3.4.6. Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceeding per teacher during the last five years.

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Microbial Resource Technologies for Sustainable Development 2022, Pages 23-46

Chapter 2 - Microbial consortium: a innovative steps in environmental protection

protection
Poonam Verma ¹ , Mridul Shakya ² , N Kumar Swamy ¹ , Sardul Singh Sandhu ²
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https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-90590-9.00023-7 > Get rights and content >
Abstract
Nowadays, microorganisms are capable of resolving many crises. Microbial consortia are the mixture of specific microorganisms that help us solve any particular problem. It includes bioremediation and degradation of any toxic compounds like polyethylene, hydrocarbon, chemical dyes, as well as crafting a microenvironment and boosting plant growth, secondary metabolite production, antibiotic production, etc. This chapter is a summarized form for the uses of microbial consortia. This study could help further enhance the application of microbial consortium in various fields of life sciences like agriculture, biotechnology, and microbiology.
Previous Next
Keywords
Agriculture; Biofertilizer; Bioremediation; Biotechnology; Degradation; Hydrocarbon; Life sciences; Microorganisms
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Advances in Dairy Microbial Products 2022, Pages 19-39

Chapter 2 - Recent advances in microbial diversity usage in fermented dairy microbial products

daily interoblat products
Mridul Shakya 1, Poonam Verma 2, Sardul Singh Sandhu 1
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https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-85793-2.00020-5 > Get rights and content >
Abstract
Biotechnology is a newest branch of biology, but <u>food</u> fermentation is the oldest biotechnological techniques. In the fermentation process, a wide range of microbial enzymes play a key role to achieve required characteristics in food material. Globally, different types of food material like milk, cereals, vegetable, meat, etc. are fermented. <u>Fermented milk</u> products are classified on the basis of the microorganism's nature (fungi and bacteria) and by-product. In this paper we mainly focus on dominant microorganisms in dairy <u>fermented foods</u> as well as the role of biotechnology in development of <u>probiotic</u> culture.
Previous Next
Keywords
Malnutrition; microbiota; probiotic; digester
Recommended articles
Cited by (1)
Universal drivers of cheese microbiomes

2023, iScience



Advanced Drug Delivery Systems in the Management of Cancer 2021, Pages 141-154

Chapter 12 - Advanced drug delivery systems in blood cancer

Ashish Garg, Sweta Garg, Neerai Mishra, Sreenivas Enaganti, Aiav Shukla.

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https://doi.org/10.1016/8978-0-323-85503-7.00008-0 7

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Abstract

Blood cancer is caused by the accumulation of malignant transformations that are originated from the cells of primary or secondary lymphoid organs. The three major blood cancers are multiple myeloma, lymphoma, and leukemia. Blood cancer is possibly treated by chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapy, and transplantation of bone marrow. Various chemotherapeutic drugs are currently available for treating blood cancer, but still, the use of these clinical drugs is limited due to a lack of tumor cell specificity and doserelated toxicity. In addition, the poor pharmacokinetic profile of these chemotherapeutic agents requires the use of high doses and frequent administration of the drug to assert the threshold therapeutic levels at the site of tumor, thus leading to increased adverse effects in patients. There is an urgent need of developing a suitable and advanced drug delivery system with improved pharmacokinetic properties, safety, and efficacy of conventional therapeutics. The advanced drug delivery systems such as liposomes, nanoparticles, and dendrimer have enhanced pharmacokinetic properties for anticancer therapeutics. For earlier detection of cancer biomarkers in the blood circulation, new advanced drug delivery systems were designed with increased selectivity and sensitivity. They are proved to have enhanced efficacy of anticancer therapeutic drugs compared with conventional chemotherapy. The biocompatibility, biodegradable, and the small submicron-sized particles (20-200nm) help in overcoming multiple drug resistance. The enhanced perme ability and retention (EPR) effect of these small-sized particles allow them to get accumulated at the tumor sites resulting in rapid angiogenesis and inflammation. This chapter gives a description of different therapies as well as the advantages and limitations of advanced drug delivery formulations employed for treating various blood cancers. Additionally, recent investigations, formulations of nanomedicine, and their applications in the treatment of blood cancer are discussed in this chapter.

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Keywords



Nanomedical Drug Delivery for Neurodegenerative Diseases 2022, Pages 223-242

Chapter 14 - Nanoparticle-mediated delivery of AChE inhibitors for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

Pallav Namdeo, J	linu Mathe <mark>w, Ashish Garg</mark>
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Abstract

The overall incidental rate for neurodegenerative illnesses has risen in conjunction with the aging population nowadays, Defects in beta-amyloid (Ab) and cholinergic system deposition with the amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles characterize Alzheimer's disease (AD), a progressive neurodegenerative disease. The cholinergic system was targeted for developing anti-Alzheimer's medications because it plays a crucial part in controlling memory and learning activities, By blocking enzyme acetyl cholinesterase (AChE), which hydrolyzes acetylcholine, cholinesterase inhibitors can improve cholinergic transmission directly. Moreover, both acetylcholinesterase and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) have played a role in Ab-aggregation during the early phase development of senile plaque. As a result, AChE and BuChE inhibitors were identified as essential strategies for efficient therapy of Alzheimer's disease by increasing the availability of acetylcholine in brain areas and decreasing Ab accumulation, Alzheimer's disease is a neurological condition that causes cognitive and behavioral dysfunction, Such as acetylcholinesterase inhibitor medications, traditional therapeutic approaches always failed due to poor solubility and bioavailability. This results from the insufficient ability to pass the blood-brain barrier (BBB). Therapies were enhanced by nanotechnological treatments such as the design, testing, manufacture, and application of nanometer drug delivery devices. The examples of nanotechnologies were liquid crystals, solid lipid nanoparticles, nanoemulsions, polymeric nanoparticles, microemulsions, and nanostructured lipid carriers. These were intriguing techniques for delivering therapeutic devices to the brain through various pathways, especially the intranasal pathway. We highlight a few newly updated nano drug delivery technologies implemented in Alzheimer's disease therapies and prospects for the future regarding potential molecular mechanisms of nano drug delivery methods,



Keywords

Drug delivery; Neurodegenerative disease; Nanoparticles; AChE inhibitors; Alzheimer's disease (AD)





Fungi Bio-Prospects in Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Nano-Technology

Volume 1: Fungal Diversity of Sustainable Agriculture

2021, Pages 97-105

Chapter 4 - Fungal endophytes: Entry, establishment, diversity, future prospects in agriculture

Nitin Swamy, Sardul Singh Sandhu 🙎
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https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821394-0.00004-4 * Get rights and content *

Abstract

In the natural ecosystem, plants and fungal endophytes exhibit a vivacious <u>symbiotic relationship</u>. Fungal endophytes constitute an extraordinarily diverse collection of fungi persistent in plants for at least a part of their life cycle. Till now this diverse group of fungal endophytes has not been explored much. Irrespective of its enormous diversity only two classes Clavicipitaceae and Nonclavicipitaceous have been reported prominently. <u>Fungi endophytes</u> contain an incredible range of metabolic pathways enabling them to digest most organic matter and synthesize an array of bioactive natural products. The fungal derivatives play a vibrant part in human life and their compounds are the source of drugs for cancer, microbial and <u>viral diseases</u>. The natural compounds can act as a <u>growth inhibitor</u> of plant pathogenic organisms. Fungal endophytes are abundantly enriched sources of natural products that are used in agriculture, pharmaceutical industries and <u>phytoremediation</u>. The role of endophytes in agriculture can be in a myriad of ways ranging from protection of crops from biotic and abiotic stress factors, improving the quality of soil and providing various nutrients to the plants. These endophytic bacteria by various actions make available necessary nutrients which also reduces the application of chemical fertilizers. Due to the ability of endophytes to make <u>secondary metabolites</u>, these can be used as <u>bioreactors</u> to reduce the pressure on the agriculture field. In nutshell, these fungal endophytes can play a vital role in sustainable agriculture.

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SPRINGER LINK A Log in 🗀 Cart ≡ Menu Q Search Microbial Rejuvenation of Polluted Environment pp 153-184 Home > Microbial Rejuvenation of Polluted Environment > Chapter VAM: An Alternate Strategy for Bioremediation of Polluted Environment Poonam Verma, Suneel Kumar, Mridul Shakya & Sardul Singh Sandhu Chapter | First Online: 16 January 2021 Part of the Microorganisms for Sustainability book series (MICRO, volume 25) Abstract Soil remediation is a term that involves a numerous processes designed to get rid of contaminants like hydrocarbons (petroleum and SPRINGER NATURE fuel residues), hea Interested in double-anonymous peer review? volatiles, or semi-Help us to improve our services by taking a minute to answer a few questions. is required to con and air that can c Provide Feedback No Thanks cultivation or for

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Microbial Rejuvenation of Polluted Environment pp 247-261

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Microbes: A Novel Source of Bioremediation for Degradation of Hydrocarbons

Mridul Shakya, Poonam Verma, Sunil Kumar & Sardul
Singh Sandhu

Chapter | First Online: 16 January 2021

562 Accesses

Part of the <u>Microorganisms for Sustainability</u> book series (MICRO, volume 25)

Abstract

In our daily life, the demand for liquid petroleum products is increasing day by day. Crude oilderived hydrocarbons, the largest group of environmental pollutants found worldwide, pollute our environments severely. Oil or hydrocarbons cause drastic impacts on living organisms. The many reports about their toxicity



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Microorganisms for Sustainable Environment and Health



2020, Pages 315-328

15 - Understanding and combating the antibiotic resistance crisis

Tanim Arpit Singh 1, Trashi Singh 2, Siddharth Boudh 3, Pradeep Shukla 4

- Maharaja Ranjit Singh College of Professional Sciences, Indore, India
- ² Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, India
- ³ Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow, India
- ⁴ Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India

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Microorganisms for Sustainable Environment and Health



2020, Pages 219-230

11 - Cyanobacteria as source of novel antimicrobials: a boon to mankind

Trashi Singh 1, Payal Basu 1, Tanim Arpit Singh 2, Siddharth Boudh 3, Pradeep Shukla 4

- Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, India
- ² Maharaja Ranjit Singh College of Professional Sciences, Indore, India
- ³ Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow, India
- ⁴ Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India

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Fungi Bio-Prospects in Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Nano-technology

Volume 3: Fungal metabolites and Nano-technology

2021, Pages 231-273
Chapter 7 - Microbial metabolites: as sources of green dye
Poonam Verma, Mridul Shakya, Suneel Kumar, Sardul Singh Sandhu &
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Abstract
Globalization is increasingly changing the lifestyle of the people and their aspirations. Colors are desirable and play a large part in human life. The synthetic colors are commonly used in the various food processing, painting, plastics, pharmaceutical, textile, and cosmetics industries, and are more attractive, reliable, and cost-effective compared to natural colors. But the use of different types of artificial colors causes diverse impacts on living beings and their surroundings and these colors are an example of the anthropogenic pollution of Earth. Most of the synthetic colors are prohibited in humans because of their hyperallergenicity, carcinogenicity, and other toxicological issues. After observations of the side effects of synthetic colors, the scientific groups stressed the extraction of isolation and the production of eco-friendly colors from various natural sources, such as plants, fungi, and bacteria. The extraction of natural color or green pigments from the microbes, in particular the fungi, are enormously attractive because they have many advantages over plants and other natural sources in terms of cost-effectiveness, easy accessibility, longevity, labor-efficient, and fast downstream processing.
Because of their healthy and eco-friendly nature, these natural colors offer huge potential. Therefore biopigment use in the various dyes sectors is a promising field with high economic values. Through biotechnology we can achieve the idea of green ecology, but the use of these natural colors or pigments is confronted by high costs and changes in shades as the pH changes, and some of these pigments have toxic effects, so toxicology tests are necessary, particularly for food products, before using these pigments.
Previous Next >
Keywords
Biocolor; green technology; globalization; synthetic color



Handbook of Greener Synthesis of Nanomaterials and Compounds Volume 2: Synthesis At the Macroscale and Nanoscale

2021, Pages 109-136

Chapter 5 - Greener synthesis of enzymes from marine microbes using nanomaterials

Manoi Kumar Enamala.", Murthy Chavali. ^{b. c.} A., Sudhakar Reddy Pamanji. ^d, Amala Tangellapally.", Rishibha Dixit.^c, Meenakshi Singh.^f, Chandrasekhar Kuppam.^g

Abstract

The marine ecosystem is a massive source and home for countless microorganisms, several aquatic animals, and even higher plants and animals for many decades. A mutualistic relationship exists between the marine aquatic species as well as the marine microbes, which are mutually benefitted against each other (both prokaryotic and eukaryotic microbes like bacteria, fungi, viruses, and even marine algae). During their life cycle, these organisms produce several enzymes, which are used in several of the industries for the well-being of humans and other living organisms, A number of enzymes currently available in the market are produced by these microbes in different pathways, possessing a special feature as well as characteristics required by several industries for preparation of materials. Variety of enzymes with special activities have been isolated from marine bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, and other marine microorganisms by researchers in recent years, and some products already found industrial applications.

In this chapter, we shall discuss various pathways/steps applied in the production of enzymes through a greener approach by using several nanotechnologies available in making the enzyme product more viable and even increase the shelf life of the product so that it can be used for a longer period of time, which include various properties of enzymes like thermotolerance, thermos-stability of an enzyme over an extensive temperature and pH range, Also, with existing bioreactors, these microbes can be cultivated and produce enzymes using greener synthesis. The bacterial marine enzymes are used in different industrial applications beneficial to humans as they can withstand harsh conditions. In this work, authors try to limit over application focus mainly on medicine and biotechnology, energy and biofuels, food, nutrition and agriculture, and others. With the sustenance of nanotechnology, increase the stability of enzymes by the application of existing greener approaches were discussed.



