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SCREENSHOTS OF RESEARCH ARTICLES

Synthesis, spectral characterization and in vitro antidiabetic behaviour of oxovanadium(IV) complexes

*R. N. Patel and *Yogendra Pratap Singh

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Abstract: A series of oxovanadium(IV) complexes [VO(phen)(L)](NO₃)₂ 1, [VO(dimphen)(L)](NO₃)₂ 2, [VO(bpy)(L)](NO₃)₂ 3 and [VO(bpybenImH)(L)](NO₃)₂ 4 with mixed ligands, a tridentate NNN-donor Schiff base ligand [viz., 2-((E)-phenyl[2-(pyridin-2-yl)hydrazinylidene]methyl)pyridine (L)] and a bidentate NN ligand [viz., 1,10-phenanthroline (phen), 4,7-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (dimphen), 2,2-bipyridyl (bpy) and 2-(2-pyridyl)benimidazole (bipybenImH)], have been synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, UV-vis spectroscopy, fourier transform IR spectroscopy, epr spectroscopy, cyclic voltammetric and differential pulse voltammetric techniques. The oxidation state of V(IV) with d1 configuration was confirmed by epr spectroscopy. The complexes were also tested for in-vitro antidiabetic activity. Moderate α -glucosidase inhibitions are shown by these complexes.

Keywords: Oxovanadium(IV) complexes, IR, UV-vis, Electrochemistry, EPR, Antidiabetic activity

1. Introduction : Oxovanadium(IV) complexes are of current interest due to their importance in the study of biochemical and pharmacological properties [1]. Many vanadium complexes provide a suitable structural and functional model for these enzymes [2]. Intensive studies carried out over the last two decades [3] showed that vanadium is one of the most important supplements for oral diabetes therapy [4]. Inorganic vanadium salts are poorly absorbed from the digestive system, thus high oral doses are required. Coordination complexes of vanadium are current candidate insulin enhancing compounds and can be tailored to optimize the desired properties for a drug. Insulin, a pancreatic signalling hormone, is the principal treatment for type 1 diabetes and is often required for type 2 diabetes as well. Insulin is not orally active and must be administered via intramuscular injection. To clarify its biological role, it is of primary importance to understand the mechanisms of reaction and complexation of vanadium in organisms and to find the target biomolecules [5,6]. Among the biomolecules present in intra- and extra-cellular fluids, proteins have a special importance because of their high amount in the cellular environment and their possible interaction with metal ions through a number of active sites. Many oxovanadium(IV) complexes with various coordination modes [7] and the relationship between their structures and insulin-mimetic activities has been already examined by many research groups [8].

Recently, the synthesis of oxovanadium(IV) and Schiff bases (2-((E)-phenyl[2-(pyridin-2-yl)hydrazinylidene]methyl)pyridine) with polypyridyl ligands has become a popular topic of research. Schiff base may act as tridentate ligand forming stable complexes with many metallic ions and in particular, asymmetric tridentate Schiff bases may give rise to low molecular weight complexes of great interest in the modern synthetic inorganic chemistry. Oxovanadium(IV) coordination complexes may appear as an attractive source for model systems in the study of low dimensional complexes [9]. 1,10-phenanthroline (phen), 4,7-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (dimphen), 2,2-bipyridyl (bpy) and 2-(2-pyridyl)benimidazole (bipybenImH) chelators (polypyridyl ligands) act as potential antitumor agents [10,11]. These polypyridyl ligands act as bidentate planar chelate ligands, coordinating through the two imine nitrogen atoms. They have been extensively used as ligands in the formation of coordination compounds as modelling agents.

In our previous works, we have synthesized and characterized vanadium(IV)/(V) complexes with tridentate Schiff base ligands [12-14]. To continue our research, we have synthesized and characterized oxovanadium(IV) complexes. Biological testing of the insulin enhancing behaviour of these new oxovanadium(IV) complexes have also been carried out.

2. Experimental section

2.1. Materials

All the solvents were purchased from standard commercial sources and used as received. VOSO₄·5H₂O (Fisher), NaNO₃ (E. Merck, India), 1,10-phenanthroline (Fisher), 4,7-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (Acros), 2-(2-pyridyl)benimidazole (Acros), 2-benzoylpyridine (Acros) and 2-hydrazinopyridine (Acros) were used as received.

2.2. Preparation of the Schiff base and their oxovanadium(IV) complexes

2.2.1. Preparation of Schiff base

Schiff base L (2-((E)-phenyl[2-(pyridin-2-yl)hydrazinylidene]methyl)pyridine) was prepared by adopting the procedure reported in the literature [15]. A solution of 2-benzoylpyridine (0.915 g, 5.0 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added to a solution of 2-hydrazinopyridine (0.545 g, 5.0 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) and the resulting reaction mixture was refluxed with stirring for 4 h and then filtered to remove the insoluble

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Long-Term Modulation of Cosmic Rays during Solar Cycle 23 and 24

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Abstract

Based on the monthly data of Sunspot Numbers (SSN) and Cosmic Ray Intensity (CRI) observed by Neutron Monitors (NM) of Oulu (Cut off Rigidity=0.8 GV) and Moscow (Cut off Rigidity=2.3 GV), the trend of solar activity variation and cosmic ray modulation has been studied during the cycles 23 & 24. The sunspot level has maintained its minimum level for a long period from July 2008 to Aug. 2009. The intensity of Galactic cosmic rays measured at Earth was the highest ever recorded by Oulu NM since April 1964 during the recent solar minimum. Furthermore, the maximum value of SSN is found to be very low in the present cycle in comparison to previous solar cycles (19-23). The correlation coefficient between SSN and CRI without and with time-lag as well as regression analysis during the solar cycle 24 (Jan. 2008 to Dec. 2015) has been estimated and compared with previous solar cycle. Based on the maximum value of correlation coefficient the time-lag during present solar cycle is found to be 4 & 10 months for both the stations, while it was 14 and 13 months during cycle 23. The behaviour of running cross correlation function has also been examined during present solar cycle and it is found that it attains its maximum value - 0.8 to - 0.9 for a long duration in comparison to previous cycles. In the light of exceptional behaviour of solar cycle 24, the cosmic ray modulation has been discussed and compared with earlier cycles.

1 Introduction

It was established long back that the intensity of galactic cosmic rays varies inversely with sunspot numbers having their maximum intensity at the minimum of the 11-year sunspot cycle [1, 2]. The cosmic ray intensity curve also appears to follow a 22-year cycle with alternate maxima being flat-topped and peaked. The models of cosmic ray modulation based on the observed reversal of the Sun's magnetic field polarity after every 11-year and curvature and gradient drifts in the large-scale magnetic field of the heliosphere have been discussed in the literature from time to time [3-6].

Generally, long-term cosmic ray modulation is studied by using the monthly data of global network of neutron monitoring stations having different cut-off rigidities. Neutron monitors are most sensitive to cosmic rays in the energy range from 0.5-20 GeV, which coincides with maximum energy response and effective solar modulation. Earlier results have indicated that the time-

lag exists in the anti-correlation between the long-term variation of solar activity and its effect on cosmic rays, and this time lag may be different during different phases of the solar cycles [7 and the references therein]. A statistical technique, namely, "running cross correlation" has been used to study the correlation between SSN and CRI during different phases of the solar activity cycle [7-10]. It is reported that, on the monthly average basis, the SSN are highly correlated with other solar parameters and hence, SSN can be safely used as a solar parameter for any correlative study, until and unless there are some specific reasons to use other easily available solar parameters (or indices) [11]. The long-term modulation of cosmic ray intensity using different solar parameters for previous solar cycles has been studied in detail by various investigators [7, 8, 10, 12].

In the present paper we have tried to investigate the trend of solar activity variation and cosmic ray modulation during the present solar cycle 24, in relation to previous solar cycles, by considering the monthly data of SSN and CRI of Oulu & Moscow Neutron Monitors (Cut off Rigidity=0.8 & 2.3 GV).

2. Data and Method of Analysis

In the present paper, we have taken the CRI monthly mean data of Oulu Neutron Monitor (Cut off Rigidity=0.8 GV) and Moscow (Cut off Rigidity=2.3 GV) NM along with SSN as a solar parameter. The cosmic ray data for Oulu Neutron Monitor (NM) is available through the website (<https://cosmicrays oulu.fi>) since April, 1964, Moscow NM data has been taken from website <http://cr0.izmiran.rssi.ru/mosc/main.htm>, while SSN data has been taken from the website (<http://www.sws.bom.gov.au/Solar/1/6>).

In this study, we have used "Running cross correlation method" to study the relationship between CRI and solar activity indices [7, 13, 14]. In the said method we use a time window of width T centered at time t: [t-T/2, t+T/2]. The cross correlation coefficient c(t) is calculated for data within this window. Then the window is shifted in time by a small time step $t < T$ and the new value of the cross correlation coefficient is calculated. Here, we have used the time shifting of one month to calculate the correlation coefficient for each month between CRI and SSN for the period 1996 to 2015. The time window has been taken of 50-months. This value was chosen to match

Long-Term Modulation of Cosmic Rays during Solar Cycle 23 and 24

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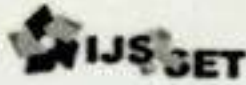
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April 2016, 2017 - Vol 9, Issue 2

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Abstract

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“EVALUATION OF INHIBITORY EFFECT OF AZADIRACHTA INDICA BY OPTIMIZED CONCENTRATION AGAINST DENTAL PATHOGENS; ISOLATED FROM INFECTED TOOTH”

SAMTA SHUKLA* & SHRIKANT KOL*

* Faculty, Department of Biotechnology & Microbiology, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

Abstract: People spent huge amounts of money and time in treating dental caries. Hence, it is essential to prevent and control dental caries in public health. The organic extracts of neem sticks (stem) were prepared using different solvents such as petroleum ether, chloroform, ethanol and distilled water and were screened for its antimicrobial activity. Among the four extracts of neem sticks, petroleum ether and chloroform extract showed strong antimicrobial activity. In our finding we had observed 40 samples in which then isolated microbes which shows similarity to genera of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Actinomyces viscosus* was highly sensitive to the chloroform extracts, ethanol extract and water extract of *A. indica*

Keywords: money, antimicrobial activity, Neem sticks, genera.

Role of Environmental and Life Style factors in Susceptibility to Diabetes type 2

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²Department of Zoology, Government Model Science College Rewa

Abstract : Diabetes type 2 is a multifactorial disorder associated with hyperglycemia and abnormal lipid and protein metabolism. As multifactorial disorder causing factors for diabetes type 2 are multiple. Both genetic and environmental (Life Style) factors have been found to be associated with diabetic susceptibility. In present investigation we investigated the key life style factors responsible for diabetes type 2 in our region. We recruited 190 diabetic patients and 210 healthy individuals and organized a questionnaire to collect the information about Physical activity, smoking and during the questionnaire we collected anthropometric data to study the effects of obesity. Our findings suggest that Physical inactivity is strong contributory factor for diabetic susceptibility ($P = 0.0188$) meanwhile smoking was failed to show any significant association with diabetic susceptibility. On the basis of Body mass indexing and waist to hip ratio it has been seen that obesity may be significantly associated with diabetes type 2 susceptibility. On the basis of this investigation we conclude that environmental factors (Physical inactivity and obesity) have strong effects on diabetes type 2 susceptibility meanwhile smoking does not seem to be associated with diabetes type 2 in our region.

Introduction : Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is a complex metabolic disorder resulting from the interplay of both genetic and environmental factors like lifestyle and food habits (1). It has now become global health problem and now-a-days it has largest prevalence world wide and it is world's sixth leading cause of death. Although causes of diabetes are not very much clear as it is a multifactorial disorder but life style factors as well as genetic susceptibility are now known to cause diabetes type 2. In past two decades the genetic analysis with documentation of life style data collection has suggested the possible involvement of the genetic base as well as life style factors. A major problem limiting our understanding of the genetic basis of type 2 diabetes is that many environmental and genetically based factors influence insulin sensitivity and insulin secretion: these include age, gender, ethnicity, physical fitness, diet, smoking (2), obesity, and fat distribution (3)

Material and Method

The study population consisted of 400 unrelated subjects comprising of 190 T2D patients and 210 ethnically

matched controls of central Indian population were included in this study. In this region Hindu, Muslim and some Sikh peoples are mainly living but most peoples belong to Hindu religion in this region. All the participants were asked to fill a detailed questionnaire at the time of recruitment, seeking information regarding individual's age, sex, ethnicity, dietary habits, physical activity, and life style, personal and family medical history.

Anthropometry

Height and Weight were measured in light clothes and without shoes in standing position as per standard guidelines. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Waist circumference was measured in standing position midway between iliac crest and lower costal margin and hip circumference was measured at its maximum waist to hip ratio (WHR) was calculated using waist and hip circumferences. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured twice in the right arm in sitting position after resting for at least 5 minute using a standard sphygmomanometer and the average of the two reading was used.

Biochemical Analysis

Biochemical parameters related to type 2 diabetes were estimated for both cases and controls subjects. Measurement of Serum levels of Total cholesterol (TC), Triglycerides (TG), HbA1c, High density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C), Urea, Uric acid, C-reactive protein (CRP) and Creatinine were measured based on spectrophotometric method using automated clinical chemistry analyzer Cobas Integra 400 plus (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany).

Results

Biochemical and clinical findings

Biochemical test performed in the blood sample for following clinical parameters and the findings were tabulated. Statistical analysis was done by using student's t test and p value obtained suggest the level of significant changes here. The descriptive data and comparison of biochemical parameters of diabetic patients versus controls are presented in Table 1. As expected the diabetic patients had markedly higher levels of fasting plasma glucose

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Research Article

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Anticarcinogenic effects of Soybean (*Glycine max*) in Mouse model System

Udita Singh, Pallavi Indurkar, Arti Saxena, Jitendra Kumar Tripathi, Pranav Mishra, Narita Singh and Arvind Kumar Tripathi*

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is one of the rapidly growing diseases, which is now second leading cause of death. Our preexisted therapeutics has very little effect with higher range of side effects. Chemoprevention is a novel strategy which is currently based on the herbal drugs which have chemo-protective potentials. Our research work is based on the phytochemicals present in the plant which could reverse or suppress tumor growth. In present investigation we selected *Glycine max* (Soybean) to evaluate its anti-cancerous effects. We evaluated hepatic antioxidant profile and revealed that use of different doses of *Glycine max* work over GSH, Catalase activity meanwhile effect on lipid peroxidation reveal that lipid peroxidation was significantly decreased with higher doses of *Glycine max*. Our findings clearly suggest that *Glycine max* can significantly suppress or reverse tumor formation by increasing the activity of antioxidant enzymes and lipid peroxidation could be reversely altered.

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Introduction

Our body is made up of billions of cells; many of these cells grow, divide, differentiate and then die in a predictable manner. Cancer occurs when something goes wrong with this system, causing uncontrolled cell division and growth. Chemoprevention is the use of pharmacologic or natural agents that inhibit the development of invasive cancer either by blocking the DNA damage that initiates carcinogenesis or by arresting or reversing the progression of premalignant cells in which such damage has already occurred. It is well established that primary prevention is the most effective means of disease control, especially for cancer remedy. It

was defined as the utilization of chemically active compounds to reverse, suppress or prevent progression of disease from pre-invasive cancer to flank malignancy (Barnes 1995).

The generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) is a natural process in any biological system and their subsequent accumulation induces oxidative stress at the cellular level (Sultana and Saleem 2004). Although almost all organisms possess antioxidant defense and repair systems that have evolved to protect them against oxidative damage, these systems are insufficient to prevent the damage entirely. However, exogenous antioxidants, usually found in foods, can delay or inhibit the initiation or propagation


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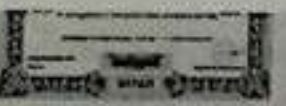
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अम्बेडकर का सामाजिक चिन्तन

*डॉ. श्रीकान्त मिश्र

भारत रत्न बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर का जन्म 14 अप्रैल 1891 ई. को महू (मध्य प्रदेश) गाँव के महार परिवार में सुबेदार रामजी राव सकपाल के घर भीमाबाई की कुक्षि से हुआ था। विपरीत परिस्थितियों में बाबा साहब ने शिक्षा ग्रहण किया। आप शिक्षाविद् होने के साथ-साथ एक महान दार्शनिक, युग-द्रष्टा, दलितों के मसीहा, स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान निर्माता तथा समाज सुधारक थे। दलित परिवार में जन्म लेने के कारण बाबा साहब को जीवन में जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा, उनके कारण उन्होंने जीवनपर्यन्त दलित वर्ग को अधिकार व गरिमा दिलाने के लिए सतत संघर्ष किया। उन्होंने सदियों से पददलित, मूक, शोषित, तिरस्कृत व अपमानित हिन्दू समाज के शूद्र कहे जाने वाले वर्ग की पहचान और उनके उत्थान के लिए संघर्ष किया। भारतीय समाज में भेदभाव को कानूनी रूप से समाप्त करने की इच्छा रखनेवाले डॉ. अम्बेडकर के सामाजिक चिन्तन को रेखांकित करना प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का मुख्य प्रयोजन है।

बाबा साहब एक सच्चे राष्ट्रवादी तथा देशभक्त थे। उनके व्यक्तित्व में एक मानववादी हृदय था। उनकी दृष्टि में समाज एक सुसंगठित मानवीय संस्था है, जो मनुष्य के सम्बन्धों पर आधारित है। उनकी परिकल्पना थी कि भारतवर्ष में एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हो, जिसमें सभी सदस्यों को राजनैतिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक न्याय मिल सके। इसके लिए उनकी दृष्टि में प्रजातंत्रीय व्यवस्था एक सुदृढ़ आधार प्रदान करती है। वे मानते थे कि वर्ण-व्यवस्था अथवा जाति-व्यवस्था में बँटे हिन्दू समाज में सामाजिक समता की परिकल्पना केवल कपोल कल्पना ही हो सकती है। जिस समाज में कुछ लोग ऊँच वर्ण अथवा जाति के हों और कुछ लोग निम्न वर्ण अथवा जाति के हों, वहाँ समता की परिकल्पना कैसे की जा सकती है। वस्तुतः वर्णात्मक समाज में कुछ वर्णों को गुलाम बनाकर रखा जाता है, जिन्हें अपना जीवन स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक जीने का अधिकार नहीं होता।

उनके आत्म-विकास की सम्भावनायें नगण्य होती हैं। इसलिए ऐसे समाज को न्यायोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। यही कारण है कि डॉ. अम्बेडकर जाति और वर्ण रहित आदर्श समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते थे। उनका मानना था कि एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हो जो प्रजातंत्रीय, स्वतंत्रता, समता, भ्रातृत्व, शान्ति, अहिंसा, प्रेम, सामंजस्य, सहिष्णुता, सहयोग, मित्रता आदि पर आधारित हो।

डॉ. अम्बेडकर एक महान समाज सुधारक थे। उन्होंने दलितों के सोये हुए आत्म-सम्मान और आत्माभिमान को जगाया। उन्होंने मानवतावादी चिन्तन प्रदान किया, जिससे समाज में शान्ति व्यवस्था कायम हो सके। उनका चिन्तन मानव से आरम्भ होता है, मानव तक सीमित रहता है तथा मानव के सर्वांगीण विकास पर ही समाप्त होता है। उनका प्रत्येक चिन्तन न केवल दलित समुदाय वरन् सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति के लिए एक स्पष्ट, निश्चित और संतुलित व्यवस्था है, जो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, परिवार तथा समाज को अपने दायित्व का बोध कराता है। इस महान विभूति को किसी संकुचित दृष्टि से नहीं आँका जा सकता क्योंकि वे कोई व्यक्ति नहीं वरन् अपने आप में एक पूर्ण संस्था थे।

बाबा साहब का सामाजिक चिन्तन इस बात पर आधारित था कि समाज में रहनेवाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति बिना धर्म और जाति के ध्यान रखे, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान आदि मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास का समुचित अवसर प्राप्त हो, किसी भी व्यक्ति का शोषण न हो तथा आर्थिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाय। वस्तुतः तत्कालीन भारतवर्ष में जातिवाद, छुआछूत, सामन्तवाद अंग्रेजी शासन की कूरता आदि का प्रबल प्रभाव था। सम्पूर्ण देश अन्धकारमय युग से गुजर रहा था। एक तरफ अंग्रेजी शासन का कूरतापूर्ण भँवरजाल था तो दूसरी ओर समाज में वर्ण-व्यवस्था का प्रभाव था। इस कारण असमानता, अन्याय, शोषण, भेदभाव जैसे अमानवीय

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साहित्य और पत्रकारिता के अन्तः सम्बन्ध

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सारंश-

साहित्य मूलतः लोक मंगल का भाव है। साहित्य में लोकमंगल का भाव निहित होता है। साहित्य ने सदैव ही समाज, राष्ट्र, संस्कृति के उन्नयन में अपनी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध की है। काव्य (साहित्य) का रचनाधर्म पुरुषार्थों को प्राप्त करना कलाओं में निपुणता की उपलब्धि लाना तथा कीर्ति और प्रीति देने का गुण है। साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा गया क्योंकि साहित्य केवल मनोरंजन नहीं है। वह कवि कर्म है उसमें संवेदनाओं का उचित मर्म है। इसी कारण साहित्य की महत्ता को सभी विद्वानों ने सहर्ष स्वीकृति में लिया है।

पत्रकारिता भी साहित्य के बराबरी पर चलने वाला कर्म है। समाज के उन्नयन के साथ-साथ राजनीतिक शुचिता, धर्म की पारदर्शिता और संस्कृति की एकता का निर्देशन पत्रकारिता ने सफलतापूर्वक निर्वाह किया है। नव्यतम सूचनाओं की जानकारी, घटनाओं की व्याख्या और जनशिक्षा के लिए प्रभावशाली माध्यम तथा हास्य व्यंग्य आदि के माध्यम से स्वस्थ समाज की कल्पना पत्रकारिता की बड़ी देन है इसीलिए वह साहित्य से किसी भी तरह कम नहीं। पत्रकारिता गतिमान साहित्य मानी गई है।

भारतेन्दु युग से लेकर आज तक साहित्य और पत्रकारिता दोनों कदम से कदम मिलाकर युग निर्माण का कार्य किया है। हंस, सरस्वती, साहित्य संदेश, आलोचना, प्रतीक, आजकल आदि साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं के साथ यंग इण्डिया, इण्डियन टाइम्स, दैनिक जागरण, दैनिक भास्कर, नई दुनिया, जनसत्ता, इण्डिया टूडे आदि ने पत्रकारिता को स्वस्थ सम्पन्न बनाया है। सामाजिक जागृति लाने, संघर्ष और स्वाभिमान की झलक दिखलाने का काम साहित्य और पत्रकारिता दोनों ने मिलकर किया है। उदन्त मार्तण्ड से लेकर आज तक की पत्रकारिता बालमुकुन्द गुप्त से चलकर गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी, प्रभाष जोशी, खुशवंत सिंह के नाम जग

जाहिर है। निश्चित रूप से दोनों में अन्तः सम्बन्ध है। "साहित्य युग की शक्ति का प्रवाह है जिसमें कल्ल विशेष की स्फूर्ति अभिव्यक्ति पाकर उन्मुक्त होती है। यही स्फूर्ति राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों धार्मिक विचार दर्शन और कला के रूप में भी प्रकट होती है।" साहित्य एक व्यापक शब्द है जो किसी परिभाषा के अभाव में सर्वोत्तम मानवीय विचारों की लिपिबद्ध अभिव्यक्ति कहा जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने साहित्य शब्द को व्यापक अर्थ में ग्रहण किया है उनके मन में ज्ञान का सर्वोत्तम स्वरूप मानव मस्तिष्क की सर्वोच्च साधना जीवन दर्शन की सहज व्याख्या साहित्य रूपी ज्ञान राशि में विशेषकर उपलब्ध होती है। साहित्य का जीवन से दुहरा सम्बन्ध है एक क्रिया रूप में दूसरा प्रतिक्रिया रूप में। क्रिया रूप में वह जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति है क्रिया रूप में वह जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति है तो प्रतिक्रिया रूप में उसका निर्माता और पोषक है।

साहित्य मानव की संवेदनाओं का कलात्मक रूप में अभिव्यक्तिकरण है। यही नहीं डॉ. राम कुमार वर्मा जी तो यहाँ तक मानते हैं कि सिद्धान्त और नियम साहित्य का निर्माण नहीं करते वरन् साहित्य अपने जीवन की अनुभूतियों में सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण करता है अर्थात् जीवन की संवेदना प्रमुख है सिद्धान्त गौण है।

इस प्रकार मानव जीवन और मानव अनुभूतियों की भांति साहित्य भी असीम है इसे किसी सीमा में बांधा नहीं जा सकता है। सृष्टि के विस्तार के साथ ही साहित्य का भी विस्तार होता जायेगा। साहित्य हर युग में अपनी नयी सार्थकता प्रमाणित करता है। आने वाले युग का खतरा दिखा कर साहित्य की मृत्यु की घोषणा होती रहती है इसी प्रकार दूरदर्शन जैसे संचार माध्यमों के बढ़ते प्रभाव के संदर्भ में कहा जाता है कि साहित्य का भविष्य नहीं रहा क्योंकि भविष्य में साहित्य के पाठक

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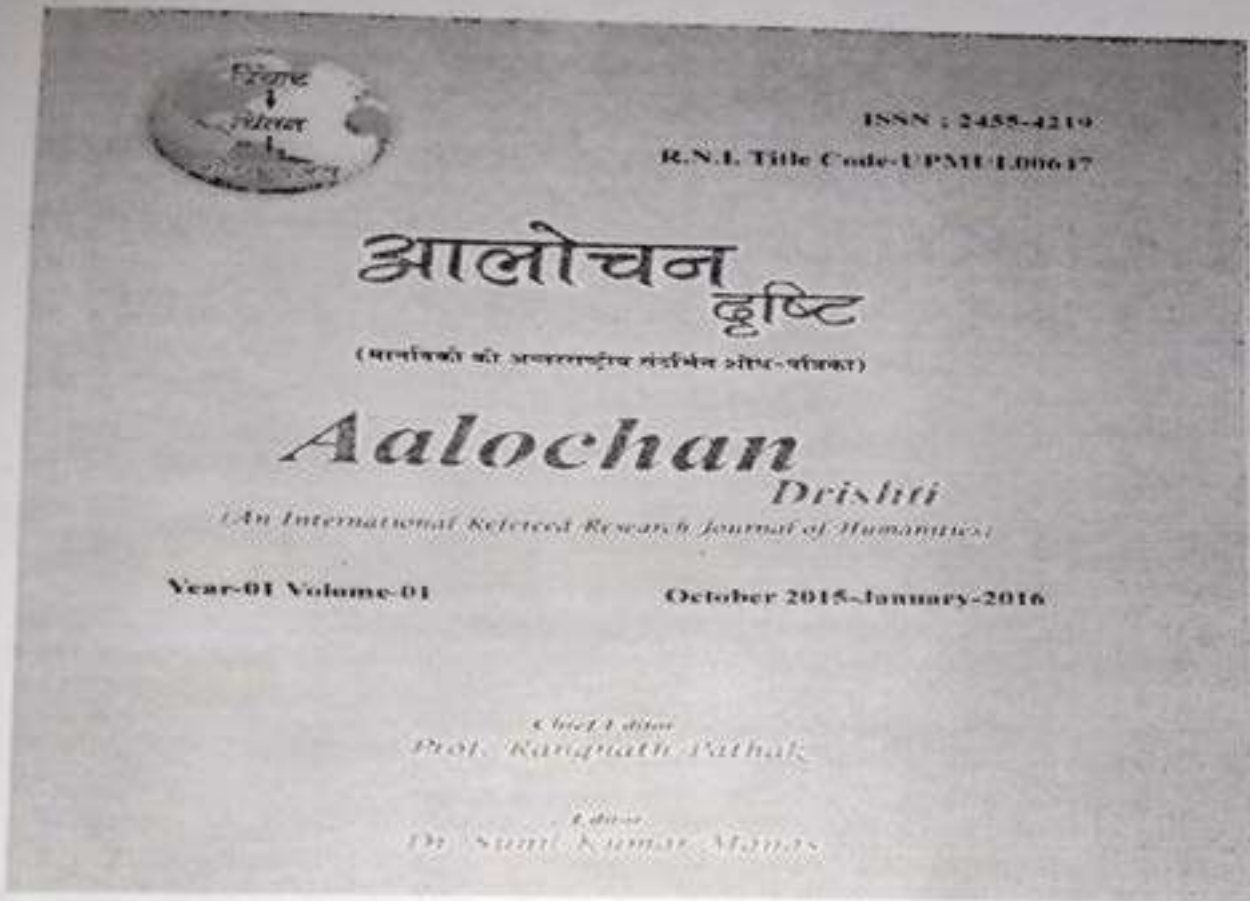
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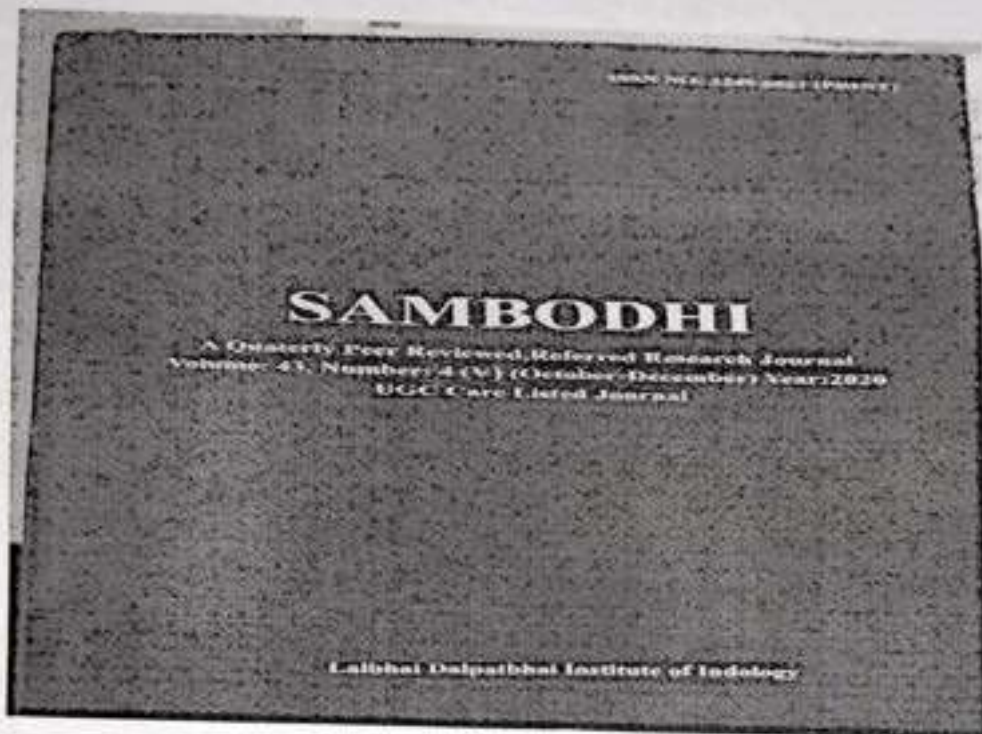
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Projective Semi-Symmetric Connections on Almost Contact Metric Manifolds

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Abstract: In this paper, we have studied projective semi-symmetric and special projective semi-symmetric connection with covariant constant torsion tensor on almost contact metric manifolds. We have obtained several identities related to curvature tensor and Ricci tensor.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 53C12.

Keywords and phrases: Projective semi-symmetric connection, curvature tensor, Almost contact metric manifolds.

1 Introduction

If on an odd dimensional differentiable manifold $M^n, n = 2m + 1$, of differentiability class C^∞ , there exist a vector valued real linear function F , a 1-form η and a vector field ξ , satisfying [1]

$$\bar{X} = -X + \eta(X)\xi, \tag{1}$$

$$\eta(\bar{X}) = 0, \tag{2}$$

where $\bar{X} = F(X)$,

for arbitrary vector field X , then M^n is said to be an almost contact manifold and the system (F, η, ξ) is said to give an almost contact structure ([1], [2]) to M^n . In consequence of (1) and (2), we find

$$\eta(\xi) = 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\xi = 0 \tag{4}$$

and $rank F = n - 1$.

If the associated Riemannian metric g of type (0,2) in M^n satisfies

$$g(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y) \tag{5}$$

for arbitrary vector fields X, Y in M^n , then (M^n, g) is said to be an almost contact metric manifold and the structure (F, η, ξ, g) is called an almost contact metric structure ([1], [2]) to M^n . Putting ξ for X in the equation (5) and then using the equations (3) and (4), we find

$$\eta(X) = g(X, \xi). \tag{6}$$

If, we define

$$'F(X, Y) = g(\bar{X}, Y), \tag{7}$$

then

$$'F(X, Y) + 'F(Y, X) = 0. \tag{8}$$

An almost contact metric manifold (M^n, g) is said to be a

Sasakian manifold ([1], [2]) if

$$(\nabla_X 'F)(Y, Z) = \eta(Y)g(X, Z) - \eta(Z)g(X, Y), \tag{9}$$

where

$$(\nabla_X 'F)(Y, Z) = g((\nabla_X F)(Y), Z), \tag{10}$$

for arbitrary vector fields X and Y . On a Sasakian manifold,

the following relations hold ([1], [2])

$$\nabla_X \xi = \bar{X}, \tag{11}$$

$$(\nabla_X 'F)(Y, Z) + (\nabla_Y 'F)(Z, X) + (\nabla_Z 'F)(X, Y) = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$'F(Y, Z) = (\nabla_Y \eta)(Z), \tag{13}$$

and

$$'R(X, Y, Z, T) = (\nabla_Z 'F)(X, Y) \tag{14}$$

for arbitrary vector fields X, Y, Z .

2 Projective Semi-Symmetric Connection

Let M^n be an n -dimensional ($n > 2$) Riemannian manifold equipped with a Riemannian metric g and ∇ be the Levi-Civita connection associated with metric g . A linear connection $\bar{\nabla}$ on M^n is called the semi symmetric metric connection [4], if the torsion tensor T of the connection $\bar{\nabla}$, given by

$$T(X, Y) = \bar{\nabla}_X Y - \bar{\nabla}_Y X - [X, Y] \tag{15}$$

satisfies the condition

$$T(X, Y) = \pi(Y)X - \pi(X)Y \tag{16}$$

and

$$(\bar{\nabla}_X g)(Y, Z) = 0, \tag{17}$$

where π is a 1-form on M^n associated with vector field ρ , i.e.,

$$\pi(X) = g(X, \rho). \tag{18}$$

If the geodesic with respect to $\bar{\nabla}$ are always consistent with those of ∇ , then $\bar{\nabla}$ is called a connection projectively equivalent to ∇ . If $\bar{\nabla}$ is projective equivalent connection to ∇ as well as the semi-symmetric, then $\bar{\nabla}$ is called projective semi-symmetric connection. We also call $\bar{\nabla}$ as projective semi-symmetric transformation.

In this paper, we study a type of projective semi-symmetric connection $\bar{\nabla}$ introduced by P. Zhao and H. Song [6] whose associated 1-form π is taken as contact 1-form. The connection is given by

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Some Curvature Properties of a Semi-Symmetric Non-Metric Connection

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study some properties of the M-projective and concircular curvature tensors in an SP-Sasakian manifold with respect to semi-symmetric non-metric connection.

Keywords: semi-symmetric non-metric connection, SP-Sasakian manifold, concircular curvature tensor, M-projective curvature tensor, η -Einstein manifold.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C15, 53C25

1. Introduction

The idea of semi-symmetric linear connection on a differentiable manifold was introduced by Friedmann and Schouten [6]. A linear connection ∇^* in an n-dimensional differentiable manifold M^n is said to be semi-symmetric connection if its torsion tensor T^* is of the form

$$T^*(X, Y) = \eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y,$$

where η is 1-form. The connection ∇^* is a metric connection if there is a Riemannian metric g in M^n such that $\nabla^*g = 0$; otherwise it is non-metric. In 1932, H.A. Hayden [7] defined a semi-symmetric metric connection on a Riemannian manifold and this was further studied by K. Yano [18], U.C. De and J. Sengupta [3], R.N.Singh and K.P.Pandey [15], G.Pathak and U.C.De [11], R. N. Singh and M. K. Pandey [16], R.N.Singh, S.K.Pandey and G.Pandey [17] and others. Present paper deals with some curvature properties of SP-Sasakian manifolds with respect to semi-symmetric non-metric connection. After preliminaries in section 3, curvature tensor of semi-symmetric non-metric connection in an SP-Sasakian manifold have been derived. Section 4 contains M-projective curvature tensor of semi-symmetric non-metric connection in an SP-Sasakian manifold. In this section, M-projectively flat SP-Sasakian manifold with respect to semi-symmetric non-metric connection have been studied and obtained that M^n is an η -Einstein manifold. Also an SP-Sasakian manifold M^n satisfying

$(R^*(\xi, Z), \tilde{W}^*) = 0$, $(\tilde{W}^*(\xi, Z), R^*) = 0$, $(\tilde{W}^*(\xi, Z), \tilde{W}^*) = 0$ and $(\tilde{W}^*(\xi, Z), Ric^*) = 0$ have been studied, where $R^*(\xi, Z)$ is considered as a derivation at each point of the manifold with respect to ∇^* , \tilde{W}^* , R^* and Ric^* are M-projective curvature tensor, curvature tensor and Ricci tensor respectively with respect to semi-symmetric non-metric connection. In the last section, concircular curvature tensor of semi-symmetric non-metric connection in an SP-Sasakian manifold have been studied. In this section $(R^*(\xi, Z), V^*) = 0$,

$(V^*(\xi, Z), R^*) = 0$ and $(V^*(\xi, Z), Ric^*) = 0$ have been developed, where

V^* is the concircular curvature tensor with respect to ∇^* in M^n and it is obtained that M^n is an η -Einstein manifold in each case.

2. Preliminaries :

Let M^n be an n-dimensional C^∞ -manifold. If there exists in M^n , a tensor field ϕ of type (1, 1), a vector field ξ and 1-form η satisfying

$$\phi^2 X = X - \eta(X)\xi, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\bar{X} = \phi(X), \quad (2)$$

$$\eta(\xi) = 1, \quad (3)$$

then M^n is called an almost paracontact manifold. Let g be the Riemannian metric on M^n satisfying

$$\eta(X) = g(X, \xi), \quad (4)$$

$$\eta \circ \phi = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\phi(\xi) = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\text{rank}(\phi) = n - 1 \quad (7)$$

and

$$g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y), \quad (8)$$

then set (ϕ, ξ, η, g) satisfying the conditions from equation (1) to (8) is called an almost paracontact Riemannian structure and such a manifold is called an almost paracontact Riemannian manifold [13].

