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**RESEARCH, INNOVATIONS
AND EXTENSIONS**

Human Cataract in Non-coastal Districts

Aleyamma Kuruvilla^{1*}

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ABSTRACT

A six-year study was conducted to compare the prevalence of cataract in Kottayam and Pathanamthitta in Kerala state, India. From April 2005 to March 2011, a hospital-based study was performed to determine the prevalence of cataracts in the overall population, gender prevalence, and prevalence in different age groups. The information was gathered from the ophthalmology departments of district hospitals and two private hospitals in Pathanamthitta and Kottayam districts, as well as the Directorate of Health, Thiruvananthapuram. The burden of blind is more in remote rural community of developing countries. With three out of every four Indians residing in the rural areas, there is a concentration of blindness in agriculture dependent communities in India. Cataract prevalence among the total population in Kottayam district was significantly increased from 0.34% to 0.51% ($p=0.000157$), but in Pathanamthitta district prevalence significantly decreased from 0.40 % to 0.36% ($p=0.0024$). Gender prevalence is significantly higher in females in Kottayam (61.6%, 0.0000326) as well as in Pathanamthitta (59%, 0.00014) than in males, suggest that females have more cataract. A significantly highest prevalence recorded in the age group of 71-80 years in Kottayam (36.6%, 0.000072) and Pathanamthitta (33.6%, 0.000312) as compared with all other age groups. Prevalence of congenital cataract (0-15) is very less in Kottayam (1.2%) and Pathanamthitta (0.9%). The decrease in the prevalence rate in Pathanamthitta district is attributed to a decrease in the population. Only by developing effective strategies to low the incidence of blinding cataract can cataract blindness in Kerala be effectively managed. The current analysis of cataract prevalence in Kerala may shed light on the severity of cataract incidence in the state to some extent.

Keywords: Cataract; prevalence; districts.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cataract is a cloudiness or opacification of the transparent crystalline lens of the eye, which causes a gradual progressive decrease in visual acuity, eventually leading to blindness. According to the World Health Organization's global report from 2011, there are 285 million visually impaired people worldwide, with 246 million having poor vision, and the figure is steadily increasing due to population growth and ageing [1]. Cataract is the principal cause of blindness worldwide, leading to at least 53 million people blind up to now [1a].

Blind people are more common in developing countries' remote rural communities. Blindness is concentrated in agriculture-dependent communities in India, where three out of every four Indians live in rural areas. Sperduto reported that each of the 3 types of senile lens opacities was found more often in woman than in men. Blindness is not only a medical and personal problem, it is also a socioeconomic issue for the individual and the community [2].

A national eye survey was conducted in 1996 among the Malaysian population of all ages, prevalence of bilateral blindness and low vision was 0.29% and 2.44% respectively. Females had a higher age adjusted prevalence of low vision compared to males [3]. The prevalence of visual impairment of children in China is 1.1 per 1000 and blindness and the prevalence is 0.33 per thousand and is close the level of developed country [4]. Blindness due to cataract in India is estimated to have a prevalence

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An Advanced Review on Pharmacology and Phytochemistry of Folklore Medicinal Plant *Hyptissuaveolens*(L.) Poit

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ABSTRACT

The Lamiaceae family includes *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit. (Bush mint). It's an invasive weed with insecticidal properties. It has traditionally been used to treat lung infections, uterine infections, and skin problems. Phytochemicals isolated from the plant, including steroids, alkaloids, phenolics, flavonoids, tannins, glycosides, and essential oil, have medical and pharmacological use. The current review paper focuses on the *H. suaveolens* pharmacological and other relevant elements.

Keywords: *Hyptis*; essential oil; leaves; extract; phytochemicals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit is a folkloric medicinal plant that is used to cure wounds, gastrointestinal issues, respiratory tract and uterine infections, and skin illnesses. It grows in thick clusters along roadsides, in degraded moist and dry deciduous woodland, waste land, and overgrazed grassland, as well as surrounding stockyards. It is a weedy foreign plant endemic to tropical America that has become naturalised in the tropics, disrupting the recruitment pattern in the neighbouring populated areas [1]. The plant is known as 'wilayati tulsi' because of its similarity to tulsi leaves, although it also goes by other names such as American mint, bush mint, and the chan plant.

The plant is a sweet-scented woody herb with a tetragonal hispid stem, long petioled, pubescent, roughly elliptic-ovate reaching, base oblique, truncate or acute, margin coarsely serrulate, apex acute, chartaceous leaves, and a tetragonal hispid stem [2]. Flowers blue in short stalked axillary cymes, calyx ovoid, campanulate and subequally 5 lobed, often accrescent. Corolla is bilabiate with lower deflexed and seccate lip and upper rounded. Stamens didynamous, declinate, anther cells confluent, glandular ovary 4 partite, gynobasic style with a shortly bifid stigma. Nutlet ovoid, smooth rugulose [3].

2. TRADITIONAL USE

Hyptis is used for ethnobotanical applications in rural communities in Africa [4]. Traditionally the decoction of the roots is used as appetizer and the root is chewed with betel nuts as a stomachic; leaf sap of *H. suaveolens* with lemon juice added is taken in Sierra Leone for stomach ache and the leaf is applied around the head for head ache or topically to mature boils [5]. A leaf poultice is applied to cancers and tumours in the Americas [6]. The plant is used by various tribal communities of Maharashtra, Marathwada region to cure various diseases like, parasitic cutaneous diseases, infection of uterus, and as a sudorific in catarrhal condition. The essential oils contained in the leaves have potential antimicrobial and antifungal properties [7,8,9,10]. The plant is stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, antirheumatic and antisporific baths. It is also used for headache, stomachache and snuff to stop bleeding of the nose [11]. It is a medicinal antidote to poison [12]. In Guinea Bissau,

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interest exist.

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CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2	Review of Literature	20
Chapter 3	Development and Growth of Indian Commercial Banks	48
Chapter 4	Employee Satisfaction and Customer Satisfaction-A Theoretical Framework	58
Chapter 5	Profitability of Indian Commercial Banks	85
Chapter 6	Productivity of Indian Commercial Banks	99
Chapter 7	An Analysis on Employee Satisfaction in Commercial Banks	118
Chapter 8	An Analysis on Customer Satisfaction in Commercial Banks	143
Chapter 9	Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions	167
	Bibliography	181



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Contents

I	Programme schedule	1-2
II	INVITED TALKS	3
	1. MXene based materials for solid state supercapacitors Dr.Sujin P. Jose, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	4
	2. Sequential Co-click Reactions with Poly(glycidyl propargyl ether) Towards Single-ion Conducting Electrolytes Alexander Krimalowski, University of Bayreuth, Germany	5
	3. Non-precious oxygen reduction reaction electrocatalyst for polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells Dr. M U. Sreekuttan, Scientist, CSIR, Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Chennai	6
	4. Material Perspectives of Next generation Memory and Computation Dr. Jinesh K. B, IIST, Thiruvananthapuram	7
	5. Energy harvesting: Materials and Devices Dr. M.K. Jayaraj, Cusat, Cochi	8
	6. Engineering Materials For Energy Conversion Dr. R. Jayakrishnan, Christian College, Chengannur	9
III	ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED	12
	1. Structural And Optical Studies Of Doped CuO Nanostructures <u>Akhil M. Anand</u> , Divya K.V., Paulose Thomas and Abraham K.E.	13
	2. Hydrothermal synthesis of LaPO_4 and $\text{LaPO}_4: \text{Eu}^{3+}$ Nanoparticles Amala Paulose, Swetha Varghese, Aswathy R.Chandran, Issac Paul, Gijo Jose	14
	3. Localized Plasmon Polariton Assisted Photocatalysis. Anju Joseph, Akhil M. Anand, Jishad A. Salam, Amrita V.K, Reshma John, Vinoy Thomas, R. Jayakrishnan	15
	4. Optical Properties of LaPO_4 and $\text{LaPO}_4: \text{Eu}^{3+}$ Nanoparticles by Hydrothermal Methods Aswathy R.Chandran, Amala Paulose, Swetha Varghese, Issac Paul, Gijo Jose	16

5. Synthesis Of Colloidal Silver Nano Particles Using Lemon Fruit Extract And Citric Acid Dhanya I., Sneha Reji, Swetha Chandran, LiyaMariya Varghese, Nithish S.	16
6. A Study Based On The Synthesis Of Silver Nano Particles Using Homeo Medicine (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>) Dhanya I., LiyaMariya Varghese, Nithish S. , Sneha Reji, Swetha Chandran	17
7. Photoluminescence characteristics of CeO ₂ :Dy ³⁺ nanophosphors for display applications Elena Elsa Thomas, FebySoosan, Anandhu Mohan, Nikhil Ravi, Vijay Jishnu, PrathibhaVasudevan	18
8. Development of bio based polyimide nanocomposite : A review Haripriya V., Ansu Jacob	18
9. PVA capped Silver Nanofluids: An Ideal System for Thermal Insulation JancyJohn, Vinoy Thomas, R. Jayakrishnan.	19
10. Influence of Deposition methods on Structural and Optical Properties of In ₂ S ₃ Thin Films Jilu C John, Tina Sebastian, JincemonCyriac, NishaJoseph, S.Shaji, Saji Augustine	20
11. Energy Dissipation and Damping Behavior of semi- Interpenetrating Polymeric Network Jose James , George V. Thomas , Sabu Thomas	21
12. Mg doped ZnO nanocrystals for photovoltaic applications Linsa, Sneha Simon, AthiraVijayan, Dhruva Prasad, Ashly Achenkunju, Achamma George	22
13. Biological Synthesis Of Silver Nano Particles Using Allium Cepa Extract Navaneeth S., S. Sankar.	22
14. Biological synthesis of silver Nano particles using Elettariacardamomum Extract Nibu George Abraham, S. Sankar	23
15. Structural and temperature dependent dielectric properties of nanocrystalline Pb(Zr _{0.52} Ti _{0.48})O ₃ synthesized through auto-igniting combustion technique Adarsh P., Renimon T. Rajan and Suresh M.K.	23
16. Synthesis, Characterization (XRD, FT-IR, and ¹ H NMR), and <i>in vitro</i> biological evaluation of a novel HaloChalcon Ramesh Chandran B R,	24

