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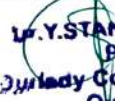
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Criteria – 3

**3.2.2. Number of research papers published per teacher in the
Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years**

3.2.2. Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC		
						Link to website of the Journal	Link to article /	Is it listed in UGC
A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT	Starlin Shyla S, Kalaichelvi G	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2018	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/St	Yes
A STUDY ON HYGENIC AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal Engineering and Applied Sciences	2018	2249-2631	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON HEALTH AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal of Modern Biology and Technology	2018	2277-6656	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
EXPLORING EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF WORKPLACE RELATIONSHIPS AND JOB SATISFACTION AT PRIVATE RESORTS IN TAMIL NADU, INDIA	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management -	2018	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ASSESSING TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF THE VELLORE	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management -	2018	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal Engineering and Applied Sciences	2018	2249-2631	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON INTERNET ADDICTION AND ITS EFFECT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2019	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2019	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
INVESTORS VIEW TOWARDS CRYPTOCURRENCY	G. Kalaichelvi	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2019	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes


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EXAMINING EMPLOYEE VIEWS ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND WORK CONDITIONS IN PRIVATE HOTEL RESORTS IN TAMIL NADU, INDIA	G. Kalaihelvi	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2019	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ANALYZING EMPLOYEE ABSENTEEISM AT CHARJOT BEACH RESORT, A UNIT OF HOTEL RADHA PVT.	G. Kalaihelvi	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2019	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal Engineering and Applied Sciences	2020	2249-2631	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A study on guidance and Counselling and Academic Achievement	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Purakala	2020	0971-2143	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Print edition only	Yes
A study on ICT in teaching - learning process in secondary School Education	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Purakala	2020	0971-2143	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Print edition only	Yes
A STUDY ON STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	Y. Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2020	2249-2658	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE AT THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	Y. Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2020	2249-2658	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENGLISH GRAMMAR AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Y. Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2020	2249-2658	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	Y. STANLY SELVAKUMAR	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2020	2249-2658	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	Y. STANLY SELVAKUMAR	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2020	2249-2658	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTY OF BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLE (AU/CU) SYNTHESIZED FROM BIOWASTE OF CUSTARD APPLE	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Journal For Basic Sciences	2021	1006-8341	https://tjgjkcb.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AUST	Yes

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Preparation And Analysis Of Biofertilizer From Fish Waste	S.Selva Gomathi	Education	GIS SCIENCE JOURNAL	2021	1869-9391	https://gisscience.net/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rhwh	Yes
Analysis Of Behavioural Pattern For Development Of Quail Farming	P.Paul Sweetlin	Education	GIS SCIENCE JOURNAL	2021	1869-9391	https://gisscience.net/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11fiAY	Yes
Computer assisted instruction for teaching biology at higher secondary school and academic achievement in biology	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	A Journal of history of ideas and culture	2021	0337-743X	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Print edition only	Yes
A STUDY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND TEACHING COMPETENCY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	A Journal of the History of Ideas and Culture	2021	0337-743X	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Print edition only	Yes
IN-VITRO ANTICANCER, APOPTOSIS PROPERTIES OF GREEN SYNTHESIZED BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLES(AU/CU) AGAINST BREAST CANCER CELL	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	GIS SCIENCE JOURNAL	2022	1869-9391	https://gisscience.net/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n113x	Yes
Phytochemical Analysis, Antimicrobial Activity, And Antioxidant Potential Of Bryophyllum Pinnatum	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	GIS SCIENCE JOURNAL	2022	1869-9391	https://gisscience.net/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gocv	Yes
COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF VIBRIO SPECIES PREVALENCE, IDENTIFICATION, AND VIRULENCE GENE PROFILING IN SEAFOOD SAMPLES	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Journal For Basic Sciences	2022	1006-8341	https://fzgjckxb.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rD01	Yes
Antioxidant Property Of Bimetallic Nanoparticle (Au/cu) Synthesized From Biowaste Of Custard Apple	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Journal For Basic Sciences	2022	1006-8341	https://fzgjckxb.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AUST	Yes
A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING THROUGH APPS AND CLASSROOMS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal Engineering and Applied Sciences	2022	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
A STUDY ON MENTAL STRESS AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Global Journal of Arts and Management	2022	2249-2658	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
Problems Faced by Students and Teachers during Online Classes in Chennai	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes

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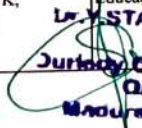
A Study on Effectiveness of Communication Skills in English among Higher Secondary Schools in Tiruvallur District	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
Impact of Globalization in Higher Education - A Study	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study of Emotional Maturity and Academic Achievement among Higher Secondary Students in Chennai District	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study on Mental Stress among B Ed Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study on the Impact of Parental Encouragement on Examination Stress and Academic Achievement among High School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study on Effectiveness of Learning through Apps and Classroom among Higher Secondary School Students in Chennai District	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study on Awareness and Attitude towards Yoga among BEd Student	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
Impact of New National Education Policy among School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
A Study on Role of Education in Women Empowerment among Higher Secondary School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
Attention Deficit and Academic Stress among High School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and Lockdown on the Academic Performance and Mental Health of High School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2022	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	Yes

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STUDY ON RIK ANALYSIS IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	Telluri Aruna Kumari	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
STUDY ON SAFETY AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	Shiva Kumar, K	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR PROTECTING THE BANKING TRANSACTION WITHOUT USING TOKENS	Muthyala Dhannunjaya	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
TRUST WORTHINESS ASSESSMENT OF USERS IN SOCIAL REVIEWING SYSTEMS	Bandari Sagarika	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION USING MACHINE LEARNING IN PYTHON	Ravi, A	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
GROWTH POTENTIALITY OF ANABAENASPHAERICAIN ELECTROPLATING INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT	M. Gopperundevi	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
MULTI-MODAL META MULTI-TASK LEARNING FORSOCIAL MEDIA RUMOR DETECTION	Mohan, S	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
IDENTITY BASED CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR CLIENT SIDE SECURITY IN WEB APPLICATIONS	Perumal, C	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
XML WITH CLUSTER BASED SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE FEATURE EXTRACTION FOR EFFICIENT SEARCH	Venkatesan J	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
HINT-BASED EXECUTION OF WORKLOADS IN CLOUDS WITH NEFELI	Mari, D	Education	Global J. of Engg. & Appl. Sciences	2023	2249-2631	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
POLYHERBAL INFUSED CHITOSANNANOFILM FORFOOD PRESERVATION	Chithra, S	Education	Global J. of Mod. Biol. & Tech	2023	2277 - 6656	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes


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GREEN SYNTHESIS OF MAGNETICNANOEMULSION FOR BACTERIAL BIOFILM INHIBITION	Shanmuga Priya, A	Education	Global J. of Mod. Biol. & Tech	2023	2277 - 6656	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
Green Synthesis Of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles From Barassus Flabellifer And Demonstrate The Anti-Hepatic And Anti-Inflammatory Activity	Vijayalakshmi, M	Education	Global J. of Mod. Biol. & Tech	2023	2277 - 6656	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
TRUST BASED VOTING SCHEME USING MULTIFACTOR ANALYSIS	Kumari	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CONCRETE USING SILICA FUME AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT	Priya, A	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci.	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
DESIGN OF GENERAL ATOMICS MQ-9 REAPER	Samsundar, A	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci.	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
FIGHTER JETS	Dhinakaran, N	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF PNEUMATIC SHEET CUTTING MACHINE	Seenuvasan, V	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci.	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
HEAVY-LIFT MILITARY CARGO AIRCRAFT	Rajendran, V	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
DESIGN MODIFICATION OF B52 STRATOFORTRESS AIRCRAFT	Kulandai Paiyan	Education	Global J. of Mechanical Engg. and Comp. Sci.	2023	2277 - 6664	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/G	Yes
ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT	ANIL KUMAR D M, ANBARASU R	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/A	Yes
ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT	JAYANTHI K, GEETHA K	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjpp.in/	https://www.rjpp.in/admin/papers/A	Yes


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ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	ANITHA M S, HEMALATHA V	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/A	Yes
A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT	MAGESH KUMAR MS, JATHAPPA G G	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/M	Yes
A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE AMONG SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	SASI KUMAR C VIKRAM KAMALLA	Education	Global J. of Arts & Mgmt	2023	2249-2658	https://www.rjrp.in/	https://www.rjrp.in/admin/papers/Sa	Yes
Empowering Women As Entrepreneurs From Quail Rearing At Different Duration Of Growth	R.Ramya	Education	Journal For Basic Sciences	2023	1006-8341	https://fzgjckxxb.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16P13	Yes
Analysis Of Cinnamon Aqueous Extractas Food Additives For Preservation And Storage Of Fresh Juice	Starlin Shyla	Education	Journal For Basic Sciences	2023	1006-8341	https://fzgjckxxb.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x9A6j	Yes
A Study on Online Gaming Addiction of the Middle School Student During the Pandemic	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2023	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes
Impact of Creativity In Relation to Academic Achievement of IX Standard Students in and Around Tiruvallur District	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2023	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes
A Study on Influence of Mother Tongue in Learning English Language Among High School Students	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2023	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes
A Study on Challenges Faced by Commerce Students in Higher Secondary Level	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2023	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes
Language Planning Policy and its Impact on Literary Theory and Cultural Studies	Stanly Selvakumar	Education	Journal of Advanced Research in English & Education	2023	2456-4370	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-English-	https://www.thejournalshouse.com/in	Yes
STUDY THE GROWTH PERFORMANCE, AND PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES IN PEKIN DUCKS, ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS DOMESTICUS	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Goya Journal	2024	0017-2715	https://goyajournal.com/index.php/indexing/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13Dm1	Yes

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ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND BIOMASS OF QUAIL AT DIFFERENT DURATION OF GROWTH	Starlin Shyla	Education	Goya Journal	2024	0017-2715	https://goyajournal.com/index.php/indexing/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aDLX...	Yes
Enhancing urban lighting IOT-Enabled, Sensor Driven, Cloud-Managed automatic streetlight System	Kalaichelvi G	Education	Goya Journal	2024	0017-2715	https://goyajournal.com/index.php/indexing/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L1Gt...	Yes
Advancements In Personal Safety: Design And Implementation Of An Intelligent Personal Safety Assistant	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Goya Journal	2024	0017-2715	https://goyajournal.com/index.php/indexing/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jb...	Yes
Nano-Assembly Through Electro migration and Mechanical Manipulation: Bottom-Up Electrical Jointing at Micro- and Nano scale	Stanley Selvakumar	Education	Goya Journal	2024	0017-2715	https://goyajournal.com/index.php/indexing/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EDX5...	Yes


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A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the attitude of the students towards the Computer science in addition to determine the opinions of the students about the course subjects and the way of its being taught. The sample constitutes among college students (n = 176). The students are interested in computer science, computer application, Data science and Artificial Intelligence. so they believe that the researches on the computer, Data science, Artificial Intelligence, Cyber security. The students usually have a positive attitude towards the computer science course, yet they agree that the different materials, technological devices and laboratories should be used and evaluated.

INTRODUCTION

The ongoing debate about the 'productivity paradox' is indicative of the pressure on organizations to demonstrate tangible benefits from their deployment of computer technology. One facet of this issue is to understand who uses computers at work and under what circumstances. Attitude theories, as described by social psychologists, are especially relevant. It is commonsense to predict that people who hold favorable attitudes toward computers will use them more than they will use those who hold unfavorable attitudes. While this link appears simple, it has not been consistently validated by empirical research. It is important to test this hypothesis because of its implications for organizations. If there is a link, organizations wishing to increase their workers' use of computers should focus on improving workers' attitudes toward computers (e.g. reduce computer anxiety and computer phobia). If favorable attitudes do not predict computer use, then current efforts focusing on improving employees' attitudes toward computers may be misdirected.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present investigation has been undertaken in order to find out the following

1. To study the level of interest in computer science among college students.
2. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of gender.
3. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of locality of the college.
5. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of type of college.
6. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of type of family.

7. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of father's education.

8. To find out significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of mother's education.

HYPOTHESES

The present investigation has formulated the following hypotheses

1. The level of interest in computer science among college students is average.
2. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of gender.
3. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of locality of the college.
5. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of type of college.
6. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of type of family.
7. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of father's education.
8. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of mother's education.
9. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of father's occupation.
10. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of mother's occupation.
11. There is a significant difference in interest in computer science among college students in terms of monthly income of the family.

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A STUDY ON HYGENIC AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Hygiene knowledge and its practice believed to be greater role to play in preventing communicable disease particularly among children who are the vulnerable group. As a student, a child spends most of its active time at school. At young age, learning on hygiene and its practice likely to continue in their adulthood too. In this context a study about knowledge, practice on hygiene, among school children in Chennai district reveals that majority of students are having good knowledge on hygiene, however, their practice found to be poor in general.

Keywords: Hygiene, student and school.

INTRODUCTION

Hygiene is a science that deals with the promotion and preservation of health. It refers to the set of practices linked to the conservation of health and healthy living. The millennium development goals have firmly established that the issues of water, sanitation and hygiene on global agenda. It involves usual washing of the body (bathing), washing the hands when essential, washing ones' clothing, washing the hair, brushing the teeth, cutting the nails, and caring for the gums. Hygiene practice plays a vital role in preventing some of the common communicable diseases spreading from virus, Bacteria and protozoa micro organisms. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate sanitary conditions play major roles in the increased burden of communicable diseases within developing countries particularly among children. Children in general are predominantly vulnerable to the neglect of necessary personal hygiene (1). As, Children between age 5-15 yrs spend most of the time at school, it is said that majority of the health problems affecting school children are preventable by promotion by teachers, who are the first contacts. Teaching children on the importance of good hygiene can install habits, which will improve their health for a lifetime. Beginning healthy hygiene habits at a young age will help older children transition into adult hygiene routines (2). The World Health Organization considers health education, health services, and healthy environment are components of schools. The importance of school health has been acknowledged across countries since the beginning of 20th Century. In year 2004, the government of India (GOI) has started a Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to ensure school sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) which emphasizes skill based child to child hygiene education for behavior change among school going children. In this context present study made an attempt to know the

knowledge and practice of school going children on hygiene in Chennai district.

Objectives

To assess the availability, functionality and utilization of sanitation facilities in schools.

Methodology

The study is conducted in Government high schools of Chennai District of Tamil Nadu, the most backward district of the state. Talukas Chennai were randomly selected for the study. Keeping 400 students to be interviewed as a target through self administer questionnaire, eight schools from Chennai taluk and seven schools from TamilNadu were randomly selected to execute the study through a self-administered questionnaire. About 25 students from each school, who could read and write Tamil language properly, capable of understanding the given questions were selected. More or less equal proportions of students from class 8-10 were chosen for the study. Male female ratio was decided based on number of males and females in each class. After obtaining the permission from the competent authority of the school, a pre-tested self-administered questionnaire in Tamil language was distributed to the chosen students. Explained the students clearly about the purpose of the study (3).

Socio-demographic variables Covered: Age, resident, class, sex, religion, caste, literacy and employment status of parents.

