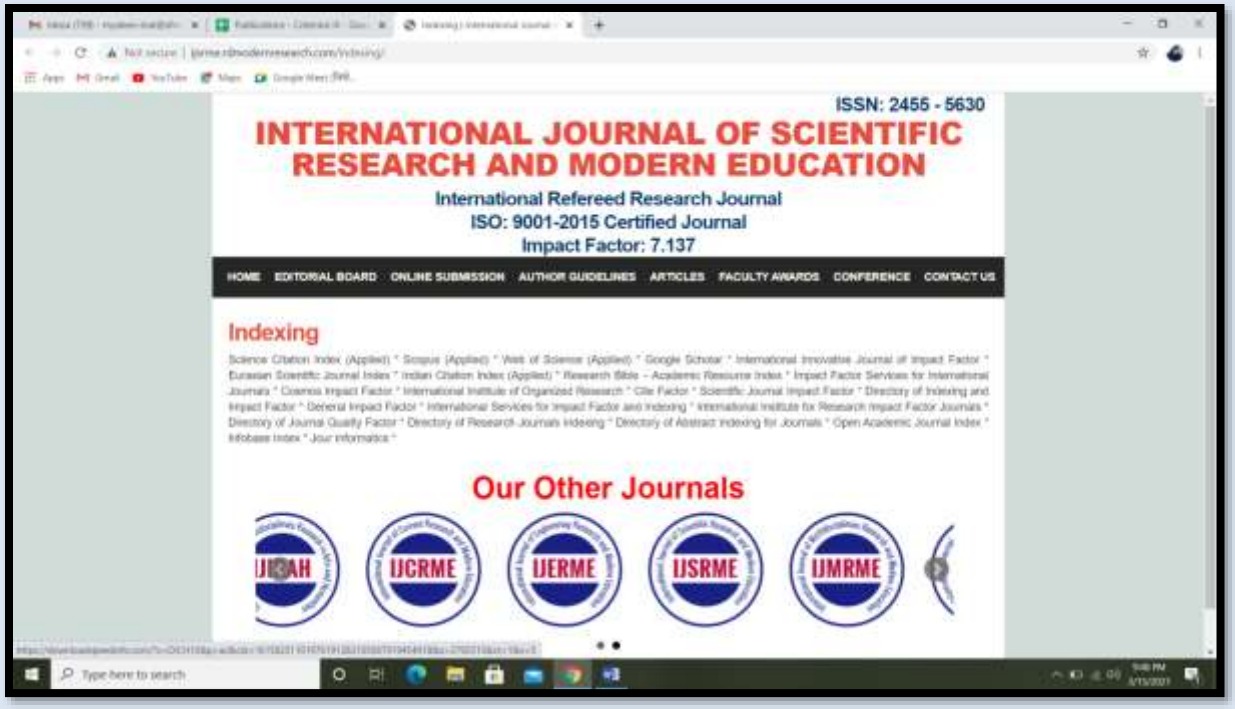
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Incorporation of NH_4Br in Tamarind Seed Polysaccharide biopolymer and its potential use in electrochemical energy storage devices

M. Premalatha, T. Mathavan, S. Selvasekarapandian, S. Selvalakshmi, S. Monisha

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Incorporation of NH_4Br in Tamarind Seed Polysaccharide biopolymer and its potential use in electrochemical energy storage devices

M. Premalatha [1,2], T. Mathavan [1,*], S.Selvasekarapandian[2,*], S. Selvalakshmi [1,2,3], S.Monisha[1,2]

[1] Research Department of Physics, N.M.S.S.V.N.College, Nagamalai, Madurai- 625 019.

[2] Materials Research Center, Coimbatore-641 045.

[3] S.F.R. College for Women, Sivakasi-626 123.

*corresponding author: sekarapandian@rediffmail.com, tjmathavan@gmail.com ,

Abstract

Novel proton conducting biopolymer Tamarind Seed Polysachharide complexed with different concentrations of ammonium bromide have been prepared and characterized. The increase in amorphous nature of the sample has been confirmed by structural analysis. The complex formation between biopolymer and salt has been confirmed by vibrational analysis. The glass transition temperature values of the biopolymer membranes have been found by Differential Scanning Calorimetry analysis. The maximum ionic conductivity 1.58×10^{-3} S cm^{-1} is observed for 1g TSP: 0.4 g NH_4Br by impedance analysis. The conducting ions in the polymer network have been confirmed by transference number measurement. A simple battery has been fabricated with good stability of 1.54 V as open circuit voltage. The red light emitting diode has been activated by the battery constructed with the highest ionic conductivity membrane.

Keywords: Biopolymer, Structural analysis, Impedance analysis, Transference number measurement and Light Emitting Diode

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Name of the Author : Dr.S.Sivadevi

Title of the Paper : Structural and proton conducting properties of tri-blend polymer electrolytes

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Structural and conducting properties of proton conducting tri-blend polymer electrolytes

A.Jayalakshmi , S.Sivadevi
Department of Physics,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu -626123, India

Abstract - Variety of blend polymer such as PVA: PAN, PEO: PVP, PVdF:PVA and etc doped with NH_4NO_3 have been studied for proton conduction. But the study of proton conducting tri-blend polymer electrolyte is rare. Inventive Solid polymer electrolytes based on Polyvinylalcohol (PVA), Polyacrylonitrile (PAN), Polyvinylidine fluoride (PVdF) doped with ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3) have been prepared by solution casting technique using Dimethylformamide (DMF) as solvent. To analyse the structural and conducting property, the prepared films are characterized by XRD and AC impedance techniques respectively. X-ray diffraction revealed the amorphous nature of the prepared polymer electrolytes. From the AC impedance technique, it has been found that the highest ionic conductivity is $9.12x10^{-4}$ (S/cm) for 80% (PVA:PAN:PVdF) :20% NH_4NO_3 polymer electrolyte at 303K.

Keywords - Ionic conductivity ,Tri- blend, Solid polymer, XRD, AC impedance and Modulus.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In our recent years solid polymer electrolyte is expected to replace the conventional liquid electrolytes due to its better durability, flexibility and long life time. Liquid electrolytes have been known as better candidates for various applications due to their considerable ionic conductivities. At the onset of introducing batteries, liquid electrolytes had shown good performance. Due to some disadvantages such as leakage and corrosion, attention has been diverted towards solid electrolytes [1]. Various research groups have developed polymer electrolytes and investigated the ways of improving their ionic conductivity [2]. Some of the methods employed for the enhancement of conductivity are cross linking of two polymers, blending of two or more polymers, addition of plasticizer to the polymer electrolyte, usage of inorganic inert fillers etc.

Currently, the research work is focused on the development of blend polymer with better conductivity for fuel cell and batteries related application. As the physical and chemical properties of both the polymer chain are different, the resulting blend is entirely unique with the possibility to improve the conducting nature. Many blend polymer electrolyte system have been studied and reported in the literature [3-5]. It is seen from the literature that blending of two polymers improved the conductivity of the polymer electrolytes. When the electrical nature of a single polymer doped with salt is compared with a blend polymer doped with the salt it is found that the conductivity is increased [6-7]. So, the present study is aimed at analyzing proton conducting tri-blend polymer electrolytes. Lithium ionicconducting tri-blend polymer electrolytes has been studied by Tamilvathana et.al [8]. To the best of author's knowledge, there is no report on "tri –blend polymer based on Polyvinylalcohol [PVA], Polyacrylonitrile [PAN], Polyvinylidenefluoride [PVdF] dispersed with ammonium nitrate [NH_4NO_3]. PVA has excellent film forming ability, high tensile strength and flexibility. PAN is a resinous, fibrous, rubbery organic polymer which posses good mechanical strength. PVdF has low weight, low chemical corrosion resistance and heat resistance. In literature survey, the NH_4NO_3 is a good proton donor.

II. Experimental Techniques:

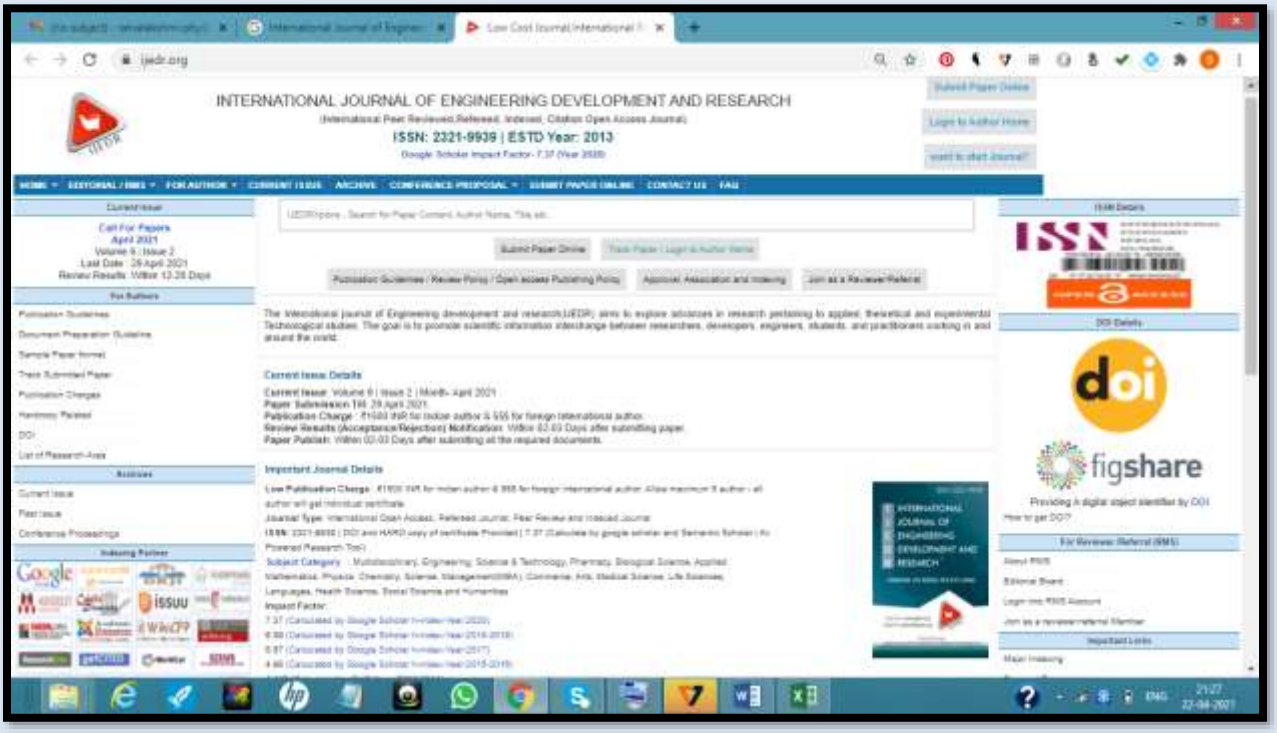
Synthesis of Electrolytes

The present work details with the preparation of tri-blend polymer electrolyte dispersed with ammonium nitrate by using solution casting method. Blend polymer electrolytes are prepared with PVA (M.wt.1,25,000), PAN (M.wt.1,25,000), PVdF (M.wt.5,30,000) of various composition and ammonium nitrate using di-methylformamide (DMF) as solvent. PVA is stirred in DMF at 80°C for 2 hours and after its complete dissolution, PAN is added and stirred for 1 hour after its complete dissolution. PVdF which is separately dissolved in DMF at 80°C is then added and stirred. Then ammonium nitrate is added. The mixture is stirred till it becomes homogeneous. Then it is poured in the petri dish and kept in vacuum oven for solvent evaporation at 70°C for 2 days. After the complete evaporation of the solvent the stand alone films were carefully removed from the petri dishes and sealed in an air tight cover. Polymer blend (0.9PVA: 0.08PAN: 0.02PVdF by weight) is denoted by PPP. The following weight compositions of proton conducting polymer electrolyte have been prepared.

100% PPP – 0 % NH_4NO_3
95 % PPP – 5 % NH_4NO_3
90 % PPP – 10 % NH_4NO_3
85 %PPP – 15 % NH_4NO_3
80 % PPP – 20 % NH_4NO_3
75% PPP – 25% NH_4NO_3

are synthesized and are characterized by different experimental technique.

Characterization of Electrolytes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ORIGINAL PAPER

Effect of ethylene carbonate plasticizer on agar-agar: NH_4Br-based solid polymer electrolytes

S. Selvalakshmi [1] · T. Mathavan [2] · S. Selvasekarapandian [3,4] · M. Premalatha [1]

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Abstract
Proton-conducting polymer electrolytes based on biopolymer, agar-agar as the polymer host, ammonium bromide (NH_4Br) as the salt and ethylene carbonate (EC) as the plasticizer have been prepared by solution casting technique with dimethylformamide as solvent. Addition of NH_4Br and EC with the biopolymer resulted in an increase in the ionic conductivity of polymer electrolyte. EC was added to increase the degree of salt dissociation and also ionic mobility. The highest ionic conductivity achieved at room temperature was for 50 wt% agar/50 wt% NH_4Br+0.3% EC with the conductivity 3.73×10^{-4} S cm^{-1}. The conductivity of the polymer electrolyte increases with the increase in amount of plasticizer. The frequency-dependent conductivity, dielectric permittivity (ε'') and modulus (M') studies were carried out.

Keywords Biopolymer · Plasticizer · AC impedance spectroscopy

Introduction

Fenton and Wright in 1973 were the pioneers of solid polymer electrolytes (SPEs) who worked with polyethylene oxide (PEO) and alkali metal salts. Since then, the field of solid polymer electrolytes gained a great deal of attention of the researchers. The main reason behind this was the advantages of using SPEs in solid-state devices like batteries, fuel cells, sensors, electrochromic displays and solar cells [1–3]. Other advantages of SPEs over conventional liquid electrolytes are flexibility, molded to desired shape, mechanical strength, leak-proof and has good electrode-electrolyte contact. Previously, researchers' interests were towards the development of solid polymer electrolytes based on synthetic polymers like PVA [4], PVP [5], PAN [6], PMMA [7] and PVC [8] which exhibited good conductivity values. But currently, this has been adversely swapped with the biodegradable type through the employment of natural polymers. This effort has been undertaken to make the inventions go greener with the environment. Natural or biopolymers possess some outstanding criteria: (i) found in abundance, (ii) sustainable owing to its renewable nature that does not deplete as the petrochemical source, (iii) cheap in cost since it is a naturally occurring polymer and (iv) biodegradable nature that makes it more environmental friendly [9]. Several renewable resource-based biopolymers are suitable to be used as host polymer in the polymer electrolytes, such as starch [10], cellulose [11, 12], chitosan [13], carrageenan [14] and agar [15, 16].

Among all the biopolymers, agar-agar has gained a great attention due to its best film-forming capability. Agar is an unbranched polysaccharide, which is extracted from the family of seaweeds (Rhodophycae) having the structure of 1,4-linked-3,6-anhydro-α-L-galactopyranose. Agar forms a slightly viscous solution on dissolving in hot water and then becomes a thermoreversible gel when the temperature is brought down. It is widely used in the food industry, in cosmetics and for microbiology. Applications include use as a

This paper has been presented at the "1st World Conference on Solid Electrolytes for Advanced Applications: Current and Competitors" on September 6–9, 2017 at Puducherry, India.

✉ T. Mathavan
tjmathavan@gmail.com
✉ S. Selvasekarapandian
sekarapandian@rediffmail.com

[1] Department of Physics, N.M.S.S.V.N College, Nagamalai, Madurai, Tamil Nadu 625019, India
[2] Department of Physics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India
[3] Materials Research Centre, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
[4] Department of Physics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

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Synthesis and characterization of tri-blend polymer matrix for solid electrolytes

A.Jayalakshmi[1], S.Siva Devi[2*]

[1]M.Phil. Scholar, [2]Associate Professor
Department of Physics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu -626123, India
*Corresponding Author: S.Siva Devi[2]

ABSTRACT

Blending of polymers is an important technique used in the preparation of solid polymer electrolytes used in applications such as batteries and fuel cells. Polymer blends with two polymers are studied by many researchers but a study of blend with three polymers is rare. In the present study a novel blend polymer matrix suitable for such applications using three polymers Polyvinylalcohol (PVA), Polyacrylonitrile (PAN), and Polyvinylidine fluoride (PVdF) are synthesized and characterised. Solution casting technique is used for synthesis of polymer matrix. FTIR, and AC impedance techniques are used to characterize them. FTIR studies reveal the complex formation between the polymers due to blending. AC impedance studies show that the conductivity of the tri-blend polymer has been improved from their corresponding single polymer conductivities. Dielectric and modulus spectral analysis are also made.

Keywords - AC impedance, FTIR, Ionic conductivity, Solid electrolyte and Tri- blend.

1. Introduction:

A polymer blend or polymer mixture is a member of a class of materials analogous to metal alloys, in which at least two polymers are blended together to create a new material with different physical properties. When two or more polymers are mixed, the phase structure of the resulting material can be either miscible or immiscible. Due to their high molar mass, the entropy of mixing of polymers is relatively low and consequently specific interactions are needed to obtain blends, which are miscible or homogeneous on a molecular scale. Polymer blending has attracted much attention as an easy and cost-effective method of developing polymeric materials that have versatility for commercial applications. In other words, the properties of the blends can be manipulated according to their end use by correct selection of the component polymers. Blending technology also provides attractive opportunities for reuse and recycling of polymer wastes.

There are several reports on blend polymer electrolytes (blended with two polymers) for their use in electrochemical applications. Many scientists have studied blend polymer electrolytes based on, PVA- PVP [1], PVA- PAN [2], PVA-PVdF [3] and PVP-PEO [4]. No report is available for characterization and blending of three polymers. So based on the literature study, it has been decided to prepare blend polymer electrolytes with three polymers PVA, PAN and PVdF of different composition and study their characterization to know their applicability for electrochemical devices such as batteries, fuel cells etc..

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Synthesis and XRD, FTIR Studies of Alumina Nanoparticle using Co-precipitation Method

A. Salai Subha Nila[1], K. P. Radha[2]
[1]*PG Student, Department of Physics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi - 626123, Tamilnadu, India.*
[2]*Department of Physics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi - 626123, Tamilnadu, India.*

Abstract: *Nano precursor of aluminium hydroxide was synthesized by Co-Precipitation method from aluminium sulphate and sodium carbonate. Al_2O_3 nanoparticles were prepared by calcinations of the precursor at 500°C for 5 h in an oven. The synthesized samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR).*
Keywords: *Nanoparticle, Synthesis, XRD, FTIR, Alumina.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In a wide variety of basic research and technological applications, metals and semiconductor nano particles received considerable attention because of their improved optical, electrical and magnetic properties compared to their bulk counter-parts [1]. In particular, alumina nano particles are expected to play important role in a variety of relevant applications like high temperature electrical insulator, high voltage insulators, furnace liner tubes, electronic substrates, thermometry sensors, gas laser tubes and anti-bacterial activities. These oxide materials can be synthesized by different methods such as Solution Combustion, Chemical Precipitation, Sol-Gel, Hydrothermal, Solvo thermal, Microwave Assisted Sol-Gel, Green synthesis. Among these methods, Co-precipitation is one of the best methods to synthesis nano particles without agglomeration in the yield. In this paper, Al_2O_3 nano particles are prepared by co-precipitate method using Aluminium Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate with Water as Solvent. The samples are synthesized under standard laboratory condition in clean room and analyzed using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR).

Alumina has two forms namely transition or metastable and stable forms. Of the different forms of aluminas ($\chi, \eta, \delta, \kappa, \theta, \gamma, \rho$) except α-alumina all other are in the transition forms. The crystal structure of most of the aluminas are hexagonal plate with large surface area. Due to this they are mainly used as catalysis and absorbent[2].