Current Perspectives on Chemical Sciences

Vol. 10

A Recent Study on the Synthesis and DFT Collaborated Experimental Characterization of Some Pyrazolone Functionalized Dioxovanadium(V) Schiff Base Complexes

R. C. Maurya; J. M. Mir; P. K. Vishwakarma

Current Perspectives on Chemical Sciences Vol. 10. 19 May 2021. Page 42-64 https://doi.org/10.9734/bpi/cpcs/v10/7666D https://doi.org/10.9734/bpi/cpcs/v10/7666D) Published: 2021-05-19

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with the synthesis and hyphenated DFT-experimental characterization of dioxovanadium(V) complexes of semicarbazone ONO-donor ligands. LH (where, LH = N-(4'-benzoylidene-3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-2'-pyrazolin-5'-one)-semicarbazone (bumphp-semH), N-(4'-bo-butylidene-3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-2'-pyrazolin-5'-one)-semicarbazone (bumphp-semH), N-(4'-so-butylidene-3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-2'-pyrazolin-5'-one)-semicarbazone (iso-bumphp-semH) or N-(3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-4'-propionylidene-2'-pyrazolin-5'-one)-semicarbazone (mphpp-semH) and were prepared from ethanol-methanol methanol solvent (1/10) solutions of bis(acetylacetonato) oxovanadium(tV) complexes of the above ligands by oxidizing with atmospheric oxygen (bubbling air) for 2-3 days. The composition and formulae of complexes were confirmed by various physiochemical analysis, viz. percentage of different elements, magnetic susceptibility, conductance, FT-IR, UV-Visible and mass spectrometry. One of the representative complexes, cis-(VO₂(bmphp-sem)(H₂O)) was investigated at the convergence of DFT and experimental

formulation interface. The standard B3LYP/LANL2DZ combinations were used to arrive at the approx of (https://stm.bookpriorg/CPCS-VID/issue/view/123) geometry optimization, charge distribution and molecular orbital descriptions. The global reactivity (https://stmibookpi.org/CPCS-W10/issue/view/123) dness (h) have also been involved. From

the overall studies it has been found that the compounds possess cis-octahedral structure.

Keywords: DFT; experimental; Dioxovanadium(V); Acylpyrazolone; electrostatics

https://stm.bookpi.org/CPCS-V10/article/view/1225



Fundamentals, Applications and Toxicity Micro and Nano Technologies



2020, Pages 327-347

Chapter 17 - Nanoemulsion in cosmetic: from laboratory to market

<u>Vikas Pandey</u> ¹, <u>Rajesh Shukla</u> ¹, <u>Ashish Garg</u> ², <u>Mohan Lal Kori</u> ³, <u>Gopal Rai</u> ¹

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Available online 8 May 2020, Version of Record 8 May 2020.

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Chapter II

Complexes containing nitric oxide: synthesis, reactivity, structure, bonding and therapeutic aspects of nitric oxide-releasing molecules (NORMs) in human beings and plants

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Discovery of nitric oxide (NO)

Nitric oxide (NO), which is a colourless gas, was known during the thirteenth century when it was first time prepared from nitric acid. Its first synthetic recognition was credited to Johann Glauber who identified its formation when potassium nitrate was added with sulphuric acid. Its immediate transformation to brown fumes of NO₂ in the presence of O₂ was observed from its beginning. It was first time characterized as a distinct chemical species by Joseph Priestley (1733–1804). He also described its disproportionation to N₂O and NO₂ when NO₂ when heated over iron powder. The formation of iron–NO complex by the reaction of NO with FeSO₄ as a black solution was first time reported by Joseph Priestley. This black colouration formed the basis of the brown ring test used by so many chemists for the qualitative test of nitrate ion. It was later on characterized as [Fe(NO)(H₂O)₅]²⁺. The accepted chemical formula of nitric oxide as NO, wherein nitrogen and oxygen are present in equal proportions, was established by Henry Cavendish (1731–1810) and Sir Humphrey Davy (1778–1829).

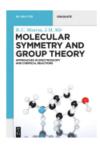
2.1.2 Importance of nitric oxide complexes

For more than a century, metal nitrosyl complexes or complexes containing NO grouping are known to chemists, and since then it has been the source of tremendous interest to scientific community working in this field. The nitrosyl complexes became more important in recent past on account of the discovery that NO is useful in our body for smooth muscle relaxation, tumour regulation, long-term memory formation and so on. However, nitrosyl complexes have been very little investigated compared to metal carbonyls. The possible reasons behind this are:

(i) Carbon monoxide as such can be taken in the synthesis of majority of metal carbonyls. In case, excess carbon monoxide if somehow taken in the synthesis, it is rarely harmful. Moreover, for kinetically slow transformations, high-pressure, high-temperature conditions are also accessible. On the other hand, these later

https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110727302-002





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Molecular Symmetry and Group Theory

Approaches in Spectroscopy and Chemical Reactions

R. C. Maurya and J.M. Mir

In the series De Gruyter Textbook https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110635034



OVERVIEW

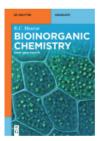
CONTENTS

About this book

The mathematical fundamentals of molecular symmetry and group theory are comprehensibly described in this book. Applications are given in context of electronic and vibrational spectroscopy as well as chemical reactions following orbital symmetry rules. Exercises and examples compile and deepen the content in a lucid manner.

- Provides mathematical details to facilitate comprehension
- · Includes several examples and exercises to illustrate the application of group theory





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Bioinorganic Chemistry

Some New Facets

Ram Charitra Maurya

In the series De Gruyter Textbook https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110727302

OVERVIEW CONTENTS

About this book

The book includes several topics as per Universities curriculum of M.Sc. and M.Phil. course work in Chemistry. This covers different Physiological aspects of Bioinorganic Chemistry in terms of 4 Chapters with in-depth and up-to-date coverage. The book symmetrically presents (i) Coordination chemistry of chlorophylls/bacteriochlophylls and its functional aspects in photosynthesis, (ii) Complexes containing nitric oxide: Synthesis, reactivity, structure, bonding, and therapeutic aspects of nitric oxide releasing molecules (NORMS) in human beings and plants, (iv) Complexes containing carbon monoxide: Synthesis, reactivity, structure, bonding, and therapeutic aspects of carbon monoxide releasing molecules (CORMS) in human beings and plants, and (iv) Advantageous role of gaseous signaling molecule, H2S: Hydrogen sulphide and their respective donors, in ophthalmic diseases and physiological implications in plants. At the end, three relevant topics are included as appendices for updating students and faculty members.



Nano Drug Delivery Strategies for the Treatment of Cancers



2021, Pages 275-318

Chapter 11 - Nanoparticles and prostate cancer

Ashish Garg 1, Sweta Garg 1, Nitin Kumar Swarnakar 2

- Department of P.G. Studies and Research in Chemistry and Pharmacy, Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur, India
- ² Scientist III at BASF, Tarrytown, NY, United States

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Fungi Bio-Prospects in Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Nano-technology Volume 3: Fungal metabolites and Nano-technology 2021, Pages 231-273

Chapter 7 - Microbial metabolites: as sources of green dye

Poonam Verma, Mridul Shakya, Suneel Kum	a <mark>r, Sardul Singh Sandhu</mark>
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https://doi.org/10.1016/8978-0-12-821734-4.0000	5-8 7

Abstract

Globalization is increasingly changing the lifestyle of the people and their aspirations, Colors are desirable and play a large part in human life. The synthetic colors are commonly used in the various food processing, painting, plastics, pharmaceutical, textile, and cosmetics industries, and are more attractive, reliable, and cost-effective compared to natural colors. But the use of different types of artificial colors causes diverse impacts on living beings and their surroundings and these colors are an example of the anthropogenic pollution of Earth. Most of the synthetic colors are prohibited in humans because of their hyperallergenicity, carcinogenicity, and other toxicological issues, After observations of the side effects of synthetic colors, the scientific groups stressed the extraction of isolation and the production of eco-friendly colors from various natural sources, such as plants, fungi, and bacteria. The extraction of natural color or green pigments from the microbes, in particular the fungi, are enormously attractive because they have many advantages over plants and other natural sources in terms of cost-effectiveness, easy accessibility, longevity, labor-efficient, and fast downstream processing.

Because of their healthy and eco-friendly nature, these natural colors offer huge potential, Therefore biopigment use in the various dyes sectors is a promising field with high economic values, Through biotechnology we can achieve the idea of green ecology, but the use of these natural colors or pigments is confronted by high costs and changes in shades as the pH changes, and some of these pigments have toxic effects, so toxicology tests are necessary, particularly for food products, before using these pigments.

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Keywords

Biocolor; green technology; globalization; synthetic color



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Broad Efficacy of Scavenging Free Radicals: Cordyceps sp.

Submitted: October 8th, 2020 , Reviewed: July 12th, 2021 , Published: August 7th, 2021

DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.99405

WRITTEN BY

Loknath Deshmukh, Rajendra Singh and Sardul Singh Sandhu

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Abstract

Scavenging free radical potency of cordycepin is the major bioactive segment extricated from Cordyceps species. In some new years, Cordyceps has gotten growing thought inferable from its distinctive restorative/pharmacological tests. This assessment reviews continuous explores on the counter oxidant impacts and the associated analyses of Cordyceps species. The results from our review show that Cordyceps of the cordycepin applies protective effects against hostile to oxidant injury for certain, afflictions including constant obstructive pneumonic infection (COPD), hepatitis, asthma, cerebral paralysis, Parkinson's illness (PD), coronary course sickness (CAD), Alzheimer illness, respiratory failure, malignancy infection,

Sections

Author information

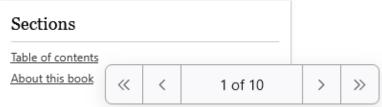
- 1. Introduction
- Oxidative stress and damage to nucleic acid, protein and lipids
- Sources and effects of cordycepin
- Fruiting body and secondary metabolites action
- 5. Anti-oxidant potency
- 6. Lack of side effects
- 7. Pharmacodynamics

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | NOVEMBER 02 2020

Quantum size effects on PL decay time and oscillator strength of semiconductor quantum dots



AIP Conference Proceedings 2270, 110039 (2020)

https://doi.org/10.1083/5.0019458

Impact of Quantum-size effects of an electron-hole system confined in semiconductors is studied theoretically by computational modeling. Here we proposed a formula to relate particle size with decay time and oscillator strength using the concept of transition probability. The theory modeled is for CdSe and CdS semi-conductor quantum dots in the strong confinement region only where the particle size is less than Bohr's radius and the oscillator strength per volume is expected to increase with 1/r3 for the first excited state, r being the radius of spherical nano particle. As the experimental data needed to co-relate the modeled theory is available only for CdSe and CdS quantum dots only, therefore the theory is modeled for these two quantum dots only. The decay time for such spherical quantum dots is reduced thereby causing faster decay of luminescence. On the other hand it is also observed from the calculations that for same size of two different spherical quantum dots the decay time as well as oscillator strength varies depending upon the bulk oscillator strength of the material.

Topics

Quantum size effects, Oscillator strengths, Quantum dots Stress strain relations Computational models

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | NOVEMBER 02 2020

Poly (vinyl alcohol) supported flexible films of graphene oxide and reduced graphene oxide and their structural study ≒

Arti Sharma

; Sunil Kumar; Arunendra Kumar Patel;
Anil Kumar Bajpai Rakesh Bajpai



+ Author & Article Information

AIP Conference Proceedings 2270, 070003 (2020)

https://doi.org/10.1083/5.0025343

Graphite oxide or graphene has emerged as a promising material for researchers and technological world, because of its amazing mechanical property along with its super electrical property. Therefore, this material has being used in numerous potential utility viz, polymer channels, sensors, energy transformation, and vitality stockpiling gadgets. The synthesis and analysis of PVA Poly(vinyl alcohol) supported GO (graphene-oxide) thin films were described in the performed work. Graphene-oxide was obtained via a facile method which based on the modified Hummers reaction scheme. The morphology and physical properties of graphene oxide were analyzed via Fourier transforms infrared (FTIR), images of SEM and Raman spectroscopy. The spectral outcomes of FTIR analysis showed that the graphite flakes were oxidized, the outcome of this process various functional groups generated which are attached on diametrical ends of structure and basal plane such as C-O-C, C-O, COOH, and C-H, respectively on the surfaces of the graphene- oxide. From the study of Raman spectroscopy, the intensity ratio of G band and 2D band reveals that the obtained materials are monolayer. With the help of SEM analysis morphology of the

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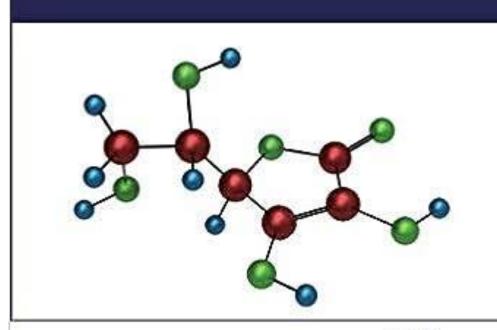


Purnima Beohar

Water quality concepts, sampling and analysis

An experimental approach





R. C. Maurya

Molecular Symmetry and Group Theoretical Approach of Chemical Bonding





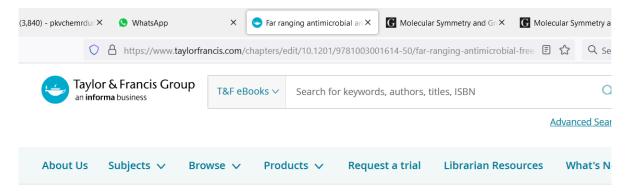


S.S. Pandey

Elements of Wiener Amalgams

Fourier Transform, Wavelets, Gabor Wavelets and Modulation





Home > Bioscience > Biotechnology > Biotechnology and Biological Sciences > Far ranging antimicrobial and free radical scavenę Cordyceps sp.