Questions under Knowledge of Hygiene and its Practice: The study covered the knowledge and practice of daily hygiene routines like Knowledge on general approach for water Hygiene methods, knowledge on kind of defecation, knowledge on hand washing and its practice, knowledge on bathing and its practice, knowledge on use of private comb and its practice, knowledge on oral

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A STUDY ON HEALTH AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

In short, among the students, knowledge on hygiene found to be reasonably good, however, practice aspect as well as availability of sanitation facility in the school lagging much behind. If the concerned authority is so serious on the implementation of total sanitation concept of the schooling system, it is the high time to make out what is the real problem behind these conditions. Addressing such situation only make public schooling is being safeguarded from poor hygiene conditions and thereby can ensure health of thousands of students of poor section of the society.

Keywords: Health, student and school.

INTRODUCTION

A school based cross sectional study in Mangalore for 6-14 age group, found that about 65 per cent of girls had good personal hygiene compared to boys about 60 per cent. And about 28 per cent of boys had poor personal hygiene compared to girls 25 per cent. The difference between boys and girls was statistically significant. The common unhygienic status observed were oral hygiene, unclean ears and tongue. The study emphasized on more hygiene practice education on oral hygiene, daily brushing, cleaning of tongue, flossing teeth to avoid bad breath, trimming nails, regular cleaning of ears, washing hands and body regularly (1).

In Delta region of Egypt, included 231 preschool children revealed that more than three quarter of children knew requirements of personal hygiene. About two thirds of children had good to moderate knowledge and more than half had good practice. Male and older children had significant better knowledge, attitude and practice than female and younger ones. Residents had no significant effect on children knowledge, attitude and practice. Study concluded that students knowledge, attitude and practices of personal hygiene were deficient in some aspect. This requires therefore, more, hygiene formal education as a part of regular curriculum and informal health education message (2).

Narayana et al (3) in an their study on menstrual/knowledge, in tertiary care institution in North India, revealed that at menarche 59 per cent of adolescent were aware of menstruation and in $\frac{3}{4}$ th of them, mothers were source of information. The study shows that, adolescent girl's age, education of mother, having prior menstrual awareness and knowledge influenced significantly in shaping favorable menstrual attitude. The study further emphasized on the need to plan menstrual health education programme for adolescent girls

and their mothers. Considering the importance of knowledge, its practice and sanitation facility of school, the present study has two core objectives, which is carried out in government school going children of Chennai with rural and urban resident students.

Objectives

To understand awareness and practice among school students on hygiene and knowledge imparting approach in the schooling system.

Methodology

The study is conducted in Government high schools of Chennai District of Tamil Nadu, the most backward district of the state. Talukas Chennai were randomly selected for the study. Keeping 400 students to be interviewed as a target through self administer questionnaire, eight schools from Chennai taluk and seven schools from TamilNadu were randomly selected to execute the study through a self-administered questionnaire. About 25 students from each school, who could read and write Tamil language properly, capable of understanding the given questions were selected. More or less equal proportions of students from class 8-10 were chosen for the study. Male female ratio was decided based on number of males and females in each class. After obtaining the permission from the competent authority of the school, a pre-tested self-administered questionnaire in Tamil language was distributed to the chosen students. Explained the students clearly about the purpose of the study.

Socio-demographic variables Covered: Age, resident, class, sex, religion, caste, literacy and employment status of parents.

Subject under Availability of sanitation facility and utilization: Availability of water and soap, students perception on utilization of sanitation

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EXPLORING EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS OF WORKPLACE RELATIONSHIPS AND JOB SATISFACTION AT PRIVATE RESORTS IN TAMIL NADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Organizational climate has a major influence on human performance through its impact on individual motivation and job satisfaction. Individual employee expected the individual job satisfactions from the working place/ organization. Since satisfaction of individual goes a long way in determining his efficiency, organizational climate can be said to be directly related with his performance in the organization. In this study carried out by survey of 130 people in private hotel resorts at Tamil Nadu. The employees were happy due to the organization design and working environment.

Keywords: Employee, Organization, Work environment and Resort.

INTRODUCTION

The work force is said to be the most important resource of any organization. Therefore, other than providing employment, every organization is obliged to see that the production and the overall organizational goals are achieved.

Statement of the Problem: An organization is likely to be more effective if there is a two-way communication and employees are co-operative and have better perception of organization. Such employees have higher job-satisfaction and feel committed to organization. The productivity will also be higher.

Significance of hotel industry: Within the hotel industry, star ratings are used to provide a measure of the quality of hotels. Although there is no international standard for defining what star ratings actually mean, the most popular version of this system is associated with the Forbes Travel Guide, where hotels are rated based on established criteria. Star ratings carry huge significance within the hotel industry because so many customers take the time to research hotels before making a booking. Although word of mouth and feedback from other customers is important, star ratings can carry extra weight, because evaluators have experience with so many different properties. The significance of hotel star ratings is further highlighted by the steps that those in the hotel industry take to achieve higher ratings, and this is for good reason. Moving up a star rating can help hotels to generate more bookings and charge higher rates while

moving down can have the exact opposite effect.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary Objective: To study the individual employee job satisfactions and co-worker relationships at resort environment.

Secondary Objectives: 1. To identify how far the superior subordinate relationship is effective and helps the employee to improve his/her career. 2. To find the current job satisfaction level and the employee's expectations of the job.

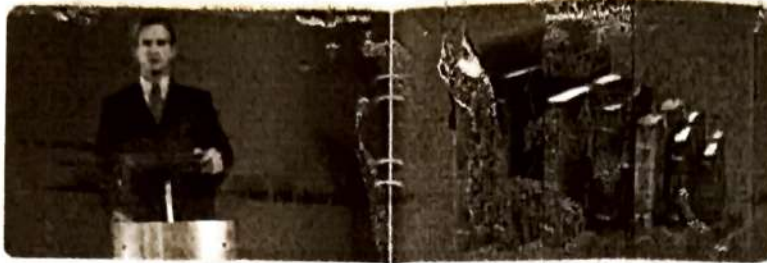
Scope of the study: This study focuses on accessing the individual employee's satisfaction with co-worker relationships and also helps the organization improve their organization. The researcher also to give suggestions to improve the organization with employee satisfactions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a technique to properly solve the research problem. It may be proved through science of studying how research focuses individual job satisfactions.

Research Approach: Surveys of individual satisfactions and fact-finding enquiries was carried-out through questionnaires. Surveys are conducted in case of descriptive research studies. Primary data were used to collect the data for this study.

Primary Data: Primary data was collected in the form of Direct Contact Method with the employees in the



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ASSESSING TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF THE VELLORE CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

In a competitive and dynamic business environment, companies must continuously improve and enhance their performance and capabilities to survive. Total Quality Management (TQM) has emerged as a critical factor in achieving these goals, especially in manufacturing industries. This study explores the TQM practices adopted by The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, focusing on various TQM elements and their impact on business performance. Using statistical tools like correlation analysis, the study assesses current practices and provides recommendations for improving quality management within the organization. The discussion covers TQM principles, implementation steps, and their significance in the sugar industry.

Keywords: Business, Quality Management, Performance, Success

INTRODUCTION

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a comprehensive approach involving management and employees in the continuous improvement of goods and services production. It combines quality and management tools to enhance business performance and reduce waste. Prominent companies such as Ford, Philips, and Toyota have successfully implemented TQM. Key elements of TQM include senior management commitment, customer focus, company-wide improvement, and a strong emphasis on training and teamwork.

Objectives of the Study

- To identify and ensure that employees are adequately trained in quality management, thereby increasing productivity.
- To evaluate if the organization addresses all aspects of quality dimensions.
- To suggest suitable measures for improving quality in the industry.

Scope of the Study

- The study focuses on The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, analyzing the current level of TQM implementation.
- It examines the company's quality culture, employee focus, operations, and strategic competence.
- The findings will guide the organization in addressing deficiencies and assist in further research.

Limitations of the Study

- Data was collected only from the quality control department, excluding other departments.
- The sample size is limited to 100 respondents, restricting generalizability.
- The study was conducted over a short period, which may affect the depth of analysis.
- Statistical analysis limitations may impact the study's findings.

Findings

- 59% of respondents are male; 30% are aged between 25-35 and 35-45 years.

- 50% strongly agree that employees are trained in job-related skills contributing to quality control.
- 50% also strongly agree that continuous learning is provided through education and training.
- 30% of respondents are neutral about supplier selection based on quality aspects.
- 27% strongly agree that the company regularly conducts supplier quality audits.
- 26% disagree that the organization encourages teamwork for quality management.
- The null hypothesis is accepted, indicating no relationship between gender and education qualification.
- The alternative hypothesis is accepted, showing a relationship between organizational encouragement of teamwork and employee satisfaction with teamwork spirit.

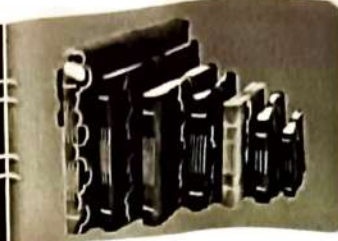
Suggestions

- Provide comprehensive training on TQM practices to employees.
- Increase the allocation of time for employee development.
- Foster a culture of teamwork within the organization.
- Ensure operational outcomes meet organizational demands.
- Engage top management deeply in planning and implementing quality management programs.

Conclusion

TQM is widely adopted and effective in fostering a quality-conscious culture across all organizational levels. While the benefits of TQM are significant, the associated costs can be substantial, especially for small-scale companies. This study highlights the importance of maintaining quality to retain customers and addresses both the advantages and challenges of TQM implementation in The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited. The insights gained from this study offer valuable knowledge for improving quality management

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ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND EDUCATION QUALIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the concept of Total Quality Management (TQM) and its critical role in the survival and success of industries. It examines how lean manufacturing and constraint management can collaboratively enhance productivity, efficiency, and quality. The research discusses the business environment, the impact of TQM on productivity, and the benefits realized from its implementation. Additionally, the study highlights how constraint management significantly boosts production. The focus is on evaluating the implementation of TQM at The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Vellore, and its effects on business performance and success. Data was collected using convenience sampling from 60 respondents and analyzed using percentage analysis and the chi-square method.

Keywords: Business, Productivity, Efficiency, Quality

INTRODUCTION

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a management approach that originated in the 1950s and gained popularity in the 1980s. It describes a culture, attitude, and organization dedicated to providing customers with products and services that meet their needs and expectations. Key concepts of TQM include Leadership, Customer Satisfaction, Employee Improvement, Continuous Process Improvement, Supplier Partnership, and Performance Measures.

Dimensions of Quality include:

- **Expected Features:** Fundamental functions that must be present to avoid dissatisfaction.
- **Performance Features:** Attributes that satisfy customer needs and expectations.
- **Excitement Features:** Attributes that delight and exceed customer expectations.

Dimensions of Service Quality include:

- **Reliability:** Consistency and dependability of performance.
- **Responsiveness:** Willingness and readiness to provide service promptly.
- **Competence:** Possession of the skills and knowledge required.
- **Access:** Ease of contact and approachability.
- **Courtesy:** Politeness and respect.
- **Communication:** Clear and effective communication with customers.
- **Understanding:** Effort to understand customer needs and provide personalized attention.
- **Security:** Assurance of safety and freedom from risk.
- **Tangibles:** Physical evidence of the service, such as facilities and equipment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To detect, reduce, and eliminate industrial errors at The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited.
2. To provide empirical evidence on top management's awareness and understanding of TQM and its role in business survival and competitiveness.
3. To assess the level of organizational commitment of employees towards TQM.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on evaluating the implementation of TQM at The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, analyzing quality management practices and their impact on the organization. It covers factors such as employee involvement, continuous improvement, and customer focus, aiming to identify areas for further research and improvement in the quality management system.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Data was collected only from the quality control department of selected sugar processing units.
2. The study is limited to 100 respondents and may not be generalized to other departments or organizations.
3. Some respondents may have answered questions casually, potentially biasing the results.
4. The findings and suggestions are based on primary and secondary data and may not fully capture the complexity of TQM implementation.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

India is the largest producer of sugarcane and has a significant sugar industry contributing to the national economy. The industry provides employment directly and indirectly and supports

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A STUDY ON INTERNET ADDICTION AND ITS EFFECT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Education is the greatest asset for every human being. In the modern society, technology brought greater improvements in the education system because technology plays an important role in student-centred education. With the help of technology, students can progress at their own pace and can become an active participant to receive information. Technology offers an opportunity to the students to accommodate different learning styles and motivate them to self-improvement and self-learning. Technology can advance the learning process by making it faster, cheaper and wider reaching which were not possible before. It plays a vital role in developing good citizen to the information society by reframing the teaching learning process.

INTRODUCTION

Internet is the most important technological tool all over the world and particularly it is the boon for the students. Internet is used for getting information to learn, to do project work and assignments and other curricular activities (Akhter, Noreen (2013) (Ayas et al., 2013). As the usage of the internet is growing rapidly each year, internet addiction has become a problem among students. Some students use the internet more for playing games, chatting, viewing movies and listening to music due to their psychological impairment (Cardak, Mehmet (2013) (Dhir et al., 2015). Many studies have shown that internet addiction is linked with some psychological problems and the researcher strongly believed that the psychological problems such as loneliness, anxiety, depression, shyness and low self-esteem and getting addicted to internet. Solving the above mentioned psychological problems may help them to get rid of internet addiction (Celik et al., 2014) (Dogan et al., 2015).

Hence, the researcher has chosen the title stated the problem of the study as "A study on Internet Addiction and its effect on Academic Achievement of secondary school students".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the level of Internet Addiction among Secondary school students.
- To find out the level of Academic Achievement among Secondary school students.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Internet Addiction based on their Gender.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Academic Achievement based on their Gender.

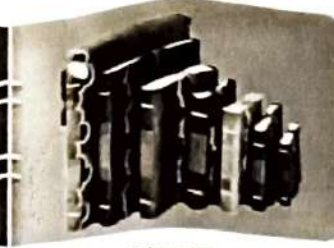
- To find out significant difference among the Secondary school students with respect to Internet Addiction based on their Type of Management.
- To find out significant difference among the Secondary school students with respect to Academic Achievement based on their Type of Management.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Internet Addiction based on their Location.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Academic Achievement based on their Location.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Internet Addiction based on their Medium of instruction.
- To find out significant difference between the Secondary school students with respect to Academic Achievement based on their Medium of instruction.
- To find out significant difference between among the Secondary school students with respect to Internet Addiction based on their you having personal computer in your home.
- To find out significant difference among the Secondary school students with respect to Academic Achievement based on their you having personal computer in your home.
- To find out significant relationship between the Internet Addiction and Academic Achievement among Secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- The level of Internet Addiction among Secondary school students.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to investigate "A study on socio - economic condition of family and academic performance of the students on secondary level in Chennai district". The investigation has been undertaken in order to study the impact of socio-economic conditions of students and their academic performance among secondary students. To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of medium of instruction, gender, locality of the school, type of the school, type of family, father's/mother's education, father's/mother's occupation, monthly income of the family. Suitable hypothesis were formulated to find out the effect and significant difference. The study was confined to IX and X standard students of Secondary schools in Chennai District of Tamil Nadu. As a result it was concluded that the effect of socio-economic condition on academic performance among the secondary school students is high and there were no significance difference due to any other factors.