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

A. Synthesis of Al_2O_3 Nano particles

To prepare Al_2O_3 nanoparticles, 100 ml of 1 M Sodium Carbonate solution is added drop-wise into a solution containing 100 ml of 0.03 M Aluminium Sulphate solution under constant stirring. Then the resulting solution is kept at room temperature for 12 hours under constant stirring. A white precipitate is formed. It is washed several times with doubly ionized water and filtered by using Whatman filter paper. Then precipitate is dried at 80°C in a hot air oven for more than 24 hours. The obtained samples are calcinated at 500°C for 5 hours to get Al_2O_3 nano particles.

$$Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 3Na_2CO_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2Al(OH)_3 + 3CO_2 + 3Na_2SO_4$$

$$2Al(OH)_3 \xrightarrow{500^oC} Al_2O_3 + 3H_2O$$

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Fourier Transform infrared analysis

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy is used to determine the chemical properties of a compound in a qualitative manner. In Fig. 1, The Vibrational peaks at 517cm^{-1}, 558 cm^{-1}, 625 cm^{-1}, 700 cm^{-1}, 732 cm^{-1} and 881 cm^{-1} are due to Al-O-Al Stretching vibration. According to the author Bustan Afruz et.al., the peaks lie in the range of 400-900 cm^{-1} are assigned to Al_2O_3. [3] The Vibrational peaks at 1024 cm^{-1} and 1160 cm^{-1} in the range 1190-1075 cm^{-1}are corresponding to C-O Stretching vibration of Sodium Carbonate. The Vibrational peaks at cm^{-1}, 1447 cm^{-1} and 1778 cm^{-1} are prescribed to O-H bending vibration of the solvent Water

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Name of the Author : Dr.F.Kingslin Mary Genova and Dr.N.Vijaya

Title of the Paper : Preparation and characterization of Lithium ion conducting blend polymer (PVA-PVP) with LiBr

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Preparation and characterization of Lithium ion conducting blend polymer (PVA-PVP) with LiBr

T. Devika[1], F. Kingslin Mary Genova[2], N. Vijaya[3]
[1, 2, 3]*Department of Physics, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Woman, Sivakasi – 626 123, Tamilnadu, India*

Abstract: *Lithium ion conducting blend polymer electrolytes based on Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP) doped with different concentrations of lithium bromide (LiBr) have been prepared by solution casting method. The prepared electrolytes have been characterized by XRD, FTIR, DSC and AC impedance techniques. The complex formation between the blend polymer, PVA-PVP and the salt, LiBr has been confirmed by XRD and FTIR analyses. It has been observed that the ionic conductivity of the doped blend polymer electrolyte increases as the salt concentration increases. The maximum ionic conductivity has been found to be 1.03×10^{-4} S cm^{-1} for 70 PVA : 30 PVP : 0.25 M wt % LiBr sample at room temperature. Thermal behavior of the samples has been analyzed by differential scanning calorimetry and thermo gravimetry techniques.*

Keywords: *blend polymer, XRD, FTIR, glass transition temperature, ionic conductivity*

I. INTROCUCTION

Polymer electrolytes envisage the advantage of solid electrolytes as well as the property of liquid electrolytes. The interest in this study is continually growing due to their potential applications in lithium batteries, electro chromic devices, etc [1-3]. The development of polymer system with high ionic conductivity and stability is the congenital objectives in polymer research. Hence polymer should possess fundamental properties like low glass transition temperature (T_g) so that the conformations of polymer chains and segmental motion can significantly assist transport of ions at the operating temperature ensuing conductivity. Hence, the polymer electrolyte should possess low degree of crystallinity as the conduction in polymer electrolytes is through the amorphous domain of the polymer-salt system. Various approaches viz.co-polymerization [4], grafting [5], physical cross linking [6], blending [7], plasticization [8] and addition of inert ceramic oxides into the matrix [9] were carried out in the preparation of polymer electrolytes with high conductivity and appreciable thermal stability at ambient temperature. Among these techniques, blending of polymers is the most feasible approach, in the past few years it has been intensively investigated.

The blending of polymers may lead to the increase in stability due to one polymer portraying itself as a mechanical stiffener and the other as a gelled matrix supported by the other. The lithium salt is added so as to increase the amorphicity and the introduction of conducting moieties into the matrix. Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) is a water–soluble synthetic polymer and is an odorless, tasteless, translucent, white or cream colored granular powder [10]. The prominent properties of PVA are its biodegradability [11] in the environment and biocompatibility [12-14]. PVA has high tensile strength, flexibility, high oxygen and aroma barrier property. It also has excellent film forming, emulsifying and adhesive properties. Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP) is a water –soluble polymer [15]. PVP is derived from vinyl polymer exhibiting highly polar side groups present in the lactam ring [16]. In addition, it is an amorphous polymer with high T_g due to presence of rigid pyrrolidone functional group, exhibiting property to form complexes with other polymers [17]. PVP has adhesive property, excellent physiological compatibility, low toxicity and reasonable solubility in water and most organic solvents [18,19] which can find wide applications in biomedical field.

The present work deals with the preparation and characterization of blend polymer electrolytes based on PVA and PVP doped with different concentrations of lithium bromide (LiBr) by solution casting technique using DMSO as solvent. In order to characterize the prepared blend polymer electrolytes, various experimental techniques such as X-ray diffraction, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimetry, Thermogravimetry and AC impedance spectroscopy have been employed.

II. EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

PVA (Mw = 1,25,000, Sd fine), PVP (Mw = 40,000, Sd fine) and LiBr (AR grade, Merck) have been used as raw materials in this study. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is used as solvent. The blend polymer electrolytes have been prepared using the optimized composition of PVA and PVP (70PVA:30PVP) [20] and lithium bromide (LiBr) of different ratios by solution casting technique. The solutions of the optimized composition of the blend polymer (70 PVA: 30PVP) and various concentrations of LiBr have been stirred continuously with a magnetic stirrer at 60 °C for several hours in order to obtain homogeneous solutions. The solutions have

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Name of the Author : **Dr.S.Selvalakshmi**

Title of the Paper : **A study of electrochemical devices based on Agar-Agar-NH4I biopolymer electrolytes**

A Study Of Electrochemical Devices Based On Agar-Agar-NH_4I Biopolymer Electrolytes

S.Selvalakshmi[1,2], T.Mathavan[1,a], S.Selvasekarapandian[3], M.Premalatha[1]

[1] Department of Physics, N.M.S.S.V.N College, Nagamalai, Madurai, Tamilnadu.
[2] Department of Physics, The S.F.R. College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.
[3] Materials Research Centre, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

Corresponding author: a) tjmathavan@gmail.com

Abstract. A polymer electrolyte system has been developed using a biopolymer namely, Agar-Agar in combination with ammonium iodide in different weight percentages by solution casting technique. The films were characterized electrically by AC Impedance Spectroscopy for its conductivity. The highest conductivity achieved at room temperature was for 50 wt. % agar-agar: 50 wt. % NH_4I with a conductivity value of 1.20×10^{-4} Scm^{-1}. An electrochemical cell was fabricated in the configuration of: $Zn+ZnSO_4.7H_2O$ + graphite (anode) | 50 wt. % (Agar-agar): 50 wt. % NH_4I (electrolyte) | $PbO_2+V_2O_5$ + graphite (cathode) and it produced a maximum open circuit voltage of 1.73 V. A single PEM fuel cell was constructed with the highest conducting sample (50 wt. % (Agar-agar): 50 wt. % NH_4I) and it exhibited an output voltage of 408mV.

INTRODUCTION

A new type of non-conventional energy source is essential in day-to day life to meet the challenges like power demand and environmental pollution. In recent years, proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFCs) have been identified as promising power sources for the vehicular transportation and for other applications requiring a clean, quiet, and portable power. The synthesis and characterization of novel membranes for solid state electrochemical devices had become an active area of research in order to develop cheaper and more versatile solid polymer electrolytes [1]. Natural polymers electrolytes, such as hydroxyethyl cellulose [2], agar [3] and gelatin [4] have become substitutes for synthetic polymer electrolytes. Agar, a biopolymer is being extensively used as gelling, stabilizing and encapsulating agent in pharmaceutical and biotechnological industries. It is composed of alternating 1,3-linked d-galactose and 1,4-linked 3,6 anhydro-l-galactose units. Agar has been employed in the preparation of salt bridges, in construction of some reference electrodes in the electrochemical studies [5]. Fabrication of Agar/Biopolymer Blend Aerogels in Ionic Liquid and Co-Solvent mixture has been reported by Ahmad Adlie Shamsuri et al [6]. L. An et al have used agar-agar, glutaraldehyde with acetic acid mixed solution as a binder for their electrode which is used for their Direct Ethanol fuel cells [7]. The present work is concerned with solid-state electrochemical cells and fuel cell which are based on Agar+NH_4I electrolyte films.

Experimental details

Agar-Agar of average molecular weight 120000 (Manufactured by Condo-Forja, 9 Madrid, Spain, Sold by: Colloids Impex Pvt Ltd, India) and NH_4I (Spectrum) were used in the present work. The polymer electrolytes agar doped with NH_4I in different molar ratios such as (100:0), (90:10), (80:20), (70:30), (60:40), (50:50) and (40:60) were prepared by solution-casting technique using distilled water as solvent. Agar was dissolved in boiling water and NH_4I was added and magnetically stirred for 2h until homogeneous solution was obtained. The solution was then transferred in glass petri dishes, and the samples were dried in hot air oven at 50℃. Free standing agar films were obtained after 48 h. Electrical measurements were performed on the polymer electrolyte films in the frequency

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Name of the Author : Dr.S.Selvalakshmi

Title of the Paper : Structural and electrical characterization of tamarind seed polysaccharide (TSP) doped with NH4HCO2

Structural and Electrical Characterization of Tamarind Seed Polysaccharide (TSP) doped with NH_4HCO_2

M. Premalatha [1,2], T. Mathavan [1,a)], S. Selvasekarapandian[2,b)], S. Selvalakshmi [1,3]

[1] Research Department of Physics, N.M.S.S.V.N.College, Nagamalai, Madurai- 625 019, India.
[2] Materials Research Center, Coimbatore-641 045, India.
[3] S.F.R. College for Women, Sivakasi-626 123, India..

corresponding author: [b)]sekarapandian@rediffmail.com, [a)]tjmathavan@gmail.com

Abstract. In the modern era, development of electrochemical energy devices such as batteries, fuel cells and supercapacitors gain attention due to the deficiency of renewable energy resources. More specifically, proton conducting materials create prime interest in the development of electrochemical devices. In this regards, a novel proton conducting biopolymer electrolyte based on Tamarind Seed Polysaccharide (TSP) was synthesized with different concentration of ammonium formate (NH_4HCO_2). The amorphous nature of the polymer electrolytes has been identified by XRD technique. The observed ionic conductivity values reveal that the biopolymer containing 1 g TSP: 0.4 g NH_4HCO_2 has highest ionic conductivity 1.23×10^{-3} S cm^{-1}.

INTRODUCTION

Energy is essential to our society to ensure our quality of life. It is impossible to imagine modern society without electrochemical power sources. The electrochemical power sources include batteries, fuel cells and super capacitors etc [1]. Polymer electrolyte is an indispensible part of batteries which also acts as a separator. Traditional batteries use liquid electrolytes such as acid or alkali solution. However, a liquid electrolyte impedes its further applications due to leakage, corrosion and internal short circuiting of electrolytes. In that aspect, we require a solid polymer electrolyte to overcome the shortcomings of liquid electrolytes. The main concern for achieving the solid polymer electrolyte is the high ionic conductivity at ambient temperature, good mechanical strength and the ability to form good interfacial contacts with electrodes. The main goal is now produce the polymer electrolyte with the above mentioned required properties. Currently, polysaccharide based biopolymer electrolytes have gathered much attention among the researchers. Polysaccharides are formed by a glycosidic linkage of monosaccharide units. Polysaccharides are more hydrophobic if they have a greater number of internal hydrogen bonds and as their hydrophobicity increases there is less direct interaction with water. The main attractive properties of polysaccharides based biopolymers are their easy film forming nature, good mechanical strength and being environmentally green. There has been plenty of works have been done using biopolymers which have been supported by our literature survey. Shukur et al and Majid et al have developed a proton conducting biopolymer electrolytes based on Starch-chitosan blend chitosan-NH_4NO_3 complex respectively [2,3]. Similarly natural polymers such as cellulose and its derivatives [4], pectin [5], carboxy methyl cellulose [6] have been studied extensively by many authors.

Among natural polymers, Tamarind seed polysaccharide (TSP) is a distinct biopolymer having excellent properties such as good gelling agent, easy film forming capacity etc. It is a highly branched anionic polysaccharide with more number of polar groups. To the best of our knowledge, the polymer electrolyte for electrolyte device applications using TSP as host polymer have not been reported except Premalatha et al [7].

The main motive of this paper is to provide the study of a novel proton conducting biopolymer electrolyte based on TSP. Our study shows that, the ionic conductivity of pure TSP is in the order of 10^{-7} Scm^{-1} hampers its application in electrochemical devices. However, the ionic conductivity of pure TSP is improved by incorporating different concentration of ammonium formate (NH_4HCO_2). Ammonium salts are considered to be a good proton donor to the polymer matrix, since three protons of

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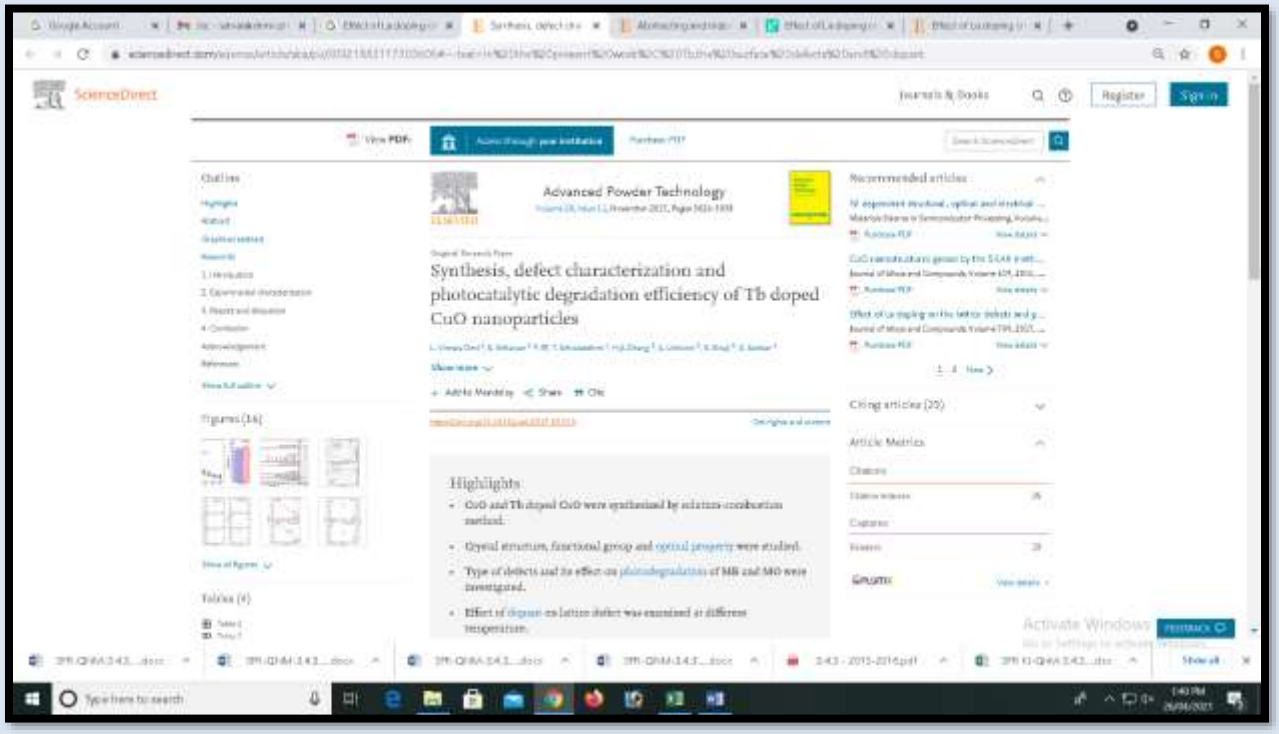

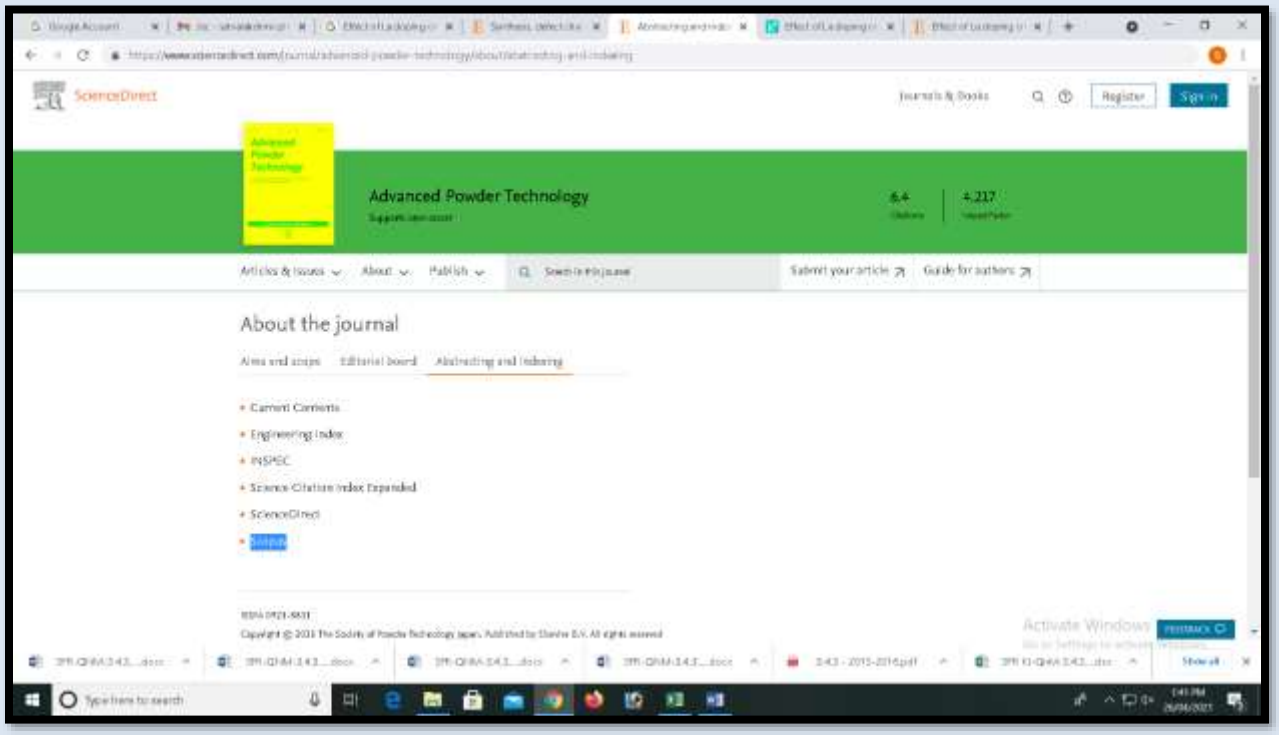
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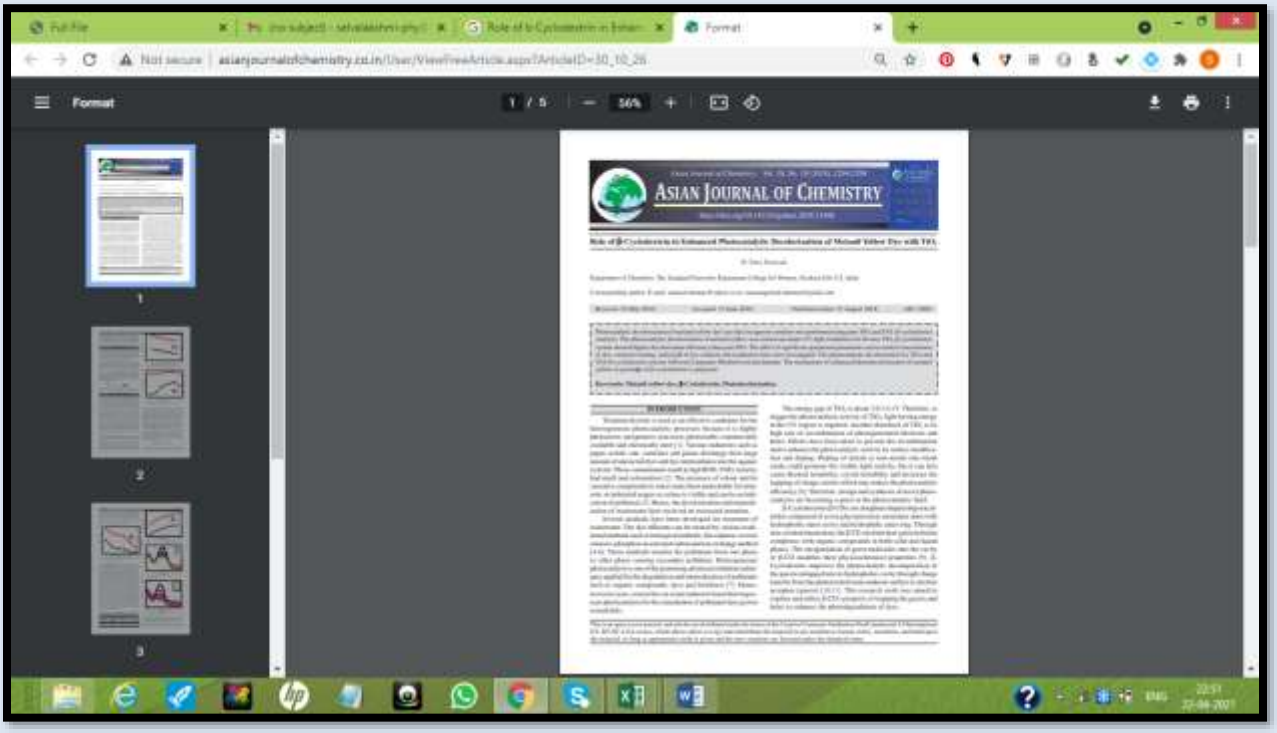

