

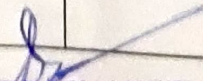
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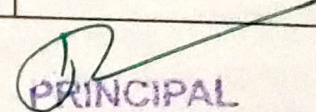
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object		Is it listed in UGC Care list
						Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	
International human rights: A perspective from INDIA	M.G. Naganoor	political science	Journal of Emerging Technologies and innovative research	2019	2349-5162	www.jetir.org	www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR100002	yes
Onset of Convection in an Couple Stress Fluid Saturated Rotating Anisotropic Porous Layers using Thermal Non-Equilibrium Model	N.K. Enagi	Mathematics	JP Journal of Heat & Mass Transfer	2019	0973-5763	www.pphmj.com	https://pphmj.com/journals/jphmt.htm	Yes
Synthesis, characterization, photo physical and DFT studies of bicoumarin and 3-(3- benzofurany) coumarin derivatives	U.B. Hunagund	Chemistry	Chemical Data Collections	2020	2405-8300	www.elsevier.com	http://doi.org/10.1016/j.cdc.2020.100537	Yes
Femmine Archetypes in Alice walkers Meridian	L.K. Sankagol	English	Akshar Wangmay	2020	2229-4929	www.		Yes
Archetypal reading of alice walker's by the light of my fathers smile	L.K. Sankagol	English	GIS Science Journal	2021	1869-9391	www.GISSciencejournal.com	www.GISSciencejournal.com/GSJ/3839	Yes
Ethopropazine Metal Complexes and Their Biological Studies	Dr. Kumar Naik K.H.	Chemistry	GIS Science Journal	2022	1869-9391	www.GISSciencejournal.com	www.GISSciencejournal.com/GSJ/7912	Yes

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A review of ayurvedic medicinal plants available in KRCES college campus bailhongal, karnataka	M.C. Deshnur	Botany	the international journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	2022	0886-9367	www.ijaema.com	www.ijaema.com/IJAEMA/7421	Yes
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Ba-ZnO Nanoparticles for Photo-Catalytic Degradation of Methyl Orange	U.B. Hunagund	Chemistry	Journal of Practical Bio Chemistry & Bio Physics	2018	2456-5032	www.jpbb.com	http://dx.doi.org/10.21088/jpbb.2456.5032.3218.1	No
Metal Complexes of 2, 6-BIS(2-Hydroxyphenyl) Piperidin 4-One Ligand and their Antimicrobial, Antioxidant Activities	Dr. Kumar Naik K.H.	Chemistry	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2019	2277-7105	www.wjpr.net	www.wjpr.net	No
DNA Fingerprinting in Zoology: The Paradigm Shift	L.R. Dindalakoppa	Zoology	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (Ijrar)	2021	2348-1269	www.ijrar.org	IJRAR21D2298	No
Memberane Protein Dynamics and Functional Implication	L.R. Dindalakoppa	Zoology	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (Ijrar)	2021	2348-1269	www.ijrar.org	IJRAR21D2299	No


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Seasonal Dissimilarities in Composition and Diversity of Zooplankton in Kamalapura Water Tank, Hosapete Taluk, Newly Born Vijayagara District, Karnataka (India)	L.R. Dindalakoppa	Zoology	International Journal of Scientific Development and Research (IJSDR)	2021	2455-2631	www.ijedr.org	IJSDR2109001	No
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Interaction Studies Between Vam (Glomus fasciculatum) and other Beneficial Microorganisms on Growth of Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica (L. Beauv) SIA-326 Variety	Dr. L.B. Kadam	Botany	International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research (IJSER)	2022	2347-3878	www.ijser.in	https://www.ijser.in/archives/v10i2/SE22212234118.pdf	No

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Effect of different levels of phosphate fertilizer on foxtail millet (Setaria italica (L) Beauv) VARSIA-326 inoculated with VA Mycorrhiza (Glomus fasciculatum)	Dr. L.B. Kadam	Botany	International Research Journal of Plant Science	2022	2141-5447	www.interesjournals.org/articles/effect-of-different-levels-of-phosphate-fertilizer-on-foxtail-millet-setaria-italica-l-beauv-varsia326-inoculated-with-v.pdf	No
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Soil Transmitted Helminthic Infection in Pregnancy and Prevalence Associated Factors among pregnant women in rural villages of Dharwad District.	Dr. L.B. Kadam	Botany	Journal of Emerging Technologies & Innovative Research	2022	2349-5162	www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2207235.pdf	No
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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM INDIA

Mallappa G. Nagasoor : Lecturer Political Science in KRCE'S Ballhoggal

ABSTRACT

The evolution of the international human rights regime has often been shaped by the push and pulls of political and historical forces and events at the expense of alternative approaches. The following Essay traces this evolution from the author's perspective, presents India's position in relation to the structure and environment of international human rights discourse, and outlines trends and characteristics that merit reflection.