Chapter

Far ranging antimicrobial and free radical scavenging activity of Himalayan soft gold mushroom; Cordyceps sp.

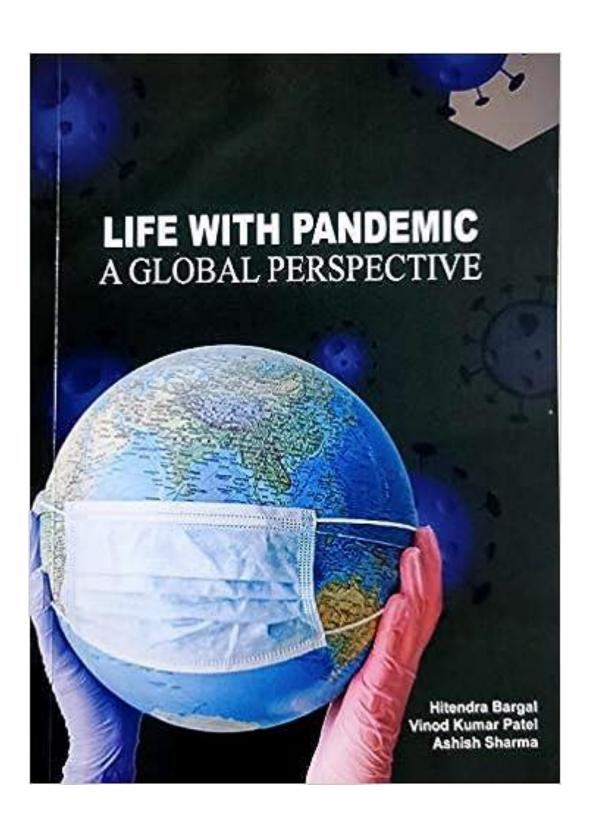
By Loknath Deshmukh, Rajendra Singh, Sardul Singh Sandhu

Book <u>Biotechnology and Biological Sciences</u>

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First Published 2019
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Advances in Metallodrugs: Preparation and Applications in Medicinal Chemistry

Chapter 6

NO-, CO-, and H₂S-Based Metallopharmaceuticals

R. C. Maurya, J. M. Mir

Book Editor(s):Shahid-ul-Islam, Athar Adil Hashmi, Salman Ahmad Khan

First published: 12 June 2020

https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119640868.ch6

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Summary

NO, CO, and H₂S have major implications in therapeutic applications. Despite the known fact of the toxicity of these gaseous molecules, at tiny concentrations within a human body play prominent key signaling and regulatory functions. Researchers have been keen in knowing their mechanism and design of their molecular models. Seek for the metal-based compounds of these molecules are of intense interest nowadays. Herein, we report an overview of therapeutic aspects of the target molecules in connection with synthesis and molecular modeling to find out their successful releasing behavior. Some examples of molecules acting as NO, CO, or H₂S releasers have been updated in this chapter. From the overall study, it is eminent that a vast field is yet unopened with regard to the exploration of mechanism of action, developing models for these molecules feasible for both *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments and some other key roles regarding structural aspects are the future quests of this class of biomolecules.

Citing Literature				
References				~
lgnarro, L.J., Endothel organic nitrate esters	ric oxide: Pharmacology ., 6, 651– 659, 1989.	and relati	ionship to the ac	tions of
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Archana Jain, Krishna K. Verma

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Liquid-Phase Extraction Handbooks in Separation Science 2020, Pages 439-472

Chapter 15 - Single-Drop Microextraction

https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-816911-7.00015-3 7				
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Abstract				
After the realization of extraction in a microdrop and develop technique potentially carried out under diverse modes in accopossibility of final analysis by a range of instrumental method acceptance, A consolidation of efforts has enhanced the capal configurational flexibilities of devices and control over solven efficient materials, such as jonic liquids and nanomaterials, an applications to challenging real-world samples, has increased technique, Many such topics are discussed in this chapter illu occurred in the field,	ordance with the nature of <u>analytes</u> , and the ls, the whole concept has received wide positive of this technique by advancements in the drop dislodgement, Integration of safe and automation and miniaturization, and the importance of this microextraction			
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Keywords				
Single-drop microextraction (SDME); Liquid-phase microextr (LLME); Solvent drop protection; Solvents for SDME; Automa				
Recommended articles				
Cited by (11)				
Green microextraction methodologies for sample prep 2022, Green Analytical Chemistry	arations			

22-07-2023, 21:12

RESEARCH ARTICLE | AUGUST 29 2019

Study of dielectric relaxation and persistence of polarization in polysulfone foils sensitized with malachite green using transient discharging current ≒

Pooja Devi Sahu (P. K. Khare; Sarita Kumari; Poonam Pendke)

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AIP Conference Proceedings 2142, 040005 (2019)

https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5122342

The transient current in the discharging mode in Polysulfone (PSF) and Malachite green (MG) doped PSF foils measured as a function of different pooling field (kV/cm) at different pooling temperature have been found to follow the Curie –Von Schweidler law, characterized by different slopes in the short and long time regions. All measurement were performed on isothermal immersion technique using foils of thickness approximately 35-45µm. Various mechanisms which may be responsible for the time-dependent transient currents of pure and malachite green doped PSF foils are discussed. The effect of doping on the discharge current indicated the formation of molecular aggregates.

Topics

Dielectric properties, Aggregation, Gemstones, Polymers

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Sensors: Advanced Aptasensors Design

Rinkesh Bhatt

Department of Physics, Global Engineering College, Jabalpur, India

Laxmi P. Bagri, Rajesh Saini, and Anil Kumar Bajpai

Bose Memorial Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Government Autonomous Science College, Jabalpur, India

Abstract

The emergence of novel synthetic routes in chemical sciences has revolutionized the scenario of material research all over the world. The designing of unique structures with unusual properties originating therefrom has opened up new avenues where materials have demonstrated their huge potential in industry biology and medicine. One such specialty material developed in the last decades is aptamers, which are single-stranded oligonucleotides that offer special affinity for biomolecules such as proteins, drugs, enzymes, and viruses. These aptamers have been judiciously integrated with different materials to design aptasensors for selective molecular recognition and applications. This entry put forward a comprehensive account of advancements made in the area of aptasensors describing various types of aptasensors, involved detection methods, and different kinds of nano- and macromaterials such as quantum dots, graphenes, conducting polymers, and hybrid materials of organic and inorganic nature used in their designing and applications in biomedical, pharmaceutical, clinical, and food technology fields. This entry also reviews the mechanisms involved in sensing target molecules through the changes in the fluorescence, chemiluminescence, and surface-enhanced Raman scattering, and potentiometric, impedimetric, piczoelectric, and magnetoelastic properties of recognition unit. This entry will also highlight the existing challenges in the area of aptasensors research and predict their possible future.

Keywords: Aptamers; Aptasensors; Conducting polymers; Detection methods; Graphene; Ouantum dots.

INTRODUCTION

Antibody molecules or based products have recently attracted biopharmaceutical researchers in the clinical field for the treatment of various serious diseases such as cancer, infectious diseases, ophthalmological diseases, autoimmunity and inflammatory diseases, and many more. Nucleic acid compounds in the form of arrays, known as aptamers, are synthetic antibodies, which tide with target molecules such as proteins with affinities, specificities, and stabilities across a range of experimental conditions. Other than nucleic acid aptamers, there is another class of aptamers, known as peptide aptamers, related to combinatorial non-immunoglobulin proteins. The nanosize of up to 1-2nm makes aptamers more sensitive toward hidden antigenic determinant, which cannot be bound by natural antibodies (size =10 nm). As the natural antibodies suffer from permanent degradation, aptamers can undergo multiple denaturation or regeneration cycles. The unnecessity toward immunization and animal hosts may be a specialty of aptamers over natural antibodies. In vitro performance of selection process (Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment, SELEX) toward binding molecules makes aptamers more sensitive and controllable species in sensing purposes. The target molecules or species may bind either through electrostatic interactions, hydrogen bonding, van der Waals forces, shaping complementarity, base stacking, or combination of these with the aptamers. Aptamers also show an extraordinary flexibility in the making of assays by easily modifying with the number of tags such as gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) and fluorescence materials.

Aptasensors based on aptamers are kind of biosensors used to detect or recognize biomolecules ranging from small ions to large proteins. When aptamers are accompanied with target molecules, they change their random coil structures to G-quadruplex-like conformational structure and recognize the biomolecules by several detection methods. The basic treatment of recognition is fulfilled by aptamers and the detection methods, which is described in this entry, act as transducer for the aptasensors.

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Chapter 6

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Atomic Orbital, Geometry, Stereochemistry Andhybridization of Carbon-C



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Far ranging antimicrobial and free radical scavenging activity of Himalayan soft gold mushroom; Cordyceps sp.

By Loknath Deshmukh (/search?contributorName=Loknath Deshmukh&contributorRole=author& redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx), Rajendra Singh (/search?contributorName=Rajendra Singh&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx), Sardul Singh Sandhu (/search?contributorName=Sardul Singh Sandhu&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true& context=ubx)

Book Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books /mono/10.1201/9781003001614/biotechnology-biological-sciences?refld=41996414-898b-47fa-aa46-5b705eb4877c&context=ubx)

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Development of Marker in the Soft Gold Mushroom *Cordyceps* spp. for Strain Improvement

Loknath Deshmukh, Diva Gupta & Sardul Singh Sandhu

Chapter | First Online: 12 April 2019

485 Accesses 3 Citations

Abstract

Natural drugs play extensive role and are the basis of traditional systems for cure and treatment of diseases. Entomopathogenic fungi *Cordyceps* Spp. are one of the unique and valuable sources of bioactive compounds which help in treatment of various diseases like nervous disorders, cardiovascular diseases, tumors, ageing, hyposexuality, etc. A significant decrease in natural production of *Cordyceps* Spp. has been observed in the last few decades from protected biosphere.

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<u>Emerging and Eco-Friendly Approaches for Waste Management pp</u> 59–68

Home > Emerging and Eco-Friendly Approaches for Waste Management > Chapter

An Overview of the Potential of Bioremediation for Contaminated Soil from Municipal Solid Waste Site

Abhishek Kumar Awasthi, Jinhui Li, Akhilesh Kumar

Pandey & Jamaluddin Khan

Chapter | First Online: 26 May 2018

1275 Accesses 6 Citations

Abstract

The soil contamination due to open disposal of municipal solid waste has become a serious issue particularly in the developing countries. Several studies have revealed variable impacts of pollutant toxicity on the environment and exposed inhabitants. This chapter provides an overview of the application of bioremediation of sites contaminated owing to municipal solid waste. The application of bioremediation

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Home > Microbial Rejuvenation of Polluted Environment > Chapter

VAM: An Alternate Strategy for Bioremediation of Polluted Environment

Poonam Verma, Suneel Kumar, Mridul Shakya & Sardul

Singh Sandhu

Chapter | First Online: 16 January 2021

543 Accesses

Part of the <u>Microorganisms for Sustainability</u> book series (MICRO,volume 25)

Abstract

Soil remediation is a term that involves a numerous processes designed to get rid of contaminants like hydrocarbons (petroleum and fuel residues), heavy metals, pesticides, cyanides, volatiles, or semi-volatiles from soil. Remediation is required to control the pollution in soil, water, and air that can consequently benefit commercial

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Chapter 2 Sulpha Drugs, Sulpha Drug Based Ligands and Their Coordination Chemistry

PK Vishwakarma*, RC Maurya, PS Jaget

Department of Chemistry & Pharmacy, R. D. University, Jabalpur, M.P, India

Abstract

This chapter is a literature eye catching sum up of materials containing sulfa-drugs as main constituen. The medicinal impact of the drug is very impressive and an exaggeration has been made throughout the chapter over the related use in metallic scaffolds of medicinal use. In addition to bio-inorganic aspects of the study, a comprehensive and effective discussion has been invoked in respect to the theoretical chemistry of this field.