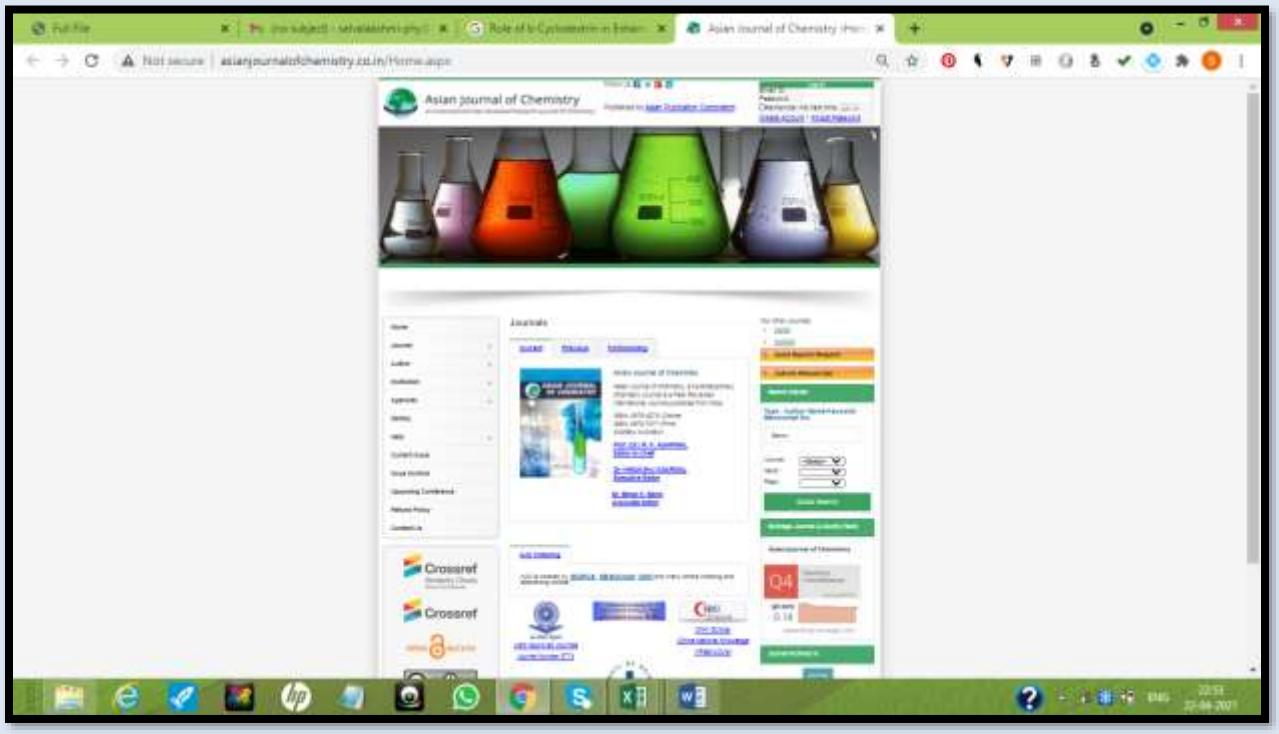
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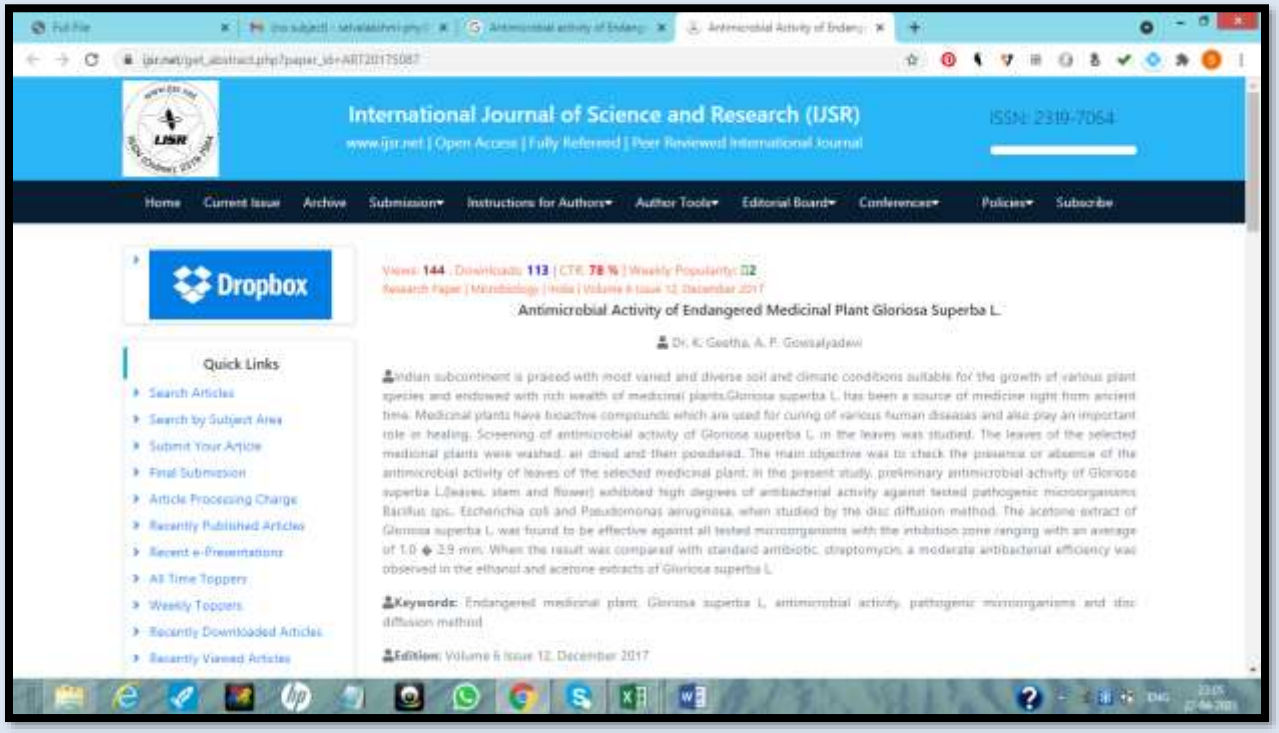


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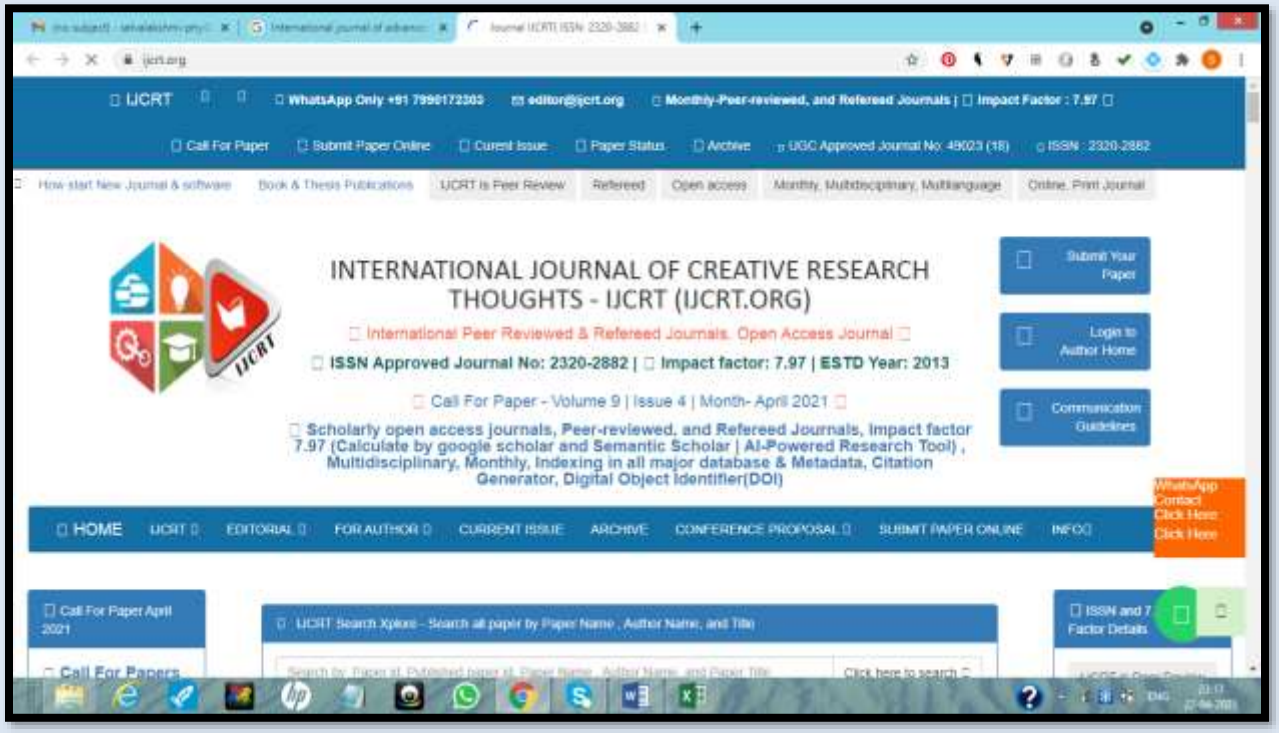
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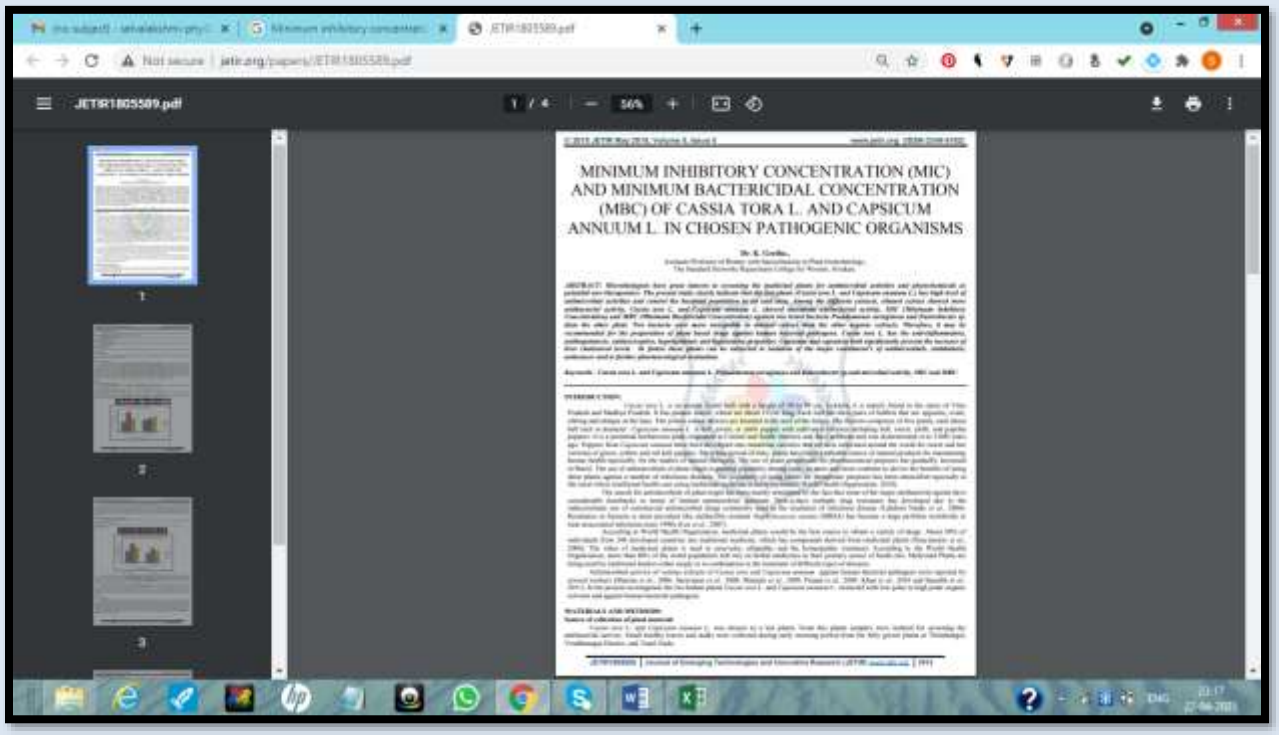

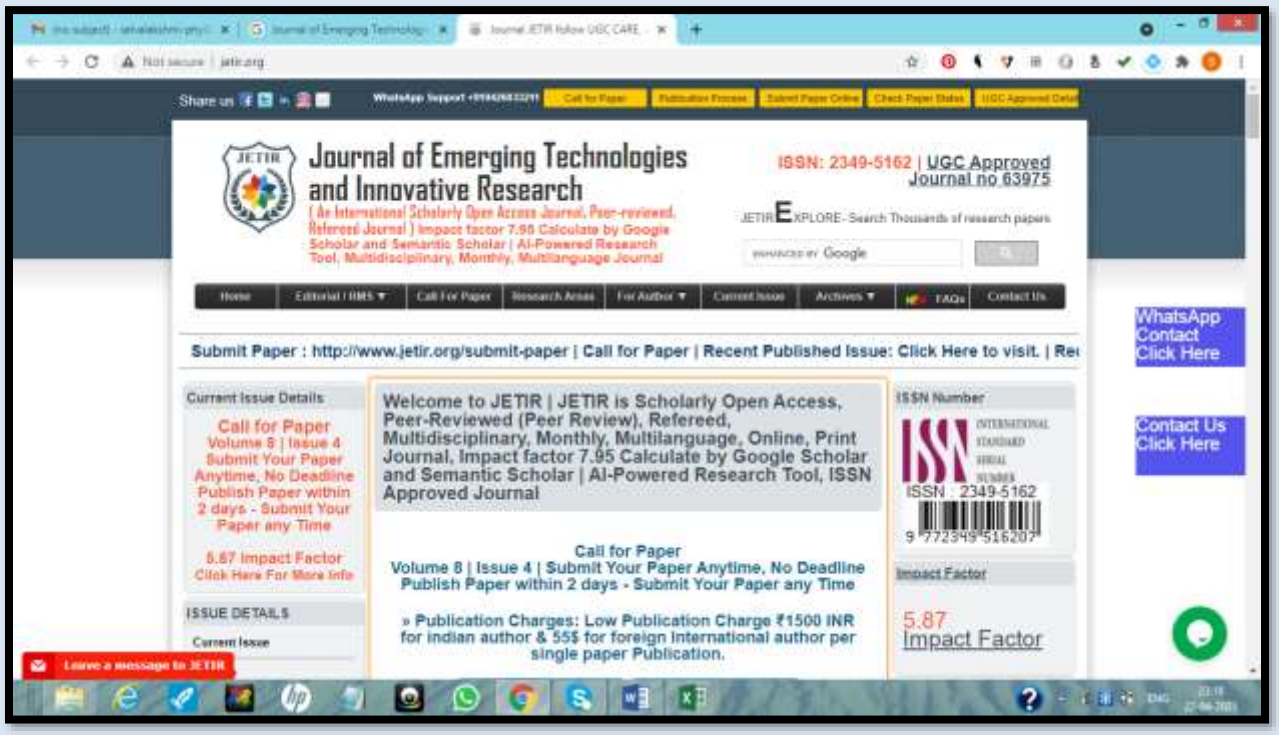
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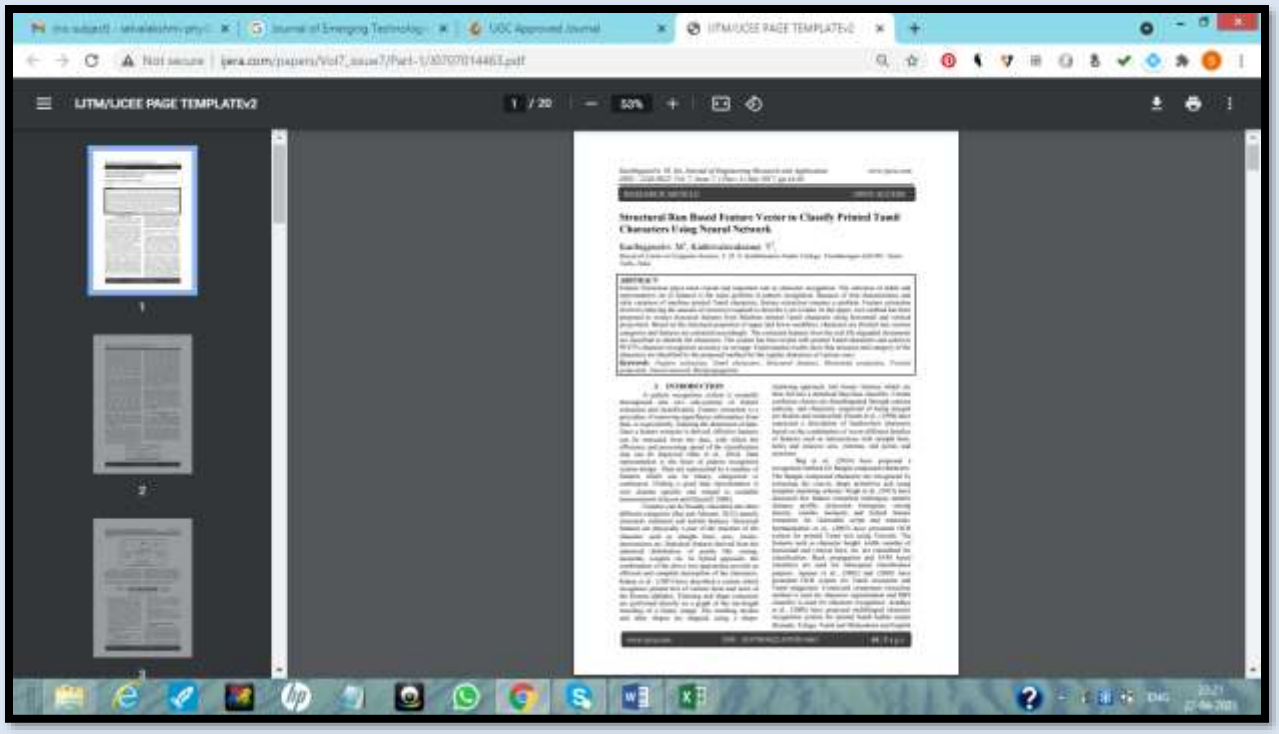


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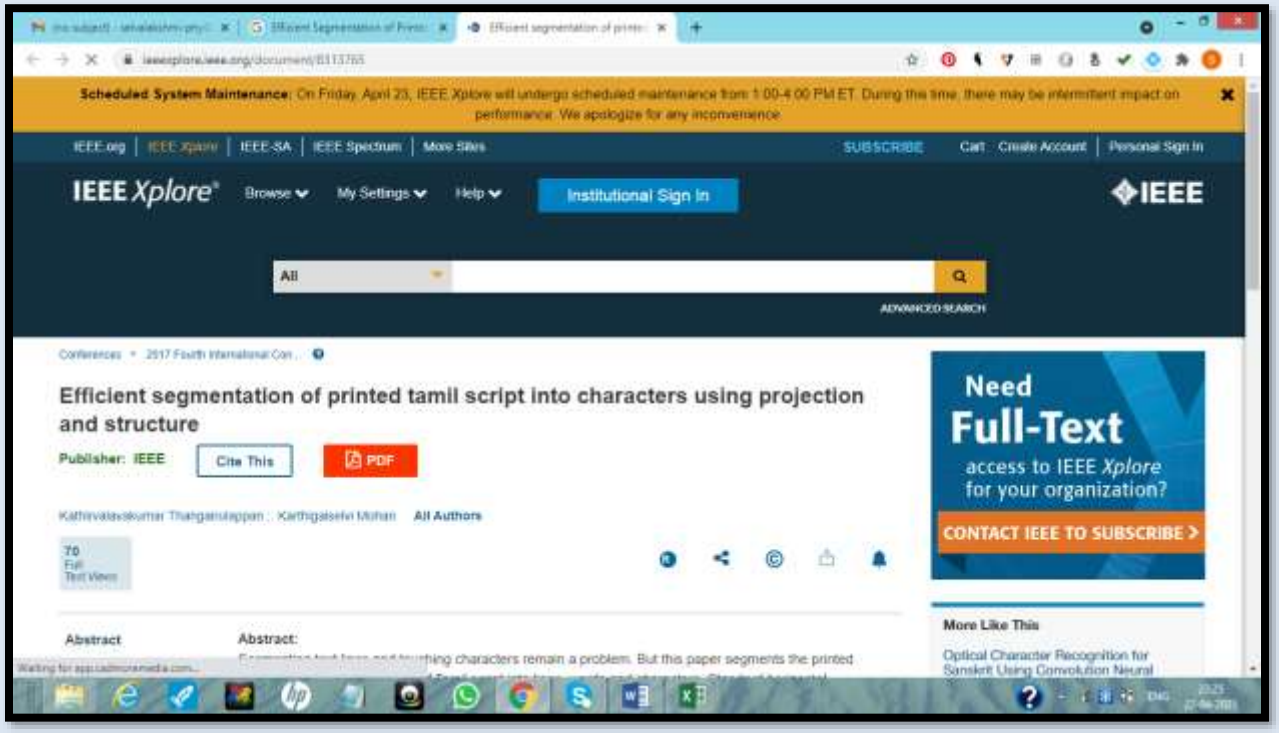