18. A review on Tribology of Epoxy- MMT nanocomposites
Rintu Mathew, Bejoy Francis
19. The Effect Of Fractal Designs In Solar Cells
Shruthi Mariam David
20. Microwave-assisted synthesis of silver nanoparticles using *Acalyphahispida* leaf extract and their day-to-day applications
Sijo Francis, Ebey P. Koshy, and Beena Mathew
21. X-ray diffraction analysis of biosynthesized CeO₂ nanoparticles by Williamson–Hall and size-strain plot methods
SruthySreekumar, PratheeskshaSajan, AryaRamachandran, Stel Dona Ann Var
NorinSanal Varghese, PrathibhaVasudevan*
22. Structural Properties of LaPO₄ and LaPO₄: Eu³⁺ Nanoparticles
Swetha Varghese, AmalaPaulose, Aswathy R.Chandran, Issac Paul, Gijo Jose
23. Curcumin Functionalised Plasmonic Silver for Optical Applications
Vrinda Vinod, Ajay A Pillai, Jancy John, Rani Abraham and Vinoy Thomas

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Localized Plasmon Polariton Assisted P

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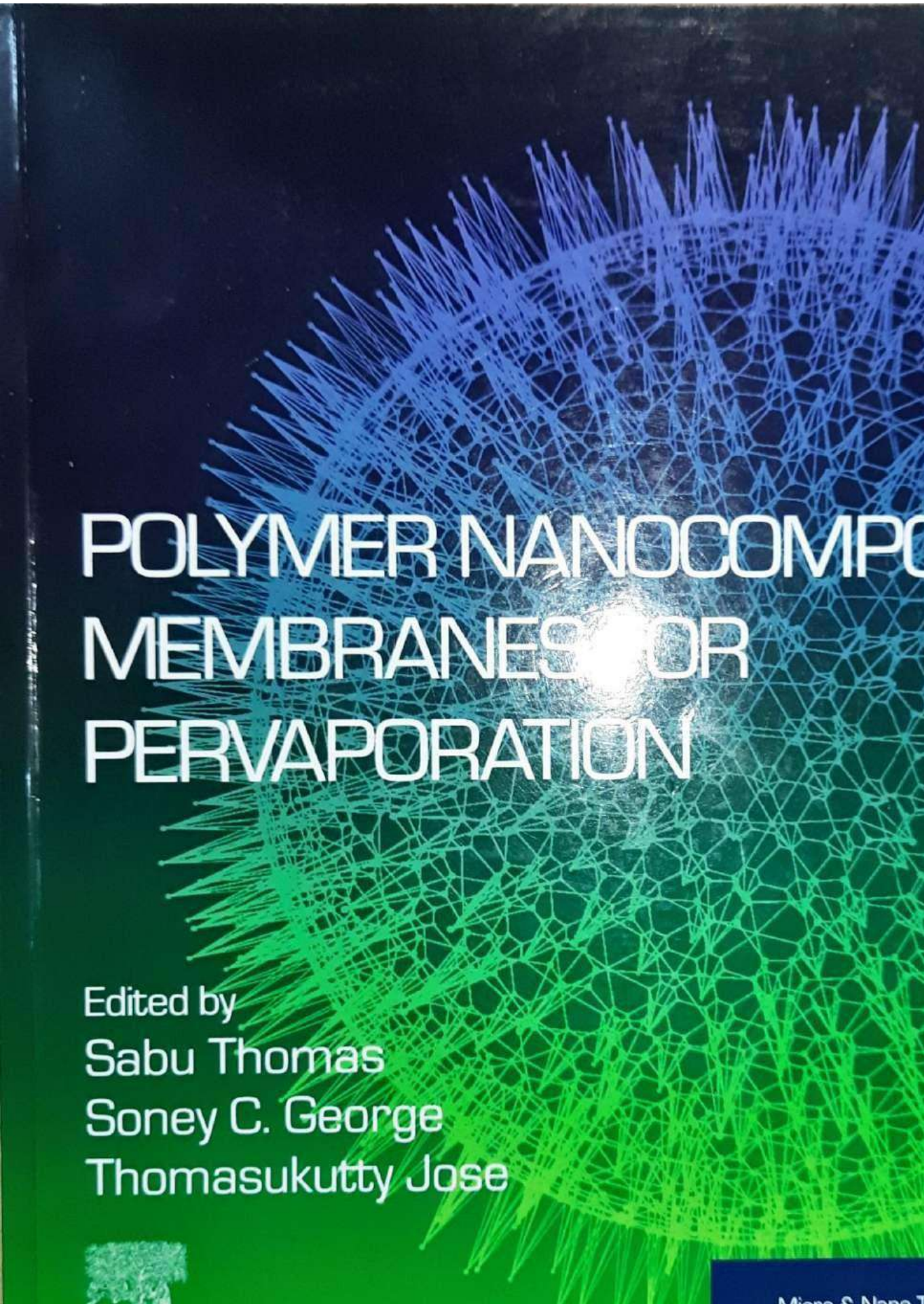
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Abstract

Green synthesis is one among the leading research area
effective and eco-friendly methods for the biosynthesis of nano p
silver nano particles from aqueous silver nitrate through a facile
leaf broth of *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. The photo-catalytic behavior
greatly boosted if it gets assisted by the enhanced near-field an
plasmon (LSP). To study this five different samples of Silver na
mixing leaf broth and silver nitrate solution in different ratios (lea
8 using 1mM silver nitrate and in the ratio 1:1 and 1:5 using
pectively. The bio-synthesized silver nano-particles were char
electroscopy, ICP and TEM. The colourless suspension change

after 20 hours which was used to identify the bio-reduction of silver nitrate. UV-Vis absorption analysis confirmed the formation of silver. TEM analysis revealed that the size is in nano scale. Among the five samples three samples (1mM, 1mM, 1mM) were tested for their photocatalytic activity in order to study the effect of concentration on photocatalytic activity. The rate constants for the three different samples were 0.00103, 0.00395 and 0.00292 per minute respectively. We observed that the sample from 1Mm AgNO_3 in the ratio 1:5 (leaf extract: AgNO_3) exhibited the best performance, which may be ascribed to the smaller size of the nano-particles.

KEYWORDS: A. *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, B. Photocatalysis, C. Plasmon resonance, D. Nanoparticles



POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITE MEMBRANES FOR PERVAPORATION

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Graphene-based polymer nanocomposite membranes for pervaporation

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6.1 Introduction

In recent years, membrane separation technologies underwent rapid development due to its applications in various fields. The membrane provides a vital role in controlling the mass transfer through its selectivity. It increases the concentration of one of the components on the other side of the membrane and causes the separation or removal of the desired component. The wide range of applications involves analytical sample preparations of volatile/semivolatile organics, inorganics, and metals, large-scale applications such as desalination, ultrafiltration, gas separations, and pervaporation [1]. In this chapter, pervaporation separation using graphene-based composite membranes is highlighted.

Pervaporation is a modern and potential separation technique which has a high efficiency in azeotrope mixture separations. As the name implies, the pervaporation process includes permeation and evaporation of one of the components in a mixture at a faster rate through the membrane than the other. The liquid stream mixture is placed in contact with one side of the polymeric dense (nonporous) membrane and vacuum is applied on the other side. Sorption of the particles on the surface takes place first followed by the permeation of the highest permeable ones through the membrane to evaporate to the other side of the membrane which depends on the selectivity of the polymer. The vapors collected (permeate) are condensed and the process is repeated to get pure sample from the mix-

MOP-6

A Review on Tribology of Epoxy-MMTnanocomposites

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Polymers are used worldwide for a long time now. Polymer are used in different forms such as blends, film, composites etc. The applications of these polymers are based on their tribological behaviours. Epoxy based polymers are used in various industries like aerospace, paint, adhesives and in electric cars where energy consumption is minimum. Montmorillonite nano clay is an excellent filler for epoxy. Also it is eco-friendly. MMT filled epoxy resin show excellent thermal, mechanical and anticorrosive properties. MMT nanoparticles increase energy for crack propagation and retard its growth. The present review is connected with tribological behaviour of epoxy MMT nanocomposites.

Keywords:- Tribology, MMT, Epoxy, nanocomposites

Introduction

Polymers have been widely used in industries like aeronautics and biomedical. Their properties are different in different field. Polymers are used in different fields as blends, composites, films and so on. All these forms depend upon tribological behaviours of polymers [1]. Wear means scratching of polymer. To prevent scratching in metals, lubricants can be used. Since polymers are of high molecular weight, lubricants cause swelling. CNTs, graphene and polyaramide fibers have been used to improve the tribological properties of polymers. But they are expensive. In polymer composites wear may be due to fiber breakage, fiber is debonded from the matrix. Also two factors

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strength and impact strength are improved to 41% and 95% respectively. 3 wt. % clay act as a toughening agent for epoxy. Specific abrasion value also get reduced at this optimum concentration.

Hardness is a measure of wear properties. MMT filled epoxy shows better hardness than epoxy-TiO₂ composite. Tensile strength of epoxy-MMT < TiO₂ < Neat epoxy [11].

Kevlar or Carbon fibers are the common reinforcements for epoxy. Addition of nanoparticles improves wear resistance. It works like matrix shear yielding, binding on cracks and so on. They not only bear load but also hinder crack propagation. Energy expenditure for crack propagation increases as the number of nano particles increases which leads to high impact and wear resistance. Effect of particle size on tribological properties are not clear. Incorporation of both large and small sized particles together in a matrix gives better wear resistance. T. Ram Prabhu et al. [12] studied the tribological properties of E glass-epoxy nano composites filled with MMT and CaSiO₃. The statistical analysis shows that both the load and nano clay contents determine wear loss other than sliding speed. Optimum concentration of nano clay for wear resistance is 2 wt. %. Above this concentration the particles are agglomerated. Agglomerated particles cannot withstand at shear forces. They are broken. Turning over of nano particles in the course of sliding process reduces co-efficient of friction and wear loss is less. While the large agglomerated hard particles are unable to roll. > 2 wt. % nano clay content shows high percentage of fiber thinning and matrix wear. The wear debris increases wear loss by 3rd body wear mechanism. Tensile strength and flexural strength reaches maximum at 2 wt. % nano clay. Both the exfoliated structure and load transfer ability of CaSiO₃ are responsible for this. Homogeneously dispersed particles pin the cracks when they propagate and prevent its growth. Cracks need more energy to cross over the twists and turns produced by nano particles and failure strain increases.

M. Esteves et al. [13] stated that 4 wt.% is the optimal concentration of nano clay to get maximum hardness. Hardness of fillers and their good dispersions are the two factors that contribute to maximum hardness of nano composites. Good dispersion of nano particles minimises the defects in matrix which in turn increases wear resistance. Degree of exfoliation determines the

produced in wet environment is less than that in dry environment. Wear volume against aluminium is less than steel for 0% to 1% nano particles. While it is comparable against both for 3wt % to 6wt% composites. A swelling can be seen in the matrix because of the hydrogen bonding of water molecule with the epoxy hydroxy group that induces a large wear volume.

Conclusion

MMT nanoclay is an adequate filler for epoxy matrix. An exfoliated clay particles are obtained at 1-4 wt% of filler. Reduction in coefficient of friction and elevation of wear resistance are obtained at this concentration. Wear resistance can be boosted by the incorporation of small particles. Coefficient of friction curtails in wet environment.