INTRODUCTION

The present study is intended to investigate "A study on socio - economic condition of family and academic performance of the students on secondary level in Chennai district" (Paul & Jefferson 2019). A survey method is used in this study. In this study Stratified Random sampling procedure was followed by the investigator to select 300 samples from various high schools and higher secondary schools in Chennai district (Singh, R., & Choudhary, S. (2018). The validated tools were administered to the sample selected for the study. Data were collected from the sample and they were tabulated and applied for the appropriate statistical techniques. The findings, implications, suggestions and conclusions drawn from the data have been recorded in this study.

Objectives of the study

The present investigation has been undertaken in order to find out the following

- To study the impact of socio-economic conditions of students and their academic performance among secondary students.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of medium of instruction.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of gender.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of locality of the school.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of type of the school.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of type of family.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of father's education.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of mother's education.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of father's occupation.
- To find out the significant difference in socio-economic condition of students and their academic performance among secondary students in terms of mother's occupation.

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INVESTORS VIEW TOWARDS CRYPTOCURRENCY

Stanley Selvakumar, Y and G. Kalachelvi

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ABSTRACT

A huge growth in the number of online users has activated virtual world concepts and created a new business phenomenon, which is Cryptocurrency to facilitate the financial activities such as buying, selling and trading. Cryptocurrency represents valuable and intangible objects which are used electronically in different applications and networks such as online social networks, online social games, virtual worlds and peer-to-peer networks. The use of virtual currency has become widespread in many different systems in recent years. This paper investigates the user's expectations of the future of cryptocurrency. It also explores the users' confidence in dealing with cryptocurrency at a time that using such virtual money is not fully controlled and regulated. Besides, the paper is aimed at measuring the spread of cryptocurrency use to have a clear picture from the practical view. In this survey, we used a quantitative survey method using a Google Forms survey from the target individuals who have understood and invested in Cryptocurrencies with a sample of 60 respondents & legislations towards cryptocurrencies to develop a clear picture of its impact on various laws in India in order to regulate it.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, communication and social networks.

INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the era of information and communication technologies has created many golden opportunities in several aspects. One of the fields that benefit from these technologies and online connections is the financial and business sector. A growing number of online users has activated virtual world concepts and created a new business phenomenon. Thus, new types of trading, transactions and currencies have been arising. One of the remarkable financial forms that have been emerged in the past few years is Cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency (CC) can be defined as any medium of exchange, apart from real world money, that can be used in many financial transactions whether they are virtual or real transactions. Cryptocurrencies represent valuable and intangible objects which can be used electronically or virtually in different applications and networks such as online social networks, online social games, virtual worlds and peer to peer networks. The paper explores many aspects of Cryptocurrency platforms attempting to answer the main questions of this research which are "Will Cryptocurrency be the next currency platform? Are virtual currency platforms safe enough to be used?" It investigates different Cryptocurrency platforms in order to provide deep insight about mechanisms of implementing, controlling, issuing, spending and exchanging Cryptocurrencies which provides a useful and organized CC classification. The paper also analyses current Cryptocurrency systems and platforms in order to extract concerns, problems, issues and challenges that are exist. It analyses the correlation between the real world laws and the use of CC aiming to outline the strong

impacts of Cryptocurrency concept on some of real world aspects such as real monetary systems, business industry, laws breaking rates and crime. The Growth of Cryptocurrency in India: Its Challenges & Potential Impacts on, India payment methods. The outcomes draw the attention of all parties who participate in and affected by Cryptocurrency platforms to the importance of controlling Cryptocurrency use. Those parties are governments, operators and users. The outcomes also alert lawmakers and virtual currency providers to release and set up strict rules, policies and legislations to control virtual currency systems. Additionally, this paper provides a scientific content that create opportunities for further research.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This project is designed mainly to identify and evaluate the understanding of the investor's view towards cryptocurrency.

Primary Objective: The study on investor's view towards Cryptocurrency

Secondary Objectives:

1. A study of consumer awareness regarding Cryptocurrency.
2. To know the main purpose of people's investment in Cryptocurrency.
3. To identify if cryptocurrencies are a safe or risky investment.
4. To know the mode of investment people would prefer to invest in crypto.
5. To know which type of cryptocurrency exchange is best in India.

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EXAMINING EMPLOYEE VIEWS ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND WORK CONDITIONS IN PRIVATE HOTEL RESORTS IN TAMIL NADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The economic viability and success of a hotel depends on the optimization of all resources, including Human Resources (HR). Major influence towards employee was working environment and supervision of directors. It does this by carrying certain kinds of expectancies about what consequences will follow from different actions. Individuals in the organization have certain expectations and fulfillment of these expectations depend upon their perception as to how the organizational climate suits to the satisfaction of their needs. Thus organizational climate provides a type of work environment in which individuals feels satisfied or dissatisfied. In the present study, descriptive method is used to study the prevailing organizational climate at Chariot Beach Resort (A Unit Of Hotel Radha Pvt. Ltd., Tamilnadu, India). The main purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. A quantitative research approach was followed in this study. A survey questionnaire was developed in order to collect data from 130 Samples, in hospitality department at chariot Beach Resort. The findings reveal that the content of organizational climate has varied widely and they include almost all the important aspect of organizations such as structure, communication, leadership, Conflicts, reward system, inter personal relationships organizational effectiveness, reasonability and so forth.

Keywords: Employee, Organization, Work environment and Resort.

INTRODUCTION

A concept that management can ill afford to ignore is "Organizational Climate". All organizational theoreticians and researchers unanimously agree that a sound climate is extremely important for the ultimate achievement of organizational goals. Organizational climate is normally associated with job performance and job satisfaction and morale of the employees. It is indeed a truism, that the individual setting is growing more complex and competitive everyday with new changes and developments emerging with regard to technology, the aspirations of the working class and in the organization itself. No organization in the present context can hope to exist in a vacuum, as it has the responsibility of catering to the requirements of its different publics, who contribute largely towards its survival. Innumerable studies conducted go to prove that it requires more than modern up-to-date equipment, skilled workmen, technical know-how, better employer employee relationship, better working environment etc. to achieve his target successfully.

Statement of the Problem: The study of the climate of an organization is necessary for an insight into important dimensions such as communication, co-operation, creativity, employee satisfaction, etc. All these factors determine effectiveness of the organization. Thus, climate has an important influence on performance and satisfaction of employees. If the climate of an organization is favorable, there would be

greater organization effectiveness.

Industrial Profile: The hotel industry is one of the most important components of the wider service industry, catering for customers who require overnight accommodation. It is closely associated with the travel industry and the hospitality industry which links to those other service industry sectors, and the range of hotel and guest accommodation types that exist. Different Types of Accommodation facility available in the Hotel Industry like as hotels, bed and breakfasts, motels, hotels, inns, resorts, serviced apartments, hostels, apartment hotels, boutique hotels, condo hotels, eco hotels, guest houses, holiday cottages, pensions, pop-up hotels and roadhouses.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary Objective: To study the Organizational Climate among the employees in resort.

Secondary Objectives: 1. To find the level of contentment of the employees in the present physical working environment. 2. To identify the various attributes used to improve the job involvement of the employee.

Scope of the study: This study focuses on accessing the organizational climate among the employees in Chariot Beach Resort. This would help the company to achieve higher standard with references to employee's satisfaction and also helps the organization to improve their organizational



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ANALYZING EMPLOYEE ABSENTEEISM AT CHARIOT BEACH RESORT, MAHABALIPURAM

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ABSTRACT

The economic viability and success of a hotel depend on the optimization of all resources, including Human Resources (HR). Absenteeism is an occurrence that can have a significant negative impact on optimizing HR in Chariot Beach Resort, a Unit of Hotel Radha Pvt. Ltd. The objective of this study is to identify the factors that contribute to employee absenteeism, as well as describing the hotel employers' perceptions of employee absenteeism. A quantitative research approach was followed in this study. A survey questionnaire was developed in order to collect data from 60 samples, in the hospitality department at Chariot Beach Resort. The findings reveal that absenteeism is mainly due to family responsibilities, including childcare. Other causes identified were strikes, fatigue, transport problems, and genuine illness. It is evident from the findings that delivery of quality services can be affected negatively due to abuse of sick leave and the cost associated with absenteeism. The results of this research project will contribute by creating an awareness of the negative impact that absenteeism has on the hotel and what employers could do to improve employee attendance.

Key words: Survey, absenteeism, hotel, and employers.

INTRODUCTION

It is considered that sporadic or continuing absences from work, whether they are justified or not, create a bad group atmosphere which reduces the quality of service of the professionals. Moreover, the absence of colleagues from the team will mean an increase in the workload of the employee who is not absent. Registered absenteeism has a psychosocial basis in which there are problems between the individual, the job, and the quality of service requirements of the company. This research studies the absentee behavior in the hotel and catering industry. The results show that over the period between 2001 and 2013, some new systems have appeared for assessing and recording absenteeism behavior at work, some of them based on new multi-tool technologies. Despite employing sophisticated instruments and monitoring technologies, these are not yet effective enough to obtain relevant information that can relate the motivations for the absenteeism behavior with the skills, job content, context, and other individual organizational variables. Additionally, tests, self-records, external records, and self-assessment surveys are useful for obtaining information on behavioral and individual variables such as the skills required in the workplace, the climate of the team, comprehensive leadership, and individual differences. And hence, the impact of absenteeism can be minimized using different strategies: improving the processes of recruitment, selection, and training of employees as much as possible and assessing individual differences and their contextual variables that are related to a better quality of service.

Industrial Profile: The hotel industry is one of the most important components of the wider service industry, catering for customers who require overnight accommodation. It is closely associated with the travel industry and the hospitality industry, which links to

those other service industry sectors, and the range of hotel and guest accommodation types that exist.

Background of Organization: Hotel Radha Private Limited (Chariot Beach Resort) has invested and committed huge resources towards setting up corporate teams and service teams to inquire about customer demand and their details. The Directors acquired the land (45 Acres) in the year 1991 and started the construction in the year 2000. After taking all sanctions, successfully completed it in the year 2006. The inventory of 71 has been classified into 35 rooms and 36 cottages. Further, it has been classified into 8 various categories of rooms and cottages to cater to the needs of the guests. A coffee shop cum multi-cuisine restaurant and a bar have been added as dining facilities to the guests. Three conference halls have been included to attract the residential conference segment as a part of the business.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To measure the employees' absenteeism level.
- To identify the reasons for absenteeism.
- To identify steps required to decrease the rate of absenteeism.
- To identify factors that motivate the employees, which minimize absenteeism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem and is the process of conducting the study. The researcher has followed the following methodology to collect and analyze the necessary data and to draw useful inference. Here, the researcher has done the analysis only on the dealers of FMCG with special reference to Coimbatore District.

Sampling Unit: The study was conducted with respect to hospitality staff of Chariot Beach Resort.

Sampling Size: A total of 60 employees are selected for the study.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT:

Social media have become the avenue through which different people across the globe converge. Social media platforms are currently used for varied reasons. Companies use these platforms for marketing and advertising. Individuals use them to build networks and communicate with their acquaintances friends, and relatives who are distant from each other and can only connect with them through social media. There are suggestions that social media can be used to enhance learning. The role of the internet as social and entertainment ground is Irrefutable. However, as the role of the internet in the dissemination of information has been perceived positively, its contribution to academic research is profound. The internet is an archive of a full spectrum of resources and information. Therefore, a student can enhance his or her learning needs by searching for the desired content on the Internet. The focus of the current study is to investigate the role of social media as a learning resource to help English students attain proficiency.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is a systematic process through which a child or an adult acquires knowledge, experience, skill, cognitive abilities and sound attitude. It makes an individual civilized, refined, cultured and educated. It is always been regarded in India as a source of illumination and power which transforms and enables our nature by the progressive and harmonious development of our physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual powers and faculties. It is the deliberate and systematic influence extended by the mature person upon the immature through instruction and discipline for harmonious development of physical, aesthetic, social and spiritual powers of human being. It is a process of human enlightenment and empowerment aiming at achieving a better and higher quality of life (Saha et al., 2019) (Van et al., 2016). On the purpose of education Daniel Webster reflects, "Through education the feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restrained, and true and worthy motives are to be inspired" In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "Education is supposed to develop an integrated human being and to prepare young people to perform useful functions for society and to take part in collective life ".As an individual in the society, he/she has to think critically about various issues in life and take decisions about being free from bias and prejudices, superstitions and blind beliefs. Thus, he/she has to learn all these qualities of head and heart through the process of education (Plester et al., 2009).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- ▶ To gain an impression about the important aspects of the topic.
- ▶ To identify data sources that other investigators have used.

- ▶ To identify and become familiar with the style of writing.
- ▶ To identify the relationship between concepts.
- ▶ To identify ideas for further consideration.
- ▶ To see how we can prevent ourselves from repeating any errors that have been identified in previous work.
- ▶ To create our reading and critiquing strategy.
- ▶ To provide an up-to-date understanding of the subject and its significance to(our) practice.
- ▶ To identify the methods used in previous research on the topic:
- ▶ To help us to work out how to answer the questions and indeed, what questions need to be asked:
- ▶ To provide comparisons for our research findings.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

Media refers to the various means of mass communication and technologically driven materials used in the dissemination of information and entertainment such as the television, radio, newspapers, computers, social media and the like (Richard, 1990). There are various media learning strategies that could enhance learning process. These include: film clips, songs, movies, news, music, radio and podcasts, newspaper articles, visual scaffolding, imaging, graphic organizers etc. The use of media aids changes the role of the teacher as a sole dispenser of knowledge to the coordinator of learning experiences. Consequently, the communication gap between the teacher and students are bridged, assisting the teacher to explain concepts better, which enhances the teaching and learning process.

There is no significant difference in the impact of social media in improving communication skills in English language among higher secondary students with respect to gender.