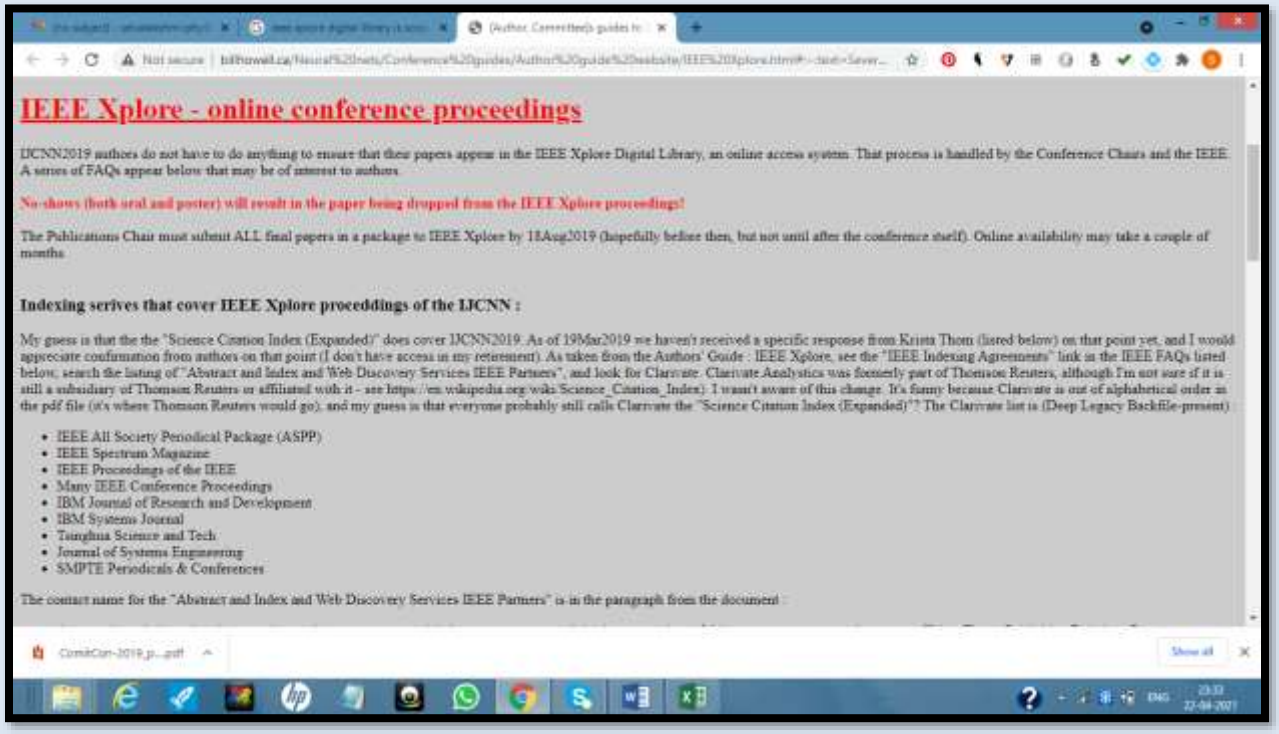

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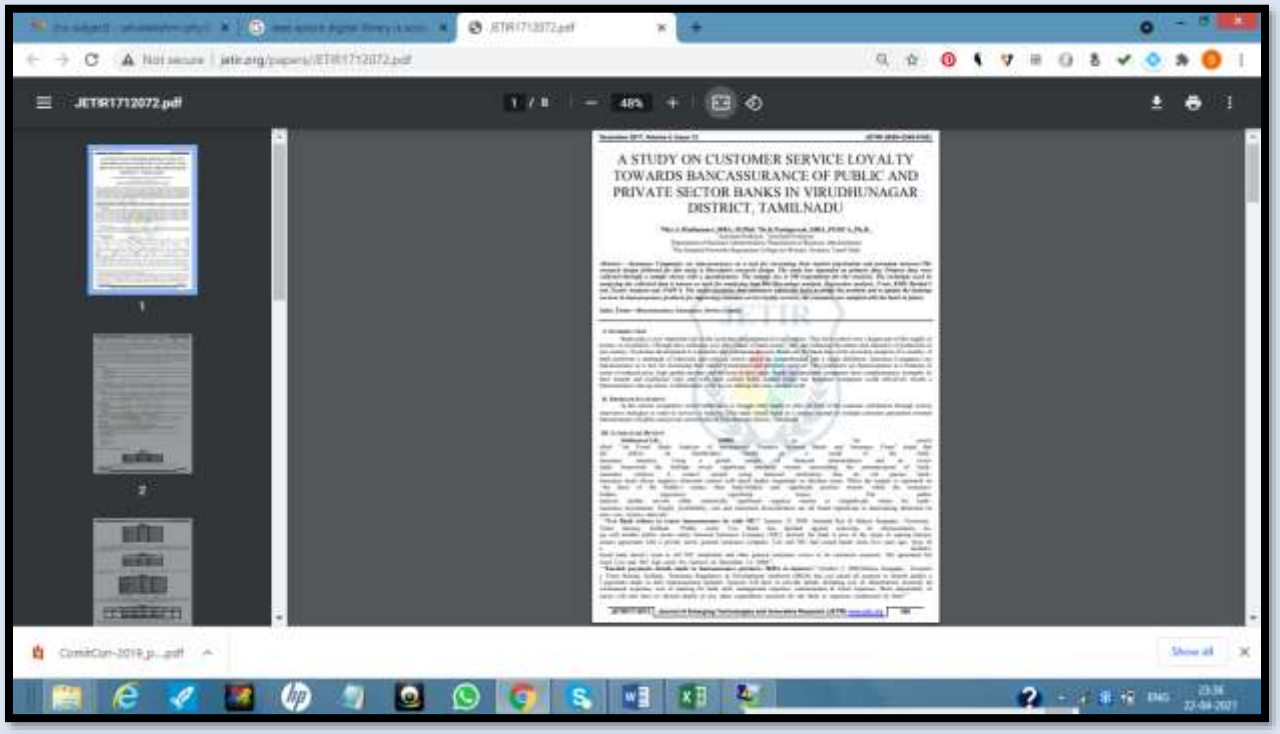

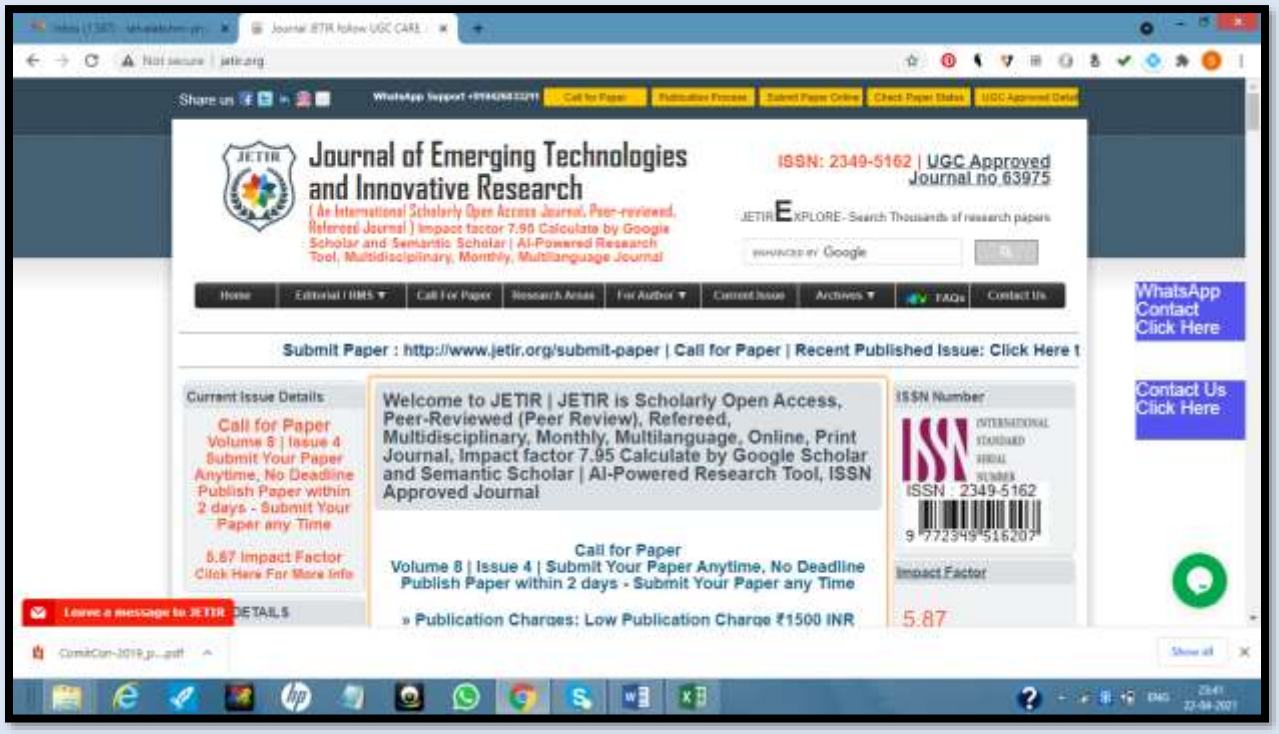
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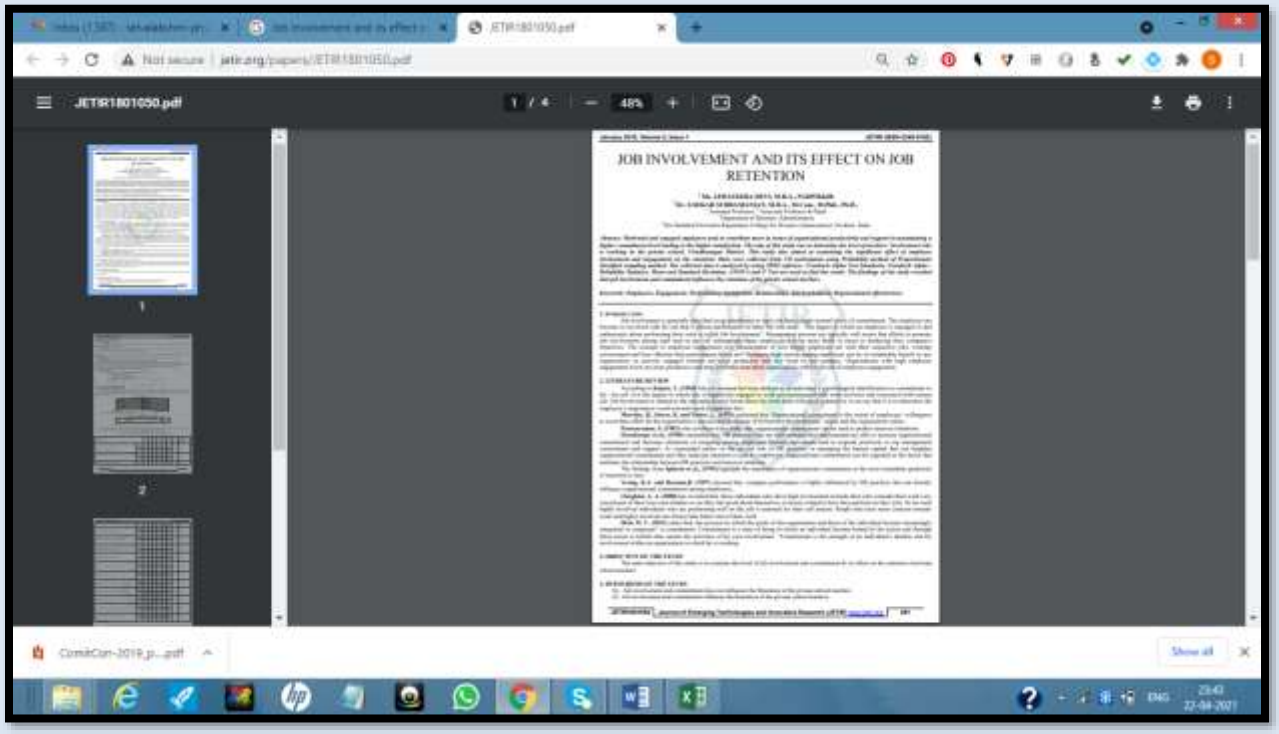

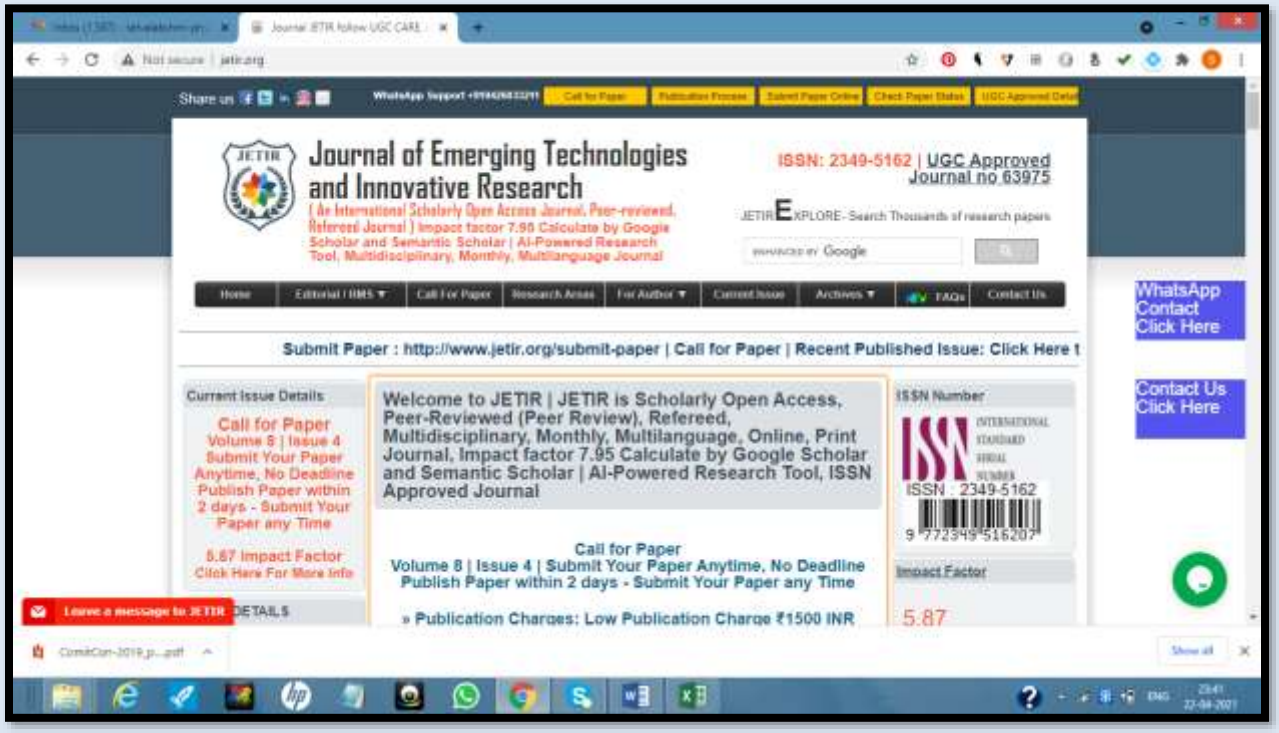
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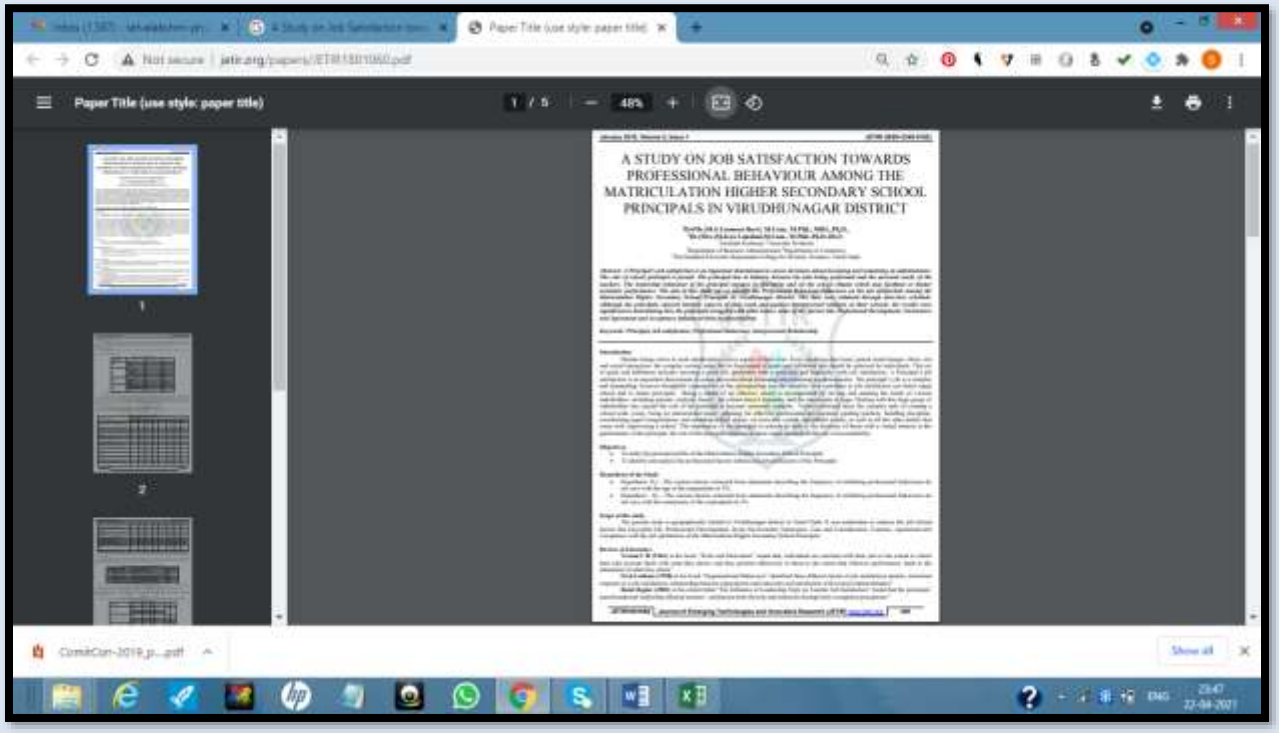

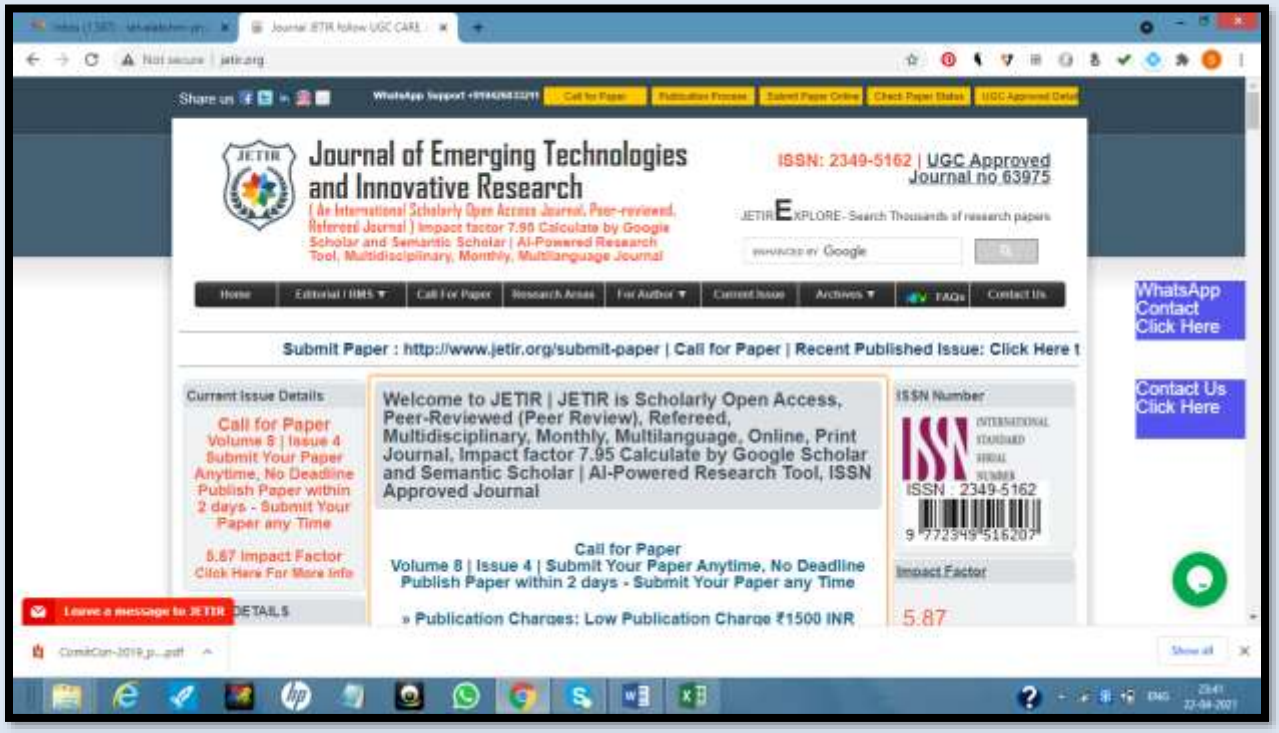
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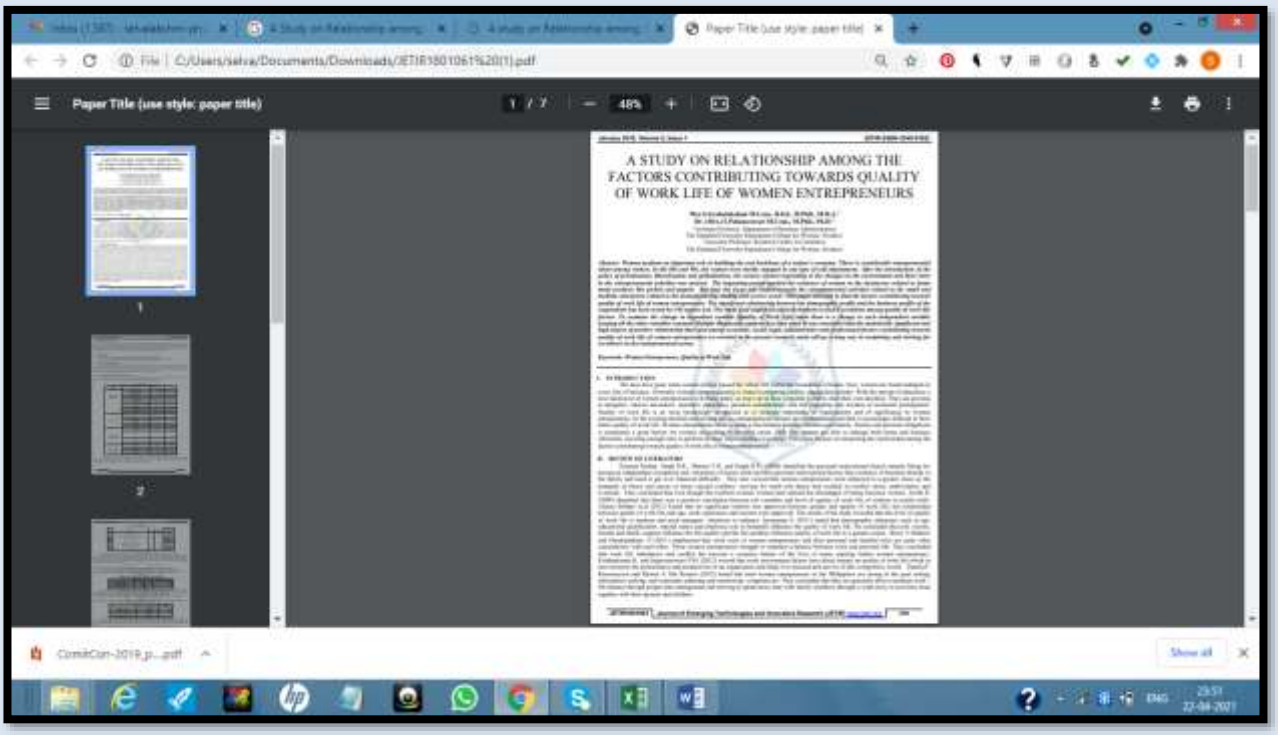