Define $\phi(X, Y) = g(\phi X, Y)$. Then

$$\phi(X, Y) = \phi(Y, X) \quad (9)$$

and

$$\phi(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = \phi(X, Y). \quad (10)$$

Now, let M^n be an n-dimensional Riemannian manifold with a positive definite metric g and 1-form η which satisfies the conditions

$$(\nabla_X \eta)(Y) - (\nabla_Y \eta)(X) = 0 \quad (11)$$

and

$$(\nabla_X \nabla_Y \eta)(Z) = [-g(X, Z) + \eta(X)\eta(Z)]\eta(Y) + [-g(X, Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)]\eta(Z), \quad (12)$$

where ∇ denotes the operator of covariant differentiation with respect to the metric tensor g .

Moreover, if we put

$$g(X, \xi) = \eta(X) \quad (13)$$

and

$$\nabla_X \xi = \phi(X), \quad (14)$$

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ON AN INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLD OF HYPERBOLIC SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS

Shravan Kumar Pandey, Ram Nawal Singh

DOI Number

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Abstract

The object of the present paper is to study an invariant submanifold of hyperbolic Sasakian manifolds. In this paper, we consider semiparallel and 2-semiparallel invariant submanifolds of hyperbolic Sasakian manifold and it is shown that these submanifolds are totally geodesic. It is also proved that on an invariant submanifold of hyperbolic Sasakian manifolds the conditions $\mathcal{S}(X, Y)\alpha = 0$, $\mathcal{S}(X, Y)\tilde{\nabla}\alpha = 0$, $\mathcal{S}(X, Y)\alpha = 0$, $\mathcal{S}(X, Y)\tilde{\nabla}\alpha = 0$ holds if and only if it is totally geodesic.

Keywords

hyperbolic Sasakian manifold, invariant submanifold, semiparallel submanifold, 2-semiparallel submanifold, totally geodesic submanifold

Keywords

hyperbolic Sasakian manifold, invariant submanifold, semiparallel submanifold, 2-semiparallel submanifold, totally geodesic submanifold

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Ricci Solitons in an (ϵ) -Kenmotsu Manifold Admitting Conharmonic Curvature Tensor

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study Ricci solitons in an (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold. In this paper, some curvature conditions of conharmonic curvature tensor and pseudo-projective curvature tensor have been studied. Under these conditions taking ξ as space-like or time-like vector field, it is shown that Ricci solitons are expanding, steady or shrinking according as λ is positive, zero or negative respectively.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C15.

Key words: (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds, Ricci solitons, conharmonic curvature tensor, pseudo-projective curvature tensor, space-like vector field, time-like vector field.

1. Introduction

In 1982, Hamilton [11] introduced the notion of Ricci flow to find a canonical metric on smooth manifolds. Then Ricci

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Generalized Sasakian-Space-Forms admitting Quarter-Symmetric Metric Connection



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Abstract

The object of the present paper is to study generalized Sasakian-space-forms admitting quarter-symmetric metric connection. The relation between the curvature tensors of quarter-symmetric metric connection and linear connection has been obtained. Also, the properties of projective and conformal curvature tensors of quarter-symmetric metric connection on a generalized Sasakian-space-form have

Ricci Solitons on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu Manifolds Admitting Concircular Curvature Tensor

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study Ricci solitons on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds admitting concircular curvature tensor.

Mathematics Subject Classification(2010): 53C25, 53C15.

Key-words: (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds, Ricci solitons, concircular curvature tensor, M-projective curvature tensor, space-like vector field, time-like vector field.

1. Introduction: The Ricci flow is an evolution equation for metrics on a Riemannian manifold defined as follows:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}.$$

A Ricci soliton emerges as the limit of the solutions of the Ricci flow. A solution to the Ricci flow is called Ricci solution if it moves only by a one parameter group of diffeomorphism and scaling. A Ricci soliton (g, V, λ) on a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is a generalization of an Einstein metric such that

$$\mathcal{L}_V g(X, Y) + 2S(X, Y) + 2\lambda g(X, Y) = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where S is a Ricci tensor, \mathcal{L}_V is Lie-derivative operator along the vector field V on M and λ is a real number. The Ricci soliton is said to be shrinking, steady or expanding according as λ is negative, zero or positive respectively. During the last two decades, the geometry of Ricci solitons has been the focus of attention of many mathematicians. In particular, it has become more important after Perelman applied Ricci solitons to solve the long standing Poincare conjecture posed in 1904. In 2008, Sharma studied the Ricci solitons in contact geometry [13]. Thereafter Ricci solitons in contact metric manifolds have been studied by various authors such as Bagewadi et. al [1], Bejan and Crasmareanu [2], Blaga[4], Chandra et. al [5] Chen and Deshmukh [6], Deshmukh et.al[10], He and Zhu [11], Nagaraja and Premalatha [12] and many others.

On the other hand, the study of manifolds with indefinite metrics is of interest from the stand point of physics and relativity. Manifolds with indefinite metrics have been studied by several authors. In 1993, Bejancu and Duggal [3] introduced the concept of (ϵ) -Sasakian manifolds and Xufeng and Xiaoli [15] established that these manifolds are

real hyper surfaces of indefinite Kahlerian manifolds. De and Sarkar[7] introduced (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds and studied some curvature conditions on it. Singh, Pandey, Pandey and Tiwari [14] established the relation between semi-symmetric metric connection and Riemannian connection on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds and have studied several curvature conditions.

Motivated by these studies, we study Ricci solitons on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds admitting concircular curvature tensor. In the present paper, we establish the relations $R(\xi, X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 0$, $S(\xi, X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 0$, $\tilde{C}(\xi, X) \cdot \tilde{P} = 0$, and $\tilde{C}(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$ on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds, where \tilde{C} is concircular curvature tensor and \tilde{P} is M-projective curvature tensor.

2. Preliminaries

An n -dimensional smooth manifold (M^n, g) is called an (ϵ) -almost contact metric manifold

if

$$\phi^2 X = -X + \eta(X)\xi, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\eta(\xi) = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

$$g(X, \xi) = \eta(X) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\epsilon = g(\xi, \xi) \quad (2.4)$$

$$g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X, Y) - \epsilon \eta(X)\eta(Y), \quad (2.5)$$

where ϵ is 1 or -1 according as ξ is space -like or time-like vector field and rank ϕ is $n-1$.

It is important to mention that in the above definition ξ is never a light - like vector field. If

$$d\eta(X, Y) = g(X, \phi Y) \quad (2.6)$$

for every $X, Y \in TM^n$, then we say that M^n is an (ϵ) -contact metric manifold.

Also,

$$\phi\xi = 0 \text{ and } \eta\phi = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

If an (ϵ) -contact metric manifold satisfies

$$(\nabla_X \phi)(Y) = -g(X, \phi Y)\xi - \epsilon \eta(Y)\phi X, \quad (2.8)$$

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Some Semi-Symmetry Conditions of (ϵ) -Kenmotsu Manifolds

S.K. Pandey, R. L. Patel and R. N. Singh

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study some semi-symmetry conditions of (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds.

Mathematics Subject Classification(2010): 53C25, 53C15.

Key-words: (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds, Ricci solitons, M-projective curvature tensor, space-like vector field, light-like vector field.

1. Introduction:

The notion of Ricci soliton was introduced by Hamilton [8,9] in 1982. A Ricci soliton is a natural generalization of an Einstein metric. A Pseudo-Riemannian manifold is called a Ricci soliton if it admits a smooth vector field V (Potential vector field) on M such that

$$\mathcal{L}_V g(X,Y) + 2S(X,Y) + 2\lambda g(X,Y) = 0, \tag{1.1}$$

where S is a Ricci tensor and \mathcal{L}_V denotes the Lie-derivative in the direction of V , λ is a constant and X, Y are arbitrary vector fields on M . The Ricci soliton is said to be shrinking, steady or expanding according as λ is negative, zero or positive, respectively. It is obvious that a trivial Ricci soliton is an Einstein manifold with V zero or Killing. Since Ricci solitons are the fixed points of the Ricci flow, they are important in understanding Hamilton's Ricci flow [2,3]: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = -2S_{ij}$ viewed as dynamical system, on the space of Riemannian metrics modulo diffeomorphisms and scaling.

On the other hand, the study of manifolds with indefinite metrics is of interest from the stand point of physics and relativity. Manifolds with indefinite metrics have been studied by several authors. In 1993, Bejancu and Duggal [1] introduced the concept of (ϵ) -Sasakian manifolds and Xufeng and Xiaoli [13] established that these manifolds are real hypersurfaces of indefinite Kahlerian manifolds. De and Sarkar [12] introduced (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds and studied some curvature conditions on it. Singh, Pandey, Pandey and Tiwari [11] established the relation between semi-symmetric

metric connection and Riemannian connection on (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds and have studied several curvature conditions.

Motivated by these studies, we study some semi-symmetry conditions of (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds. In this paper, we have studied Ricci solitons in (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds satisfying $S(X,\xi).P=0, R(\xi,X).P=0, P(\xi,X).R=0$ and $P(\xi,X).S=0$, where P is the M-projective curvature tensor.

2. Preliminaries

An n -dimensional smooth manifold (M^n, g) is called an (ϵ) -almost contact metric manifold

if

$$\phi^2 X = -X + \eta(X)\xi, \tag{2.1}$$

$$\eta(\xi) = 1, \tag{2.2}$$

$$\epsilon g(X, \xi) = \eta(X) \tag{2.3}$$

$$\epsilon = g(\xi, \xi) \tag{2.4}$$

$$g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X, Y) - \epsilon \eta(X)\eta(Y), \tag{2.5}$$

where ϵ is 1 or -1 according as ξ is space-like or time-like vector field and $\text{rank } \xi = n - 1$. It is important to mention that in the above definition, ξ is never a light-like vector field. If

$$d\eta(X, Y) = g(X, \phi Y) \tag{2.6}$$

for every $X, Y \in TM^n$, then we say that M^n is an (ϵ) -contact metric manifold.

Also,

$$\phi\xi = 0 \text{ and } \eta\phi = 0. \tag{2.7}$$

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Rural Tourism a Boon to Indian Economy

*Isha Kaur Rakhra & **Dr. Anjna Dubey

Abstract :

A Rural Area or Country Side is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities, these places are called as villages. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively remote and thinly populated areas. The rural regions dwell in a largely extended part of the country and they are characterized as vital for economic expansion and social cohesion. Agriculture and forestry represent activities which occupy large fields of land and play a primary role in the managing of the rich natural resources and in the formation of the landscape in the rural regions, where they constitute an essential part of the natural environment and cultural heritage. Rural development is a crucial tool for the redevelopment of the agricultural sector and the encouragement of differentiation and innovation in the rural regions. Now a days many government initiatives have been taken for boosting tourism in rural areas. These developments will lift several employment opportunities, infrastructure development, and increasing economy of the region. Today's India is amongst one of the fastest developing nations. Tourism is one such industry which also aids in raising GDP of the country.

Key Words: Tourism, Rural Development, Economy, Employment, Infrastructure Development.

The concept of rural development is quite comprehensive and extensive. G. Shah defines rural development as "the development of rural areas, often rural development has meant the extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of electricity, improvement in the techniques of cultivation, construction of school building and provision of educational facilities, health care etc." Rural development actions are mainly and mostly to development aim for the social and economic development of the rural areas.

Rural development programs are usually top-down from the local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs national governments or international development organizations. But then, local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development. Rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural

area. Tourism in this scenario plays a very important role, tourism is a industry with less investment and more gains.

Review of Literature

Susan (1991) has studied the relationship between Nature Tourism and Rural Development in Tortuguero National park. The author has studied the impact on its neighboring population. Park-based tourism has become important to the local economy, yet few of the villagers are aware of the economic value of the park, nor is there any systematic attempt to promote nature-based tourism as a development strategy.

Small-scale, community-based, and nature-oriented tourism development in similar Third World countries is presented as a model for Tortuguero. Ecotourism and its potential contribution to Costa Rica's overall economic development is also considered.

Keane (1992) researched on Rural Tourism and Rural Development. The author in the work discussed about the a renewed degree of interest in rural development. Despite this interest, and some positive action at various levels, there is little by way of a successful blueprint for rural development. As one reviewer of research (in Europe) has stated "durable generalizations (about rural development) are scarce" (Whitby, 1986). This scarcity of results may be due to the relatively recent origin of the strategies adopted and to the fact that much of what is taking place is ad hoc, often co-existing alongside a more traditional institutional and policy framework and in all cases conditioned by the particular economic, institutional and socio-economic context of each rural area.

Lankford (1994) studied on Attitudes and Perceptions toward Tourism and Rural Regional Development-the author studied about the Tourism development and its use in enhancing rural and regional economies. However, a number of key actors are involved in the process of developing this industry that hold varying viewpoints with regard to the viability of the industry. This study presents the results of using an attitudinal scale to survey 13 cities and six counties within the Columbia River Gorge region of Oregon and Washington. The key actors involved are not in agreement with the role of rural regional tourism and recreation development. The article concludes with recommendations for further research related to congruency and public policy in tourism development.

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Effect of Faculty Job Satisfaction on Students Work Performance

*Pragya Singh, **Shweta Hotwani & ***Prof. Anjali Srivastava

Abstract:

Most of the higher educational institutes throughout the country are suffering from acute shortage of faculty. The effect of high faculty attrition is borne by students for no fault of theirs. Teaching has also become an unattractive profession today for which young talents prefer other hefty paid salaried jobs and career options. Thus objective of this research paper is two folded; firstly to identify factors of faculty job satisfaction and student's overall satisfaction in this knowledge economy, and secondly to examine the role of faculty job satisfaction in generating student satisfaction. Chi square test was used to test the hypotheses; to determine the association of faculty's job satisfaction level with faculty's salary and also with students' overall satisfaction level. Results indicate that in today's fast changing economy, faculty members thrive for professional growth and development, not just salary; to secure better positions in future. The findings of this research paper also propagate the concept of Human Sigma within educational context, stating that a contented faculty is a source of students' satisfaction, but for this faculties need to be retained and satisfied.

Keywords: faculty job satisfaction, faculty retention, human sigma, management institutes, student satisfaction.

I. Introduction:

Today more than ever before in human history, the wealth or poverty of a nation depends on the quality of the higher education (Malcolm Gillis, 1999). India has one of the largest Higher Education (HE) systems in the world. There are three principle levels of qualifications within the degree structure of Indian HE system; the bachelor/ undergraduate level, master's/post-graduate level and doctoral/pre-doctoral level; also included are diploma courses at undergraduate and post graduate level. Management institutes a part of higher education system, determine the career paths of the youth and in turn the future of the country. Students, parents, teachers, staff and society in general are the stakeholders of these institutes. Faculty members, the core eighty percent human resource of any management institute, have the potential and power to transform the future generation of our country. The most important information to have regarding an employee in an organization is a validated measure of his/her level of job satisfaction (Roznowski and Hulin 1992).

Behavioural and social science research suggests that job satisfaction and job performance are positively correlated (Bowran and Todd 1999). A better understanding of job satisfaction and factors associated with it is helpful to guide employees' activities in a desired direction. Job satisfaction, for example, is significantly linked to factors like employee motivation and performance (Ostroff, 1992), employee absenteeism (Hackett & Guion, 1985) and turnover (Griffeth, Horn, & Gaertner, 2000) and even positively influences organizational citizenship behaviour (Organ & Ryan, 1995). Satisfaction is a relevant measure because many studies have demonstrated that other factors being equal, satisfied individuals are likely to be willing to exert more effort than unsatisfied individuals (Bryant, 2006; Özgüngör, 2010). The same holds true for satisfied faculty members and students as well in education institutes. The importance of this research paper is two folded; firstly to identify factors of faculty job satisfaction and student's overall satisfaction in this knowledge economy, and secondly examines the role of faculty job satisfaction in generating student satisfaction. As employee turnover continues to be a serious business predicament, the concept of job satisfaction assumes significance not only for contemporary business scenario but also for educational sectors that are facing acute shortage of qualified and competitive teaching work force. Faculty job satisfaction levels seem to have direct bearing on the institutional as well as the student development and an understanding of job satisfaction, retention and employee turnover aspects of the faculties would help policy makers understand a very important organ of the society, responsible for future of the nation and generation. According to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development MHRD, educational sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in its institutional capacity since independence. Over the years, the number of management institutes for higher learning has increased tremendously; but this growth in number of institutes and enrolment of students has not been supported by proportionate growth in number of faculties. Most of the higher educational institutes throughout the country are suffering from acute shortage of faculty, not to mention good faculty members. To face faculty crisis, educational institutes opt for ad hoc, part time or visiting faculties who teach only for a few couple of hours. These faculties are least committed towards

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A Study on the Perception of Customer Towards Promotional Strategies used in Bollywood Movies with Special Reference to Undergraduate Students of Rewa City

*Pankaj Singh **Harshit Pratap Singh & ***Alka Digwani

Abstract :

India is the world's largest producer of films by volume producing almost a thousand films annually. Movie watching has been a favorite hobby and leisure activity of the people of our country. Rewa being not one of the largest cosmopolitan cities but a small one had been no exception and change in national capital but it may show results how a small town people think about promotional strategies of bollywood movies. Movies in India are viewed by families, friends, colleagues and people in social gatherings. They form an integral part of our people's day to day life contributing to entertainment and relaxation. Hindi film industry (or Bollywood) dominates segments like music and live entertainment as well as television, where popular films and film based programs attract the highest viewership. People watch movies in standalone theatres, multiplexes, television channels, personal home video systems. With the advent of multimedia technologies, movies have also entered into the laptops, tablets and smart phones of every Indian. Taking the above argument into consideration it is essential for us to evaluate what are the issues which lead viewers and movie goers to watch Bollywood films across the country. Digitization of theatres, higher average ticket prices and the growth of multiplexes are the primary drivers fuelling growth in the industry. With this perspective in mind, an attempt has been taken in this study to assess the opinion of the Undergraduate student community in and around small city Rewa regarding their perceptions towards promotional strategies used in Bollywood movies influencing their movie viewing decisions.

Key Words: Customer Perception, Promotional Strategy, Bollywood Movies, Undergraduate Students

Introduction :

Movie watching has been a favorite hobby and leisure activity of the people of our country. Rewa being one of the largest cosmopolitan cities and the National Capital had been no exception. Movies in India are viewed

by families, friends, colleagues and people in social gatherings. They form an integral part of our people's day to day life contributing to entertainment and relaxation. People watch movies in standalone theatres, multiplexes, television channels, personal home video systems. With the advent of multimedia technologies, movies have also entered into the laptops, tablets and smart phones of every Indian.

The study has been conducted keeping in mind the Undergraduate Student community in and around the small city of Rewa. This is because students particularly, Undergraduate students have shown preference towards movie watching as an important leisure and entertainment activity. Indian films, especially the mainstream Hindi film industry (or Bollywood) dominate segments like music and live entertainment as well as television, where popular films and film based programs attract the highest viewership. With several high budget Hindi releases lined up across the year, 2012 is expected to sustain the growth momentum witnessed in 2011. The Indian film industry is projected to grow at a CAGR of 10.1 percent to touch INR 150 Billion in 2017. The industry is estimated to be INR 93 billion in 2011 indicating a growth of 11.5 percent vis-à-vis 2010. One of the major policy initiatives has been the Government of India granting "industry" status to the entertainment sector in India including the film sector in 2001. This allows the sector to access institutional finance and clean credit for new projects.

There are many ways of using social media websites for promoting movies. Some examples of this include creating Twitter accounts for the movie, and tweeting updates, premieres, actor/actress interviews, or give-away tie-ins. A marketing company might also make a Facebook page for the movie, encouraging people interested to "Like" their page and share it with their friends. YouTube can be used as a platform to not only show trailers, but also to create a channel dedicated to all official promos for the particular movie.

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Work Passion : A Pre-requisite for Organizational Productivity

*Arti Chaturvedi and **Prof. Anjali Sriyastava

Abstract

An attempt has been made to present in review of literature on employee's work passion and organizational productivity. Studies have shown a causal link between organizational productivity and the employee work passion in an organization. Many a times, issues are only attended at the surface level but not to the roots of the cause. Human beings are highly associated with emotion and intelligence. Motivated and passionate employees tend to contribute more in terms of organizational productivity and passion towards work supports in maintaining a higher commitment level leading to the higher customer satisfaction. This paper makes an attempt to study the different dimensions of employees work passion with the help of review of literature. It can be concluded that able person are more passionate about their work. The researchers feel that requirement to fulfil human need hierarchy is rather an important aspect of work passion. No doubt, work passion is a pre-requisite for organizational productivity.

Keywords: Employees work passion, organizational productivity.

Introduction

Work passion is an individual's persistent, positivity, scientific state of well being stemming from reoccurring cognitive and affective appraisal of various job and organizational situations, which results in steady beneficial work intentions and behaviours. Passion at work is important for employees. Those who are both willing and able to do their job well will have found purpose in their role. The formation of employee work passion appears to be a process by which employees form cognitive conclusions and affective inferences about their workplace, which result in a sense of job well being that yield work intentions. Engaged employees are those who work with passion towards the organizational goals. The workforce today's are filled with various mindsets. Over the past few years, there have been numerous supports on human capital development, lifelong learning and continuous attention on soft skill development.

Work passion

The concept of employee work passion is a measurement of how employees are passionate with their respective jobs, working environment and how efficiently

their performance level is being managed. High morale among employees can be of remarkable benefit to any organisation. Organisations should provide the independence and flexibility for individual's growth, opportunities, collaboration and recognition and a sense of connectedness.

A passionate employee is one who is fully dedicated and enthusiastic about his/her work and takes positive action to further the organisation's reputation and interest. The right organisational climate creates the passion and this is required to see the productivity level of organisation. A positive climate encourages employee's productivity and increase turnover. Employee's work passion measures not only effect and cognition but also intention and it provides a clearer sense of how the individual intends to behave on behalf of the organisation.

Organizational Productivity

The success of an enterprise can be accessed on the basis of its output and the process and inputs that produce this output. Productivity in general terms, is the ratio of the output of the enterprise to the inputs. Every organization, either large or small, struggles to enhance productivity so as to achieve success and maintain a valuable image in this present world of organizational competitions.

To achieve an organization's primary goal, productivity, largely depends on the contribution made by its employees. These human resources together with organizational and environmental factors drive the effectiveness, productivity and profitability of the organization. The HR manager needs an understanding of what motivates employees to use their aptitude and abilities to enhance their productivity.

Work passion and organizational productivity

A number of studies have been done in this area. Zigarmi et al. (2009) implied that a person becomes passionate about the work through a mental appraisal process. Therefore, modelling the formulation of employee work passion must include the measurement of latent constructs involved in the individual appraisal process (e.g. cognition, affect, well-being, intention). By using a social cognitive appraisal model, latent elements such as cognitive perceptions, affective inferences, well-being states, and resultant intentions can be used to explain the formation

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**ProfessoDepartment Of Psychology A.P.S.University, Rewa(M.P.)

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GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE

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Impact of Intervention Strategies in Promoting Mental Health of Adults

*Dr. Anupam Singh, **Dr. Preetam Singh and ***Dr. Shashank Pandey

Abstract

The main aim of the study was to see the impact of intervention strategies in promoting adults mental health. The hypothesis formulated for the present study: was that mental health status would be good after the intervention strategy given to the adults, i.e the mental health problems in the post condition would be less than the pre condition. The sample of the present study consisted of 30 male adults of Rewa district (M.P.). They were matched on age socioeconomic status and education. All the subjects were literate and from middle class families. A standardized mental health schedule based on Likert's technique of scale was administered on the sample which consisted of 30 items accompanied by 5 alternative response categories scores for these categories ranged from 5-1 respectively. The various intervention strategies were applied. Firstly, they were suggested to restructure their daily life activities properly right from the morning to night hours. Secondly, counselling sessions were also held to solve their family related and other problems. Thirdly, health camps were also organized for their general health checkups. Fourthly, educational and awareness sessions were also arranged. Fifthly, cultural activities - In order to relax the women participants after educational and vocational programs some cultural activity were also organized. Lastly, self help groups were established to help one another. However, the effectiveness of intervention strategy is proved to be true. Marked decrements were observed in the post condition which clearly indicates the practical implications of the intervention strategies used in the present study.

Introduction

Mental health is the opposite of mental disease which is perhaps the most widespread and apparently simplest attempt at definition. At the present stage of our knowledge mental disease in many cases cannot be inferred from physiological changes in the functioning of the organism.

As far as normality is concerned what has been learned from cultural anthropologists can hardly be overestimated. Ernest Jones (1942) has pointed out "If once the statistically normal mind is accepted as being synonymous with the psychologically health mind (that is the mind in which the full capacities are available for use), a standard is set up which has a most fallacious appearance

of objectivity." Davis (1938), Wegrocki (1939), Mowrer (1948), and Redlich (1952) also deal with the concept of statistical normalcy. It seems clear that whatever mental health may mean not all psychological functions are equally relevant to it. Many person think of psychological health as manifested in a state of well-being. WHO for example defines health as "the presence of physical and emotional well-being."

Karl Menninger (1947) says, "Let us define mental health as the adjustment of human beings to the world and to each other with a maximum of effectiveness and happiness." Not just efficiency, or just contentment or the grace of obeying the rules of the game cheerfully. It is all of these together. It is the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, socially considerate behaviour and a happy disposition.

Menninger actually also assumes "that the unhappy are always wrong". To regard the unhappy as wrong or sick was apparently already prevalent about 1500 B.C. when the friends of Job told him that the reasons for his utter misery must be sought in himself.

Boehm (1955) "Mental health is a condition and level of social functioning which is socially acceptable and personally satisfying."

The mentally healthy attitude towards the self is described by terms such as self acceptance, self confidence, or self-reliance, each with slightly different connotations. Self acceptance implies that a person has learned to live with himself, accepting both the limitations, and possibilities he may find in himself. Self confidence, self-esteem, and self-respect have a more positive slant; they express the judgment that in balance the self is "good" capable and strong. Self-reliance carries the connotations of self-confidence and in addition of independence from other and of initiative from within.

A number of different dimensions or components appear to run through the various proposals. Those aspects of the self-concept that stand out most clearly are (1) accessibility to consciousness (2) correctness (3) Feeling about the self and (4) sense of identity.

Fromm (1947) and Spinoza explained that the essence of mental health in an ongoing process variously called self actualisation, self realisation, growth or

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Modulation of Galactic Cosmic Rays During Minimum Phase of Solar Cycle 23 and 24

B. K. Tiwari & B.R.Ghormare

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Abstract

Galactic cosmic ray flux at earth is modulated by the heliospheric magnetic field. The structure of the heliosphere controlled by the solar outputs and their variability. Observation based on the solar- interplanetary data taken from Omniweb data centre, and yearly mean count rate of cosmic ray intensity (CRI) variation data from Oulu($R_c= 0.80$ GV) and Moscow ($R_c=2.42$ GV) neutron monitors during 1996-2016 have been considered for the study. It is observed that slow decline of solar cycle 23 and slow rise of solar cycle 24 resulted to prolonged low solar activity during 2006 to 2009 hence solar minimum between cycle 23 and 24 was very extended in contrast to previous solar minima's. The strength of the interplanetary magnetic field had attained low levels, reduces the modulation level in inner- heliosphere. The correlation between the count rate of cosmic ray intensity with solar indices and heliospheric parameters has been analysed.

Keywords: Interplanetary magnetic field (IMF), Galactic Cosmic ray (GCR), Solar activity (SA)

Introduction :

The slow decline of solar cycles 23 and slow rise of solar cycles 24 resulted prolonged and deep in contrast to previous solar minima. The sun was remarkably quiet and the strength of the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) had attained new low levels. The dependence of the heliosphere and cosmic ray modulation in relation to solar activity has been studied based on space and ground based data. The mean sunspot number observed minimum in August 2009 and maximum of cosmic ray intensity was observed in October 2009, showing two months, time-lag solar activity has been very low during this period. Sunspots nearly disappeared and solar magnetic field is reduced to about half as those observed during the previous minimum period. Mean value of the IMF was recorded between 2007-2009 to new low levels as compared with 1985-1987 and in 1995-1997(Tiwari et al,2017). This decrease in interplanetary magnetic field is due to either weaker input of solar polar magnetic flux or less input from the Interplanetary coronal mass ejection(ICME)

(Lockwood et, al., 2009 and Owens, 2011). The photospheric magnetic flux and heliospheric magnetic flux

(HMF), both have varied approximately in phase with the sunspot cycle on longer time scales. HMF has been evaluated using geomagnetic activity as a proxy indicator. The HMF modulates the galactic cosmic ray (GCR) flux incident on the terrestrial atmosphere, allowing HMF properties to be inferred from GCR records. Solar minimum of solar cycle 23, provides us an ideal condition to observe the solar modulation of GCR and the expected charge - sign dependence. The intensity of GCRs is modulated as they transverse the turbulent magnetic field embedded in to solar wind particles.

The changes in the solar winds magnetic field over the solar cycle, affect GCRs, in the inner solar system. The solar activity (when sunspot number are large), is correlated with increased IMF strength, which in turn reduces the GCR entering the inner heliosphere. Modulation in the solar wind plasma and its fluctuation flows through the interplanetary medium creates weaker solar magnetic field and the tilt of the heliospheric current sheet is also responsible for drift effect on GCR³. The slow decline of solar cycle 23 and slow rise of solar cycle 24 resulted prolonged of low solar activity which lasted about 2006 to 2009 with 2008 and 2009 being remarkably quiet. Therefore, solar minimum between cycle 23 and 24 was very extended and deep in contrast to previous solar minima's. Cosmic ray intensity time lag for cycle 17-23 is about 2.4 ± 1.9 months for even cycles and 12.4 ± 7.2 for odd cycles^{3,4}. The strength of IMF and solar wind density were reduced to about 28% at the end phase of solar cycle 23, whereas solar wind speed remained unchanged as compared with previous solar minimum^{5,6}.

Data analysis :

In this study yearly mean data of solar activity and heliosphere indices data with count rate of cosmic ray intensity observed by Oulu, and Moscow ($R_c=0.80$ GV, and $R_c=2.42$ GV) neutron monitors and Solar- interplanetary data from Omni web data base were used.

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April-May 2017 - Volume 10, No. 1

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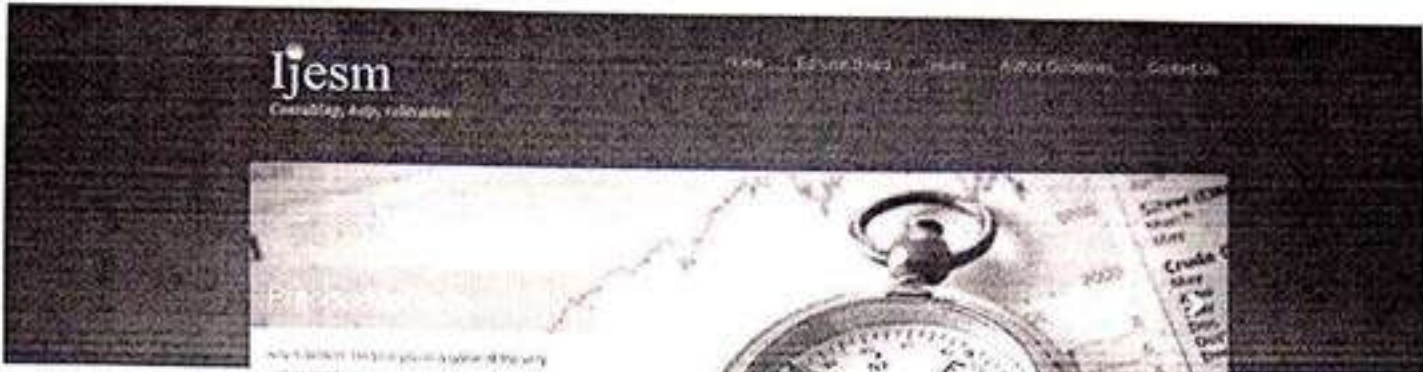
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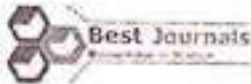
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Computational approaches in datasets development for Machine learning classifier consenting fish identification

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Abstract

Machine learning (ML) classifiers use different mathematical and statistical algorithms to discover pattern and improve with iteration of datasets. Performance of any ML classifier depends upon the input dataset and selection of a suitable ML classifier for identification will not only reduce the burden of routine identification of biological specimen in the biological sciences but also save their time and effort in such tasks. The application of Next Generation Sequencing technologies have reduced the cost of sequencing the biological specimen and generate huge amount of sequences at rapid rate because of which mammoth growth in sequence data was noticed in the different sequence repositories available in the public domain. To deal with enormous growth in such sequence repositories especially for classification and identification, machine learning classifiers are undoubtedly playing imperative role in analysing, recognising and discovering the different patterns from the sequence datasets. Cytochrome c oxidase I (COI or cox1) is a universal molecular marker used for fish species identification. In order to ascertain the identification with better classification accuracy and efficiency for large group of fishes using COI molecular markers, the present study discusses the computational approaches used in preparing the training and test datasets usable for any ML classifier from the curated sequence datasets derived from the raw DNA sequence datasets downloaded from NCBI. This is one of the novel approaches built for preparation of datasets for species identification. Further the paper also highlights about few ML classifiers usable for fish species identification based on molecular markers and promotes its usefulness among the fishery taxonomists and biologists interested in species identification using ML classifiers based on molecular marker sequences.

Key words: ML classifier, Computational method, Species identification.

I. Introduction: Machine learning (ML) is a method of data analysis which automatically learns from the data for

analytical model building. This approach provides ability to the machine/computer to learn and act with being explicitly programmed. This allows computer find hidden insights without being explicitly program where to look using algorithms that iteratively learn f the data. The experience of learning provides the artifi intelligence to the Machine learning (Smola et. al., 20 Alpaydin, 2010) to discover knowledge and facilita complex system data analysis, optimization, classifica and prediction with the use of different mathematical statistical algorithms. Because of new compu technologies, machine learning today is not like mac learning of the past. While many ML algorithms 1 been around for a long time, the ability to automati apply complex mathematical calculations to big data and over, faster and faster is a recent development the basis of learning and type of data, machine lear can be categorized as supervised learning, unsuperv learning Semi-supervised and reinforcement learning. supervised learning algorithms are trained using lab input where the desired output is known. Unsuper learning is used against data that has no historical la The system is not told the "right answer." The s supervised learning is used for the same applicatio supervised learning. But it uses both labelled unlabelled data for training, typically a small amou labelled data with a large amount of unlabelled dai reinforcement learning, we often used for robotics, ga and navigation. With reinforcement learning algorithm discovers through trial and-error which ac yield the greatest rewards. ML technique has been s rapidly in the last decade throughout computer sc and beyond. Now machine learning technique is us web search, nucleotide sequence analysis, protein seq analysis, data spam filters, recommender system placement, credit scoring, fraud detection, stock tr drug design, and many other applications which are applied for prediction, detection, classification, regre or forecasting (Wuest et al. 2016). A recent report :

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Development of Multimedia Data Mining Framework (MDMF) for Effective E-Governance

¹Krishna Kumar Verma & ²Prof. Navita Shrivastava

^{1,2}Department of Computer Science, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

Abstract: This paper aims to develop a framework for advanced multimedia exploitation by government agencies, which in turn may help Government in their decision making & policy making. The framework has specially been developed keeping in mind Indian crowd-sourcing platform like MyGov.in. Multiple multimedia contents, generated through citizen's interactions/suggestions with such platforms will be automatically processed and analyzed using developed Multimedia Data Mining Framework (MDMF), the framework suggests the use of data, text, image, video, audio and web content mining in an integrated way. Proposed framework can be utilized in effective decision making for government policies. Implementation of developed framework is proposed to be done in four phases: Phase I- Text Mining, Phase II- Image Mining, Phase III- Audio & Video Mining and Phase IV Integration. In the present paper an attempt has been done to implement only 'Phase I- Text Mining', for the fulfillment of retrieving the knowledge from text (a components of Multimedia) data warehouse.

Keywords: E-Governance, Crowd-Sourcing, Data Mining, Text Mining, MultiLanguage.

I. Introduction: The national E-governance plan of Indian government seeks to lay and provide the impetus for long term growth of e-governance within the country. Several initiatives have been taken by state & central government for effective implementation of e-governance; through which government services are being made available to citizens in a transparent and efficient manner (Sangeetha, G. and Rao, L.M., 2016). The implementation and adoption of Information Communication Technology (ICT) along with utilization of Data Mining Techniques (DMT) over data generated by these e-services or m-service are necessary for effective decision making in e-governance. To increase citizen participation in decision making, government has launched a number of Crowd-sourcing platform like MyGov, Meri Sarak etc., through which citizen can express their suggestion/ feedback/ problem statement, not only in the form of well structured dataset but also in the form of multimedia components like Text, Image, Audio, Video etc. Presence of multimedia components in government database and analyzing this huge amount of multimedia data in intelligent manner so that effective and improved decision making can be done

for government, is a challenging problem and opens new opportunities for researcher in the field of Multimedia Data Mining (MDM) (Shrishrimal, P. P. et al. (2013)).

The Government of India (GoI) invites the suggestions from Indian citizen for improving the services in e-governance. To accomplish this, one of the service launched by GOI is MyGov. It is a crowd sourcing platform. Using this, citizen of country may able to participate in the development of country. In this platform citizens can give his/her ideas or suggestions for betterment of existing system and new ideas for new development. According to MyGov currently there are 63 Groups, 683 Task, 750 Discussion, 242 Poll/ Survey and 164 Talk. MyGov has more than 1.78 Million users who contribute their ideas through discussion and also participate through various earmarked tasks. Apart from this platform also gets more than 10,000 posts per weeks on various topics or issues (MGAO 2017). This crowd-sourced platform invites and collects citizen suggestion/ feedback in the form of multimedia components as text, image, audio, video etc. The participation of citizen for their view and presence of multimedia components is increasing exponentially day by day is a big problem for analysts. Without analysis of these data set stored in crowd-sourced platform (e.g. views, likes, upload, comments and re-comments) government can't be able to know citizen expectation in effective manner.