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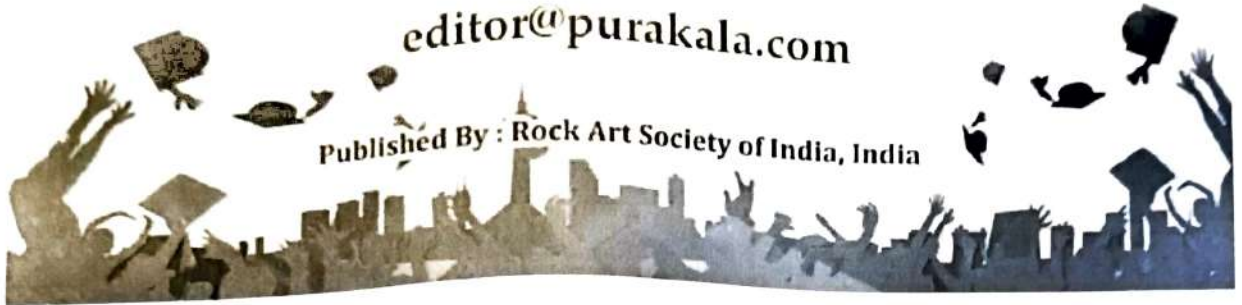
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A Study on ICT in Teaching - Learning Processes in Secondary School Education

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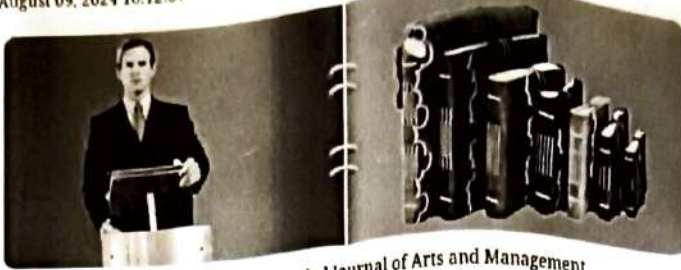
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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to estimate the applying of data and Communication Technology (ICT) for effective performance in teaching and learning in instruction schools located in Chennai like implementation of ICT in teaching and learning process, to suggest other technological teaching methods which will be attempted in imparting knowledge to the students by the teacher. In general, the two key components of ICT is carrying information and received by receiver i.e., students through a teachers as a mediator with the help of computers and other related ICT. At the end of the day, the teacher tries his utmost to convey wisdom as he understood it, and therefore the learner always has to fully know it. Research findings show that ICT media brings abstract concepts to real-life situations for the right understanding of teachers and students.

Introduction

ICT is changing shapes of teaching and learning by counting components of essentialness to learning circumstances checking virtual circumstances for the explanation. Present day propels make it conceivable for classy collaborative works out of teaching and learning by segregating it in space and time, with reliable arrange between them. The sphere of instruction has been influenced by ICTs, which have without a doubt influenced instructing, learning, and investigate. ICTs have the potential to quicken, enhance, and extend abilities, to propel and lock in understudies, to help relate school involvement to figure hones, make financial reasonability for tomorrow's laborers, yet as fortifying educating and making a difference schools alter.



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A STUDY ON STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

The performance of students in their academic endeavors is significantly influenced by their study habits. This study explores the relationship between study habits and academic achievement in mathematics among high school students in Thiruvallur District. Good study habits are hypothesized to correlate positively with better academic performance. However, there is concern about the current state of study habits among high school students, with many lacking effective study plans and consistency in class attendance and homework. This paper investigates whether study habits significantly impact mathematics achievement and aims to provide insights into improving educational outcomes.

Keywords: Study habits, Academic achievement, Mathematics, High school students, Thiruvallur District.

INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of study habits plays a crucial role in academic performance. Study habits encompass the techniques and strategies students use to manage their learning, including time management, goal setting, and review practices. Effective study habits are believed to be instrumental in achieving academic success, particularly in subjects such as mathematics, which requires rigorous practice and understanding.

Mathematics is a fundamental subject that contributes significantly to scientific and technological advancements. Despite its importance, many students struggle with mathematics due to ineffective study habits. Historical perspectives show that mathematical knowledge has evolved significantly from ancient times, reflecting its critical role in human development.

Objectives of the Study

1. To determine if there is a significant difference in study habits among high school students based on the type of school (Boys/Girls/Co-Ed).
2. To investigate if there is a significant difference in study habits among high school students based on the type of family (Joint/Nuclear).
3. To assess if there is a significant difference in achievements in mathematics among high

school students based on the type of school (Boys/Girls/Co-Ed).

4. To determine if there is a significant difference in achievements in mathematics among high school students based on the type of family (Joint/Nuclear).
5. To explore if there is a significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement in mathematics among high school students.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference in study habits among high school students based on the type of school (Boys/Girls/Co-Ed).
2. There is no significant difference in study habits among high school students based on the type of family (Joint/Nuclear).
3. There is no significant difference in achievements in mathematics among high school students based on the type of school (Boys/Girls/Co-Ed).
4. There is no significant difference in achievements in mathematics among high school students based on the type of family (Joint/Nuclear).
5. There is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement in mathematics among high school students.

METHODOLOGY



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ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE AT THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

Daisy Rani Angelin E and Y. Stanly Selvakumar
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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the attitudes towards physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in Thiruvallur district. Using a survey method, data were collected from 300 students selected through stratified random sampling. Statistical analysis identified significant factors influencing students' interest in physical science. The findings offer insights for educational strategies aimed at enhancing student engagement in physical sciences.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This research explores secondary and higher secondary students' attitudes and interest in physical science within the Thiruvallur district. Employing a survey method, the study aims to identify factors affecting students' interest in the subject.

1.2 Education

Education plays a critical role in shaping an individual's knowledge and skills. The incorporation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has transformed educational methods, leading to a shift towards student-centered learning.

1.3 Science

Science, derived from the Latin term 'scientia,' refers to systematic knowledge about the natural world. Physical science, a branch of science, focuses on non-living systems and includes disciplines such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, and earth science.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to assess the attitude and interest in physical science among students. The research utilizes a survey method to gather data from a representative sample.

2.2 Sample Selection

The study employs stratified random sampling to select 300 students from various schools in Thiruvallur district, ensuring diversity in terms of gender, medium of instruction, locality, type of school, and family background.

2.3 Data Collection

Validated questionnaires were administered to measure students' interest and attitudes towards physical science.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, including mean, median, standard deviation, t-tests, and ANOVA, to identify significant differences and correlations among demographic groups.

3. Results

3.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics provided an overview of students' interest in physical science:

- Mean: 46.23
- Standard Deviation: 16.02
- Lowest Score: 25.00
- Highest Score: 99.00
- Mode: 40.00
- Median: 42.00
- Theoretical Mean: 62.5

The mean score of 46.23, with a standard deviation of 16.02, indicates a lower-than-expected interest in physical science among students.

3.2 Inferential Analysis

3.2.1 Gender

Gender	Mean	S.D	t-value	Critical Value	Significance
Male	47.77	17.37	1.77	1.960	Not Significant
Female	44.50	14.22			

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A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENGLISH GRAMMAR AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Students' attitude is important to see their preferences toward an English subject in class. When students have a positive attitude, usually they easily grasp the material given and also encourage their performances in the class. The aim of this study attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students. A normative survey method was employed to collect the data through a questionnaire by adopting a simple random sampling technique. The questionnaire was constructed and validated by the researcher under the guidance and help of the supervisor. The sample size of this investigation comprises 273 higher secondary students among them 138 were boys and 135 were girls from various schools from Chennai district. The objectives of the study to find out the level of attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students and to find out the significant difference in the attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students based on gender, Medium of instruction, type of management and locality. Mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA were the statistical techniques that were employed to analyse the data. The data collected were analysed by using SPSS formulas. The results indicate that the level of attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students is favourable. It is also found that there is significant difference in the attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students with respect to medium of instruction, type of management and locality; it also found that there is no significant difference between attitude towards English grammar among higher secondary school students with respect to gender.

Keywords: Attitude, English learner, English grammar, Higher secondary students.

INTRODUCTION


The English language is one of the most important cultural vehicles in the modern world. It serves as our portal to the rest of the world. To keep up with the rapid progress that has occurred in all fields, the English language serves as the primary means of communication between all nations. We cannot imagine a country's global advancement without the use of English. The study of the English language is now a requirement. It is more than just a language; it is a valuable asset in today's globalized world. English grammar is the main backbone of the English language. To know English, the learners need to acquire grammatical competence, communicative competence and language proficiency. The student's attitude towards learning is said to influence his or her behaviour, which in turn influences the choice of language books to read, speaking in the foreign language, and so on. There is a close link between language acquisition and contextual factors that influence students' attitudes about the target language. Both negative and

positive attitudes have a significant impact on language acquisition success.

In the learning process, having a favourable and positive attitude towards learning a language can lead to effective English learning and learners gaining a lot of knowledge in that field, that positive attitudes and motivation for learning a English grammar are linked to success. Students' negative attitudes toward the English subject, on the other hand, are seen as a roadblock to good English grammar learning.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Attitude towards English grammar can be defined as the feelings (positive/negative/ neutral) that develop among students in due course of time based on their given sociocultural environment. It is a mental state of action based on prior experience that influences one's language learning behaviour. Students' attitudes regarding the English language are influenced by a variety of variables. These elements play a role in fostering or impeding


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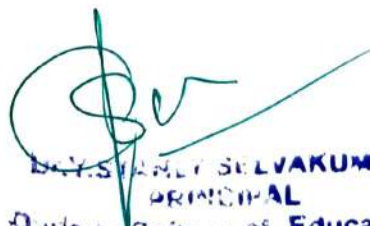
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A STUDY ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

The artificial intelligence (AI) system related research and concepts are changing with rapid pace and are becoming more and more important and relevant to the present needs. The concept of emotional intelligence is one of the primary concern for AI research. The interaction with human emotions intelligently is the need of the hour for the technology. The integration of AI with emotional intelligence systems should work along with humans. Emotions in humans is a multidimensional parameter and therefore could not be considered as a mechanism for enhancing intelligence. The Emotional Intelligence (EI) can be understood based on personal competence, social competence and technical competences. In personal competence, we consider self-awareness, self-regulation and self-motivation while in social competence, we consider social awareness and social skills.

INTRODUCTION:

Emotional intelligence (otherwise known as emotional quotient or EQ) is the ability to understand, use, and manage your own emotions in positive ways to relieve stress, communicate effectively, empathize with others, overcome challenges and defuse conflict. Emotional intelligence helps you build stronger relationships, succeed at school and work, and achieve your career and personal goals. It can also help you to connect with your feelings, turn intention into action, and make informed decisions about what matters most to you. Emotional intelligence (EI or EQ for "emotional quotient") is the ability to perceive, interpret, demonstrate, control, evaluate, and use emotions to communicate with and relate to others effectively and constructively. This ability to express and control emotions is essential, but so is the ability to understand, interpret, and respond to the emotions of others. Some experts suggest that emotional intelligence is more important than IQ for success in life. Everyone experiences and relates their feelings and emotions in day to day life. Emotions have valuable information about relationships, behavior and every aspect of the human life around us. The most recent research shows that emotions are constructive and do contribute to enhance performance and better decision making both at job and in private life.

	Recognition	Regulation
Personal Competence	<p>Self-Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-confidence Awareness of your emotional state Recognizing how your behavior impacts others Paying attention to how others influence your emotional state 	<p>Self-Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping disruptive emotions and impulses in check Acting in congruence with your values Handling change flexibly Pursuing goals and opportunities despite obstacles and setbacks
Social Competence	<p>Social Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picking up on the mood in the room Caring what others are going through Hearing what the other person is "really" saying 	<p>Relationship Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting along well with others Handling conflict effectively Clearly expressing ideas/information Using sensitivity to another person's feelings (empathy) to manage interactions successfully

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:


The following are the objectives of the present study.

1. To find out the level of emotional intelligence of Higher secondary school students
2. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of males and females of higher secondary school students.
3. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of arts and science of higher secondary school students.
4. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of rural and urban of higher secondary school students.
5. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of the nuclear family and the joint family of higher secondary school students.
6. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of father's occupation of higher secondary school students.
7. To find out the difference between the emotional intelligence of family monthly income of higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

1. The higher secondary school students have low emotional intelligence

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PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS OF BIOFERTILIZER FROM FISH WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The final product, compost, can be used as a soil amendment that improves soil texture and fertility and thus reduces the use of synthetic fertilizers applied to the soil. The objective of this research program attempts to prepare effective biofertilizer from fish waste and to analyse contents of biofertilizer from fish waste.

INTRODUCTION

Fertilizer contain toxic chemicals which decrease the amount of organic matter in the soil and it also harms the environment .The over use of fertilizers increases the amount of nitrogen which can also leads to soil acidification . excessive nitrogen can also damage the top soil. Once , when the fertilizers are sprayed the nitrogen is introduced into the ground system and the ammonium ions which are normally in balance with ammonia in the soil are disturbed. This action causes a disturbance in the pH of the soil which affects the plant growth (Faid *et al*, 1997).

Nitrogen fertilizer stimulates soil microbes which consume organic matter. When soil is added from crops, the organic matter decreases ,the soil physical structure changes as well ,losing its sponge like ability to hold water , air and organic nitrogen. The use of biofertilizer and pesticides in place of chemicals is likely to reduce the impact on soil, air and water and also has the potential to improve human health. Biofertilizer increase the effectiveness of chemical fertilizers by using a carrier material on which microbes are mounted. The use of biofertilizers made of cyanobacteria is a promising alternative for the agricultural production.

Fish processing waste generates considerable quantity of waste in the form of edible and non-edible by products. The major non-edible by-products arising out of fish processing waste include viscera, skin scales, bones and bone frames. Majority of the fish processing waste is unorganized hence facing disposal problems. These wastes are an important source

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ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF QUAIL FARMING

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ABSTRACT

The meat of our quail weighs 170-180 grams. But if we bought quail meat from any shop it weighs 150-160 grams. From this we can see our success. The average length of the eggs laid by our quails is 50.6cm. The average length of the eggs brought from shop is 43.6cm. The shells of the eggs laid by our quails are thicker than the eggs brought from outside shop. Observe its behavioural pattern for development of quail farming.

INTRODUCTION:

Quail breeding is also known as coturniculture. The quail is farmed for its eggs (intended for consumption, decoration and remedies) and for its meat, which is increasingly sought after among high-income Africans. There are several different species: The Common Quail (*Coturnixcoturnix*) is the wild variety, measuring 16-18 cm and weighing 70-135 g. A protected species, it migrates between Europe and Africa. In Cameroon, it can be legally commercialised within the framework of 'non-conventional' farming.

Quail is an **ideal food** as authenticated in the Holy Bible and the Holy Koran and has no religious taboos. Quail farming involves raising quails commercially for the purpose of profitable eggs and meat production. There are 18 species of quails suitable for profitable quail farming business. Quail breeds are of two types; broilers (meat production) and layers (egg production). Popular layer quail breeds include; Tuxedo, Pharaoh, British Range, English White and Manchurian Golden. Popular broiler quail breeds include; Bobwhite (American) and White Breasted (Indian) Quail Eggs contain 140 per cent of vitamin B₁ compared to only 50 percent in chicken eggs. In addition, quail eggs provide five times as much iron and potassium. Unlike chicken eggs, quail eggs do not cause allergies or diathesis (*Abu Nasar et al. 2016*). A study

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**COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHING BIOLOGY AT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL AND
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Authored By

Dr P. Praveena
OUR LADY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, MADHURAVOYAL CHENNAI

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COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHING BIOLOGY AT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BIOLOGY

Dr P. Praveena, Dr. Stanley Selvakumar OUR LADY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
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Abstract:

This study investigated the comparative efficiency of computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and conventional teaching method in biology on senior high school students. A science class was selected in each of two randomly selected schools. The pretest- posttest non-equivalent quasi experimental design was used. The students in the experimental group learned science concepts (cell cycle) through the CAI, whereas the students in the control group were taught the same concepts by the conventional approach. The conventional approach consisted of lecture, discussions and question and answer teaching methods.