Key Words: International, Human Rights, Political, Historical, Perspective

INTRODUCTION

The Preamble to the U.N. Charter' expresses the ideals and common aims of all the people whose governments joined together to form the United Nations. While expressing their determination "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," governments that belong to the United Nations declared their determination "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small Building upon and stressing these common ideals and aims, Article I of the U.N. Charter proclaims that one of the United Nations' purposes is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging "universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. One of the first major achievements of the United Nations was the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights5 ("Universal Declaration") by the U.N. General Assembly on December 10, 1948. Other international human rights instruments quickly followed the adoption of the Universal Declaration. This prompted the United Nations to focus more carefully on human rights issues, and caused the issue of human rights to occupy a central place in international law and in U.N. activities. The evolution of international human rights has taken place on both legal and political planes. Legally, there has been impressive growth in the number and scope of human rights treaty bodies and their optional protocols. Similarly, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of U.N. 'organs' devoted primarily to human rights matters, as well as a major increase in the time allocated by some of the existing organs to the human rights component of their mandates. Politically, U.N. organs and treaty bodies have served the function of raising awareness regarding human rights as a whole and directing attention to specific problem areas. The role of

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**ON THE ONSET OF CONVECTION IN A COUPLE
STRESS FLUID SATURATED ROTATING
ANISOTROPIC POROUS LAYERS USING
THERMAL NON-EQUILIBRIUM MODEL**

by

Krishna B. Chavaraddi,

N. K. Enagi and Sridhar Kulkarni



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FEMININE ARCHETYPES IN ALICE WALKER'S MERIDIAN

LAXMAN K. SANKAGOL

Assistant Professor in English, K.R.C.E.S' Degree College, Bailhongal, Dist-Belgavi (Karnataka)

Abstract

The contents of the collective unconscious are called as archetypes. As they are formed in the unconscious realm of human psyche, nobody has direct access to them and therefore, they are difficult to understand. They find their manifestation in the forms of images, symbols and dreams. Carl Jung, Joseph Campbell, Northrop Frye and other critics formulated the theory of archetype. But the theory is criticized as inadequate to analyse women's fiction. Therefore, feminine critics such as Annis Pratt, Carol Christ and Elizabeth Baer modified the archetypal theory and prepared feminine archetypes to study women's fiction.

Alice Walker is the dominant literary figure in African American literature. Her novel *Meridian* is the story of young Afro-American woman, Meridian Hill who turns down the white supremacy and liberates herself from the clutches patriarchal societal norms and attains her identity. In addition to the archetype of female quest, green world and rape trauma are also dominant archetypes in the novel. Therefore, the present research aims to study the select novel of Alice Walker with the help of Feminine Archetypal theory of Annis Pratt.

Key Words:

Feminine Archetypes, Green World, Female Quest, Rape Trauma, Wholeness, Identity, and Patriarchy

Introduction:

Carl Gustav Jung divides human psyche into conscious, personal unconscious and collective unconscious and calls the contents of collective unconscious as archetype. The archetype is the complex and manifold concept as it forms in the collective unconscious to which nobody has direct access and therefore it is manifested in the forms of images, dreams and symbols. Jung found basic patterns of human actions existing in the collective unconscious. Northrop Frye, the Canadian literary critic, made major contribution to this field by preparing theoretical frame to analyse archetypes. Another major exponent of this field Joseph Campbell outlined archetypal hero's journey. However, the feminist critics- Annis Pratt, Carol Christ and Elizabeth Baer exposed the inability of the theory to analyse women's fiction and hence they modified the archetypal theory of Jung, Frye and Campbell into feminine archetype and applied to women's fiction. Alice Walker's novel *Meridian* will be studied with the help of Feminine Archetypal Theory.



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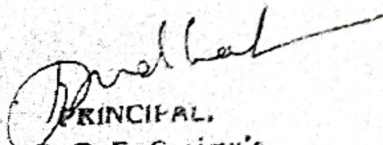
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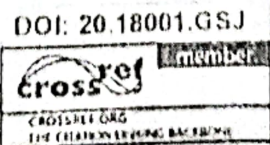
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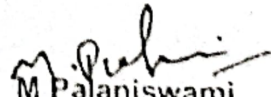
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Archetypal Reading of Alice Walker's *By the Light of My Father's Smile*

Laxman Kallappa Sankagol

Assistant Professor in English,

KRCES' GGD Arts, BMP Commerce & SVS Science College, Bailhongal (Karnataka)

Abstract:

The present research paper aims to study the select novel of Alice Walker- *By the Light of My Father's Smile*- in the light of archetypal theory of Carl Jung who, in his analytical psychology, defines individuation process of becoming the unified self, the totality of personality comprising the contents of the conscious and the unconscious. The individuation is the psychological transformation of archetypal hero, who acknowledges his conscious and unconscious contents that are manifested in archetypes and make use of them in attaining transformed personality.

Alice Walker, one of the major African-American writers, explores the psychological journey of the Robinson family which is separated on account of atrocious behaviour of head of the family in the novel. In the journey of wholeness of leading characters- Robinson, Magdalena and Susannah- become conscious of the archetypes of persona, shadow, animus, old wise woman, etc. and succeed to attain completeness through family reunion.

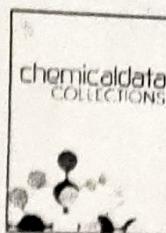
Keywords:

Archetypes, conscious, unconscious, collective unconscious, persona, shadow, animus, wise old woman, wholeness, psychological transformation, self.

Introduction:

Archetypal Criticism aims to study the basic pattern of human behaviour which is manifested in archetypes. Carl Jung defines archetypes are the contents of the collective unconscious which is objective psyche inherited and common to all human beings. The major contribution of Jung in the studies of archetypes is the individuation process of attainment of the self which comprises the contents of the conscious and unconscious. In this psychological transformation, one has to confront with archetypes of persona, shadow, animus, wise old man, etc.