This paper aims to develop a framework for advanced exploitation of multimedia components in an efficient and effective manner. Knowledge generated from this framework can be utilized in better decision making and improved development process in e-governance. Proposed framework includes automatic extraction, collection, integration and analysis process with special implementation of Text Data Mining (TDM) process.

II. Related Work:

As earlier discussed there is a strong need to utilize multimedia data mining (Hou, Y., Guo, H., & Nevin, N. (2017) and Kaur, M., & Madan, E. N. (2017)) algorithms for gathering/ analyzing multimedia data set generated through crowd sourcing platform. A lot of work is being done in this field. Some of the literatures working on crowd source are discussed in following table 1:

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Removal of Lead from Waste Water Using Low Cost Adsorbent

Dhanesh Singh, M. Mishra, A.K. Mishra, Anjali Singh

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Abstract

The sorption of Lead (II) on chitosan has been found to be dependent on contact time, concentration, temperature, and pH of the solution. The process of removal follows first order kinetics and absorption of heat.

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

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STUDIES ON URBAN AIR POLLUTION AND ITS RELATION TO EPIDERMAL STRUCTURE OF *ZIZIPHUS MAURITIANA* IN REWA CITY

*Riya Shrivastava and Arpana Mishra

School of Environmental Biology, A.P.S University, REWA (M.P.), 486003, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the impact of urban air pollution (air pollutants SPM, RSPM, SO₂ and NO_x) on epidermal structure of *Ziziphus mauritiana* growing along the road sides in Rewa city. The monitored values of SPM, RSPM, SO₂ and NO_x at the sampling sites clearly illustrates that the ambient air of Rewa city is primarily deteriorated by particulate matters (SPM, RSPM) and least by gaseous pollutants (SO₂, NO_x). The light microscopic studies of *Ziziphus mauritiana* leaves exposed to urban air pollution showed marked alterations in the micro-morphological parameters. Increase in the number of epidermal cells and decrease in number of per unit area stomata number, length and width of epidermal and stomatal guard cells, stomatal frequency and stomatal index on both dorsal and ventral surface of leaves of polluted sites in comparison to those of control site was observed. These changes in epidermal traits could be an indicator of environmental stress caused due to urban air pollution.

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INTRODUCTION

Air pollution has acquired a great concern globally due to

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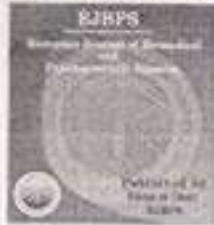
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A NOVEL SPARK & TALEND BASED APPROACH FOR DATA EXTRACTION AND INGESTION FOR DISTRIBUTED BIG DATA PLATFORM

Mukesh Shukla* & Dr.P.K.Rai**

Abstract:

Big data denotes the collection of new facts which must be made handy to large numbers of consumers close to real time, based on gigantic data inventories from multiple sources, with the objective of speeding up critical reasonable knowledge discovery processes. Huge amounts of data have become available on hand to analysts which is making analysis and decision making task much more stimulating and tedious. Considering the enormous volume and variety of data, the analyses, predictive and behavioral exploration of states and business intelligence workloads are beyond the capabilities of existing tools & methods. In recent years a number of Big Data tools & methods have been suggested to extract these massive quantities of data from heterogeneous sources. This paper deals with an efficient parallel and distributed framework for Big Data extraction & ingestion based on the Apache Spark concept. Big Data, because of its characteristics requires special handling during the data extraction and ingestion process from heterogeneous sources. Any framework should have capability to handle massive volume efficiently and it should be able to digest and process the structured, semi structured and unstructured data. It should support the both batch and real time processing. To cope with this situation, we propose a novel approach that uses the Apache Spark and talend to for Big data extract & ingestion on distributed platform. This paper illustrates the feasibility and reliability of the proposed framework. The experiments performed in a distributed environment proves that the suggested framework outperforms other approaches like sqoop, Abinitio, Java DI and achieves significant gain in terms of computation time.

Keywords: Big Data, Map Reduce, Spark, Talend, ETL, Abinitio, Data Mining

1. Introduction

Alrehamy et al. [45] explain the emergence of Big Data with its characteristics and source and highlight the significance of ETL process on distributed platform. They write "Big data is rising speedily from an increasing variety of sources, ranging from machine-generated content such as purchase transactions and sensor streams, to human-generated content such as social media and product reviews. Though much of these data are available online, their extraction is inherently a difficult task, and, in most cases, is not accomplished fully automatically but through manual interactions [1, 2]. Normally, data should go through a process called ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) [3] where they are extracted from their sources,

cleaned, transformed, and mapped to a shared data model before they are injected into a central repository, integrated with other data, and made available for decision making. In recent times the concept of a data lake [4], a flat repository structure that holds a massive amount of underdone data in their raw formats including structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data, has emerged in the information management field. Compared with the monolithic view of a single information model stressed by the ETL process, a data lake is a more vibrant environment that relaxes information catching constraints and defers information modeling and ingestion requirements to a later stage in the data lifecycle, resulting in an almost boundless potential for feeding and loading numerous types of data despite their sources and frequently changing schemas, which are often not known in advance [5]. In one of earlier research [6], personal data lake (PDL) was proposed, a standard of this flexible and agile repository solution. PDL ingests raw personal data scattered across a multitude of remote data sources and stores them in a unified repository regardless of their formats and structures. An enterprise data lake system built with Hadoop [8] would rely on professionals and experts playing active roles in the data extraction workflow." To support Data lake, the big data extraction process faces the following three challenges:

The scalability challenge rises from the massive number of data sources that may input to a data lake [10], and the constant addition of new and varying information sources [2].

- The heterogeneity challenge is the consequence of dealing with several types of raw data collected from a huge number of disparate data sources [1]. The data sources of a lake, even in the same domain, can be very heterogeneous regarding how their data are structured, labeled and described, displaying extensive variety even for data with noticeably similar attributes [11].
- The schema evolution challenge refers to the problem of handling surprising changes in the schema and layout of the data ingested [15, 16]. Big data is frequently subject to repeated schema evolutions, which would cause query runs to crash if not dealt with [17]. Handling schema evolutions is a non-trivial task, and the common exercise normally comprises employing skilled manpower.

In this paper, we focus on a Spark & Talend based Framework that runs in parallel and distributed

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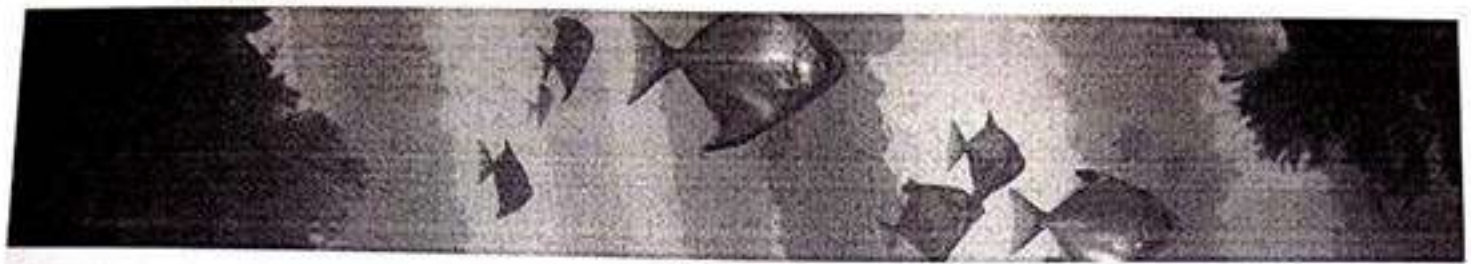
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Shubha Thwait
Professor of English, APS University, Rewa, MP.

Jagjeet Kour
Research Scholar, Dept. of English, APS University, Rewa, MP.

Abstract

Folktales are the tales which give knowledge and help to bring harmony among the members of a group or folk. The folktales are an essence of collective consciousness of humanity. This paper aims at the universality and timelessness of folktales. The aforementioned are the core characteristics of folktales. The values they teach are universal in nature and have the power to erase all man-made boundaries. These boundaries are between human race and animals, between human race and plant kingdom. Only in a folktale a prince comes at the doorstep of a poor man demanding shelter, seeking love and help. In folktales we have stories of brave girls and women erasing the patriarchal system of the society. Both stories of 1 and Shubha Thwait



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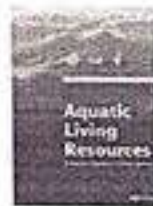
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International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Management Research ON RICCI SOLITONS IN (ϵ) -KENMOTSU MANIFOLDS

R. L. Patel¹, S.K. Pandey² and R. N. Singh³

^{1,2&3}Department of Mathematical Sciences, A.P.S. University, Rewa-486003 (M.P.) India

Keywords: (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds, Ricci solitons, projective curvature tensor, pseudo-projective curvature tensor, space-like vector field, light-like vector field.

ABSTRACT

The object of the present paper is to study Ricci solitons in (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifolds satisfying $S(X, \xi) \cdot R = 0$, $R(\xi, X) \cdot P = 0$, $P(\xi, X) \cdot R = 0$, $R(\xi, X) \cdot P = 0$, and $P(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$, where P is projective curvature tensor and P is pseudo-projective curvature tensor.

2010, Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C15.

INTRODUCTION

In the differential geometry, the Ricci flow is an intrinsic geometric flow, which was introduced by R. Hamilton ([7],[8]). The Ricci flow is a process that deforms the metric of a Riemannian manifold in a way formally analogous to the diffusion of heat, smoothing out irregularities in the metric. The Ricci flow equation is the evolution equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2 R_{ij}$$

for a Riemannian metric g_{ij} , where R_{ij} is the Ricci curvature tensor. Hamilton ([7]) showed that there is a unique solution to this equation for an arbitrary smooth metric g_{ij} on a closed manifold over a sufficient short time. Hamilton ([7],[8]) also showed that Ricci flow preserves positivity of Ricci curvature tensor in three dimensions and the curvature operator in all dimensions. Ricci solitons are Ricci flows that may change their size but not their shape up to diffeomorphisms. A significant 2-dimensional example of Ricci soliton is the cigar solution [5] which is given by the metric $(dx^2 + dy^2)/(e^{4t} + x^2 + y^2)$ on the Euclidean plane. Although this metric shrinks under the Ricci flow, its geometry remains the same. Such a solution are called steady Ricci solitons.

A Ricci soliton is a triple (g, v, λ) with g a Riemannian metric, v a vector field and λ a real scalar such that

$$(\mathcal{L}_v g)(X, Y) + 2S(X, Y) + 2\lambda g(X, Y) = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

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Keywords: (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds, Ricci solitons, projective curvature tensor, space-like vector field, light like vector field

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ON m -PROJECTIVE CURVATURE TENSOR OF GENERALIZED SASAKIAN-SPACE-FORMS

Shravan K. Pandey, R.N. Singh

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Abstract

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The object of the present paper is to characterize generalized Sasakian-space-forms satisfying certain curvature conditions on m -projective curvature tensor. In this paper, we study m -projectively semisymmetric, m -projectively flat, S - m -projectively flat, m -projectively recurrent generalized Sasakian-space-forms. Also $S \cdot S = 0$ and $S \cdot R = 0$ on generalized Sasakian-space-forms are studied.

Keywords

generalized Sasakian-space-forms, m -projectively semisymmetric, m -projectively flat, m -projectively recurrent, S - m -projectively flat.

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Application of G-function of Two Variables in the Problem Related to Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Diffusion Process

Neelam Pandey¹ and Vinay Kumar Shukla²

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we will obtain the general solution of the backward equation occurring in the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Diffusion process involving G-function of two variables.

Keywords: Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Diffusion process involving G-function of two variables.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently Shrivastava and Joshi², has given the following notation of the G-function of two variables as:

$$G_{p_1, q_1; p_2, q_2; p_3, q_3}^{a_1, n_1; m_2, n_2; m_3, n_3} [x^a | (a_j, 1; 1)_{1, p_1}, (c_j, 1)_{1, p_2}, (e_j, 1)_{1, p_3}] \\ (b_j, 1; 1)_{1, q_1}, (d_j, 1)_{1, q_2}, (f_j, 1)_{1, q_3}] \\ = \frac{-1}{4\pi^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) x^\xi y^\eta d\xi d\eta$$

where

$$\phi_1(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n_1} \Gamma(1-a_j+\xi+\eta)}{\prod_{j=1}^{p_1} \Gamma(a_j-\xi-\eta) \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \Gamma(1-b_j+\xi+\eta)} \\ \prod_{j=1}^{m_2} \Gamma(d_j-\xi) \Gamma(1-c_j+\xi)$$

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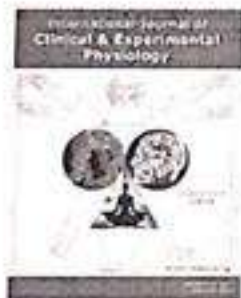
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HELIOSPHERIC MODULATION IN COSMIC RAY INTENSITY DUE TO SOLAR-INTERPLANETARY CAUSES

B. K. Tiwari*, B.R. Ghormare**, and Chetna Tiwari***

Abstract :

Solar outputs and their variations are responsible to produce changes in cosmic ray intensity (CRI) both on short-term as well as on long-term basis. It is observed that sunspot number; 10.7 cm solar radio flux, coronal mass ejections (CMEs) and solar flares are the causal link to solar activity. Moreover, coronal mass ejections are associated with a variety of interplanetary plasma and field disturbances. Based on the observation from Omniweb data centre for solar- interplanetary data activity and monthly mean count rate of cosmic ray intensity (CRI) variation data from neutron monitors (Moscow, Oulu, Keil) during the period of 1996-2017; We observed a record high value of cosmic ray intensity with low values of solar interplanetary activity parameters during minimum of solar cycle 23 and ascending phase of 24. Statistical techniques are used to correlate data of solar interplanetary and count rate of cosmic ray intensity i.e. better anti-correlated with solar activity parameters.

Introduction

The intensity of galactic cosmic rays is subjected to heliospheric modulation under the influence of solar outputs and their variations. Cosmic rays are scattered by irregularities in the structure of heliospheric magnetic field and undergo convection and adiabatic deceleration in the expanding solar wind changes in the heliospheric conditions as produced by the solar activity. Variation in cosmic ray is usually caused by transient interplanetary events, which are related to coronal mass ejections (CMEs). Scott. Forbush established the correlation between world-wide decreases in cosmic ray intensity and geomagnetic storms¹ and the sunspot cycle (\approx 11 years) in GCRs intensity i.e., its variation in the opposite phase with sunspot number and which can be understood by the transport of GCRs through the model of heliospheric magnetic field (HMF)². During high solar activity magnitude of the HMF increases due to larger number of CMEs ejected from the sun (which occurs

each \approx 11- years sunspot cycle), therefore solar magnetic field was more effective in sweeping GCRs out of the inner heliosphere which causes a strong reduction in GCR flux and reproduce the \approx 22 years GCR modulation using a time- dependent modulation model. In the interplanetary space GCR can be modulated by sporadic emission of clouds of magnetized plasma and produce terrestrial geomagnetic storms^{3, 4}. Small decreases in galactic cosmic rays are associated with magnetic clouds (MCs) are not preceded by shocks where as large decreases are associated with that MCs which are preceding by shocks⁵. The interplanetary magnetic field emanated from the Sun changes with the solar activity cycle. The changing behaviour in the variations in speed of particle transport process such as convection diffusion drift and adiabatic deceleration was also found⁶.

Solar wind density, pressure and strength of interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) all are in their lowest values and measured a record excess GCR intensity was accompanied by the relative decrease of the anomalous cosmic rays (ACRs), quickly decreased with energy about zero for low latitudes neutron monitors during period between solar minimum of cycle 23 and ascending phase of 24. Solar and heliospheric conditions make this period interesting for the study of cosmic rays modulation with indices of solar activity and heliospheric parameters. Sunspots are low or absent, strength of the HMF was exceptionally low between descending phase of solar cycle 23 and ascending phase of solar cycle 24 minimum and solar interplanetary activity parameters were significantly different from the previous solar minimum⁷. The main unusual features in the GCR intensity in this anomalous period are excess of the maximum intensity during 2009-2010, the sun was much quieter, the heliospheric magnetic field was weaker and observed higher cosmic ray diffusion coefficient allows an increase in GCR intensity^{8,9,10}.

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SOLAR INTERPLANETARY IMPACT ON COSMIC RAY MODULATION AND GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY DURING SOLAR CYCLE 23/24

*B.K.Tiwari and Cheta Tiwari

Abstract:

The main features of solar cycle 23 sun enters a period of intermediate and weak solar activity in terms of sunspot number (SSN). Based on the observation from Omniweb data centre for solar- interplanetary data, geomagnetic activity and monthly mean count rate of cosmic ray intensity (CRI) variation data from Oulu / Moscow/ Keil neutron monitors ($R_c=0.80$ GV , $R_c=2.42$ GV and $R_c=2.29$ GV,) during solar activity cycle 23/24 . The phase of minimum solar activity began in May 2005 and lasted for 4.5 years the unprecedented duration of the relative sunspot numbers falls. It is observed that the strength of the interplanetary magnetic field has been falling off to new low levels, and reduces the GCR entering inner- heliosphere and it is also found that SSN positive correlated with Kp and Ap and sunspot number, 10.7 cm solar radio flux, were inverse correlated with monthly mean count rate of cosmic ray intensity.

Introduction :

Solar cycle 23(of 12.5 years) have the most specific feature and revealed its properties of evolution, which is entered in the family of the intermediate-magnitude of solar activity, it is formally started in May 1996 reached its maximum in term of relative sunspot numbers in April 2000 and maximum 10.7cm solar radio flux observed in Feb 2002 i.e., the maxima of the two main indices were separated in time as in the case of previous solar activity cycle. The complete polarity reversal of solar magnetic field for solar structure at (70° N and 70° S) occurred during July-December 2000. The secondary maximum of solar cycle relative to sunspot number, was observed in Nov 2001 .This solar cycle was different other cycle is term of the number of active regions before declining phase and stable (non flare) active regions, which may be weaker circulation in the solar convection zone during this cycle as compared to previous solar cycles (Tiwari,B.K., et al.,2014). The total number of active region in 23rd solar cycle still behind

previous solar cycle in term of number of optical sol flare and major x-ray flare and the last flare region with high flare appeared in the beginning of December 2001 (after 6.6 years of maximum). The cycle is characterized by abrupt decrease of the total daily fluxes before the decrease phase (July 2002), the decrease in the flare activity reconnected in a considerable increase in the number of days with quiet geomagnetic conditions.

In the extended solar minimum observed in 2008-2010 counts of highly elevated fluxes of GCRs, this result may be found considering the reduction in the total heliospheric magnetic flux observed by interplanetary spacecrafts, reduction in the magnetic flux comes during solar minimum, when the heliospheric magnetic field allows better access to the inner heliosphere through gradient and curvature drift of cosmic rays.(Jokipii et al. 1977., Heber et al 2009., Tiwari, et. al.,2014)

In a magnetic epoch , when the large-scale solar magnetic fields are directed inward in the north, we expect a more peaked time- profile for positive charged GCRs. In contrast we expect a wider peak in the time profile for positive charged GCRs in epochs when the large-scale solar magnetic field are directed outward is north. The reduction in heliospheric flux and GCR drift patterns have caused the extended solar minimum to be both elevated dose rate & prolonged compared to previous solar minimum this provides optional conditions for measurements of GCR(Schwadron et. al.,2010, Zhao et al.,2011)

Methodology :

Cosmic ray data from neutron monitor have been used for analysis together with solar, IMF, solar wind, geomagnetic data from internet source (<http://www.sec.noaa.gov/ace/>)and (<ftp://ftp.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/geomagnetic.data/>). All results on cosmic ray variation are obtained and analysis based on the original sophisticated method.

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SOLAR VARIABILITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON HELIOSPHERIC & COSMIC RAY MODULATION DURING SOLAR CYCLE 23/24

B. K. Tiwari

Abstract :

Solar outputs and their variability, controls the structure of the heliosphere and produce changes in cosmic ray intensity. Observation based on the data taken from Omniweb data centre for solar- interplanetary data and yearly mean count rate of cosmic ray intensity (CRI) variation data from Oulu, Moscow and Kiel neutron monitors during 1996-2017. It is observed that slow decline of solar cycle 23 and slow rise of solar cycle 24 resulted prolonged of low solar activity which lasted about 2006 to 2009 with 2008 and 2009 being sun is remarkably quiet, therefore solar minimum between cycle 23 and 24 was very extended and deep in contrast to previous solar minima's and the strength of the interplanetary magnetic field has been falling off to new low levels, reduces the GCR entering inner- heliosphere and it is high anti-correlation between sunspot number & GCR flux. It is also found that correlation between the count rate of cosmic ray intensity with solar indices and heliospheric parameters.

Introduction-

In order to study the cosmic ray modulation and solar activity has been proven during this period of very low solar activity, sunspot nearly disappeared and solar magnetic field is reduced, are about half as those observed during the previous minimum period and the mean value of the IMF was recorded between 2007-2009 falling off to new low levels as compared with 1985-1987 and in 1995-1997. This decrease in interplanetary magnetic field is due to either weaker input of solar polar magnetic flux or less input from the Interplanetary coronal mass ejection. The mean sunspot number occurred minimum in August 2009 and maximum of cosmic ray intensity was observed in October 2009, dependence of the cosmic ray intensity time-lag behind the sunspot number about two months. The changes in the

solar winds magnetic field over the solar cycle, affect GCRs, in the inner solar system. The slow decline of solar cycles 23 and slow rise of solar cycles 24 resulted prolonged and deep in contrast to previous solar minima. The sun is remarkably quiet and the strength of the IMF has been falling off to new low levels, therefore solar minimum between cycle 23 and 24 was very extended and deep in-contrast to previous solar minima's with tens of months instead of few months. The strength of IMF and solar wind density were about reduces about 28% at the end phase of solar cycle 23, whereas solar wind speed remained unchanged as compared with previous solar minimum (Zhao, L., Fisk, L. 2011., Tiwari et., al., 2014).

The dependence of the heliosphere and cosmic ray modulation due to solar activity supported by space and ground based experiments (Modzelewska and Alania 2013., Tiwari et., al., 2014), during higher solar activity is correlated with increased IMF strength, which in turn reduces the GCR entering the inner heliosphere and it is strong & steady anti-correlated between sunspot number and GCR flux. Modulation in the solar wind plasma and its fluctuation flows through the interplanetary medium creates weaker solar magnetic field and the tilt of the heliospheric current sheet is also responsible drift effect on GCR (Nagashima and Morishitha., 1980). Solar cycle dependence of cosmic ray intensity time lag behind the sunspot number, for cycle 17-23, the mean value of this time lag is about 2.4 ± 1.9 months for even cycles and 12.4 ± 7.2 for odd cycles (Nagashima and Morishitha., 1980, Schwadron et., al., 2010)

Data analysis

In this study monthly mean data of solar activity and heliosphere indices data with count rate of cosmic ray intensity as observed by Oulu, Moscow and Kiel ($R_c=0.80\text{GV}$, $R_c=2.42\text{GV}$ and $R_c=2.39\text{GV}$) neutron monitors and Solar-interplanetary and heliospheric data from Omni web data base were used.

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STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP WITH MATRIX AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF NETWORK INFORMATION FLOW

□ Shrinivas Premikar*
□ Bharat Lal Tiwari**

ABSTRACT

Creation of Innovative problems of structural model of network information flow which inspired through applications of graphs and matrix relations with mathematical structure supporting parallel and distributed system. Structural networks display both topological structure and geometric variations in their structure. A measurement of continuity evaluates the quantity and quality of a network model from the perspective of Matrix relationship with graph in the network distributed system.

Keywords: P2P, Network Flow, Matrix, Graph, Structural Mathematical Model, distribution.

Introduction

Network Information sources are determines the structural models in geometrical property with graphs. Network

links of a network model is referred to as its topology. The connectivity complexity and geometric attributes such as spacing, shape, orientation, density, and geometric structured

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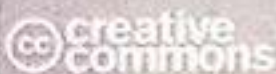
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An Analysis of Association Rule Mining Algorithm Techniques Geographical Point of Interest in Big Data

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Abstract : Association rule mining represent a countenance up to in the field of big data. Association rule mining utilize conservative algorithms produce a big numeral of interviewee rules, with even use procedures such as preserve, consistency. There are still numerous rules to maintain, field authority are necessary to obtain out the rules of interest from the remaining rules. It paper is on we can straight provide rule rankings and appraise the relative relationship between the substance in the rules. this paper suggest a adapted FP-Growth algorithm called FP-GCID (novel FP-Growth algorithm based on Cluster IDs) to produce Association rule in accretion, this method called Mean-Product of Probabilities (MPP) is proposed to location rules and compute the ratio of substance for one rule. The research estranged into three phase DBSCAN (Density-Based Scanning Algorithm with Noise) algorithm is used to get mutually the geographic concern points and chart the gain cluster into comparable contract in succession; FP-GCID is used to produce Association rule.

Keywords: association rules ,DBSCAN, FP-GCID, Mean-Product of Probabilities (MPP)

I. INTRODUCTION

Preceding two decades, association rule mining has expand into on its own of the the preponderance significant responsibilities in the field of information innovation, association rules mining consequences have been functional in several pasture such as municipal bus networks [1], disruption uncovering [2], suggestion [3], oral

tree structure to appraise aspirant itemsets in two part [7]. it primary part extract recurrent itemsets as of transactional record. These recurrent itemsets be detect with user-defined variable intended for instance, least maintain otherwise least support. The next part find Association algorithm amongst frequent itemsets. least declaration, if not minimum conform, which be as glowing a user-specified variable is working intended for detection procedure. FP-Growth can

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Social Research Foundation. At the top, there is a banner with the organization's logo on the left, which includes a map of India and the text 'Social Research Foundation' and 'A Non-Government Organisation'. To the right of the logo, the text reads 'Social Research Foundation' and 'Contact No. 0512-2600745' and '8335332333'. A portrait of a man in a suit is visible on the right side of the banner.

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In the center of the main content area, there is a portrait of a man in a suit, identified as the 'Founder Secretary'. To the right of the portrait, there is a paragraph of text that reads: 'India's growth in recent years has been led by the service sector. This off-shoring trend is certain to continue and India faces the challenge of generating an appropriate supply response to retain its existing advantage. It should be noted that India spends nearly \$4 billion annually to send their children abroad for higher studies and technical training while there is no reason for India not emerging as a global hub for higher education and technical training. The real challenge therefore, is to expand capacities in higher education to keep ahead of the curve of rising domestic and international demand. Social Research Foundation is...

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Analytical Study of Semantics Dynamic Text with Data Structure

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Abstract- The possessions about projection poses a challenge toward recognized semantics dynamic text theories, due this apparent nothing-compositional character. Projected elements are consequently characteristically analyzed because individual different from and independent of asserted content. Now above persons utilize dynamic text during actual life for communication with multiple chatting reasons. Dynamic texts be too uses within social posts, news titles, proceedings, investigate queries, tweets, conversation, key statements, and dynamic text sympathetic be a puzzling procedure within thoughts deals among top secret messages. Because dynamic text has additional than multiple sense, they be demanding toward appreciate because they be deafening with ambiguous. The expression be able to be some solitary or dynamic-statement. Semantics study be needed toward appreciate the dynamic text correctly. Goal for instance distribute talking classification, concept labeling along with segmentation be used for semantics analysis. Behavior dynamic text uses during actual life data. The prototype organization be constructed along with used to identify the dynamic text. These systems distribute the semantics information as of information base along with set of written statements to be automatically harvest. Now, we suggest such united, compositional semantics psychiatry about asserted as well as projected contented. Our analysis capture the similarity with difference among presupposition, anaphora, conventional implicatures with assertion lying on the origin of data structure. We celebrate our psychiatry during an addition about dynamic semantic framework about Discourse Representation Theory (DRT)--called Projective DRT (PDRT)--so as to employ projection attributes toward imprison the data structural in addition to compositional properties about PDRT facet about semantics contented; dissimilar constellation about such attributes imprison the difference among the dissimilar type about projected in addition to asserted satisfied inside a uni- dimension about connotation's well as this semantics interpretation. We quarrel that this paves method intended for a additional listening carefully study about data-structural co-occurrence network along with phrase withdrawal presentation to superior recognize for dynamic text aspects about significance.

Keywords- Dynamic Text, dynamic Semantics, Text segmentation, PDRT

I. INTRODUCTION

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An Investigation of Dropout Assessment Methods for College Students in Madhya Pradesh | Original Article

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ABSTRACT

Student dropout prediction is an indispensable for numerous intelligent systems to measure the education system and success rate of any colleges well. Therefore, it becomes essential to develop efficient methods for prediction of the students at risk of dropping out, enabling the adoption of proactive process to minimize the situation. Thus, this research paper propose a prototype machine learning tool which can automatically recognize whether the student will continue their study or drop their study using classification technique based on decision tree and extract hidden information from large data about what factors are responsible for dropout student. Further the contribution of factors responsible for dropout risk was studied using discriminate analysis and to extract interesting correlations, frequent patterns, associations.

In this study, the descriptive statistics analysis was carried out to measure the quality of data using SPSS 24.0 statistical software.

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A STUDY OF SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF UNSTRUCTURED WEB DATA

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Professor of A.P.S University Rewa (M.P.)
Computer Science Department

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ABSTRACT

Semantic Web Mining combines two fast developing research areas: Semantic Web & Web Mining. In this relation, the research intension is to improve on the one hand, Web mining methods with new needs of semantic strategies and on another hand new strategic rule to make it fast and accurate. With tremendous development of WWW, it is making web experience more time spending to user. Hence semantic web mining has become necessary to apply some strategy so that valuable knowledge can be extracted and consequently returned to the user. Data extraction strategies and techniques when applied with web mining will provide a new way result to user query. Clustering will help to provide better satisfaction to user query with less surfing time.

KEY WORDS: Web mining, data mining, semantic data mining, search query and surfing time



A NOVEL SPARK & TALEND BASED APPROACH FOR DATA EXTRACTION AND INGESTION FOR DISTRIBUTED BIG DATA PLATFORM

Mukesh Shukla* & Dr.P.K.Rai**

Abstract:

Big data denotes the collection of new facts which must be made handy to large numbers of consumers close to real time, based on gigantic data inventories from multiple sources, with the objective of speeding up critical reasonable knowledge discovery processes. Huge amounts of data have become available on hand to analysts which is making analysis and decision making task much more stimulating and tedious. Considering the enormous volume and variety of data, the analyses, predictive and behavioral exploration of states and business intelligence workloads are beyond the capabilities of existing tools & methods. In recent years a number of Big Data tools & methods have been suggested to extract these massive quantities of data from heterogeneous sources. This paper deals with an efficient parallel and distributed framework for Big Data extraction & ingestion based on the Apache Spark concept. Big Data, because of its characteristics requires special handling during the data extraction and ingestion process from heterogeneous sources. Any framework should have capability to handle massive volume efficiently and it should be able to digest and process the structured, semi structured and unstructured data. It should support the both batch and real time processing. To cope with this situation, we propose a novel approach that uses the Apache Spark and talend to for Big data extract & ingestion on distributed platform. This paper illustrates the feasibility and reliability of the proposed framework. The experiments performed in a distributed environment proves that the suggested framework outperforms other approaches like sqoop, Abinitio, Java DI and achieves significant gain in terms of computation time.

Keywords: Big Data, Map Reduce, Spark, Talend, ETL, Abinitio, Data Mining

1. Introduction

Alrehamy et al. [45] explain the emergence of Big Data with its characteristics and source and highlight the significance of ETL process on distributed platform. They write "Big data is rising speedily from an increasing variety of sources, ranging from machine-generated content such as purchase transactions and sensor streams, to human-generated content such as social media and product reviews. Though much of these data are available online, their extraction is inherently a difficult task, and, in most cases, is not accomplished fully automatically but through manual interactions[1, 2]. Normally, data should go through a process called ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) [3] where they are extracted from their sources,

cleaned, transformed, and mapped to a shared data model before they are injected into a central repository, integrated with other data, and made available for decision making. In recent times the concept of a data lake [4], a flat repository structure that holds a massive amount of underdone data in their raw formats including structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data, has emerged in the information management field. Compared with the monolithic view of a single information model stressed by the ETL process, a data lake is a more vibrant environment that relaxes information catching constraints and defers information modeling and ingestion requirements to a later stage in the data lifecycle, resulting in an almost boundless potential for feeding and loading numerous types of data despite their sources and frequently changing schemas, which are often not known in advance [5]. In one of earlier research [6], personal data lake (PDL) was proposed, a standard of this flexible and agile repository solution. PDL ingests raw personal data scattered across a multitude of remote data sources and stores them in a unified repository regardless of their formats and structures. An enterprise data lake system built with Hadoop [8] would rely on professionals and experts playing active roles in the data extraction workflow." To support Data lake, the big data extraction process faces the following three challenges:

The scalability challenge rises from the massive number of data sources that may input to a data lake [10], and the constant addition of new and varying information sources [2].

- The heterogeneity challenge is the consequence of dealing with several types of raw data collected from a huge number of disparate data sources [1]. The data sources of a lake, even in the same domain, can be very heterogeneous regarding how their data are structured, labeled and described, displaying extensive variety even for data with noticeably similar attributes [11].
- The schema evolution challenge refers to the problem of handling surprising changes in the schema and layout of the data ingested [15, 16]. Big data is frequently subject to repeated schema evolutions, which would cause query runs to crash if not dealt with [17]. Handling schema evolutions is a non-trivial task, and the common exercise normally comprises employing skilled manpower.

In this paper, we focus on a Spark & Talend based Framework that runs in parallel and distributed

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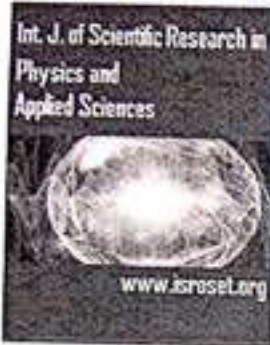
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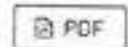


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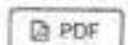


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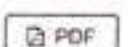
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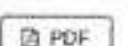
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Email: manal.sorour@yahoo.com

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Author: Shirsh Lata Soni, R. S. Gupta

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Journal of Astrophysics and Astronomy

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JOURNAL OF ASTROPHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY



VOLUME 41 (2018)
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Brochure

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Started in January 2019

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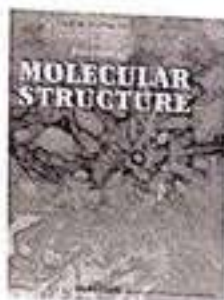


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No. 22 Vol. II, Dec. 2022

VINDHYA BHARTI

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VINDHYA BHARTI
(Research Journal)

विंध्य भारती
(शोध पत्रिका)

Awadhesh Prattap Singh University
Rewa (M.P.)

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Leaf dust accumulation and its impact on chlorophyll of three tree species growing in the j.p. cement plant region of naubasta, Rewa (m.p.).

This study determined the dust deposition and its impact on foliar chlorophyll contents of three tree species (*Azadirachta indica*, *Bauhinia variegata* and *Bombax coccin*) growing in the J.P. cement plant region of Naubasta, Rewa (M.P.). Results indicated higher dust load and lower chlorophyll content in the leaves of observed plants at polluted sites, as compared to control site. A negative correlation has been calculated between dust load and chlorophyll contents of leaves sampled from polluted sites. There was marked seasonal variation in the foliar dust accumulation and chlorophyll contents. Leaf samples collected during winter months showed higher accumulation of dust and lower chlorophyll contents as compared to summer and monsoon months leaf samples.

Author:

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No. 22 Vol II, Dec. 2022

VINDHYA BHARTI

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VINDHYA BHARTI
(Research Journal)

विंध्य भारती
(शोध पत्रिका)

Awadhesh Pratap Singh University
Rewa (M.P.)

2019

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Research Article

Kotwar et al., 10(4): April, 2019:6140-6151]

CODEN (USA): IJPLCP

ISSN: 0976-7126



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & LIFE SCIENCES
(Int. J. of Pharm. Life Sci.)

Association study of PTPN22 gene polymorphism with
Rheumatoid Arthritis in Vindhyan Population

Arjun Kotwar*, Arvind Tripathi and Rishabh Dev Saket
Centre for Biotechnology Studies, A. P. S. University, Rewa (M.P.) - India

Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis is a complex disease in which combinations of multiple genetic and non-genetic factors determine susceptibility. It is symmetric, chronic polyarticular arthritis that affects 0.5-1% of the population. PTPN22 encodes for an 807 amino acid residue protein called LYP (lymphoid tyrosine phosphatase), which has been shown to negatively regulate T-cell signaling. A single-nucleotide polymorphism in the PTPN22 gene at nucleotide position 1858 C4T (codon 620), resulting in an arginine-to-tryptophan (CGG to TGG) transition, has been shown to be a gain-of-function mutation, with a more potent negative regulation of T-cell signaling through reduced Lck (leukocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase)-mediated phosphorylation of the TCR α chain, reduced tyrosine phosphorylation of LAT (linker for activation of T cells), and reduced activation of Erk2. The mutant, LYP-Trp620, has been associated with several autoimmune diseases. PCR is a rapid, inexpensive and simple mean of producing relatively large copy number of DNA molecules from the small amounts of source DNA material, even when the source DNA is of relatively poor quality. The oligonucleotide sequences (primers) were designed to create a recognition site for the restriction enzyme XcmI in the T allele. Overall allele 'C' was found to be in significantly low frequency in disease group as compared to HC group whereas allele 'T' was present in significantly high frequency in the disease group ($\chi^2 = 11.88$; d.f. = 1; $P = 0.0006$). Carriage rate of allele 'C' was equivalent to HC group and RA group. Whereas carriage rate of allele 'T' was high in disease group ($\chi^2 = 8$, d.f. = 1; $P = 0.01$).

Key- words: Rheumatoid arthritis, PTPN22, XcmI, PCR.