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സൈബർലോകവും സാമ്പത്തികചിന്തകളും

സജിനി ജയപ്രസാദ്*

ആദ്യകാലം

പുതിയതൂറാളിന്റെ ചിന്തകളേയും വേഗത്തേയും സ്വാധീനിച്ച അതിർവരമ്പുകളില്ലാത്ത ലോക ശക്തിയാണ് അതിനുള്ള സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകൾ. മനുഷ്യകുലത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ ചുവടിലും ശാസത്തിലും ഇന്ന് ഈ ശക്തി ആഞ്ഞടിക്കുന്നു. ലോകത്തെ വിരൽത്തുമ്പിലേക്കെത്തിക്കാൻ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യകൾക്കായി എന്നത് വിസ്തരിക്കാനാകാത്ത വസ്തുതയാണ്. ലോകം വിരലുകളിലെത്തുമ്പോൾ വിവരസാങ്കേതികവിദ്യ സാമൂഹിക, സാമ്പത്തിക, സാംസ്കാരിക, മാനസികതലങ്ങളിൽ വിവിധങ്ങളായ മൂലകൾ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ദിനപ്രതി പുറത്തിറങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നൂതന വാർത്താവിനിമയ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ദൈനംദിന ജീവിതത്തെ വളരെയധികം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതോടൊപ്പം ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അവ മാറ്റപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇരുപത്തിയൊന്നാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലെ പ്രത്യേകതയായി എടുത്തുപറയേണ്ടത് മുഖ്യത്തിന്റേയും സംസ്കാരത്തിന്റേയും നിശ്ചലാവസ്ഥയും നവമാധ്യമങ്ങളുടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്വാധീനവുമാണ്. തലമുറ വ്യതിയാനങ്ങൾ, വ്യക്തിവ്യതിയാനങ്ങൾ, ലിംഗ വ്യതിയാനങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയ്ക്കനുസരിച്ച് ഇതിന്റെ പ്രഭാവം വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കും. ഒരേസമയം രണ്ടു വ്യത്യസ്ത മുഖങ്ങളുള്ള ഇരുതല വാളാണ് നൂതന വിവരസാങ്കേതികവിദ്യ. ഇതിന് ആദ്യം ഇരുകൂട്ടാകുന്നത് പുതുതലമുറയായിരിക്കും എന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ സംശയമില്ല.

തലമുറകളും സൈബർ ലോകവും

ദിനപ്രതി നൂതന സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയും വിവിധങ്ങളായ മാധ്യമങ്ങളും നമുക്കിടയിലേക്ക് കടന്നുവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. വിവിധങ്ങളായ

* യുവ എഴുത്തുകാരിയായ ലേഖിക റാന്നി സെന്റ് തോമസ് കോളേജിലെ സാമ്പത്തിക ശാസ്ത്ര വിഭാഗം അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് പ്രൊഫസറാണ്.

അറിവുകളുടെ കലവറതന്നെയാണ് നവസാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകളടങ്ങിയ മാധ്യമങ്ങൾ. എന്നാൽ അവയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിന്റേയ്ക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടത്. മനുഷ്യൻ പല നൂറ്റാണ്ടുകളായി നേടിയ അറിവുകൾ, ജീവിതവേഗം എന്നിവ നിമിഷസേരത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നമ്മുടെ വിരൽത്തുമ്പിലേക്കെത്തുമ്പോൾ, ആ അറിവുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം മാനവരാശി ശരിയായ രീതിയിലാണോ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നത്, എല്ലാ തലമുറയിൽപ്പെട്ട മനുഷ്യരും സൈബർ ലോകത്തിന്റെ ഉപഭോക്താക്കളോ ഗുണഭോക്താക്കളോ ആണ്, ഇതിന്റെ പ്രതിഫലനം ഓരോ പ്രാവർത്തിക വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുമെന്നുമാത്രം, സൈബർ ലോകം എങ്ങനെ നമ്മുടെ ജീവിതത്തെ സ്വാധീനിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു വ്യക്തമാക്കേണ്ടതിന് പ്രതിഫലനത്തെ വിവിധ കോണുകളിൽനിന്നും വീക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

സാമൂഹിക പ്രതിഫലനങ്ങൾ

സമൂഹമെന്നത് വിവിധ തലമുറകളുടെയും വിവിധ പ്രായത്തിലുള്ളവരുടെയും കൂട്ടായ്മയാണല്ലോ. സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ നിമിഷസേരതന്നെ പരസ്പരസഹകരണത്തിലും സഹവർത്തിത്വത്തിലുമാണ്. എല്ലാ വരെയും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാനുള്ള മനസ്സ് ഓരോ സാമൂഹിക ജീവിതമുണ്ടാകുകയും വേണം. ഈ സഹകരണമനോഭാവത്തിന്റേലാണ് സൈബർ ലോകം ആദ്യമായി കടന്നുകയറിയത്. ടെലിവിഷൻ രൂപത്തിൽ എൺപതുകളിൽ ഓരോ കുടുംബത്തിന്റേയും സമയം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുവാനുള്ള കഴിവോടുകൂടി ഇവയെത്തി. ആദ്യകാലത്ത് എല്ലാവരും ഒരുമിച്ചിരുന്ന് ടെലിവിഷൻ കാണുക സാധാരണമായിരുന്നു. തൊണ്ണൂറുകളിൽ കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ സമയക്രമം നിർണ്ണയിക്കാനുള്ള ശക്തി ഇവയോർജ്ജിച്ചു. എപ്പോൾ ദക്ഷണം കഴിക്കണം എപ്പോഴൊക്കണം എന്നു തുടങ്ങി നാം സ്വയം നിർണ്ണയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന പല തീരുമാനങ്ങളും ടെലിവിഷൻ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചു. പിന്നീടുള്ള അവസ്ഥ പ്രായമായവരും കുട്ടികളും യുവത്വവും തമ്മിലുള്ള ടെലിവിഷൻ പോരാട്ടമെയാണ്. ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും അവരവരിപ്പപ്പെട്ട പരിപാടികൾ കാണണം. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരുവിധ വിട്ടുവീഴ്ചയ്ക്കും ഒരു തലമുറയും തയ്യാറായതുമില്ല. ഒരു വീട്ടിൽ ഒരു ടിവി എന്ന രീതിമാറി ഓരോ മുറിയിലും ഓരോ ടിവി എന്ന പുതിയ നയം നടപ്പാക്കുകയാണ് നാം ചെയ്തത്. സ്വകാര്യത എന്നത് ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തും ഇല്ലാത്തിടത്തുമൊക്കെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നായി മാറി. ഒരു കുടുംബത്തിനുള്ളിൽത്തന്നെ പല സ്വകാര്യതകളായി ഓരോ മുറിയിലും സ്വകാര്യത.

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CONTENTS

Message Acknowledgement
Preface

1. Insolvency & Bankruptcy Process and Non-Performing Assets.....	1-15
2. Teacher Perception towards Inclusion of GST in the Commerce Curriculum.....	16-24
3. Role of Government Institutions in the Make in India Campaign.....	25-31
4. Central Taxes in Indian Federal Polity: A Study of Tax Sharing with Reference to Kerala before and after GST.....	32-48
5. A Study on the Impact of Universal Basic Income in Indian Economy.....	49-68
6. A GSTA Need of Hour: An Analysis.....	69-77
7. Investment Decisions of Rural People: A Study in Kunnukara Gramapanchayath.....	78-93
8. Economic Development V/S Environmental Sustainability-A Panorama.....	94-98
9. Perspectives on GST in India.....	99-105
10. Cashless India and Economic Growth-A Review.....	106-112
11. People Perception towards GST with Special Reference to Tiruvankulam Panchayat.....	113-121
12. Demonetisation: A Surgical Strike on Black Money and Corruption.....	122-123

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is one of the policy option where there is a monthly flow of cash payment from the state budget to every citizen. This transfer is for an entire lifetime and there are no prerequisites to be fulfilled by the beneficiary. Hence, this study aims to understand the feasibility of the Universal basic income foregrounding on the variables like fiscal cost, poverty rate. A policy check is also undertaken in this paper by comparing the efficiency of the established schemes (PMAY, SSA, MDM, PMGSY, MGNREGA and SBM) with the idea of universal basic income. Secondary data is used to do the regression analysis with the help of sources like Economic survey, reports of OECD and NSSO with the time period taken from 2016-2017. The paper highlights on the fact that, UBI when compared to various schemes alleviates poverty at a high rate and also scales down the complexities for improving the welfare of the nation. Therefore, stating that UBI is a better policy option for the Indian economy.

Keywords: PMAY, SSA, MDM, PMGSY, MGNREGA, SBM, Universal basic income, Gini Coefficient, fiscal cost.

1. INTRODUCTION

Universal Basic Income is premised on the idea that a just society needs to guarantee to each individual a minimum income which they can count on, and which provides the necessary material foundation for a life with access to



TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF POLYMERIC MEMBRANES

EDITED BY
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Transport Properties of Polymeric Membranes

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Introduction to Gas Transport Through Polymer Membranes

17

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Anil Kumar S.¹

N. S. S. Hindu College, Chengamcherry, India¹; St. Thomas College, Paluvayalathur, India²

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, mass gas transport owes greater industrial relevance especially in selective gas transport like syngas purification, inert gas generation, and natural gas processing [1]. Various technologies like thermal-driven cryogenic distillation, pressure swing separation, and chemical absorption are contributed in the field of gas separation [2]. From the last 20 years membrane technology is emerged as a competent alternative for the gas separation due to its inherent properties such as low energy, cost, low weight and space requirement, operational easiness, flexibility, and mechanical reliability. Moreover membrane gas separation does not require any phase change of the permeants. Energy efficiency and eco-friendly characteristics provide worldwide acceptance and demand to membrane technology in research and industrial field [3].

Membranes are thin films of less than 100 nm thickness through which gases can be separated from their mixture by the differential permeation of the components. At the earlier times, membranes are developed for reverse osmosis, ultrafiltration, and nanofiltration for the separation of species with large size difference. Membranes are successfully applied in the large-scale desalination of brine, waste water treatment, and oxygen enrichment of air [4]. Recently, membrane science step into the separation of various organic liquid mixtures. Membrane systems like cellulose derivatives, ethylene co vinyl acetate (EVA), etc., are useful for pervaporation studies. In the recent era, membranes are promoted for the separation of gaseous mixture with less pronounced size difference. Membrane gas separation carries engineering and economic advantages over the conventional technologies. Pressure swing adsorption method operates at two extreme pressures. Gas selectively adsorbed on the adsorbent at high pressure and desorption occurs at low pressure. Adsorbent with high mechanical stability is desirable for this. Chemical adsorption merits higher purity, recovery, and lowest economic barrier. But this method is not accepted for large-scale separation of gases due to its poor selectivity, higher energy consumption, and technical difficulties with adsorbent bed [2].