The novel, *By the Light of My Father's Smile*, depicts the psychological transformation of leading characters, Magdalena, Susannah and Robinson, who lose their selves on account of separation from each other. Their journey of attainment of the complete



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Data article

Synthesis, characterization, photo physical and DFT studies of bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl)coumarin derivatives



Umesh Hunagund^a, Farzanabi Shaikh^{a,*}, Lokesh A. Shastri^{a,+},
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ABSTRACT

A series of novel bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl) coumarin derivatives were synthesized by the reaction of salicylaldehyde and substituted coumarin 4-acetic acid/benzofuran-3-acetic acid using cyanuric chloride. The scaffolds were characterized by spectral analysis. The significant photophysical fundamentals for organic electronic applications such as thermal stability, strong and broad optical absorption were investigated for the synthesized compounds. Optical properties are studied in detail by UV-Vis absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy. Optical band gaps of the bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl)coumarin derivatives were found to be 2.80–3.87 eV as calculated from their onset absorption edge. The bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl)coumarin derivatives exhibit high thermal stability up to 239–367 °C. Density functional theory computation was performed to understand intramolecular charge transfer property. Photophysical studies designate that, the synthesized materials are potential candidates and play an important role in organic electronic applications.

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Specification table

Subject area	Synthesis and Spectrochemical
Compounds	Bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl)coumarin
Data category	Spectral and computational simulations
Data acquisition format	IR, NMR, Mass, Thermal, optical and computational study
Data type	Analyzed
Procedure	A series of Bicoumarin and 3-(3-benzofuranyl)coumarin derivatives were synthesized by using literature reported method and characterized by spectral analysis.
Data accessibility	Data included in the article

1. Rationale

Coumarin derivatives have fascinated much more significant interest due to their widespread pharmaceutical activities [1–5]. Coumarin derivatives exhibit strong fluorescence in visible region in electronic spectrum, which is significantly influ-

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ETHOPROPAZINE METAL COMPLEXES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES

Kumar Naik K.H.¹

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ABSTRACT

Complexes of copper(II) with ethopropazine(EP) has been synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, TGA, magnetic susceptibility and molar conductivity measurements. These studies were revealed that an octahedral geometry of the type [ML(H₂O)₂X₂] where M= Cu(II), L=EP, X= Cl, Br, ClO₄ and ½SO₄. The *in vitro* antifungal studies revealed that the ethopropazine complexes are potent against a few tested fungi. The tested complexes show effective antimicrobial activity as compared to the standard.


Key words: Ethopropazine, metal complexes, synthesis, structural study, antifungal study.

INTRODUCTION

The complexes of metallic salts are more potent and less toxic in many cases as compared to the parent drug [1-4]. The metal complexes of ethopropazine showed an appreciable biological activity than that of parental ligand. The preparation and study of inorganic compounds containing biologically important ligands is made easier because certain metal ions are active in many biological processes; species of low molecular weight are, hence, sought that reproduce, as far as possible, the structural properties and the reactivity of naturally occurring complexes of these ions in such processes. The fact that copper, together with magnesium, calcium, iron, zinc, chromium, vanadium and manganese, are essential metallic elements and exhibit great biological activity when associated with certain metal-protein complexes, participating in oxygen transport, electronic transfer reactions or the storage of ions has created enormous interest in the study of systems containing these metals^[5,6].

Recently, the research relating with metal complexes of heteronuclear Schiff bases has expanded enormously and now comprising their interesting aspects in coordination chemistry with a special emphasis in bioinorganic chemistry. A use of organosilicon and


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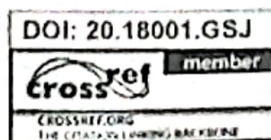
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A Review of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants available in KRCES College Campus Bailhongal, Karnataka.

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a Sanskrit word, means the scripture for longevity. It is based on a holistic view of treatment which is believed to cure human diseases through establishment of equilibrium in the different elements of human life, the body, the mind, the intellect, and the soul. Ayurveda has mentioned nearly six thousand different medicinal plants & their therapeutic properties. These plants are classified according to their karmas or actions and gunas properties. According to modern Botany, these plants belong to different families. This article aims to compile different Ayurvedic medicinal plants from different families.

Keywords: Deffernt families, Ayurveda, Medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

The material medica of Ayurveda has described therapeutic properties & actions of approx..six thousand different plants. Plants play a vital role in the reversal of pathophysiological processes to stabilize the doshas. The human body as well as plants have five commenelements as building blocks which are called PanchaMahabhutas.

All the plants are classified in Ayurvedic text accordibg to their properties, actions or usefull plants. Modern system of plant classification is more elaborative. Plants are classified according to their structural similarities into different families. There are 620 families of plants at present.

Some important species of the different families available in KRCES College campus Bailhongal, belongs to following genera namely,

- Rauwolfia
- Jatropa
- Datura
- Lantana
- Albizia
- Caesalpinia
- Barbados cherry
- Ficus
- Cassia


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Research article

Effect of maximum density and internal heating on the stability of rotating fluid saturated porous layer using LTNE model

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Convection
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ABSTRACT

The impact of heat generated inside the porous layer containing a fluid and density maximum when the porous structure is studied analytically subjected to rotation for the case of unlike temperatures of both solid and fluid phases. Two equations each representing solid and fluid phases are used as energy equations. The linear stability theory is used and is based on normal mode technique. Galerkin method is used to find the Eigen values of the problem. The rotation of the porous layer provides extra strength to the system, protecting the structure from instability, however internal heat generation does not support the system in retaining its strength, causing the system to destabilize. Both the conductivity ratio and the density function have a negative impact on system stability. Consequently, the rotation parameter Ta stabilizes the system, whereas internal heat generation, conductivity ratio, and density function destabilizes the onset of convection.

1. Introduction

Convective heat transfer is one of the most influenced and powerful mechanism. The study of convective heat transfer in a porous medium containing fluid has gained much attention in these days, because of its vital importance in extraction of energy from the surface of the earth. It is found that in most of the cases the source of heat is generated by taking itself which leads to setting up of convection by the generation of heat inside the layer. In most of natural and practical context in which convection is managed by internal heat sources. Hence the study of internal heat generation acquired much significance, because its applications include the storage of radioactive materials, geophysics and combustion.