Introduction

Rheumatoid arthritis often shortened to RA is an autoimmune, chronic inflammatory disease that causes pain, swelling, stiffness and damage to joints. It primarily involves the joints, but should be considered a syndrome that includes extra articular manifestations, such as rheumatoid nodules, pulmonary involvement or vasculitis, and systemic comorbidities. In general the immune system of human body is consist of many type of cells and proteins to combat against foreign antigens and infection when something goes wrong with our

structures and bone. A hyperplastic synovium is the major contributor to cartilage damage in rheumatoid arthritis. Loss of the normally protective effects of synovium (e.g. reduced expression of lubricin). The presence of autoantibodies (seropositivity) is associated with more severe symptoms and joint damage, and increased mortality (3). RA susceptibility, 32 risk factors have been identified. Many researchers believe that a bacterial, viral, or fungal infection may trigger the autoimmune response. Other researchers believe there is a genetic role in the development of rheumatoid arthritis. The



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Research Article
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Shukla & Tripathi, 10(4): April, 2019:6176-6188]
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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & LIFE SCIENCES
(Int. J. of Pharm. Life Sci.)

Association study of SLC11A1 gene (3'UTR) gene polymorphism with pediatric tuberculosis in Madhya Pradesh, India

Satish Shukla* and Jitendra Tripathi
Centre for Biotechnology Studies, A. P. S. University, Rewa (M.P.) - India

Abstract

Natural resistance associated macrophage protein 1 (NRAMP1) encoded by the SLC11A1 gene, has been depicted to manage macrophage initiation and be related with irresistible and immune system ailments. The connection between SLC11A1 polymorphisms and tuberculosis vulnerability has been considered in various populaces, these are no relationship between NRAMP1 polymorphism with the affinity for improvement of pneumonic tuberculosis or tuberculous spondylitis. Truth be told, NRAMP1 may give insurance against the improvement of tuberculous spondylitis. The human homologue of the NRAMP1, assigned NRAMP1, has been cloned and mapped to chromosome 2q35. In ongoing occasions, number of qualities has been explored in different case control thinks about, of which the regular resistance-related macrophage protein (NRAMP1) is believed to be imperative in the intracellular slaughtering of Mycobacteria.

In our populace, (NRAMP1) isn't related with pediatric tuberculosis. TGTG +/+ genotype did not demonstrate any critical changes in conveyance among solid control subjects and TB patients despite the fact that the TGTG+ genotype was higher in control bunch than TB patients (61.25 % versus 57.46% individually). The genotype TGTG- (TGTG erasure) was measurably non critical ($\chi^2 = 0.6637$, $P = 0.4153$) in this populace and this genotype was discovered lesser in the two patients and sound control subject gatherings (8.21% and 6.25% respectively). The heterozygous TGTG +/- genotype dispersion was marginally extraordinary in TB patients and control gathering (34.33% versus 32.5% separately). The TGTG + allele was higher in control gathering (77.5%) than patients (74.63%) while TGTG-allele was lower in change gathering (22.5 %) contrasted with TB patients (25.37%) however the distinctions are factually non huge ($\chi^2 = 0.6637$, $P = 0.4153$). The carriage rate of TGTG+ allele was practically same in patients and control while the TGTG-allele carriage rate was higher in patients (42.53% versus 38.75%) yet the chances proportion of TGTG-allele is 1.121 and TGTG-allele carriage rate is 0.8919.

Key- words: Pediatric tuberculosis, NRAMP1, SLC11A1 gene, Allele frequency.

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) has infected about one-third of the world's 5 billion people. In 1995, from this pool of infected people, about 3.3 million new active smear-positive cases were reported, along with an estimated

The association between the incidence of tuberculous spondylitis with the Natural resistance Associated Macrophage Protein 1 (NRAMP1, also known as solute Carrier Family 11a member1) polymorphism by studying the genetic association of this

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Research Article

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Pandey & Tripathi, 10(4): April, 2019:6163-6175]

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & LIFE SCIENCES

(Int. J. of Pharm. Life Sci.)

Polymorphic Study on Exon-19 (G>C) of ADAM33 gene and its association with Asthma in Vindhyan population (India)

Parvatraj Pandey* and Jitendra Tripathi

Centre for Biotechnology Studies, A. P. S. University, Rewa (M.P.) - India

Abstract

Asthma is a multifactorial issue, principally coming about because of collaborations among hereditary and ecological variables. ADAM33 gene (situated on chromosome 20p13) has been accounted for to assume an imperative job in asthma. This survey article is proposed to incorporate the majority of the productions, until this point, which have evaluated the relationship of ADAM33 gene polymorphisms just as have demonstrated the job of ADAM33 gene in aviation route rebuilding and their demeanor with asthma. Our investigation on "ADAM33 gene and asthma, reveals "ADAM33 gene polymorphisms" at exon 19 G>C is related with asthma.

The genotype dispersion of ADAM33 (rs528557) was significantly different on the off chance that and control ($\chi^2 = 18.67$, $P < 0.0001$). HC group showed a significant increase in GG genotype when contrasted with asthma patients (59.5% versus 39.44.0%). The heterozygous genotype GC was fundamentally dispersed in HC group when contrasted with cases (34% in control versus 43.88% on the off chance that). Genotype TT was available on the off chance that 16.6% and 6.5% in charge and significantly different. An odds ratio of 0.443 in separately for GG genotype demonstrated a defensive impact of this regular genotype GG in our populace. By and large allele G was observed to be in altogether low frequency in asthma patients bunch when contrasted with HC gathering (61.38% versus 76.5%) while allele C was available in higher frequency in the ailment gathering ($\chi^2 = 20.35$, $P < 0.0001$). G allele was discovered defensive with chances proportion of 0.4884 in the interim C allele demonstrates chances proportion 2.047 which shows its solid relationship with asthma defenselessness. The example of genotype, allele distribution and carriage rate in ailment and control bunch recommended a critical relationship of ADAM33 (rs528557) (carriage of CC and GC) in asthma susceptibility.

Key- words: Asthma, ADAM33, Genotype, Allele frequency.

Introduction

Asthma, a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways, mediated by a Th2 dependent inflammation is an important cause of morbidity in both children and adults worldwide¹. It is associated with recurrent bouts of cough and wheezing and some of the main concerns are non-responsiveness to steroids, progressive and accelerated lung function decline in a

Asthma is a genetically complex disease and multiple genes and environmental factors play a role in its development. Recently, chromosome 20p13 was significantly linked to asthma and airway hyper-responsiveness in families with asthma from the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (USA). ADAM33 was identified in this chromosomal region



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Soni et al., 10(4): April, 2019:6152-6162]

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & LIFE SCIENCES
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Genetic polymorphism of SNP K121Q of ENPP1 gene and its association with Hypertension in Vindhyan population (India)

Neelam Soni*, Arvind Tripathi, Rishabh Dev Saket and R.M. Mishra
Centre for Biotechnology Studies, A. P. S. University, Rewa (M.P.) - India

Abstract

Hypertension is a major health problem throughout the world because of its high prevalence and its association with increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of hypertension have played a major role in recent dramatic declines in coronary heart disease and stroke mortality in industrialized countries. The ecto-nucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 1 (ENPP1) gene is a member of the ecto-nucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase (ENPP) family. The encoded protein is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein. No significant level of change has been seen in overall distribution of ENPP1 K121Q genotypes in HC group as compared to disease group although HC group showed little increase in 'KK' genotype as compared to Patients of diabetes type 2 (69.5% vs 63.7%). Similarly, mutant type 'QQ' genotype was present in low frequency in Diabetes type 2 patients group 1.58% and also in control group 0.96% ($\chi^2 = 1.670$, $P=0.4339$). 'KK' genotype is higher in control group and may be protective in our population but statistically not significantly different between both groups. An odds ratio of KK genotype is 0.7687 which indicates little protective effect whereas an odds ratio of KQ genotype is 1.271 of Hypertension patients group respectively indicate little or no effect and association of this mutant genotype with the diabetes susceptibility. Overall allele 'K' was found little lower frequency in disease group as compared to HC group whereas allele 'Q' was present in little high frequency in the disease group but the difference is nominal and was not significant ($\chi^2 = 1.461$, $P=0.2268$). Carriage rate of allele 'Q' was slightly high in diabetic group as compared to healthy control (36.32% Vs 30.48%) whereas carriage rate of allele 'K' was approximately similar in both control and disease group and no significant level of change has been seen. The pattern of genotype distribution, allele frequency and carriage rate in disease and control group suggests ENPP1 is not significantly associated with Hypertension in our population.

Key- words: Hypertension, ENPP1, BMI, PCR.

Introduction

Hypertension is a public health problem and a term used to describe HBP. It is a condition that occurs as a result of repeatedly elevated blood pressure exceeding 140 over 90 mmHg whereby a systolic pressure above 140 with a diastolic pressure above

Damage to organs as the brain, heart, kidneys and eye and so on are the long term effect of high blood pressure disease. Hypertension is a term used to describe high blood pressure. Flow of blood is based on the beat of which the heart pumps blood. The

मध्यप्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास में लघु उद्योगों के योगदान एवं संभावनाओं का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (रीवा जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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लघु उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीय समुल्लिख क्षेत्रीय विकास व देशजगारी दूर करने के उपाय के रूप में जाना जाता है। लघु उद्योग किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था में उच्च दर से रोजगार का सृजन करती है तथा उत्पादन व निर्यात में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करते हैं। विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना अधिक तर्क संगत है क्योंकि इनमें रोजगार सृजन की क्षमता अधिक होती है। आय के समान वितरण, मानवसामर्थीयता के विकास और विकेन्द्रीकरण की क्षमता के गुणों के कारण विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को आगे ले जाने में लघु उद्योग मदद करते हैं तथा समन्वयेत विकास में आय के समान वितरण को बढ़ावा देते हैं। भारत जैसी अर्थव्यवस्था में जहां अदृश्य व खुली वैश्वीकरण अधिक है, लघु उद्योगों का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है। असाध्यता के उपरांत ही अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तरोत्तर औद्योगीकरण पर प्रमुखता से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ताकि आय का वितरण को उत्तम को हासिल किया जा सकें लघु उद्योग आर्थिक विकास का अभिन्नता भी है। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिसमें एकीकृत क्षेत्र को मारी उद्योगों के संदर्भ पर काफी जोर दिया गया था, में भी आर्थिक विकास और क्षेत्रीय संतुलन बनाए रखने की प्रक्रिया में लघु उद्योगों के महत्व को स्वीकार किया गया था। लघु उद्योगों के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर किया जा सकता है। लघु उद्योगों में स्थानीय कौशल स्थानीय कच्चे माल और कम पूंजी का निवेश होता है।

मुख्यशब्द : लघु उद्योग, घरेलू उत्पाद, आर्थिक विकास

प्रस्तावना :-

लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। लघु उद्योग, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में न केवल योगदान दे रहे हैं बल्कि रोजगार निर्माण भी कर रहे हैं तथा निर्यात में भी अपना योगदान कर रहे हैं। यह अनुमान है कि लघु उद्योग निर्माण क्षेत्र में 45 प्रतिशत तथा कुल निर्यात में 40 प्रतिशत की भागीदारी करता है। असाध्यता के बाद से लघु उद्योग भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में रणनीतिक भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। समस्त भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में लघु उद्योगों का महत्व और भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। वर्तमान समय में देश भर में लगभग 13 मिलियन से अधिक इकाइयों में 42 मिलियन लोग रोजगार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान समय में लघु उद्योगों की वृद्धि दर 4.1 प्रतिशत तथा इनमें रोजगार निर्माण की दर 4 प्रतिशत है। लघु उद्योग वर्तमान समय में लगभग 6000 से अधिक उत्पादों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जिनमें पारम्परिक वस्तुओं से लेकर उच्च तकनीकी से विभिन्न वस्तुएं भी शामिल हैं। मध्यप्रदेश में 2014-15 तक 6 लाख से अधिक इकाइयों कावर्षीय है जिनमें लगभग 5131 करोड़ की पूंजी खर्ची हुई है और लगभग 20 लाख लोग रोजगार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों का विशेष महत्व है। प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देकर सरकार अधिक से अधिक रोजगार का निर्माण कर सकती है।

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हिन्दी उपन्यास की शुरुआत केवल मनोरंजन मात्र के उद्देश्य से हुई, किन्तु उपन्यास धीरे-धीरे जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन गया। हिन्दी में उपन्यासों के माध्यम से राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं को चित्रित किया जाने लगा। पहले तो उपन्यास में ऐतिहासिक कथाएँ रहती थीं या तिलस्मी, अय्यारी जैसे प्रसंगों की अधिकता, किन्तु प्रेमचंद के आगमन से उपन्यासों के विषय में बदलाव हुआ और विधवा विवाह, बाल विवाह, स्त्रियों की गहने में रुचि, वेश्याओं की समस्याओं से होता हुआ एकाएक 1936 में प्रगतिशील आंदोलन से प्रभावित होकर किसान जीवन की समस्याओं में बदल गया।

'गोदान' नामक प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास प्रेमचंद जी ने लिखा। जिसमें होरी, धनिया, गोबर का ऐसा चित्रण हुआ कि वह पूरे देश के किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने लगा। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के समय किसानों का एक वर्ग ऐसा था जो देशी राजाओं के यहाँ सिपाहीगिरी का काम करता था और अवकाश में खेतीबारी। अयोध्या सिंह ने लिखा है कि—“अंग्रेजों ने इन राजाओं के राज्य पर कब्जा कर लिया। फलतः इन सैनिकों की नौकरी चली गई और वह मजदूरन खेती के बाध्य हो गए।” (भारत का संग्राम, अयोध्या सिंह, सन् 1965 पृ. 45)

बिहारी है। राय साहन, अमर पाल सिंह दोनों कथा सूत्रों को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं वह उसी गांव के जमींदार हैं। एक ओर होरी जहाँ किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। उसकी समस्याएँ धर्म के ठेकेदारों छोटे-छोटे महाजनों के कर्ज और जमींदारों के जाल में उलझी हुई है। ऐसे ही सम्पूर्ण भारतीय किसान उसी तरह उलझे हुए जैसे कि होरी। संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि मर्यादावादी किसान घिसते-घिसते मजदूर हो जाता है और पिसते-पिसते शय यही उसका जीवन है दूसरी ओर जो सम्य नागरिक समाज में सामाजिक उत्थान नहीं करते है जो पत्रकार हैं, वह स्वार्थी हैं, जो दार्शनिक दृष्टि वाले प्रो. मेहता वह इस सीमा तक तटस्थ हैं कि मजदूरों और किसानों की हड़्डी से बना महल हो। गांव और नगर को जोड़ने वाला जमींदार हो।

जमींदार किसानों को घूस कर अधिकारियों को संतुष्ट करके सुख से जीना चाहता है। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति 1936 में 'गोदान' में होरी की थी, वस्तुतः यह भारत के प्रत्येक किसान की स्थिति थी। जो आज तक बराबर चली आ रही है। पहली बार किसान को केन्द्र में रखकर उपन्यास को लिखने वाले प्रेमचंद जी ने गोदान में यह कहते हैं कि—“धनिया, यंत्र की भांति उठी आज जो सतुली बेंची थी, उसके बीस आने

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Vinay Kumar Shukla, IJSRR 2019, 8(2), 3751-3755

Research article

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International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews

Expansions Formula Involving G-Function of Two Variables

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ABSTRACT:

The G-function, a generalization of the hyper geometric function, can be defined by a Mellin-Barnes contour integral or represented as a sum of hyper geometric functions. The expansions of Meijer's G-functions in a series of similar functions and their products with terminating hyper geometric functions, have been studied by several mathematicians.

Recently, various authors have evaluated certain number of expansion formulae involving generalized hyper geometric functions. These expansions can be written out easily from the known expansions of elementary functions by using induction through Laplace transform and its inverse. However, it is strange to notice that there is not even a single known expansion of Meijer's G-function in a series of product of G-functions.

Looking into the requirement and importance of various properties of expansion in several field, in this paper we have obtained some expansion formula for G-Function of two variables involving Bessel functions with the help of the orthogonality property of Bessel functions. The functions arise as solutions of the Laplace, wave, heat, Helmholtz, and Schrooinger equations, and new bases can be constructed from the functions with which to expand general solutions of these physically important equations.

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Kinetic Study of Some Active Methylene Compounds by Isoquinolinium Bromochromate

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²Department of Chemistry, Govt. Girls P.G. College Rewa-486001 (M.P.) India

³Department of Chemistry, Govt. Sanjay Gandhi Smrati Auto.P.G.C. College, Sidhi M.P.

*Corresponding Author: Ravendra Saket, Department of Chemistry, A.P.S. University, Rewa-486003 (M.P.) India

Abstract: The kinetics of oxidation of active methylene compounds namely acetyl acetone (AA) and benzoyl acetone (BA) by Isoquinolinium bromochromate (IQBC) in acetic acid water medium in presence of H₂SO₄ have been investigated. The observed rate of oxidation is first-order in [IQBC] and [H⁺] while it is fractional-order in AA & BA. Addition of acetic acid to reaction mixture (v/v) increases reaction velocity constant. The main products of the oxidation are the corresponding triones. Thermodynamic parameters have been computed for the slow step of the proposed mechanism.

Key words: oxidation, Active methylene compounds, resonance, substitution, keto-enol.

1. INTRODUCTION

The carbonyl compounds especially methylene compounds exhibit a substitution oxidation, addition



Oxidative of Some Substituted Benzaldehydes by Isoquinolinium Bromochromate

Arun Kumar Dwivedi^{1*}, Arvind Prasad Dwivedi², K. N. Sharma³

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²Department of Chemistry, Govt. S.G.S. Govt. Auto. P.G. College Sidhi M.P. India

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Abstract: Oxidation of *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde and *p*-methyl benzaldehyde by Isoquinolinium bromochromate has been examined in acetic acid medium. The proposed intermediate involves in complex formation between H_2CrO_4 species of oxidant and keto form of substrate. The rate of reaction is enhanced by an increase in $[H^+]$, catalyst Cu^{++} ion, and increase in percentage of acetic acid (v/v). The effect of relative permittivity neutral salt, ionic strength and temperature was also carried out in support of the mechanism proposed. The derived rate law was verified graphically. We observed the oxidation with stoichiometric amounts (1:1) oxidant and substrate in the range of temperature 35° and 40°C.

Keywords: Oxidation, Intermediate, *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde, *p*-methylbenzaldehyde, stoichiometry.

1. INTRODUCTION

A halochromate of isoquinoline generic called Isoquinolinium bromochromate (IQBC) reagent is widely used in organic synthesis and in the chemistry of natural products. It is stable, low cost, less expensive and commercially available isoquinoline which has rarely been used in oxidation reactions. Recently IQBC has found wide spread applications as a useful oxidant in various chemical reactions such as the oxidation of alcohols^{1,2} ketones,³ and phenols⁴ etc. Never the less, the development of newer methods is currently gaining much attention due to importance of oxidation of

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24297/jac.v16i0.8248>**Oxidative Study of Benzaldehyde By Isoquinolinium Bromo chromate**Arun Kumar Dwivedi¹, Arvind Prasad Dwivedi² and K. N. Sharma³¹Department of Chemistry, A.P.S. University, Rewa-486003 (M.P.) India²Department of Chemistry, Govt. Sanjay Gandhi Smrati Auto.P.G.College Sidhi M.P.³Department of Chemistry, Govt. Girls P.G. College Rewa-486001 (M.P.) India**Abstract:**

The kinetics analysis of the oxidative reaction between benzaldehyde and oxidant is quinolinium Bromo chromate was reported in aqueous 40% acetic acid medium at 313 K. The rate of reaction varies first-power of [IQBC] and $[H_2SO_4]$, whereas fractional-order kinetics was observed for benzaldehyde. The rate constant gradually increases with decrease in dielectric constant of the medium. The neutral salt does not alter the rate. The metal cations (Cu^{++}) slightly accelerate the rate of oxidation when added to reaction mixture. The study rules out the participation of keto form of substrate in complex formation. Benzoic acid was identified as the end-product in stoichiometrically 1:1 based mechanism. The rate law was derived in accordance with the

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Title

QSAR study on matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors: Piperidine sulphonamide hydroxamic acid analogs

Authors

Dadu Ram Saketa
Shailja Sachanb

Abstract

A series of potent piperidine sulphonamide aryl hydroxamic acid analogs acting as matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitors is disclosed. QSAR studies have been performed on forty-three molecules of derivatives. In this work, we used multiple linear regression (MLR) procedure to derive 2D-QSAR models that show a strong correlation between piperidine sulphonamide aryl hydroxamic acid analogs and various topological and indicators descriptors suggesting the hydrophobic interaction is playing a dominant role

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Title

Quantitative structure-activity relationship study of piperidine derived non-urea soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitors

Authors

Dadu Ram Saketa
Shailja Sachanb

Abstract

A series of important amide non-urea inhibitors of soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) is disclosed. QSAR studies have been performed on forty-three molecules of derivatives. QSAR models have been evaluated for piperidine derivatives guided optimization of a lead compounds. In this work, we used multiple linear regression (MLR) procedure to derive 2D-QSAR models that show a strong correlation between piperidine derived non-urea soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitors and various topological descriptors.

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Analytical Study on Generalized Partial Analytics Administrator

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PDF (502 KB)

Author(s)

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Abstract

We propose a unified way to deal with the alleged unique elements of fragmentary analytics, as of late getting a charge out of expanding enthusiasm from both hypothetical mathematicians and applied researchers. It is chiefly because of its huge potential demonstrated applications in field of science, building, synthetic, organic, earth science and so forth. Our methodology depends on the utilization of generalized partial analytics administrators.

Keywords

Fragmentary, Enthusiasm, Analytics, Partial.

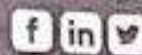
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Certain integrals involving the Generalized Hypergeometric function and the Hermite Polynomials

□ Anamika Dubey*

□ Dr. Neelam Pandey**

ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is to establish certain new integral involving the generalised Gauss-Hypergeometric function, Generalized Confluent Hypergeometric function, and the Hermite polynomials on account of the most general nature of the functions involved there in. our main findings are capable of yielding a large number of new, interesting and useful integrals, expansion formulas involving the Hypergeometric function and the hermite Polynomials as generating functions.

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S216, S218



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Binary Relations with Different Properties of Structural Patterns in Network Information Flow

Shrinivash Premikar¹, Rakesh Kumar Katare², Neha Singh³, Charvi K⁴

Department of Computer science, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa (MP), Jawaharlal Nehru College of Technology, Ratahra, Rewa (MP)⁴

Abstract

The research paper intends to introduce innovative problems of structural model of network information flow which is inspired by patterns of Binary relations through the logical operators in the network flow, supporting parallel and distributed system. In this paper an effort is made to find out the properties of binary relations through the matrix connectivity of point to point network by converting the network into its equivalent connectivity of matrix between nodes, so that communication algorithm to connectivity can be developed for its relations. The logical operations will be introduced between the vectors of nodes or edges of the connectivity matrix. These operations will be used to explore the properties of binary relations with different patterns of the architecture for network information flow. The logical operations will be performed to between nodes & edges, in which number of vertexes connected to one another. The objective is to find out found vertex - vertex relation between edges through the matrix relation and to prove the tautology for the symmetric property is true, through



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TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF NETWORK AND INFORMATION FLOW FOR PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

Dr. Pratiksha Mishra, Dr. Anshu Kumar, Dr. Anshu K

ABSTRACT

Abstract

In this paper we analyze and establish algorithms for the connectivity and conditions of path to work system. For the evaluation of connectivity we use algorithm we use power of graph's eigenvalues and its connectivity matrix. The connectivity matrix is defined as the product of adjacency matrix and its inverse of edge to edge relation. The algorithm is performed based on the power of eigenvalue and adjacency matrix. These algorithms can be used to analyze the topological properties of the architecture for distributed flow.

KEYWORDS

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A study of subjective well-being among general and OBC community

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Abstract

Efforts to measure wellbeing especially in western countries were based on assumption that it is dependent upon a set of needs which are common to all people. In a study, Personal wellbeing questionnaire was administered on 80 male (40 Rural & 40 Urban) and 80 Females (40 Rural & 40 Urban) of general & OBC community. 2X2X2 factorial analysis revealed that Rural people of reported more well-being than urban people. Similarly females reported more wellbeing than males.

Keywords: western countries, personal wellbeing

Introduction

Well-being is assessed through the quality of life, living standards and human development, social welfare, utility, life satisfaction, prosperity, need fulfillment, happiness etc. S.W.B. started in 20th century, Flugel (1925) studied emotional reaction which was pioneer work in the area of S.W.B. Diener (2000) indicated the requirement of national index through which S.W.B. can be updated time to time. According to McGillivray (2005) ^[1] well-being is understood as quality of human life, human development and basic human need fulfillment. Subjective wellbeing is a broad category of phenomena that includes people's emotional responses, domain satisfaction and global judgments of life satisfaction (Diener 1999). Subjective wellbeing (SWB) consists of two distinctive components, affective which emphasize on positive affect and the absence of negative affect and evaluative guided by emotions and feelings.

Studies in the area of wellbeing were not successful in getting the difference between man and woman (Okun & George, 1984) ^[9]. In most of the studies general difference was found in opposite direction (Stevenson & Wallfors, 2009, Haring, stock & Okun 1984, Fujita, Diener & Sandvick, 1991) ^[12].

In a study Batz, C. and Tay L. (2018) ^[2] studied wellbeing in man and woman on the basis of three components i.e. life satisfaction, positive affect and negative affect. In a review of literature regarding gender studies Wilson (1967) ^[11] reported that sex was not found associated with happiness & wellbeing. In a study Lucus and Gohm (2000) ^[7] reported that women experience more negative affect than man. In a study Wood, W Rhodes, N., & Whelan, M. (1989) ^[12] found that older women as compare to older man, reported slightly lower levels of happiness and wellbeing.

The main objective of the present study was to see the effect of background (Rural/Urban) gender (Male/Female) and

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A study of environmental perception among rural and urban females

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² Professor Psychology, Govt. Girls P.G. College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

In a study 150 rural and 150 urban females were administered an environmental perception scale with a view to measure the environmental knowledge ability regarding 5 important aspects of environment i.e. knowledge of environment, impact of industry and technology responsibility for pollution, participation in environmental activities and impact of environment. Data were collected with the help of a 20 item self constructed questionnaire it was found that urban females showed more environmental concern than the rural female. Both the group of rural and urban females differed significantly with regard to their environmental concern in a form of environmental perception ability. Results are discussed in terms of existing environmental theories.

Keywords: urban, females, concern, environmental, activities

1. Introduction

The research work on environmental perception started from the work of Ittelson, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1978. He advocated that there are four important components (i.e. cognitive, Affective, Interpretive and evaluative) of environmental perception. Cognitive component emphasize on thinking that what can be done by an individual in his environment.

psychologists have focused on perception of movement, adaptation and change related activities.

Environmental perception was studied also with the help of broader conceptualization of the term perception in a from of perceiving the natural hazards. Researches conducted by Burtorekates, 1964; Burtorn, Kales & Whit, 1964, Kates 1976 are important in this correction. The level effect

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A study of environmental awareness among rural and urban females

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Abstract

Present study was conducted between 20 rural 20 urban females with a view to explore the pattern of environmental awareness. Primary awareness, was studied it Three ways i.e. regarding environmental protection and destruction related activities and awareness regarding environmental change related activities. The study was conducted among rural and urban females. Results show differential pattern of responses. Results are discussed in terms of environmental perception theories.

Keywords: environmental awareness, rural and urban females

1. Introduction

Now a day's environmental problems have become major concern around the world. Day by day draught, flood, earthquake and atmosphere are creating imbalance in environment. It is due to the variety of modern development strategies by policy makers planners. In this regard environmental awareness is considered as the state or ability to perceive to feel or to be conscious of events objects or conditions happening in our surrounding. In other words, it is the state of being aware of everything Present in our environment. In biological sciences awareness is defend as the perception of living beings and their reaction to particular environmental condition Today the environment has become a main concern for the world.

Pollution in the air, water, cosmos, has created a global problem before humanity, (Lisowski, 1993 Triler, 1993). Atmospheric pollution is not central to the place where it occurs but it affects the whole world therefore any disaster

have moderate level of environmental awareness and three was no significant difference noted among boys & girls. In a study Kapila (2008) [2], noted that senior secondary school students showed good environmental ethics than high school students. Females showed more environmental ethics than males. Mamta (2009) [3], noted in a environmental awareness study that there was no significant difference among rural, urban male & female students. Pillai (2012) [5], also noticed no significant difference regarding scientific attitude to words environment among higher secondary male and female students some result was obtained in case of environment and private school students. Mittal (2010) [4], found no significant difference regarding environmental ethics between male and female Collage students. Social conditions Psychologists have tried to highlight on various awareness programs with a view to facilitate pro environmental behavior among people like environmental education, GLOBE, mass media NEAC, NGC,

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Journal Update

A Study of Cryptographic Algorithms and its analysis on Data Security during Transmission

Sachin Pandey¹, Rajendra Gupta², Pratima Gautam³

Section: Survey Paper, Product Type: Journal Paper
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CrossRef-DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v7i3.976980>

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CERTAIN INTEGRALS INVOLVING GENERALIZED MULTIVARIABLE A- FUNCTION AND WRIGHTS FUNCTION

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Abstract :

In this paper, we define the generalized multivariable A-function in terms of multiple integrals contour. Further, we establish certain integrals involving product of the generalized multivariable A-Function with exponential function and Fox-Wright's generalized hypergeometric function. Being unified and general nature, these integrals yield a number known and new results as special cases, we will study the case concerning the multivariable H-function defined by Shrivastava [7] and Shrivastav-Daoust polynomial[8]

MATHEMATICS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (2010):33C60,33C05.

Keywords:- Generalized multivariable A-Function, Mellin-barnes integrals Contour, Fox-Wright's generalized Hyper geometric function.

1. Introduction and Preliminaries:-

Throughout this paper, let C, R and N be the Set of complex numbers, real numbers and positive integers respectively. The generalized A-function of several variables is an extension of multivariable H-function defined by Srivastava et . at. [7].

The series representation of the generalized A-function is defined and represented as follows.

$$A [z_1, \dots, z_r] = A_{\sigma, \lambda; (\alpha', \beta'), \dots, (\alpha^{(r)}, \beta^{(r)})} [M^{(r)}, N^{(r)}]$$

$$A_{\sigma, \lambda; (\alpha', \beta'), \dots, (\alpha^{(r)}, \beta^{(r)})} [M^{(r)}, N^{(r)}] = \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_r} \frac{z_1^{n_1} \dots z_r^{n_r}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j^{(1)}; \gamma_j^{(1)})_{1, n_1} \dots \Gamma(\alpha_j^{(r)}; \gamma_j^{(r)})_{1, n_r}} \prod_{j=1}^r \left[\frac{\Gamma(\beta_j^{(1)}; \delta_j^{(1)})_{1, m_1} \dots \Gamma(\beta_j^{(r)}; \delta_j^{(r)})_{1, m_r}}{\Gamma(\alpha_j^{(1)}; \gamma_j^{(1)})_{n_1+1, p_1} \dots \Gamma(\alpha_j^{(r)}; \gamma_j^{(r)})_{n_r+1, p_r}} \right]$$

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Studies on multiferroic oxide-doped PVA-based nanocomposite gel polymer electrolyte system for electrochemical device application

The present work reports development of bismuth iron oxide (BFO)-doped PVA ($\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_2\text{COO}$) nanocomposite gel polymer electrolyte (NGOPE) films. XRD profiles revealed enhancement in the amorphous behavior of composite.

S. L. Agrawal, P. K. Shukla, Deepshikha Tripathi, C. P. Singh in *Ionics* (2019)



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Certain integrals involving the Generalized Hypergeometric function and the Hermite Polynomials

□ Anamika Dubey*
□ Dr. Neelam Pandey**

ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is to establish certain new integral involving the generalised Gauss-Hypergeometric function, Generalized Confluent Hypergeometric function, and the Hermite polynomials on account of the most general nature of the functions involved there in, our main findings are capable of yielding a large number of new, interesting and useful integrals, expansion formulas involving the Hypergeometric function and the Hermite Polynomials as generating functions.

Introduction and Definitions :

Some fundamental properties and the generalised Beta type function. Let us consider the integral

$$\beta(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} (t-x)^{\beta-1} | \alpha, \beta; \frac{-\rho}{x(t-x)} | dx \quad (1.1)$$

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On a Quarter-Symmetric Metric Connection in an (ϵ) -Kenmotsu Manifold

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(Received January 02, 2019)

Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study a quarter-symmetric metric connection in an (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold. We study some curvature properties of an (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold with respect to the quarter-symmetric metric connection.

Keywords: quarter-symmetric metric connection, (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold, locally ϕ -symmetric, ϕ -recurrent.

2010 AMS Classification Number: 53C15, 52C25.

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Comparative Study of Odd and Even Solar Cycles

Sarver Ahmad Khan¹, Niyaz Ahmad², Shabir Ahmad³, C.M. Tiwari⁴, A.K. Saxena⁵, A.P. Mishra⁶, G.N. Singh⁷, K.L. Jaiswal⁸

Section: Research Paper, Product Type: Journal-Paper

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Correlative Analysis of Long Term Cosmic Ray Variation in Relation with Interplanetary Magnetic Field

Sarver A. Khan¹, A. K. Saxena², C.M. Tiwari³

Section: Research Paper, Product Type: Isroset-Journal

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CrossRef-DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijrpsas/v7i2.6670>

Online published on Apr. 30, 2019

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Original Article | Published: 10 April 2019

Mid-term periodicities in sunspot area of the Sun during solar cycles 22–24

Prithvi Raj Singh¹, C. M. Tiwari, A. K. Saxena, S. L. Agrawal & A. P. Mishra

Atmospheres and Space Science 364, Article number, 59 (2019) | Cite this article

201 Accesses | 6 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

We have studied a monthly variation of the total sunspot areas during solar cycles 22 to 24 (1986–2016). The ~6 month smoothed variation (FFT filter technique) of the total sunspot areas shows double peaks (solar maximum) with the ascending phase in each cycle for the periods 1989, 1991, 2000, 2002, 2011, and 2014. We have observed mid-term periodicity

Download references

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the anonymous referee(s) for valuable comments and suggestions which helped us to improve the paper. PRS gratefully acknowledges Dr. Tarun Kumar Pant (Scientist-SF), Space Physics Laboratory Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre - India for valuable suggestions.

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Abstract

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Weak and strong convergence criteria of Noor iterations for α -nonexpansive mappings

S. P. Pandey¹, D.P. Shukla²

¹Research Scholar Department of Mathematics, Model Science College, Rewa (m.p)

²Head of Department of Mathematics & Computer Sciences, Model Science College, Rewa (m.p)

Abstract- An existence theorem for a fixed point of an α -nonexpansive mapping of a nonempty bounded, closed subset of a uniformly convex Banach space has been recently established by Aoyama and Kohsaka with a non-constructive argument. In this paper, weak and strong convergence to a fixed point is established for a three-steps iterative Schemes for α -nonexpansive mapping in Banach spaces.

Keywords- α -nonexpansive mapping; fixed point; Noor iteration; uniformly convex Banach space; Quasi-nonexpansive.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to study fixed point theorem of α -nonexpansive mapping by using Noor iteration find fixed point and convergence theorems in Banach spaces. Our approach is to prove firstly weak and strong convergence theorem for Noor iteration of α -nonexpansive mappings in uniformly convex Banach spaces. The study of the existence of fixed points of nonexpansive mappings was initiated in 1965 by Browder, Gohde and Kirk independently. Indeed, Browder and Gohde obtained an existence theorem for a nonexpansive mapping on a uniformly convex Banach space, while Kirk obtained the same result in a reflexive Banach space using the normal structure property.

Here are the details. Let E be (real) Banach spaces and let C be a nonempty subset of E . Let $T: C \rightarrow E$ be a mapping. Denote by $F(T)$ the set of fixed point of T , i.e. $F(T) = \{x \in C: Tx = x\}$. We say that T is nonexpansive if $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all x, y in C , and that T is quasi-nonexpansive if $F(T) \neq \emptyset$ and $\|Tx - y\| \leq \|x - y\|$ all x in C and y in $F(T)$.

The concept of nonexpansivity of a map T from a convex set C into C plays an important role in the study of W.R. Mann-type iteration in 1953 given by

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n T x_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n, \quad x_1 \in C \tag{1.1}$$

Here, $\{\beta_n\}$ is a real sequence in $[0, 1]$ satisfying some appropriate conditions, which is usually called a control sequence. In 1953 S. Ishikawa defined Ishikawa iteration as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_n = \beta_n T x_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n \\ x_{n+1} = \gamma_n T y_n + (1 - \gamma_n) x_n \end{array} \right. \tag{1.2}$$

Where, $\{\gamma_n\}$ and $\{\beta_n\}$ are sequences of positive number in $[0, 1]$ satisfy appropriate conditions.

And Noor iteration is given by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{n+1} = \alpha_n T y_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \\ y_n = \beta_n T z_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n \\ z_n = \gamma_n T x_n + (1 - \gamma_n) x_n \end{array} \right. \tag{1.3}$$

Where, $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\gamma_n\}$ are sequences of positive number in $[0, 1]$ satisfying $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$

Remarks

If $\gamma_n = 0$, then Noor iteration (1.3) reduces to the Ishikawa iteration (1.2).

If $\beta_n = \gamma_n = 0$, then Noor iteration (1.3) reduces to the Mann iteration (1.1).

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INCREMENTAL MINING AND INCREMENTAL LOADING OF LARGE DIMENSIONS IN A OPERATIONAL DATA SOURCE

2 Author(s): VANDANA TIWARI, P. K. RAI

Vol - 9, Issue - 4, Page(s) : 6 - 11 (2019) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32804/IRJET>

Abstract
 Incremental reloading of warehouses is naturally synonymous with incremental maintenance of materialized views as both areas face the same problem - how to upgrade physically integrated information under a given time limit. Slow Changing Dimension (SCD) is a common term for techniques that track data sources to identify and capture data changes that are necessary. For training, various SCD methods are used. Data changes slowly with Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCDs) instead of changing on a regular schedule based on time. The advantage of this strategy is that it will hold two versions, the older version and the current version will have two files. One of the common problems of data storage is how changes can be treated if they occur in a particular field or feature in a particular database. We described three types of functional data source application: initial loading, incremental loading, and total refresh.