Introduction

The sulfonamides are synthetic antimicrobial agents with a wide spectrum encompassing most gram-positive and many gram-negative organisms. These drugs were the first efficient treatment to be employed systematically for the prevention and cure of bacterial infections. Their use introduced and substantiated the concept of metabolic antagonism. Sulfonamides, as antimetabolites, compete with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) for incorporation into folic acid (Fig. 1)[1]. The action of sulfonamides illustrates the principle of selective toxicity where some difference between mammal cells and bacterial

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Liquid-Phase Extraction

Handbooks in Separation Science 2020, Pages 439-472



Chapter 15 - Single-Drop Microextraction

Archana Jain, Krishna K. Verma

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https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-816911-7.00015-3 7

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Abstract

After the realization of extraction in a microdrop and development of single-drop microextraction as a technique potentially carried out under diverse modes in accordance with the nature of analytes, and the possibility of final analysis by a range of instrumental methods, the whole concept has received wide acceptance. A consolidation of efforts has enhanced the capability of this technique by advancements in configurational flexibilities of devices and control over solvent

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Microbial Biotechnology: Basic Research and Applications pp 1-18

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The Contribution of Microbial Biotechnology for Achieving Sustainable Development

<u>Juhi Sharma, Divakar Sharma, <mark>Anjana Sharma, Va</mark>jshali <u>Vishwakarma, Anshul Dubey</u> & <u>Himesh Namdeo</u></u>

Chapter | First Online: 08 July 2020

807 Accesses

Part of the <u>Environmental and Microbial Biotechnology</u> book series (EMB)

Abstract

Microbes are requisite constituent of biotic diversity that maintain sustainable ecosystem. They are chief customs of life which have progressed into environmentally, metabolically and genetically diverse species. In ecosystem, microbial diversity strives to comprehend innumerable metabolic courses to maintain



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<u>Microbial Diversity in Ecosystem Sustainability and Biotechnological</u>
<u>Applications</u> pp 387–414

<u>Home</u> > <u>Microbial Diversity in Ecosystem Sustainability and Biotechnological Applications</u> > Chapter

Importance of Cyanobacterial Taxonomy in Biotechnological Applications

Suvendra Nath Bagchi & Prashant Singh

Chapter | First Online: 18 July 2019

928 Accesses 1 Citations

Abstract

Cyanobacteria possess a host of proteases which unlike heterotrophs do not take part in protein nutrition. Instead, they maintain homeostasis of several vital functions, namely photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, cellular assembly and disintegration, stress acclimation, and defense against predators. Herein, we review the Clp, FtsH, Deg/HtrA, Ctp, and SppA proteases, which under regular and photooxidative stress conditions

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Munmaya Mishra

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Abhishek Kumar Awasthi, Jinhui Li, Akhilesh Kumar Pandey & Jamaluddin Khan

Chapter | First Online: 26 May 2018

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Abstract

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ISBN: 978-1-53614-032-3 In: The Role of Photosynthetic Microbes... Editors: K. Tripathi, N. Kumar et al. © 2018 Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Chapter 4

MICROALGAE AS A SUSTAINABLE SOURCE OF BIOENERGY: PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Surendra Singh, Rishibha Dixit and Ankita Kachhwaha

Algal Biotechnology Laboratory, Department of P. G. Studies and Research in Biological Science, Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

An enormous amount of interest has been raised on the use of microalgae-based technologies for the production of a sustainable source of bioenergy and high-value coproducts. Biotechnological exploitation of microalgae for human welfare is a recent phenomenon although these wonderful organisms exist on this planet since archeological era. Microalgae are eukaryotic photosynthetic microorganism known for their rapid growth. The main microalgae are Scenedesmus, Chlorella, Spirulina, Dunaliella and Haematococcus are currently cultivated photo-synthetically for the production of verity of bioenergy and valuable products. Micro-algal biomass have high biotechnological potential and it is being use as a source of drugs in pharmaceutical industries, biochemicals, biofuels (bio-diesel, bio-gas, bio-ethanol and bio-butanol), bio-fertilizer, biopigments and dye, renewable food, Polyunsaturated fatty acid (DHA, EPA, GLA), feed, cosmetic, sink for greenhouse gases, soil amelioration, bioremediation and other applications such as treatment of wastewater. A major bottleneck in the application of microalgae to such processes is low productivity of the culture, both in terms of biomass and product. Comparison of productivity between economically important microalgae

[&]quot;Corresponding Author Email: singhbiosci@yahoo.co.in.

Advances in Plant Physiology, Vol. 17

Ed. A. Hemantaranjan

Scientific Publishers (India), Jodhpur, 2016 pp. 405-421.

E-mail: info@scientificpub.com www.scientificpub.com

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MICROALALGAE AS A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF NUTRACEUTICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

Surendra Singh*, Ankita Kachhwaha and Rishibha Dixit

Algal Biotechnology Laboratory, Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Biological Science, Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur (M.P.), India E-mail: singhbiosci@yahoo.co.in

INTRODUCTION

Microalgae are microscopic photosynthetic organisms that are found in both marine and freshwater environments. They occupy the bottom of the food chain in aquatic ecosystems and possess the intrinsic ability to take up H2O and CO2 in presence of sunlight to form complex organic compounds (Guedes et al., 2011). Microalgae appeared then as a good source of protein and has continued as such, but with an increased interest due to the unique bioactive ingredients recently found in these small microorganisms, which gives them great potential as a food source and as a source of functional molecules (Chacon-Lee and Gonzalez-Marino, 2010). They are a rich and varied sustainable source of pharmacologically active natural products and nutraceuticals and over 15,000 novel compounds originated from algal biomass have been identified. While nutraceutical and pharmaceutical content in the microalgal strain is very small, current market values for these products are extremely high. The major products being commercialized or under consideration for commercial extraction include carotenoids, phycobilins, fatty acids, polysaccharides, vitamins, sterols and biologically active molecules for use in human and animal health (Talero et al., 2015).

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Endophytes: Biology and Biotechnology pp 303-331

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Endophytic Fungi: Eco-Friendly Future Resource for Novel Bioactive Compounds

Sardul Singh Sandhu , Suneel Kumar, Ravindra Prasad Aharwal & Monika Nozawa

Chapter | First Online: 04 November 2017

1021 Accesses 2 Citations

Part of the <u>Sustainable Development and Biodiversity</u> book series (SDEB,volume 15)

Abstract

The current research focuses on the isolation of bioactive compounds from the natural sources which have immense potential for pharmaceutical value. Pharmaceutical biology perceives plants as a unique resource of potentially precious remedial bioactive metabolites. But due to slow growth and harvest of endangerd plants species pose a threat



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Microorganisms for Green Revolution pp 327-349

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Efficacy of Entomopathogenic Fungi as Green Pesticides: Current and Future Prospects

Sardul Singh Sandhu , Harshita Shukla, Ravindra Prasad Aharwal, Suneel Kumar & Shyamji Shukla

Chapter | First Online: 08 December 2017

1533 Accesses 6 Citations

Part of the <u>Microorganisms for Sustainability</u> book series (MICRO,volume 6)

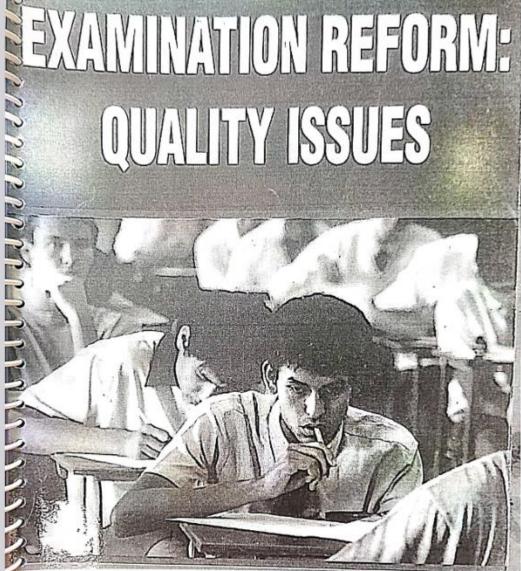
Abstract

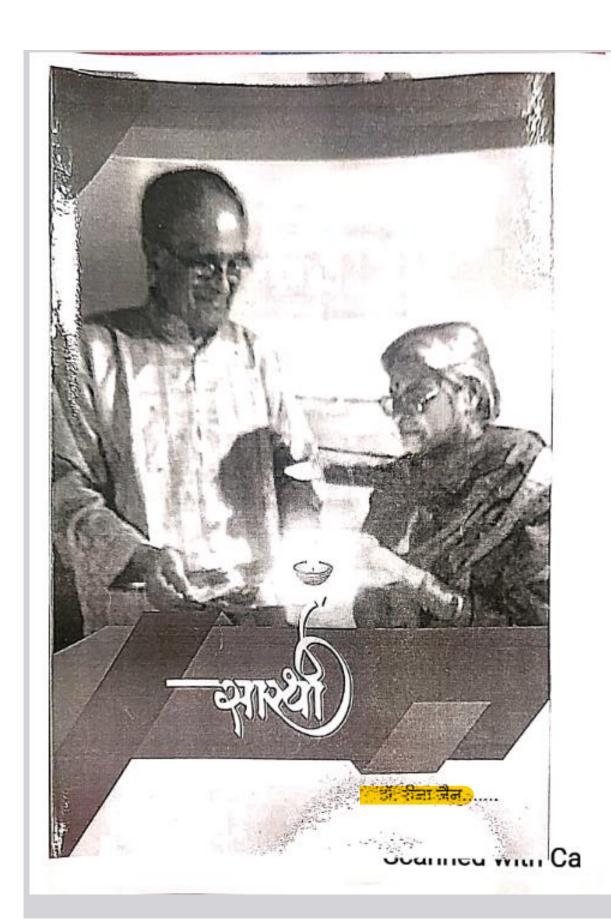
The growing commercialization all over the world has led to a boost in the widespread use of chemical pesticides for crop protection in agricultural fields. It has not only contributed to an increase in food production, but its toxic and non-biodegradable character has also resulted in adverse effects on environment and nontarget



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EXAMINATION REFORM: QUALITY ISSUES







Dr. Sudesh Bala Jain, an assistant professor (Department of Education, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Katni, M.P.) has done M.Ed., M.A. (Hindi and History) and was conferred with the Doctor of Philosophy(Ph.D.)

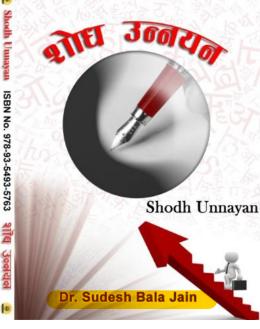
in Education in December 2020. She has about fifteen years of teaching experience. There are two books and more than twenty research papers (published in different journals of repute including Scopus) in her name. She has participated and presented papers in many conferences / seminars / workshops etc. She has written poetry for which she has been awarded too. She is also a good anchor and anchored many webinars and



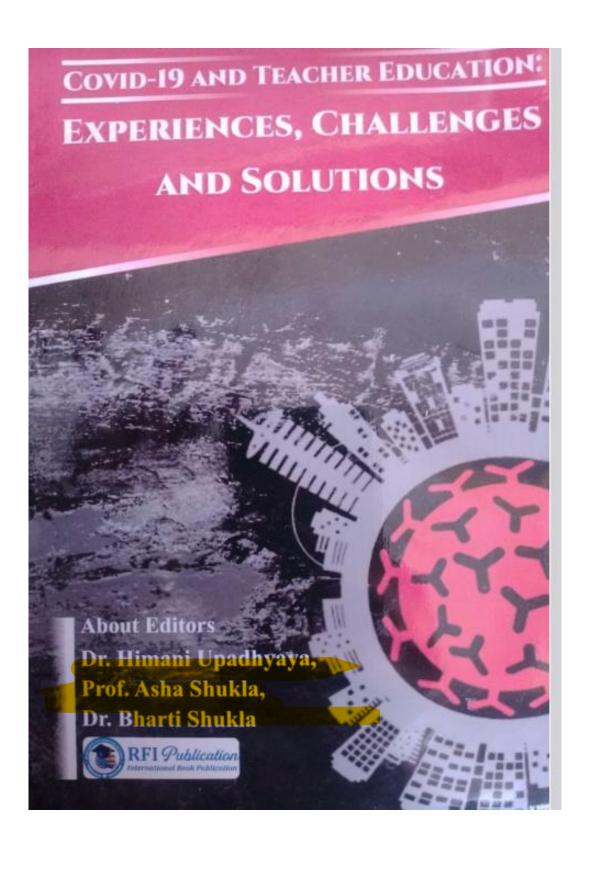


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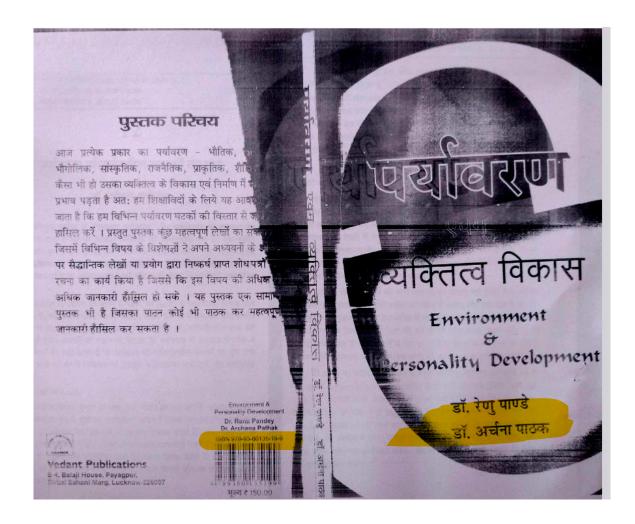
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17

व्यक्तित्व परिवर्तनशील कारकों का पुंज

डॉ. (श्रीमती) रानी वैद्य

व्यक्तित्व व्यक्ति के "व्यक्तार का दर्गण" है। मनोविज्ञान को व्यवहार का विज्ञान माना जाता है और यह व्यवहार व्यक्तित्व की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। एक व्यक्ति जसा व्यवहार करेगा वैसा ही वह अपने व्यक्तित्व को प्रकट करेगा। यही कारण है कि परिवार, समाज और विद्यालय सबका मुख्य ध्येय होता है कि बालकों के व्यक्तित्व का सर्वांगीण विकास करना ताकि बालक अपने भविष्य के जीवन में अपने को समायोजित कर सके।

व्यक्तित्व के स्वरूप को जानने से पहले, स्व (self) के स्वरूप को जानना अति आवश्यक है, क्योंकि व्यक्तित्व का स्व (self) अनेक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है और ये कारक या कारण चिरस्थायी नहीं होते, बल्कि गतिशील और परिवर्तनशील दोनों होते हैं। परिवर्तनशील कारकों के कारण ही बालक के व्यक्तित्व में समग्रता संपूर्णता व संपन्तता आती है। यही कारण है कि व्यक्तित्व को परिवर्तनशील कारकों का पुंज माना जाता है। आज वर्तमान में व्यक्तित्व को समझना व निखारना अपरिहार्य और आवश्यक हो गया है।

व्यक्तित्वं का स्व (self)