Short Learning Objects for E-learning and MOOCs

As part of one week Faculty Development
Programme on
"MOOCs and E-content Development"
organized by Mahatma Gandhi University
during 4-8 February 2019

Chief Editor
Dr. Bindu V. R.

Associate Editors
Dr. Sajimon Abraham & Dr. Sajna Jaleel

Department of Printing and Publishing
Mahatma Gandhi University
Priyadarshini Hills P.O.
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As part of One Week Faculty Development Programme on
"MOOCs and E-Content Development" organized by MOOC
Programme Co-ordination Cell, Mahatma Gandhi University, in
association with School of Computer Sciences, School of
Pedagogical Sciences and University Centre for International
Co-operation (UCIC) held during 04-08 February 2019.



**Department of Printing and Publishing
Mahatma Gandhi University
Priyadarshini Hills, Kottayam,
Kerala, India**

Foreword

The book titled "**Short Learning Objects for E-learning and MOOCs**" is the learning and research outcome of the One week Faculty Development Programme on "MOOCs and E-Content Development" organized by the University for faculty members during February 2019. The authors provide an overview of the significance of e-learning and the processes involved in the development of interactive content for e-learning. The e-learning phenomenon we experience today provides courseware designers with an opportunity to revisit all the fundamentals of instructional science comprising of learning theories and human performance.

The book covers the process behind the development of interdisciplinary e-learning contents by the participants which is already uploaded online. This is in tune with the continuing effort of Mahatma Gandhi University in the creation and use of e-content for teaching, learning and research. As we are moving towards on-line learning platforms in all kinds of educational transactions I am sure this book would be an extremely relevant source for future researchers in e-learning and also for the academicians who are intending to deliver courses through online platforms such as SWAYAM.

Mahatma Gandhi University is privileged to publish this book edited by Dr. Bindu V R jointly with Dr. Sajimon Abraham and Dr. Sajna Jaleel as a reference document for e-learning content makers to offer courses through online platforms. I congratulate the editorial team and the organizers of the FDP programme in bringing out such an academic document as the real outcome of the workshop.

Prof. (Dr.) Sabu Thomas
Vice Chancellor
Mahatma Gandhi University

17.05.2019

Contents

	Page No.
1 Interactive E-Lessons for MOOCs <i>Dr. S. Senthilnathan</i>	1
2 Swayam: An Indian MOOC <i>Dr. Sajimon Abraham & Dr. Sajna Jaleel</i>	6
3 Conducting Polymers <i>Dr. Saritha Chandran A.</i>	13
4 Developmental Disabilities <i>Rincymol Mathew</i>	21
5 Renal Calculi or Kidney Stones <i>Dr. Soja Louis</i>	27
6 The Sonnet <i>Dr. Jeena Ann Joseph</i>	33
7 Spiders of Western Ghats <i>Dr. Sunil Jose K.</i>	40
8 Climate Change Impact on Human Rights <i>Dr. Gigi P.V.</i>	45
9 The 'Born Criminals': Male & Female <i>Dr. Jasmine Alex</i>	52
10 Computer Networks - Advantages, Disadvantages and Classifications <i>Murugan R.</i>	59

11	Calculating the Value of a Resistor Using Colour Code <i>Anju Joseph</i>	65
12	Mycorrhizal Symbiosis <i>Dr. Jisha M.S.</i>	69
13	Artificial Intelligence <i>Dr. Anuj Mohamed</i>	76
14	Glass Transition Temperature (of Polymers) <i>Dr. S. Anas</i>	82
15	Larmor Frequency <i>Chithra Mohan</i>	93
16	Basic Principle of Rotational Spectroscopy <i>Dr. Tomlal Jose E.</i>	99
17	Concept Hierarchy Generation in Data Mining <i>Dr. Pushpalatha K. P.</i>	104
18	Using Short Learning Objects to Strengthen Application Knowledge Development in Engineering Mechanics Courses <i>Dr. A. Praveen</i>	113
19	Development of E-Learning Resource in Understanding Three Phase System of Soil in Geotechnical Engineering <i>Dr. Rejoice A. A.</i>	121
20	Cryptography <i>Dr. Bindu V. R.</i>	129

21	Malware <i>Sumaja Sadidharan</i>	136
22	History of Yoga <i>Dr. C.R. Harilakshmeendra Kumar</i>	143
23	What is Photosynthesis <i>Dr. Jane A. Luke</i>	151
24	Random Experiment <i>Dr. Dais George</i>	155
25	Antifreeze Proteins (AFP) <i>Dr. Indu C. Nair</i>	162
26	Basics of Innovation <i>Dr. Afsal E. M.</i>	167
27	Arrest <i>Sunil Kumar Cyriac</i>	173
28	Prehistoric Britain <i>Elena Sajan</i>	180
29	Meditation – The Real Dispute Redressal Mechanism <i>Dr. A.P. Rajeesh</i>	187

Calculating the Value of a Resistor Using Colour Code

Anju Joseph²⁹

Abstract: - The E-content developed on the topic Colour code of resistors was mainly focussed on the students of physics and electronics. The 4 minutes content contains power point slides, small videos and some images in the form of JPEG and PNG format. The important instructional tools used were Microsoft power point, Adobe photoshop, Photofilter and E.M video converter. The content covers the method used for identifying carbon resistors using colour codes with suitable examples. The e content developed helps the students in identifying any resistor in electronics lab.

Keywords: - Carbon resistors, Colour code, Tolerance

Introduction

There are many different types of Resistor available which can be used in both electrical and electronic circuits to control the flow of current or to produce a voltage drop in many different ways. But in order to do this the actual resistor needs to have some form of "resistive" or "resistance" value. Resistors are available in a range of different resistance values from fractions of an Ohm (Ω) to millions of Ohms.

The resistance value, tolerance, and wattage rating are generally printed onto the body of the resistor as numbers or letters when the resistors body is big enough to read the print, such as large power resistors. But when the resistor is small such as a 1/4 watt carbon or film type, these specifications must be shown in some other manner as the print would be too small to read. So to overcome this, small resistors use coloured painted bands to indicate both their resistive value and their tolerance with the physical size of the resistor indicating its wattage rating. These coloured painted bands produce a system of identification generally known as a Resistors Colour Code. An international and universally

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CONTENTS

PapersonCivilEngineering

Sl. No.	PaperTitle	Authors	PageNo.
1.	ADetectionofdrowsydriverbasedontheEEGsignalandcaptured image	FebyC Rose	1
2.	AstudyonimpactofGSTanddemonetizationinconstructionindustry	Ajin PV, JessyMol.I	8
3.	AnExperimentalInvestigationOnMechanicalProperties Of Concrete With The PartialReplacement Of Coarse Aggregate By GlassPieces	Jonisha Selas.S.J, Lercy.A,Shajila. R, Shreelekha.JAndGalesh.M	15
4.	Analysis Of 2d Rigid PlaneFrame By Finite ElementAnalysis	Ancy Surya. T, Deniha.D,JoshiAnlin.J,Renjitha.R,AntonyVimal.P	21
5.	AnalyticalInvestigation OfRCCBuildingWithDifferent Type Of Slabs Using Time HistoryMethod	Shekinah Wisy. W, AntonyVimal. P	27
6.	ApplicationofValueEngineeringinHousingApartment	Anusha.P.S,JeyaSuren Raj.J	31
7.	ClassifierApproachforDiagnosingCervicalCancerStagesfromUltrasoundImages	P.R.Sheebha Rani, R.JemilaRose	38
8.	ComparativeCostanalysisanditsEffectiveManagementin Construction	S. Fermin Paul, E. LourduAmalan	41
9.	DeterminationofModalContributionFactorforSoftstoreyBuilding	Anu Priya P S, AntonyVimal P	47
10.	DevelopingLightWeightConcretewithwastetyrerubberAsustainableApproach	Dhanalekshmi K HarishniM	52
11.	Durability performance of CFRP ShearStrengthened RC T-Beams exposed to Hot Airenvironment	FranklinF.R.Frederick	56
12.	EffectOfNaturalAndChemicalCoagulantsOnWaste WaterTreatment	Beautlin Stefi B R, ManishaGreety R, Shemina S, ShinyS, Mr.FrankStephen.S	62

13.	Effects of treated of treated coconut shell on mechanical property of lightweight concrete	Jerry Arun Joseph, Sugadev, S. Saju, R. V. Anitto Castolin, Dr. J. Jerlin Regin	67
14.	Effective Construction Waste Minimization And Management In Construction Industry	Brijit Shilu, M. S, L. Porcia	72
15.	Efficient Detection of Spam by Monitoring Outgoing Messages using Reverse Dictionary	S. Gavaskar	83
16.	Efficient Privacy Preserving Scheme in VANET	Sheriba S T	86
17.	Evaluating Factors Influencing Time Delay and Cost Overrun in Construction Project	M. Shalini, J. Jeya Suren Raj	89
18.	Evaluation Of Mechanical Properties Of Concrete With Partial Replacement Of Coarse Aggregate With E-Waste	Ajay Shyam. R , Allan Dev. Blessin. B Eldon Venish. W. M Galesh. M	96
19.	Experimental Investigation Using Agro-Waste As Partial Replacement Of Coarse Aggregate	Priyanka K A. Mrs. Sheela Balanta	100
20.	Experimental Investigation On Coconut Shell Ash As Partial Replacement Of Ordinary Portland Cement In Concrete	Barnabha Nijanthan Y, Nithish Kumar S, Jenish D, Akash A, Prof. S	105
21.	Experimental Investigation On Concrete By Partial Replacement Of M-Sand With Silica	Mary Freezy T, Ayarin Shara V, Indhumathi K Shepana S, Inigo Valan M	110
22.	Experimental Investigation on Foam Concrete Aluminium Metallic Powder	Aldo Geo. S, Aravindh Babu. R. J, Jaston. V, Rana Pramod , John Paul. F	117
23.	Experimental Investigation on Geopolymer Concrete by Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Ceramic Tile Waste in Ambient Curing	Jeffy Pravitha. J, Joseph David Selvan	120
24.	Experimental Investigation On Geopolymer Concrete With Partial Replacement Of Coarse Aggregate Using CTW	Sahaya Sofia. A, Joseph David Selvan. M	131
25.	Experimental Investigation on Partial Replacement of Cement by Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	Ajin. S, Anilkumar. S, Maxminban. P Vishnu. K, Joseph David Selvan. M	138