Nield and Bejan [1] have introduced a model of energy which has two equations is called a two-fluid model. Rees [2, 3] in his paper studied through a porous medium when the solid and fluid phases have different temperatures. Govender and Vadasz [4] examined stability of anisotropic rotating, driven convection in the layer. The most important investigation on thermal stability in porous media is well documented by Banu and Rees [5] and Malashetty et al. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. Postelnicu [11] has been investigated the stability of convection by using Darcy-Brinkman model. Kuznetsov et al. [12] all have analyzed how the convection in nanofluid saturated in the permeable medium is affected when both fluid and solid phases have different temperature.

Yekasi et al. [13] has explored the characterization of heating inside on Rayleigh-Benard convection driven by suction-injection combination by considering free rigid boundary. Bhaduria et al. [14] investigated how the time periodic gravity modulation with inside heating on Rayleigh-Benard convection in vertically oscillating micro polar fluid. A detailed study on thermal non-equilibrium model has been carried out by Shivakumara et al. [15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22]. Dhananjay Yadav et al. [23] examined the effect of inner heating and rotating layer using Darcy-Brinkman model and conclude that rotation inhibits the system. Sarvanan [24] has studied the nature of internal heat generation and maximum density function and


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Ba-ZnO Nanoparticles for Photo-Catalytic Degradation of Methyl Orange

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Abstract

Chemical precipitation method was used to synthesize pure ZnO and Ba-ZnO nanoparticles. The XRD patterns and SEM topography shows that prepared nanoparticles were wurzite structure. The average particle size of 2% Ba-ZnO (25 to 40 nm) exhibited excellent achievable photo-catalytic degradation of M.O. in the acidic condition (pH 4). It was found that 2% Ba-ZnO shows the highest activity for degradation of methyl orange compare to ZnO.

Keywords: Ba-ZnO Nanoparticles; Xrd Pattern; Sem Topography ; Photo-Catalytic Degradation.

Introduction

The Cleanup of waste water and air pollution has become increasingly important in the past decades and burgeoning Populations require more and more energy and resources to sustain a comfortable standard of living. Two major types of pollution can be identified that encompass all other; technological and agricultural. Technological pollution is that produced from human sources ; industrial, military etc. Compounds with low solubility in water characterize this type of pollution. A separate layer forms on the surface that negatively affects the physical properties of water which also hampers any living thing that makes contact with the surface. The second major type of pollution is that of high concentrations of nutrients that leach in to the soil and drain in to water sources mainly from agriculture. The most notable effect of this form of pollution is overgrowth of alge and other plants in the water sources. That can't be removed by natural means, which build up in a prematurely age a water source [1].

Many different types of chemical enter ground and surface water sources both inorganic and organic. Heavy metals, nitrates and organo metallics are the most common inorganic sources of pollution both industrially and agriculturally based some of the most common and harmful organic pollutants in waste water and other polluted sources are organic molecules including poly chlorinated biphenyl, chlorinated and brominated phenols, chlorinated hydrocarbons and a plethora of aromatics contained in pesticide run off sewage, and industrial sources [2].

Toxic and coloured effluents from industries and agriculture always been a matter of serious concern for the environment and consequently much attention has been drawn to-wards the removal of these harmful contaminates from waste water [3].

These harmful contaminants of water are difficult to decompose biologically as well as chemically. Physicochemical process only transfer pollutant from one phase to another [4]. During the past decade, there has been considerable interest in the preparation of metal oxide nano particle with carefully controlled size, morphology and surface nature, because they serve as key material, in the enormous fields of catalysts and catalysts supports inorganic additives micro electronics, elect optics, photo voltics and photo catalysts [5-7].

Advanced oxidation processes are of ample

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METAL COMPLEXES OF 2, 6-BIS(2-HYDROXYPHENYL)PIPERIDIN-4-ONE LIGAND AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

We have been studied that the biological importance of Ruthenium(III), Cobalt(II) and Copper(II) metal complexes, we had approaches the synthesis 2, 6-bis(2-hydroxyphenyl)piperidin-4-one ligand(L) of having different binding atoms and also prepared novel metal complexes. The synthesized ligand and their respective metal complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, conductivity measurements, magnetic susceptibility, electronic spectral studies, infrared spectroscopy studies, ¹H NMR spectral studies and Mass spectral studies. This study highlights the biological activities such as antioxidant, antibacterial activity of metal complexes and also

compared with standard compounds.

KEYWORDS: Ruthenium(III), Cobalt(II), Copper(II) metal complexes, DPPH activity, antibacterial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, Mishra and group were studied on anti-HIV Ru(II) complexes, which they suggested that flavones complexes possess as a anti-HIV agent. Eilatin-containing octahedral ruthenium complexes inhibit HIV-1 replication in CD⁴⁺ HeLa cells and in human peripheral blood monocytes with IC(50) values of approximately 1 μM. Similar metal complexes that

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DNA Fingerprinting in Zoology: The Paradigm Shift