Introduction:

CAI is a natural outgrowth of the application of the principles of programmed instruction of learning. The main objective of the programmed instruction is to provide individualized instruction just to fulfil the special needs of the individual pupil. In order to achieve this objective, some efficient device is required. This device should be flexible and it can store huge amounts of organized information. The device may enable a person to use some selected part of the stored information. A computer fulfils all these requirements. It can store the organized information; it can process the information suiting to the needs of individual learner. In short, CAI covers the entire educational system by proving itself in useful tool in teaching various subjects.

Information that helps teach or encourages interaction can be presented on computers in the form of text or in multimedia formats, which include photographs, videos, animation, speech, and music. The guided drill is a computer program that poses questions to students, returns feedback, and selects additional questions based on the students' responses.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to determine;

1. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject.
2. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on gender.
3. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on locality.
4. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on medium of instruction.
5. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject group based on type of management.
6. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on family annual income.
7. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on using technological devices.
8. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on parent's qualification.
9. To find out the effectiveness of computer assistant instruction among higher secondary students in Biology subject based on family type.
10. To find out there is any correlation between computer assisted instruction and academic achievement in Biology.

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Authored By

Dr. Y. Stanly Selvakumar

Principal, Our Lady College of Education, Chennai -95

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Government Polytechnic college Nedumkandam.

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IN-VITRO ANTICANCER, APOPTOSIS PROPERTIES OF GREEN SYNTHESIZED BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLES (AU/CU) AGAINST BREAST CANCER CELL LINE (MCF-7)

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the in vitro anticancer and apoptosis-inducing properties of bimetallic nanoparticles (Au/Cu) synthesized via a green approach using custard apple biowaste extract against the MCF-7 breast cancer cell line. Bimetallic nanoparticles have gained attention for their potential as therapeutic agents due to their unique physicochemical properties and enhanced biocompatibility. Green synthesis methods offer sustainable and eco-friendly approaches to nanoparticle fabrication, utilizing natural resources and reducing agents derived from biological sources. In this study, custard apple peel extract serves as the reducing and stabilizing agent for the synthesis of bimetallic nanoparticles (Au/Cu). The synthesized nanoparticles are characterized using various techniques, including UV-visible spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and dynamic light scattering (DLS), to elucidate their physicochemical properties. Subsequently, the anticancer efficacy of the bimetallic nanoparticles is evaluated using the MCF-7 breast cancer cell line through in vitro assays, including cell viability assays, apoptosis assays, and molecular profiling of apoptotic markers. The results demonstrate that the green-synthesized bimetallic nanoparticles exhibit significant anticancer activity against MCF-7 cells, inducing apoptosis through various cellular mechanisms. This research contributes to the development of bimetallic nanoparticles as promising candidates for breast cancer therapy and underscores the potential of green synthesis methods in nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems.

Keywords: anticancer, apoptosis, bimetallic nanoparticles, breast cancer, cell lines

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related deaths among women worldwide, necessitating the development of novel therapeutic strategies to combat this disease.

PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY, AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL OF BRYOPHYLLUM PINNATUM

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Abstract:

Bryophyllum pinnatum, commonly known as the "miracle leaf," is a succulent plant with a long history of traditional medicinal use in various cultures. This study aimed to comprehensively analyze the phytochemical composition, evaluate the antimicrobial activity, and assess the antioxidant potential of Bryophyllum pinnatum. Qualitative phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, glycosides, saponins, proteins, phenols, and fixed oils, while quantitative analysis indicated significant levels of phenolic and flavonoid compounds. The antimicrobial evaluation against human pathogenic organisms demonstrated notable inhibition zones, comparable to standard antibiotics. Furthermore, the antioxidant assays revealed concentration-dependent radical scavenging activity and antioxidant capacity. These findings underscore the pharmacological potential of Bryophyllum pinnatum and its prospective applications in healthcare and nutraceutical industries.

Keywords: Bryophyllum pinnatum, phytochemical analysis, antimicrobial activity, antioxidant potential, medicinal plants

Introduction

Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.) Kurz, belonging to the family Crassulaceae, is a perennial succulent herb native to Madagascar but widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide [1]. Commonly known as "Patharchatta" or "miracle leaf," Bryophyllum pinnatum has been utilized in traditional medicine systems for its diverse therapeutic properties, including wound healing, antimicrobial activity, anti-inflammatory effects, and management of various ailments such as diabetes, hypertension, and gastrointestinal disorders [2]. The pharmacological

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Ms. Neha Prajapati, Mr. Karan Verma

Sage University, Indore.

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Antioxidant Property Of Bimetallic Nanoparticle (Au/cu) Synthesized From Biowaste Of

11. Custard Apple

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PAGE NO: 129-137

DOI:10.37896/JBSV22.8/1451

Comprehensive Analysis Of Vibrio Species Prevalence, Identification, And Virulence Gene

12. Profiling In Seafood Samples

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PAGE NO: 138-142


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COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF VIBRIO SPECIES PREVALENCE, IDENTIFICATION, AND VIRULENCE GENE PROFILING IN SEAFOOD SAMPLES

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Abstract:

Seafood contamination by *Vibrio* species is a growing concern globally due to its potential to cause foodborne illnesses. This study aimed to comprehensively analyze the prevalence of *Vibrio* species in various seafood samples, identify the strains isolated, and characterize their virulence gene profiles. The prevalence study revealed differential contamination levels across different seafood types, highlighting the need for targeted monitoring and control measures. Molecular identification confirmed the presence of *Vibrio* strains in the samples, with strain-specific isolation observed. Furthermore, virulence gene profiling demonstrated the presence of key virulence genes, suggesting the potential pathogenicity of the isolated strains. These findings underscore the importance of proactive surveillance and stringent food safety protocols to mitigate the risks associated with *Vibrio* contamination in seafood and protect public health.

Keywords: *Vibrio* species, seafood contamination, molecular identification, virulence gene profiling, food safety

Introduction

Seafood consumption is an essential component of many diets worldwide, providing valuable nutrients and contributing to overall health. However, contamination of seafood with pathogenic bacteria, particularly *Vibrio* species, poses a significant threat to public health [1]. *Vibrio* species are ubiquitous in marine environments and can cause gastrointestinal illnesses, wound infections, and systemic diseases in humans [2]. Given the potential severity of *Vibrio*-related illnesses, understanding the prevalence, identification, and virulence characteristics of *Vibrio* strains in seafood is crucial for implementing effective food safety measures and minimizing the risk of foodborne diseases.

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ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTY OF BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLE (AU/CU) SYNTHESIZED FROM BIOWASTE OF CUSTARD APPLE

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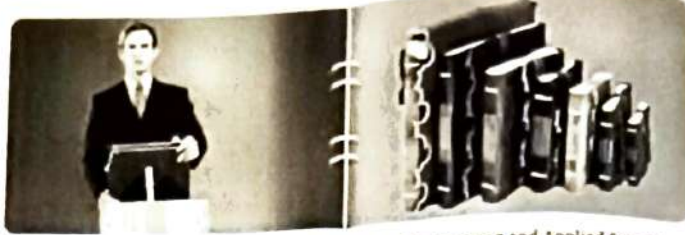
ABSTRACT:

This study investigates the antioxidant properties of bimetallic nanoparticles (Au/Cu) synthesized using biowaste derived from custard apple (*Annona squamosa*). Custard apple peel, known for its rich content of phytochemicals and antioxidants, serves as a sustainable source for nanoparticle synthesis. The bimetallic nanoparticles (AU/CU) are synthesized via a green chemistry approach, leveraging the reducing and stabilizing agents present in the custard apple peel extract. UV-visible spectroscopy confirms the successful formation of bimetallic nanoparticles, with characteristic absorption peaks observed at 400 nm for copper and 545 nm for gold. The synthesized nanoparticles are then evaluated for their antioxidant activity using the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay. The results demonstrate that the bimetallic nanoparticles exhibit significant antioxidant properties, attributed to the synergistic effects of copper and gold nanoparticles as well as the inherent antioxidant compounds present in the custard apple peel extract. This study highlights the potential of utilizing biowaste for the synthesis of bimetallic nanoparticles with enhanced antioxidant properties, offering opportunities for applications in various fields, including biomedicine, cosmetics, and food science.

Keywords: antioxidant property, nanoparticle synthesis, biowaste, custard apple

INTRODUCTION

The development of bimetallic nanoparticles has opened new frontiers in the fields of nanotechnology and material science, particularly due to their enhanced properties compared to their monometallic counterparts. Among these, bimetallic nanoparticles composed of gold (Au) and copper (Cu) have shown significant promise owing to their unique optical, electronic, and catalytic characteristics (Smith



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A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING THROUGH APPS AND CLASSROOMS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

With the advancement of technology, online teaching is more readily accepted as a viable component in teaching and learning. Online classes in digital platforms have been chosen to avoid disruption in studies for students during global pandemic. Mobile phones & internet becomes a basic need in every student's life due to this online mode of education. The rapid developments in information and communication technologies in recent years have become indispensable in the field of education as well as in many areas of life because education is the most important factor that determines the life standard of a society and ensures the continuation of its existence. The idea of integrating technology with the face-to-face teaching process has become increasingly interesting for educational scientists. Starting from here, in this research, in this study, it was aimed to determine the efficiency of learning through apps and classroom in high school students.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology in the twenty-first century has profoundly changed our educational system. Learning effectiveness is the degree to which the learning outcomes are achieved in formal education. Modern education develops the sense of learning essential life skills, analytic competencies, decision-making skills, and critical thinking (Frenette et al., 2021). This phase of education is not completely remote from contemporary education. It is a combination of traditional and modern approaches. Some of the characteristics of modern education are activity based, integrative (connecting different subjects together), and resource based and heading towards learner centred. The advancements in communication technology have resulted in various applications for accessible and affordable education. As a result, students and educators have access to innovative and modern technologies, gadgets, and applications to enhance their pedagogical experiences. The Apps refers to educational applications to learners in the form of audio or video lectures and e-course materials. Educational apps available in the market are designed to help students learn their courses easily (Subha et al., 2021). Also providing extensive information connected to the course of study, these apps also aid students complete their regular classroom assignments, prepare them for examinations by conducting mock tests, and contribute extra information about their course beyond their proposed syllabus. The technology has given way to learn using online apps along with the classroom learning. The school textbooks for curriculum is enhanced by providing ICT corners and Internet resources as a part of learning. This study is intended to

investigate "Effectiveness Of Learning Through Apps And Classrooms Among High School Students In Chennai District" (Venugopal et al., 2021).

OBJECTIVES


To find if learning strive to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observances of small family norms and inculcation of scientific temper. This criterion led us to discover a favourable correlation between learner satisfaction and learning accessibility, learning content, delivery of learning and utility of learning apps. Additionally, there is a positive relationship between perceived amount of information gain and ease of learning, learning content, delivery of learning, utility of learning apps and social presence. Academic performance has a positive and good correlation with learning content, delivery of learning and utility of learning apps. Perceived ability to transfer has a very weak and zero correlation with the respective institutional factors.

HYPOTHESES FORMULATED FOR THE STUDY

The present investigation has formulated the following hypotheses

HYPOTHESIS: 1

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significance in learning accessibility, learning content, delivery of learning and utility of learning apps among high school students' satisfaction of learning through apps


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A STUDY ON MENTAL STRESS AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study is intended to investigate "A study on mental stress among adolescent students in private schools in Thiruvallur district". A survey method is used in this study. The investigator has developed a mental stress scale for this study. In this study Stratified Random sampling procedure was followed by the investigator to select 300 samples from various higher secondary schools in Thiruvallur district. The validated tools were administered to the sample selected for the study. Data were collected from the sample and they were tabulated and applied for the appropriate statistical techniques. The findings, implications, suggestions and conclusions drawn from the data have been recorded in this study.

INTRODUCTION

The thesis entitled "A STUDY ON MENTAL STRESS AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT". The first chapter discusses the introduction part of this research. The second chapter presents review of related literature. The third chapter discusses methodology followed in the study. The fourth chapter discusses analysis of result. This chapter discusses findings and conclusion drawn from the study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present investigation has been undertaken in order to find out the following

To study the level of mental stress among adolescent students.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of gender.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of locality of institution.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of type of family.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of father's educational qualification.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of mother's educational qualification.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of father's occupation.

To find out significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of mother's occupation.

To find out significant difference in mental

stress among adolescent students in terms of monthly income of the family.

HYPOTHESES FORMULATED FOR THE STUDY

The present investigation has formulated the following hypotheses.

The level of mental stress among adolescent students is average.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of gender.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of locality of institution.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of type of family.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of father's educational qualification.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of mother's educational qualification.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of father's occupation.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of mother's occupation.

There is no significant difference in mental stress among adolescent students in terms of monthly income of the family.

METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.

Method is only in the abstract as logical entities that we can distinguish between matter and methods in reality, they form an organic whole and matter determined methods analogously as objective determines means and content and spirit determines

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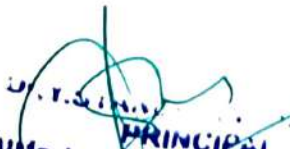
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Research Article

Problems Faced by Students and Teachers during Online Classes in Chennai

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a massive changes in education sector all over the world. As schools were forced to shut down, there was a major disruption in teaching and in learning techniques, so here we will analyze the problems faced by students and teachers during online classes in Chennai by, How the technology was used to continue their education in both teaching and in learning, the major issues faced by students in the usage of mobile phones, the difficulty of the teacher to teach effectively and so on.

Keywords: Problems Faced by Students, Problems Faced by Teachers, Online Classes

Introduction

Technology has played a greater role in the today's world when it comes to the Education system, the process of learning or acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits; with the advancement in the new age, technology has been involved in the core of the education system but since the COVID-19 pandemic things have changed in the way they used to be when it comes to the educational system of the country. Earlier we were in the face to face system of education but now when educational institutions are inaccessible. The COVID-19 pandemic brought extraordinary disruption to the education landscape with the campuses closing everywhere almost overnight. Schools and colleges in India have a different pattern of education where one cannot physically attend classes but has to attend classes virtually, a new problem occurs. Here we will analyse some issues like internet connectivity problems and basic understanding of technology and other such problems,

to understand the problem more closely we make Google form and conduct survey and interact with 300 approx. The results of the study stated that most people faced internet problems and did not have the knowledge to use and solve problems related to technology. To identify the problems faced during the online education in the time of COVID-19 pandemic and the ways to resolve them. These problems are faced by students of different age groups. Sometime problems are technical and other time they are non- technical related with resources, funds and economic issues. Our research paper emphasis on these aspects and we perform survey of 300 students through google form which is a part of primary data and then we perform analytical tool to solve that problem. For an individual it is really important to be absolutely resolute in order to work with the technology on the technology. Every individual needs to find his own way to be resolute in the best possible way that they can. One might take help from others or can also work in isolation which ever best works for them.

Research Article

A Study on Effectiveness of Learning through Apps and Classrooms among Higher Secondary School Students in Chennai District

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ABSTRACT

This paper centres on how educational apps came to be a standard fare for online instruction. It takes into account the current pandemic scenario that completely altered the educational landscape. The elements of the educational process that we regard to have the capacity to influence the outcome elements are referred to as institutional factors. The outcomes variables put the students' assessments of the course into practical terms. Overall results of the survey indicated that delivery of learning, the utility of learning apps, and social presence are correlated with learners' satisfaction, acquired knowledge, ability to transfer, and academic performance.