26.	Experimental Investigation On Strength Of Paver Block By Replacing The Aggregates	Ajith P, Divine Nevis P, Gudson George M, Suvish Chand V S, S Shiela Balanta	142
27.	Experimental Investigation On The Effect Of Steel Fiber And Silica Fume Based High Strength Concrete With M-Sand	Blesso Godwin GM, Frank Stephen S	146
28.	Experimental Investigation On The Mechanical And Durability Properties Of Light Weight Elements Using Straw And Other Additives	Ashwin.R, Dr. S. Carmel Jawahar	151
29.	Experimental study of Aerated Concrete with the addition of Polypropylene Fiber	Asmin Swapna.A, Dinoba.S.P, Mahisha, Nivetha.S.ML. Porcia	156
30.	Experimental Study Of Brick Using Pet Bottle And Partial Replacement Of Cement	Anish Samuel.J, George Aromal .A, James Immanuel. Y, Velmurugan.K, Johil Berni Cruz.J	162
31.	Experimental Study Of Strength Properties Of Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Cement By Marble Powder	Ashmi Jenika., Disha Gnana Priya.H, Majela Grace Jersy. C, Nishya. J L And Jeya Suren Raj.	165
32.	Experimental Study On Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Cement With Coconut Shell Ash Incorporating Plastic Fibre	Asvin Jeni R B, Shiela Balanta S	171
33.	Experimental Study On Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Cement With Rice Husk Ash And Coarse Aggregate By Roof Tiles	Jenophpinie J, Galesh M	177
34.	Experimental Study on Concrete Paver Block by Partial Replacement of Cement with Sugarcane Bagasse Ash	Jeni Sherlin, Shunma Subathra Sreetha.	182
35.	Experimental Study On Eco-Friendly Concrete With Partial Replacement Of Cement By Alccofine	Anjana A V. Dr. J. Jerlin Regin	187

36.	Experimental Study on Ferrocement Mortar Using Green Additives	Aphirancy E Srilakshmi A Sumaiya A J Trishia Babu S Carmel Jawahar	196
37.	Experimental Study on Ferrocement Using Jute Fibers and Starch	Dalin Shanika, Jemimerciln, Neegitha, Af flin Subi, Smiline Shiny	202
38.	Experimental Study on High Strength Lightweight Concrete	Niji T N, Dr. J Jerlin Regin	208
39.	Experimental Study on Light Weight Concrete With Fly Ash And Rice Husk Ash Using Foaming Agent	Aswin Jude.J, Mohamed Asim.M, Vijay.S.U, Anto Selva Mebin.J Jessy Mol.I	213
40.	Experimental Study on Strength And Durability Properties Of Concrete Using Agro And Poultry Waste	Abitha W B, Smile Shiny D	218
41.	Experimental Study on The Strength And Durability Properties Of Concrete Using Rubber Tyre And Metakaolin	Sindhuja P, Smiline Shiny D	225
42.	Experimental Study on Waste Plastic in Paver Blocks	Jeethu Acksa Cherian, Romie Elezabeth Roby, Sherin Anie George, John Robert Prince M	233
43.	Experimental Study on Water And Soil Near Coir Industrial Area	Preema Angalin Navis P Reshni X Rose Stefino J Benadict I Jessy Mol	237
44.	Experimental, Numerical And Analytical Study Of Pendulum Tuned Mass Damper For Control Of Vibration Of Framed Structures	M. Veera Pandian, S. Selva Sajitha	245
45.	Factors for effective safety management in construction	Wren Vijayan. J, Inigo Valan	255
46.	Feasibility Study on Enterprise Resource Planning In Housing Apartment	Benisha. B. R, Lourdu Amalan. E	261
47.	Flexural Behaviour Of Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Aggregates With Glass Pieces And Glass Powder	Gnana Betsy B. S, Galesh M	270
48.	Flexural Behaviour Of Recycled Aggregate Concrete Using Flyash	Doris Gershon P, Frank Stephen S	276

49.	FlexuralBehaviourOfRecycledAggregateConcreteUsingSilicaFume	SilvaPrasanthS.J,Galesh M	282
50.	Green InformationTechnology:AneedoftheHour	SambitUpadhyay,Arvinder Kaur,DeepakshiSingla	287
51.	ImpactAssessmentofaIndustrialbuildingatVillage	New shajin.A, Johil BerniCruz	292
52.	Impactof4DVisualizationTechniqueInConstruction	Anju S J,Mobin Raj	298
53.	TumorDetectionOfBrainMr Images Using FuzzyClusteringAlgorithm	PreethiLatha.R,Helen Sulochana.C	302
54.	ImplementAMonteCarloSimulationForTrafficLoadEffectBased OnWeighInMotionRecordings	R.R.Nidhisha , Prof.C.Gayathri	307
55.	Influence of Bubbles on Different Dielectricfluids under AC Voltages – An ExperimentalStudy	RamyaV,ThangaAdhiLakshmi S, Shibana C,RajashreeM	310
56.	NeuralNetworkPredictionofCompressiveStrengthofLightweightCoconutShellConcrete	J.Jerlin Regin,P. Vincent C. Ganapathy	314
57.	OptimizationofCost andEnergyforResidentialBuilding Using Double Glazing Window andCoolRoofPaint	Monisha.S,JohilBerniCruz	321
58.	PreprojectAssessmentOfRiskInConstructionIndustry	AshmiyaM C,John PaulF	330
59.	SoftwareDevelopmentforDynamicAnalysisofStructures	Sree Lekshmi Suresh,Dr.BharathiRaj,P. AntonyVimal	336
60.	Strengthand DurabilityPropertiesofConcreteMade with Partial Replacement of Cement byMarblePowderand M-Sand bySilicaSand	RelinGeoR, FrankStephen	343
61.	StrengthandStabilityCharacteristicsof FlyashbasedGeopolymerConcrete Incorporating Alccofineat VariedConcentrationofSodiumHydroxide	T.R.Danya	349
62.	Studyonapplication ofnet zero energyconcept inaresidentialapartment	Seetha Lekshmi.S,John Paul.F	356

63.	Supplier Management and Selection System considering Sustainability for a Thermal Power Heavy Industry	P.Kathirvel	365
64.	Total Quality Management in Construction	Dickson Sam J Danam	371
65.	Total Quality Management In Construction Industry	Angelin Sangeetha.S, Porcia.L	380
66.	Upcoming Hi-tech Sustainable Energy and Its Applications	Dr.M.Felix Xavier Muthu, M.Angelin Rosy	388
67.	Using Artificial Intelligence in Planning and Scheduling For Project Success	Ponmathan.A, Jessy Mol	392
68.	Utilization of Plastics in Flexible Pavement	Sivaprasanth.T, L.Porcia	397
69.	Vibrational Characteristics Of Hybrid Composite Sheets	Bavithran BG1, Nagarajan V A, Vinod Kumar KP	404
70.	Minimization and management of construction waste	Arya Muraleedharan, Dr.TR Sethuraman	407
71.	Experimental study on partial replacement of coarse aggregate in FRP reinforced concrete	R.Anushiya, S.Selva Sajitha	411
72.	Heart Disease Detection Using Simple Clustering Algorithm	A.Cibi, R.Jemila Rose	422
73.	An overview of dairy industry effluent treatment by advanced oxidation processes	R.Jinisha, Dr.J.Jerlin Regin	428
74.	Relation of CBR with Characteristic properties and Index Properties of Clayey Soil	Judes Sujatha.S, Sunil Kumaran.A, Deepadharsan.S	431

Paper on Chemistry

Sl.No.	Paper Title	Author	Page No.
75.	Development Of Hydrogen Peroxide Based Propellant Systems	Godwin Glivin, VSreeja	436
76.	Impact of Coir Retting Effluent on the Growth Attributes of <i>Lycopersicon Esculentum</i> Mill	Dr. J. Celin Pappa Rani ¹	441
77.	Melting Characteristics Of Ionic Solution As Phase Change Material For Cold Thermal Storage	Karthik B, Akshaya NB, Vinod Kumar KP, Nagarajan VA	445

78.	Oil spillage removal using banana peel microfibers	V.SasiBremila,M.SureshChandraKumar	448
79.	Photocatalytic behavior of green synthesized Ag Nano-particle	R. Jayakrishnan, Anju Dilu Abraham, VarunGNair and Rani Abraham	452
80.	Refined Cleansing Characteristics Of Hcl With Trihydroxy Chalcone In Mild Steel	R.Inigo, K. P. Vinod Kumar And V.A. Nagarajan	455
81.	Removal of copper from Waste Water using Paddy Husk	A.Maria Shela	461
82.	Screening and Characterization of Escherichia Coli from Boreholes	J. Albino Wins, M. Arunachalam M. Murugan	464
83.	Seasonal Assessment of River Kodayar With Reference to Physico Chemical Parameters	V.Sreeja	467
84.	Statistical Analysis of Water Quality Parameters of Water Samples In And Around Colachel Village- Kanyakumari District During Summer Season	A.M.Alice Margret	472
85.	Study on the Quality of Tamiraparani River in Kanyakumari District	S.A. Anuja, V. Sreeja	477
86.	Surface Morphology And Swelling Behaviour Of Olive Oil Based Polyurethane Networks	K.J. Jasmine Jerlita and N.T. Nevaditha	480
87.	Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Applications of Curcumin-Lysine Based Schiff Base Ligand	M. Vimala Joice, Dr. P. Metilda	484
88.	Synthesis and Characterization of Acrylated Epoxidized Novolac Resins from Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	R. Ajitha, D.I. Mithushaya	490
89.	The Calcium, Magnesium, Nitrate-Nitrogen and Fluoride content of water of Tamirabarani River, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	O.V. Sheebha Malar , P. Kokila, C. Isac Sobana Raj	495
90.	Water Absorption and Solubility Studies Of Iron Oxide Polymer H Nanocomposite	A. Suhasini, K.P. Vinod Kumar	502
91.	Controlling Ground Water pollution from Industrial Wastewater using Graphene Nanocomposite Adsorbents	M.R. Arun, M.R. Sheeba, P. Jayakaran, Dr. S. Selva Kumar F. Shabina Fred Rishma	504

PhotoCatalyticBehaviorofGreenSynthesizedAgNano-Particle

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Abstract:

Green synthesis of Silver Nano-particles has been demonstrated by this work. Silver Nano-particles with average size ~ 25-30 nm were grown using the leaf extract of the plant *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. The photo catalytic behavior of the Ag Nano-particles was tested by using it to study the degradation of rhodamine B dye under direct sunlight. We observed that the dye was bleached after 15 hours of exposure to direct sunlight in the presence of the Silver Nano-particles.