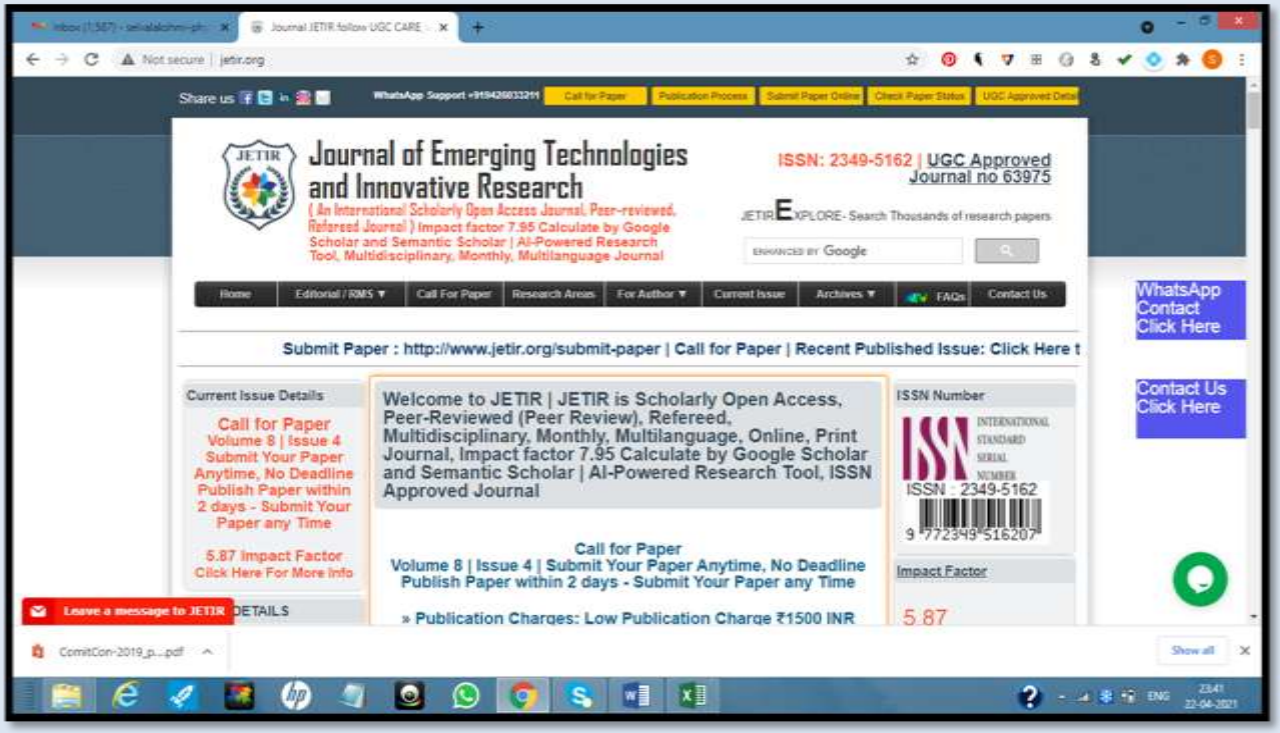
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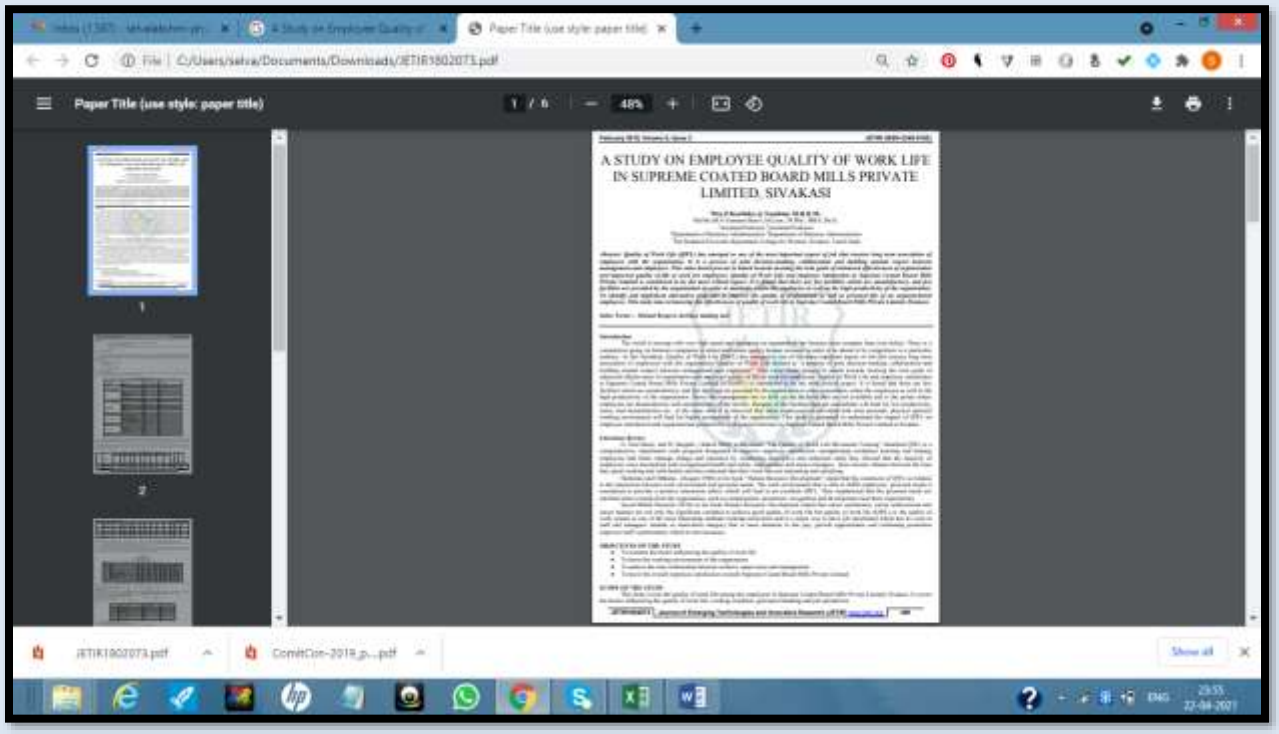

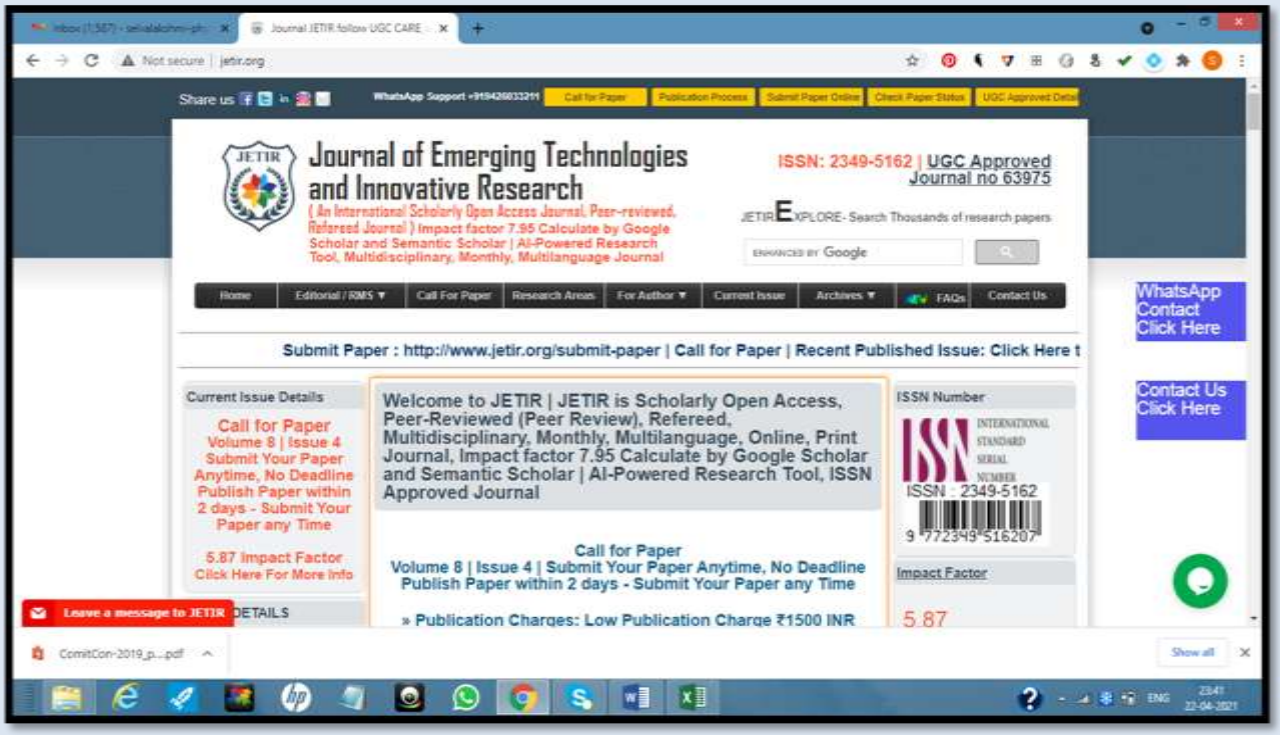
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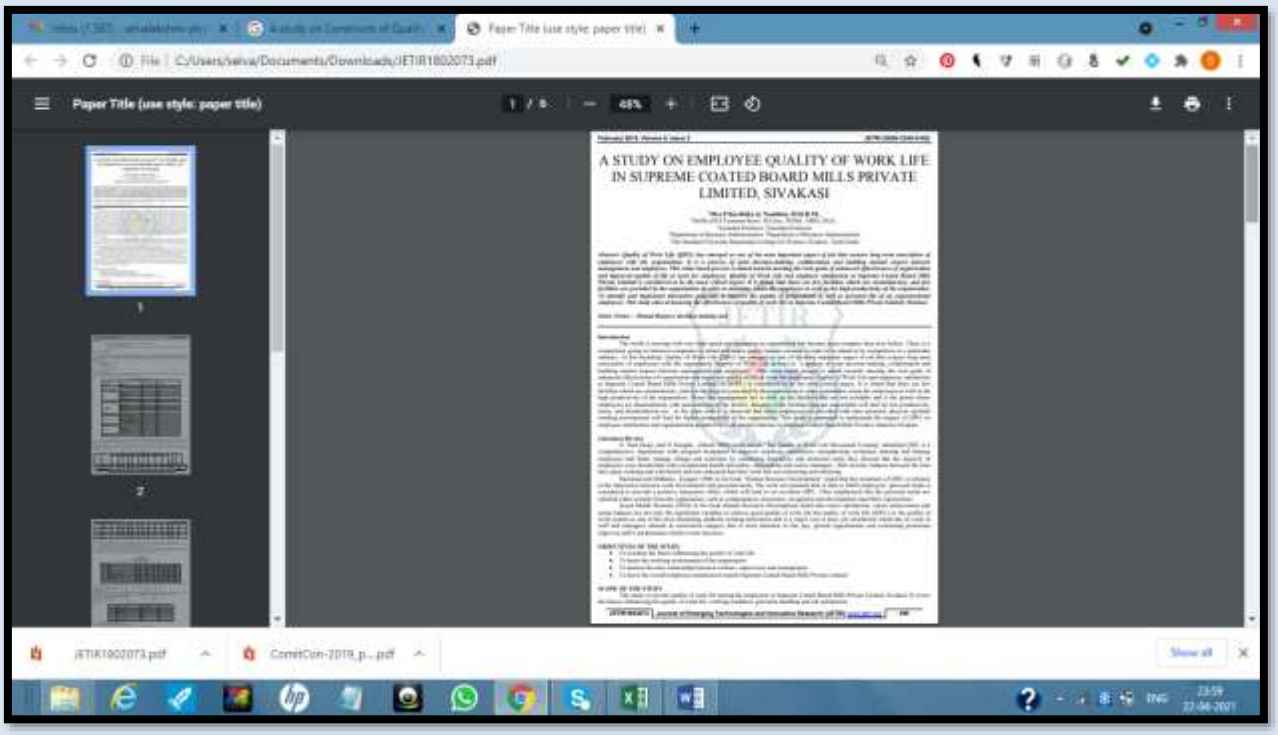

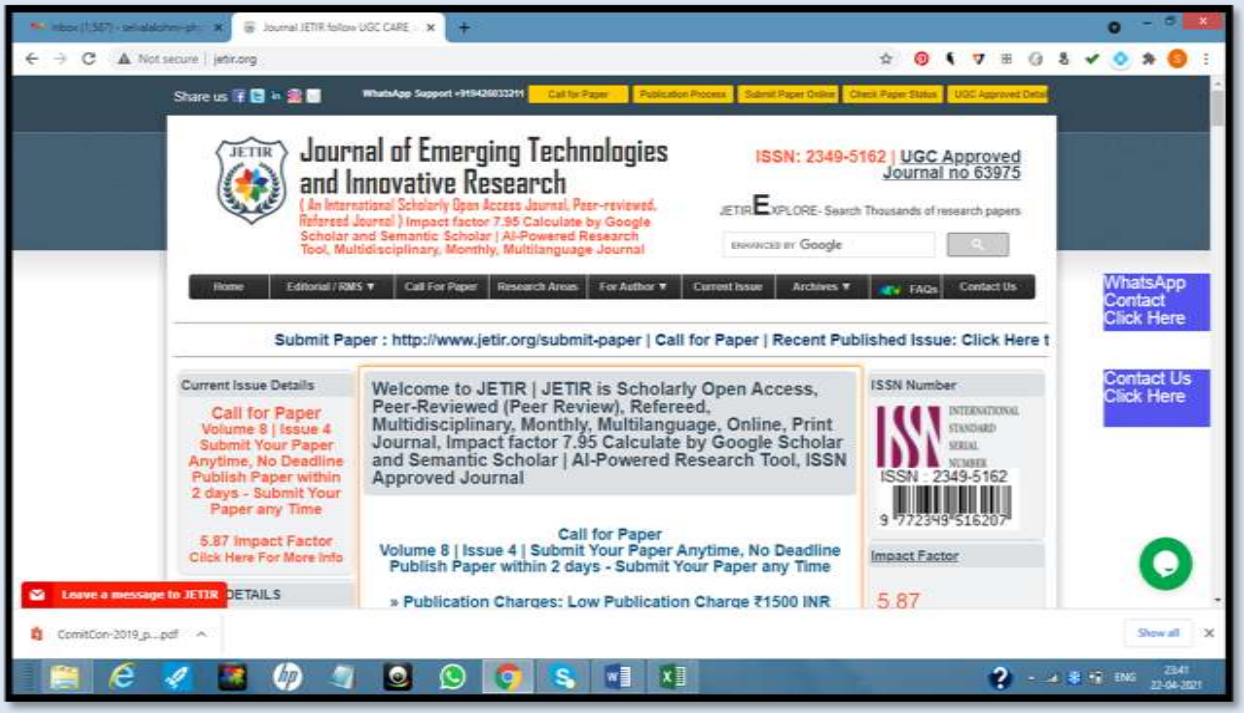
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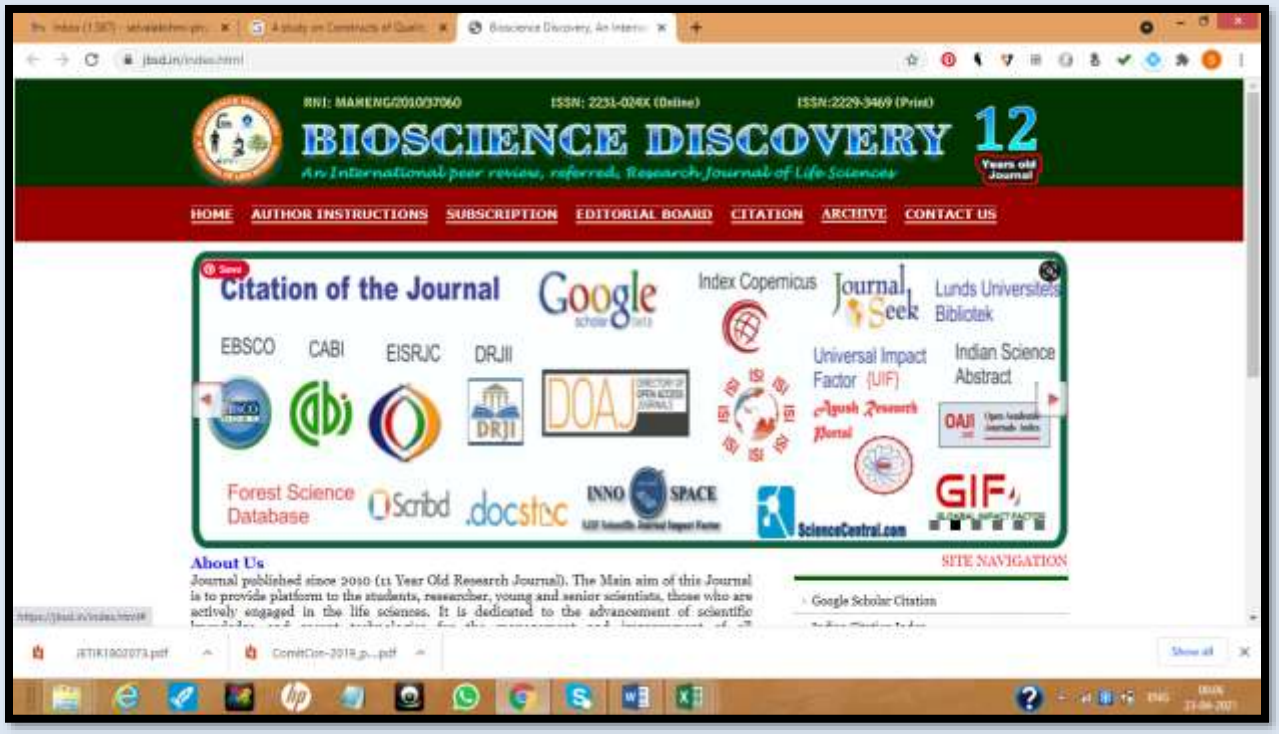
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Name of the Author : Dr.S.Subha Ranjani

Title of the Paper : Production of Bacteriocin from novel B. tequilensis and its effect in Trichogaster trichopterus

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PRODUCTION OF BACTERIOCIN FROM NOVEL *B.TEQUILENSIS* AND ITS EFFECT IN *TRICHOGASTER TRICHOPTERUS*

S. Subharanjani[1]*, P. Prema[2] and G. Immanuel[3]

[1]Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India.
[2]PG and Research Department of Zoology, VHNSN College, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu, India.
[3]Centre for Marine Science and Technology, M.S. University, Rajakkamangalam, Tamilnadu, India.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. S. Subharanjani**
Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India.

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ABSTRACT

Among famous million dollar industries around the globe, the industries of ornamental fish and aquarium provisions trade the worth of 500 million US dollars. Aquarium fish grips 100 times more cost than the edible fish and marine ornamentals. The restricted accessibility of species specific nutritionally stable diets is the key issuein ornamental fish farming. Among freshwater ornamental fishes, blue gourami (*Trichogaster trichopterus*) is a most desired ornamental fish. As a result, development of species specific ornamental fish diet is one of the chief concerns in fish nutrition research. Probiotics are the valuable microorganisms and their products offer health aids to the host. They are valuable in aquaculture as growth promoters, disease controlling agents and the can also be used as alternate to antimicrobial agents. The prime crisis faced by aquariculturists is the insurmountable mortalities connected with diseases. The current research emphasizes the effect of *B.tequilensis* against the fish pathogen *V.vulnificus* and provides elaborate understanding of *in vivo* effect of probiotics in fresh water fish *Trichogaster trichopterus*. The increase in total length(7.55±0.75 cm), weight gain (6.32±0.64 g), Average food conversion ratio (FCR), Specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion efficiency (FCE),daily growth rate (DGR), feeding behavior and haematological characteristics were studied. In overall experimental period the mortality rate was 7% for control and 2% for feed with probiotics. The present study advocates that probiotics are valuable feed supplements for the ornamental fishes.

KEYWORDS: *Trichogaster trichopterus, B.tequilensis,* Food conversion ratio (FCR), Specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion efficiency (FCE), daily growth rate (DGR).