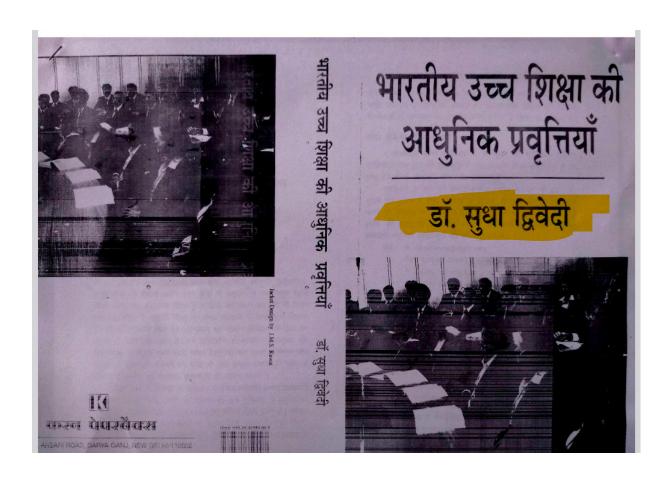
हमारा व्यक्तित्व, हमारा अस्तित्व, इसी जीवन का एक अंग है। हमारा विश्वास, चित्र व व्यवहार पेड़ से जुड़ी उन शाखाओं के समान है जिनसे मिलकर हमारा व्यक्तित्व बनता है। एक व्यक्ति जिस प्रकार से अपना प्रत्यक्षीकरण करता है अथवा जिस ढंग से अपने को देखता है, उसे ही हम उस व्यक्ति का आत्म-सम्प्रत्यक्ष कहते हैं। उस वातावरण के भाव को जिसमें वह सम्मिलित रहता है, आत्म-प्रत्यक्ष कहते हैं और बाकी के बातावरण को जिसके संबंध में वह जानता है, अथवा जिसके प्रति वह प्रतिक्रिया करता है, प्रत्यक्ष वातावरण कहते हैं। आत्मप्रत्यक्ष वह है जैसा कि व्यक्ति वास्तव में अपने संबंध में विचार रखता है यह "मैं" है। प्रत्यक्ष आत्म में, आत्म-सप्रत्यक्ष और वातावरण के वह पक्ष होते हैं। जिन्हें व्यक्ति अपने में आत्मातात करता है— पेरा परिवार, पेरा विद्यालय, येरा घर दलादि। दोनों आत्म-सम्प्रत्यक्ष और प्रत्यक्ष आत्म, प्रत्यक्ष वातावरण में सम्मितित होते हैं। इसको व्यक्ति का आत्म क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है। कुछ मनोवैज्ञानिक इसको मनोवैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र "जीवन स्थल" कहते हैं और इसी जीवन स्थल में उस व्यक्ति के चरित्र व संस्कारों का निर्माण होता है।

व्यक्तित्व का स्व (self) पर अनेक कारकों का प्रभाव अवसरों की पहचान

संसार में अवसरों की कोई कभी नहीं है, हर समय कोई न कोई अवसर आपके द्वार पर खड़ा आपका दरवाजा खटखटा रहा होता है। परंतु उस अवसर का लाभ उठाने के लिए अपने को पूर्ण रूप से तैयार करना होगा, प्रशिक्षित करना होगा। लेकिन उसके लिए अवसर को देखने में सतर्कता, अवसर को एकड़ने में व्यवहार कुशलता तथा साहस का होना आवर-पक है। अवसर को द्वारा पूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए अ-स्य शक्ति और कार्य के पूर्ण किए विना न छोड़ने का धैर्य—ये होता है ठोस गुण, जिसके द्वारा सफलता को अवश्य प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

कार्यों में योग्य व्यक्तियों को कभी अवसरों का अभाव नहीं होता। ऐसा व्यक्ति छिपा नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि ऐसे व्यक्ति की खोज में अनेक लोग लगे रहते हैं जो इस बात के लिए उत्सुक रहते हैं कि इस व्यक्ति से लाभ उठाया जाए। यदि योग्यता से संपन्न व्यक्ति अपने को छिपाने की कोशिश भी करे तो भी खोज लिया जाएगा और जिन्हें उसकी आवश्यकता हो उनको कार्यों में योग देने को लिए प्रेरित किया जाएगा, तो जीवन में सफल होने का उपाय यह है कि ननुष्य अपने को कार्य करने के पूर्ण योग्य बनाये।

डिजरेली का कहना है, "जीवन में मनुष्य के लिए सफलता का रहस्य यह है कि अवसर (opportunity) के लिए हमेशा तैयार खड़े रहें, जब अवसर आये उसे पकड़ लें।" किस्मत हमेशा उसकी सेवा में हाजिर रहती है जो उसके योग्य हो। अवसर तो मानव समाज को नीवों में ही प्रस्तुत रूप से विद्यान है। अवसर तो हमारे पास सब जगह है। हाँ इसका अधिक लाभ उठाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसे स्वयं देखे और उपयोग में लाए। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को इसे अपने लिए बनाना होगा, खुद बनाना पड़ेगा वरना यह कभी नहीं बनेगा। सेंट बनाई का कहना है, "मुझे मेरे बिना और कोई नहीं बना सकता।"



23

सूचना एवं सम्प्रेषण तकनीकी का अनुसंधान में उपयोग

रानी वैद्य

वर्तमान समय में ज्ञान-विज्ञान के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, संस्कृति, ऐतिहासिक, राजनीतिक, व शैक्षिक आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधानों को विशेष महत्व दिया जाने लगा है। उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का और भी विशेष महत्व इसलिए है, क्योंकि शिक्षा का लक्ष्य बालकों के व्यवहार में विकास एवं परिवर्तन करना होता है। अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षण क्रियाओं के द्वारा इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की जाती है। इस दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर बालकों और विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई जाने वाली विषय वस्तु को कम समय में उलम शिति से उनकों हदयंगम करवाने की दृष्टि से तथा प्रचार-प्रसार की दृष्टि से शिक्षण में सुवना एवं सम्प्रेषण तकनीकी का विशेष महत्व है।

शोध-कार्यों में ऑकड़ों का संकलन प्रमाणिक परीक्षणों अथवा प्रश्नावली की सहायता से किया जाता है। ताधारणतः इन परीक्षणों में बहुनिर्वचन प्रकार के पद (Multiple Choice Items) सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं। अधिक शुद्ध निष्कर्षों के लिए बड़े न्यादर्श का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसी रिधति में कम्प्यूटर की भूमिका सबसे महत्तपूर्ण होती है। कम्प्यूटर की सहायता से औंकडों का सग्रहण, वर्गीकरण, व्यवस्थापन, विश्लेषण एवं निष्कर्षों की प्राप्ति आसानी से किया जा सकता है। अतएवं शोध प्रक्रिया की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग निम्न प्रकार से किया जा सकता है।

शोध प्रक्रिया की अवस्थाएँ

 संबंधित शोध साहित्य में कम्प्यूटर की भूमिका- वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में कम्प्यूटर की सहायता से शोध समस्या से सम्बन्धित पूर्व में हुए शोध एवं संबंध ग्रंथ की खोज कर सकते हैं।

उदाहरण के तीर पर कम्प्यूटर में इन्टरनेट ब्राउजर की मदद से, गूगल सर्च इंजन में शोध समस्या या सनस्या से जुड़े पहलुओ को टाइप करने पर समस्या से सम्बन्धित कई पृष्ठ सामने आ जाते हैं। अत सर्व इंजन की मदद से हम शोध समस्या से सम्बन्धित पुस्तक, पत्रिका, समाचार-पत्र एवं लाइब्रेरीज को खोज सकते हैं।

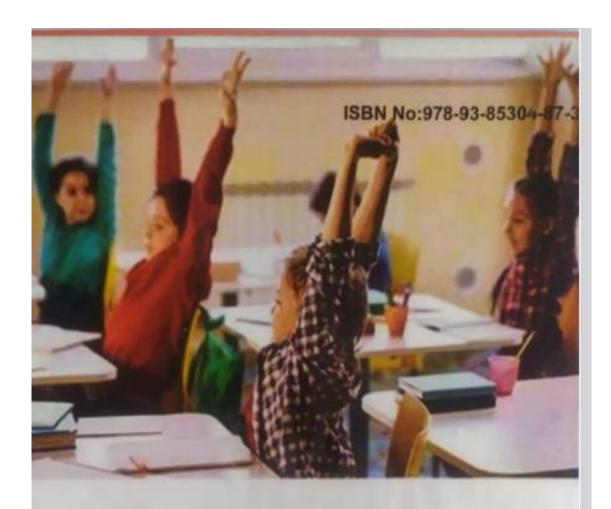
- जैसे- 🔺 http://www.google.com,
 - c-books, e-library,
 - + e-zine, e-journals, e-report,
 - Usenet news etc.

जब इम शोध से सम्बन्धित समस्या को खोजते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पूर्व शोध अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखे प्राप्त होते हैं। यदि कोई शोधार्थी उसे हिन्दी माषा में पढना वाहे तो कम्प्यूटर में ट्रासलेटर साफ्टेयर जैसे-(Translator Software) भी उपलब्ध होता है। जिसकी सहायता से शोधार्थी द्वारा खोजा गया लेख. जो कि अंग्रेजी भाषा में है। उसे हिन्दी भाषा में परिवर्तन कर आसानी से पढ़ सकता है, अथवा वह शोधार्थी अन्य किसी भाषा में परिवर्तित करके भी पढ़ सकता है।

जैसे- 🔺 Google translator English to Hindi.

Linglish to Other language.

पूर्व शोध पत्र में लिखे कठिन शब्दों का सही अर्थ को भी हम ऑनलाइन शब्दकोष (Online dictionary) में खोज सकते हैं। अर्थ कम्प्यूटर की मदद कई शब्दकोष (Dictionary) को खाउनलोख (Download) कर

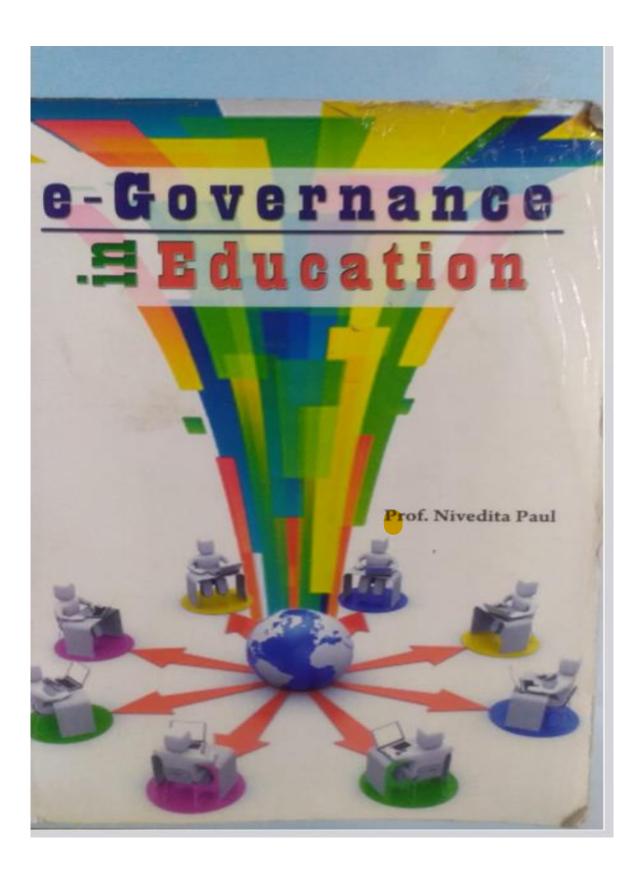


व्यक्तिगत एवं सामाजिक विकास में विद्यालय की भूमिका



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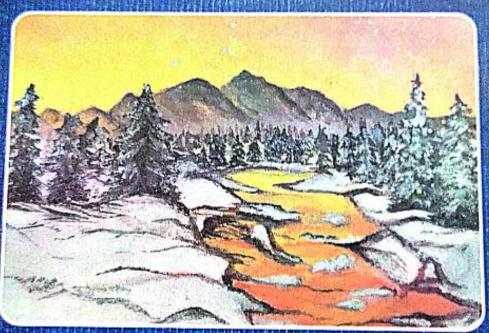
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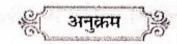
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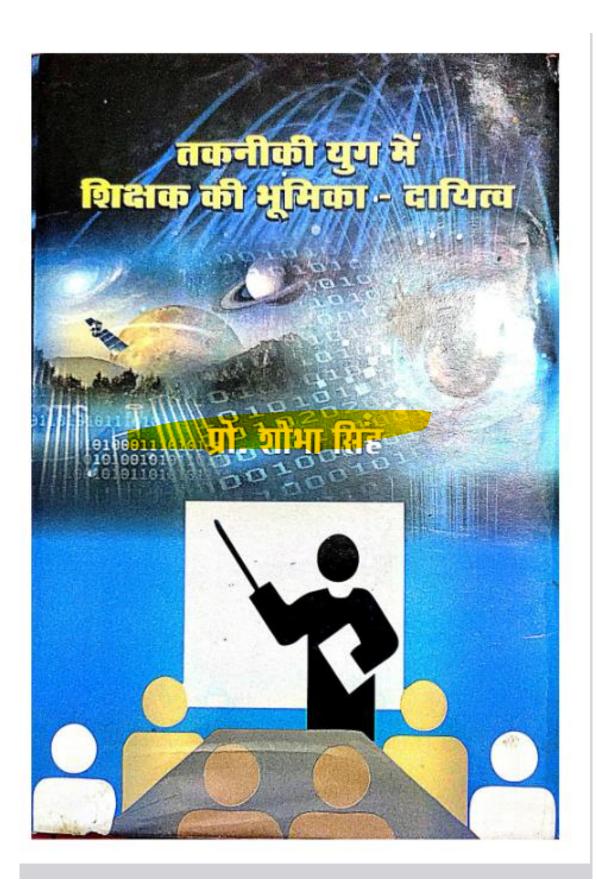
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डॉ. आशा रानी