1. Introduction

Traditionally the photocatalytic degradation of dyes was studied as a need to treat contaminated wastewater released by the textile, leather, paper, hair-coloring and food industry [1-2]. Photo-induced degradation of dyes in particular rhodamine B and methylene blue have become in recent years the preferred way to evaluate the visible light photo-activity of novel materials [3]. Rhodamine B (*N,N,N',N'*-tetraethylrhodamine) belongs to the oxygen-containing heterocyclic xanthene dyes family. Rhodamine B does not degrade in the dark in the presence of a photocatalyst nor under illumination in the absence of a photocatalyst [4]. It has been reported that Rhodamine B degrades via an efficient N-deethylation sensitization mechanism under intense visible light irradiation [5,6]. Widely used photocatalysts generally include metal oxide or sulfide semiconductors [7,8]. There is a demand for low temperature, low cost and green synthesis route. Recent developments on size and shape controlled synthesis have yielded special properties to the synthesized nano-structures as compared to its normal counterpart [9]. The growth of desired nano-particles with desired morphologies is still a great challenge and there is a need to develop a facile strategy to meet this end along with development of optimal photocatalytic property to the grown structures.

Nano-particles can be synthesized using various approaches including chemical, physical and biological. Although chemical methods of synthesis require a short period of time for synthesis of large quantity of nano-particles, this method requires capping agents for size stabilization of the nano-particles. Chemicals used for nano-particles synthesis and stabilization are toxic and lead to hazardous

byproducts. The need for environmental non-toxic synthetic protocols for Nano-particle synthesis leads to the developing interest in biological approaches which are free from the use of toxic chemical as byproducts. Plants provide a better platform for nano-particles synthesis as they provide natural capping agents. Plant leaf extracts were widely used for nano-particles synthesis in the last decade, which evolve as a cost-effective, environmentally viable technique, having the potential to synthesize bioactive nano-particles without much instrumentation. [10, 11]

In India, the Hindu community have long cultivated Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L) as a religious plant. It is said to aid meditation and is believed to be endowed with the spiritual power to transform souls. It can be found in homes and temples, where its leaves are a common part of worship routines. Botanically, it belongs to the mint family (*LAMIACEAE*). The leaves are also a major ingredient for local medicines that bring relief to fever, sting from insects, itching of skin, headaches, coughs, diarrhea, constipation, worms, and kidney malfunctions. Thus it is recognized as a natural source of bio-reductant and stabilizers. It has been reported to contain alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, saponins and aromatic compounds. Recent interest on *OCIMUM* has resulted from its inhibitory activity against HIV-1 reverse transcriptase and platelet aggregation. In this paper, we report biosynthesis for silver nano-particles using *OCIMUM SANCTUM* leaf extract and test the efficacy of the photo-catalytic activity of the grown silver nano-particles for the degradation of Rhodamine B dye.



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INTERNATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCE, MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Krishanan Maniam
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INDEX

1. ORGANIZATIONAL EXISTENCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE- A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT APPROACH
- Dr. Sr Elizabeth C S, Dr. Lalitha Raman
2. PARAMETRIC STUDY FOR URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT WITHIN URBAN, PERI-URBAN AND RURAL SPACES OF BANGALORE
- Dr Rajesh Gopinath, Dr. Vijayalakshmi Akella, Dr. P.R.Bhanumathy
3. STRATEGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN WITH STRABISMUS AND IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON FUNCTIONAL VISUAL SKILLS
- Dr.P.Jeeva Shanthi
4. A STUDY ON SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN SELECT PUBLIC BANKS IN DHARMAPURI TOWN, TAMILNADU
- Dr. K. Senthilkumar, M.Venkatesan
5. IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN YOUTH WITH REFERENCE TO MOUNTING CRIME ON FACEBOOK AND WHATSAPP
- Deepa Babu
6. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS MANAGEMENT OF SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS
- Chitra Gupta, Dr. Sushma Rani
7. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ARANMULA METAL MIRROR
- Chinnu Mariam Chacko
8. EDUCATION AND CURRICULUM CHANGE IN THE KENYAN: THE NEED FOR KEY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
- Catherine Nafuna Nandain
9. A STUDY ON EXPERIENCES AND INSIGHTS FROM FARM TOURISM PROJECT IN IDUKKI
- Binimol Mathew

A STUDY ON EXPERIENCES AND INSIGHTS FROM FARM TOURISM PROJECT IN IDUKKI

Binimol Mathew,

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Commerce St. Thomas College Ranni.

The Project “Experience and insights Farm Tourism in Idukki” tries to prepare for study about Farm Tourism in Kerala with special reference to Idukki. The project offers comprehensive information on Farm Tourism. Key element of project include: nature of farm tourism in Kerala, activities of working farm, tourism opportunities for farm etc... The project should also be of value to students and teachers in tourism and commerce industry for understand more about farm tourism

INTRODUCTION

Tourism will be one of the world's highest growth sectors in the new century. World Tourism Organization statistics indicate that the tourism industry will continue to grow from strength to strength. It is further estimated by WTO that International tourism arrivals world wide would reach 1.5 billion by the year 2018. Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and an important human activity of great significance. It encompasses economic, social, cultural, environmental, educational and political significance. In order to explain the complex tourism phenomenon in its various manifestations, it is necessary to have a systematic framework to explain it. The complex nature of the tourism phenomenon also implies that various academic disciplines are involved in its study.

INTERNATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCE, MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

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Dr. V. Hemanth Kumar
Dr. Seeman



ON ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCE, MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY	5
10. FACTORS INFLUENCING MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN INDIA - Dr. Bhavana Singh	146
11. A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ESL WRITING BY TAMIL STUDENTS - Asteria Gabriel Ngaiza	162
12. GENERATION OF NUTRIENT-RICH COMPOST BY RAPID DEGRADATION OF SUGARCANE LEAF LITTER BIOMASS USING MICROBIAL TREATMENT - G.A. Asif Jamal, Mujeera Fathima, Janarthanam B	173
13. DO THE FUTURE OF INDIAN NATURAL RUBBER IS IN UNCERTAINTY - AN EVALUATIVE STUDY - Aparna Merin Mathew, Dr. Raju G.	180
14. SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN BANKING SECTOR CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK - Anu.T.Philip	196
15. JUDICIAL REVIEW - CHANGING DIMENSIONS - Dr. S. Ambika Kumari	204
16. BUDDHISM AND PEACE IN CONTEMPORARY ERA: A STUDY OF RENUNCIATION - Alok Kumar Verma, Pooja Rani	211
17. LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY TEACHERS - A.S.A. Jerald Gnanarathinam	232
18. IOT ENABLED SMART WATER DISTRIBUTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - R.Kamalam, Priya J	241
19. THE IMPACT OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY SERVICES IN INDIA - K. Nedumaran, Dr. R. Ramesh	248
20. ANALYSIS OF SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS OF NATIONAL LEVEL BASKETBALL PLAYERS IN INDIA - Dr. Binu George Varghese, Dr. Suma Joseph	256

SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN BANKING SECTOR CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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Ranni, Pathanamthitta, Kerala

Abstract

The products and services offered by the banks are similar. The difference arises only in the level of service quality. Measurement of service quality is usually done with the help of service quality models. Customer satisfaction is affected by the quality of service provided. This study was designed to examine the service quality and customer satisfaction in banking industry.

Key words: Service quality, Customer satisfaction, banking sector

INTRODUCTION

Service sector become the main engine of economic growth. Service sector includes the services of banking, insurance, health services etc. This sector must learn how to evaluate the perceived quality of output. Due to increased competition, service quality has become a popular area of academic investigation. Service quality is recognized as a key factor in keeping competitive advantage and maintaining relation with customers. The performance of banks is positively linked with service quality.

*Proceedings of the National Seminar
on*

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION**

22ND AND 23RD FEBRUARY - 2019



Organized by

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CONTENTS

Sessions on 22nd February, 2019

Invited Lectures

	Page No.
1. Ecotourism, Ecorestoration and Sustainable Development Dr. Alagappa Moses.	1
2. Visualizing the 2018 Flood from Satellite Dr. Sajin Kumar K.S.	8

Paper Presented :

Chaired by : Dr. Alagappa Moses and Dr. Sajin Kumar. K.S

1. A Study on the Anisopteran Diversity of Lentic Ecosystems in Elanjy, Ernakulam District, Kerala. Aleena Elizabeth Cyril, Manju E.K., Gigi K. Joseph	9
2. Environment impact of insecticidal usage in agricultural fields S. Anbu Radhika.	16
3. Efficacy of wireless sensors technology in sustainable agriculture. Anulekshmi.S.	17
4. In vitro conservation of <i>Plumbago indica</i> L. (Indian Leadwort) an entrant for rural economy development Asha Saji, Devi Priya M., Vinod Kumar T.G. and Francis Mathew	19

5. Marine algal extracts utilized as ovicidal molecule for cotton pest management A. Azharaja	21
6. Macroinvertebrate diversity conservation in anamudi shola national park, idukki, kerala Elizabeth Athulya Dalby, Ani Kurian* and Gigi K. Joseph ..	22
7. Biodiversity conservation programmes in Tamil Nadu P. S. Jeeva	23
8. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategies P. Kombiah	24
9. A Study On Habitat Preference And Conservation Issues Of Butterflies in Anamudi Shola National Park, Kerala, India Meenu Babu and Gigi K. Joseph	25
10. A study on transport of heavy metals through agricultural soils of Udupi, Karnataka state. Pooja Somadas	38
11. Study on dose specific effects of Thyroxine on Amphibian tadpoles. Priya Thomas	50
12. Impacts on climate change on the future of biodiversity S. Uma Rajeswari	52

Sessions on 23rd February, 2019

Invited Lectures

1. Understanding Climate Change through Meteorological Observations.
Sri N.T. Niyas 53
2. Biodiversity production and utilization of Marine Plants (Seaweeds)
Dr. C. Periyasamy 60

Papers Presented :

Chaired by : Dr. Periyasamy and Sri Niyas

1. Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles and its characterization
Anju Joseph 65
2. A Study on the bio-diversity of Ezhanthala, Thekkethode, Konni Reserve Forest by Simpson's Index
Arathy. S and R. Aruna Devy 66
3. Community based ecotourism – a study focused on Periyar tiger reserve
Betony George 67

4. Conservation of a multipurpose medicinal plant, *Rubia cordifolia* L. (Indian Madder) using biotechnology
Devi priya M., E.A. Siril 79
5. Food preference and feeding behaviour of *Odioporus longicollis* (banana pseudo stem weevil)
Feba Rachel and Aleyamma Kuruvilla 88
6. Analysis of different Physico chemical parameters and heavy metals of five different water bodies of flood affected areas at Mammukku, Renny, Kerala.
Gauri Lakshmi and R. Aruna Devy 101
7. Post-Flood Kerala: Challenges and Opportunities Ahead
Rigy Idiculla 108
8. Green banking practices in India
Roni Jain Raju 114
9. Ecotourism and sustainability - an examination
Sajani. S 124
10. A Survey on the Mathematical application in Environmental Science
Shruthi Mariam David 137