INTRODUCTION

The cultures of aquatic organisms under guarded or semi-guarded conditions are called as Aquaculture.[1] Ornamental fish are colourful live small sized fish reserved in house or communal aquaria or in garden pools for recreation. Aquarium fishes are considered as visually stimulating objects. Ornamental fishes are mostly grow in glass aquarium and therefore it is generally known as "Aquarium Fishes". It is not essential for these living jewels to have vivid colours; its peculiar characteristics like body colour, morphology, mode of taking food etc. may adjoin their attractiveness. One of the multi-million dollar industries that span the globe is ornamental fish and aquarium supplies which vend the worth of 500 million US dollars. Aquarium fish holds 100 times more cost than the edible fish and marine ornamentals.[2]

By the way of proper marketing strategies with scientific approach the economics and productivity of an ornamental fishes is extremely profitable. In India Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai are the chief procreation centres for freshwater ornamental fishes. Newly, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Assam, Bihar and other states have also initiated producing ornamental fishes. Of the whole worldwide ornamental fish trade about 85% is added through the ornamental fish.[3] The non accessibility of species precise nutritionally balanced diets is the key problem in ornamental fish farming. Amid freshwater ornamental fish, blue gourami, *Trichogaster trichopterus* is a most wanted ornamental fish. Fish species belonging to the genera *Botia, Channa, Lepidocephalus, Somileptes* and *Trichogaster* are recognized for their colouration.[4] To this point quite a lot of ornamental fish traders have been using shrimp feeds or other fish feeds expected for rearing the food fishes. As a result, development of species precise ornamental fish diet by means of the nutrient requirement of fish is one of the main concern areas in fish nutrition research.[5]

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PRODUCTION AND PURIFICATION OF α-AMYLASE FROM *BACILLUS SPECIES* ISOLATED FROM SOIL USING AGRO WASTE RICE HUSK IN SOLID STATE FERMENTATION

M. Shakti Chandra Vadhana[1], T. Monica[1] and G. Sona[2]*

[1]Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.

***Corresponding Author: G. Sona**
Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.

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ABSTRACT

Amylase is an enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of starch into sugars. The amylases obtained from microorganisms have a broad spectrum of industrial uses as they are more stable than plant and animal amylases. The major advantage of using microorganisms for the production of amylases is the economical bulk production capacity, and also microbes are easy to manipulate to derive enzymes of desired nature. The present study focuses on the isolation of amylase producing *Bacillus species* from soil sample and production of bacterial amylase. In this study, we have also compared the amylase produced in normal basal medium and in media in which rice husk has been given as a specific substrate with basal medium. The amylase enzyme produced was estimated by DNS method, in which it was observed that when rice husk was used as a substrate it gave 59% higher production of amylase compared to the normal basal medium. The amylase produced in normal basal medium was 7.27 U/ml whereas amylase produced in basal medium with rice husk as specific substrate was 18.1 U/ml. The amylase enzyme was then extracted from the medium by ammonium sulfate precipitation method and purified by dialysis. For further analysis and characterization, the enzyme was subjected to SDS-PAGE analysis in which molecular weight of amylase was determined to be approximately 50 kDa. Hence it was concluded that agro waste rice husk can be used as an effective and economical substrate for the production of microbial amylase.

KEYWORDS: α-Amylase, *Bacillus subtilis*, Dinitrosalicylic acid, agro waste, rice-husk.

INTRODUCTION

Life is an intricate meshwork involving a perfect coordination of a vast majority of chemicals reactions. Some of these reactions result in synthesizing large molecules, others in cleaving large molecules and all of them either utilize energy or liberate energy. All these reaction occurs very slowly at the low temperature and the atmospheric pressure the condition under which living cell carry on their life processes, yet in the living cells these reactions proceeds at extremely high rate. This is due to the presence of some catalysts produced and synthesized inside the body of the organism. Enzymes are biocatalysts protein in nature; they catalyze the biochemical reaction taking place in the living cell without any overall change (Jain *et al*., 2006).

Enzymes are the large biomolecules that are required for the numerous chemical interconversions that sustain life. They accelerate all the metabolic processes in the body and carry out a specific task. Enzymes are highly efficient, which can increase reaction rates by 100 million to 10 billion times faster than any normal chemical reaction. Due to development in recombinant technology and protein engineering, enzymes have evolved as an important molecule that has been widely used in different industrial and therapeutic purposes. Microbial enzymes are currently acquiring much attention with rapid development of enzyme technology. Microbial enzymes are preferred due to their economic feasibility, high yields, consistency, ease of product modification and optimization, regular supply due to absence of seasonal fluctuations, rapid growth of microbes on inexpensive media, stability, and greater catalytic activity. Microbial enzymes play a major role in the diagnosis, treatment, biochemical investigation, and monitoring of various dreaded diseases. Amylases are very important enzymes that have been vastly studied and have great importance in different industries and therapeutic industry (Gurung *et al*., 2013).

Due to their wide range of activities based on their nature of reaction enzymes are being classified according to their enzyme catalyzing reaction. The Enzyme Commission number (EC number) is a numerical

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ISOLATION & IDENTIFICATION OF *LACTOBACILLUS* FROM CURD & ITS APPLICATION IN PROBIOTIC CHOCOLATE

M. Manonmani[1*], Jadhav Ashwini Ashok[2] and M. Kavitha[3]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi – 626 123.
[2,3]BSc Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi – 626 123.

***Corresponding Author: M. Manonmani**
Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi - 626 123.

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ABSTRACT
Probiotics are microorganisms that offer some form of health benefit to the host they can be found in various different foods. In the presence study the Sample were collected from homemade curd, sivakasi. The *Lactobacillus* were isolated and identified by using gram staining, biochemical test (Indole, Methyl red, Voges proskauer, Citrate and catalase test, oxidase test, carbohydrate fermantation test). Antibiotic sensitivity test were performed by using antibiotics and test were performed by using Muller Hinton Agar plates. The results were observed based on the zone formation such as (Streptomycin 23 mm, Gentamycin 25 mm). Then their Antimicrobial production test was performed by using bacterial pathogen (*Pseudomonas* 22 mm, *Shigella* 20, *Vibrio* 19 mm). Acid sensitivity test were performed by various pH (such as 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 & 2). The result was observed pH 2 at OD value in 0.048. Probiotic chocolate was prepared. It is better than to the normal chocolate because using to the *Lactobacillus* organisms.

KEYWORDS: *Lactobacillus*, MRS broth, Probiotic Chocolate.

INTRODUCTION

The word 'probiotic' comes from Greek language 'pro bio' which means 'for life' opposed to 'antibiotics' which means 'against life'. The history of probiotics began with the history of man by consuming fermented foods that is well known Greek and Romans consume very much. Probiotics mean live microorganisms that have beneficial effects on their host's health. The medical world has long been interested in nutrient properties of curd. Curd is commonly used fermented milk product in India since time immemorial. In this study lactic acid bacteria were isolated from curd and their probiotic potential was investigated (Shaikh *et al*., 2013).

Probiotics are also challenging for the industrial applications. The probiotic concept is open to lots of different applications in a large variety of fields relevant for human and animal health. Probiotic products consist of different enzymes, vitamins, capsules or tablets and some fermented foods contain microorganisms which have beneficial effects on the health of host. They can contain one or several species of probiotic bacteria. Most of products which destinc human consumption are produced in fermented milk or given in powders or tablets. These capsules and tablets do not used for medicinal applications (Chakraborty A, *et al* 2015).

Chocolate is the noblest confectionery product of the unique sensory and textural properties. Chocolate mass, which is the suspension of particles derived from cocoa beans, sweetener and in some cases from milk in cocoa butter or its mixture with another fat is the semi-product used for chocolate manufacturing (Nebesny *et al*., 2007). Enrichment of chocolate with viable cells of lactic acid bacteria and development of modified technology of chocolate manufacturing to provide survival of these bacteria would contribute to enhanced beneficial impact of this product on human health. This approach is of importance because chocolate is one of favorite foodstuffs for children (Rad *et al*., 2014).

Among all lactic acid bacteria, the genus Lactobacillus has some beneficial characteristics which make it useful for the industrial applications.

METERIALS AND METHODS

The samples were collected as Homemade Curd in sivakasi. Isolation of Probiotic Lactobacillus by using Serial dilution Techniques, Identification of Probiotic *Lactobacillus* by using Gram staining and Biochemical

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CITRIC ACID PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT FRUIT PEELS

M. Kaleeswari[1]* G. Lakshmi Priya[2] and S. Maheswari[3]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi – 626 123.

[2,3]BSc Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi – 626123.

***Corresponding Author: M. Kaleeswari**

Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi - 626 123.

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ABSTRACT

Citric acid is typical compound produced by natural fermentation of fruit peels of sound quality. In the present study the potential citric acid producing fungus *Aspergillus niger* was obtained and isolated from lemon sample. Four different raw fruit peels were used as a substrate for the citric acid production by using *Aspergillus niger*. The sucrose is used as a carbon source. The fruits such as pine apple, grapes, sweet lime, and gooseberry were selected for the citric acid production. Among these fruit peels substrates the grapes gave the better yield of citric acid in fermentation process (66%) when compared with other fruit peels. Next to that goose berry have good citric acid content (49.8%). Then the citric acid in the fermented sample is crystallized by using precipitation method. It is done by mixing calcium hydroxide and sulphuric acid. After that it was centrifuged. The pellet was collected. It was dried and obtained a crystalline form of citric acid. The citric acid is used for application studies such as, adhesive agent on the wood that is the decorative particle that may attach to wood when paste with citric acid and stain removal on clothing.

KEYWORDS: Fermentation, citric acid and *Aspergillus niger*.

INTRODUCTION

Citric acid (2-hydroxy propane, 2, 3-tricarboxylic acid $C_6H_8O_7$) is universal in nature. It is a natural preservative which is present in citrus fruits. It is also used to include an acidic or sour taste to food and drinks. Citric acid is 6 carbons containing Tricarboxylic Acid which was first isolated from lemon juices. Citric acid is an intermediate of Tricarboxylic acid cycle which is obtained when carbohydrates are oxidised to carbon IV oxide. (Prabha and Rangaiah 2014).

A considerable interest has been shown in using agricultural products as alternative sources of carbon and their wastes such as maize, apple and grape pomace, pineapple, mandarin orange and brewery wastes, citrus, kiwi fruit peel, pumpkin, jackfruit and spoiled coconut for citric acid production by *Aspergillus niger*. Citric acid is a versatile and harmless alimentary additive. It is accepted worldwide as GRAS (generally recognized as safe), approved by the Joint FAO/WHOM, Expert Committee on Food Additives. The food and pharmaceutical industries utilize citric acid extensively because of its general recognition of safety, pleasant acid taste, high water solubility and chelating and buffering properties.

In the pharmaceutical industry, citric acid is used as a preservative for stored blood, tablets, ointments, and cosmetic preparations. In the chemical industry, it is used as an antifoam agent and for the treatment of textiles. Recently, major production of citric acid was conducted via microbial fermentation, as it was economical and easy to handle. According to our previous researches, citric acid had good bond performance for wood-based molding, and its main bonding mechanism was ester linkages between the carboxyl groups of citric acid and hydroxyl groups of wood components. (Umemura *et al*., 2012)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation of Fungi

The spoiled lemon sample was used for the isolation of Apergillus niger for the citric acid production. The loopful of inoculums was taken and inoculated in potato dextrose agar medium. Then the plates were incubated for 3 days. After incubation the black coloured powdery colonies were isolated and used for the citric acid production.

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MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS AS NOVEL INHIBITORS OF NON STRUCTURAL PROTEINS (nsP2&nsP3) OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS

***[1]R. V. Ramalakshmi, [1]V. Shunmathi, [1]V. Kokila and [2]Sonagunalan**

[1]Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.

***Corresponding Author: R. V. Ramalakshmi**
Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu.

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ABSTRACT
Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to human beings through mosquito bite. Chikungunya virus a member of the alphavirus genus belongs to the family *Togoviridae* and it is primarily transmitted to humans by two main vectors, *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus.* Chikungunya can cause fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, head ache, and swollen in the joints The CHIKV mortality rate has been estimated to be 1:1000 and most of the deaths occur in neonates, adults with underlying conditions and the elderly. The NonStructuralProtein2 have been described as virulence factors responsible for the transcriptional and translational shutoff in infected host cells and the inhibition of interferon mediated antiviral responses contributing to the controlling of translational machinery by viral factors. The NonStructuralProtein3 plays a major role during infection and in the assembly of stress granules. Hence an insilico attempt was made to characterize nonstructural proteins to identify the potential drug to inhibit the protein. The plant based natural compounds for chikungunya were used as natural ligands for molecular docking process with glide (version 5.6) of Maestro (10.2) (Schrodinger suite). In this study, Cis caffeic acid which is a Alkaloid isolated from caffeine belonging to Coffee (*Eucalyptus globules*) was found to have a good inhibitory effect on NonStructuralProtein2. Chlorogenic Acid was isolated from *Hibiscus sabdariffa* a green coffee beans plant have good inhibition effect on Non Structural Protein 3. These natural derived plant compounds were found to posses good binding affinity with Nonstructural proteins of chikungunya.

KEYWORDS: Chikungunya, Non structural proteins, molecular docking, Schrodinger suite.

INTRODUCTION
Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to human beings through mosquito bite. It enters the host cell by endocytosis. Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), a member of the alphavirus genus belongs to the family *Togoviridae* and it is primarily transmitted to humans by two main vectors, *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus.* Chikungunya can cause fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, head ache, and swollen in the joints. CHIKV was first isolated in the Makonde plateau in Tanzania during the earliest recorded epidemic in1953.CHIKV is believed to be maintained in a sylvatic transmission cycle between forest swelling mosquitoes and wild nonhuman primates such as vervet monkeys or baboons. A large outbreak of chikungunya has been reported in India between 2006 and 2007. Regrettably, *Aedes albopictus* is one of the world 100 most invasive species, increasing the risk of CHIKV emerging or re-emerging and becoming a major health problem around the world. (Saisawang *et al.*, 2015).

The symptoms of CHIKF infection generally start 4–7 days after the mosquito bite. Infection presents in two phases, the first being acute, while the second stage is persistent (chronic), causing disabling polyarthritis. Acute infection lasts 1–10 days and is characterized by a painful high fever, asthenia, headache, vomiting, rash. Rash is the least reliable symptom, presenting in as few as 19%of patients. The mode of action of Chikungunya virus, by which it causes the disease remain to be investigated in detail and its mechanism of action has not yet been fully characterized accept the fact that it causes major histopathological changes in the skeletal muscle tissue, severe inflammation and necrosis of skeletal muscle.

The non structural protein2(3TRK) acts as protease and helicase, non-structural protein 3(3GPO) part of the replicase unit and an accessory protein involved in RNA synthesis, nsp4 RNA-dependent-RNA polymerase. The non-structural protein 2 of *alpha viruses* is a

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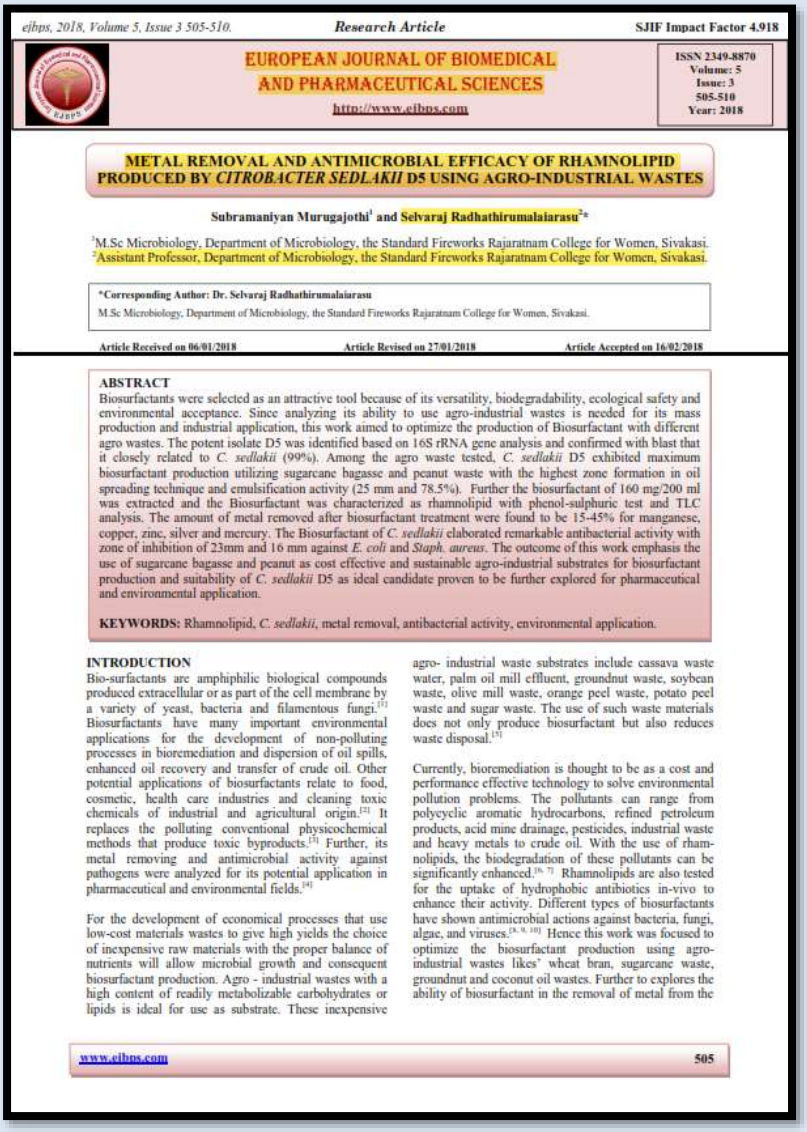

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METAL REMOVAL AND ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF RHAMNOLIPID PRODUCED BY *CITROBACTER SEDLAKII* D5 USING AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Subramaniyan Murugajothi[1] and Selvaraj Radhathirumalaiarasu[2]*

[1]M.Sc Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. Selvaraj Radhathirumalaiarasu**
M.Sc Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, the Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi.

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ABSTRACT

Biosurfactants were selected as an attractive tool because of its versatility, biodegradability, ecological safety and environmental acceptance. Since analyzing its ability to use agro-industrial wastes is needed for its mass production and industrial application, this work aimed to optimize the production of Biosurfactant with different agro wastes. The potent isolate D5 was identified based on 16S rRNA gene analysis and confirmed with blast that it closely related to *C. sedlakii* (99%). Among the agro waste tested, *C. sedlakii* D5 exhibited maximum biosurfactant production utilizing sugarcane bagasse and peanut waste with the highest zone formation in oil spreading technique and emulsification activity (25 mm and 78.5%). Further the biosurfactant of 160 mg/200 ml was extracted and the Biosurfactant was characterized as rhamnolipid with phenol-sulphuric test and TLC analysis. The amount of metal removed after biosurfactant treatment were found to be 15-45% for manganese, copper, zinc, silver and mercury. The Biosurfactant of *C. sedlakii* elaborated remarkable antibacterial activity with zone of inhibition of 23mm and 16 mm against *E. coli* and *Staph. aureus*. The outcome of this work emphasis the use of sugarcane bagasse and peanut as cost effective and sustainable agro-industrial substrates for biosurfactant production and suitability of *C. sedlakii* D5 as ideal candidate proven to be further explored for pharmaceutical and environmental application.

KEYWORDS: Rhamnolipid, *C. sedlakii*, metal removal, antibacterial activity, environmental application.

INTRODUCTION

Bio-surfactants are amphiphilic biological compounds produced extracellular or as part of the cell membrane by a variety of yeast, bacteria and filamentous fungi.[1] Biosurfactants have many important environmental applications for the development of non-polluting processes in bioremediation and dispersion of oil spills, enhanced oil recovery and transfer of crude oil. Other potential applications of biosurfactants relate to food, cosmetic, health care industries and cleaning toxic chemicals of industrial and agricultural origin.[2] It replaces the polluting conventional physicochemical methods that produce toxic byproducts.[3] Further, its metal removing and antimicrobial activity against pathogens were analyzed for its potential application in pharmaceutical and environmental fields.[4]

For the development of economical processes that use low-cost materials wastes to give high yields the choice of inexpensive raw materials with the proper balance of nutrients will allow microbial growth and consequent biosurfactant production. Agro - industrial wastes with a high content of readily metabolizable carbohydrates or lipids is ideal for use as substrate. These inexpensive agro- industrial waste substrates include cassava waste water, palm oil mill effluent, groundnut waste, soybean waste, olive mill waste, orange peel waste, potato peel waste and sugar waste. The use of such waste materials does not only produce biosurfactant but also reduces waste disposal.[5]

Currently, bioremediation is thought to be as a cost and performance effective technology to solve environmental pollution problems. The pollutants can range from polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, refined petroleum products, acid mine drainage, pesticides, industrial waste and heavy metals to crude oil. With the use of rhamnolipids, the biodegradation of these pollutants can be significantly enhanced.[6, 7] Rhamnolipids are also tested for the uptake of hydrophobic antibiotics in-vivo to enhance their activity. Different types of biosurfactants have shown antimicrobial actions against bacteria, fungi, algae, and viruses.[8, 9, 10] Hence this work was focused to optimize the biosurfactant production using agro-industrial wastes likes' wheat bran, sugarcane waste, groundnut and coconut oil wastes. Further to explores the ability of biosurfactant in the removal of metal from the

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P. ZEYLANICA MEDIATED GREEN SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES AND ITS ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

Indira Kandasamy*[1] and Jeyadevi Kadarkarai[2]

[1]Department of Biotechnology, V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar.
[2]Department of Microbiology, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi.

***Corresponding Author: Indira Kandasamy**
Department of Biotechnology, V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar.