References

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Fixed Point Results in Complete Normed Linear Spaces

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1. Abstract: In the present paper some fixed point and common fixed-point results are established for rational contraction for complete normed linear spaces (Banach space)

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Published: 12 September 2019

Periodicity Variation of Solar Activity and Cosmic Rays During Solar Cycles 22 – 24

Prithvi Raj Singh[✉], C. M. Tiwari, S. L. Agrawal & Tarun Kumar Pant

Solar Physics 294, Article number: 118 (2019) | Cite this article

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Abstract

The solar radio flux at 2800 MHz (F10.7) and the sunspot number (SSN) are excellent indicators of solar activity. Data from 1986 to 2016 have been used to investigate long-term and mid-term periodicities of the F10.7 solar radio flux, the sunspot number, and galactic cosmic rays (GCRs) intensity, mainly from Oulu and Moscow, using fast Fourier Transform and Morlet wavelet techniques. The ≈ 148 days period, among other periods, is the one seen prominently in SSN, F10.7, and GCRs throughout Solar Cycles 22 to 24. This period could be

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Study of Topological Analogies of Perfect difference Network and Complete Graph

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Abstract - In this paper we have used the topological properties of complete graph and Perfect Difference Network of $(\delta^2 + \delta + 1)$ nodes. We have shown how the Complete Graph can be derived from the system of Perfect Difference Set (PDS) by the union of Perfect Difference Network and the graph of missing links. We have also presented the formulas that derive the diagonal links, circular links and bidirectional links of Perfect difference Network (PDN).

Key Words: Perfect Difference Network (PDN), Perfect Difference set (PDS), Perfect Difference Graph (PDG), Complete Graph, Galois Field (GF).

1. INTRODUCTION

A study of topological properties of Complete Graph and Perfect Difference Network (PDN) of $(\delta^2 + \delta + 1)$ nodes. The calculation of total number of diagonal links, Circular links and Bidirectional links in a Perfect Difference Network (PDN) is done on the basis of mathematical procedures which are presented in the form of lemmas.

1.1 Perfect Difference Set

1.2 Perfect Difference Network

Perfect Difference Network architecture, based on a PDS is designed where each i^{th} node is connected via direct links to node $i \pm 1$ and $i \pm S_i \pmod{n}$, for $2 \leq j \leq \delta$. Each link is bidirectional and the preceding connectivity leads to a chordal ring of δ in-degree and δ out-degree (total degree of any node $d(v) = 2\delta$) and diameter $D=2$ [6],[8]. PDN has already been studied for, high performance communication and parallel processing network [8] and some topological properties of PDNs and parallel algorithms [14],[9],[11],[3], were suggested. It was shown that an n -node PDN can emulate the complete network with optimal slow down and balanced message traffic.

Although other interconnection architecture with topological and performance characteristics similar to PDNs exist, we view PDNs as worthy additions to the repertoire of computer system designers.

Alternative network topologies offer additional design points that can be exploited to accommodate the needs of new and emerging technologies. Further study is needed to



Study of Topological Analogies of Perfect difference Network and Complete Graph

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Abstract - In this paper we have used the topological properties of complete graph and Perfect Difference Network of $(\delta^2 + \delta + 1)$ nodes. We have shown how the Complete Graph can be derived from the system of Perfect Difference Set (PDS) by the union of Perfect Difference Network and the graph of missing links. We have also presented the formulas that derive the diagonal links, circular links and bidirectional links of Perfect difference Network (PDN).

Key Words: Perfect Difference Network (PDN), Perfect Difference set (PDS), Perfect Difference Graph (PDG), Complete Graph, Galois Field (GF).

1. INTRODUCTION

A study of topological properties of Complete Graph and Perfect Difference Network (PDN) of $(\delta^2 + \delta + 1)$ nodes. The calculation of total number of diagonal links, Circular links and Bidirectional links in a Perfect Difference Network (PDN) is done on the basis of mathematical procedures which are presented in the form of lemmas.

1.1 Perfect Difference Set

The Perfect Difference Sets were first discussed by J. Singers in 1938 in terms of points and lines in a projective plane of a Galois Field (GF) [1], [2].

Definitions 1: Perfect Difference Set:- If the set S of $\delta + 1$ distinct integers $S_0, S_1, \dots, S_\delta$ has the property that the $\delta^2 + \delta$ difference $S_i - S_j$ ($0 \leq i, j \leq \delta, i \neq j$) are distinct modulo $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$, S is called a Perfect Difference Set mod $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$.

The existence of Perfect Difference sets seems intuitively improbable, at any rate for large δ , but in

1938 J.Singer proved that whenever δ is a prime or power of prime, say $\delta = p^n$, a Perfect Difference Set mod $p^{2n} + p^n + 1$ exists. [3], [4], [15].

From now we on, let δ denote p^n and we write that $n = \delta^2 + \delta + 1, = p^{2n} + p^n + 1$.

$S = \{s_i : |s_i - s_j| \text{ mod } n, \text{ where } 0 \leq i, j \leq \delta, i \neq j\}$, δ is a prime or power of prime and $n = \delta^2 + \delta + 1$ [1].

1.2 Perfect Difference Network

Perfect Difference Network architecture, based on a PDS is designed where each i^{th} node is connected via direct link to node $i+1$ and $1+S_i \text{ (mod } n)$, for $2 \leq i \leq \delta$. Each link is bidirectional and the preceding connectivity leads to a chordal ring of δ in-degree and δ out-degree (total degree of any node $d(v) = 2\delta$) and diameter $D=2$ [6],[8]. PDN has already been studied for, high performance communication and parallel processing network [8] and some topological properties of PDNs and parallel algorithms [14],[9],[11],[3], were suggested. It was shown that an n -node PDN can emulate the complete network with optimal slow down and balanced message traffic.

Although other interconnection architecture with topological and performance characteristics similar to PDNs exist, we view PDNs as worthy additions to the repertoire of computer system designers.

Alternative network topologies offer additional design points that can be exploited to accommodate the needs of new and emerging technologies. Further study is needed to resolve some open questions and to cost/performance comparisons for PDNs.

1.3 Perfect Difference Graph

1 PDGs [6], based on the mathematical notion of perfect difference sets (PDSs), are undirected graphs of degree $d=2\delta$ (where δ is the number of elements in the PDS) and diameter $D=2$.

2 Definition 2: A PDG is an undirected interconnection graph with $n = \delta^2 + \delta + 1$ vertices, numbered 0 to $n-1$. In the PDG, each vertex "i" is connected via undirected edges to vertices $(i \pm S_j) \text{ (mod } n)$ for $1 \leq j \leq \delta$, where S_j is an element of PDS $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_\delta\}$ of order δ [4][5].

1.4 Complete Graph

A complete Graph is a simple graph $G=(V,E)$ where for all vertices $v_i, v_j \in V, v_i \neq v_j$, there exists an edge (v_i, v_j) [13][7]. In other words, in a Complete Graph every vertex is connected

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FARMERS' PERCEPTION AND ADOPTION PATTERN IN RELATION TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN REWA DISTRICT OF M.P.

M.K.Mishra*, N. Shrivastava**, Sanjay Singh*

ABSTRACT

In the present scenario of changing farming situations Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has performed a crucial role in the field of agriculture. In fact, the use of ICT in agriculture has proved its importance for the effective delivery of extension services owing to its cost-effective, time-effective, and speedy dissemination of information to farmers. In context with Rewa district of M.P. Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare are also successfully running various ICT programmes for exchange of technology experience and diffusion of need based technologies. Keeping this in view the present study has been carried out in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh to assess the adoption pattern, perception and constraints in relation to ICT among the farmers. Finally 120 farmers were considered as respondents for the present study. Thus the sample of the present study was 120 respondents. The study was carried out during the last three years (2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is considered as an important segment of the Indian economy with its share to gross domestic product at almost 17 per cent. However, the stagnated growth of the agricultural sector is a matter of rising concern for the country; the most affected of all are the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural laborers, who constitute the vast majority of the Indian population (Kakarlapudi, K.K., 2010). It has been reported that large number of positions in public extension system in India are vacant which compels the extension workers personnel to overwork, which eventually dilute the focus on extension and adversely affected their performance. Hence, majority of the farmers still remain of benefits of technology advancement and its use. With a view to enhance the agriculture production in a sustainable manner, Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays a crucial role in exchanging relevant technologies, ideas etc. between the source and receiver.

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MODELING OF ANTICONVULSANT ACTIVITY OF SOME OXADIAZOLE AND THIADIAZOLE DERIVATIVES USING TOPOLOGICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL DESCRIPTORS

Neha Tiwari, Vinay Dubey and Vijay K. Agrawal*

Abstract.

In this paper we have modelled the anticonvulsant activities of some of the oxadiazole and thiadiazole derivatives using topological and physicochemical descriptors. It has been found that the Density, Parachor and Balaban index play dominant role in modeling the activity.

Keywords: anticonvulsant activities, QSAR, Topological parameters, Balaban Index, Density, Parachor, Cross validation.

Introduction:

Shahar Yar and coworker¹ have synthesized A series of five membered heterocyclic compounds by the reaction between isoniazid and various substituted isothiocyanates and were tested for their anticonvulsant activity by determining their ability to provide protection against convulsions induced by electroconvulsometer the synthesized compounds, (II) 2-(4-chlorophenyl) amino-5-(4-pyridyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole and (III) 2-(4-chlorophenyl)amino-5-(4-pyridyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole were found promising compounds of the series.

Similarly, they synthesized a series of 2-(substituted phenyl)amino-5-(4-pyridyl)-4H-1,3,4-

25 mg/kg of test compounds; phenytoin sodium (25 mg/kg) was used as a standard. The abolition of the hind limb tonic extensor spasm was recorded as a measure of anticonvulsant activity (12). The activities have been measured in terms of MES (%protection. For modeling the activity we have converted these values to log values.

The photochemical and topological indices are very useful in modeling the biological activities of organic drug molecules²⁻¹⁰. In fact Agrawal and coworkers¹¹⁻²⁰ have successfully used these indices in modeling biological activities of different set of compounds. They include, CA inhibitors, Anti HIV agents, anti inflammatory agents, Antimicrobial agents, Analgesics etc.

The aim of this study was to model the anticonvulsant activities of compounds synthesized by Mohammad Shahar Yar and coworker¹ using physicochemical and topological descriptors which has been successfully done.

Presentation of the Data:

The structure of all the compounds synthesized by Mohammad and co-worker has been drawn using latest version of Chem Sketch software²¹ available by

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Polyhedron

Volume 171, 1 October 2019, Pages 155–171



Experimental and quantum computational study of two new bridged copper(II) coordination complexes as possible models for antioxidant superoxide dismutase: Molecular structures, X-band electron paramagnetic spectra and cryogenic magnetic properties

Yogendra Singh^a, R. P. Ram N. Patel^a, R. S. Satish Kumar Patel^a, Abhay Kumar Patel^b,
Neezu Patel^b, Rita Singh^c, R.J. Butcher^d, Jerry P. Jasinski^e, A. Gutierrez^f

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Inorganica Chimica Acta

Volume 493, 1 July 2019, Pages 26–27



Model investigations for vanadium-protein interactions: Synthesis, characterization and antidiabetic properties

N. Raju^a, A.S. Dhanraj^a, S. An. K.S. Jeyapriya^a, S. An. S.N. Raju^a, S.R. Prabha^a, S.A. Gupta^b, G.E. Sathish^a, N. Dhanraj^a

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Journal of Molecular Structure

Volume 1265, 5 June 2019, Pages 161–168



Pseudo-tetrahedral copper(II) complex derived from *N*'-[(2*E*,3*Z*)-4-hydroxy-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-ylidene]acetohydrazide: Synthesis, molecular structure, quantum chemical investigations, antioxidant and antiproliferative properties

Abhay Kumar Patel^a, N.N. Jaisla^a, P. An. H. Roy^b, N.M. Patel^a, S.X. Patel^c, R.L. Bhatnagar^d

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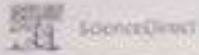
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Polyhedron

Volume 191, 15 March 2019, Pages 216–217



Three new tetranuclear phenoxy-bridged metal(II) complexes: Synthesis, structural variation, cryomagnetic properties, DFT study and antiproliferative properties

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**“IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL REASONABILITY PRACTICES ON CUSTOMER
RELATIONSHIP MAINTENANCE IN CEMENT INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF SELECTED
CEMENT UNITS OF VINDHYA REGION”**

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²*Professor, Department of Business Administration, A.P.S. University, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India*

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with a focus on relationship maintenance with customers of cement companies. The study is based on primary data collected from 300 respondents of 5 cement manufacturing companies of Vindhya Region. The data was collected through well-structured closed-ended questionnaire and analyzed with percentage, mean and One Way ANOVA for testing the hypothesis. The results indicate that CSR activities affect significantly in maintaining a positive relationship with customers.

KEYWORDS: *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Customer Relation, Stakeholders*

Article History

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IMPACT OF VISUAL MERCHANDISING ON IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS APPEREL IN BHOPAL CITY

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Dr. Rajeev Dube
Professor

Department of Business Economics A.P.S.U. Rewa (M.P.)

Abstract:

With increased disposable income as well as an ever improving credit availability, impulsive buying habit among consumers in the retail environment is on the upsurge. the spending on apparel and clothing among the customers are getting increased, it is very important to study the apparel buying behaviour of consumers Thus, not only in metropolitan cities— where impulsive buying accounts for bulk of the consumer purchases— but even in the relatively tier 2 cities, unplanned and impulsive purchase behaviours are expected to play a major role in consumer buying. Given the rapid developments in the Bhopal city, coupled with the an impending opening up for foreign direct investments in the national horizon, the very purpose of this paper was to study the impulsive buying behaviour of consumers in Bhopal , and specifically to a) measure the impulsive buying behaviour of consumers b) to assess the major factors affecting the impulsive buying behavior.

KEY WORDS: Impulse Buying Behavior; Visual Merchandising; Consumer Buying Behavior; Promotional Strategies; Purchase Behavior

1. Introduction:

1.1 In an era of cut throat competition, with an ever evaporating technological and differentiation gaps, stimulation of impulsive purchasing in the market of consumer goods may become a strong competitive

are instrumental in winning consumers and encouraging them to spend more at the point of purchase.

1.3 Due to its practical relevance, host of authors from different areas of research, such as consumer behavior, economics, marketing, and psychology, have explored

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A study on role of e-technology for the Improvements in the prevailing Training and Development Practices in various Cement Industries of Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)

(A case study of cement industries operating at various parts of Madhya Pradesh region (India))

Nidhi Tripathi

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APS university, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract : The main objective of this paper is to assess the contribution of modern e-technologies in the advancement of training and development practices. The modern technical aspect in training and development is extremely important from the organizational performance perspective as it helps to advance and rationalize the training process itself which is meant for the improvement of the productivity of an organization. A number of industries operating in the Rewa region were observed for their inclusiveness of the e-technologies in their training and development programs and relevant conclusions are presented.

IndexTerms - Training and Development processes, Role of technology etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Any organization in the present competitive world tries to optimize its working style so that it can become more and more efficient and productive thus maximizing its profit which is the ultimate goal. Every organization stand upon its fundamental pillars like man, material, machine and their management. Technology plays a vital role for the efficient use of the available resources in an organization and helps to enhance and improve upon its existing productivity level. The modern age is the age of sophisticated

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Assessment of Work Life Balance and Satisfaction in Employees of Public and Private Organizations

Pragya Singh* & Anjali Srivastava**

Abstract

The present study aimed to assess the factors of work life balance, job satisfaction and total work life balance of employees of private and public organizations. In addition, an attempt was made to study the relationship between the job satisfaction and factors of total work life balance of employees of public and private organizations.

It was hypothesized that job satisfaction, factors of work life balance and total work life balance would be found to greater in employees of public organisation than private organization. Furthermore, a positive relationship would be found between employees work life balance factors as well as and job satisfaction in public and private organizations.

The study was conducted on a sample of 300 respondents who were employees of selected manufacturing sectors: NTPC, Singrauli, NCL, Singrauli; JP Cement Rewa and PRISM Cement Satna of Vindhya region. The respondents were equally divided into public and private organizations i.e. 150 from public as well as 150 from private organizations. The personal data sheet which was developed by the researcher, work life balance scale developed by Banu and Dhanasekaran (2014) and job satisfaction scale

as job satisfaction. The results of this study are discussed at length in the full paper.

Keywords:- Work Life Balance, Factors of Work Life Balance, Job Satisfaction, Public and Private organizations.

Introduction

Work life balance is revolving keen on subject of worry for managers, representatives what's more, analysts because of the contemporary innovative, statistic, showcase and hierarchical changes related with it. Because of globalization and privatization life is ending up exceptionally complex in 21st century, making work life balance the prime desire of the present occupation.

Subsequently associations have begun putting resources into different work life balance projects and activities to pull in and hold ability and in the meantime lessen turnover cost. The term work life balance was coined in response to growing by people and organizations alike that employment will impinge upon the standard of family life and vice-versa, so giving rise to the ideas of "family - work conflict" (FWC) and "work-family) conflict" (WFC).





Structural Characterization of Luteolin Glycosides Flavonoids from Indian Plantation White Sugar

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ABSTRACT

Luteolin flavonoid is useful in a variety of dietary constituents and can be used as medicine to protect and suppress the growth of different human cancers. These flavonoids may increase the level of reactive oxygen species, and have value as chemopreventive substances. In this study, a medium grade (L-30) sugar was obtained from a reputed north Indian sugar manufacturer which had turned slightly yellowish due to a long storage period for flavonoids identification. Flavonoids are more stable than other sugar colorants and persist into sugar crystals. A resin-based column chromatography method has been developed for the extraction of three luteolin glycosides flavonoids from Indian plantation white sugar. The fractionation of the colorants was done according to their size by gel permeation chromatography, and finally their isolation and purification by thin-layer chromatography. The detected flavonoids were: luteolin-6-C- β -glucopyranoside, luteolin-7-O- β -glucopyranoside and luteolin-7-O- β -galactopyranoside. Ultraviolet and Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy techniques were used for the structural characterization of flavonoids.

Keywords: Flavonoid, Plantation White Sugar, Extraction, Resin.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of sugar is directly related to its color value. The color incorporated in sugar crystals may originate from the cane plant itself or may be formed during processing. The former comprises colorants such as chlorophyll, carotenes, xanthophylls, anthocyanins, and flavonoids¹⁻². Flavonoids such as tricetin, isoorientin, isovitexin, and apigenin glycosides have been identified in sugarcane leaves, liquor, and molasses³⁻⁶. However, flavonoids have promising applications in food and pharmaceuticals⁹⁻¹⁰.

The luteolin group of flavonoids, sugar are joined to the A ring by carbon-carbon bonds at 6 or 8 positions that occur as C-glycosides. Sugar house products may contain luteolin as it does in the case of other mill syrup and molasses. These phenomena developed from other studies dealing with luteolin-6-C-glucoside, iso-orientin-0-rhamnosylglucoside, luteolin-6-C-glucosyl-7-O-glucoside, iso-orientin-7-O-glucoside and luteolin-6-8-di-C-glycosides in sugarcane leaf¹¹, and iso-orientin-7-O-methyl ether, iso-orientin-7,3'-O-dimethyl ether, 6-methoxyluteolin, orientin-7,3'-O-dimethyl ether and other luteolin derivatives in mill syrup¹²⁻¹³. Luteolin, a dietary





Isolation and Identification of Anticancer Apigenin Glycosides Flavonoids from Plantation White Sugar

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ABSTRACT

Apigenin and its derivatives are biological active flavonoids that are useful in a variety of dietary constituents. These flavonoids may exert some influence over the transition from normal to cancerous, and have value as chemopreventive substance. In this study, a new purification method of three apigenin glycosides flavonoids from Indian plantation white sugar extracts was developed. Three unknown sugar flavonoids were isolated from sugar by using resin based column chromatography. After filtration, the colorant solution was adsorbed on to the gel column at a flow rate of 1 mL/3 min and elution was done with water at the same rate. 10 mL fractions were collected which were then chromatographed on cellulose TLC plates. The pure fractions were completely evaporated and investigated for identification. The detected flavonoids were: apigenin-8-C-b-D-glucopyranoside, apigenin 6-C-b-glucopyranoside and apigenin-7-O-b-glucopyranoside. Ultraviolet and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy introduces an additional analytical dimension for the identification of sugar flavonoids.

Keywords: Flavonoid, Sugarcane Plant Extract, Extraction, Resin.

INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane flavonoids receive considerable attention in the literature, because of their biological, chemotaxonomic markers and physiological importance^{1,2}. Flavonoids are found in nearly every plant type and are ingested in diets routinely². Flavonoids have frequently found in sugarcane^{3,4}, cane juice^{5,6}, molasses⁷, and mill syrup⁸. Sugarcane and cane juice contained various phenolics such as quercetin, rutin, morin, and ferulic acids and showed the antibiotic and antioxidant properties.⁹⁻¹⁰

The apigenin flavonoids also occur mainly as C-glycosides in sugarcane, with C-C bonds at the 6 or 8 positions or both in the case of vicenins. Cane sugar by product may contain apigenin as it in case of other mill syrup and molasses. These phenomena developed from another studies dealing with apigenin 5-O-methyl ether in sugarcane flower¹¹, apigenin 5-O-methyl ether 4'-O-galactoside in peelings¹²⁻¹³, apigenin 5,7-O-dimethyl ether 4'-O-glucoside and apigenin-6-C-glucoside (Isovitexin) in leaf¹⁴, and apigenin-6-C-glucosyl-7-O-methyl ether, apigenin-6-C-glucosyl-8-C-arabinoside, apigenin-6-C-arabinosyl-8-C glucoside, apigenin-6-C-arabinosyl-8-C glucoside in mill syrup¹⁵⁻¹⁶.



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Quality Assessment of Indian Sugar Standards

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ABSTRACT

In this study one of the most important physical parameters identifying purity of cane sugar solutions is investigated. ICUMSA color values of S grades, M grades and L grades cane sugar are investigated of the season 2019-2020 at room temperature (25°C). The determination of color in solid phase was carried out by using Photovolt Reflectance meter. Obtained results for S grades, M grades and L grades cane sugar with different impurities are compared at such a given temperature. Color analysis proves that S5-31 grade of sugar has minimum impurity whereas; L-30 shows maximum impurities. It is evident that both ion solvent and the electrolyte - non-electrolytes is predominant in these systems, and the hydration of ions and the bonding tendency of sucrose and water also play an important role.

Key words: Color, Cane sugar, Cane juices, Quality assessment, Electrolytes solution

The quality of sugar crystal is based on the determination of various parameters viz. Brix, Pol, Purity, % reflectance and ICUMSA color values (Mehrotra and Siesler 2003, Nawi *et al.* 2014, Cadet and Offmann 1997). One goal has been to find different procedures to obtain good quality sucrose for commercial use (Brown and Levy 1973). Some researchers have focused on the procedures and mechanism in order to refine the sugar by melting, re crystallization, or other processes in order to obtain pure sugar (Beckett *et al.* 2006, Paula *et al.* 2004). A variety of methods has been developed to measure and test the refined products in order to specify the purity of the produced refined sugar. For example, the color of the solution has been one of the important physical quantities in this respect. For many applications sugar solution is grouped into pure and raw depending on the percentage of impurities (Kumar *et al.* 2011).

Sucrose substance can be in form of liquid or solid phase. Pure sugar is a clear, white, and having good crystal structure that is chemically made up carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms. Measurement of color of sugar solution is not possible on solid state, so there is need of solvent to dissolve the sugar crystal such as water. This powerful substance is a good medium for many reactions, which is used as a

universal solvent. Physical and chemical properties of water result from strong attraction that hydrogen atoms have for each other in water molecules.

In sugar aqueous solutions, the relative concentrations of these ions are unequal and one ion is increased by one order of magnitude while the other one shows some decrease, but the relationship is constant and the ion product is always constant. ICUMSA color values of sugar solution have been studied for several reasons such as studying the process of salvation (Kumar *et al.* 2010), assessment of sugar polarization (Sonad 2009), assessment of sugar quality and purity measurement of sugar house products (Kumar *et al.* 2009). Such processes depend on association and transparent properties of ions in different solvent media, the charge, radius, and hydrate numbers of ions and the nature of solvent. We report in this paper our results as well as some data from the literature to illustrate the effect of some selected impurities on the growth rate and morphology of sucrose crystal. Factors such as the super saturation of solution and size of sugar crystal are studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was taken up with the plantation white sugar of different ICUMSA (International Commission for

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**EMPLOYEES ABSENTEEISM: A MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR
COMPETITIVE ORGANIZATION**

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T.R.S College, Rewa, M.P.

Abstract

Absence is a term commonly used to refer to the absence of an unplanned employee from the workplace. Absence is an important challenge for all types of organizations, as it affects the growth and success of the organization. As we all know that human resources are an important part of an organization, we cannot imagine an organization without them. Absence means that an employee is absent from work for reasons such as illness, social function or death of a family member. Management outside the office is often an important step in the process of reducing commercial costs. Due to competitive pressure, organisations cannot afford to carry out unnecessary absences that may have been tolerated in the past. Therefore, many companies are focusing on

Multi-wavelength study of energetic processes during solar flare occurrence

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Abstract This paper is an attempt to understand the physical processes occurring in different layers of the solar atmosphere during a solar flare. For a complete understanding of the flare, we must analyze multi-wavelength datasets, as emission at different wavelengths originates from different layers in the solar atmosphere. Also, flares are transient and localized events observed to occur at all longitudes. With these considerations, we have carried out multi-wavelength analysis of two representative flare events. One event occurred close to the center of the solar disk and the other occurred close to the limb. In the former case, we examine emission from the lower layers of the solar atmosphere. Therefore the chromosphere, transition region and also photospheric magnetogram can be analyzed. On the other hand, in the near-limb event, coronal features can be clearly examined. In this paper, the first event studied is the M1.1 class flare from the active region NOAA 10649 located at S10E14 and the second event is the M1.4 class flare from the active region 10713 located at S12W90. In both cases, we have acquired excellent multi-wavelength data sets. The observations from multi-instrumental data clearly demonstrate that flares occur in the vicinity of sunspots. These are regions of strong magnetic field with mixed polarity.

Key words: sun — solar flare — activity

1 INTRODUCTION

The study of multi-wavelength emission during solar flares has enormous potential towards understanding the underlying physical phenomena occurring in the solar atmosphere. It is generally accepted that magnetic reconnection is responsible for the sudden energy release and ac-

current. On the other hand, based on multi-wavelength study, a standard model called the CSHKP model was developed (Abramenko et al. 1991; Sturrock 1996; Hirayama 1974; Kopp & Pneuman 1976), which can explain the flare features of the separating two ribbons observed by H-alpha/ultraviolet (UV) and the expanding soft X-ray loops. In this present study, we analyze the physical process of

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Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Open Access Journal

Role of Comorbidities in Establishment of Pulmonary Mycosis in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients in and Around Rewa

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ABSTRACT

Background: Viruses and bacterias have been already considered as a major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbations; whereas, the major role of fungal colonization and infection is poorly understood.

Objective: Keeping this fact in mind the present study was designed to find out the microbes responsible for acute exacerbation of COPD, which is one the common disorder of chronic lung disease in and around Rewa along with the profile of pulmonary fungal infection among COPD patients with and without comorbidities to determine their prevalence, risk factors, and outcome among those patients.

Patients and methods: In this prospective cross-sectional analytic study, different samples (sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage, blood, and others) from 180 COPD patients at risk for



Visual perception on the architectural elements of the built heritage of a historic temple: A case study of Nachna, India.

¹Ranjana Singh, ²Zahid Iqbal Sheikh, ³Dr. M. C. Shrivastava

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Abstract: Heritage architectural and sculptural expressions are self-explanatory documents, which carry its legacy along with the wheel of time. The Nachna temple of Madhya Pradesh is one among such precious monuments, where the socio-culture knowledge and ideological hemispheres had taken its materialistic identity, through precisely crafted sculptural panoramic expressions. Material wise this temple-structure could be categorized as an example of stone architecture; and is located in the Old Town area of Madhya Pradesh, India. Goddess Shiva, Parvati, Durga, Vishu are being worshipped in this temple- as major deity. The stone-based architecture and artwork at the temple have survived, while the brick temples have not. But as observed, now a day this heritage monument is detracting due to multifold issues. This paper critically investigates the present overall scenario of this temple.

Key words: Nachna, panoramic, multifold, sculptural expressions, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This paper is an outcome of observation based field study. This study encompasses the existing general condition of the Nachna temple and includes its Geographic Location of Nachna temple, Historical background, Socio-cultural importance, Stone as primary constructional raw material, Temple structure, Sculptural and structural damage studies, Temple revival Initiatives and Significance of Nachna temple in contemporary era etc. The area was visited several times for the collection of architectural information during the year of 2018-2019. Literature concerning architecture of this area has been consulted. The study area occupies unique importance in the village and the major development of architectural elements has been observed during the study period.

Over the years, the history of the towns has become a symbol of their image, which generally reflects the elements of imperial architecture. Historical towns have confronted new challenges and changes over the last few decades. Their monuments, sacred precincts, processional streets, and public squares are all endowed with moonstones and have remained in obscurity.

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LATE-TIME ACCELERATION IN BIANCHI TYPE V PERFECT FLUID COSMOLOGICAL MODELS

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Abstract: Perfect fluid Bianchi type-V cosmological models with time varying cosmological parameter Λ are investigated for a specific Hubble parameter. Exact solutions of Einstein's field equations yield models of the universe which represent initially decelerating and late-time accelerating expansion.

Keywords: Bianchi type V · Hubble Parameter · Variable cosmological term · Deceleration parameter.

1. Introduction

Observational evidences from the Hubble diagram of SNe Ia Supernovae

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY FIELD ISSN: 2455-0620 Volume - 6, Issue - 2, Feb - 2020
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Received Date: 29/01/2020 Acceptance Date: 10/02/2020 Publication Date: 29/02/2020

Cosmic ray Intensity variations in relation to solar activity parameters for solar cycle 21-24.

¹Sarver Ahmad khan, ²Niyaz Ahmad, ³A. K. Saxena, ⁴G. N. Singh, ⁵K. L. Jaiswal, ⁶C. M. tiwari
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⁴Sudarshan College Lalgawan, Rewa
⁵Department of physics, Govt. Model Science College Rewa.
E.mail: ¹sarverahmadkhan@gmail.com

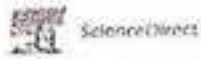
Abstract: Based on the monthly of many solar parameters [e.g.: sunspot number (SSN), solar flux (SF) and interplanetary magnetic field (IMF)]. The correlation study of solar parameters (e.g.: SSN, SF and IMF) and cosmic ray intensity (CRI, monthly/ yearly of neutron monitor of Moscow) has been carried out by the "cross correlation method" whole behavior of the cross correlation coefficient between cosmic ray intensity (CRI) and solar activity parameters (SA) is almost same instead of highest peaks of solar cycles. However the correlation analysis have been carried out by the process of "minimizing correlation coefficient" and it is establish that observed time lag between cosmic ray intensity (CRI) and many solar activity parameters is identical except the interplanetary parameters. The time lag is found is to be greater for odd solar cycles (21, 23) in comparison to even solar cycles (22, 24), indicating the odd- even asymmetry of solar cycles. The correlation between cosmic ray intensity and different solar activity indices taking time lag factor during the whole period of calculation has been presented. The dissimilarity observed in the time lag between cosmic ray intensity and different solar activity indices, especially for IMF, have also been explained.

Key Words: Cosmic rays, sunspots, solar flux and interplanetary magnetic field.

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Volume 47, Part 10, 2021, Pages 6752-6758

Computational study of polycrystalline intermetallics

Purnee Bhandari,^{a,*} P. G. A.P. Mohra,^a Ramakant Bhandari,^a

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Abstract

Ion conducting gel polymer electrolytes (GPEs) are being intensively studied for their potential applications in various electrochemical devices. The poly(vinyl alcohol)-based GPE films containing ammonium acetate ($\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_3\text{COO}$) salt have been studied for various concentrations of salt. The gel electrolyte films (GPEs) have been prepared using solution casting technique. Structural characterization carried out using X-ray diffraction reveals an increase in the amorphous nature of the samples on increasing salt concentration up to 70 wt%. The complexation of polymer and salt has been studied by Fourier transform infrared analysis. Ionic conductivity of the GPEs has been found to increase with salt concentration and reaches an optimum

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Volume 25, Issue 2, 2020, Pages 618-644

Magnetic Property of ErCu Intermetallic Compound

Dusseeh Rajeev^a, J. B. S.P. Maitia^a, Sarina Singh^b

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ABSTRACT

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.07.106

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JOURNAL HOMEPAGE

Restricted access Research article First published online March 10, 2020

Ion transport studies in PVA: $\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_3\text{COO}$ gel polymer electrolytes

CP Singh, PK Shukla, and SL Agrawal [View all authors and affiliations](#)

Volume 32, Issue 2 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0954008319898242>

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Abstract

Ion conducting gel polymer electrolytes (GPEs) are being intensively studied for their potential applications in various electrochemical devices. The poly(vinyl alcohol)-based GPE films containing ammonium acetate ($\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_3\text{COO}$) salt have been studied for various concentrations of salt. The gel electrolyte films (GPEs) have been prepared using solution casting technique. Structural characterization carried out using X-ray diffraction reveals an increase in the amorphous nature of the samples on increasing salt concentration up to 70 wt%. The complexation of polymer and salt has been studied by Fourier-transform infrared analysis. Ionic conductivity of the GPEs has been found to increase with salt concentration and reaches an optimum

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Volume 47, Part 29, 2021, Pages 6752-6758

Computational study of polycrystalline intermetallics

Dinesh Bhandari^{a,b}, D. A.P. Mishra^a, Ramakant Bhanuvelu^c

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Polyhedron

Volume 202, 3 April 2020, 114434



Dioxidovanadium(V) complexes of a tridentate ONO Schiff base ligand: Structural characterization, quantum chemical calculations and *in-vitro* antidiabetic activity

Neta Patel^a, A.K. Prasad^a, B.N. Jodha^a, A. Anand^a, R.N. Patel^b, S.K. Patel^c, P. Joseph^d,
N. Desai^e, Y.K. Gupta^f, Raymond L. Butcher^g

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Inorganica Chimica Acta

Volume 532, 1 April 2020, 119371



Research paper

Supramolecular assemblies of new pseudohalide end-to-end bridged copper(II) complex and molecular structural variety of penta and hexa-coordinated metal(II) complexes with hydrazido-based ligand

Parvathy Srinath,^a A. B. K. Paul,^a A. B. S. Paul,^a S.N. Lakshmi,^a A.K. Paul,^a N. Devi,^b J.L. Rao,^c F. Ghazvini,^d R.M. Srinath,^a A. B. K. Sankar,^e *et al.* / *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, Volume 532, 1 April 2020, 119371

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activity and antiproliferative properties

A.K. Patel^a, R.N. Jadia^a, D. H. Roy^b, B.N. Patel^a, S.K. Patel^a, B.J. Butcher^d, M. Cocchi^a, S. Hennessy^a

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Polyhedron

Volume 188, 15 September 2020, 114624



Two new copper(II) binuclear complexes with 2-[(E)-(pyridine-2yl-hydrazono)methyl]phenol: Molecular structures, quantum chemical calculations, cryomagnetic properties and catalytic activity

A.K. Patel^a, S.K. Patel^a, D. H. Roy^b, G. Parmar^c, Nirmala Patel^d, A.K. Patel^a, B.N. Jadia^a, Dimple Patel^e, B.J. Butcher^d, M. Cocchi^a, S. Hennessy^a

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Polyhedron

Volume 126, 1 August 2020, 114624



Copper(II) hydrazone complexes with different nuclearities and geometries: Synthesis, structural characterization, antioxidant SOD activity and antiproliferative properties

A.K. Patel^a, B.N. Jadaia^a, A. H. Roy^b, B.N. Patel^c, S.K. Patel^d, R.J. Butcher^d, M. Cortijo^e, S. Herrera^f

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29 May 2020

RESEARCH ARTICLE | MAY 29 2020

XAFS study of K-absorption spectra of copper (II) complexes having pentamethyldiethylenetriamine (PMDT) as one of the ligands

Sharad Sharma; S. K. Joshi; R. K. Vyas; B. D. Shrivastava; R. N. Patel; S. N. Jha; D. Bhattacharyya

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APL Mach

X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) has been studied at the Cu K-edge in a copper mixed ligand complex, namely, [(PMDT)Cu(H₂O)](ClO₄)₂ (I) and [(PMDT)Cu(lmH)](ClO₄)₂ (II) where PMDT = N,N,N',N',N'-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine and lmH = imidazole, employing EXAFS beamline BL-9



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Polyhedron

Volume 180, 1 April 2020, 134434



Dioxidovanadium(V) complexes of a tridentate ONO Schiff base ligand: Structural characterization, quantum chemical calculations and *in-vitro* antidiabetic activity

Nitesh Patel^a, A.N. Prakash^a, R.N. Jaisak^a *et al.*, R.N. Patel^a, S.N. Patel^a, J.B. Trivedi^a, N. Desai^a, V.K. Gupta^a, Sarvesh J. Bhutia^a

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poly.2020.134434>

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Abstract

DOUBLE INTEGRAL INVOLVING G-FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES

SHUKLA VINAY KUMAR

ABSTRACT. In the study of certain boundary value problems integrals are useful with their connections. To obtain expansion formulae it also helps. In the study of integral equation, probability and statistical distribution, integrals are also used. To measure population density within a certain area, we can also use integrals. With integrals we can analyzed anything that changes in time. The object of this research paper is to establish a double integrals involving G-Function of two variables.

1. INTRODUCTION

The G-function of two variables was defined by Srivastava and Joshi, see [6], in terms of Mellin-Barnes type integrals as follows:

$$(1.1) \quad G_{p_1, q_1; p_2, q_2; p_3, q_3}^{0, n_1; n_2, n_3; n_3, n_3} \left[\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \middle| \begin{matrix} (a_j; 1, 1)_{1, p_1} : (c_j, 1)_{1, p_2} : (e_j, 1)_{1, p_3} \\ (b_j; 1, 1)_{1, q_1} : (d_j, 1)_{1, q_2} : (f_j, 1)_{1, q_3} \end{matrix} \right] \\ = \frac{-1}{4\pi^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \Phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) x^\xi y^\eta d\xi d\eta,$$

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 44A05.

Key words and phrases. Double Integral, Hypergeometric functions, G-Function of two variables, G-Function of one variable.

FOURIER SERIES INVOLVING G-FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES

By

Vinay Kumar Shukla¹ and Dr. Neelam Pandey²

¹(Department of Mathematical Sciences A. P. S. University, Rewa, M.P.)

²(Department of Mathematics Govt model Science College, Rewa, M.P.)

ABSTRACT

In the literature of special functions and boundary value problems, Fourier series for generalized hypergeometric functions occupies a prominent place. In the area of two-dimensional boundary value problems and theories of special functions, certain double Fourier series of generalized hypergeometric functions play an important role. The aim of this paper is to establish a Fourier series expansion involving G-Function of two variables.