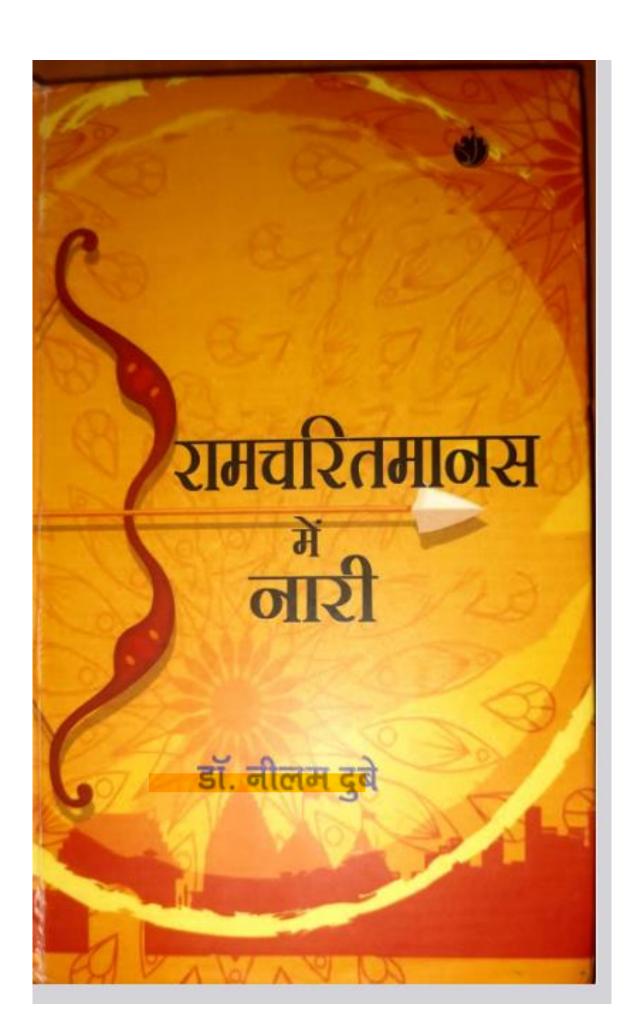
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राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की धार को अपनी काव्य रचनाओं के माध्यम से तेज करने का प्रयास किया। 1912 ई. में ऐतिहासिक रचना "मारत भारती" का प्रकाशन हुआ, जो संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष में राष्ट्रीय एकता और चेतना विकस्तित करने में मील का पत्थर सावित हुई। कालांतर में गाँधीजी ने उन्हें राष्ट्रकवि की उपाधि से नवाजा।

मुख्त जी की रखना 'भारत भारती' से रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर भी काफी प्रभावित हुए।
गीधीजी के अहिंसा आन्दोलन और टेगोर जी के लेखों से गुप्तजी के मन में भी काति
की ज्वाला जलने लगी जिसे उन्होंने अपनी काव्य के माध्यम से मुतं रूप दिया।
राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रला आंदोलन के पृष्ठभूगि में ही उन्होंने इतिहास की गीरव पाया 'भारत भारती' की रचना की थी, जिसमें भारत देश और मी भारती का सम्मान और पीरव में भरा अतीत समाहित है जिसमें भारत के नव निर्माण की प्रस्था मिनती है। ' भारत भारती को महावीर प्रसाह दिवेदी जैसे महान रामनकार ने 'मुण्यतंत्र्यरी रचना' की संद्रा दी है। मून, वर्तमान और भीच्या तीन धारी के माध्यम से गुप्त जी

ने इसे देश देशी नवाहकार को समित किया है। वो. सनेव्ह प्रसाद के शब्दी में

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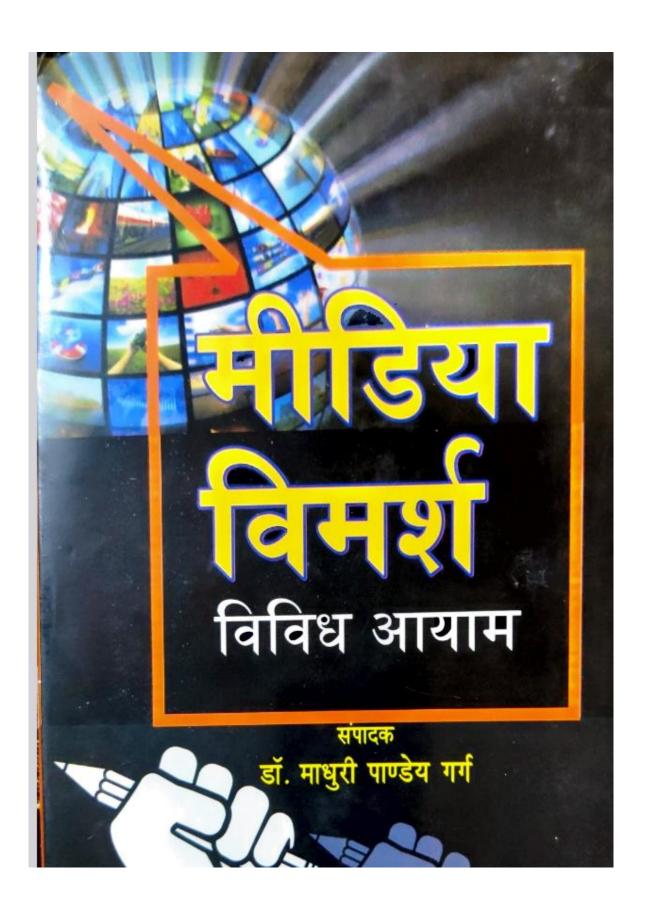
नारी संघर्ष का प्रमाणिक ग्रंथ रामचरितमानस

डॉ. आशा रानी*

प' के त्रिकोण में जीती नारी। पिता के द्वारा पोषित, पित के द्वारा है या अनुशासन पर नारी होइन की यही परंपरा है। वैदिक काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक, निरक्षर हे साक्षर तक, पर निर्भर से आत्म निर्भर तक, रामायण की कल्पना से राम के जीवन काल तक, रामचरितमानस रचनाकाल से रामायण प्रसारण काल तक हा नारी जीवन की यही कहानी है।

श्रीराम के जीवन काल में भी नारी के हर रूप सामने आए, उनके संघर्ष, इनकी समस्याएं, उनकी विवशता। चाहे रानी सुनयना, कौशल्या कैकेयी बुनिजा हों, चाहे जगत जननी सीता। चाहे शिला रूप अहिल्या हो या शापित मुसा। चाहे राक्षस पुत्री सुर्पणखा हो या नाग पुत्री सुलोचना। सभी के जीवन की अपनी समस्याएं थीं, परेशानियां थीं, पर भी अपने जीवन को नैतिकता के उच्च स्तर तक पहुंचाया, जो आज भी प्रेरणा और आदर्श की प्रतिमृतिं हैं।

^{*}वर्तरं बाह्याता, हिंदी एवं भाषा विज्ञान विभाग, गनी दुर्गावती विश्वविद्यालय, जवलपुर, (म.प्र.)



मीडिया **की भाषा और** सामाजिक परिवर्तन

डॉ. बाजा क्र

"नवकल्पना नवरूप से रचना रची जब नार की... सत्यम् शिवम् सुंदरम् से शोमा बढ़ी संसार की...."

स्वतंत्रता पञ्चात् भारत वर्ष में अनेक परिवर्तन हुए। आर्थिक रूप से देश को हुए बनाने के प्रयास शुरू किए गए। इसी क्रम में संविधान द्वारा स्त्रियों की स्कंत पर उन्हें आत्मनिर्मर बनाने के प्रयास भी किए गए। छोटे-बड़े स्त्री जांदोल्ने र स्त्री-समाज का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। देश की प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में उब श्रीकां इंदिरा गाँधी ने कार्य प्रारंभ किया तो स्त्री की स्वतंत्रता का वास्तविक कार्वा किया गया।

सामाजिक रूप से स्त्रियों के जीवन में बदलाव आया। प्रारंभ में तो पासीर समाज ने स्त्रियों को उच्च स्थान पर बैठाया लेकिन भारतीय समाज में मध्यकत की बर्बरता ने नारी को केन्द्र से हटाकर निम्न स्थान में रखा। स्त्रियों पर जुल्म होने लगे। उस समय के ग्रंथों में महिलाओं को उच्च स्थान प्राप्त जरूर था लेकिन येन-केन-प्रकारण महिलाओं को ही दुष्परिणाम भुगतने पड़े या कहा जाए कि हा हाल में महिलाओं पर ही गाज गिरती थी। जैसे यदि हम रामायण के रामगमन की चर्चा करें तो राम के वनगमन के समय राम पिता की आजा का पालन कर पुरुषोत्तम हो गये. सीता पतिव्रत धर्म का पालन कर पुज्यनीय हो गई, लक्ष्मण निष्काम सेवक का प्रतीक बन गए, किंतु वहीं उर्मिला के विरह का क्या मोल लगाया गया? गौतम बुद्ध भगवान बुद्ध हो गये, यशोधरा के विरह एवं त्याग को क्या त्रिपिटक में स्थान दिया गया आदि ऐसे विषय है जो विचारणीय है एवं उन नारियों को साहित्य एवं मीडिया ने कौन सा स्थान दिलाया है? यशोधरा एवं ।

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राष्ट्रकवि मैदिलीशरण गुप्त जी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की धार को अपनी काव्य रचनाओं के माध्यम से तेज करने का प्रयास किया। 1912 ई. में ऐतिहासिक रचना "मारत भारती" का प्रकाशन हुआ, जो संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष में राष्ट्रीय एकता और चेतना विकसित करने में मील का पत्थर साबित हुई। कालांतर में गाँधीजी ने उन्हें राष्ट्रकवि की उपाधि से नवाजा।

गुन्त जी की रचना 'मारत भारती' से रिवन्द्रनाथ देगीर भी काफी प्रभावित हुए।
गोंधीजी के अहिंसा आन्दोलन और देगीर जी के लेखों से गुप्तजी के मन में भी काति
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राष्ट्रीय स्थलंकता आंधालन के पृथ्वभूमि में ही उन्होंने इतिहास की गौरव गाया ''मारत आरखे'' की रचना की बी, जिसमें भारत देश और माँ भारती का सम्मान और गौरव से भग्न जनीत स्वमादित है जिससे भारत के नव निर्माण की प्रेरणा गिनती है है भारत भारती को महावीर प्रसाद दिवदी जैसे महान रचनाकार ने 'युगतकारी रचना की संद्रा दी है। भूत, बनमान और भोवव्य तीन खंडी ने माध्यम से मूच जी ने इसे दक्ष-द्रामी संवस्त्रकों महे सम्मीत विकास है। में सानेक प्रमाद के अनी में

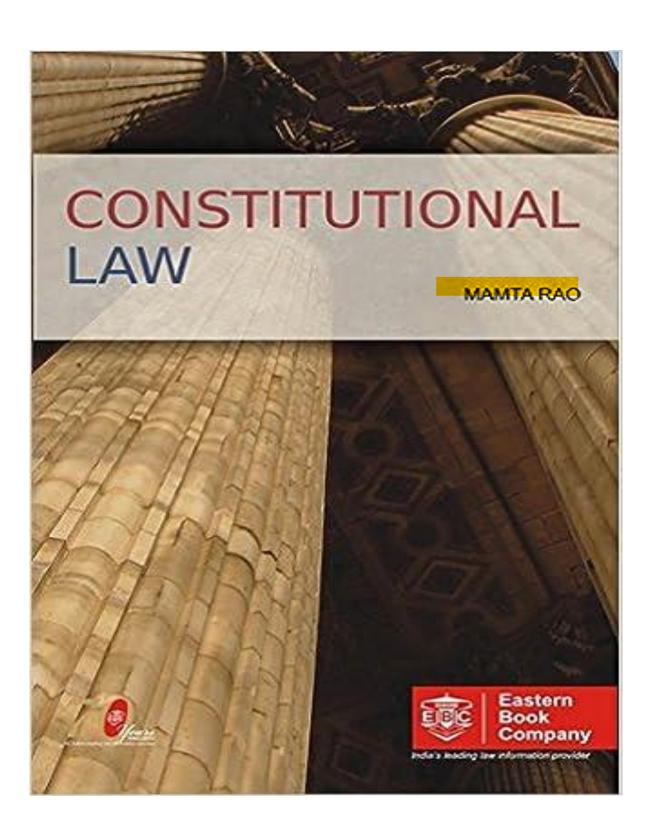
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MODERN TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Dr. Nidhi Darbari



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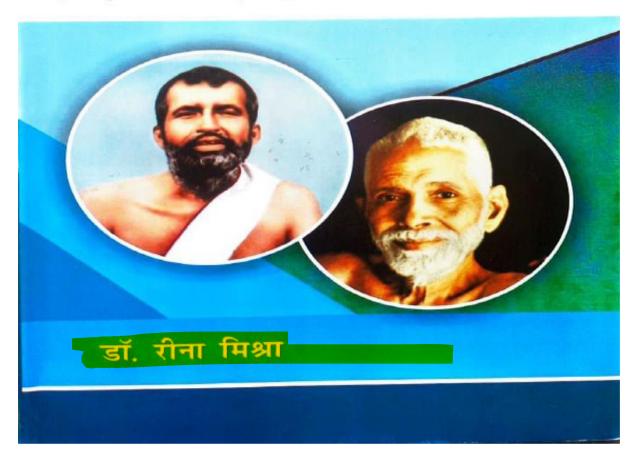
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(रामकृष्ण परमहंस एवं महर्षि रमण के विशेष आलोक में)



भारतीय तत्त्व चिंतन के कलश पुरूष

(रामकृष्ण परमहंस एवं महर्षि रमण के विशेष आलोक में)



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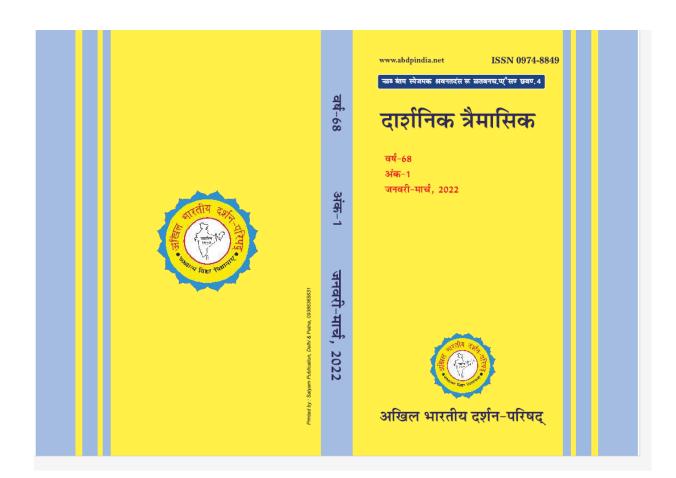
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मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, मोपाल



1

Cyanotoxin

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Introduction

Toxins are poisonous substance produced by living cells. The term 'Toxin' was first used by Prof. Ludwig Brieger from the word toxic. Toxin can be protein, small molecules or peptides that can cause disease on interaction with biomolecules like enzymes or receptors. The range of toxicity may vary from subtle to lethal. Toxins can be classified on the basis of their source of origin, level of toxicity, target organ or mode of action. The toxins produced from living source can be termed as 'Biotoxins'. On the basis of source of origin Biotoxins can be classified as fungal toxin, cyanotoxin, bacterial toxin, plant biotoxin, animal biotoxin etc. Biotoxins are produced by organisms either for defense or predation.