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study how DNA fingerprinting a method used to identify living things based on samples of their DNA caused a paradigm shift in zoology. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is a complex molecule that contains all the information necessary to build and maintain an organism. It is the hereditary material. Every cell in the human body has the same DNA. The information of DNA is stored as a code constituted by four nitrogenous bases: Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Cytosine (C) and Guanine (G). The order or sequence of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism¹. The human genome size is about 3,107 megabases (Mb) but only about 1.2 percent of the total genome encodes for proteins, this is around 20,000 genes, while 98.8 percent is noncoding DNA^{2,3}, which means that do not encode proteins. Within this group we have, for example, a variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR), which are repeated sequences of 9 to 100 base pairs (bp), that play a key role in the elaboration of DNA fingerprinting. Knowing the main DNA characteristics, specificity is the key to the emergence of DNA analysis. Numerous other techniques used to determine biological markers, such as HLA and blood group substances, have been successfully applied for identification purposes. All are based on exclusion, where markers are tested until a difference is found. Other factors favoring DNA analysis include the small sample requirement, the ability to rapidly replicate a sequence a millionfold or more in vitro, and the relative stability of DNA. The point is that DNA analysis alone can be a definitive test. Once the technique becomes routine, there is little doubt that, provided a suitable specimen can be obtained, DNA fingerprinting will be the single best test for excluding a falsely associated individual⁴.

DNA is the hereditary material presents in all the cells of the body. This molecule presents some characterizes, as VNTR, unique present in different individual. This is a key in the development of some techniques, in this case DNA fingerprinting. This procedure has simple steps that we will review in this work. DNA fingerprinting technique has become an important tool for scientific research, we will review some applications in fields like forensic investigations and parentage testing, moreover how this technique has revolutionized and evolved in areas as Anthropological genetics, botany and zoology

Key words: DNA typing, genotyping, identity testing, genetics, genome encodes

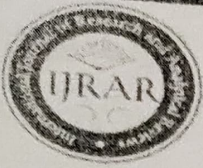
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Membrane Protein Dynamics and Functional Implications

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Abstract

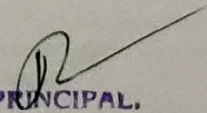
This paper attempts to study **Membrane proteins**; common proteins that are part of, or interact with, biological membranes with **functional implications**. Membrane proteins fall into several broad categories depending on their location. Integral membrane proteins are a permanent part of a cell membrane and can either penetrate the membrane (transmembrane) or associate with one or the other side of a membrane (integral monotopic). Peripheral membrane proteins are transiently associated with the cell membrane.

Membrane proteins are common, and medically important—about a third of all human proteins are membrane proteins, and these are targets for more than half of all drugs. Nonetheless, compared to other classes of proteins, determining membrane protein structures remains a challenge in large part due to the difficulty in establishing experimental conditions that can preserve the correct conformation of the protein in isolation from its native environment. Membrane proteins expose surfaces that are ideally suited for incorporation into, or binding to, membranes. Integral membrane proteins have hydrophobic surfaces that allow and demand that they are incorporated into the hydrophobic portion of the lipid bilayer. Integral membrane proteins may be transmembrane (exposed on both sides of the membrane) or anchored (and exposed on only one side of the membrane). Peripheral membrane proteins bind to integral membrane proteins through compatible binding sites and decorate the surfaces of membranes to support membrane functions. The primary structure of many transmembrane proteins is organized to include linear sequences of 19–23 hydrophobic amino acids to span the hydrophobic interior of a membrane in a helix. This produces a signature by which integral membrane proteins can often be identified by their linear sequence. Other membrane proteins form β -barrels, with hydrophobic residues pointing to the outside of the barrel. Membrane proteins can diffuse in the plane of the membrane, though that can be restricted. Some proteins are kinetically stabilized in the membrane, with a finite lifetime before denaturation to biologically inactive forms. Membrane proteins can be posttranslationally modified with lipids and carbohydrates, among other modifications.

Key words: *membrane protein, structure determination, denaturation, hydrophobic*


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SEASONAL DISSIMILARITIES IN COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY OF ZOOPLANKTON IN KAMALAPURA WATER TANK, HOSAPETE TALUK, NEWLY BORN VIJAYANAGARA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA (INDIA)

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Abstract: The present work focusses on the general ecological investigation on zooplankton population dynamics in terms of species composition and density in Kamalapur water tank in Hospet city, newly born Vijayanagar district, Karnataka state. A total of 36 zooplankton taxa were identified and five classes namely Rotifera (14), Copepoda (6), Cladocera (7), Ostracoda (6) and Protozoa (4). The same trends were observed in terms of percentage with decreasing order Rotifera contributing 38.8%, followed by Cladocera (19.5%), Copepod, (16.8%), Ostracoda (16.7%) and Protozoa (11.2%). Maximum species richness was recorded 7.73 Margalef's index (R1) at station D1 during pre-monsoon season and 1.16 Menhinick index (R2) at station K-3 during post-monsoon season, minimum Species richness was recorded 7.24 Margalef's index (R1) at station K-2 during pre-monsoon season and 1.09 Menhinick index (R2) at station D3 during pre-monsoon season. Maximum species diversity was recorded 0.05 Simpson's index (λ) at station D1 during the entire study, minimum species diversity was recorded 0.03 Simpson's index (λ) at station K-3 during the study period. Maximum of 2.86 Shannon - Weiner index (H') at station D2 during post monsoon season and minimum of 2.42 Shannon - Weiner index (H') at station D2 during pre-monsoon season. Maximum species evenness was recorded at stations K-1 and K-3 during post-monsoon season, minimum species evenness was recorded at station K-1 during pre-monsoon season. The study also indicates Kamalapur water tank is subjected to pollution due to addition of vehicular pollution and fertilizers from agricultural lands including domestic waste from the human habitation. This indicates the enrichment of water with nutrients leads to production of species, which in turn leads to the increased productivity and other undesirable biotic changes.