Key Words: G-Function of two variables, G-function of one variable, Double Fourier Series, Fourier series expansion.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Certain number of Fourier series expansion involving generalized hypergeometric functions, recently Beg [3], Ayant Frédéric [1], Dubey [4] and others have evaluated. We shall try to obtain some new Fourier Series expansion

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Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University

ISSN:1007-1172

HORN'S FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES AND ITS APPLICATION IN A BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS:

Anamika Dubey* and Neelam Pandey**

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** Department of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Govt. Model Science
College Rewa (M.P.) 486001 (India) Email: dr.pandeyneelam@gmail.com

Abstract - In this paper, we evaluate an integral involving Horn's function of two variables and then we make its application to solve a boundary value problem on heat conduction. An expansion formula involving above function has also been obtained

Keywords: Horn's function of two variables, Heat conduction, Boundary value problem.

M.S.C.: 33C45, 33C60, 26D20

1. Introduction

Conference ETRD-2023



Study of Connectivity Using AND and XOR Logical Operation on JOSEPHUS CUBE for Parallel and Distributed Systems

November 20, 2020 & IJRG Admin

Abstract

Graph is a conceptual mathematical data structure. In this paper, Josephus cube (JC) architecture is studied as a graph. We consider Josephus architecture as a self-loop free graph. We study Josephus cube interconnection connectivity properties where vertices present the processor (nodes) and communication arcs / links as edges of the graph. Josephus cube architecture connectivity is presented through mathematical tool. Matrices to perform logical operations. Incidence Matrix, Circuit Matrix and Path Matrix were considered to map the graph properties to the matrix properties of Josephus Cube interconnection network. Here we take matrix and in each matrix all columns are arranged using the same order of edges. Binary AND (\wedge) logical operation is performed in MATLAB on the incidence matrix & transpose of circuit matrix and vice-versa for Josephus graph in this. The result shows that, for any p^{th} processor lies in the n^{th} circuit, then the nonzero values in a matrix at corresponding position exist, if the particular communication link is incident on the n^{th} processor

cube (JC) architecture is studied as a graph. We consider Josephus architecture as a self-loop free graph. We study Josephus cube interconnection connectivity properties where vertices present the processor (nodes) and communication arcs / links as edges of the graph. Josephus cube architecture connectivity is presented through mathematical tool. Matrices to perform logical operations. Incidence Matrix, Circuit Matrix and Path Matrix were considered to map the graph properties to the matrix properties of Josephus Cube interconnection network. Here we take matrix and in each matrix all columns are arranged using the same order of edges. Binary AND (\wedge) logical operation is performed in MATLAB on the incidence matrix & transpose of circuit matrix and vice-versa for Josephus graph in this. The result shows that, for any p^{th} processor lies in the n^{th} circuit, then the nonzero values in a matrix at corresponding position exist, if the particular communication link is incident on the p^{th} processor (vertex) and is also in the n^{th} circuit of the Josephus cube graph structure. Path matrix of Josephus cube was also presented to define all the connectivity's between two processor nodes $P_i P_n P_j$. Here we observed that AND (\wedge) logical operation was executed on the incidence matrix and transposed of path matrix, the resultant matrix has 1's in exactly two rows P_n and P_j , the processor nodes for which we had considered all the possible paths and the rest of the $(R_n - 2)$ rows are filled with 0 bits, that confirms P_n and P_j nodes does not lies in any other connectivity paths. The XOR of any two rows of path matrix of Josephus cube corresponds to the circuit that contains the traversed paths.

IJRG DOI Prefix (Crossref)
10.25561/13096

ISSN : 2455-1848

SJIF Value : 6.052

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- Call for paper @ July Issue-2023
- Associate Member Of IJAI



Recursive Cube of Rings and Their Implementation in Interconnection Networks

Rakesh Kumar Katare, Manisha Singh, Neha Singh, Aarti Pandey,
 Charvi Katare, Manish Bharadwaj

Department of Computer Science, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University

Date of Submission: 20-11-2020

Date of Acceptance: 10-12-2020

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we show a gathering of flexible interconnection organize topologies, named Recursive Cube of Rings (RCR), which are recursively created by adding ring edges to a strong shape. RCRs have various charming topological properties in building adaptable parallel machines, for instance, settled degree, little estimation, wide division width, symmetry, fault tolerance, et cetera. We at first break down the topological properties of RCRs. We by then show and separate a general stop free directing calculation for RCRs. Using a whole combined tree embedded into a RCR with advancement cost approximating to one, a capable communicate directing calculation on RCRs is proposed. The upper bound of the amount of message passing steps in a solitary communicate operation on a general RCR is furthermore induced.

Key Word- RCR, GS, Fault Tolerance,, CP,

logarithmically with the traverse of the system however the distance across of hypercube is close to nothing.

Starting late, various new topologies have been proposed. Taking the aftereffect of two set up topologies is an up and coming system for growing new interconnection systems. Advancement of such a thing system requires first picking a base reference, for instance, de Bruijn systems, modify exchange systems, and complete double trees. The base parts may be unmistakable. The cross consequence of interconnection systems beats standard topologies, for instance, work and hypercube in distance across, degree, and organizing size. Straight recursive systems will be systems that are conveyed by a direct rehash of the edge:

$$X_n = a_1 \cdot X_{n-1} + a_2 \cdot X_{n-2} + \dots + a_k \cdot X_{n-k}$$

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Study of Superimposition of Edges of Spanning Tree in PDN Using PDS of $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$ nodes

Rakesh Kumar Katare, Neha Singh, Manisha Singh, Charvi katare, Manish Bhardwaj

Department of Computer Science, A.P.S.University, Rewa (M.P.)

Date of Submission: 10-10-2020

Date of Acceptance: 31-10-2020

Date of Submission: 10-10-2020

Date of Acceptance: 31-10-2020

ABSTRACT: We have shown in this paper the traversal of nodes as per the algorithms shown in PDS. The positive sign shows forward traversal and negative sign shows reverse traversal between nodes both "+" and "-" sign for each node give the same value. We found that the traversal is in the form a subset of nodes which is a spanning tree.

Keywords: PDN, Spanning tree, Superimposition, PDS, Binary Relation.

function or routing function to map data on hypercube contains topological properties. The study of circuits based on the architecture of PDN is further taken forward by katare et.al 2013[8] in their research work on study of link utilization of PDN and Hypercube. They have shown that the circuits formed in PDN are a combination of odd and even length.

1. INTRODUCTION:

2. Study of node relation with others processors in PDN.

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Dr. Ajitesh S Baghel

Cache Memory Performance for Multi-Core Processors Improved

Authors and Singh A.K. Baghel A. S., Bano S.

Publication date 2020/7

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Volume 43

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Pages 11

Publisher ISSN: 2249-6681



Study of Superimposition of Edges of Spanning Tree in PDN Using PDS of $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$ nodes

Rakesh Kumar Katare, Neha Singh, Manisha Singh, Charvi katare, Manish Bhardwaj

Department of Computer Science, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

Date of Submission: 10-10-2020

Date of Acceptance: 31-10-2020

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Keywords: PDN, Spanning tree, Superimposition, PDS, Binary Relation.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Perfect Differences Sets were first discussed in 1938 by J. Singer. The formulation was in terms of points and lines in a finite projective plane, therefore it was not at all considered so much important until it was incorporated into perfect difference network [2]. The Perfect difference sets were considered a really good prospect for being developed into a network mainly through the works of Dr. Behrooz Parhami and Dr. Mikhail A. Rakov. In their paper[1] they have discussed low-diameter networks, beginning with $D=2$, the next best value to that of the complete network and then proceeding to somewhat larger values leading to more economical networks. In their yet another paper[2,3] they have proposed an asymptotically optimal method for connecting a set of nodes into a perfect difference network with diameter 2 so that any node is reachable from any other node in one or two hops. A more exhaustive comparative study of hypercube and perfect difference network was done by katare et al. 2007[5], based on topological properties. Topological properties of perfect difference network compared with the corresponding properties of hypercube by katare et al. 2009 [6]. In this scheme sparse linear system was implemented. It was proved that access

function or routing function to map data on hypercube contains topological properties. The study of circuits based on the architecture of PDN is further taken forward by katare et al 2013[8] in their research work on study of link utilization of PDN and Hypercube. they have shown that the circuits formed in PDN are a combination of odd and even length.

2. Study of node relation with others processors in PDN.

Perfect Difference Set: If the set S of $\delta + 1$ distinct integers $S_0, S_1, S_2, \dots, S_\delta$ has the property that the $\delta^2 + \delta$ differences $S_i - S_j$ ($0 \leq i, j \leq \delta, i \neq j$) are distinct modulo $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$. S is called a perfect difference set mod $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$.

The existence of perfect difference sets seems intuitively improbable, at any rate for large δ , but in 1938 J. Singer proved that, whenever δ is a prime or power of prime, say $\delta = p^a$, a perfect difference set mod $p^{2a} + p^a + 1$ exists. From now we on let δ denote p^n and we write that $n = p^{2a} + p^a + 1 = \delta^2 + \delta + 1$ [10].

In PDN each processor is connected with other processor by relation which is defined below.

$$s_i - s_j = 0, 1, \dots, (\delta^2 + \delta) \pmod{(\delta^2 + \delta + 1)}$$

We found from the perfect difference set that the mapping of nodes of a PDN is as follows

- The direct nodes are connected is $i \pm 1$, where i is the node representation.
- Cordial ring pattern node is represented by $i = s_j \pmod{n}$ for ($2 \leq j \leq \delta$) i.e. j lies between 2 & δ . The reserve link is also exists. The network is drawn as undirected graph.

That is if we take $\delta = 2$ then the number of nodes in PDN is $\delta^2 + \delta + 1$ i.e. 7 nodes of PDN is created

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A Study of Structural Analysis of Perfect Difference Network (PDN)

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Abstract-

In this paper, we have discuss the concept of topological properties, kirchoff and Maxwell concept to study the structural relation of perfect difference network(PDN) architecture. The study of discrete structure of perfect difference network shows the circuit and robustness of the Perfect difference network. In this paper, first of all we are converting perfect difference network into its equivalent two dimensional structure by considering the adjacent node V_i of V_j . then calculate the degree of each node, after that replace all the diagonal node with the degree of V_{ij} . In Connection matrix 0 represent the no direct connection whereas 1 shows the direct connection. To calculate the no of isolated connected sub graph(no cycle) in perfect difference network, we calculate the cofactor of element V_{ij} after replacing the negative sign by positive one. We have made attempts to study the structural properties to find the sub structure of perfect difference network to show the robustness of these architectures.

Keywords–Perfect Difference Set (PDS), Perfect Difference Network (PDN), kirchoff and Maxwell theory, Circuits, Adjancy Matrix.

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Study of Data Structure and Symmetry Properties for Interconnection Network

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Abstract:

Study of Symmetry properties and Data structure is play a key role to analysis connectivity and complexity of interconnection network. Symmetric property allows reverse engineering in connectivity and complexity, that useful for effective design and scaling and synthesis of new interconnection network by modifying the structural properties of architecture. Our approach is based on the data structure for study relation between nodes which helps to reduce the connectivity and complexity.

Keywords:

PDS, PDN, Interconnection Network, Data Structure, Symmetry

Introduction:

The Structural relationship between nodes of interconnection networks plays a key role in the study of performance of parallel and distributed architecture^[1,11]. Perfect difference set based architectures is one of the most important interconnection networks that focuses upon the evaluation and applications of parallel and distributed architecture. Difference set-based

along with their connectivity and complexity. PDN (perfect Difference Network) has better properties in terms of degree, diameter, average latency, routing & communication pattern, network flow throughput, and path diversity^[6,13]. It also takes advantage of increasing nodes of scaling process. The comparative study suggests the methods to overcome the above restrictions besides having attractive properties.

Study of Data Structure for Interconnection Network



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Research in
Astronomy and
Astrophysics

Interplanetary consequences and geoeffectiveness of CME associated with major solar flare from NOAA AR 12673

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Received 2018 November 7, accepted 2019 July 30

Abstract In this reported work, we study a major X-class flare (X9.3) that arose from NOAA Active Region (AR) 12673 on 2017 September 8, from 11:53 UT to 12:10 UT in multi-wavelength views. This event also produced a fast coronal mass ejection (CME). NOAA AR 12673 emerged at S09W30 on 2017 September 6 and grew rapidly to a large AR. On 2017 September 9, the maximum area of this AR was 1060 millionth of the solar hemisphere. The group of sunspots disappeared over the west limb of the Sun (S09W83) on September 10. It was a fast emerging flux region. The group of sunspots showed magnetic configuration category alpha-beta-gamma. We identified their earliest signatures of eruption in AIA 94 Å images with initialization and successive rapid growth from low coronal heights of hot channelled structures. On the other hand, the CME associated with this flare event triggered the intense Dst at 1 AU (-142 nT). We have acquired



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International Journal of Geometric Methods in Modern Physics | VOL. 17, NO. 12

Phase transition of LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model in $f(R, T)$ gravity

R. K. Tiwari, D. Sofuoğlu, and V. K. Dubey

<https://doi.org/10.1142/S021988782050187X>

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Abstract

In this work, LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model with perfect fluid source in $f(R, T)$ gravity theory, where R is the Ricci scalar and T is the trace of the stress energy-momentum tensor, has been studied in order to investigate early time deceleration and late time acceleration of the universe. By proposing a new special form of time-varying deceleration parameter in terms of Hubble parameter, the exact solution of the field equations has been obtained. The physical and geometric quantities of the model have been derived and their evolution has been discussed. Our model has an initial singularity and initially exhibits decelerating expansion and transits to accelerating expansion phase at last eras. The nature of the matter source of the model is consistent with the standard model in frame of the structure formation.

Keywords: Varying deceleration parameter · $f(R, T)$ theory · Bianchi type-I model

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Fractional integral Operators Associated with Mellin and Laplace Transformations associated with J -Function

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Abstract *The object of this paper is to establish certain representations between the Laplace transform operators L and L^{-1} and the fractional integration operators due to Saigo and Maeda [1]. While two theorems on the fractional integration operators were also defined and studied earlier by them. And earlier the result proved by Rani, Saigo and Saxena[2] and Fox [3,4] are derived as special cases.*

Key words : Fractional calculus operators, Saigo-Maeda operators, Laplace transform ,



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Space-Time Admitting W_6 -Curvature Tensor

S. P. Maurya, S. K. Pandey & B. N. Singh

Conference paper | First Online: 20 October 2021

167 Accesses

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) book series (LNNS, volume 214)

Abstract

In this paper, we have studied space-time with W_6 -curvature tensor and proved that a four-dimensional relativistic space-time M has conservative W_6 -curvature tensor if and only if the energy-momentum tensor is Codazzi tensor provided that the scalar curvature is constant in both the cases. It is also observed that in a four-dimensional relativistic W_6 -flat space-time satisfying Einstein's field equation with cosmological constant, the energy-momentum tensor is covariant constant.

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On Generalized W_2 -Curvature Tensor of Para-Kenmotsu Manifolds

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Abstract. The object of the present paper is to generalize W_2 -curvature tensor of para-Kenmotsu manifold with the help of a new generalized (0,2) symmetric tensor Z introduced by Mantica and Suh [11]. Various geometric properties of generalized W_2 -curvature tensor of para-Kenmotsu manifold have been studied. It is shown that a generalized W_2 ϕ -symmetric para-Kenmotsu manifold is an Einstein manifold.

1. Introduction

The W_2 and E -tensor fields were introduced by G.P. Pokhariyal and R.S. Mishra [15] in 1970. They studied these tensor fields and their relativistic significance in a Riemannian manifold. Further, in 1980, G.P. Pokhariyal [14] carried out the study of these tensor fields in a Sasakian manifolds. Later on, in 1986, properties of W_2 and E -tensor fields were further explored by K. Matsumoto, S. Ianus and I. Mihai [12] on P -Sasakian manifolds. The W_2 -curvature tensor has been studied by many other authors such as U.C. De and A. Sarkar [7], A. Yildiz and U.C. De [21] and many others. The W_2 -curvature tensor is defined by [15]

$$W_2(X, Y, U) = R(X, Y, U) + \frac{1}{n-1} [g(X, U)QY - g(Y, U)QX], \quad (1)$$

where Q is a Ricci tensor of type (1,1), i.e., $S(X, Y) = g(QX, Y)$; S being the type (0,2) Ricci tensor. Afterwards several researchers have carried out the study of W_2 -curvature tensor in a variety of directions such as [13, 18, 19].

Several years ago, the notion of paracontact metric structures were introduced in [8]. Since the publication of [3–5, 22], paracontact metric manifolds have been studied by many authors in recent years. The importance of para-Kenmotsu geometry, have been pointed out especially in the last years by several papers highlighting the exchanges with the theory of para-Kähler manifolds and its role in semi-Riemannian geometry and mathematical physics [6, 9, 10, 17].

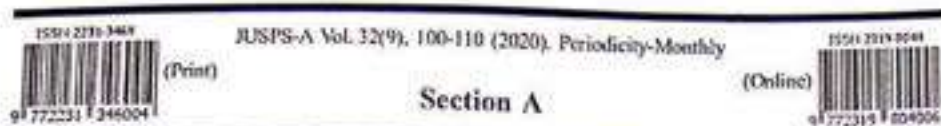
2020 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 53C15; 53C25

Keywords. W_2 -curvature tensor, para-Kenmotsu manifold, Einstein manifold, η -Einstein manifold, Generalized W_2 -curvature tensor

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On the Weyl projective curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold

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Abstract

The objective of the present paper is to study the H^2 -curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold. It is shown that an SP -Sasakian manifold satisfying the conditions

LATE-TIME ACCELERATION IN BIANCHI TYPE V PERFECT FLUID COSMOLOGICAL MODELS

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Abstract: Perfect fluid Bianchi type-V cosmological models with time varying cosmological parameter Λ are investigated for a specific Hubble parameter. Exact solutions of Einstein's field equations yield models of the universe which represent initially decelerating and late-time accelerating expansion.

Keywords: Bianchi type V · Hubble Parameter · Variable cosmological term · Deceleration parameter.

1. Introduction

Observational evidences from the Hubble diagram of SNe Ia Supernovae [11,14,15,24,25], Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) and Baryon Acoustic Oscillation (BAO) [1,5,7,10,21,22,23] favour the scenario that our universe is currently expanding with acceleration. This currently observed acceleration could be brought about by some exotic field with an effective negative pressure. Astronomical observations show that out of total energy budget, our universe at present contains approximately 4% only of radiation and baryonic matter [13,16,26]. While about 26% is the non-baryonic dark matter, the rest of our universe content, which is about 70% is the exotic component known as dark energy. This dominant component with repulsive gravitation leads to the present accelerating expansion of the universe. There are many theoretical models to describe the nature of dark energy but the first choice of candidates for this dark energy has been the cosmological constant Λ . In Einstein's field equations, this term has the concept of intrinsic energy density of vacuum [8]. However, this choice suffers the fine-tuning problem: why the observed value of vacuum energy density is very far below that is predicted from particle physics. The cosmological constant Λ has also

Ricci Solitons on (ϵ) -Para Sasakian Manifolds Admitting Concircular Curvature Tensor

R. L. Patel¹, S.K. Pandey² and R. N. Singh³

Department of Mathematical Sciences, A. P. S. University, Rewa-486003 (M.P.) India

Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study Ricci solitons in (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds satisfying $S(\xi, X)\bar{C}=0, R(\xi, X)\bar{C}=0, \bar{C}(\xi, X)S=0, \bar{C}(\xi, X)R=0, R(\xi, X)\bar{C}=0$, where \bar{C} is concircular curvature tensor.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C15.

Keywords: (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds, Ricci solitons, concircular curvature tensor, space-like vector field, light-like vector field.

1. Introduction:

In the differential geometry, the Ricci flow is an intrinsic geometric flow, which was introduced by R. Hamilton ([11], [12]). The Ricci flow is a process that deforms the metric of a Riemannian manifold in a way formally analogous to the diffusion of heat, smoothing our irregularities in the metric. The Ricci flow equation is the evolution equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2 R_{ij}$$

for a Riemannian metric g_{ij} , where R_{ij} is the Ricci curvature tensor. Hamilton showed that there is a unique solution to this equation for an arbitrary smooth metric g_{ij} . Hamilton on a closed manifold over a sufficient short time. He also showed that Ricci flow preserves positivity of Ricci curvature tensor in three dimensions and the curvature operator in all dimensions. Ricci solitons are Ricci flows that may change their size but not their shape up to diffeomorphisms.

A significant 2-dimensional example of Ricci soliton is the cigar solution which is given by the metric $(dx^2 + dy^2)/(e^{4t} + x^2 + y^2)$ on the Euclidean plane. Although this metric shrinks under the Ricci flow, its geometry remains the same. Such a solutions are called steady Ricci solitons.

A Ricci soliton is a triple (g, v, λ) with g a Riemannian metric, v a vector field and λ a real scalar such that

$$(\mathcal{L}_v g)(X, Y) + 2S(X, Y) + 2\lambda g(X, Y) = 0, \tag{1.1}$$

where S is a Ricci tensor of M^n and \mathcal{L}_v denote the Lie -derivative along the vector field v . The Ricci soliton is said to be shrinking, steady and expanding accordingly as real scalar λ is negative, zero and positive respectively. Ricci solitons were studied by several authors in contact and Lorentzian manifold, Para Sasakian manifold such as Sharma [20], Bagewadi and Ingalahalli [1], Nagaraja and Premalatha [15], Bagewadi [1], Pandey, Patel and Singh [17] et all and others.

On the other hand, the study of manifolds with indefinite metrics is of interest from the stand point of physics and relativity. Manifolds with indefinite metrics have been studied by several authors. In 1993, Bejancu and Duggal [3] introduced the concept of (ϵ) -Sasakian manifolds and Xufeng and Xiaoli [22] established that these manifolds are real hyper- surfaces of indefinite Kahlerian manifolds. De and Sarkar [7] introduced (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds and studied some curvature conditions on it. Singh, Pandey, Pandey and Tiwari [16], Patel, Pandey and Singh {[18],[19]}, established the relation between semi-symmetric metric connection and Riemannian connection on (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds and have studied several curvature conditions.

Motivated by these studies, we study Ricci solitons in (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds. In this paper, we have studied Ricci solitons in (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifolds satisfying $S(\xi, X)\bar{C} = 0, R(\xi, X)\bar{C} = 0, \bar{C}(\xi, X)S=0, \bar{C}(\xi, X)R = 0, R(\xi, X)\bar{C} = 0$, where \bar{C} is concircular curvature tensor of the manifold.

2. (ϵ) -Para Sasakian manifolds:

Let M^n be an almost paracontact manifold equipped with an almost paracontact structure (ϕ, ξ, η) consisting of a tensor field ϕ of type $(1,1)$, a vector field ξ and a one η satisfying

$$\phi^2 X = X - \eta(X)\xi, \tag{2.1}$$

$$\eta(\xi) = 1, \tag{2.2}$$

$$\phi(\xi) = 0, \tag{2.3}$$

and
$$\eta \circ \phi = 0. \tag{2.4}$$

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CERTAIN INTEGRALS INVOLVING GENERALIZED MULTIVARIABLE A-FUNCTION AND WRIGHTS FUNCTION

Anamika Dutta et al.

PDF

Abstract

2020, 12, 21

In this paper, we define the generalized multivariable A-function in terms of

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Ricci Solitons on (ε) -Para Sasakian Manifolds Admitting Concircular Curvature Tensor

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study Ricci solitons in (ε) -para Sasakian manifolds satisfying $S(\xi, X)\cdot C=0$, $R(\xi, X)\cdot C=0$, $C(\xi, X)\cdot S=0$, $C(\xi, X)\cdot R=0$, $R(\xi, X)\cdot C=0$, where C is concircular curvature tensor.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C15.

Keywords: (ε) -para Sasakian manifolds, Ricci solitons, concircular curvature tensor, space-like vector field, light-like vector field.

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$$\frac{d}{dt} g_0(t) = -2R_0$$

for a Riemannian metric g_0 , where R_0 is the Ricci curvature tensor. Hamilton showed that there is a unique solution to this equation for an arbitrary smooth metric g_0 . Hamilton on a closed manifold over a sufficient short time. He also showed that Ricci flow preserves positivity of Ricci curvature tensor in three dimensions and the curvature operator in all dimensions. Ricci solitons are Ricci flows that may change their size but not their shape up to diffeomorphisms.

A significant 2-dimensional example of Ricci soliton is the cigar solution which is given by the metric $(dx^2 + dy^2)/(e^{4t} + x^2 + y^2)$ on the Euclidean plane. Although this metric shrinks under the Ricci flow, its geometry remains the same. Such a solutions are called steady Ricci solitons.

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Inorganica Chimica Acta

Volume 503, 1 April 2020, 119171



Research paper

Supramolecular assemblies of new pseudohalide end-to-end bridged copper(II) complex and molecular structural variety of penta and hexa-coordinated metal(II) complexes with hydrazido-based ligand

Yogendra Singh^a, A. M. B.N. Patel^a, A. M. S.K. Patel^a, B.N. Jaisla^b, A.K. Patel^b, N. Patel^b, H. Roy^c, P. Bhargava^c, Bika Singh^d, R. S. B.L. Balaban^e, Jozef P. Jasinski^f, S. Herrera^g, M. Cortijo^g

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A Comparative Analysis on Old and New Systems of GST Implications Post COVID-19

Dr. Deepa Saxena* Dr. Sheshpal Vaidya**

Abstract : The implementation of Goods and Services Tax was introduced from 1st July 2017 by the Government of India and it has come a long distance productively, in addition GST Council has put its efforts on regular intervals to make things easier and more apparent. But, a large number of taxpayers in the country still have been facing problems with GST and its compliances particularly the small entrepreneurs. The taxpayers are trying to adapt to GST using various technologies but in the times of Pandemic such as COVID-19, when businesses are facing lockdown, they need to have less rigidity in the rules and regulations regarding GST. Govt. is planning to introduce flexibility in existing systems of GST Post COVID which may be helpful for the entrepreneurs. This research paper has enumerated some of those measures in brief.

Keywords : Good and Service Tax, Flexibility, COVID-19, Taxpayers, entrepreneurs

Introduction : The completion of Goods and Services tax was brought into effect from 1st July 2017 by the Indian Government and it has been executed by the business people more or less successfully as well. GST Council has exercised its best efforts through time-to-time GST Council meet, to make things easier and more obvious. But, a large number of taxpayers in the country still have been facing problems with GST and its compliances especially the small entrepreneurs. Though GST was implemented in 2018 in India, some of the provisions of the GST law do need an improvement. Taxpayers are continuously trying to comprehend the applicability of the provisions and the impact of the same on their business by taking the help of the people like, chartered accountants. The taxpayers are making their efforts to get adapted to GST by means of an assortment of technologies although in the times of Pandemic such COVID-19, when businesses are facing Lockdown. They have definite expectations from the Government which Government is trying to accomplish. Such methods will also be discussed in this paper.

Literature Review : Many authors have contributed in the study of GST and problems related to its implementation. Viswanthgopal (2011) studied, "GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System" and has finally come to the conclusion that making a shift to GST from existing intricate indirect tax system in India may be a constructive step in thriving Indian economy. Success of GST will result in its recognition by more than 140 countries in world and a new preferred outline of indirect tax system in Asia moreover.

As per Nitin Kumar (2014), concluded in his study that implementation of GST in India will assist in eradicating economic deformation by current indirect tax system and is expected to promote unprejudiced tax structure which is unsympathetic to geographical locations. The research paper

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Key Elements of Total Quality Management

Saurabh Kumar Soni Prof. Dr. Anjali Srivastava** and Dr. Nidhi Singh Parihar****

Abstract : Total quality management (TQM) is a structured approach to overall organizational management. The focus of the process is to improve the quality of an organization's outputs, including goods and services, through continual improvement of internal practices. TQM practices including quality management, process management, employee empowerment and teamwork, customer satisfaction management, quality goal setting and measurement, supplier's cooperation and quality tools training have positive effects on customer satisfaction and that the adoption of TQM principles is an effective means by which companies can gain competitive advantage. The implementation of the TQM practices has helped companies to improve their image, employee's satisfaction and quality awareness. TQM has been coined to describe a philosophy that makes quality the driving force behind leadership, design, planning, and improvement initiatives. The eight key elements of TQM are: Ethics, Integrity, Trust, Training, Teamwork, Leadership, Communication and Recognition. It can be concluded that these eight elements are key in ensuring the success of TQM in an organization. The key elements of TQM are discussed at length in the full paper.

Key words : Total Quality Management (TQM), Organizational Management, Elements of TQM

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International Journal of Pure and Applied Physics (IJPAP)

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Aims and Scope The International Journal of Pure and Applied Physics (IJPAP) is a peer reviewed international journal of high quality devoted to the publication of original research papers from pure and applied Physics and their broad range of applications.

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Association of Life Style Factors In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Cases of Vindhyan Region Population

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ABSTRACT

Type-2 Diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycemia in the blood. It is also known as life style disease. Thus lifestyle factors plays important role in the incidence of T2DM. But the association of lifestyle factors with T2DM cases of Vindhyan Region Population still is not well established. In view of this, we have conducted the case control study to determine the lifestyle factors and its association with T2DM cases. Blood samples were collected from 460 individuals include of 220 control samples and 240 T2DM cases samples. Different lifestyle factors have been taken in account include of physical activity, diet, smoking habit and alcohol intake status. Information was collected by standard questionnaire followed by statistical analysis. We observed strong association of low physical activity ($P < 0.0001$), unhealthy diet ($P < 0.0001$), Light ($P < 0.0001$) and heavy smoking ($P < 0.0001$) habit with T2DM cases. We also observed significant association of light ($P < 0.05$) and heavy ($P < 0.001$) alcohol drinker with T2DM cases. These results suggest bad lifestyle association with T2DM onset risk.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, Lifestyle, Physical activity, Diet, Smoking, Alcohol

INTRODUCTION

Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is a lifestyle dependent metabolic disorder leads to impaired glucose and lipids metabolism followed by chronic hyperglycaemic condition. T2DM can cause micro vascular pathogenesis in retina, renal glomerulus and peripheral nerves. It also can cause the macro vascular pathogenesis leads to atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease (CAD) and stroke (Moore et al, 2009). Physiological Diabetes Mellitus (DM) can be resulted from defects in insulin secretion (beta cell dysfunction) or action (insulin resistance). Nearly 17.5 million deaths

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Modulation of Superoxide dismutase and Catalase Enzyme activity in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus cases of Vindhyan region Population

Authors: Ugam Kumar Chauhan, Pranava Mohra, Prakash Tewari, Jendra Kumar Tripathi, Arvind Tripathi

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SP-SASAKIAN MANIFOLD WITH A PROJECTIVE SEMI-SYMMETRIC CONNECTION

T. RAGHUWANSHI, S.K. PANDEY, M.K. PANDEY AND A. GOYAL

ABSTRACT. The objective of the present paper is to study the W_2 -curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold. Also, locally W_2 - ϕ -symmetric SP -Sasakian manifold and W_2 - ϕ -recurrent SP -Sasakian manifold with respect to the projective semi-symmetric connection have been studied.

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Microbes Involved In the Aerobic Consumption ...

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Microbes Involved In the Aerobic Consumption of Hydrocarbons to Reduce the Oil Contamination

Author Name: Shikant K. D. Gupta, Shikant K. D. Gupta

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ABSTRACT The process of biodegradation of hydrocarbons in the environment is a complex process, whose quantitative and qualitative transformations depend on the nature and amount of the oil or hydrocarbons present, the ambient and seasonal environmental conditions, such as free or dissolved oxygen, optimum temperature for oil degradation (20-35°C), physical or chemical dispersion of oil, turbulent conditions as opposed to quiescent conditions, and the composition of the autochthonous microbial community. This fact increased the interest of scientists to investigate the oil distribution and its fate in the environment, especially the marine environment. Sorbents help to transform oil to a transportable form for short-term storage. However, most of the used sorbents end up in the landfills. Most of the physicochemical methods use chemical agents, as well as their emulsion with oil cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Aerobic biodegradation of hydrocarbons and crude oil is a long known and well-studied process. The ability of anaerobic microorganisms to oxidize and utilize crude oil as a complex organic substrate under aerobic conditions. These microorganisms decompose most organic compounds into carbon dioxide, water and mineral matter, such as sulfate, nitrate and other inorganic compounds. The hydrocarbons are broken down by a series of enzyme-mediated reactions.

FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE OPERATORS INVOLVING THE MULTIVARIABLE H -FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

The wholesome theme of this present paper is to derive certain interesting results of general class of polynomials and its relation with Saigö fractional operators of multivariable H -functions, as the author has tried his best. Very fast, we established two results that given the product of multivariable H -functions and a general class of polynomials that have been given in Saigö operators. Because of the general nature of the Saigö operator, a general class of polynomials and multivariable H -functions, a large number of new and well-known results involving Riemann-Liouville and Erdélyi-Kober, fractional differential operators and several special functions notably generalized Mittag-Leffler function and Wright hypergeometric function, Whittaker function, etc. follow as special cases of our main result.

Keywords: Saigö Fractional differential operators, Erdélyi-Kober, General Polynomials and Riemann-Liouville, Multivariable H -functions, and Mittag-Leffler functions.

2010 AMS classification: 33C70, 26A33, 33C60, 33C45



POWER OF PURSE: PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR OF WORKING WOMEN FOR COSMETIC BUYING IN SMALL TOWNS OF MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Women consumers are considered to be the most attractive and influential segment due to the changing perception about females in the society, due to their education and financial empowerment. This research was conducted to examine the spending nature of women contributing significantly in family income and belonging to small cities. In the present study working women from the small towns of Madhya Pradesh with minimum age group 20 years were taken as the sample. Analysis was done using SPSS version 18 and MS-EXCEL.

KEYWORDS: Purchasing Behaviour, Buying in Small Towns

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

Cosmetic purchase was mostly associated with the women as a consumer. Female have been extensively investigated for the past few decades, and researchers have studied their unique shopping behaviour and attributes. The main reason for this is that there is growing number of women worldwide and they have a tremendous financial impact. They are considered

Study of Patterns of Connectivity in Hypercube Interconnection Network Through Number Theoretic Notation

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Abstract - This paper aims at revealing connectivity properties of the n-bit hypercube interconnection network by using the binary gray coding indexing scheme to label the processing nodes of the hypercube and then using the complement gray code strategy to disclose some useful connectivity patterns in the hypercube. Here we use the beauty of binary number theoretic notation and un-weighted gray code to study the patterns.

Index Terms - Hypercube, Gray code, 2-bit complement matrix, Processor adjacency matrix.

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the study of connectivity patterns in the hypercube interconnection topology and aims at illustrating the topological properties of the hypercube through our studies. We will use here the binary gray coding as an indexing scheme for addressing the

model. Later in 2012 Katare, R.K et .al.[3] studied the link utilization of hypercube interconnection network by using relation matrix. In 2015 Tiwari, Sunil, Katare, R.K.[4] studied the fabric of architecture by using structural pattern and relation so as to reduce the complexity of the interconnection network by the use of ploylog and matrix notation. In successive year 2016 Tiwari, Sunil et.al.[5] studied the geometrical structure of parallel interconnection network through mapping of processors method and logical operations. While n the year 2018 Bharadwaj, Manish and Katare R.K.[6] used logical operations to study the connectivity properties in the Parallel and distributed systems. In the same year Kumari, Mamta et.al.[7] used connectivity matrix of interconnection network to study the structural relationship complexity in the interconnection network.

BACKGROUND



New mono- and polynuclear copper(II) complexes: Structural characterization, quantum chemical calculations and antioxidant superoxide dismutase studies

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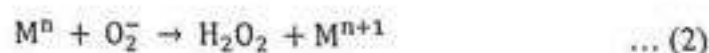
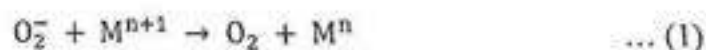
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Two copper(II) complexes have been synthesized and characterized using elemental and spectral analysis. The molecular structures of both complexes have been confirmed by single crystal X-ray analysis. The stability of the metal centre was examined using cyclic and differential pulse voltammetry in DMSO solution. X-band electron paramagnetic spectra were recorded both in solid and frozen solution to confirm the d^9 configuration. Frozen solution spectra of complexes have the trend in the spin Hamiltonian parameters $g_2 > g_1 > 2.0023$ and $A_2 = 156 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ revealing a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ground state with tetragonal symmetry for copper(II) ion. Density functional calculations have been performed and results are found to agree with the experimental results. Antibacterial activities of complexes were screened by taking gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Further, *in vitro* antioxidant (superoxide dismutase) properties of **1** and **2** showed considerable activity compared to other SOD mimics.

Keywords: Single crystal X-ray, Cu(II) complex, Superoxide dismutase, Hirshfeld analysis, Biological activity

Copper is one of the essential member in varied biological processes and its importance in both enzymatic¹ and non-enzymatic² chemical systems is well established. One such enzyme is superoxide dismutase (SOD). This enzyme serves a vital role in defending oxygen-utilizing life forms from oxidative damage³. All mammalian life utilizes molecular oxygen as the ultimate oxidant during cellular respiration during which one electron reduction product, superoxide anion (O_2^-) is released. This deleterious oxygen-derived free radical has been demonstrated to be a mediator of reperfusion diseases, such as acute mitochondrial stroke, shown to be associated with the development and contamination of inflammatory processes. This is involved in many diseases such as arthritis and plays a major role in the initiation of neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease. The rational design and synthesis of low molecular weight copper(II) complexes that mimic a natural enzyme function possess a potential for use as a human pharmaceutical in the prevention of such diseases. Such oxidative enzyme SOD control the overproduction of toxic O_2^- by dismutation

processes into molecular oxygen and hydrogen peroxide (Eqns 1 and 2).