11. A comparative study of avifaunal diversity in and around mangrove ecosystem of Karaikal (U.T) South East Coast of India
Soumady.D, Kamalakannan.P 138
12. Conservation of commercially important whelk, *Babylonis spirata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Neogastropoda: Buccinidae) through hatchery technology seed production
Sreejaya. R 141
13. GC-FID method for quantification of leaf essential oils of *Syzygium arnottianum* Walp. (endemic) and allied species from the Western Ghats of Kerala.
Vinod Kumar T.G, Asha Saji, Devi Priya M. and Francis Mathew 166

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES AND ITS CHARACTERIZATION

Anju Joseph

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The field of green nano technology is one of the major research interests towards cost effective and eco-friendly method for the biosynthesis of nano particles. In this present study silver nano particles were synthesized from aqueous silver nitrate through a simple and eco-friendly route using leaf broth of *Ocimum sanctum* as reductant and stabilizer. Five different samples of silver nanoparticles were prepared from leaf broth and silver nitrate solution in different ratios of 1:1, 1:5, 1:8 using 1mM and 1:1 and 1:5 using 3mM silver nitrate solution. The biosynthesized silver nanoparticles were characterized using UV – Visible Spectroscopy and TEM. The bioreduction of silver nanoparticles was completed in around 20 hours. TEM analysis reveals that the particle size in nanorange. We observed that the sample prepared from 1Mm AgNO_3 in the ratio 1:5 (leaf extract: AgNO_3) had the largest stability.

**A STUDY ON THE BIO-DIVERSITY OF
EZHANTHALA, THEKKETHODE, KONNI RESERVE
FOREST BY SIMPSON'S INDEX**

Arathy S. and R. Aruna Devy

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The project aims to study the diversity of flora and fauna present in Ezhanthala, Thekkuthode, and Konni Reserve Forest. Two sample sites (1 and 2) were identified with the help of a Quadrat made by using PVC pipes. Plants and animals species were collected. From the study, it is observed that from the 1st site about 34 trees and 2nd site about 47 short plants were identified. The trees and plants belong to 16 genera and 12 families. Flora samples were collected from the 1st site and the fauna were collected from the second site. By applying Simpson diversity index the diversity of flora and fauna from the two sites were analyzed. From the analysis it is observed that the index range between 0 and 1. Hence it indicates a high range of diversity among plants and animals in the sampling sites.

COMMUNITY BASED ECOTOURISM A STUDY FOCUSED ON PERIYAR TIGER RESERVE

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Abstract

Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks are the protected areas identified for ecotourism activities since the declaration of the International year of Ecotourism in 2002. Ecotourism is a well-defined approach explain in management of tourism impacts and conservation of nature in a way to maintain a fine balance between socioeconomic development and conservation of natural resources in protected areas. Community-based tourism is an innovative approach to link tourism with the benefits of local people. This construct has gained acceptance in the third-world countries in the recent decades. The term "community-based tourism" outlines social dimension in tourism development. This is a form of ecotourism that empowers local people to stake control over ecotourism resources and manage benefits. Most of developing have experience community-oriented tourism and managed tourism for alleviating poverty, hunger, malnourishment etc. This research work focused on the potential of ecotourism on community development in and around Periyar Tiger Reserve (PTR) with an aim to promote regional development.

Keywords: Ecotourism , Community Development, Empowerment, Local people

CONSERVATION OF A MULTIPURPOSE MEDICINAL
PLANT, *RUBIA CORDIFOLIA* L. (INDIAN MADDER)
USING BIOTECHNOLOGY

Devi Priya M.*, Asha Saji, Vinod Kumar T.G. and
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Abstract: The plants are cherished as the chief resource for healthcare products attributed via synthesizing diverse array of bio-molecules through various metabolic alterations. Over exploitation of such resources can intimidate its existence. Tissue culture is an alternate method for propagation and conservation of these precious resources. *Rubia cordifolia* is regionally considered as vulnerable, rare and/or endangered. So an improved, efficient, reproducible and reliable *in vitro* clonal propagation protocol is to be adopted for conservation of germplasm. MS medium fortified with benzyl adenine (BA) alone or in combination with spermine (polyamine) was used for the study. After one month of inoculation, 2.5 μ M of BA and 2.0 μ M spermine (2.13) endorsed the instigation of multiple shoot through axillary bud proliferation in a short span of time. *In vitro* produced microshoots were subjected to *ex vitro* rooting by treating with 2.5 mM IBA (79.17% response). Under green house condition, all the rooted plantlets showed more than 90% survival. So, this regeneration protocol ensures production of clonally uniform plants of *R. cordifolia*.

Key words: nodal explants, benzyle adenine, spermine, multiple shoots

FOOD PREFERENCE & FEEDING BEHAVIOUR OF
ODOIPORUS LONGICOLLIS
(BANANA PSEUDOSTEM WEEVIL)

Feba Rachel Chacko and Aleyamma Kuruvilla*

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ABSTRACT

Banana one of the oldest fruits known to mankind, is world's fourth most important food crop after rice, wheat and maize. Bananas and plantains are cultivated over 100 countries throughout tropical regions. The unceasing struggle between man and his insect enemies started even before the dawn of civilization. The production of banana is severely affected due to the infection by a spectrum of insect pests at various stages of crops. *Odioporus longicollis* commonly known as banana pseudo stem weevil (BPW), is the major pest of banana. In present study *Odoiporus longicollis* were collected from different banana plants, life cycle, feeding efficiency and behaviour of each instar, host searching and host varietal preferences were studied. To make experimental habitat, the egg is reared in the Nendren stem. It is then observed on every day. Then the old stem is replaced with new one in an interval of 3 - 4 days. The changes were recorded. To make experimental habitat, the egg is reared in the Nendran stem. It is then observed on every day. The same procedure is repeated for all different varieties of banana stem collected (Nenthran, Njalipoovan, Palayamkudan, Chenkadali, Poovan, Robesta). For the present study the host preference of *Odoiporus longicollis*, done in an experimental set up. Different varieties of banana stem were collected from the fields. *Odoiporus longicollis* were collected from infected banana plant.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT PHYSICO CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AND HEAVY METALS OF FIVE DIFFERENT WATER BODIES OF FLOOD AFFECTED AREA AT MAMMUKKU, RANNY, KERALA.

Gaurilakshmi and *R. Aruna Devy

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ABSTRACT

Physical and Chemical parameters degrade water causing health issues in living organism. The present study examines the variation in these parameters in Pampa River at Ranni. Water were collected from 5 different source at mamukku Ranni and tested at IEPCL kollam. And the study showed that the water quality at Ranni is not fit for domestic use in term of heavy metals. But BOD levels were elevated due to the presence of organic waste that could have been caused due to waste (Chemical and Sewerage) in water bodies.

INTRODUCTION

Pampa River is the third largest river in the South Indian State of Kerala. It originates from Pulachimalai hill in the Peerumedu Plateau in the Western Ghats at an altitude of 1,650 meter and flows through Chittur, Vadaserikada, Ranni etc before emptying into the Vembanadu Lake, while another branch flows directly via Karuvatta into Thottappally Spillway. The River enriches Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha districts of Kerala State [1].

Physical and Chemical Parameters include heavy metals, trace organic compounds, TDS, BOD, PH, etc for drinking water quality.

POST-FLOOD KERALA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

Rigy Idiculla

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Abstract

The unprecedented rain and floods which hit Kerala in August 2018 has hardly any parallels in the history of Kerala. The flood that devastated the state was thanks to the unusual rainfall it received since the onset of monsoons in June 2018, which was 42% more than what it usually received. Heavy rainfall, opening of dams on large scale, landslips and landslides increased the gravity of the situation. About 450 people lost their life, millions were displaced, lakhs of wells and toilets were destroyed, houses, schools, private and public residential buildings, public infrastructure etc were partially or completely destroyed. It has been estimated that in order to rebuild Kerala the government will have to raise about Rs 31,000 crore or more. Against this backdrop the paper attempts to study the impact of floods on Kerala and challenges and opportunities in store for it.

Keywords: floods, rebuild, displacement, infrastructure

The floods Kerala witnessed in 2018 was different from that it witnessed earlier because it was quite widespread, it affected 12 out of 14 districts of Kerala and the rainfall was so heavy that it exceeded 164% more than the normal rainfall. "The abnormally high rainfall that Kerala has received this year has led to over two dozen deaths in landslides and flash floods as well as the opening of sluice gates of 24 dams which is a wakeup call on the dangers posed by extreme weather (Mathew, 2018). Reports suggest that the 10 worst

GREEN BANKING PRACTICES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In present scenario, the banking industry is playing a vital role in sustainable development of the world. In this aspect, the RBI has emerged the new concept called "Green Banking". Green banking as a concept, is a protective and smart way of thinking towards future sustainability. And it is creating a buzz in the financial world. It is a form of banking taking into account the social and environmental impacts and its main motive is to protect and preserve environment. In the present era, we are facing a lot of environmental issues. So the green banking has its own importance and it plays a vital role to avoid such issues for an extend. In the present chapter, the researcher aims to study the benefits and challenges of green banking practices in India.

Keywords: Green Banking

INTRODUCTION

The banking industry influences economic growth and development, both in terms of quality and quantity, leading to a change in the nature of economic growth. There for banking sector plays an important role in promoting environmentally sustainable and socially responsible investment. Banks may not be the polluters themselves, but they usually have a banking relationship with some companies

ECOTOURISM AND SUSTAINABILITY A THEORETICAL EXAMINATION

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Abstract

According to the World Bank, Tourism is the fastest and big growing industry in the world. It has become the popular global leisure activity that relies mainly on physical environment. In the era of heightened environmental consciousness and accessibility to remote areas, Ecotourism has emerged as one of the fast growing market tourism industry that essentially based on natural environment. Ecotourism is defined as 'Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people' (TIES, 1990). Ecotourism is considered as successful when it reduces the environmental impacts of tourism while benefits for local community culturally and economically as well as foster environmental education. The most valuable contribution of ecotourism into natural environment is preservation of biodiversity. Wildlife and natural surroundings are the assets of ecotourism, therefore, the eco-development is highly focused on conserving and protecting the site. However, weak operational management may lead to the presence of mass tourists and infrastructures in undisturbed areas. Ecotourism can have different impacts and that can be divided into two major categories: negative and positive. Negative impacts are always connected to the depletion of natural resources, local culture and disturbance arose by ecotourism in their development whereas positive impacts have always

A SURVEY ON THE MATHEMATICAL APPLICATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

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Mathematics is a branch of science with incredible significance and it is very difficult to do anything without its application. The environmental sciences concern everything about the world around us. Mathematical concepts such as counting, measuring, locating, abstracting, quantification of shapes and motions, indicate a strong connection between human beings and their environment. Nowadays one of the major challenges for living beings are environmental problems caused by natural disasters, harmful effect of human activity, improper utilization of natural resources etc. In this situation we can go through the essential role of mathematical applications to identify the balanced structure of nature, to rectify the environmental and social problems, to acquire sustainable development. Many developmental challenges can be studied by mathematical models. Recently, applied mathematical fields such as discrete optimization and combinatorics, mathematical modelling in topology and algebra, stochastic algorithms, linear and non linear programming provide a meaningful outcome for the development of mankind. This article gives a survey on how mathematics especially mathematical models can be applied in the biodiversity measurement, climate change, pollutions control, natural disasters management and sustainable development.