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ABSTRACT
The synthesis, characterization and application of biologically synthesized nanomaterials have become an important branch of nanotechnology. *Plumbago zeylanica* is known as white chitrak, grows all districts of plains in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra. The purpose of this study was investigating experimentally about the synthesis of silver nanoparticles were carried out using the leaf of plant chitrak as a reducing agent. *P. zeylanica* was exposed in the synthesis of silver nanoparticles was investigated employing UV/Visible spectrophotometer, TEM (Transmission Electron Microscopy) & FTIR. After exposing the silver ions to leaf extract, rapid reduction of silver ions is observed leading to the formation of silver nanoparticles in solution. UV–VIS spectrum of the aqueous medium containing silver nanoparticles showed absorption peak at around 420 nm. From Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis, the size of the silver nanoparticles was measured 20-40 nm. Fourier Transmission Infra-Red Spectroscopy (FTIR) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) support the biosynthesis and characterization of silver nanoparticles. The above silver nanoparticles were effective against *S. aureus* and *P. aeroginosa*.

KEYWORDS: Nanoparticles, *Plumbago zeylanica*, UV–VIS spectrum, FTIR.

INTRODUCTION

Nano biotechnology is a burgeoning interdisciplinary field of research interlacing material science, bionanoscience, chemistry, physics, electrical engineering, material science and molecular biology.[1] The term Nano is adapted from the Greek word meaning "dwarf." When used as a prefix, it implies 10^{-9}. A nanometer (nm) is one billionth of a meter, or roughly the length of three atoms side by side. A DNA molecule is 2.5 nm wide, a protein approximately 50 nm, and a flu virus about 100 nm.[2]

Nanoparticles can be broadly grouped into two: namely organic and inorganic nanoparticles. Organic nanoparticles may include carbon nanoparticles (fullerenes) while some of the inorganic nanoparticles may include magnetic nanoparticles, noble metal nanoparticles (like gold and silver) and semiconductor nanoparticles.[3] Silver was known only as a metal until the recent advent of the nanotechnology era, when it became recognized that silver could be produced at the Nano scale. Silver has been 'oligodynamic', that is, its ions can cause a bacteriostatic or even a bactericidal impact.[4]

Silver has been exploited as antimicrobials from ancient period[4]. With the evolution of nanomedicine as a study for treating infections, metallic silver in the form of NPs has regained its significance.[5]

Several approaches have been employed to obtain a better synthesis of silver nanoparticles such as chemical and biological methods. Microbes and plants are currently used for nanoparticle synthesis. Recently, the synthesis of silver nanoparticles using plant extracts getting more popular. The use of plants for the fabrication of nanoparticles is a rapid, low cost, eco-friendly and a single step method for biosynthesis process.[6]

The bioreduction performance of different plants parts such as *Helianthus annus*, *Sorghum bicolour*, *Basella alba*, *Oryza sativa*, *Saccharum officinarium* and *zea mays* in the synthesis of Ag nanoparticles.[7] Based on this approach, the present study reviewed the green-chemistry type AgNPs synthesis processes using *Plumbaco zeylanica* a medicinally important herb belongs to family *Plumbaginaceae*.

Plumbaco zeylanica Linn. (Plumbaginaceae) is one of the well-known Ayurvedic drug. It is commonly known

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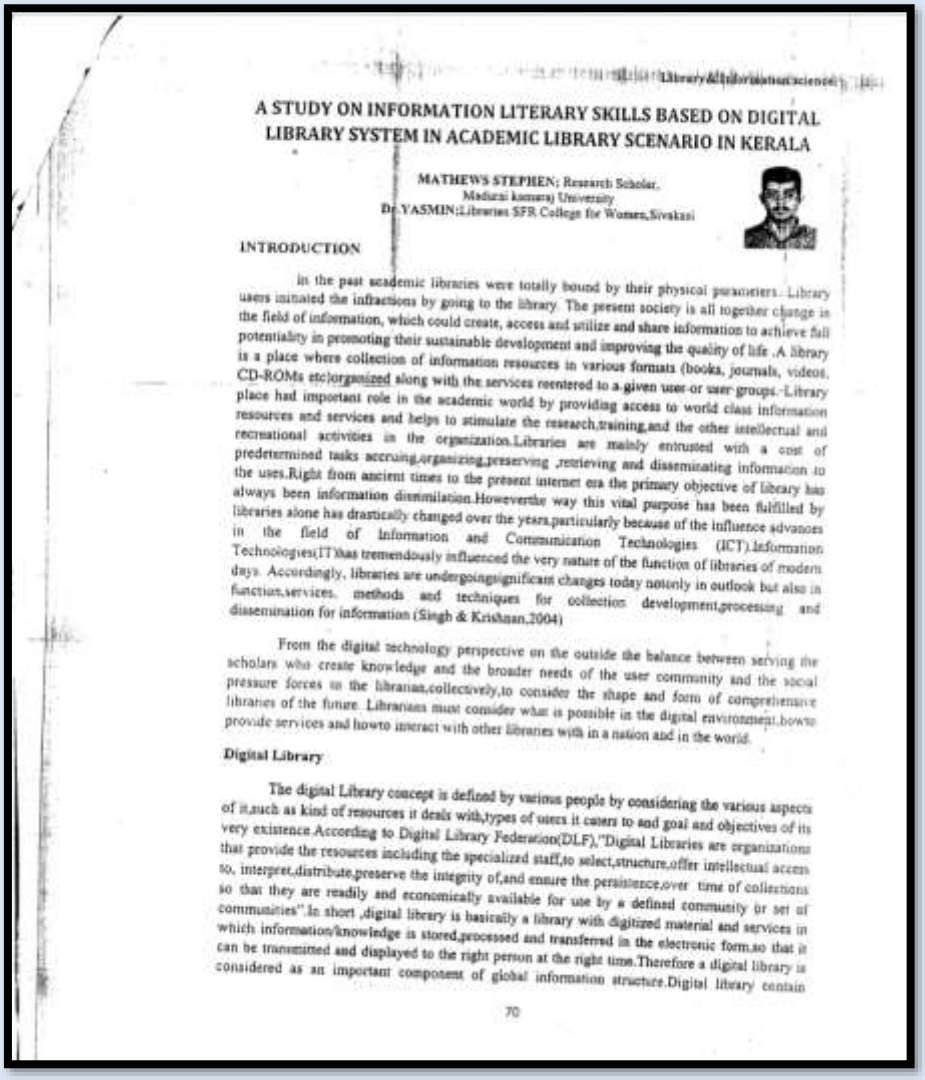


Library & Information science

A STUDY ON INFORMATION LITERARY SKILLS BASED ON DIGITAL LIBRARY SYSTEM IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY SCENARIO IN KERALA

MATHEWS STEPHEN; Research Scholar,
Madurai kamaraj University
Dr. YASMIN;Libraries SFR College for Women,Sivakasi

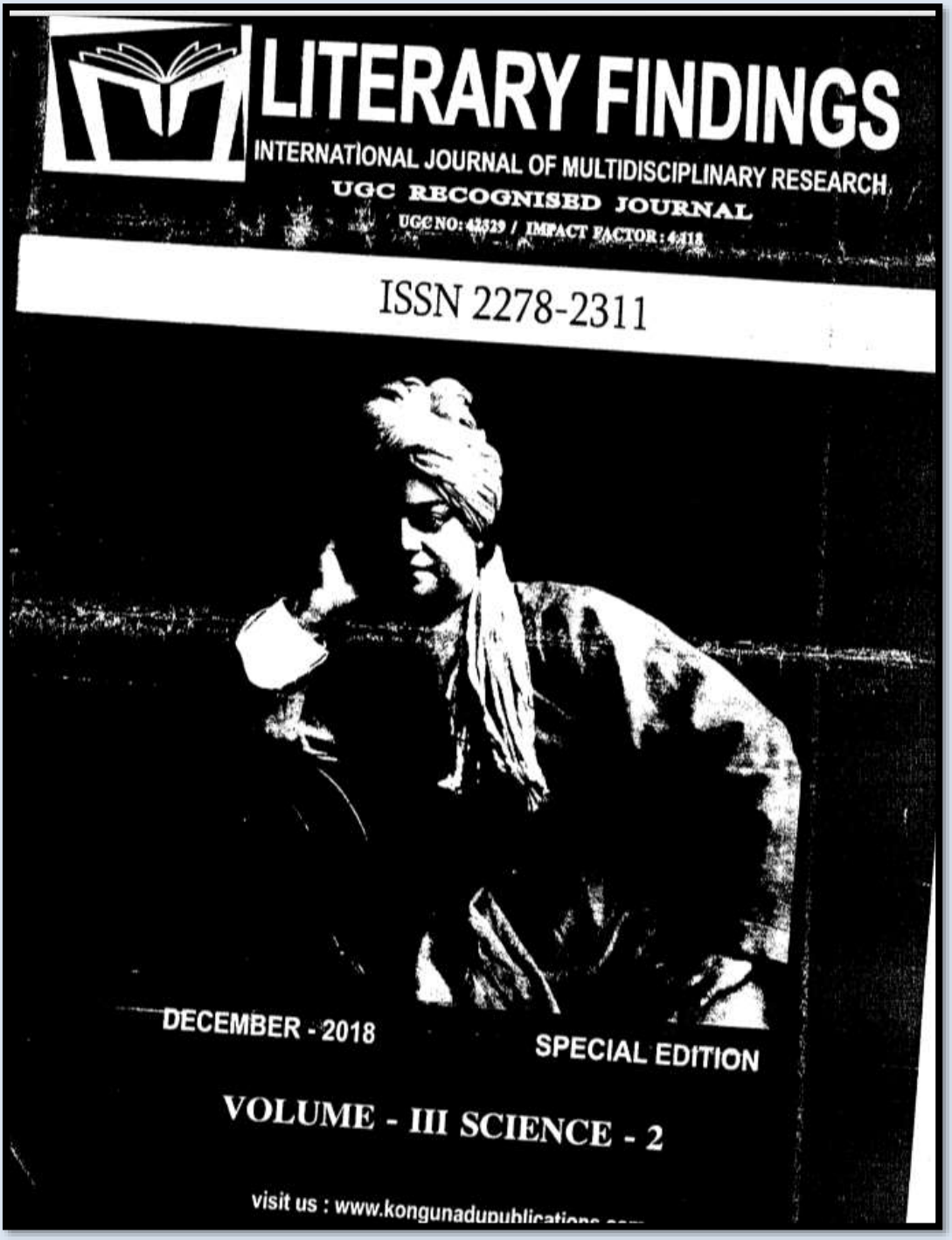
INTRODUCTION

In the past academic libraries were totally bound by their physical parameters. Library users initiated the infractions by going to the library. The present society is all together change in the field of information, which could create, access and utilize and share information to achieve full potentiality in promoting their sustainable development and improving the quality of life .A library is a place where collection of information resources in various formats (books, journals, videos, CD-ROMs etc)organized along with the services reentered to a given user or user groups.-Library place had important role in the academic world by providing access to world class information resources and services and helps to stimulate the research,training,and the other intellectual and recreational activities in the organization.Libraries are mainly entrusted with a cost of predetermined tasks accruing,organizing,preserving ,retrieving and disseminating information to the uses.Right from ancient times to the present internet era the primary objective of library has always been information dissmilation.Howeverthe way this vital purpose has been fulfilled by libraries alone has drastically changed over the years,particularly because of the influence advances in the field of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).Information Technologies(IT)has tremendously influenced the very nature of the function of libraries of modern days. Accordingly, libraries are undergoingsignificant changes today notonly in outlook but also in function,services, methods and techniques for collection development,processing and dissemination for information (Singh & Krishnan,2004)

From the digital technology perspective on the outside the balance between serving the scholars who create knowledge and the broader needs of the user community and the social pressure forces on the librarian,collectively,to consider the shape and form of comprehensive libraries of the future. Librarians must consider what is possible in the digital environment,howto provide services and howto interact with other libraries with in a nation and in the world.

Digital Library

The digital Library concept is defined by various people by considering the various aspects of it,such as kind of resources it deals with,types of users it caters to and goal and objectives of its very existence.According to Digital Library Federation(DLF),"Digital Libraries are organizations that provide the resources including the specialized staff,to select,structure,offer intellectual access to, interpret,distribute,preserve the integrity of,and ensure the persistence,over time of collections so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities".In short ,digital library is basically a library with digitized material and services in which information/knowledge is stored,processed and transferred in the electronic form,so that it can be transmitted and displayed to the right person at the right time.Therefore a digital library is considered as an important component of global information structure.Digital library contain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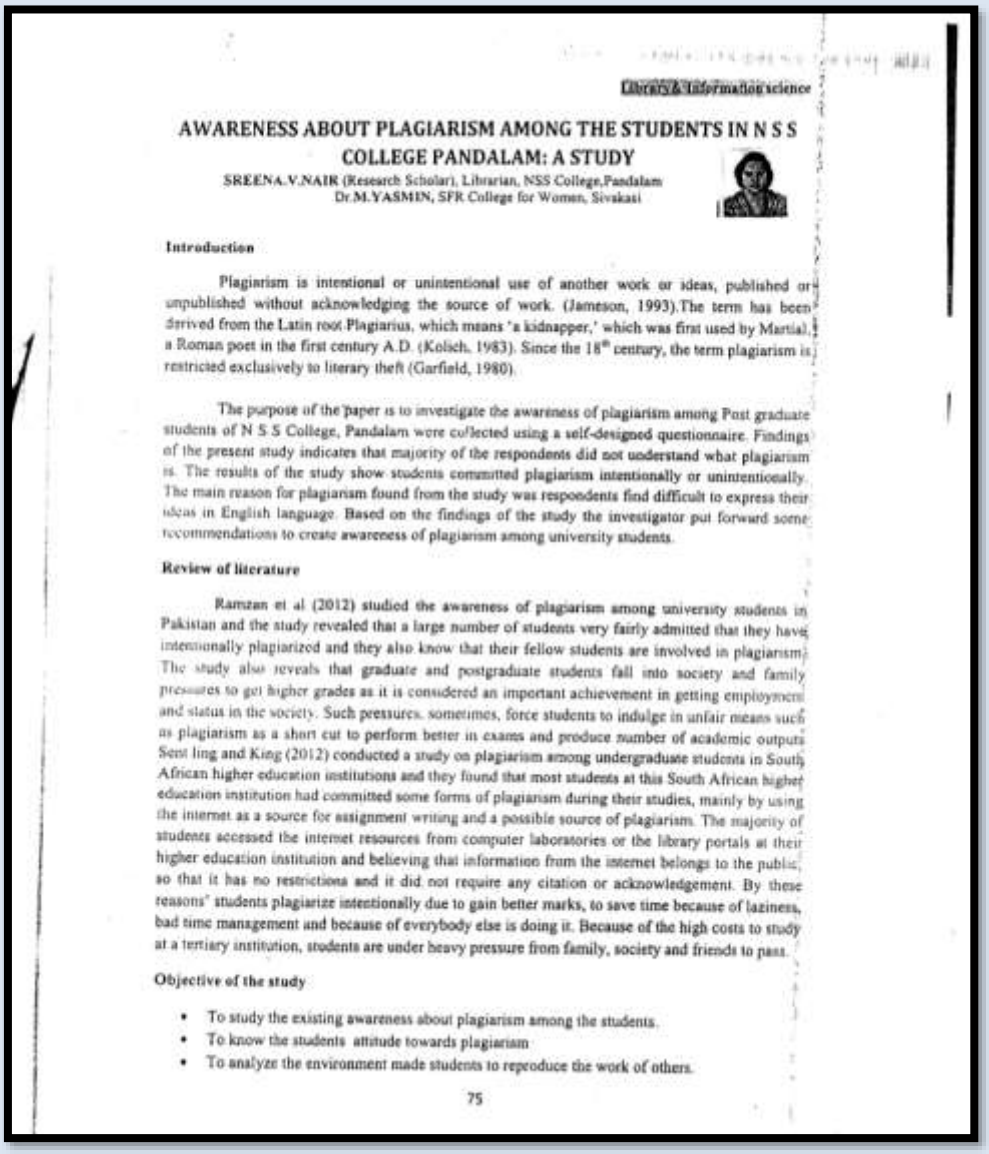


AWARENESS ABOUT PLAGIARISM AMONG THE STUDENTS IN N S S COLLEGE PANDALAM: A STUDY

SREENA.V.NAIR (Research Scholar), Librarian, NSS College,Pandalam
Dr.M.YASMIN, SFR College for Women, Sivakasi

Introduction

Plagiarism is intentional or unintentional use of another work or ideas, published or unpublished without acknowledging the source of work. (Jameson, 1993).The term has been derived from the Latin root Plagiarius, which means 'a kidnapper,' which was first used by Martial, a Roman poet in the first century A.D. (Kolich, 1983). Since the 18th century, the term plagiarism is restricted exclusively to literary theft (Garfield, 1980).

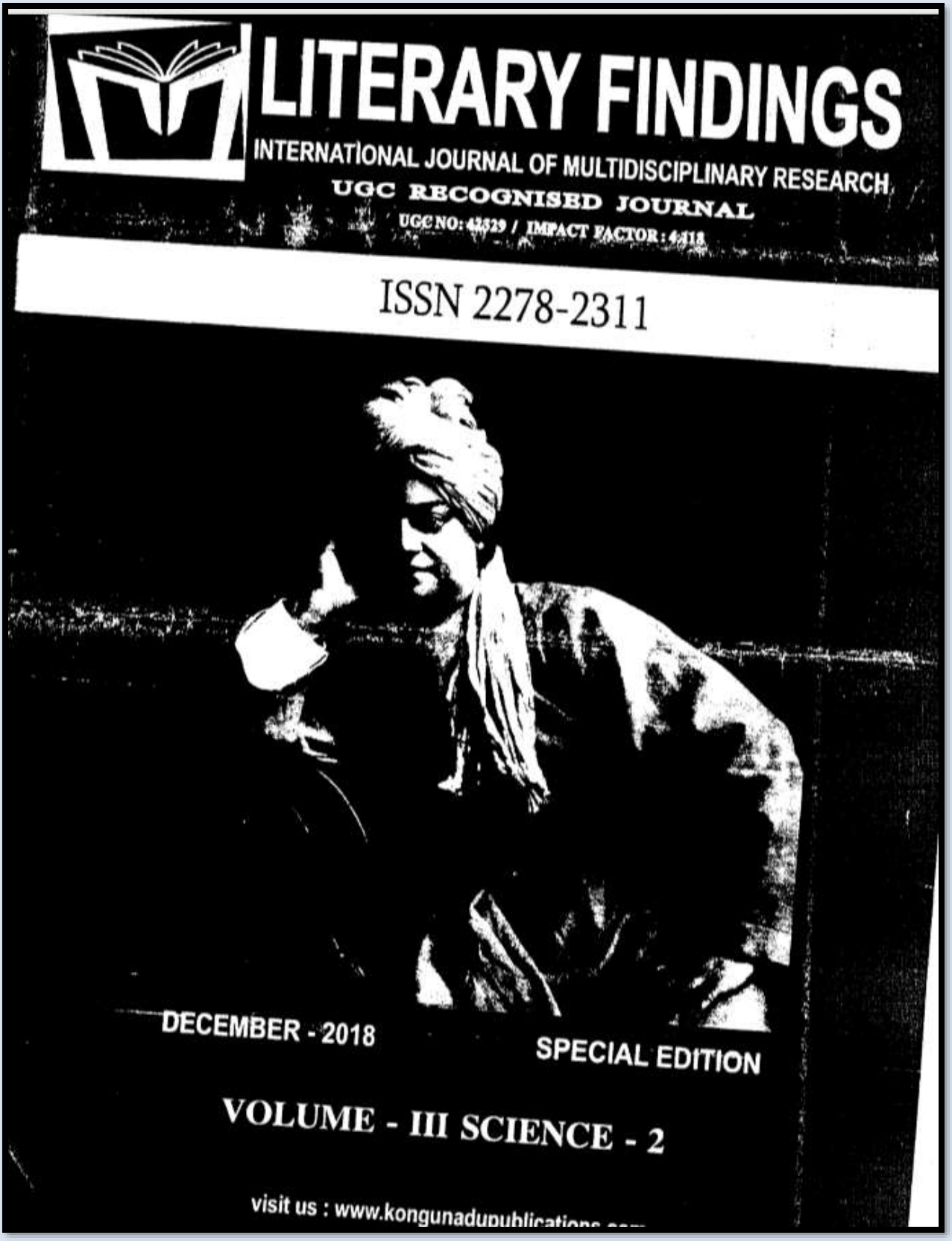
The purpose of the paper is to investigate the awareness of plagiarism among Post graduate students of N S S College, Pandalam were collected using a self-designed questionnaire. Findings of the present study indicates that majority of the respondents did not understand what plagiarism is. The results of the study show students committed plagiarism intentionally or unintentionally. The main reason for plagiarism found from the study was respondents find difficult to express their ideas in English language. Based on the findings of the study the investigator put forward some recommendations to create awareness of plagiarism among university students.

Review of literature

Ramzan et al (2012) studied the awareness of plagiarism among university students in Pakistan and the study revealed that a large number of students very fairly admitted that they have intentionally plagiarized and they also know that their fellow students are involved in plagiarism. The study also reveals that graduate and postgraduate students fall into society and family pressures to get higher grades as it is considered an important achievement in getting employment and status in the society. Such pressures, sometimes, force students to indulge in unfair means such as plagiarism as a short cut to perform better in exams and produce number of academic outputs. Sent ling and King (2012) conducted a study on plagiarism among undergraduate students in South African higher education institutions and they found that most students at this South African higher education institution had committed some forms of plagiarism during their studies, mainly by using the internet as a source for assignment writing and a possible source of plagiarism. The majority of students accessed the internet resources from computer laboratories or the library portals at their higher education institution and believing that information from the internet belongs to the public, so that it has no restrictions and it did not require any citation or acknowledgement. By these reasons" students plagiarize intentionally due to gain better marks, to save time because of laziness, bad time management and because of everybody else is doing it. Because of the high costs to study at a tertiary institution, students are under heavy pressure from family, society and friends to pass.