In light of chemical data surrounding the use of the SOD enzymes⁴, the low molecular weight of the enzyme SOD has been proposed for the treatment of several diseases. In fact, we are interested in the synthesis of low molecular weight complexes as a structural and functional model for SOD mimics using Di(2-picoyl)amine and pyrazine. With these views in mind, in the present article two new copper(II) mono- and polynuclear complexes $[\text{Cu}(\text{DPA})_4](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ (**1**) and $[\text{Cu}_2(\mu\text{-pyrz})(\text{pyrz})_3](\text{ClO}_4)_4$ (**2**) have been synthesized and characterized using various physico-chemical techniques. Molecular structures of these newly synthesized complexes were determined using single crystal X-ray analysis. Experimental bond angles and bond distances were also compared with theoretical data generated by quantum chemical calculations. We have explored their performance



Structural diversity of copper(II) complexes with three dimensional network: Crystal structure, Hirshfeld surface analysis, DFT calculations and catalytic activity

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ABSTRACT

Three new copper(II) complexes containing benzoic acid (2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzylidene)-hydrazide (HL) viz., [Cu(L)(H₂O)]NO₃·H₂O 1, [Cu(L)(NO₃)(H₂O)] H₂O 2 and [Cu₄(L)₄(ClO₄)₄] 3 have been synthesized and characterized using physicochemical and spectroscopic methods. Complexes 1 and 2 are mononuclear while 3 is tetranuclear. In these complexes the center Cu(II) ions are four, five and six-coordinated in 1-3, respectively. All complexes involve hydrogen bonds and $\pi-\pi$ interactions which develop supramolecular assemblies of different dimensionalities and architectures. The Hirshfeld surface analysis with 2D fingerprint plots revealed the short-range possible intermolecular interactions in these complexes. The molecular geometries in the ground state have been calculated using density functional theory (DFT) method with 631G(d) and 6-311++G(d,p) basis sets. The natural population analysis (NPA) and Mulliken charge distribution analysis showed the different electron donors which coordinate with copper. Some global reactivity descriptors like chemical potential (μ), electronegativity (χ), hardness (η) and electrophilicity index (ω) were also evaluated using DFT method. Additionally, antioxidant superoxide catalytic activity was also measured. The results of catalytic measurements exhibited that 2 provide an effective and selective catalytic system for dismutation of superoxide anion ($O_2^{\cdot-}$).

1. Introduction

Transition metal coordination architectures are especially fascinating because of various useful biologically and technologically relevant applications that may arise from the electronic, ion-exchange, adsorption, magnetic, photo-chemicals and catalytic features [1-14]. Some organic compounds with carboxylate, alkoxo and phenoxo bridging groups that hold the metal ions in neighboring. In some cases however, such organic compounds promote with higher nuclearity. When the density of the such coordinating organic compound gives up vacant coordination sites of the metal centre the presence of bridging groups could lead to self-assembled polynuclear clusters [15-19]. Further, due to their vast variety of unusual structural topologies and several interesting applications, rational design of metal organic frame works, have also attracted significant attention in supramolecular chemistry [18-22].

Copper is a biocompatible element and play several catalytic processes in living systems through electron transfer reactions³ and have

been vastly studied owing to its biologically relevant redox properties [23,24]. The properties of designed ligands decide the nature and function of metal complexes. Therefore, it is important to synthesize flexible and versatile binding systems. The nuclear arrangement of donor atoms present in the ligand generally regulates how the ligand coordinates to the metal centre. This element exists in active site of redox metalloenzyme superoxide dismutase (SOD) [25]. Superoxide anion ($O_2^{\cdot-}$) are generated during the metabolic activities in living mammals. $O_2^{\cdot-}$ is a reactive oxygen species (ROS), which promote damage in different macromolecules including DNA, resulting in cellular damage if the antioxidant mechanisms not able to give up the ROS generation in biological systems [26]. A number of physiological events that are promoted by increased ROS level in living cells including ischemia, diabetes, cancer, heart attack and organ dysfunction. Alzheimer and Parkinson's diseases [26]. SOD is a metalloenzyme which is responsible for checking the presence of the $O_2^{\cdot-}$ in vivo. Thus, design of low molecular weight of copper(II) complexes as SOD mimetic has been of interest for the evolution therapeutic alternatives for diseases

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QSAR MODELLING OF N-SUBSTITUTED SULPHONAMIDE DERIVATIVES AS ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS

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Abstract: The QSAR studies have been performed to obtain mathematical correlations between the structure and activity which are used for new drug synthesis. The 41 derivatives of N1-substituted sulphonamides and N1- phenyl sulphonamides were considered in this study. The biological activity of these derivatives has been taken in term of inhibitory activity $pI_{50/S}$ values which was modelled using topological indices. The six-parametric model was found to be the best with $R^2 = 0.9067$. Four

QSAR AND DOCKING STUDY OF SOME CYCLOHEXENE BASED COMPOUND AND 2-THIAZOLYLHYDRAZONE DERIVATIVES AS INFLUENZA NEURAMINIDASE INHIBITORS.

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Abstract: Neuraminidase inhibitors are a type of medication that inhibits the neuraminidase enzyme. They are type of antiviral medication that is often used to treat influenza. In this paper we have taken 55 Compounds which are derivatives of cyclohexene based and 2-thiazolylhydrazone derivatives. We modelled the pIC_{50} activity using GGI6, Chiral pH Moment, CATS₃D₀₇_PL Parameters. The excellent value of $r^2 = 0.937$ Shows that following model is best suitable. We also performed docking study and the best docking score is -48.9516.

Keywords: QSAR Studies, Docking, Neuraminidase Inhibitors.

Introduction: The influenza virus is universally acknowledged as "the flu", and is an infectious epidemic and is a major cause of health concern caused by a cold virus. Outbreaks of swine-flu in 2009



Historical Importance of Umariya District with Reference to Manpur Cylindrical stupa

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Abstract

Umariya District has historical importance because here has been found 8th century A.D. wonderful stupa. It has historical as well as Archaeological significance. Manpur is a beautiful Buddhist Stupa which is known as Satti Maiya by Villagers. The Stupa Represents finest and most sophisticated in Cylindrical shape. The Manpur Cylindrical Stupa displays harmonious coexistence of Hindu and Buddhist faiths. It is believed Prof. Radhakant verma, Prof. Mahesh Chandra Shrivastava and Dr. Yogendra Verma founded it in 2006. During 2006 Prof. Mahesh Chandra Shrivastava established an Archaeological museum in A.P.S. university Rewa (M.P.) Manpur stupa one has a rolling stupa. During the survey has been found 10 excavated sealing in which has been a read. The famous Baudha hymns has been writtin on it, which is like this -





International Journal of Advanced Academic Studies

A comparative study on stress management of working and non-working women with special reference to Rewa district

Kamlesh Dubey

Abstract

The present paper deals a comparative study on stress management of working and non-working women with special reference to Rewa district. Stress is a process that occurs in reaction to events or situation in our environment termed as stressors. Small amount of stress may be desired, beneficial and even healthy. This study is an attempt to examine and compare the management of stress among working and non-working women. It was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between working and non-working women in their ability to manage stress. For this purpose, a sample of 100 women, 50 working and 50 non-working, ages between 25-40 years, was selected randomly from various rural and urban area of Rewa district. The data were collected using the stress management scale constructed by Dr. Pushraj Singh and Dr. (Smt.) Anjali Shrivastava; and analysed by calculating mean, SD and 't'. The result shows that the mean of working women is 91.28 and of non-working women is 84.24; and the SDs of both the groups are 12.31 and 10.26 respectively. The value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance is 2.21.

Keywords: Stress, stressors, stress management, working and non-working women.

1. Introductions

In modern times, higher education makes it easier for women to enter into lucrative careers.

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THE ROLE OF SOIL MICROORGANISM IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Problems with waste are as old as human race. In a very less time humans realized that waste is a hazardous source of diseases. The product which is unavoidable product of all human activities is Municipal Wastes. Monetary social advances and rising living standards of the human being in the society lead to increases in the waste generation. A major challenge to all the countries world-wide is effective management of the waste generated. Waste can be categorized by many methods but by the classic classification is degradable waste, recyclable materials, inert waste, electrical and electronic, composite wastes, harmful waste and Toxic waste. Microbes can continue to exist in the extreme environmental conditions so there are lots of possibilities to identification and classification of microbe's which can solve various types of problems of mankind. Large amount of microbial produced products are not identified yet. That's why there is a great need to identify useful microbial strain from various sources like municipal waste.

Key Words- Environment, Pollution, Enzyme, Protense, Amylase, Cellulase, Bacteria, Waste, Bioconversion, Municipality.

1. INTRODUCTION

Problems with waste are as old as human race. In a very less time humans realized that waste is a hazardous source of diseases. The first well managed treatment of waste report dated 500 BC Athens in Greece, where regulations has directed that waste should be dumped at least a mile far from the city boundary and must be covered by soil.

Municipal solid waste refers to any non fluid waste that are created by human activities like households, small business institutions such as schools collages and hospitals, hotels etc. these variety of waste material are known as "trash" or "garbage" and include everyday items for example. Things that are broken, food that has spoiled, kitchen waste, papers, iron rods, plastics, rubber bands etc.

The product which is unavoidable product of all human activities is Municipal Wastes. Monetary social advances

Computational Study of Ductile Sc-Intermetallics

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The electronic and elastic properties of PdSc and PtSc intermetallic compounds are reported in this paper. These intermetallics crystallize in the CsCl (*B2*-type) structure. The ground state properties such as lattice constant a , bulk modulus B , and its pressure derivative B' are calculated. These results show good agreement with the experimental and other theoretical results. The elastic constants were calculated. Besides we have studied Murnaghan's equation of state to obtain thermodynamical quantity. The present intermetallics confirm their ductile nature.

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PACS/topics: intermetallic compounds, electronic properties, elastic properties

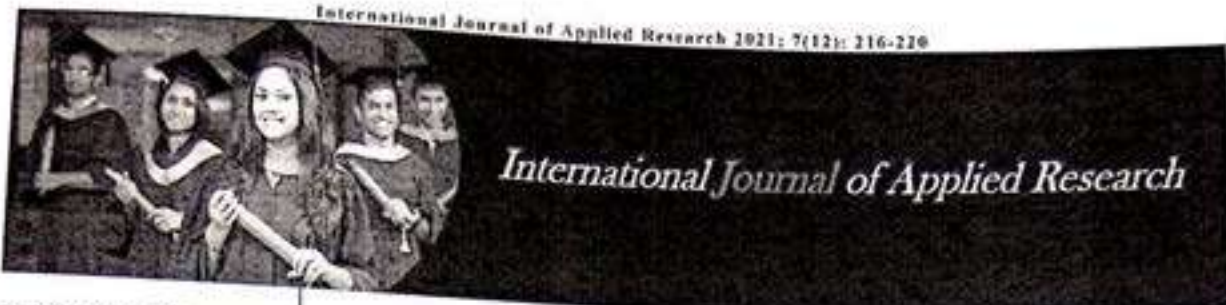
1. Introduction

From the past few years, the research of novel materials with specific properties and advanced application has attracted greater attention of metallurgists. There has been a continuing interest in the properties of the intermetallic compounds. Intermetallic compounds are the class of substances composed of definite proportions of two or more elemental metals. Intermetallics have properties and crystal structures that differ from their constituent metals. The ability of intermetallics to absorb hydrogen gas makes them potential candidates for hydrogen storage materials and intermetallic hydrides have been studied extensively for this purpose [1–5]. Jain et al. studied both the present com-

The ductile nature of these intermetallic compounds is predicted on the basis of calculated results. The aim of this work is to extend the understanding of anomalous ductility. The detailed methodology of presented calculation is given in the next section. In Sect. 2, a brief outline of the method of calculation is presented. In Sect. 3, the results are discussed.

2. Methods of calculation

Quantum Espresso is a computational technique for first principle calculation of periodic as well as disordered systems [7]. It is mainly based on DFT theory (electron-ion interaction), plane wave and pseudopotentials (electron-electron interaction). It calculates the ground state energy and Kohn-Sham orbital for both in



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Level of stress among working and non-working women in Rewa district

Preetam Singh

Abstract

The current study was conducted to compare the level of stress and association among working and non-working women residing in Rewa district. PSLE scale developed by Singh and Kaur (1983)^[1] was used to measure stressful life events of the individuals. The subjects are required to report which life events they have experienced in the past one year and which life events they have experienced in life time. The housewives also face stressors in their day-to-day life which affects health and emotions. Both working and non-working women should have greater skills of emotional competence and stress management in order to have a sound health. Looking after the daily household tasks efficiently with less problems and setbacks is a skill that every woman should be endowed with, whether working or non-working in order to have a happy family life. The emotional competence, stress and health status are independent but they have a long lasting impact on the individual's life. Very few studies deal with the interrelation between stress, health status and depression of working and non working women.

Keywords: assess, association, rewa, comparison, level of stress, non-working women, working women

1. Introduction

Modern living has brought with it, not only innumerable means of comfort, but also a plethora of demands that tax human body and mind. Now-a-days everyone talks about stress. It is cutting across all socio economic groups of population and becoming the great leveler. Not only just high pressure executives are its key victims but it also includes laborers, slum dwellers, working women, businessmen, professionals and even children. Stress is an inevitable and unavoidable component of life due to increasing complexities and



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A comparative study on stress management of working and non-working women with special reference to Rewa district

Kamlesh Dubey

Abstract

The present paper deals a comparative study on stress management of working and non-working women with special reference to Rewa district. Stress is a process that occurs in reaction to events or situation in our environment termed as stressors. Small amount of stress may be desired, beneficial and even healthy. This study is an attempt to examine and compare the management of stress among working and non-working women. It was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between working and non-working women in their ability to manage stress. For this purpose, a sample of 100 women, 50 working and 50 non-working, ages between 25-40 years, was selected randomly from various rural and urban area of Rewa district. The data were collected using the stress management scale constructed by Dr. Pashraj Singh and Dr. (Smt.) Anjali Shrivastava; and analysed by calculating mean, SD and 't'. The result shows that the mean of working women is 91.28 and of non-working women is 84.24; and the SDs of both the groups are 12.31 and 10.26 respectively. The value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance is 2.21.

Keywords: Stress, stressors, stress management, working and non-working women.



Structural Characterization of Chlorogenic Acid and Myricetin Flavonoids from Indian Plantation White Sugars

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Key words: Plantation white sugar, Flavonoid, Chlorogenic acid, Myricetin

Flavonoids are used as multifunctional natural antioxidants in food, feed, pharmaceutical, cosmetics, or nutraceutical industries. Natural colorants, such as chlorogenic acid are antioxidants widespread in the plant kingdom [1] and well represented in sugarcane. Various methods have been used to extract and isolate chlorogenic acid from cane juice [2]. Chlorogenic acids, a phenolic compound found in the sugarcane, possess to have anticancer, antioxidant, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory, anti-thyroid, anti-arteriosclerotic, antihypertensive and antihepatotoxic properties [3-6].

Myricetin and chlorogenic acid are a key ingredient in many foods and is used as a food additive as a result of its antioxidant activity and ability to protect lipids against oxidative damage. Available literature portrays the compound as a wonder nutraceutical and there is no doubt that the molecule holds the potential to protect against life-threatening diseases, including antibacterial activity and cancer [7]. Separation and identification of flavonoids myricetin are fruitful due to its various biological and pharmacological activities such as anti-carcinogenic, antiviral activities, cytoprotective capacity and therapeutic benefit of cardiovascular diseases [8-11]. Myricetin reported strong scavenging activity against DPPH radicals and activity against a variety of DNA and RNA polymerases. Myricetin also proves activity against skin cancer, anti-proliferative activity against human cell, and inhibits UV B induced activation [12-14].

Many studies have shown that sugarcane flavonoids possess antioxidant activities. Individual recovery of flavonoids from sugar has not been done yet. Thus, in this study, individual flavonoids components from plantation white sugar were separated by gel permeation technique and characterized by retardation factor, ultraviolet, and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

¹H spectra of flavonoids were recorded using JEOL AL 500 MHz spectrometer in DMSO-*d*₆ containing TMS as an internal standard reference. The UV-Vis measurements in the range of 200-800 nm were recorded using the Shimadzu UV-1601 spectrophotometer. Plantation white sugar was supplied by different sugar factories. Analytical grade solvents were

used for sample preparation, purchased from Merck (Mumbai, India). For recovering of sugar flavonoids, a XAD-4 macroporous adsorption resin (polystyrene resin, 20-60 mesh particle size, pore diameter 40 Å, surface area =725 m²/g) was used.

Preparation of plantation white sugar

A 25°Bx solution of plantation white sugar was filtered and the pH was adjusted to about 4 with concentrated HCl.

Extraction and isolation

A glass chromatography column (300 × 20 mm ID), filled with XAD-4 resin was used for flavonoids adsorption. The column was activated with a 4-bed volume of 5% (v/v) HCl and followed by a 4-bed volume of 5% (v/v) NaOH, and redistilled water to a neutral pH. The initial concentration of plantation white sugar extract was 0.8mg/ml, the pH of the sugar solution was 7 (10-bed volume feeding solution; flow rate 2.5-bed volume per hour). For flavonoids recovery a mixture of methanol: ammonia: water (50:5:45) was used. The desorbed solution of colorants was completely evaporated under vacuum. The solid colorants were completely dried over P₂O₅ and weighed. The solid colorant was dissolved in about 100 ml water and 1-2 drops of concentrated HCl were added to precipitate any polymeric colorant. After filtration, the colorant solution was adsorbed on to the gel column at a flow rate of 1ml/3min, and elution was done with water at the same rate. 10 ml fractions were collected which were then chromatographed on cellulose TLC plates. The pure fractions were completely evaporated and investigated for identification.

304 mg of pure light-yellow compound (m.p.168°C) resulted from first fraction. The isolated compound was elucidated by, R_f (Table 1), UV (Table 2), ¹H NMR, as well as comparison of the data with those reported in the literature [15].

Table 1 R_f values and spot appearance of flavonoids

Compound	R _f value	UV light	UV/ NH ₃
Chlorogenic acid	0.43 (TBA)	Deep purple	Yellow-green
Myricetin	0.57 (TBA)	Deep purple	Yellow-green

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Assessment of the Dimensions of Total Quality Management (TQM) and their Relationship with TQM in Solar Plant Sector

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Abstract : Total quality management (TQM) consists of organization-wide efforts to install and make permanent climate where employees continuously improve their ability to provide on demand products and services that customers will find of particular value. The aim of the present research was to assess the dimensions of total quality management (TQM) and their relationship with TQM in solar power sector. The six dimensions of TQM viz. consumer focus, integrative relationships with suppliers, process management, human resources support, senior management support and continuous improvement were assessed. It was hypothesized that the dimensions of TQM would be significantly related with TQM. The sample consisted of 200 respondents whose age ranged from 20 years to 58 years who were working in the solar plant sector. The personal respondent sheet along with the total quality management (TQM) scale developed by Asaad Hammed Al-Ali and Ayman Abu Rumman (2019) was used to assess the six dimensions of TQM and total quality management. Means, standard deviations and correlations were computed using SPSS 21 package which showed that out of the six dimensions, five dimensions viz. consumer focus, integrative relationships with suppliers, human resources support, senior management support and continuous improvement were found to be significantly related with TQM and only process management dimension was not found to significantly related with TQM. The results are discussed at length in the full paper.

Key words : Consumer focus, Integrative relationships with suppliers, Process management, Human resources support, Senior management support, Continuous improvement and Total Quality Management.

Introduction : Total quality management (TQM) consists of organization-wide efforts to install and make permanent climate where employees continuously improve their ability to provide on demand products and services that customers will find of particular value. "Total" emphasizes that departments in addition to production (for example sales and marketing, accounting and finance, engineering and design) are obligated to improve their operations, "management" emphasizes that executives are obligated

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Learning the Art of Management from Indian Mythology with special references to the Epics of Shrimad Bhagvata Purana**

- Anamika Pandey*
- Prof. Atul Pandey**

ABSTRACT

Indian wisdom can be applied very efficiently in any of the managerial areas as well as it is the ultimate answer to the burning management problems faced by managers and corporate houses worldwide.

The Vedas, Puranas, and Upanishads that we believe to have been forgotten are still with us and within us guiding us every step along the way, in today's world of cut-throat competition where knowing and practicing Management is the only anchor of survival.

Management is the art of utilizing the available resource to accomplish the desired objective in an effective and efficient manner. Management is needed in every field of human activity, be in any form of organization, business and corporate, defence, sports etc, where it is required to attain maximum output with the limited resources.

Keywords- Mythology, Bhagavata Purana, Krishna, Management.

Introduction

Indian mythology or Hindu mythology is a large figure of mythical narratives in Hinduism

Management is a blend of science, art, psychology, statistics, arithmetic, philosophy, ethics, and sociology, among other disciplines.



DEVELOPMENT OF 2D-QSAR MODELS ON A SERIES OF CYCLIC IMIDES WITH ANALGESIC ACTIVITY

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Abstract: In this study analgesic activity of cyclic imides derivatives were modeled using some topological parameters. MLR analysis was used for obtaining best model by taking training and test sets. A two-parametric model containing $GATS_{0i}$ and $SM_{i_Dz(i)}$ as correlating parameters was found to be the best. The R^2 for this model comes out to be 0.8228. The model was tested using LOO method. The model is free from any defect of co-linearity.

Keywords: Analgesic activity, Cyclic Imides, QSAR, Regression Analysis, Cross Validation.

Introduction: Because of their broad spectrum of biological and pharmacological effects, such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antispasmodic, antibacterial, and antifungal, cyclic imides are an essential chemical class in drug discovery. As a result, medicinal chemistry is still very interested in finding structure-activity correlations (SAR) for this family of bioactive compounds. Since the early 1970s, quantitative structure-activity relationships (3D QSAR) have been used to connect the information in



“RETAINING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT THROUGH REWARDS AND RECOGNITION AT SELECTED PRIVATE BANKS OF INDORE”

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ABSTRACT

The present study is conducted with the purpose of analysing the role played by rewards and recognition in retaining employee engagement at selected private banks of city Indore. In the study, the researcher has measured the existing level of engagement at banks under study where employees from four private banks were reached out with the help of a structured questionnaire and responses from 100 employees were collected seeking data on their engagement levels and prevailing rewards and recognition practices there. The results of the analysis disclose that employee engagement at private banks of Indore is slightly up than moderate and 'rewards & recognition' do have a significant effect on employee engagement.

KEYWORDS: *Employee Engagement, Rewards and Recognition*

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

Employee Engagement has recently been one of the subjects of interest for most of the organisations. This has become now

Proceeding Paper

Bianchi Type I Cosmological Model in $f(R,T)$ Gravity[†]

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[†] Presented at the 1st Electronic Conference on Universe, 22–28 February 2021; Available online: <https://uiuc2021.sciforum.net/>.

Abstract: Although the present universe is believed to be homogeneous and isotropic on large scales, there is some evidence of some anisotropy at early times. Hence, there is interest in the Bianchi models, which are homogeneous but anisotropic. In this presentation, the Bianchi type-I space-time in the framework of the $f(R,T)$ modified theory of gravity has been investigated for the specific choice of $f(R,T) = R + 2f(T)$, where $f(T) = -mT$, $m = \text{constant}$. The solution of the modified gravity field equations has been generated by assuming that the deceleration parameter q is a function of the Hubble parameter H , i.e., $q = b - n/H$ (where b and n are constants, and $n > 0$), which yields the scale factor $a = k[\exp(mt) - 1]^{1/(1+n)}$ (where k is a constant). The model exhibits deceleration at early times, and is currently accelerating. It is also seen that the model approaches isotropy at late times. Expressions for the Hubble parameter in terms of red-shift, luminosity distance, and state-finder parameter are derived and their significance is described in detail. The physical properties of the cosmological model are also discussed. An interesting feature of the model is that it has a dynamic cosmological parameter, which is large during the early universe, decreases with time, and approaches a constant at late times. This may help in solving the cosmological constant problem.

Keywords: Bianchi type I universe; $f(R,T)$ theory; deceleration parameter



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1. Introduction

Today's theoretical and experimental studies reveal that currently our universe is in its accelerating stage of expansion [1,2] and dark energy plays a significant role in driving this acceleration [3]. The most alluring entity of this dark energy is positive energy density but negative pressure.

From the nine-year results of the Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (WMAP) [4] and Planck, the universe is comprised of 68.5% dark energy, 26.5% dark matter and 5% baryonic matter. Dark energy can be expressed either by using the equation of state parameter (EOS) $\omega = \frac{p}{\rho}$, where p is the pressure and ρ is the energy density, or with respect to the cosmological constant.

The cosmological constant Λ , introduced by Albert Einstein in his field equations to obtain a static universe, is now treated as a suitable nominee for dark energy for explaining the increase in the acceleration of the universe. However, cosmological puzzles such as fine tuning and the cosmic coincidence problem are surrounding it currently [5].

In the last few years, to get around the mechanism of the late-time acceleration and also dark matter and dark energy, many modified theories of gravity have been studied, e.g., $f(R)$, $f(T)$, $f(G)$, and $f(R,T)$ gravity. These models are put forward to explore dark energy and other problems of cosmology. Noteworthy amongst them is $f(R)$ gravity, which has been broadly investigated by several authors [6,7]. Another recommendation is $f(T)$ gravity, which has been developed recently. The fascinating attribute of the theory is

COMMON FIXEDPOINT THEOREMS USINGFOUR-STEP ITERATION SCHEMES IN BANACH SPACES FOR G- NONEEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS WITH A GRAPH

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to establish weak and strong convergence theorem of a new modified four-step iteration in a uniformly convex Banach space for four G-nonexpansive mappings.

Keywords Directed graph, Uniformlyconvex Banach space, G-nonexpansive mappings, Three step Noor iteration, SP iteration.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010) 47H09, 47H10, 47E10

1. Introduction

Fixed point theory is the huge active area of research due to its many fruitful applications in various fields. It addresses the results which state that, under given condition a map on a set to itself admits a fixed point. In 1922 Banach [4] proved the existence of a unique fixed point for contraction mappings in a complete metric space. Due to its applications in many branches of mathematics and other related fields Banach contraction principle has been generalized in many directions. Recently Jachymski generalized it by the combination of the concepts in

An Algorithms to search Common Fixed Point of Nonexpansive mapping by iterative Technique

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Abstract: In this paper, we established a new iterative technique by the help of S-iteration technique and modified S-iteration technique. This technique is very fruitful for increasing the rate of convergence, after that we will prove the theorem of convergence of a sequence by our newly iterative technique, to determine a common fixed point in a Banach space under Nonexpansive mapping.

MSC: 47H04; 54H25

Keyword: Nonexpansive mapping, Inertial extrapolation, Common fixed point, MIS-iteration.

1. Introduction:

From the last few decades many researchers as well as mathematicians have been finding the approximation methods to determine fixed and common fixed point problems like optimization problem, variational inequalities etc. For the solving of those problems, they use various iterative schemes by various mapping such as Nonexpansive, Contractive, Contraction mapping etc.

The details of those problems can be seen in [1-12] studying by joining Mann and



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Time Varying Deceleration Parameter in $f(R, T)$ Gravity

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Abstract

Proceeding Paper

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Keywords: Bianchi type I universe; $f(R,T)$ theory; deceleration parameter



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1. Introduction

Today's theoretical and experimental studies reveal that currently our universe is in

Bianchi Type I Cosmological Model with Variable Λ Terms in $f(R, T)$ Gravity

R. K. Tiwari* & V. K. Dubey

Dept. of Math., Govt. Model Science College, Rewa, M.P. (486001), India

Abstract

Bianchi type-I cosmological model in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity proposed by Harko *et. al.* (Phys. Rev. D 84:024020, 2011) have studied. We have explore that the universe starts with a big-bang at initial time and become isotropic at late times. Also we obtain physical and geometrical interpretation of the model.

Keywords: Bianchi type I, cosmological constant, universe, big bang, isotropic, variable.

1. Introduction

Now a day the cosmological constant problem is very interesting to researchers. The cosmological constant was originally given by Einstein in his field equations. To resolve the problem of the huge difference between the effective cosmological constant observed today and vacuum energy density predicted by quantum field theory, several mechanism have been proceed [1]. A possible way is to consider a varying cosmological term. Due to the coupling of the

COMMON FIXEDPOINT THEOREMS USINGFOUR-STEP ITERATION SCHEMES IN BANACH SPACES FOR G- NONEEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS WITH A GRAPH

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The purpose of this article to establish weak and strong convergence theorem of a new modified four-step iteration in a uniformly convex Banach space for four G-nonexpansive mappings.

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An Algorithms to search Common Fixed Point of Nonexpansive mapping by iterative Technique

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Abstract: In this paper, we established a new iterative technique by the help of S-iteration technique and modified S-iteration technique. This technique is very fruitful for increasing the rate of convergence, after that we will prove the theorem of convergence of a sequence by our newly iterative technique, to determine a common fixed point in a Banach space under Nonexpansive mapping.

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Keyword: Nonexpansive mapping, Inertial extrapolation, Common fixed point, MIS-iteration.

1. Introduction:

From the last few decades many researchers as well as mathematicians have been finding the approximation methods to determine fixed and common fixed point problems like optimization problem, variational inequalities etc. For the solving of those problems, they use various iterative schemes by various mapping such as Nonexpansive, Contractive, Contraction mapping etc.

The details of those problems can be seen in [1-12] studying by joining Mann and inertial extrapolation:

$$\begin{aligned} w_n &= x_n + \alpha_n(x_n - x_{n-1}), \\ x_{n+1} &= w_n + \beta_n(s(w_n) - w_n), \quad \forall n \geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

In this algorithms researcher provide the algorithms for the rate of convergence under the certain hypothesis. In above equation author also applied method to monotone convex feasibility problem, various fixed -point problems and monotone inclusion.

Inertial CQ algorithms and modified inertial Mann algorithms are introduced by Dong et. [13] by accelerated Mann algorithm with the inertial extrapolation. Let $T: H \rightarrow H$ be a nonexpansive mapping such that $Fix(T) \neq \emptyset$. Choose $\mu \in (0,1)$, $\lambda > 0$ and $x_0, x_1 \in H$, arbitrarily and set $d_0 = (T(x_0) - x_0)/\lambda$, compute d_{n+1} and x_{n+1} as follows:

$$w_n = x_n + \alpha_n(x_n - x_{n-1}),$$

Some fractional derivatives of A -function of multivariable

R. SHARMA, B. TRIPATHI AND A. DUBEY

Abstract

In the present paper, we study and develop Fractional derivatives of multivariable A -function. We derive two theorems which will act as the key formulas from which can obtain their special cases.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 26A33, 30C45, 11B65


Keywords: Generalized multivariable A -function, Hypergeometric function, Mellin - Barnes contour integral and Horn's function.

1. INTRODUCTION

A number of earlier works on the subject of fractional calculus give interesting account of the theory and application of fractional calculus operators in many different areas of mathematical analysis. In this paper, we define the Fractional Derivatives involving A -function of multivariable and derive two main theorems involving Fractional Derivative of the product of A -function of multivariable and the Horn's function. Some new and known results are also established as special cases of our main results. The Fractional Derivative of the product of the multivariable A -function and Horn's function has not been established so far, and some new Fractional Derivative formulae for the product of the multivariable A -function and Horn's function are derived by making use of generalized Leibnitz rule. Recently, Berndt and Bowman [1], Chaurasia and Godika [2], Saxena [3], Tripathi et al [4] gives some integrals and series.

Gautam and Asgar [5, 6], Ram and Kumar [7], Srivastava and Panda [8] and several other authors have evaluated some definite and indefinite integrals involving the A -function of one, two and multivariables.

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Time Varying Deceleration Parameter in $f(R, T)$ Gravity

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Abstract

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Accelerating universe with varying Λ in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity

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Keywords:
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Dark energy parameter
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ABSTRACT

In this paper we have investigated Bianchi Type-I cosmological model with varying cosmological constant Λ in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity. In order to obtain an exact solution of the field equations, we have used a special law of Hubble parameter proposed by Banerjee and Das (Gen Relativ Gravit 37 (2005) 1695–1703), which leads to a time dependent deceleration parameter. We have discussed the physical and kinematical properties of the model in detail. The standard diagnostic parameters have also been considered. It has been shown that our universe model is consistent with the recent observations and approaches the Λ CDM model at late times.

1. Introduction

Supernovae Type Ia (SNIa) observations have indicated that our universe has an accelerating expansion in the present days (Perlmutter et al., 1997; Perlmutter et al., 1998; Perlmutter et al., 1999; Riess et al., 1998). This late time acceleration has been supported several astrophysical observations (Bennett et al., 2003; Spergel et al., 2002; Spergel et al., 2007; Riess et al., 2004; Hubble et al., 2004; Tegmark et al., 2004; Cole et al., 2005; Eisenstein et al., 2005; Ade et al., 2016). These observations also point out that the main cause of the late time accelerating expansion of the universe is an unknown energy which is called dark energy (DE). DE is the dominant force of the universe with a rate of 68.3 percent. The remaining parts of the matter-energy content of the universe are dark matter with a rate of 26.8 percent and ordinary matter with a rate of 4.9 percent. Λ CDM (Λ -cold

Singh, 2015; R.K. Tiwari and Singh, 2013).

On the other hand, modified gravitation theories are also aimed to explain the late time accelerating expansion of the universe. Among the others, in the last two decades, it can be said that $f(R)$ gravity theory is one of the most studied one of these theories, in which it is written an arbitrary function of Ricci scalar R instead of the original Einstein-Hilbert (EH) Lagrangian. The other most interesting modified gravity theory is $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity (Harko et al., 2011) which can be considered as a generalization of $f(R)$ theory. This theory has been proposed by a replacement of the function $f(R, T)$ with Ricci scalar R appears in the EH action, where T is the trace of the energy-momentum tensor.

Since $f(R, T)$ gravity was founded by Harko et al., many researchers have studied in which modern cosmological and astrophysical problems together, as well as the studies which are based on variable cosmolo-

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Some fractional derivatives of A-function of multivariable

R. SHARMA, B. TRIPATHI AND A. DUBEY

Abstract

In the present paper, we study and develop Fractional derivatives of multivariable A -function. We derive two theorems which will act as the key formulas from which one obtains their special cases.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 26A23, 33C45, 33D05

Keywords: Generalized multivariable A -function, Hypergeometric function, Mellin-Barnes contour integral and Heun's function.

1. INTRODUCTION

SPACE-TIME ADMITTING GENERALIZED PROJECTIVE CURVATURE TENSOR

S. P. MAURYA, S. K. PANDEY AND R. N. SINCH

(Received : 16 - 04 - 2020 ; Revised : 08 - 03 - 2021)

ABSTRACT. The object of the present paper is to study space-time admitting generalized projective curvature tensor.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the present work is to study certain investigations in general theory of relativity and cosmology by the coordinate free method of differential geometry. The basic differences between Riemannian and semi-Riemannian geometry are (i) the existence of null vector (i.e. $g(v, v) = 0$, for $v \neq 0$, where g is metric tensor) in semi-Riemannian manifold but not in Riemannian manifold, (ii) the signature of metric tensor g in semi-Riemannian manifold is $(-, -, \dots, -, +, +, \dots, +)$ but in a Riemannian manifold the signature of g is $(+, +, \dots, +)$. Lorentzian manifold is a special case of semi-Riemannian manifold. The signature of metric tensor g in Lorentzian manifold is $(-, +, +, \dots, +)$. A Lorentzian manifold consists of three types of vectors such as timelike (i.e. $g(v, v) < 0$), spacelike (i.e. $g(v, v) > 0$) and null vector (i.e. $g(v, v) = 0$, for $v \neq 0$). In general, a Lorentzian manifold (M^n, g) may not have a globally timelike vector field. If (M^n, g) admits a globally timelike vector field, it is called time orientable Lorentzian manifold, physically known as space-time. The foundation of general relativity is based on a 4-dimensional space-time which is the stage of present modeling of the physical world a torsionless, time-oriented Lorentzian manifold (M, g) .

Almost Pseudo Semi-conformally Symmetric Ricci-recurrent Space-time

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Abstract: The object of the present paper is to study almost pseudo semi-conformally symmetric Ricci-recurrent space-time. In this paper, it is proved that on an almost pseudo semi-conformally symmetric Ricci-recurrent manifold of dimension n ($n \geq 4$) if $r \neq 0$, then $r/2$ is an eigenvalue corresponding to the eigen vector μ . It is also observed that in an almost pseudo semi-conformally symmetric Ricci-recurrent perfect fluid space-time obeying Einstein's field equation with cosmological constant and non-zero constant scalar curvature having matter content as a perfect fluid whose velocity vector field is the vector field corresponding to the 1-form A , then the acceleration vector of fluid and expansion scalar must vanish. Finally, it is proved that an almost pseudo semi-conformally symmetric Ricci-recurrent dust fluid space-time obeying Einstein's field equation without cosmological constant is vacuum.

Keywords: Semi-conformal curvature tensor; Einstein field equations; Perfect fluid space-time; Dust fluid space-time; Vacuum.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C50; Secondary 53C80, 53B20.

1. Introduction

The aim of the present work is to study certain investigations in general theory of relativity and cosmology by the coordinate free method of differential geometry. The basic difference between Riemannian and semi-Riemannian geometry are (i) the existence of null vector (i.e. $g(v, v) = 0$, for $v \neq 0$ where g is the metric tensor) in semi-Riemannian manifold but not

Space-time Admitting W_4 -Curvature Tensor

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Abstract: In this paper, we have studied space-time with W_4 -curvature tensor and proved that a 4-dimensional relativistic W_4 -flat space-time satisfying Einstein's field equation with cosmological constant, the energy-momentum tensor is covariant constant. It is also observed that in a 4-dimensional relativistic space-time M has conservative W_4 -curvature tensor if and only if the energy momentum tensor is Codazzi tensor provided that the scalar curvature is constant in both the cases.

Keywords: W_4 -curvature tensor, Conservative W_4 -curvature tensor;

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HORN'S FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES AND ITS APPLICATION IN A BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS:

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Abstract - In this paper ,we evaluate an integral involving Horn's function of two variables and then we make its application to solve a boundary value problem on heat conduction.An expansion formula involving above function has also been obtained

Keywords: Horn's function of two variables ,Heat conduction, Boundary value problem.

M.S.C.: 33C45, 33C60, 26D20

On the W_2 -curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold

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Abstract: The objective of the present paper is to study the W_2 -curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold. It is shown that if in M^n , $\tilde{W}_2 = 0$, then M^n is isometric to the hyperbolic space $H^n(1 + \nu)$, where \tilde{W}_2 is the W_2 curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection. Also, locally $W_2 - \phi$ -symmetric SP -Sasakian manifold with respect to the projective semi-symmetric connection have been studied.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 53C15, 53C25.

Keywords and phrases: Projective semi-symmetric connection, para-contact manifold, SP -Sasakian manifold, quasi-Einstein manifold, W_2 -curvature tensor, locally $W_2 - \phi$ -symmetric.