Out of these Biotoxins, cyanotoxin is produced from blue- green algae, commonly called as 'Cyanobacteria'. These are a group of photosynthetic bacteria, of which some forms are nitrogen fixing. They range from

| 2 | An Overview of Toxicants

unicellular, filamentous to colonial species. Cyanobacteria are ubiquitous but predominantly present in water bodies rich in phosphorous. In high nutrient condition their reproduction rate increases to form blooms. Algal blooms are the dense swarm of phytoplankton that can cover large areas and can also be seen in satellite images. These blooms can last for weeks. The color of the bloom may range from blue-green to brownish red.

Dioxins

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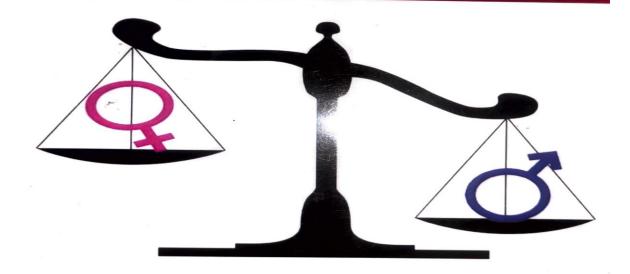
Introduction

Toxins are the substances which cause malfunctioning and even death of any organisms. They can be classified in a number of ways. Based on the sources or origin, toxins can be classified as -plant toxins, animal toxins, mineral toxins, synthetic toxins. They can be produced by microorganisms, plants and animals. Toxins can also be synthetic or unwanted by-products of any process e.g. combustion of substances, making of products etc. Now days there are several kinds of toxins which are being produced by pollution, whether it is water, land or air pollution. Pollution can be defined as the production or mixing of unwanted substances in the environment. These unwanted substances act as toxins when they affect and cause diseases and even death in animals, plants and humans which ultimately leaves an impact on environment.

| 46 | An Overview of Toxicants

There are several kinds of toxinsand pollutants which are very harmful for environmental health, dioxin is one of them. Dioxins are a group of chemicals that form as unwanted byproducts from incomplete burning of household and industrial waste. They also can be produced during bleaching of paper pulp and the manufacturing of certain chlorinated chemicals like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlorinated phenols, chlorinated benzene and certain herbicides/pesticides. Exhaust from vehicles, forest fires, and burning wood also releases dioxins into the air. Very small amounts of dioxins, that are not considered harmful, are present in bleached paper products including facial or toilet tissue, paper towels, and disposable diapers. In the environment, dioxins tend to accumulate in the food chain. The higher an animal is in the food chain, the higher the concentration of dioxins. Dioxins are present in all the

Gender Justice and Labour Jurisprudence



Dr. Sujata Shrivastava

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डॉ०श्रीमती जया शुक्ला

एम० ए०, एम० फिल्०, पी० एच० डी० (संस्कृत)



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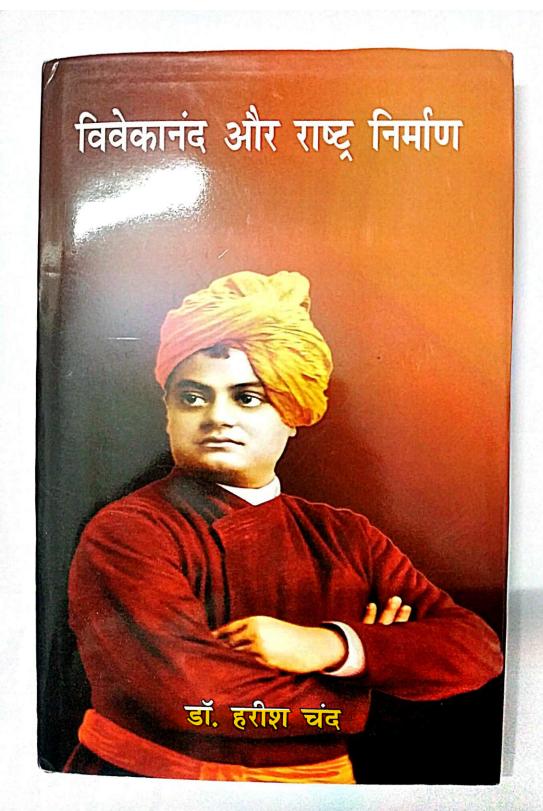
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विवेकानंद और राष्ट्र निर्माण

डॉ. हरीश चंद

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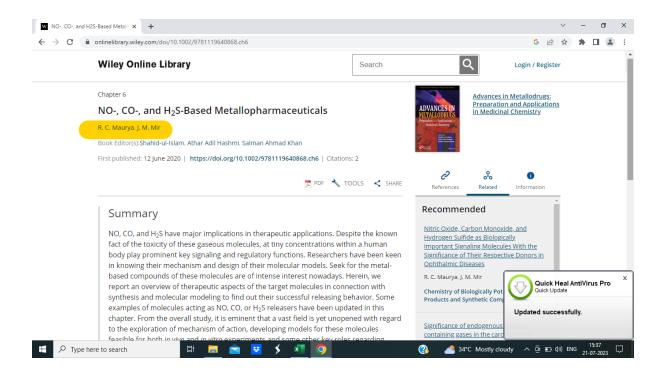
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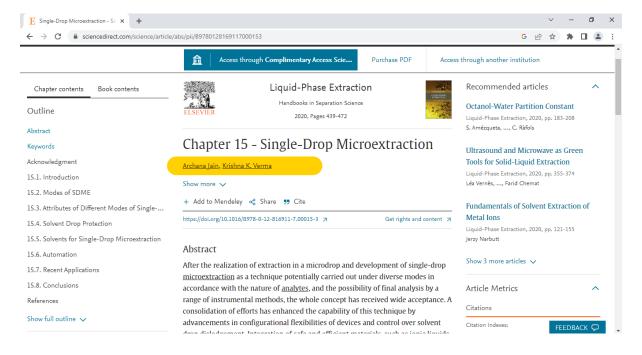
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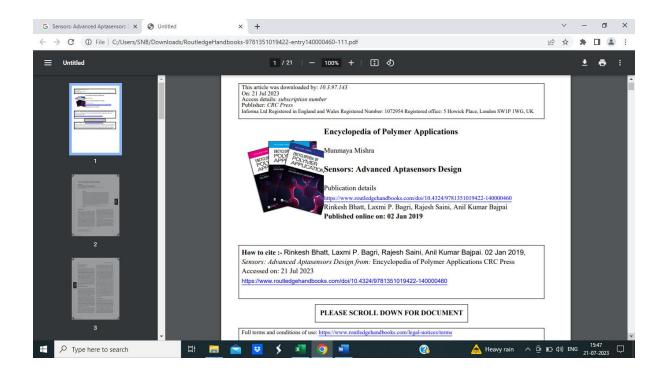
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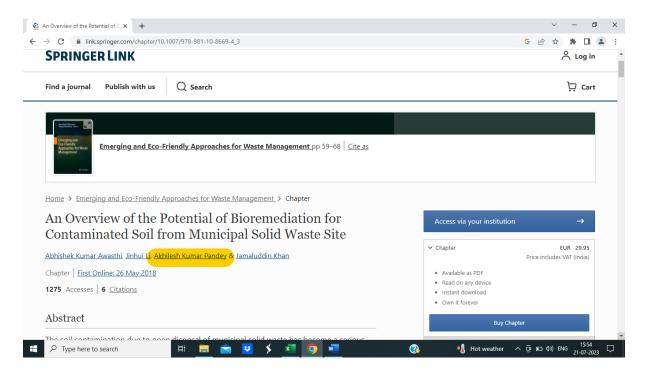
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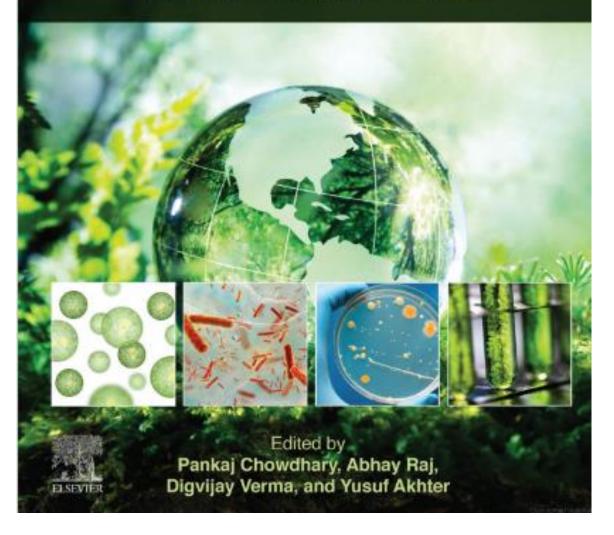
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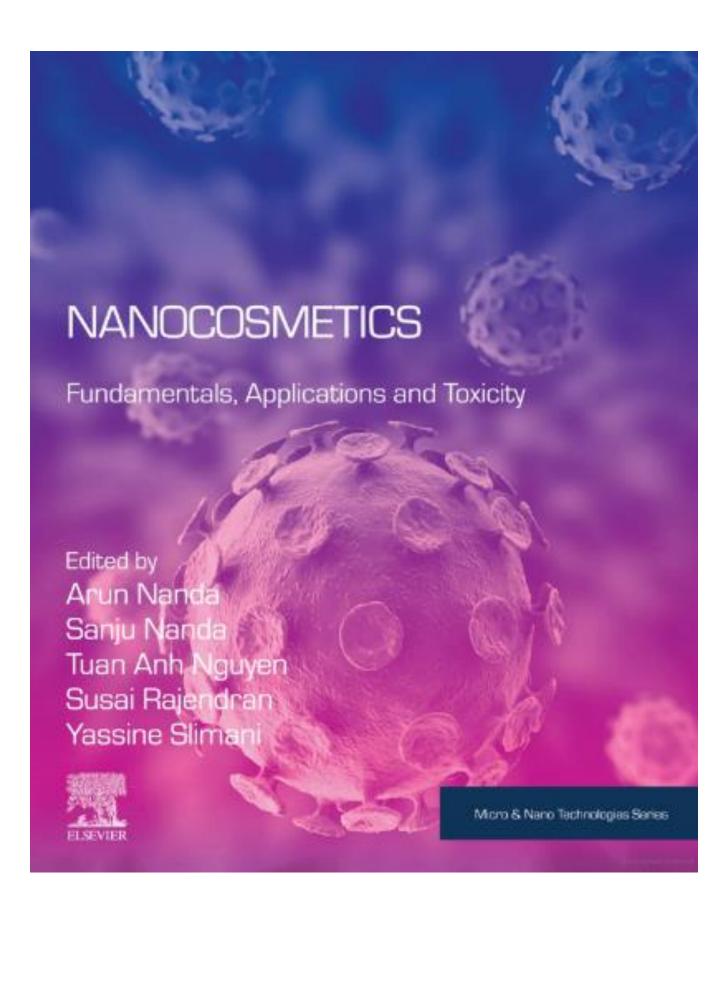
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Microorganisms for Sustainable Environment and Health







Volume 301 - 35th International Cosmic Ray Conference (ICRC2017) - Session Solar & Heliospheric. SH-Terrestrial effects

Study of solar transients causing GMSs with Dst ≤ -100nT during the period 1999-2010

R. Kumar*, N.K. Pandey and G. Singh

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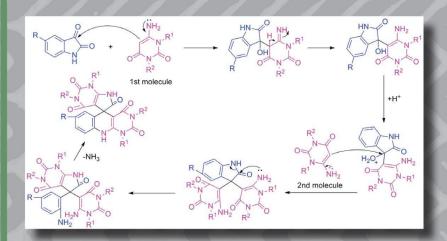
Abstract

The effect of solar features on geospheric conditions leading to geomagnetic storms(GMSs)with Dst index Dst ≤ -100nT has been investigated using interplanetary magnetic field(IMF),solar wind data(SWP) and solar geophysical data with CMEs that erupted between 1999 and 2010, we considered all 51 events .The study investigated the relationship coronal mass ejection (CME) and their influence on Earth's geomagnetic field, i.e. storms and sub storms .The study is performed mainly considering intense geomagnetic storms that occurred during Solar Cycle 23 and ascending phase of 24 Solar Cycle . It has been analysed and estimated by cross correlation method that there is a delay of 17 to 96 hours in happening GMSs on the Earth after the happening of the CME on the sun. Keywords: Coronal mass ejections; Solar Wind; Interplanetary Magnetic Field; Geomagnetic Storms.