Keywords: zooplankton, seasonal, species, population, diversity and water tanks

Introduction:

In the present says, pollution from organic substances in the water bodies is one of the most important. Due to population explosion and developmental activities in and around the lentic water bodies are putting pressure on almost all the freshwater bodies. Increasing in the nutrient load into the lentic water tanks may leading into the deterioration of water quality of those lentic water bodies (Smitha, *et al.*, 1999 and Dhruvajyoti Bordoloi and Baruah, 2014). Physico-chemical variables are the good indicators of any water body and quality, that alone does not reflect the existence condition of the ecological factors of the water body due to lack of proper incorporation with ecological environment (Karr, *et al.*, 2000). Since a species community is the outcome of the integration and interaction of different physical, chemical and geo-morphological characteristics of any water body, biological assessment is a useful alternative in assessing those systems (Stevenson and Pan, 1999).

Planktons succession is depend upon the ecology of the lentic water body and several studies have described the patterns and underlying phenomenon of the seasonal dissimilarities (Rothhaupt, 2000). However, the knowledge of the species composition and dynamics of plankton followed by zooplankton spices creates a crucial feature for the analysis of the trophic level in lentic water bodies for the evaluation of the possible and optimal application of different water resources.

Food chain is depends upon the phytoplankton species composition since they the called as primary producers in the lentic water bodies and in open water resources. Zooplankton are also acts as an indicator of the polluted quality of water. In the food chain, due to the interdependence existing between phytoplankton and zooplankton species which systems are composed, these dynamics in the plankton populations convert to changes in the trophic level of food chain and the productivity of the lakes.

The biological spectrum of the lentic fresh water bodies is multidimensional where zooplankton are useful in bio-monitoring the ecological disturbance caused by a number of physico-chemical factors, sewage pollutants and other anthropogenic factors. Although, voluminous literature is available on the plankton population of freshwater habitats of valley (Pandit, 1998), scanty

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Nucleic Acid Topology, DNA Motif

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study **Topological** characteristics of **DNA** and specifically **DNA supercoiling influence**, **DNA motif**. DNA transactions in living cells. DNA supercoiling. DNA is essentially an extremely long double-stranded rope in which the two strands are wound about one another. As a result, topological properties of the genetic material, including DNA underwinding and overwinding, knotting, and tangling, profoundly influence virtually every major nucleic acid process. Despite the importance of DNA topology, it is a conceptionally difficult subject to teach, because it requires students to visualize three-dimensional relationships.

Topoisomerases, the enzymes that regulate the topological state of DNA in the cell. These ubiquitous enzymes perform a number of critical cellular functions by generating transient breaks in the double helix. During this catalytic event, topoisomerases maintain genomic stability by forming covalent phosphotyrosyl bonds between active site residues and the newly generated DNA termini. Topoisomerases are essential for cell survival. However, because they cleave the genetic material, these enzymes also have the potential to fragment the genome. DNA molecule is a double helix consisting of two polymeric chains, which consist of monomeric units, nucleotides. A nucleotide consists of three parts: a phosphate group, a sugar, and a base. The phosphate group and the sugar form a sugar-phosphate backbone of both strands so DNA consists of two sugar-phosphate strands to which bases are attached. As it's well known, there are four bases — A, T, G, C — and they form pairs: A pairs with T and G pairs with C. This pairing leads to the formation of the double helix: two strands anneal by A-T and G-C pairs to form a duplex. It is also important to note that each strand has a chemical direction and in a double helix they are anti-parallel: one strand goes in one direction, while the other strand goes in the opposite direction.

Key words: DNA topoisomerases, DNA topological domain, DNA topology

Introduction

Although the genetic information encoded in DNA is embodied in a one-dimensional array of bases, it is the three-dimensional structure of the genetic material that controls how this information is replicated, expressed, and recombined in the cell. Because DNA is double-stranded and compressed into a crowded cellular environment, some of the most important three-dimensional relationships in the double helix are topological in nature.

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Physicals Valuation In Newtonian Physics Model And Understand Effects Of Entropy – An Analysis

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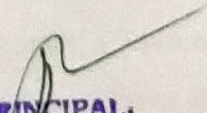
ABSTRACT

This challenge is demonstrated to be identical to that which was defined as observational entropy. Biological entropy, expressing the inherent variability of the 'phenome' is proposed as a vector parallel to energy flow density. Both concepts are anchored in thermodynamics. It is suggested that the number of genes and modes of reproduction of organisms can be investigated to produce an evolutionary progression that is similar to that of energy flow density. The paper seeks to demonstrate an alternative path to understanding the indeterminacy of biological phenomena and the necessary limits to prediction. The goal has been to demonstrate a creative space for the freedom of humanity based on thermodynamic principles without appeal to mysticism or emergent characteristics of systems. general systems theory was able to bridge through physics, biology, to organization. This proved fruitful but at a cost of limiting our ability to address significant living system phenomena. Our models of living systems suggest a boundary between order, a property of systems, and disorder or entropy, a property of environments. The concept of the living systems as excluding disorder and entropy and exhibiting self-regulation and stability is simplistic. Nor does it appear to be a valid extension of Shrodinger's logic. He argued that atomic level phenomena remain probabilistic and that, in the final analysis, all clockworks are clouds. Stability is a statistical outcome of large numbers of random events at the atomic level. The order, or law like behavior, we observe in living systems is based on that stability

Keywords: phenome, Genetic Entropy, evolution, thought experiment, energy flow density


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Bohm's Theory Fails To Solve The Measurement Problem— A Study