1. Introduction

The study of semi-symmetric connections is a very attractive field for investigations in the past many decades. Semi-symmetric connection was introduced by A. Friedmann and J. A. Schouten [9] in 1924. In 1930, E.



Accelerating universe with varying Λ in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity

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1. Introduction

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Singh, 2015; R.K. Tiwari and Singh, 2015).

On the other hand, modified gravitation theories are also aimed to explain the late time accelerating expansion of the universe. Among the others, in the last two decades, it can be said that $f(R)$ gravity theory is one of the most studied one of these theories, in which it is written an arbitrary function of Ricci scalar R instead of the original Einstein-Hilbert (EH) Lagrangian. The other most interesting modified gravity theory is $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity (Harko et al., 2011) which can be considered as a generalization of $f(R)$ theory. This theory has been proposed by a replacement of the function $f(R, T)$ with Ricci scalar R appears in the EH action, where T is the trace of the energy-momentum tensor.

Since $f(R, T)$ gravity was founded by Harko et al., many researchers have studied in which modern cosmological and astrophysical problems together, as well as the studies which are based on variable cosmological constant. Adhav found an exact solutions of the field equations of locally rotationally symmetric (LRS) Bianchi type-I space-time filled with perfect fluid in the framework of $f(R, T)$ gravity (Adhav, 2012). Rao and Neelima studied Bianchi type-VI₀ perfect fluid model in this theory (Rao and Neelima, 2013). Sahoo and Sivakumar investigated LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological models in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity for some choices of the functional $f(R, T)$ (Sahoo and Sivakumar, 2015). Sofuoğlu showed that rotating and expanding Bianchi type-IX universe exists in $f(R, T)$ gravity theory (Sofuoğlu, 2016). Bishi et al. studied LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model in $f(R, T)$ gravity with a special form of Hubble's parameter (Bishi et al., 2017). Tiwari et al. found an exact solution of the field equations of $f(R, T)$ gravity for LRS Bianchi type-I model by taking the deceleration parameter to be a linear function of the Hubble parameter (Tiwari et al., 2018). Sofuoğlu reconstructed the f

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SPACE-TIME ADMITTING GENERALIZED
PROJECTIVE CURVATURE TENSOR

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C50; Secondary 53C80, 53B20

Key words and phrases: Projective Curvature Tensor, Generalized Projective Curvature Tensor, \mathcal{Z} -tensor, Einstein Space, Einstein Field Equations, Perfect Fluid Space-time, Energy-momentum Tensor

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SP-SASAKIAN MANIFOLD WITH A PROJECTIVE SEMI-SYMMETRIC CONNECTION

T. BAGHUWANSHEE, S.K. PANDEY, M.K. PANDEY AND A. GOYAL

ABSTRACT. The objective of the present paper is to study the W_2 -curvature tensor of the projective semi-symmetric connection in an SP -Sasakian manifold. Also, locally W_2 - ϕ -symmetric SP -Sasakian manifold and W_2 - ϕ -recurrent SP -Sasakian manifold with respect to the projective semi-symmetric connection have been studied.

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Space-time Admitting W_4 -Curvature Tensor

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Abstract: In this paper, we have studied space-time with W_4 -curvature tensor and proved that a 4-dimensional relativistic W_4 -flat space-time satisfying Einstein's field equation with cosmological constant, the energy-momentum tensor is covariant constant. It is also observed that in a 4-dimensional relativistic space-time M has conservative W_4 -curvature tensor if and only if the energy momentum tensor is Codazzi tensor provided that the scalar curvature is constant in both the cases.

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FRACTIONAL INTEGRAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATED WITH CERTAIN
GENERALIZED HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTION FOR REAL POSITIVE DEFINITE
SYMMETRIC MATRIX

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ABSTRACT

The fractional integral operators related with A-function for real positive symmetric definite matrix have been talked about. These operators have a wide range of applications in the field of Mathematical Physics and Linear differential equations. Various special cases of our operators have been reference

Keywords: hypergeometric functions and A- functions, H - function, Matrix transform, symmetric matrix.

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1. Introduction

Some fractional derivatives of A -function of multivariable

R. SHARMA, B. TRIPATHI AND A. DUBEY

Abstract

In the present paper, we study and develop Fractional derivatives of multivariable A -function. We derive two theorems which will act as the key formulae from which can obtain their special cases.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 26A33, 33C45, 11B65

Keywords: Generalized multivariable A -function, Hypergeometric function, Mellin – Barnes contour integral and Horn's function.


1. INTRODUCTION

A number of earlier works on the subject of fractional calculus give interesting account of the theory and application of fractional calculus operators in many different areas of mathematical analysis. In this paper, we define the Fractional Derivatives involving A -function of multivariable and derive two main theorems involving Fractional Derivative of the product of A -function of multivariable and the Horn's function. Some new and known results are also established as special cases of our main results. The Fractional Derivative of the product of the multivariable A -function and Horn's function has not been established so far, and some new Fractional Derivative formulae for the product of the multivariable A -function and Horn's function are derived by making use of generalized Leibnitz rule. Recently, Berndt and Bowman [1], Chaurasia and Godika [2], Saxena [3], Tripathi et al [4] gives some integrals and series.

Gautam and Asgar [5, 6], Ram and Kumar [7], Srivastava and Panda [8] and several other authors have evaluated some definite and indefinite integrals involving the A -function of one, two and multivariables.

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Study of Communication Structural Relationship between Processors of Parallel and Distributed System

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ABSTRACT

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Communication Complexity, Data Structures and its structural relationship are the key parameters for study of architecture in any interconnection Network. This paper reveals that the study of data structures in Perfect Difference Interconnection Network have some structural relationship between nodes or processors. In the Perfect Difference Network (PDN) with processors as a nodes and links between the processors or processing elements as an edge represents graphical Model for interconnection networks. The relationship between each processor is connected with some mapping functions to map data according to the topology of the PDN

Keywords : PDN, PDS, Interconnection Network, Data Structures, Structural Relationship.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is focus on the study of structural relationship/structural mapping in the PDN. Perfect Difference Network is based on mathematical

hypercube and its other variants of interconnection networks for similar cost and performance. PDN are a robust high Performance interconnection networks for Parallel and distributed systems. A more exhaustive comparative study is done by Katare and et

Study of Communication Structural Relationship between Processors of Parallel and Distributed System

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Department of Computer Science, A.P.S. University, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Communication Complexity, Data Structures and its structural relationship are the key parameters for study of architecture in any interconnection Network. This paper reveals that the study of data structures in Perfect Difference Interconnection Network have some structural relationship between nodes or processors. In the Perfect Difference Network (PDN) with processors as a nodes and links between the processors or processing elements as an edge represents graphical Model for interconnection networks. The relationship between each processor is connected with some mapping functions to map data according to the topology of the PDN

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is focus on the study of structural relationship/structural mapping in the PDN. Perfect Difference Network is based on mathematical properties of Perfect difference set. In this we also represent a graphical model for this PDN to explore or analyze the relation of node/vertex in terms of mapping function according to topological behaviour of the Interconnection Network. Perfect difference Sets were first discussed in 1938 by J. Singer .Their formulation was in terms of points and lines in a finite projective Plane [1,2].The Perfect Difference Sets considered for being develop into a Interconnection Network mainly through works of Parahami, Behrooz and Rakov [3,4].They also compared PDNs and some of their derivatives with

hypercube and its other variants of interconnection networks for similar cost and performance. PDN are a robust high Performance interconnection networks for Parallel and distributed systems. A more exhaustive comparative study is done by Katare and et al., 2007, 2009[6,7] based on topological properties of hypercube and PDN. Further Katare and et al. [9] in 2013 study the circuits based architecture of PDN [9] in their research work by studying the link utilization of PDN and hypercube .The study of connectivity using AND and XOR logical operation on PDN for parallel and distributed systems is done by Bhardwaj and Katare,2018[15]. They show that the usefulness of three eloquent and efficient incidence, circuit and path matrix on PDN architecture.

2021

Study of Connectivity and Complexity of Architecture for Parallel and Distributed System by Using Topological Linear Space

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Abstract - In this paper we have analyzed the connectivity matrix pattern of Perfect Difference Network and complete graph. We have used the concept of graph theory to study of mathematical structure of PDN and complete graph. Many important properties are proved in the form of lemmas which may provide benefits for the further research in the matrix patterns of different data structures.

Index Terms - Perfect difference Network, Complete Graph, Connectivity Matrix, Regular Graph, Density, Symmetric Matrix, Square Matrix.

1. INTRODUCTION

Perfect difference sets were first discussed by Veblen in 1919 and by J. Singer in 1938. They have used the concept of finite projective Geometry for explanation of PDS. They used points & line for formation of PDS to projective plane [1, 2, 3]. Graph theory as a tool plays an important role in analyzing the Parallel and distributed system. The graph depicting the processing elements and a line connecting a pair of node acting as a communication medium between them represents an edge [8]. This paper we have studied two architectures Perfect Difference network and complete graph on the basis of various connectivity matrices and derived some important topological properties in the form of lemmas. In Perfect Difference Networks connectivity diameter is 2 [3, 4, 5] while complete graph connectivity diameter is 1. PDN interconnection network is represented via graph theoretic mathematical model with the vertex as processors and edges as a network communication links. We have to compare these two architectures in the form of vertex to vertex and edge to edge connectivity matrix. We explored that both architectures reveal symmetrical matrix properties and conclude that as number of connections grow the complexity grows along.

2. STUDY OF CONNECTIVITY AND COMPLEXITY OF COMPLETE GRAPH AND PERFECT DIFFERENCE NETWORK

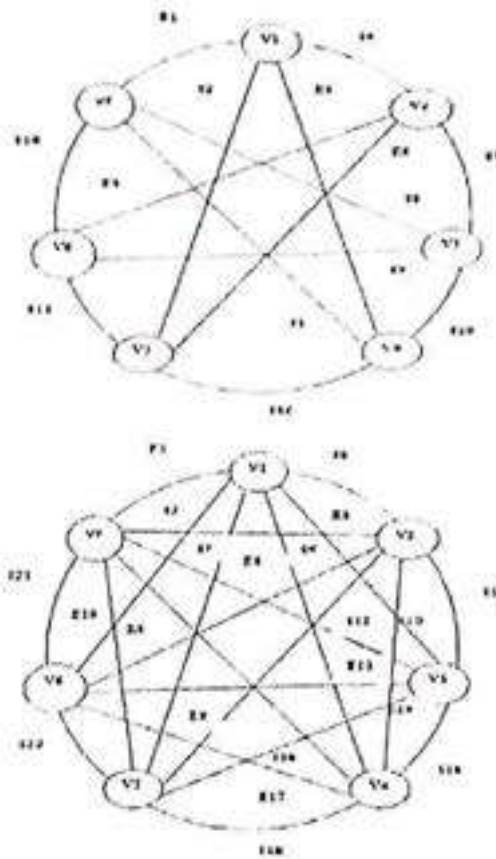


Fig 2.1: PDN for 7 Nodes ($\delta=2$) Fig 2.2: Complete Graph for 7 Nodes ($\delta=2$)

Lemma 1: Difference of total number of communication path between Perfect difference network and complete graph is $-\delta^3 + 2\delta^2 + 2\delta + 3$.
Proof: As we know the value of δ is always prime or power of prime in PDN.
 Let $\delta = 2$ (fig 2.1)

A Survey : Study of Data Mining and Data Warehousing in Healthcare

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Health care is one of the speedy growing areas. The Health care system contains large amount of medical data which should be mined from data warehouse. The mined data from data warehouse helps in finding the important information. Comprehensive amount of data in health care database need the growth of tools which can be used to access the data, analyze and analysis the data, discovery of knowledge, and varied use of the stored knowledge. The health care system has lot of data about the patient's details, medications etc. In this paper we have studied different data mining and warehousing techniques used in healthcare areas.

Keywords : Health Care System, Data Mining and Warehousing Techniques

1. INTRODUCTION

The data mining is the extraction of the important and useful information from the data warehouses and databases. The main use of Data mining, is for scientific and commercial field [2]. In this study we studied on the Data Mining applications in the scientific field. Data mining distinguishes in scientific area itself, that the character of the datasets. It is often very different from the traditional applications of data mining. We have done detailed survey on data mining applications in this work on healthcare system. Description of the type of data used and the information fetched as output.

Data mining techniques and algorithms are applied in the healthcare system that plays a vital role in the prediction of the diseases.

Finding the important knowledge from the database and data warehouse is the main goal

behind the application of data mining. Data mining is also called as knowledge finding or knowledge discovery from the large amount of data. As its name this suggests, knowledge discovery is continuous iterative process, which is a combination of developing and understanding the application.

In health care system, an institution uses data mining tools and techniques to answer the patients question quickly, that are normally very time consuming. Preparation of databases to finding the predictive information plays vital role on in these areas.

The expansion of the health care covers too many people as possible by which they can provide financial assistance to help them with the lower income

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Study of Connectedness and Complexity of Automata for Periodic and Disconnected System by Using Topological Graph Space

Author(s)

Neha Singh, Rakesh Kumar Sotia, Ritu Mishra, Swati Singh, Chhavi Sotia

Keywords

Perfect difference Network, Complete Graph, Commutative Matrix, Regular Graph, Density, Symmetric Matrix, Square Matrix

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Study of History Management of Data: Slowly Changing Dimension to Independent Data Mart

Author(s): Arvind Singh, Surya Prakash Pandey

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Data History plays vital role on management of historical data on data mart such as real time updating and recording difficulties especially when many operations are performing. The difficulties of data management include timely update and strong storage system. In this paper, we describe few methods of managing data history in independent data marts as well as databases. And also illustrate the concept of slowly changing dimension that this how it can be utilized in the independent data mart of institutions to update and maintain campaign records of customers. There are many kinds of dealing with the history of the data. In this article we will present some examples, advantages and disadvantages of each of the method and use of possible prospective.





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Study of History Management of Data: Slowly Changing Dimension to Independent Data Mart

Arvind Singh, Surya Prakash Pandey

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Published : 10 Oct 2021

ABSTRACT

Data History plays vital role on management of historical data on data mart such as real time updating and recording difficulties especially when many operations are performing. The difficulties of data management include timely update and strong storage system. In this paper, we describe few methods of managing data history in independent data marts as well as databases. And also illustrate the concept of slowly changing dimension that this how it can be utilized in the independent data mart of institutions to update and maintain campaign records of customers.

There are many kinds of dealing with the history of the data. In this article we will present some examples, advantages and disadvantages of each of the method and use of possible prospective.

Keywords : Independent Data Mart, Managing Data History, Databases

I. INTRODUCTION

In current time, nearly everyone use data in where they are doing some work from their home to institutions. We can define data it as a set or collection of values and variables which may be belonging to a set of items. It is very often presented in a grid form (rows and columns), data tree (parent and child organization) or may be in a graphical structure such as tables models with graphical representation [3]. The data we keep does not have to be in a text type form. We can put it as a number and even an image. The data store in our databases or in independent data marts, its quality gives us a huge advantage for the data visualization and their history management. We need to remember in our mind that the dimension data is not a stable entity and it may be change time to

time so, to manage these types of data history Slowly Changing Dimensions was Discovered.

1. SLOWLY CHANGING DIMENSIONS

First time Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCD) was discovered by Ralph Kimball, who was supposed as a one of the architects of data warehousing. Their methodology and methods became a standard. Slowly changing dimensions (SCD) are a set (collection) of methods for managing data history in dimension tables [1].

The Financial institutions like bank generate large amount of data daily due multiple transactions and operations. These data are analyzed by the institutions to provide valuable customer insights such as the customer behavior, needs and desires.

Study of Slowly Changing Dimension to Dependent Data Mart to Manage Finance Data

Arvind Singh¹, Surya Prakash Pandey²

^{1,2}Department of Computer Science, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University Rewa Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

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Financial institutions face many challenges of managing and marketing campaigns which leads in its data warehouse. The management of marketing campaign leads in dependent data mart with real time updating and recording difficulties especially when many campaigns are running parallel ways. To securing the customers from being contacted too often for sales-based marketing contacts, the concept of novelty skeleton are introduced to clamp the customers who have been targeted in Sales based campaign for a specified time period. During the novelty Frame, the customer cannot be targeted by other Sales based campaign categorized under the same channel. The introduction of novelty skeleton has increased the difficulties of campaign management and data management. The difficulties of data management include timely update and robust storage systems of campaign leads. In this paper, we explained represent the concept of slowly changing dimension on dependent data mart and also studied how it can be used in the data mart of financial institutions to update and maintain marketing campaign records of customers.

Keywords : Data Mart, Dependent Data Mart, SCD, marketing campaigns, DCHT

I. INTRODUCTION

The Financial institutions generate huge volume of data dally due multiple transactions and operations. These data are analyzed by the financial institutions such as bank to provide valuable customer insights such as the customer behavior, needs and desires. Unexpected ways of campaign and management may result in customer exasperation. Robust and well-managed data Mart that stores and tracks customer contacts history which can assist in effective campaign management. However, with the set of activities and

presence of large amount and volume of data, the institutions face lot of difficulty to drive the dependent data mart.

We can think two main categories of campaigns in the financial institutions which are based on sales and non-sales in nature.

The sales based campaigns target selected set of customers. A campaign leads to market for selling financial institution's products and their services. Non-sales based campaigns serve and provide

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Periodic variations of the geomagnetic activity indices Ap and Kp

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Periodic variations of the geomagnetic activity indices Ap and Kp

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Amrita Rani



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A Review of Cloud Service Security with Various Access Control Methods

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Abstract— Cloud computing is the use of computing resources like hardware and software that are delivered as a service over a network. It confides remote services with a user's data and software. It enables a user to do large amount of storage and large amount of computations. Due to which data security in cloud becomes an important issue. Data access control provides the security of data in the cloud. The large amount of data outsourced in cloud servers. The data access control becomes a challenging issue in cloud storage systems. Basic models includes DAC (Discretionary Access Control), MAC (Mandatory Access Control), RBAC (Role based access control), task based access control (TBAC) and ABAC (Attribute Based Access Control) model. Risk based access control method is also used in multilevel organization. Security of data as well as services & privacy of users are important in cloud computing environment. Access Control methods provide an



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A comparative study on psychological impact of Covid-19 in Rewa and Satna district Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Kamlesh Dubey

Abstract

The present paper deals a comparative study on psychological impact of COVID-19 in Rewa and Satna District Madhya Pradesh. The purpose of this research is to find out the Psychological impact (Anxiety, Stress, and Depression) of COVID-19 amongst two demographic regions (Rewa and Satna district Madhya Pradesh). The data was collected from April 20, 2021 to May 10, 2021 in Rewa and Satna district Madhya Pradesh. The data was collected through random sampling from 400 respondents with the ratio of 1:2 of Satna and Rewa district respectively, including all age groups. The data had been collected via an online questionnaire consisting of Socio-demographic details, General questions (during lockdown), Anxiety scale, Depression scale, Stress scale, and Feedback. It was validated by in experts in the area of Psychology. The level of anxiety by Pallavi Bhatnagar *et al.*, Department of Psychology at Lucknow University. Hypothesis Testing, Correlation, and z-test were applied for data analysis. The results reveal that there is a significant impact of anxiety, depression, and stress among people of Rewa and Satna district Madhya Pradesh during COVID-19.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, stress, COVID-19, Rewa and Satna district



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Academic Adjustment among University Students in Rewa (MP)

Dr. Richa Chaturvedi¹, Dr. Smriti Singh Baghel²

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Guest Faculty, Department of Psychology, APS University, Rewa (MP)²

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to look at the impact of economic status and mental health on college students academic adjustment. A group of 300 females was chosen from several university departments in Rewa. They were given the Kumar Academic Adjustment Inventory and the Singh and Gupta (2000) Mental Health Battery. The results revealed a considerable disparity in academic adjustment between the high and low income groups. Except for autonomy, the Academic Adjustment Scale found significant differences between High and Low scores on other components of the mental health battery, such as emotional stability, overall adjustment, self concept, and intellect.

Key Words: Academic Adjustment, Mental Health.

INTRODUCTION

Academic adjustment is a combination of the phrases academic and adjustment. The term academic comes from the word academy. Academic refers to a school where unique sorts of education are hampered. The process by which a live thing maintains a balance between its requirements and its surroundings is known as adjustment. Academic adjustment entails making changes to one's school or college setting. It might be referring to how a youngster should adjust himself in an academic context. Academic adjustment is a form of adjustment that students do to facilitate their learning when they meet different educational systems along their academic progression. The ability of an individual to develop harmonious adjustments to one's social and physical settings is referred to as mental health. Mental health can be defined as the absence of signs of maladjustment, whether minor or severe. A mentally healthy individual is devoid of all sorts of maladjustment (Klein, 1956). Adolescents with mental health have a high quality of life and do well at home, school, and in their communities. Leclavati (1987) emphasised in her study that socioeconomic level was shown to be substantially connected with all domains of adjustment. Academic adjustment, according to Sax et al. (2000), is defined as effectively comprehending what academics anticipate academic expectations of University and without feeling intimidated by professors.

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ASSESSMENT AND COMPARISON OF FRUSTRATION IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS

Richa Chaturvedi¹, Ph. D., Prof. Anjali Srivastava², Ph. D. & Deepa Saxena³, Ph. D.

¹Guest Faculty, M.A. Psychology, Department of Psychology, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

²Professor and Head, Department of Psychology, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

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Published On: 1 APR 2022

Abstract

Since the industrial revolution, delinquency has been a societal and massive concern, particularly in emerging countries such as India. Delinquent behavior by minors in their teen or pre-teen years is known as juvenile delinquency. In this study, juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents were tested and contrasted in terms of various modes and total frustration. It was assumed that delinquents would score higher than non-delinquents on various modes of total frustration. Furthermore, significant differences between delinquents and non-delinquents' frustration mean scores would be found. In addition, delinquency's major effect on frustration would be revealed to be strong. A total of 400 male subjects ($N=400$) were included in the study, out of which 200 of them being juvenile delinquents and the remaining 200 being non-delinquents. The frustration test devised by Chauhan and Tiwari (1972), was administered on the sample and the data was then statistically analyzed using suitable statistical tests. The findings supported with the hypothesized predictions, and the complete

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Polyhedron
Volume 214, 1 March 2022, 116483

Structural diversity of copper(II) complexes with three dimensional network: Crystal structure, Hirshfeld surface analysis, DFT calculations and catalytic activity

Dinesh Kumar^a, Ram N. Patel^a, J. G. Sarthi^a, Satish K. Patel^a, Abhay K. Patel^a, Nitesh Patel^a, S.L. Bhatnagar^a

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Polyhedron
Volume 200, 15 May 2021, 115142

Non-covalent interactions governing the supramolecular assembly of copper(II) complexes with hydrazone-type ligand: Experimental and quantum chemical study



Y. Singh^a, Ram N. Patel^a, J. G. Sarthi^a, Satish K. Patel^a, B.N. Jadhav^b, Abhay K. Patel^a, Nitesh Patel^a, H. Brey^c, P. Kumar^d, S.L. Bhatnagar^a, Jerzy P. Jasinski^e, M. Cortijo^f, S. Klemm^f


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Study of self-assembly features in 4H-pyrans: Synthesis, Hirshfeld surface, and energy framework analysis

Lalhruaizela^a, Brilliant N. Marak^a, Biki Hazarika^a, Sunil Kumar Pandey^b, Ramesh Kataria^c, Ved Prakash Singh^{a,d}  

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Abstract

In this study, the 4H-pyran derivatives were synthesized and crystallized, and their structures were established by the single-crystal x-ray diffraction method. The importance of noncovalent interactions in the supramolecular framework of the 4H-pyrans was investigated and demonstrated. The supramolecular framework analysis showed that 4H-pyrans expand their network in crystal packing mainly by N—H...N, N—H...O, C—H...N, C—H...O hydrogen bonds, and C—H... π interactions. The energy framework calculations showed the high contribution of electrostatic energy for the molecular pairs connected by N—H...N interactions. Further, the molecular docking study was performed to study the noncovalent interactions between the 4H-pyran derivatives and the beta-adrenoreceptors (β 1-AR and β 2-AR). This gave insights about the antagonistic property of 4H-pyrans as anti-ischemic agents.

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PMCID: PMC8819437
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A tetranuclear nickel(II) complex, $[Ni_4(L)_4](ClO_4)_4 \cdot C_2H_5N \cdot 2H_2O$, with an asymmetric Ni_4O_4 open-cubane-like core

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Polyhedron

Volume 212, 15 January 2022, 115409

Synthesis, single crystal structures, DFT and *in vitro* anti oxidant superoxide dismutase studies of copper(II) complexes derived from the di-(2-picoly)amine and co-ligands: Promising antioxidants

Saikh K. Patel^a, Sam N. Patel^a, A. Q. Alshaykh K. Patel^a, Nouru Patel^a, I. Calerna^b, M. Cortijo^b, S. Henereo^b, D. Chavesillo-Larante^b

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10.1016/j.poly.2021.115409

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Journal of Molecular Structure
Volume 1021, June 2021, 132881

Copper hydrazone complexes with different nuclearties and geometries: Synthesis, characterization, single crystal structures, Hirshfeld analysis and superoxide dismutase mimetic activities

Selvakumar, P., J. S. Kim, N. Patel, A. S. Ghosh, K. Patel, S. Hossain, H. Patel, D. Choudhury-Lazarek

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Results in Chemistry

14 July 2021

Copper(II) hydrazone complexes derived from (Z)-N-((2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)methylene)acetohydrazide: Synthesis, Spectral Characterization, Electrochemical Behaviour, Density Functional Study, *in vitro* Catalytic Activity and Molecular Docking

Arshad K. Jaleel, Rajendra N. Jadhav, Nagesh M. Patel, Suman N. Patel, Shashi K. Patel, Raj A. Bhatnagar, Srinivas Kumar, Ganesha Kumar

In order to investigate the structure-activity relationship of complexes, three new copper(II) complexes with (Z)-N-((2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)methylene)acetohydrazide (HL), [(HL)₂Cu(μ-ClO₄)Cu(L)(H₂O)₂] 1, [(HL)₂Cu(μ-SO₄)Cu(HL)(H₂O)₂] 2 and [(HL)₂Cu(μ-bmp)Cu(HL)] (ClO₄)₂·3H₂O 3 (where bmp = 2,2'-Bipyrimidine) were synthesized. These synthesized complexes were characterized by Elemental analysis, FTIR, UV-vis and single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. The absorption bands obtained in the UV region (291-339 nm) are characteristic of the HL ligand. In these complexes, the LMCT bands were observed in the range of 403-410 nm and the d-d band at 670-709 nm. The X-ray diffraction analysis shows the development of supramolecular structures through varied non-covalent interactions viz., C-H...π and π-π unit interactions. The careful Hirshfeld surface and 2D fingerprint plots yielded a comparative image of the mode of non-covalent interactions. The DFT calculations were carried out and also the results are in smart agreement with experimental results. X-band EPR spectral measurements are dispensed to demonstrate the magnetic behaviour of all complexes. The IC₅₀ values for SOD activity values for all complexes show that they are good models for antioxidant compounds. Molecular docking has been performed to predict the antibacterial properties of HL and binuclear complexes.

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DOI: 10.1016/j.rechem.2021.100244



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Interaction of pseudohalides copper(II) complexes of hydrazide ligand with DNA: synthesis, spectral characterization, molecular docking simulations and superoxide dismutase activity

Abhay K. Patel, Neetu Patel, R. N. Jadeja , S. K. Patel, R. N. Patel, S. Kumar &  show all

Received 28 Dec 2021, Accepted 27 Feb 2022, Published online 15 Mar 2022

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Original Paper | Published: 12 March 2022

Copper(II) Mononuclear Complexes Incorporating Pyridine Derivatives: Synthesis, Structural Characterization, and Unusual X-Band epr Spectra

E. N. Patel, D. Kishor, S. K. Patel, A. K. Patel, N. Patel & B. J. Kulkarni^{1*}

Journal of Chemical Crystallography, 52, 378–393 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Two new copper(II) complexes $[\text{Cu}(\text{L}^1)_2(\text{NO}_3)]\text{NO}_3$ **1** and $[\text{Cu}(\text{L}^2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2](\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{L}^2$ **2** (**2**·

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Space-time admitting generalized conharmonic curvature tensor

S.P. Maurya, S.K.Pandey and R.N. Singh

Abstract. The object of the present paper is to study space-time admitting generalized conharmonic curvature tensor. In this paper, we have studied the basic algebraic properties of generalized conharmonic curvature tensor. Next, it is proved that a 4-dimensional relativistic generalized conharmonic flat space-time is an Einstein space-time and it is of constant curvature. Moreover, it is of O -type. It is also observed that in a 4-dimensional relativistic perfect fluid generalized conharmonically flat space-time following Einstein's field equation in the absence of cosmological constant, energy momentum tensor is covariant constant. Finally, it is proved that a 4-dimensional relativistic conservative generalized conharmonic space-time M with constant scalar function ψ is a GRW space-time.

M.S.C. 2010: Primary: 53C25, 53C50; Secondary 53C80, 53B20.

Key words: Conharmonic curvature tensor; Z -tensor; generalized conformal curvature tensor; Einstein field equations; perfect fluid space-time.

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Some Common Fixed-Point Theorems In Hilbert Space

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Department Of Applied Mathematics

Shri Govindram Seksaria Institute of Technology and Science, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India

Ms. Bhumi Desai

Research scholar (SGSITS Indore)

Abstract. The objective of this paper is to obtain some common fixed-point theorems for expansive,

Bull. Cal. Math. Soc., 114, (5) 767-786 (2022)

(ϵ) -KENMOTSU MANIFOLD ADMITTING SCHOUTEN-VAN KAMPEN CONNECTION

BABLOO KUMHAR¹, GITESHWARI PANDEY²,

S.K. MISHRA³ AND R.N. SINGH⁴

(Received 30 January 2022 and revision received 16 April 2022)

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to study various geometric properties of (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold admitting Schouten-van Kampen connection. A unique relation between curvature tensors of Schouten-van Kampen connection and Levi-Civita connection have been obtained. We study quasi-conformally flat as well as conformally flat (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Schouten-van Kampen connection. Moreover, it is shown that a ϕ -conformally flat (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Schouten-van Kampen connection is an η -Einstein manifold. Also, we study (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Schouten-van Kampen connection satisfying $C^*(\xi, U).R^* = 0$ and $C^*(\xi, U).S^* = 0$, where C^* , R^* , S^* are conformal curvature tensor, Riemannian curvature tensor and Ricci tensor with respect to Schouten-van Kampen connection respectively.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification : 53C25, 53D15

Key words and phrases : (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold, conformal curvature tensor, quasi-conformally flat (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold, conformally flat (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold, ϕ -conformally flat (ϵ) -Kenmotsu manifold, Schouten-van Kampen connection.

1. Introduction. The study of manifolds with indefinite metrics is of interest from the standpoint of physics and relativity. In 1969, Takahashi (1969) introduced almost contact metric manifold which is endowed with indefinite metrics and he proved that if a Sasakian manifold $M^{(2n+1)}$, $n \geq 1$ is complete, simply connected and is of constant ϕ -sectional curvature $\kappa \neq -3$, then it is D-homothetic to the model space $\tilde{S}_{2s}^{(2n+1)}$ of Sasakian manifolds, where $2s = \text{'Sig } g'$ if $\kappa > -3$ and $2s = 2n - \text{'Sig } g'$ if $\kappa < -3$ (Bejancu and Faran, 2006). Manifolds with indefinite metrics have been studied by several authors. In 1993, Bejancu and Duggal (Bejancu, Duggal, 1993) introduced the concept of (ϵ) -Sasakian manifolds and Xufeng and Xiaoli (1998) established that these

Bull. Cal. Math. Soc., **114**, (3) 331–346 (2022)

ON GENERALISED M-PROJECTIVE CURVATURE
TENSOR OF PARA-KENMOTSU MANIFOLD
ADMITTING ZAMKOVY CONNECTION

SWATI SHARMA, MAYANK PANDEY,
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Abstract. The purpose of the present paper is to study various geometric properties of para-Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Zamkovoy connection. A unique relation between curvature tensors of Zamkovoy connection and Levi-Civita connection have been developed. We study quasi-generalized M-projectively flat as well as generalized M-projectively flat para-Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Zamkovo connection. Also, we study para-Kenmotsu manifold with respect to Zamkovo connection satisfying $\tilde{M}^*(\xi, U) \cdot \tilde{R} = 0$ and $\tilde{M}^*(\xi, U) \cdot \tilde{S} = 0$, where \tilde{M}^* , \tilde{R} and \tilde{S} denotes generalized M-projective curvature tensor, curvature tensor and Ricci tensor with respect to the Zamkovoy connection respectively.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification : 53C25, 53D15

Key words and phrases: Para-Kenmotsu manifold, M-projective curvature tensor, generalized M-projective curvature tensor, Zamkovoy Connection.

1. Introduction. In 1969, Tanno (Tanno, 1969) classified connected almost contact Riemannian manifolds whose automorphism groups have the maximum dimension. In this classification, the almost contact Riemannian manifolds are divided into three classes: (i) homogeneous normal contact Riemannian manifolds with constant ϕ -holomorphic sectional curvature if the sectional curvature for 2-planes which contains ξ , $K(X, \xi) > 0$, (ii) global Riemannian products of a line or a circle and a Kahlerian manifold with constant holomorphic sectional curvature if $K(X, \xi) = 0$ and (iii) a warped product space $L \times_f CE^n$, if $K(X, \xi) < 0$ (Kenmotsu, 1972). The notion of an almost paracontact Riemannian manifold was introduced by Sato (Sato, 1976). Adati and Matsumoto (Adati and Matsumoto, 1977) defined and studied P -Sasakian and SP -Sasakian manifolds which are regarded as special kind of an almost contact Riemannian manifold. Para-Kenmotsu structure was introduced

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GENERALIZED M -PROJECTIVE CURVATURE TENSOR OF KENMOTSU MANIFOLD

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Abstract. The object of the present paper is to generalize M -projective curvature tensor of Kenmotsu manifold with the help of a new generalized $(0, 2)$ symmetric tensor \mathcal{Z} introduced by Mantica and Suh (2012). Various geometric properties of the generalized M -projective curvature tensor of Kenmotsu manifold have been studied. It is shown that a generalized M -projectively ϕ -Symmetric Kenmotsu manifold is an η -Einstein manifold.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification : 53C25, 53D15

Key words and phrases : Kenmotsu manifold, M -projective curvature tensor, generalized M -projective curvature tensor, Einstein manifold

1. Introduction. In 1972, K. Kenmotsu (1972) defined and studied Kenmotsu manifolds and proved that locally Kenmotsu manifold is a warped product $I \times_f N$ of an interval I and a Kaehler manifold N with warping function $f(t) = se^t$, where s is a non-zero constant. Various geometric properties of Kenmotsu manifolds have been explored by several researchers such as (De, 2010, Bagewadi and Venkatesha, 2005, 2006, Binh, Tamassy, De, Tarafder, 2002, De and Pathak, 2004, Jun, De and Pathak, 2005, Özgür, 2006, 2007, Pitis, 1988, Singh and Pandey, 2012, Singh, Pandey, Pandey, 2013, Singh, Pandey, Pandey, 2013, Singh, Pandey and Pandey, 2014) and many others .

A new generalized $(0, 2)$ symmetric tensor \mathcal{Z} was introduced by Mantica and Suh [11] in the year 2012 and they studied various geometric properties of it on Riemannian manifold. A new tensor \mathcal{Z} defined as

$$\mathcal{Z}(X, Y) = S(X, Y) + \psi g(X, Y) \quad (1.1)$$

is called \mathcal{Z} -tensor, where ψ is an arbitrary scalar function.



A Study of Vectors and Link Utilization of Hypercube

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Abstract: This paper presents an efficient analytical approach to study the performance of interconnection networks namely, Hypercube and Perfect Difference Network. The performance measure has been defined as Link utilization. As the number of processors increases in a system, the processing speed increases. A threshold is reached after which the increase in the number of processors decrease the utilization of the processors as they spend most of their time in communicating the messages. We have compared the Link utilization and topological properties of hypercube and perfect difference network with some simplifying assumptions. The assumptions include that the links are overlap (1-2,2-1) at which a processor can communicate parallel with adjacent processor. Both hypercube and perfect difference network are regular, vertex symmetric and edge symmetric.

Keywords: Interconnection Network, Multiprocessors, Hypercube, Perfect Difference Network, Link Utilization.

INTRODUCTION:

Hypercube [1] and PDN [2,3] based interconnection network have been utilized extensively in the design of parallel computer in recent years. Link utilization has always strived to increase the performance of their system. High performance may come from fast dense circuitry, parallelism and some technology [2,3]. Connectivity between processors is defined by the interconnection network used to communicate each other. As the density of processor package increase, the length of the links connecting a certain number of processors decreased. Some of the more common interconnection

Study of Logical Operations between the vectors of a Hyper Cube

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Abstract:

This paper explore topological properties to find a node containing mirror image of node (n) for interconnection network called hypercube and also present a symmetry relation in hypercube in the form of lemma. Hypercube has some remarkable features such as balance between degree and diameter, regularity, symmetry, scalability and simple communication pattern. Structural relations between the nodes of a hypercube is represented in the form of relation matrix is shown in this paper.

Keywords: Interconnection Network, Hypercube, topological properties, connectivity, vector analysis.

Introduction:

The concepts of topological properties[1,2] and structural relations of Nodes or Processors on Interconnection Network are introduced in this work. Achieving high performance depends not only on using faster and more reliable network devices but also on major improvements in connectivity and complexity of architecture [2,3]. The emphasis has been done on the relationship, connectivity, complexity and link utilization between the processor. Connectivity and complexity based on Structural Relationship are being extensively studied for

On generalized W_2 -curvature tensor of para-Kenmotsu manifolds

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On Generalized W_2 -Curvature Tensor of Para-Kenmotsu Manifolds

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Abstract. The object of the present paper is to generalize W_2 -curvature tensor of para-Kenmotsu manifold with the help of a new generalized (0,2) symmetric tensor \mathcal{Z} introduced by Mantica and Suh [11]. Various geometric properties of generalized W_2 -curvature tensor of para-Kenmotsu manifold have been studied. It is shown that a generalized W_2 -symmetric para-Kenmotsu manifold is an Einstein manifold.

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On Certain Triple Integral Relations Involving Elementary Functions

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