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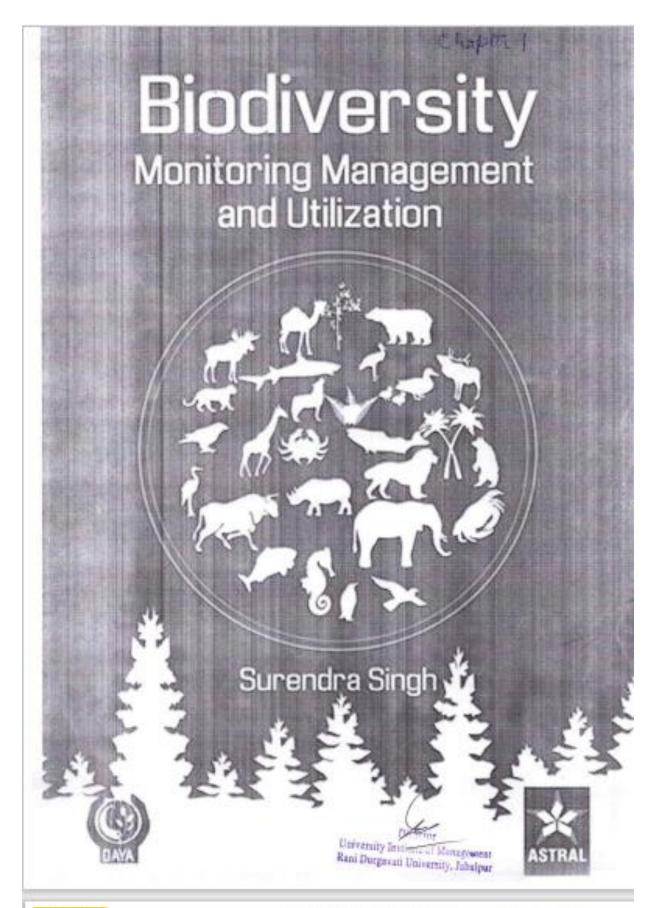
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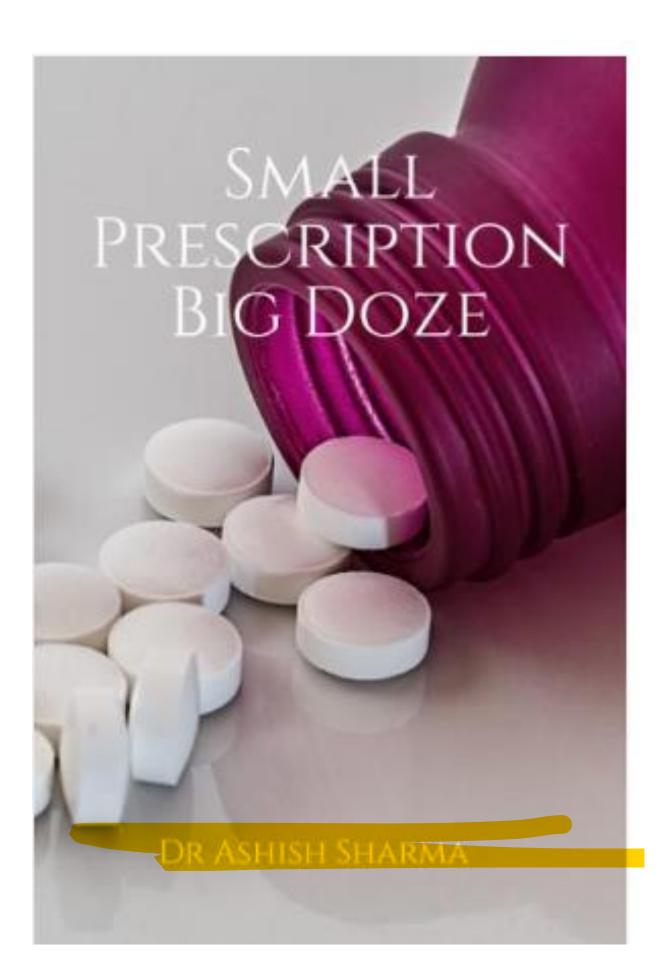


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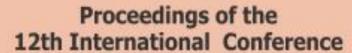
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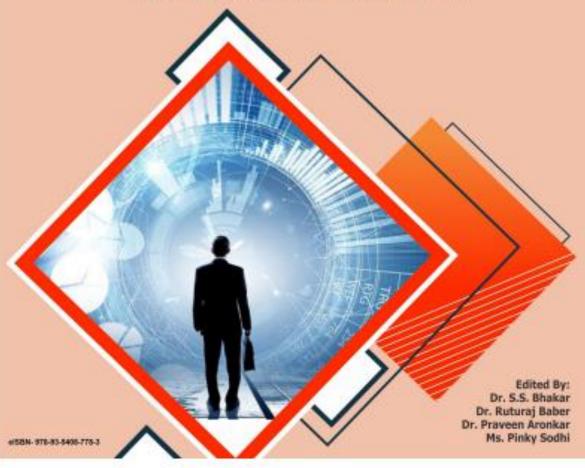
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Digitalization as Vehicle for Innovation, Organizational Growth & Effectiveness





CHAPTER 8

CONSUMER BEHAVIORS STATUS DURING COIVID 19 ON PRODUCT PLANNING AND PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

¹Dr. Ashish Sharma

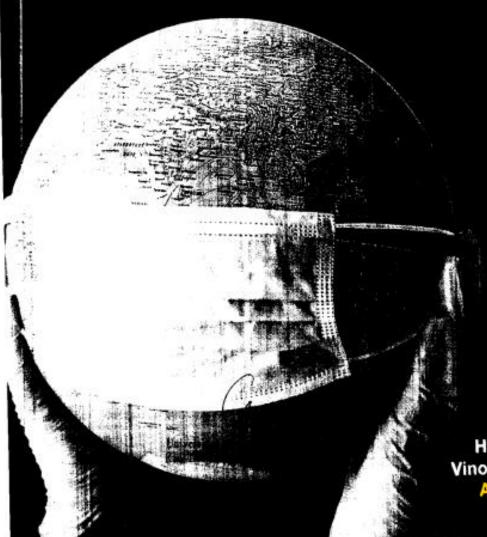
Abstract

Product Planning is an important factor in product decision companies keep on taking the decision as per available data at both macro and micro level. Companies are having the routine practice of routine product decision. There is not much extra ordinary challenge in normal conditions. The companies already remain with the category of reviews on following aspects of Product Planning; Product mix decision, Product line selection, Product line modification, Product line addition, Product line deletion. Product planning is having an important decision with Product Life Cycle. Product Life Cycle is having following stages; Introduction, Growth, Stability, Decline. Companies are having standard strategies on each stage of Product Life cycle. The Consumer Behavior is one pattern which can't be an avoidable factor in product planning stage. Consumer present particular set of behavioral pattern at each stage of product life cycle. Ceschin (2016) has presented exploration between and sustainability. The companies have no difficulty for analysis of Consumer Behavior during non covid situation because we don't get much shifting in consumer behavior. There are emerging forces for the companies to analyze consumer behavior in covid -19 situations. The important question arises about continuing an existing Consumer Behavior or changing consumer Behavior. The Research plan is to analyze the status of consumer behavioral variable during covid 19 situation for product planning and product life cycle situation al phases. This will be having limitations up to consumer products only. The Researcher will follow both combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Researcher will have series of statistical testing on challenge of Hypothesis testing and will have a responsibility of presenting clear findings about consumer behavior al status.

Activat Go to Se

¹Sr. Asst. Prof. UIM, RDVV, Jabalpur

LIFE WITH PANDEMIC A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



Hitendra Bargal Vinod Kumar Patel Ashish Sharma



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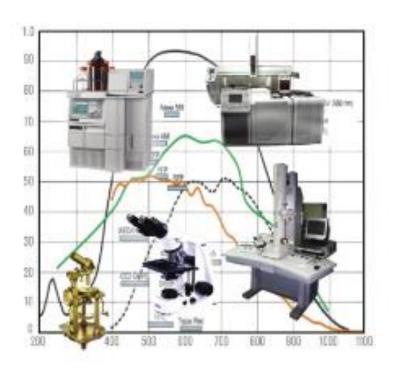


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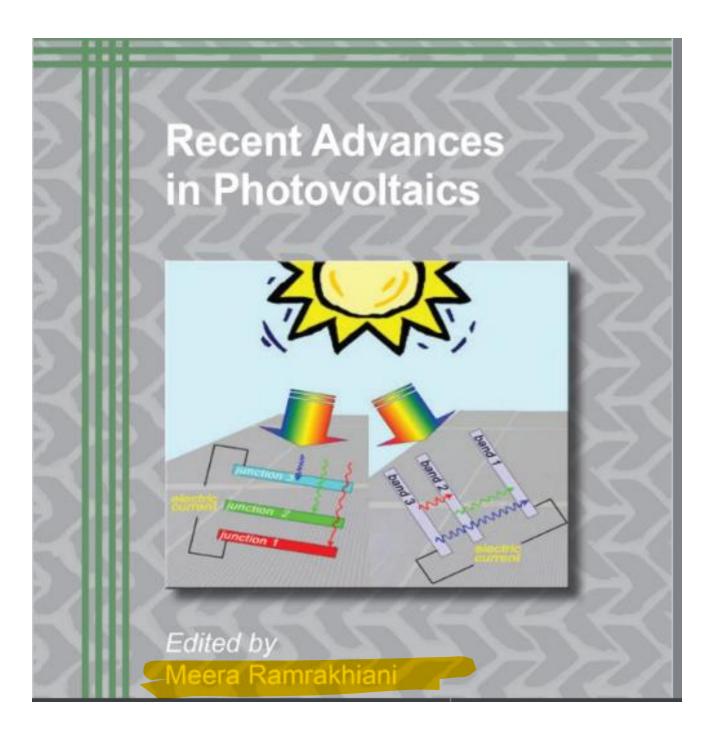
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Introduction to Instrumentation in Life Sciences





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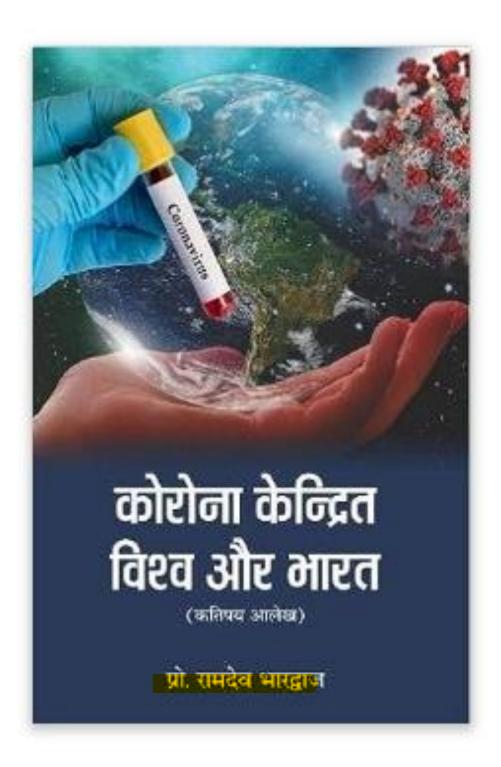
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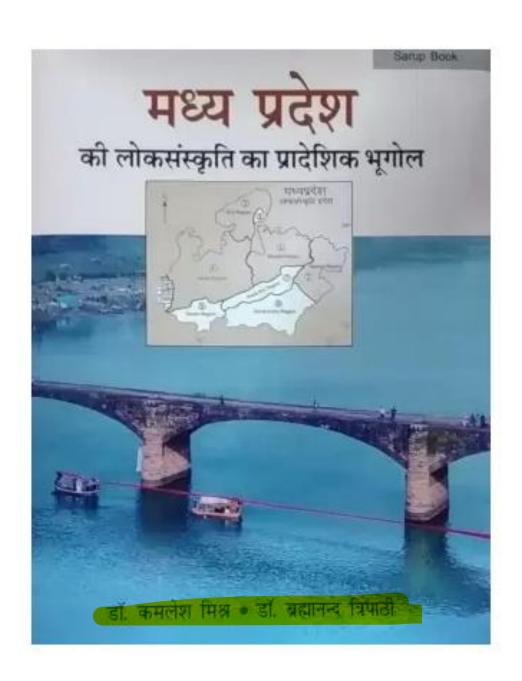
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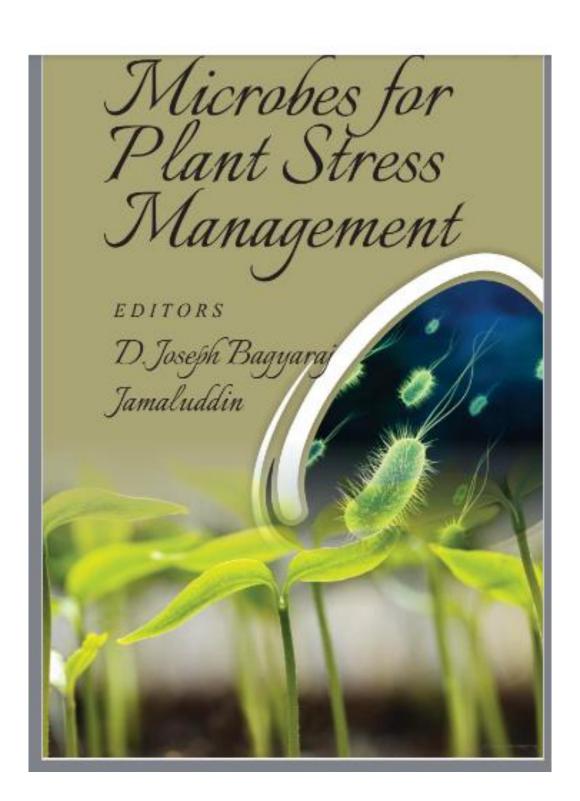
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