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Abstract

This paper presents the Bohm's theory the measurement problem, the measurement problem shows that the standard theory of quantum mechanics is inadequate. Several strategies have been proposed to solve the measurement problem, and these yield various alternative theories of quantum mechanics, including hidden variable theories like Bohm's theory, spontaneous collapse theories like the GRW theory, and many-worlds theories like Everett's theory. These theories embody very different pictures of the world, so at most one of them can be true. The job of philosophy of physics, then is to assess the virtues and vices of the various solutions to the measurement problem, to determine which of them is the *best* solution (Albert 1992, ix). Against this orthodoxy, however, there is also a recurring heresy, according to which there has only ever been one adequate line of response to the measurement problem, and that is the many-worlds strategy. Von Neumann sought to explain our experience by proposing that the superposition collapses on measurement to one or the other determinate state (von Neumann 1932, 186). However, this strategy introduces the term "measurement" into the dynamical laws of fundamental physics, and this is widely regarded as unacceptable, both because "measurement" is a vague term, and because measurement interactions are physical interactions like any other, and hence cannot follow new dynamical laws (Bell 1987, 117-8).

Key words: GRW theory, Bohm's theory, measurement problem, Quantum Mechanics

Introduction

The wavefunction itself can be regarded as something like an objective field. This position is not without its problems—most notably because the wavefunction for an n -particle system occupies a $3n$ -dimensional space—but these problems will be set aside here. I also presuppose that the state can be written down as a sum of discrete *terms*, where each term represents a more-or-less distinct *branch* of the wavefunction. This raises tricky issues concerning decoherence and the existence of a preferred basis, which again I set aside.

Interaction Studies Between Vam (*Glomus fasciculatum*) and Other Beneficial Microorganisms on Growth of Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv.) SiA-326 Variety

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Abstract: Mycorrhizal fungi plays an important role in soil micro biota and certain soil microorganisms are known to regulate mycorrhizal formation and function. Conversely, mycorrhizae affect the establishment of rhizosphere populations. Several interactions between mycorrhizae and soil microorganisms involves in nutrient cycling, hence having an impact on plant growth and nutrition. In the present study, similar findings have been recorded. An increased 'p' uptake was seen in the plants inoculated with VAM and *Bacillus polymyxa*. This might be due to the enhanced utility of sparingly soluble form of 'p' in the soil. The present investigation showed that the combined inoculation of VAM, *Azospirillum* and *Bacillus polymyxa* in selected foxtail millet SiA-326 variety is more advantageous in obtaining maximum growth and yield. Hence, an overall enhancement of growth and yield is observed when plants were inoculated with the combination of VAM, *Azospirillum* and *Bacillus polymyxa*.

Keywords: Mycorrhizal, Microorganisms, *Bacillus polymyxa*, SiA-326 variety, *Azospirillum*, *Bacillus polymyxa*

1. Introduction

Mycorrhizal fungi plays an important role in soil micro biota and certain soil microorganisms are known to regulate mycorrhizal formation and function. Conversely, mycorrhizae affect the establishment of rhizosphere populations. Several interactions between mycorrhizae and soil microorganisms involves in nutrient cycling, hence having an impact on plant growth and nutrition. Other interactions are in concern to root pathogen activity, there by affecting biological control to benefit plant health. Interactions of VAM fungi with other soil organisms are well known phenomena, which have been studied for several decades. Many observations of similar interaction of VAM fungi with various fungi and different groups have been observed. It is now widely accepted that the soil microorganisms i.e. especially AM fungi and plant roots form an ecological important complex, dependent on energy and photosynthates supplied by the plant (Grayston *et al.*, 1996). Plant roots release energy rich organic compounds through the roots as exudates. These root exudates may be about 25% of total assimilated carbon (Jones and Darrah, 1995) and up to 40% of dry matter produced by the plant (Lynch and Whipps, 1990). Such a massive efflux of energy rich compounds into the soil results in the formation of a specific zone around the root called the rhizosphere. This soil zone affected by colonized host root by mycorrhizae is called mycorrhizosphere (Linderman, 1992). The SiA-326 variety was selected for experiments.

2. Review of Literature

Hiltner coined the term rhizosphere in 1904 to denote the region of the soil subjected to the influence of plant roots and it is characterized by intense microbial activity. Many

workers have shown that the microflora of the rhizosphere differs qualitatively and quantitatively from that microflora which is beyond the influence of the root (Parkinson, 1967; Bagyaraj and Rangaswamy, 1972; Bowen and Rovira, 1976). The rhizosphere effect is greatest with bacteria followed by actinomycetes and fungi. The increased microbial activity in the rhizosphere has been attributed to extra nutrients available in that region. Bagyaraj and Menge (1978) reported that the larger populations of bacteria and actinomycetes were found in the rhizosphere of tomato plants inoculated with VAM fungus (*Glomus fasciculatum*) and Bacteria (*Azotobacter chroococcum*). Ames *et al.* (1984) tested the integration of mixture of bacteria and VAM fungus isolated from field-collected soil of *Bouteloua gracilis* in a pot culture trial using the same host. In the rhizosphere of mycorrhizal plants and the total bacterial population colony counts of the four bacterial isolates used in the study which was expressed as colony forming units (CFU) per gram of root dry weight. The population of the Actinomycetes in the mycorrhizal rhizosphere of pot grown *Bouteloua gracilis* plants was lesser when compared to control plants. But no negative correlation was found between the amounts of mycorrhiza formation with respect to actinomycete population. Studies on microbial interactions in the mycorrhizosphere have focused on exotic populations of beneficial soil microorganisms, such as associative N₂ fixing bacteria *Azospirillum* (Subba Rao *et al.*, 1986), plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (Meyer and Linderman, 1986) and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (Toro *et al.*, 1996). Secilia and Bagyaraj (1987) estimated the population of total bacteria, nitrogen fixing bacteria and actinomycetes in the root zones of different VAM pot cultures, viz., *Glomus fasciculatum*, *Gigaspora margarita* and *Sclerocystis dasyi*. They observed significantly greater population of total nitrogen fixing bacteria and actinomycetes in mycorrhizal pot cultures. Mycorrhizae may affect both the number and

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Research Article

Effect of different levels of phosphate fertilizer on foxtail millet (*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv) VAR-SIA-326 inoculated with VA Mycorrhiza (*Glomus fasciculatum*).