Keywords: Learning Through Apps, Classroom Learning, Higher Secondary School, Educational Process, Course Design

Introduction

Education enables the transference of accumulated knowledge and values which are present in society. During the pandemic, this school-like environment was created using online apps like Zoom, Google meets, etc. This study emphasizes how effective the learning process becomes with the use of educational applications. All the information that was taught to learners in traditional classrooms can now be done online, through instructional applications on the internet. Even though educational apps have become a prominent learning tool in most countries, there is a paucity of studies on the effectiveness of using these apps. However, the study's main goal was to observe how the interface and layout of the app affected learner's strategies to learn. India saw an astounding boost in the use of educational-based software during the pandemic. Although, in India,

no studies have yet been conducted to ascertain whether to encourage learners to incorporate educational apps in their learning process.

Objectives

To ascertain whether there are any notable differences between institutional and outcome factors that influence the learning process. Institutional and outcome factors are two groups used. Researchers hypothesize that several institutional elements may have an influence on the outcome variables, such as learning accessibility, technical assistance, learning content, digital literacy, app design, learning delivery, the usefulness of educational applications, and social interaction.

Hypothesis

The main hypothesis of this study is to analyse the

Research Article

Impact of Globalization in Higher Education - A Study

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A B S T R A C T

Over time, the main drivers of economic growth have varied. Knowledge is now universally recognized as the key to growth. Widening educational options for citizens is a result of educational globalization. Student mobility is one of the most obvious effects of globalization. Across 2.5 million students, numerous researchers, institutions, and universities were reportedly freely traveling around the world in 2000, and it was expected that this figure may increase to 7 million students by 2020 (OECD and UNESCO, Institute for Economics, 2012). In the following years, the PANDEMIC has risen the demands of every stakeholder. It hastens the tech-development as for as the educational sector is concerned. Together with this, Globalization has generally placed more emphasis on decentralized educational governance and control. It has aided in the enhancement of health, education, and living standards as well as the growth of technology, particularly in the field of information technology. The study analyses the effects on education, paying particular emphasis to international education, lifelong learning, educational reform, and potential future changes in design education. The observations and experiences are focused on how to apply a broad theoretical idea to a specific circumstance that includes educational management, course design, pedagogical style, accountability, quality, and accreditation, as well as funding. The study illustrates that future opportunities and developments in all facets of education in the integrated knowledge-driven community will inevitably be based on the international recognition of diplomas and degrees, a balanced curriculum of core knowledge and competencies, technology, and teaching profiles.

Keywords: Globalization, Higher Education, Educational Opportunities, Technology Advancement, Pedagogical Approach



Research Article

A Study of Emotional Maturity and Academic Achievement among Higher Secondary Students in Chennai District

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Date of Acceptance: 2022-04-23

ABSTRACT

Emotional maturity is a state of balanced feeling and self-control. Emotional maturity is the ability to bear tension and to develop high tolerance for the circumstances that we disagree. When we face a complex situation, our level of emotional maturity is one of the biggest factors in determining our ability to cope up with them. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and mental human development that involves biological (i.e., pubertal), social and psychological changes. Education is the process of development from child to Adolescence or adulthood. The school education particularly higher Secondary School education plays an important role in personal and professional success. But during this stage of life many factors influence, the process of education an especially academic accomplishment that is why the present study has been conducted to investigate the relationship of emotional maturity and the academic achievement among Higher Secondary students.

Keywords: Emotional Maturity, Academic Achievement, Adolescence, School Education, Higher

Introduction

Education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. Emotional maturity is the product of interaction between many factors like home environment, school environment, society, culture. Academic performance refers to the grades obtained by the students. Higher Secondary education marks the first turning point in the academic life of the individual. Academic achievement refers to a student's success in meeting short- or long-term goals in education. Schools are dealing with substantial challenges posed by the changing Emotional maturity and Academic Achievement needs of today's higher secondary school students. It is important for

administrators, faculty and staff to understand the profound impact that emotional maturity and academic achievement problems can have on all aspects of campus life and to treat emotional maturity and academic achievement issues as an institutional responsibility and priority. It is hoped that this study and investigation will throw light on the nature of emotional maturity and Academic Achievement among Higher Secondary Students. This study is need for all the people. Many studies were done in the field of emotional maturity and academic achievement in various levels. Hence, I also attempt to find results of study on emotional maturity and academic achievement in my Chennai district in higher secondary school students.

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Research Article

A Study on Mental Stress among B.Ed Students

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ABSTRACT

The nobility of the teaching profession has been extolled in almost every community around the world. Teachers play a pivotal role as the 'future builders' of our country and the respect they command in the general public is unparalleled. The stress response is the body's way of protecting the person. The stress response helps the person to first of all focus completely on one's safety and more precisely the physical safety. A student who is writing his examination, despite having prepared for it for years, if suddenly finds a snake slithering under his chair may immediately jump out and break all the decorum of examination hall. Nevertheless, stress response is not just limited to physical danger. In the highly evolved human lifestyle of today, the psychological danger of being humiliated in front of others, losing a job and thus being threatened of loss of status quo, the possibility of failing in a job interview, the probability of rejection in a relationship all these can trigger the stress response.

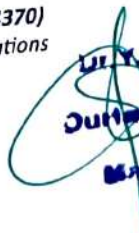
The term 'mental stress' is medically associated with pathophysiological responses such as insomnia, bowel disorders and headaches. The extent of such physiological effects or conditions are based on the severity of the stressor or the strength of the coping mechanism of the individual. A study shows the relationship between cardiac event and 22% cohort of mentally stressful environment.

Normative-Survey research is directed towards ascertaining the prevailing conditions. It seeks to answer the question, "What are the real facts with regards to the existing conditions". The normative-survey approach is appropriate wherever the objects of any class vary among themselves and one is interested in knowing the extent to which different condition are obtained among these objects. Stratified Clustering sample of 300 students of B.Ed., students were selected from Chennai.

The study does not argue that there is no mental stress among the B.Ed. students it only records that the mental stress is at an average level at this point of time. The key learning points of this study project is quite valid and categorical. The investigator truly believes that if these learning points and some the recommendations are implemented, then we can systematically equip our students to handle mental stress in a productive way.

Keyword: Pathophysiological, Categorical, Stress




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A Study on the Impact of Parental Encouragement on Examination Stress and Academic Achievement among High School Students

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ABSTRACT

The study explored the relationship between parental involvement in education and academic performance of senior high school students. A person's education is closely linked with his or her life chances, income and general well-being. Therefore, the success of students in any academic task has become a major concern to educators, parents, researchers and society. Literature indicates that there is a lack of specific or universal definition of academic performance. This is because academic performance is a multidimensional construct composed of the skills, attitudes, behaviors of a learner that contribute to academic success in the classroom. Education has a vital role in the sustainable economic prosperity of any nation. However, this prosperity is dependent upon the academic success of the students, where academic success means the ability of the students to apply the skills and knowledge learnt at school. Academicians and education researchers have long been researching the ways and factors affecting academic achievement. Since the majority of school students spend most of their time at home with their parents and family, therefore parents and family may have a significant role in the academic achievement of school students. A volume of research has been focusing on the role of parental involvement in the academic achievement of students. Parental involvement can play an important role in enhancing their academic achievement.

Keyword: Parental Encouragement, Examination Stress, Academic Achievement, High School Students

Introduction

Education is essential for the development of society. The more educated the people of a society are, the more civilized and well-disciplined the society might be.

Mainly, families have the responsibility to socialize children to make them productive members of society.

The more the parents are involved in the process of imparting education to their children, the more the children might excel in their academic career and to become productive and responsible members of society.

Parental involvement is an independent variable and can be defined in terms of their active interest in helping and participating in their children's homework and schoolwork

Research Article

A Study on Effectiveness of Communication Skills in English among Higher Secondary Schools in Tiruvallur District

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ABSTRACT

English is a global language. The need to communicate in English is undeniable, however, English is an artificially acquired language in India. Especially due to the presence of vernacular medium of study or education. It has become a challenge in the communication skills of the higher secondary students who begin their career in the next years of education. Communication Skills in English provide a window of excellence for each and every student in higher education. As also provides an opportunity for career growth. The ability to communicate effectively provides an equal platform for the Indian students to excel en par with the international students. Although the Information Technology has revolutionized English language learning, the medium is no substitute to a good teacher. The present study is confined to certain factors like Gender, Medium of Instruction, School Type, Class, Locality of School, Father's Educational Qualifications, Mother's Educational Qualification, Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Socio-Economic status, Communication in English and Interest in Language learning. The Method of study adopted by the investigator is NORMATIVE SURVEY METHOD. The populace for the current study is the higher secondary school scholars studying in Tiruvallur districts in the State of Tamilnadu. The data was accumulated using questionnaires and Google forms. The present study constituted of 300 higher secondary students in various schools located in Tiruvallur district. The samples were collected using Simple Random Sampling Technique.

Keywords : Communication Skills, Higher Secondary Schools, Medium of Instruction, Socio-Economic Status, Language Learning

Introduction

Communication is a component of four skills - reading, writing, speaking and listening. While reading and listening are passive and requires less exertion on the part of the

learner, these are receptive skills and the person is at the receiving end of the communication channel. Writing and speaking on the other hand are active skills and the person being at the transmitting end of the channel has to take the



A Study on Awareness and Attitude toward Yoga among BEd Student

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ABSTRACT

Yoga awareness and Attitude towards yoga that produces new metric concepts, understanding inventions and new ways of art. The confidence is an essential for the all the meditations to the develop in awareness and Attitude towards yoga and stress is a major tool to academic achievement and yoga's stress relief powers have to shown to improve memory in adults and children. A benefit that we seem certain to improve academic performance, there is an urgent produce the learner in creative thinking which in turn will be a path for an individual to indicate the other psychological dimensions. problem for the present 25 study may be specification stated as well. A study on awareness and attitude towards yoga among B Ed student

Keywords : Awareness, Attitude, B.ed, College/Students, Home Practice, Yoga/Philosophy, Meditation

Introduction

In this Modern society our environment is fighting for survival and the human beings suffer from more and more physical and psychological stress. We cannot always control them but can learn how to face them. Yoga practices can alleviate the tension and anxiety. Yoga helps to stretch the muscles, strengthen the body and increase concentration and also help us to relax. The most important benefit of yoga is the physical & mental peace, improves concentration power. Yoga has been integral part of Health and Physical Education that has been a compulsory subject up to the secondary school stage since 1988. The NCF 2005 adopted a holistic definition of health in which yoga is an integral part of it. Both yoga and physical education contribute to not merely the physical development of the child but have a positive impact on psychosocial and mental development as well. Playing group games have a positive impact on

individual self-esteem, promotes better interaction and deal with both victory and defeat. Similarly, yoga practice contributes to the overall development of the child. Various studies have shown that it contributes to flexibility and muscular fitness and also corrects postural defects among school children. Yoga attitude refers to a range mental set people can have towards the benefits of it refers to harmonious well being of body, mind and so in 2 people. As yoga typically has the method for make a dynamic body, enriching the mind, elevating the so. Ethnically attitude is one of the psychological factors that determine one's endeavor and pursuits in life. Also in and female differs potentially in most of the psychological traits. Thus comparison and problem of attitude can enough scope to be analyzed. An attempt has been made in the present study to investigate yoga attitude between male and female secondary school students.




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Research Article

Impact of New National Education Policy among School Students

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ABSTRACT

To realize the potential of education, Indian countries need to tackle the four tensions and establish an education system that prepares all students for a productive and successful future. Such a system would be modern and flexible and would nurture a culture of excellence and creativity in learning. It also would leverage disruptive technologies and adopt modern approaches so it can offer young people the skills they need to define their trajectories in life and adapt to local, national, and global changes. Finally, it would be based on a shared national vision and would connect with the overall development goals of the country. All of society would be responsible for ensuring its success. To establish such a system, India countries need to adopt a new framework for education one that includes a concerted push for learning, a wide-reaching pull for skills, and a new pact for education. This paper discusses the actions needed to implement this framework. It sheds light on the dimensions of the crisis and proposes a way forward that is well aligned with the push, pull, and pact framework described here. It further reinforces the importance of all stakeholders working together to promote a focus on learning and skills. Research has established firmly that stress and anxiety reduce performance effectiveness. It has the capability of multiplying the human intellect and has tremendous educational implications. Hence the problem selected for the present investigation has been stated as follows, "Impact of new National Education Policy among School Students."

The research mainly gives us good opening to see inside the problem which has been selected for the present investigation. It also gives the investigator to give suggestions upon the derived findings. The findings may also be forwarded to the concerned authorities of the Government with all the evidences so that the Government can be implement the remedies to the problems at the earliest which gives the subjects a relief and benefit. The title of the study has been highlighted as, "Impact of new National Education Policy among School Students."

Keywords: National Education Policy, Education System, Creativity in Learning, Cognitive Capacities, Critical Thinking



Research Article

A Study on Role of Education in Women Empowerment among Higher Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT

Although women constitute half of the total population the society, yet they are lagging behind socially, economically and politically than men. Holistic development and progress of a society and a nation cannot be possible without development of the other half of the society. Hence, whole world is concern about the women empowerment. Empowerment stands for transformation of people, their life and status, which includes the basic needs, economic security, capacity building, skill formation Participation in the decision-making process and above all a dignified social existence. Hence, to be empowered women need awareness, involvement and decision-making ability towards different social, economic and political issues.

Empowerment has many facets, in the present study, the investigator considers three important facets of empowerment such as social, economic and political empowerment. Women 's self-confidence and self-esteem are strongly influenced by the education.

Multiple studies were conducted and made a consensus that so long as women remain depressed and exploited, no nation can enjoy freedom and justice. When they are denied the opportunities for utilizing their complete potential, the economic parameter like growth, welfare and development remains undefined. So various steps were taken to define the concept the role of education in women empowerment and to find out ways through which women can be empowered (Dr. Amrita Joshi, 2012). So, one such way is education. Therefore, the author felt the need to review the different aspects pertaining to the empowerment. The problem is stated as Role of education in women empowerment among higher secondary school students.

Keywords : Women Empowerment, Higher Secondary School Students, Holistic development, Women's self-confidence, Self-esteem

Attention Deficit and Academic Stress among High School Students

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ABSTRACT

Attention Deficit (AD) refers to a family of related chronic neurobiological disorders that get in the way with an individual's ability to attend the responsibilities in developmentally appropriate ways. The symptoms of AD include incapacity to maintain attention and concentration, distractibility. Children with AD have functional mutilation across multiple settings including home, school, peer relationships. AD has also been shown to have long-term bad effects on academic performance, professional accomplishment, social-emotional growth. Children with AD experience an incapability to pay attention in class and the harmful consequences of such behavior. Contemporary life is full of problems, deadlines, frustrations and demands. For many adolescents, stress is so frequent and it has become a way of life. Stress is one of the blocks of academic performance of early adolescents.