Objective of the study

- To study the existing awareness about plagiarism among the students.
- To know the students attitude towards plagiarism
- To analyze the environment made students to reproduce the work of others.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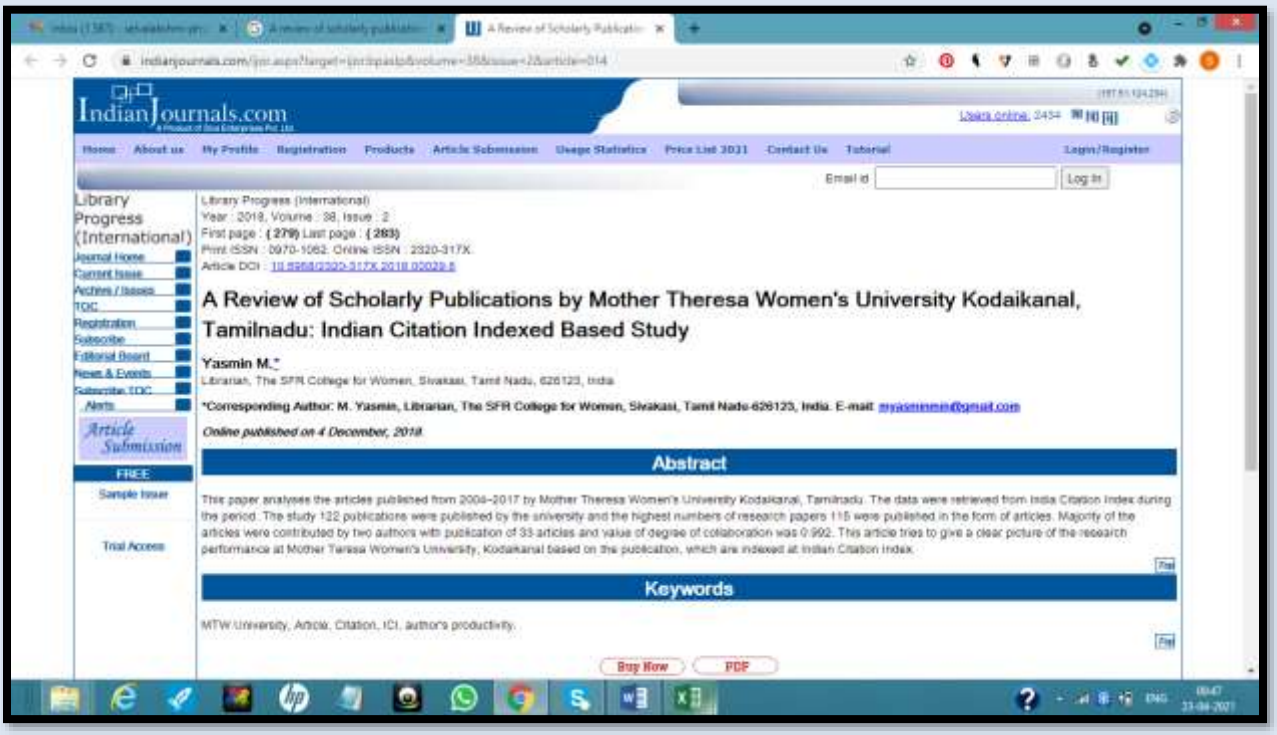

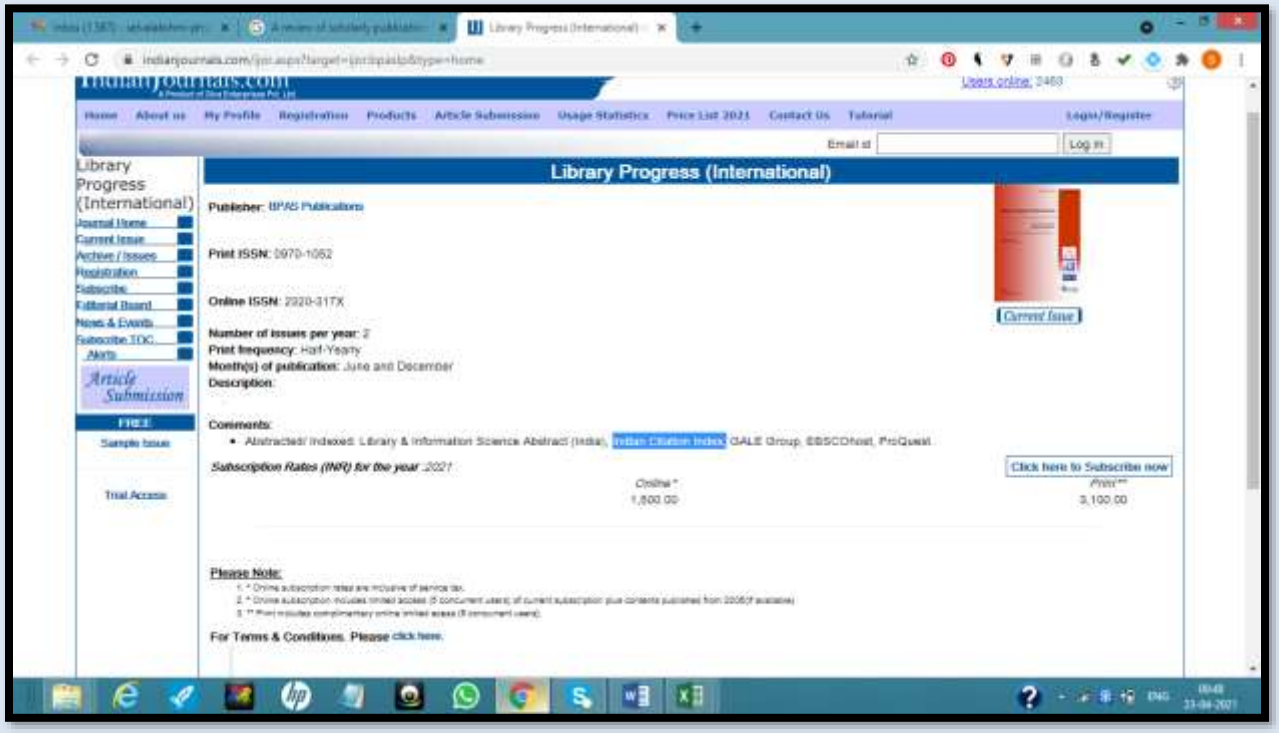
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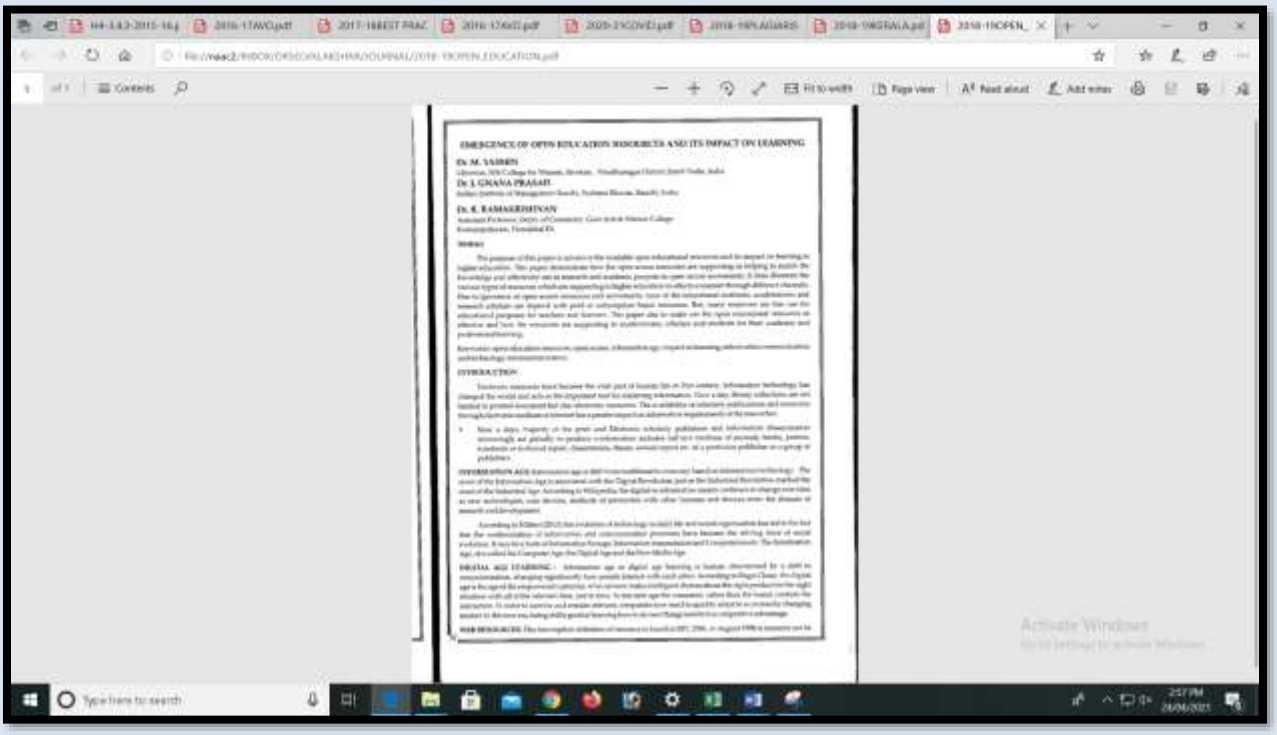

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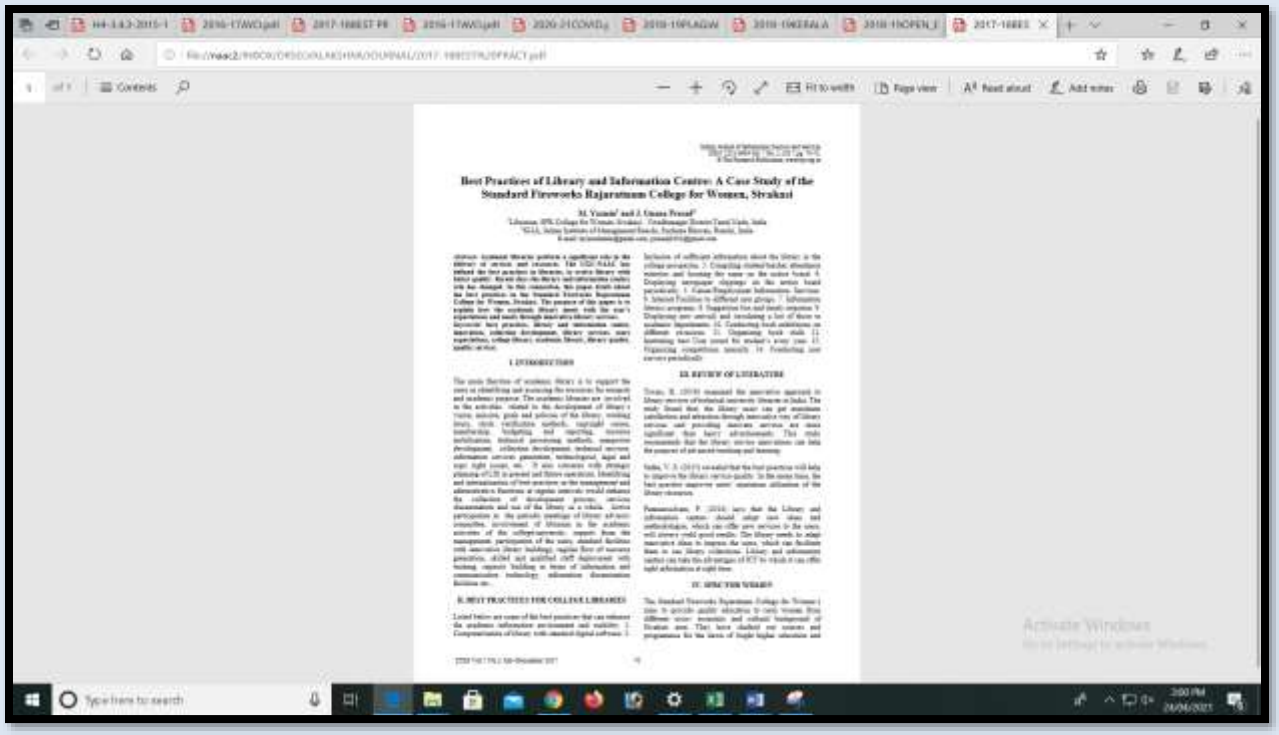

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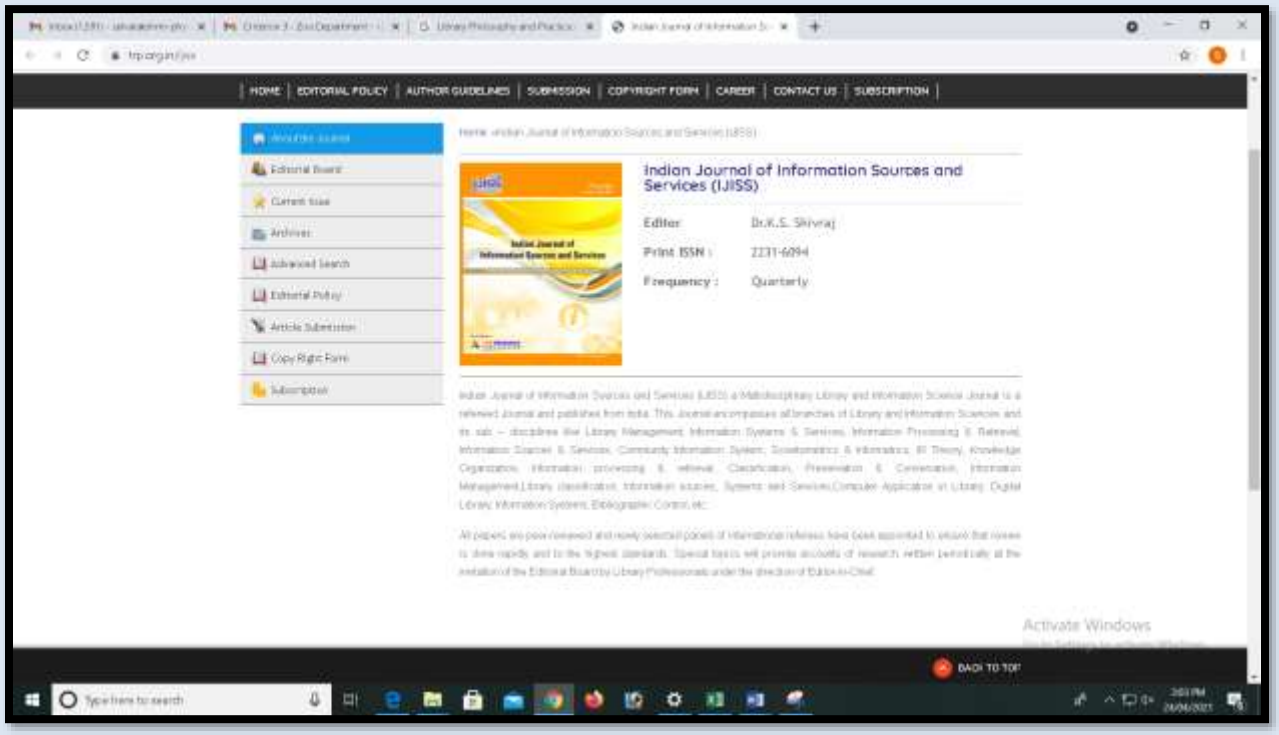
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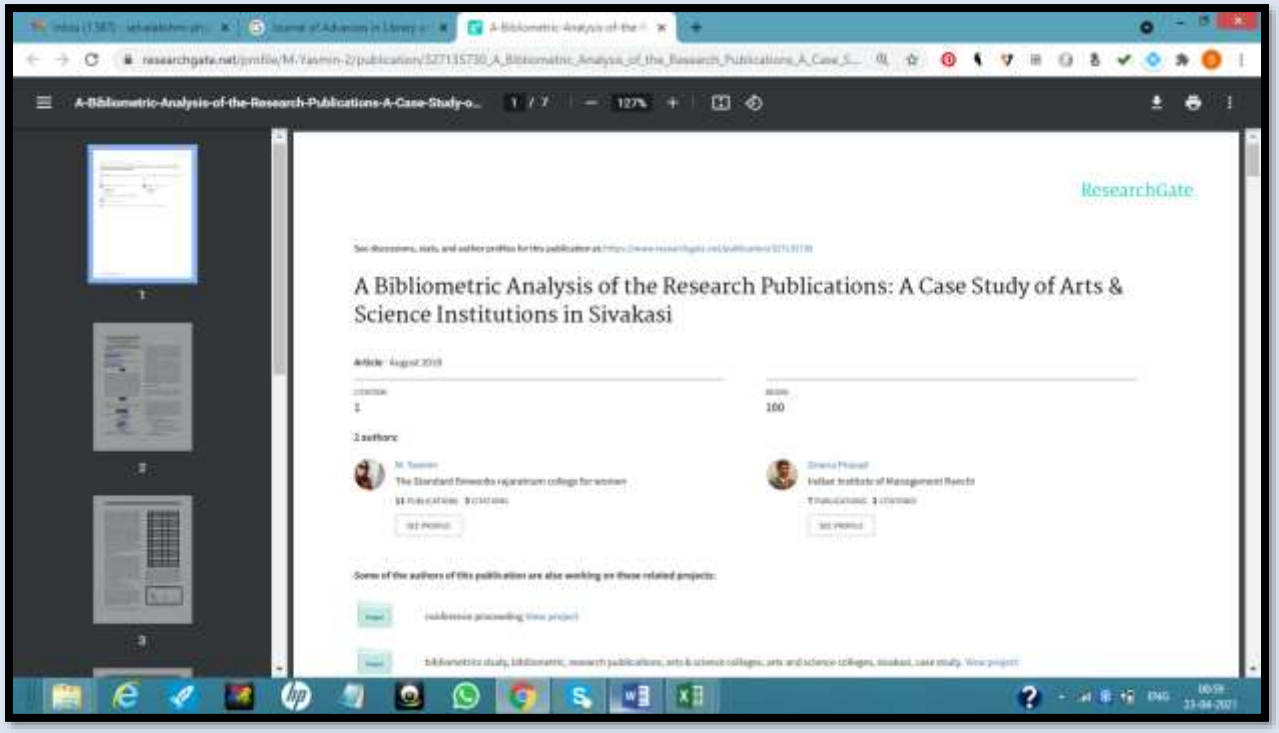

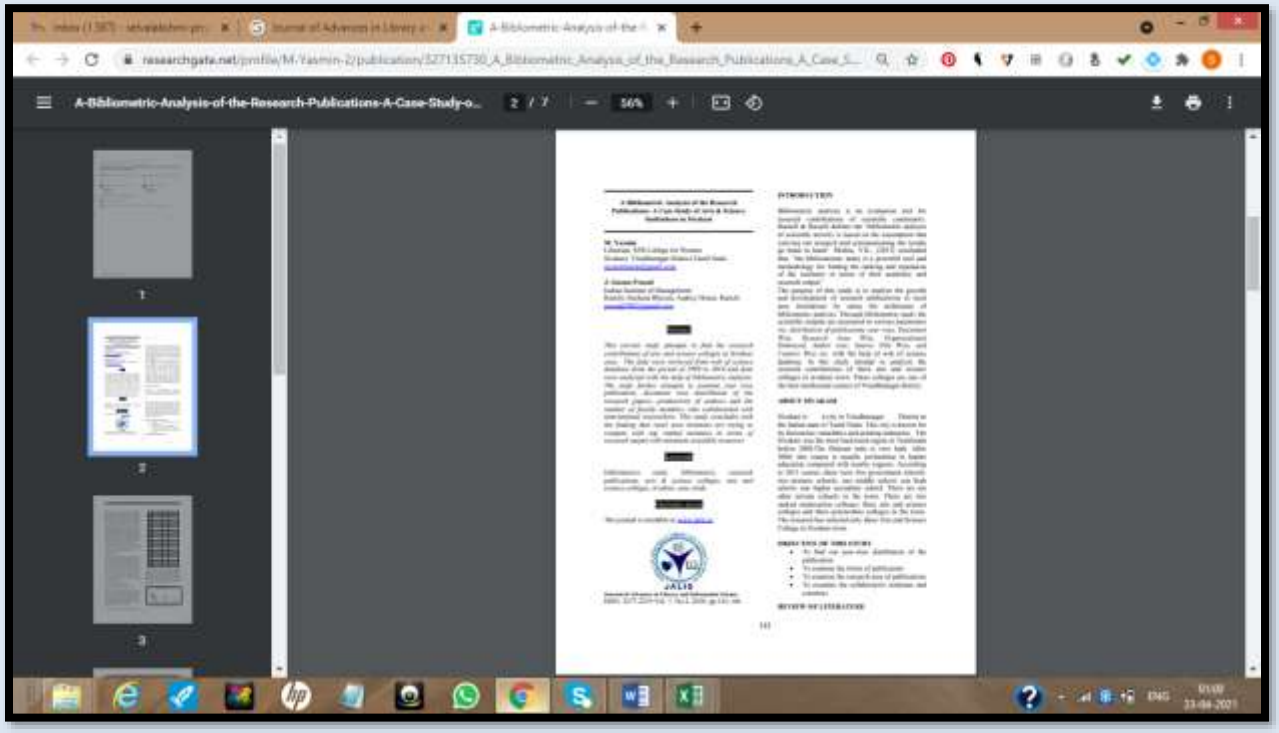
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