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Abstract

Phosphorus is a major and essential nutrient for plant growth and it is sparingly soluble in nature. About 98 per cent of the Indian soil has inadequate supply of phosphorous. It plays a vital role in the process of photosynthesis and energy transformation and is the second major plant nutrient after nitrogen in terms of quantitative requirements for plants. Most of the Indian tropical soil lack required quantity of phosphorus for the growth of plants. The seed of Foxtail Millet SiA-326 variety were sown in earthen pots (15 cm in diameter) containing 3kg of sterilized soil. The soil was mixed in the ratio of 1:1 (One part of garden soil + one part of pure sand). 15 g of VAM (*Glomus fasciculatum*) inoculum, 10 ml of half strength phosphorus less Hoagland solution was given per pot with the seedlings, at the interval of 15 days. The study showed that different levels of superphosphate with mycorrhiza enhanced the plant height and 'P' uptake. It is concluded that, inoculum of the respective efficient AM fungi in Foxtail Millet SiA-326 variety supplemented with 75% is recommended 'P' fertilizer would save 25% of 'P' fertilizer.

Keywords: Phosphorus, Photosynthesis, VAM, Sterilized Soil, Foxtail Millet

INTRODUCTION

Phosphorus is a major and essential nutrient for plant growth and it is sparingly soluble in nature. About 98 per cent of the Indian soil has inadequate supply of phosphorous. It plays a vital role in the process of photosynthesis and energy transformation and is the second major plant nutrient after nitrogen in terms of quantitative requirements for plants. Most of the Indian tropical soil lack required quantity of phosphorus for the growth of plants (Donahude, 1965).

The deficiency of phosphorus effects carbohydrate and protein metabolism in plants. Thus 'P' has a significant role in sustaining and building soil fertility and productivity, particularly under present day intensive system of agriculture. 'P' has been referred as the master key element in crop production. Most of the 'P' supplied in the form of

fertilizer is unavailable to plants. Use of VAM fungi plays an important role in uptake and translocation of diffusion limited nutrients mainly 'P' and they promote the growth of plant. The beneficial effect of VAM has special importance for those plants having a course of poorly branched root systems. Thus absorption of phosphate ions could be possible through some beneficial microsymbionts that are associated with rhizospheric zones of numerous plants. VAM fungi have been associated symbiotically with most of the terrestrial plants. When nutrients are exhausted from the soil, a balanced fertilizer is necessary in order to maintain nutrient balance in given soil. It is reported that, 'P' is absorbed in the form of ortho-phosphate and transported through much branched hyphae as phosphate. The major transfer of 'P' from the VAM to the plants occurs through arbuscules. VAM inoculation increases the recovery of phosphate fertilization from the soil.

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A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE USE OF BOTANICAL HERBS DURING PREGNANCY

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Abstract:-

Objectives:- The objective of the study was to investigate and describe the use of medicinal plants during pregnancy among primigravida women.

Design:- The Quantitative cross-sectional study was used.

Setting:- OBG and Gynecology ward at SDM tertiary teaching hospital.

Participants:- 60 hospitalized primigravida women.

Results:- Most of the 23.4% women were using herbal medicine. In age majority of the samples 33% were belongs to the 21 – 25 years. In religion majority of the samples 58% belong to the Hindu religion. In educational status 67% have completed their secondary education. Majority of the women's were housewife (53%). Most of the women's 25% were from the rural area. In gestational age in weeks majority of women's belongs to 45% in 28 weeks to 32 weeks. In chronic illness majority 80% of women's belong to no chronic illness. Most of the women were using conventional medicine of 58% in yes categories. In alcohol consumption majority of the samples 88% women's were not consuming alcohol.

Conclusion:- Almost one third of the women were using herbal medicine during pregnancy as a treatment. Increasing the potential or risk of use of medicinal plants during pregnancy for medical experts and patients, and increasing access to childbirth, which provides medical facilities, is a women and a fetal pregnancy. It is important to promote better health results for children.



SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTHIC INFECTION IN PREGNANCY AND PREVALENCE ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN RURAL VILLAGES OF DHARWAD DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT:

Objective: The objective of the study was to investigate the prevalence of soil transmitted helminthic infection in pregnancy and associated factors among pregnant women

Research design: Cross Sectional Research Design was used to conduct the study.

Samples : 60 primigravida women were selected for the study.

Results: The findings of the study indicated that pregnant women from rural residences, those with STH infection were more prone to be anemic compared to those from urban residences.. In the current study those pregnant women who had a habit of walking bare foot had high anemia prevalence (57.8%). Hookworm infection rate was also associated with anemia in which pregnant women who were infected with hookworm had a 2.4 times higher risk of developing anemia, as 68.4% of the pregnant women infected with hookworm were anemic.

Conclusion: The severity of anemia is pronounced more when women are infected during their gestational period. The high prevalence of soil transmitted helminthic infection indicates that it is currently a serious health problem of pregnant women living in rural area. Antenatal care should promote de-worming and education on personal hygiene.