Taking into consideration this circumstances, the researcher felt a need to conduct a study to know about the AD and Academic Stress among High school students in relation to their sex, age, type of school, nature of school, father's profession, mother's profession, educational qualification of parents, accommodation, monthly income and survival of father and mother.

Keywords: Attention Deficit, Academic Stress, Early Adolescents

Introduction

Education is essential for living a better life, a socially desirable life that nobody can deny. Education renews and rebuilds the social structure and gives social awareness. It is significant because the individual person is born and grows up with inherited and uneducated equipment that provides a partial and insufficient ability to adjust to the simplest atmosphere. It is necessary because natural, unguided learning is slow, wasteful and often ambiguous and the contemporary world is so extremely complex and changeable that fast learning is required as long as man takes an actively serviceable part in it.

In the process of education, attention plays a important role. It is necessary for the teachers to teach well and for the students to understand and study well. An attentive class motivates the teacher to put in his most valuable hard work. For the learner, attention is the most important means for the desired achievement. When one is attentive to the classroom activities one gets oneself totally ready and prepared.

Objectives

- To find out the significant difference, if any, in Attention deficit of Early Adolescents with regard to select background variables
- To find out the significant difference, if any, in Academic

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and Lockdown on the Academic Performance and Mental Health of High School Students

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ABSTRACT

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 is to blame for the COVID-19 pandemic in India, which is a component of the global coronavirus disease pandemic of 2019. (SARS-CoV-2). World wide school closures area result of COVID-19. Online learning has been demonstrated to improve retention of information and require less time, according to research, suggesting that the alterations brought on by the coronavirus may be long-lasting. Numerous sensitivity factors, such as developmental stage, educational attainment, pre-existing mental health condition, socio economic disadvantage, or confinement due to infection or fear of infection, influence the kind and scope of an impact on minors. According to reports, children may continue to suffer more severe long-term negative effects from this epidemic than adults. With the help of this initiative, we will be able to identify the precise issues that the school-going pupils dealt with during the lockdown and how it affected their mental health. The purpose of this study was to discover and evaluate the psychological, social, personal effects of COVID-19 on students' academic performance and mental health during the pandemic lockdown.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Mentalhealth, High School Students, Psychological Impact, Educational Status

Introduction

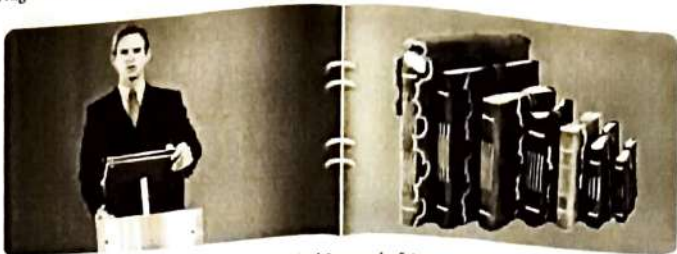
The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been declared by the World Health Organisation an international public health emergency. Owing to its high infectivity, countries all over the world implemented nationwide lockdowns with the hope of flattening the epidemic curve. This has created an unprecedented crisis in the education sector for students as well as educators regarding the continuation of educational services, conducting assessments and catering to the needs of special education. It is very clear and evident that

due to Covid 19 pandemic, students miss their day-to-day school and class environment. Hence, the online class has evolved in a great way to connect students and teachers. On the education front, even though schools are trying their best to bridge the gap by providing online education, not all students have access to the required equipment or internet connectivity. In this pandemic scenario, because of lockdown and isolation, students are facing various stress. Students' ability to learn is as much as affected by their inter and intrapersonal behaviour According to the research,

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STUDY ON RISK ANALYSIS IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

Construction industry is highly risk prone, with complex and dynamic project environments creating an atmosphere of high uncertainty and risk. The industry is vulnerable to various technical, sociopolitical and business risks. The track record to cope with these risks has not been very good in construction industry. As a result, the people working in the industry bear various failures, such as, failure of abiding by quality and operational requirements, cost overruns and uncertain delays in project completion. In light of this, it can be said that an effective systems of risk assessment and management for construction industry remains a challenging task for the industry practitioners. The aim of the this research is to identify and evaluate current risks and uncertainties in the construction industry through extensive literature survey and aims to make a basis for future studies for development of a risk management framework to be adopted by prospective investors, developers and contractors.

Key words: Project management; risk management; risk analysis; construction; contractors.

INTRODUCTION

In general, project risks include both internal risks associated with successfully completing each stage of the project and external risks that are beyond the control of the project team. The external risks include risks that arise from outside the organization but affect the ultimate value to be derived from the project (Arokia Prakash *et al.*, 2017). Often external risks contribute more to portfolio risk because they impact multiple projects simultaneously. For example, a construction company might have many projects threatened by the external risk of an increase in steel or commodity prices. In all cases, the seriousness of the risk depends on the nature and magnitude of the possible end consequences.

Actually, many risk standards suggest it is important to understand these two component elements to fully define a risk (Vidivelli *et al.*, 2017). While some definitions of risk focus only on the probability of occurrence of an event that may possibly affect the achievement of a given process, more comprehensive definitions consider both the probability of the occurrence and its consequences. According to the Project Management Institute, PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge) – Fourth Edition (2008), a risk may have one or more causes and, if it occurs, it may have one or more impacts which in turn may have positive and negative effects on the project objective. A cause may be a requirement, assumption, constraint, or condition that creates the possibility of negative or positive outcomes.

METHOD

The common types of risks that are prevalent in the construction industry is discussed in the

following sub sections

Performance, Scope, Quality or Technological risks: These include the risks that the project when complete fails to perform as intended or fails to meet the mission or business requirements that generated the justification for the project. Performance risks can also lead to schedule and cost risks if technological problems increase the duration and cost of the project.

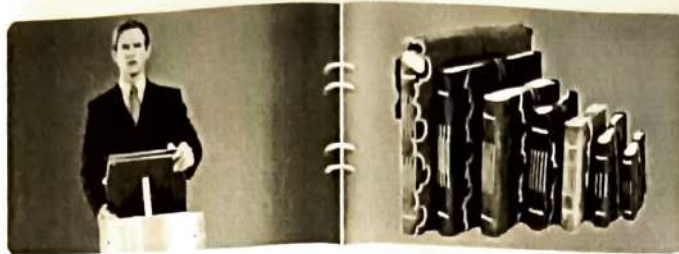
Environment, Safety and Health Risks: These include the risks that the project may have a detrimental effect on the environment or that hidden hazards may be uncovered during project execution. Serious incidents can have a severe impact on schedule and costs.

Schedule Risk: This is the risk the project takes longer than scheduled. Schedule risk may also lead to cost risks, as longer projects always cost more, and to performance risk, if the project is completed too late to perform its intended mission fully. Even if cost increases are not severe, delays in project completion reduce the value of the project to the owner (Altaher and Pandey, 2015).

Cost Risk: This is the risk that costs more than budgeted. Cost risk may lead to performance risk if cost overruns lead to reductions in scope or quality to try to stay within the baseline budget. Cost risk may also lead to schedule risk if the schedule is extended because not enough funds are available to accomplish the project on time.

Loss of Support: Loss of public or stakeholder support for the project's goals and objectives may ultimately lead to a reduction of scope and to funding cuts, and thus contribute to poor project performance.

Earned value management: Earned value management



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STUDY ON SAFETY AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Construction industry has been the backbone of a nation in development processes and economy. It is one of the most hazardous industries not by severity ratio but by occurrence ratio. It is the largest employer of workers after agriculture industry, thus making it more prone to accidents. Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) is an area that covers every profession and it is an integral area of the industry. The right knowledge about this can lead to human lives being saved, which is more important than properties loss. EHS empowers a worker/person regarding his work, his conduct, and his motives. EHS allows a worker to be more aware, be more cautious and be more productive. Psychological analysis can empower a worker to be more effective and productive. It increases the will power of workers, 'where there is a will, there is way'. This thesis is regarding the assessment of construction sites in India, through an eye of a worker, which leads us to various revelations in the sites and thus portray the picture of how their welfare is being taken off in the industry. The study showed how a worker is dealt with various induction processes and training modules that educates him about EHS. This report also tells us the voids that have been left untouched and which play a significant role in workers' safety. These voids have been addressed in this report and solutions have been suggested along with them. The study was conducted on a observational basis which lead to psychological analysis of workers, their understanding of safety policies, their active participation in safety meetings and their meaning of training imparted to them. Psychological study answers the 5 W's (why, where, whom, who and whose) of accidents. This study recommends in the improvement and organising worker-to-safety engineer talks.

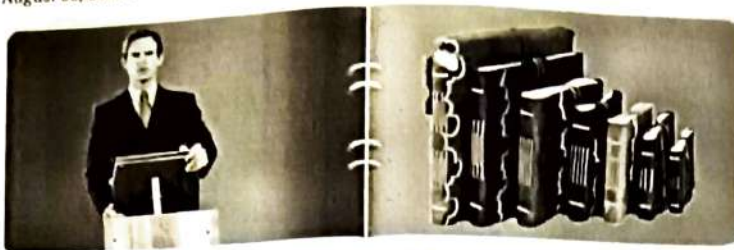
Keywords: Construction Safety; Psychological Analysis; EHS; Labour Intensive

INTRODUCTION

BOCW act states many rules & legislations that state the instructions that should be followed by employer for safety of employees. The instructions are detailed with in-depth details and are exhaustive. These details are then forwarded by employers to contractors who in turn pass it on to workers. However, with the such strong and detailed acts being present, accidents still happen at large scale. Construction industry is reported worldwide as having the highest occupational injury rates (Abudayyeh et al., 2006; Fang and Wu, 2013). Despite the existence of Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) laws, accident frequency in construction still remains at high level. As many researchers reported, the continuous unsafe conditions are mainly due to a misalignment of management commitment and subordinates' actions. (Suraji et al., 2001; Arquillos et. AL, 2012; Sunindjo and Bou, 2012; Martin and Lewis, 2014). Construction industry is one of the largest employers in India with around 10 million employed and thus with such large numbers it is evident of the huge numbers of fatalities that occurs. Rate of fatal accidents in construction industry is 4 - 5 times higher than of manufacturing sector. It is a highly

labour intensive industry and thus safety has to be comprehensively addressed in it. As per one survey, 166 out of 1000 workers get injured during construction activities.

There are many laws, acts, rules & regulations present to cater to the needs regarding safety but all these exist mostly on paper and on field scenario changes drastically. Apart from so many acts, rules & regulations introduction, the responsibility for enforcing these acts have been given to Labour commissioner. Unlike the Chief Inspectorate of factories, who shares similar responsibility to ensure safety standards in manufacturing sector and has necessary technical background experience, the Labour commissioner has a no - technical background. Construction safety, on the other hand, being a technical subject, the office of labour commissioner may not be equipped with the adequate know-how to carry out the inspection of construction sites. Unfortunately, neither Central nor State government wishes to increase their manpower or create a new department for enforcement of this legislation. In many of the construction sites, to fill up the posts as stipulated by the norms laid down in the policies, the industries tend to fill up the posts with people



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BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR PROTECTING THE BANKING TRANSACTION WITHOUT USING TOKENS

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ABSTRACT


Increasing digital technology has revolutionized the life of people. There are many threats and frauds detected in banking system. A centralized database is used by banking system which makes the attacker easy to get access to data and this makes the system insecure. The drawback of this centralized system can be reduced by reforming the system by implementing block chain technology without using tokens. Block chain uses decentralized architecture for storing and accessing data over the database. This reduces attacks on database hacked. Transactions done through block chain technology are verified by each block in the chain, which will make the transaction more secure and help banking system work faster.

Keywords: Block chain Technology; Distributed database; Crypto currency; Consensus; Security and Protection.

INTRODUCTION

Block chain was first implemented on Bitcoin Crypto currency. This technology was first proposed in 2008 to develop bitcoin which is a successful Crypto currency and executed in 2009 [1] Computerized cash is supported and powered by innovation of Block chain. Block chain plays a vital role in affirming and approving exchanges in a digital currency. It has a special structure that does not involve a third person. When a new transaction is requested a new block is created in an existing block chain by validating that block and thus this chain grows. Banking as a service requires maintaining and securing customer information to protect it from hackers, which is increasing day by day. In today's world commercial banks has importance in the financial institutions so that data should be able to withstand information leakages and attackers, which provide customers satisfaction and reliable services. For this security purpose, an alternate solution is provided which requires high cost and time, hence its less efficient [2]. Block chain to serve the customer with a reliable and less time-consuming system. So, the block chain is a preferred solution. Peer to Peer network is implemented in the block chain. The main characteristic of this distributed system includes fault tolerance and extensibility in the block chain. It is very necessary to protect the geographically decentralized data structure to protect it from data losses, internal failure, and termination of the entire system [3].

To retain consistency in a decentralized system, a block chain technology is preferred. Block chain is about advanced data (chunk) put away in an open database (chain). The information is conveyed across numerous PCs, and the entire block chain is completely decentralized. This implies no individual has command over block chain, this is an extreme database that



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TRUST WORTHINESS ASSESSMENT OF USERS IN SOCIAL REVIEWING SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

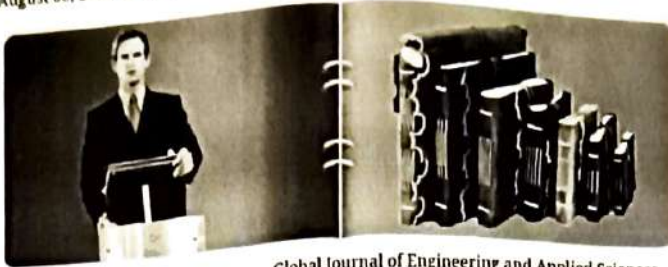
Social Networks represent a cornerstone of our daily life, where the so-called social reviewing systems (SRSs) play a key role in our daily lives and are used to access data typically in the form of reviews. Due to their importance, social networks must be trustworthy and secure, so that their shared information can be used by the people without any concerns, and must be protected against possible attacks and misuses. One of the most critical attacks against the reputation system is represented by mendacious reviews. As this kind of attacks can be conducted by legitimate users of the network, a particularly powerful solution is to exploit trust management, by assigning a trust degree to users, so that people can weigh the gathered data based on such trust degrees. Trust management within the context of SRSs is particularly challenging, as determining incorrect behaviors is subjective and hard to be fully automatized. Several attempts in the current literature have been proposed; however, such an issue is still far from been completely resolved. In this study, we propose a solution against mendacious reviews that combines fuzzy logic and the theory of evidence by modeling trust management as a multi criteria multi expert decision making and exploiting the novel concept of time-dependent and content-dependent crown consensus. We empirically proved that our approach outperforms the main related works approaches, also in dealing with sock puppet attacks.

Keywords: Social Networks, fuzzy logic and automatization.