Key words: mathematical modelling, sustainable development.

CONSERVATION OF COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT
WHELK, *BABYLONIA SPIRATA* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
(NEOGASTROPODA: BUCCINIDAE) THROUGH
HATCHERY TECHNOLOGY SEED PRODUCTION

Sreejaya. R

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Ranni

Abstract

In India possibilities of destruction of *Babylonia* egg masses and juvenile whelk due to intensive fishing. Hatchery production and sea ranching of the seed has been identified as a conservation measure to such population damages. So attempts were made to understand the spawning and larval development for the seed production of *Babylonia spirata* to provide a baseline data to standardise the culture of the species.. The activities specific to the spawning season such as copulatory behaviour, spawning behaviour, brooding and feeding behaviour were observed and recorded. The brooders took 3-5 days for the acclimatization in the hatchery conditions for spawning. The fecundity, spawning period and spawning frequency of spawning were monitored and recorded. The experiment was in triplicate. The presence of substrate in the spawning tank is an essential factor for the production of healthy egg capsules. The brooder size has a positive correlation with the size of the egg capsule and thus the fecundity. The average number of eggs produced per female was found to be 40 ± 5 . Brooding is not essential for further development inside the egg capsule. For the optimization of the conditions for spawning and the various factors which influence spawning activity in controlled

GC-FID METHOD FOR QUANTIFICATION OF LEAF
ESSENTIAL OILS OF *SYZYGIUM ARNOTTIANUM*
WALP. (ENDEMIC) AND ALLIED SPECIES FROM THE
WESTERN GHATS OF KERALA.

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Abstract

The genus *Syzygium* (Family: Myrtaceae) is widely spread in the Western Ghats of India. Many species have been used for edible purpose while some are medicinally very important. Essential oils are important as source of valuable aroma chemicals, flavoring components and bioactive agents present in all species of *Syzygium*. Fresh leaves of four species of *Syzygium* viz., *S. arnottianum* Walp., *S. laetum* (Buch. Ham.) Gandhi, *S. lanceolatum* (Lam.) Wight & Arn. and *S. zeylanicum* (L.) DC. var. *zeylanicum* were collected from the Western Ghats and were employed to identify and quantify its essential oil composition. The essential oils were isolated by hydro-distillation of the fresh leaves for 3 h. using a Clevenger type apparatus. The oils were dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and the GC-FID analysis was done on a Varian CP-3800 gas chromatograph fitted with CP Sil 8CB fused silica capillary column (30 m, 0.32 mm i.d., film thickness 0.25 μ m) with FID detector using nitrogen as a carrier gas at flow rate of 1 mL/ min. The essential oil components were identified based on by MS library search (Wiley 2.75), relative retention indices calculated with respect to homologous



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SEMINAR ESSAYS

(ON FOLKLORE)



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SEMINAR ESSAYS ON FOLKLORE

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ഉള്ളടക്കം

1. കുറവഞ്ചിയും ഭരതനാട്യവും ഒരു പഠനം ദിവ്യ. എസ്.	213
2. പാരമ്പര്യപഠനത്തിന്റെ രാഷ്ട്രീയം ബവേഷ്. പി. കെ 233	233
3. നാടൻ കളികളും നാടക വേദിയും എം. പ്രദീപൻ & ഡോ. ഷിബു. എസ്. കൊട്ടാരം 237	237
4. ചാവോളം കളി മണ്ണോട്, ചത്താലും കളി മണ്ണോട് സുരഭി എം എസ് 245	245
5. കഥകളിയിലെ നാടോടി സ്വാധീനം തൂളസികുമാർ. എസ് 257	257
6. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രന്റെ ചിത്രങ്ങളിലെ നാടോടി ജീവിതപരിസരവും കലാപാരമ്പര്യവും - കന്നി.എം 265	265
7. മാറി വരുന്ന സ്ത്രൈണ കർതൃത്വം ജനപ്രിയ ചലച്ചിത്രങ്ങളിൽ -കൃപ കെ. പി 273	273
8. ഗുണ്ടർട്ട് നിഘണ്ടുവിലെ ഫോക്ജീവിതം, അഞ്ജുമോൾ ബാബു 281	281
9. നാടൻ പാട്ടുകളുടെ സാഹിത്യ ചരിത്ര ജീവിതം ഗീതു. എസ്. എസ് 293	293
10. ചങ്കൊണ്ടോ പറക്കൊണ്ടോ ദേശഭാഷയുടെ പിറപ്പുമൂലങ്ങൾ - രാഖി പി. ആർ 317	317
11. പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകളിലെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പാഠങ്ങൾ ഉർസുല. എൻ 329	329
12. കൃഷിയും ലോകബോധവും എതിരിടുന്ന പാഠങ്ങൾ അർഷാദ്. വി 337	337
13. അമ്മത്തെയ്യങ്ങളുടെ വാചാലിലെ സാഗ്ഗന വിനിമയ പദ്ധതി - പ്രസാദ്. സി. ടി 365	365
14. കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലെ കടയ്ക്കൻ ദേവീക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെ കുത്തിയോട്ടപ്പാട്ടുകൾ - പ്രഷീന എസ്. എൻ 373	373

15. ശാർക്കര കാളിയുട്ട് - ഒരു അനുഷ്ഠാന കല
ഷീജ. ആർ 381
16. കേരളത്തിന്റെ കാർഷിക സംസ്കാരവും ഓമല്ലൂർ
വയൽ വാണിഭവം - ഡോ. ദീപ റോസ്ലിൻ ജോസഫ് 387
17. വിശ്വാസവും മനുഷ്യാസ്ത്രവും, എരുമേലിപേട്ടത്തുള്ളതിനെ
ആധാരമാക്കി ഒരു പഠനം - ഡോ. വീണ. എസ് 393
18. ഡിജിറ്റൽ മാധ്യമത്തിലെ ഫോക്ലോർ മാധ്യമീകരണം,
ഫോക്ലോർ ആശയവിനിമയ പഠനം -
യദുനന്ദൻ. എസ്. ആർ 403

കേരളത്തിന്റെ കാർഷിക സാംസ്കാരികവും ഓമലുർ വയൽ വാണിഭവും

ഡോ. ദീപ റോസ്ലിൻ ജോസഫ്*

കുടുംബം, സമുദായം, മതം, സാമൂഹിക നിയന്ത്രണം, വിഭിന്നജനവർക്കങ്ങളുടെ ബന്ധം, സംസ്കാരം, കലാപഠനം, വ്യവസായം തുടങ്ങിയവയെല്ലാം സാമൂഹിക വിജ്ഞാനീയത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമാണ്. ഫോക്ലോർ ഘടനയുടെ മുഖ്യവിഷയമാണ് സാമൂഹിക സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും സംസ്കാരവും. കടത്തിൽ നിന്ന് കാർഷികവൃത്തിയിലേക്കും പിന്നീട് വ്യാവസായികതയുടെ നാഗരിക വൃത്തിയിലേക്കും വളർന്ന മനുഷ്യന്റെ ഭൗതികവും മാനസികവുമായ വളർച്ചയെ സംസ്കാരം കുറിക്കുന്നു. പാരമ്പര്യം പകർന്നു നൽകിയ സംസ്കാരങ്ങൾ പ്രാചീനതയുടെ തനിമ ചോരാതെ ഇന്നും നിലനിർത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ആധുനിക സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ഗൃഹാതുരതയുടെ ഭാഗമായി മാത്രമല്ല കൂട്ടായ കൂട്ടായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലൂടെ സാംസ്കാരിക മൂല്യം വളർത്തുന്ന പല സംസ്കാരങ്ങളും വർത്തമാനകാലത്തും പ്രസക്തമാണ്. പ്രാചീനജനതയുടെ ജീവിതാവലംബമായിരുന്ന കാർഷികവൃത്തിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴും സജീവമായി നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന വ്യാപാരമേളയായ ഓമ

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വിശ്വാസവും മനുഷാസ്ത്രവും - എരുമേലി പേട്ടതുള്ളലിനെ ആധാരമാക്കി ഒരു പഠനം

ഡോ. വീണ. എസ്

ഒരു ദേശത്തിന്റെ പെരുമ ആ ദേശത്തിലെ വിശ്വാസങ്ങളും അനുഷ്ഠാനങ്ങളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്നു. അതിന്റെ സവിശേഷമായ മൂല്യങ്ങൾ ലോകതലത്തിലേക്കു പടരുമ്പോൾ അത് സാംസ്കാരികചരിത്രത്തിന്റെ അടയാളങ്ങളുമാകുന്നു. ഏറെ സവിശേഷതകളുള്ള ഒരു അനുഷ്ഠാനമാണ് എരുമേലി പേട്ടതുള്ളൽ. പ്രദേശവാസിയെന്ന നിലയിൽ ദേശത്തിന്റെ സാംസ്കാരികത്തു ടിപ്പുകൾ അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുകയെന്ന ദൗത്യമാണ് ഈ പ്രബന്ധാവതരണത്തിലൂടെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത്. കേരളത്തിലെ എന്നല്ല ഇന്ത്യയിലെതന്നെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രശസ്തവും പ്രധാനവുമായ ശബരിമല തീർത്ഥാടനത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാനകവാടമാണ് എരുമേലി. അവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന പേട്ടതുള്ളൽ തീർത്ഥാടനയാത്രയിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു പടവാണ്. ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ കന്നി അയ്യപ്പന്മാർ എരുമേലിയിൽ പേട്ട തുള്ളിയശേഷം മാത്രമാണ് മലകയറിയിരുന്നത്. ധനുമാസം 27-ാം തീയതി നടക്കുന്ന അമ്പലപ്പുഴ, ആലങ്ങാട്ട് സംഘക്കാരുടെ പേട്ടതുള്ള

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