INTRODUCTION

As well known, the online social networks are Internet-enabled applications used by people to establish social relations with the other individuals sharing similar personal interests and/or activities. A part from exchanging personal data, such as photographs or videos, mainly all these applications allow their users to share comments and opinions on specific topics, so as to suggest objects or places of interest (e.g., Trip Advisor, Four square, etc.). Due to this comment/opinion sharing, these social applications, which we will refer to as social reviewing systems (SRSs) have been extensively used when people need to make daily decisions, increasing their popularity. As a concrete example, most of us access to a preferable SRS before choosing a restaurant or buying something so as to get reviews and feedback. People are progressively and symbiotically dependent on them as proved by the advanced opinion modeling and analysis, exploiting the impact of neighbors on user preferences or approaching the existing information overload in SRS, such as. For this reason, the trustworthiness of SRS is particularly important, and a key concern for effective opinion dynamics and trust propagation within a community of users. In fact, SRSs suffer from forged messages and camouflaged/fake users that are able to avoid individuals take the right decision. In addition, threats in SRS, such as data leaks, phishing, tampering, and so on, are never limited to a given social actor, but

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SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION USING MACHINE LEARNING IN PYTHON

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ABSTRACT

Among the different methods, voice-based intelligent devices are gaining popularity in a wide range of applications. In a voice-based system, a computer agent is required to completely comprehend the human's speech perception order to accurately pick up the commands given to it. This field of study is termed as Speech Processing and consists of three components: Speaker Identification, Speech Recognition and Speech Emotion Detection.

Keywords: voice-based intelligent devices, Speech Recognition and Speech Emotion Detection.

INTRODUCTION

For several years now, the growth in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been accelerated. AI, which was once a subject understood by computer scientists only, has now reached the house of a common man in the form of intelligent systems. The advancements of AI have engendered several technologies involving Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)[1]. Aiming to develop and improve HCI methods is of paramount importance because HCI is the front-end of AI which millions of user's experiences. Some of the existing HCI methods involve communication through touch, movement, hand gestures, voice and facial gestures [1]. Speech Emotion Detection is challenging to implement among the other components due to its complexity. Furthermore, the definition of an intelligent computer system requires the system to mimic human behavior. A striking nature unique to humans is the ability to alter conversations based on the emotional state of the speaker and the listener. Speech emotion detection can be built as a classification problem solved using several machine learning algorithms. This project discusses in detail the various methods and experiments carried out as part of implementing a Speech Emotion Detection system.

METHODOLOGY

The speech emotion detection system is implemented as a Machine Learning (ML) model. The steps of implementation are comparable to any other ML project, with additional fine-tuning procedures to make the model function better. The flowchart represents a pictorial overview of the process (Figure 1). The first step is data collection, which is of prime importance. The model being developed will learn from the data provided to it and all the decisions and results that a developed model will produce are guided by the data [1]. The second step, called feature engineering, is a collection of several machine learning tasks that are executed over the collected data. These procedures address several data representation and data quality issues. The third step is often considered the core of an ML project where an algorithmic based model is developed. This model uses an ML algorithm to learn about the data and train itself to respond to any new data it is exposed to. The final step is to evaluate the functioning of the built model. Very often, developers repeat the steps of developing a model and evaluating it to compare the performance of different algorithms. Comparison results help to choose the appropriate ML algorithm most relevant to the problem [2].

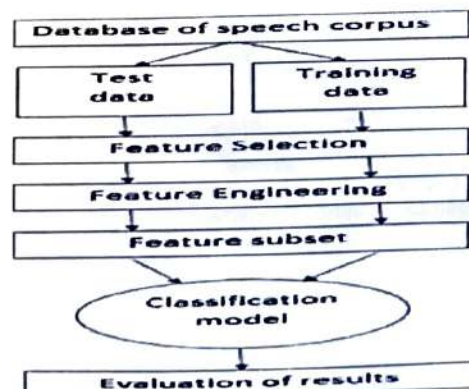


Fig.1 Flow of implementation

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GROWTH POTENTIALITY OF *ANABAENASPHAERICA* IN ELECTROPLATING INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

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ABSTRACT

The growth of microalga *Anabaena sphaerica* in electroplating industrial effluent with reference to the vegetative cells, heterocysts and dry biomass weight brings about oxygenation and mineralization in addition to the increase in biomass which serve as a multipurpose raw material to the industries. From lab scale experiments it is demonstrated that the present investigation could be converted to pilot study for large scale production of biofuel and other commodity chemicals. Cultivation of microalgal biomass as a potential resource/raw material for various industries to produce commodity chemicals could enhance the economy and curtail the environmental hazards.

Key words: microalgae, *Anabaena sphaerica*, electroplating effluent and heterocyst.

INTRODUCTION

The growing global population and the need of large amounts of energy effected a least care about environment. The direct and indirect anthropological activities had a negative impact on the environment and human health leads to the depletion of resources at faster rate and increase of pollutants at high levels. Hence curtailing the load of pollutants in the environment and remediating the polluted sources are the need of hour. Bioremediation by various microbes is the part of green technology and circular economy [1-4]. Several wastewaters from domestic, agricultural, and various industries consist of enormous nutrients. Any waste water can be used as an inexpensive alternative resource for the raw nutrients to cultivate microalgae [5-6].

Electroplating industries are characterized based on its infrastructure, production and quality of raw materials used. Source of water in each unit varies. Few industries use distilled water as source for chrome plating and zinc plating industries use tap water or ground water based on their availability. Many small scale units of EP industries release not only waste water but also the toxic load. Proper treatment has to be provided for the safe discharge of electroplating effluent [7-8]. Blue green, filamentous, intercalary heterocystous, branched trichomes with oxygenic photosynthetic thallus *Anabaena* are heterocyst-forming, photoautotrophic cyanobacteria that perform oxygenic photosynthesis. *Anabaena* grow in long filaments of vegetative cells. The envelopes of these BGA are similar to those of gram negative bacteria. Lipopolysaccharide of these BGA envelop is helpful in ionic exchange properties/intracellular accumulation/adsorption onto cell surface. Yasodha [9] reported *Anabaena* the cells are ovoid or barrel-shaped, often giving the filaments (trichomes) the appearance. *Anabaena* possesses heterocysts and can also develop akinetes (thick walled resting cells that can survive in sediments for many years). Biosorption is possible due to the unique and complex structure of the microalgal cell wall [10]. With this background the physico chemical characteristics of the electroplating industrial effluent were analysed for its constituents before and after the microalgal treatment. *Anabaenasphaerica* had been selected to find out its growth response in electroplating industrial effluent with reference to vegetative, heterocyst cells and dry biomass weight.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Physico chemical characteristics of electroplating effluent such as pH, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, COD, BOD, sulphate, chloride, nickel, chromium, copper, zinc and ferrous were analysed by the methods of APHA, 2012. Microalga *Anabaena sphaerica* was cultivated in growth chamber (under 12/12 h light/dark cycle by fluorescent illumination of $40 \mu\text{Em}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) in 250 mL flasks with 150 mL, in BM and EPI effluent incubating at $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ [11]. Triplicates were maintained in each treatment. Sterilized glass beads were added to the culture flasks. So that microalgal cells sticking on the glass wall and clumping of cells were avoided. Gentle shaking of the cultures was done manually every day to reduce the clumping of cells. Treatments followed for microalga cultured in BM and EPI effluent, T1-100% Basal Medium, T2-75% Basal Medium + 25% water, T3-50% Basal Medium + 50% water, T4-25% Basal Medium + 75% water, T5-100% Electro plating industrial effluent, T6-75% Electro plating industrial effluent + 25% water, T7-50% Electro plating industrial effluent + 50% water, T8-25% Electro

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MULTI-MODAL META MULTI-TASK LEARNING FOR SOCIAL MEDIA RUMOR DETECTION

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Abstract

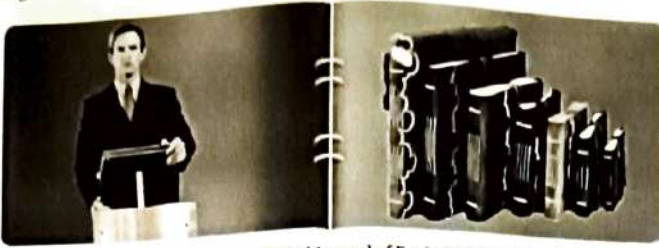
With the rapid development of social media platforms and the increasing scale of the social media data, the rumor detection task has become vitally important since the authenticity of posts cannot be guaranteed. To date, many approaches have been proposed to facilitate the rumor detection process by utilizing the multi-task learning mechanism, which aims to improve the performance of rumor detection task by leveraging the useful information contained in stance detection task. However, most of the existing approaches suffer from three limitations: (1) only focus on the textual content and ignore the multi-modal information which is key component contained in social media data; (2) ignore the difference of feature space between the stance detection task and rumor detection task, resulting in the unsatisfactory usage of stance information; (3) largely neglect the semantic information hidden in the fine-grained stance labels. Therefore, in this paper, we design a Multi-modal Meta Multi-Task Learning (MM-MTL) framework for social media rumor detection task. To make use of multiple modalities, we design a multi-modal post embedding layer which considers both textual and visual content. To overcome the feature sharing problem of the stance detection task and rumor detection task, we propose a meta knowledge-sharing scheme to share some higher meta network layers and capture the metaknowledge behind the multi-modal post. To better utilize the semantic information hidden in the fine-grained stance labels, we employ the attention mechanism to estimate the weight of each reply. Extensive experiments on two Twitter benchmark datasets demonstrate that our proposed method achieves state-of-the-art performance.

Keywords: Social Media, Rumor Detection, Meta Learning, Multi-task Learning and Multi-Modal

INTRODUCTION

Online social media platforms have become the most important medium for people to share, coordinate, and spread information. Unlike the traditional media, where news is published by reputable organizations, online news on social media platforms is released and shared by hundreds of millions of users spontaneously. However, few users carefully check the authenticity of the information they share, which means large volumes of rumors may emerge and spread. Without an accurate and systematic effort to verify the posts, the dissemination of social media rumors may cause large-scale negative effects and sometimes may affect or even manipulate critical public events. Therefore, how to effectively detect misinformation and minimize its negative impact has become a significant challenge faced by social media platforms. To minimize the harmful effects of rumors, many efforts have been made. The early efforts come from news websites, such as snopes.com and politifact.com, which try to expose or confirm rumors by expert analysis and crowd sourcing. However, manually collecting and investigating rumors is quite time-consuming and has obvious limitations on efficiency. Thus, automatically mining and detecting rumors has drawn much attention in the research community. Basically, existing studies on automatic rumor detection can be summarized into two categories: (1) The first category is to extract or construct comprehensive and complex features with manual ways. For example, Castillo et al. design plenty of handcrafted features from the media content of posts and the social context of users, then use these features to train a support vector machine. (2) The second category is to automatically capture deep features based on neural networks. For example, Ma et al. introduce a recurrent neural network to learn the hidden representations from the text content of relevant posts. Yu et al. use a convolutional neural network to obtain key features and their high-level interactions from IEEE Transaction on Multimedia, Issue Date: Jan. 2022 the text content of the claims. Although these algorithms show promising performance in rumor detection, most of these methods only focus on the text content. In fact, the content of the post in social media platforms may consist of multiple modalities (e.g., text, images), and these multiple modality information can complement each other. Moreover, the tweets in rumor detection tasks are all posted by users, and the user's stance can play important roles for rumor detection. Therefore, it is critical and important to exploit multimedia content and the user's stance for rumor detection. Recently, a novel multi-task learning method is proposed to introduce the stance information of users into the rumor detection task. Ma et al. propose a novel shared-private multi-task learning

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IDENTITY BASED CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR CLIENT SIDE SECURITY IN WEB APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Practice. WebIBC integrates identity based cryptosystem into web based applications and is totally established by JavaScript without any browser plugins.

Keywords: Public key Infrastructure, Public key Cryptography, Public Key Generator, Identity Based Cryptography, Limitation and Performance matching.

INTRODUCTION

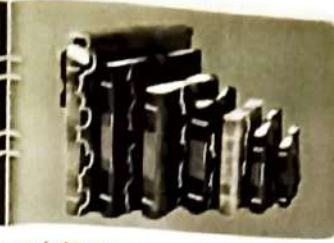
The main purpose of this paper is to provide secure link and confidentiality of data within the group. In order to achieve this primarily focus on the authentication protocols, which is the main region of attack by any hackers or intruders? This application focus on authentication protocols which directly eliminate the chances of break through into the system. WebIBC, which integrates public key cryptography into web applications without any browser plugins. The public key of WebIBC is provided by identity based cryptography, eliminating the need of public key and certificate online retrieval; the private key is supplied by the fragment identifier of the URL identifier. The implementation and performance evaluation demonstrate that WebIBC is secure and efficient both in theory and Public key cryptography is a fundamental building block for information security that can provide authentication, authorization, integrity and non-repudiation. But public key cryptography is seldom utilized in web applications. The mainstay of the project is to collaboratively generate a common key for peer to peer group communication. To dynamically perform re-keying operation after batch of joins or leaves using Queue Batch algorithm and to share resources using the generated group key. While acquiring ease of use services, users will have to give the control of their data privacy to the application providers. Although application providers announce that these private data will not be abused and will be automatically handled without the involvement of administrators, these applications did not provide any mechanisms to guarantee this promise. Users have to trust the providers to be reliable and

honest, and will “do no evil”. But some providers have “done evil”. One famous example is Yahoo providing user information in its email system to government that helped land a journalist in prison for 10 years . And the leakage of private information will bring greater harm to enterprise users. Some providers like Google and Yahoo also provide services such as Google Apps for enterprise users to take the place of their own email servers and applications. The misuse of provider’s privilege will bring huge losses for their customers.

With the increasing popularity of Web 2.0 applications like Google Gmail and Google Docs, people are moving their private data and communication information from their local storage to the online application providers. These online applications offer reliable storages and ease to access services. With the AJAX techniques these applications only rely on browsers with common features including HTML, JavaScript and CSS, without the need of installing any browser plugins or software. These applications make the exchange, management and access of data much simpler than previous desktop applications.

Network services are provided by means of dedicated service gateways, through which traffic flows are directed. Existing work on service gateway placement has been primarily focused on minimizing the length of the routes through these gateways. Only limited attention has been paid to the effect these routes have on overall network performance. These networks consist of various components like routers and gateways. But routers are not reliable since it has major disadvantages like packet lose, delay in data transfer due to traffic

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XML WITH CLUSTER BASED SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE FEATURE EXTRACTION FOR EFFICIENT SEARCH

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ABSTRACT:

Searching becomes very tedious process due to various factors, where as one of the major identified reason is the input search query (or) search keyword to the search engine. A feature selection algorithm may be evaluated from both the efficiency and effectiveness points of view. Extensive experiments are carried out to compare FAST and several representative feature selection algorithms, namely, FCBF, Relief, CFS, Consist, and FOCUS-SF, with respect to four types of well-known classifiers, namely, the probability based Naive Bayes, the tree-based C4.5, the instance-based IB1, and the rule-based RIPPER before and after feature selection. There is no clustering approach is achieved in existing. Feature subset selection is an effective way for reducing dimensionality, removing irrelevant data, increasing learning accuracy and improving result comprehensibility. XML based cluster formation is achieved in order to have space and language competency. Feature selection involves identifying a subset of the most useful features that produces compatible results as the original entire set of features. Features in different clusters are relatively independent, the clustering based strategy of FAST has a high probability of producing a subset of useful and independent features.

Keywords— Clustering, Feature subset selection, Minimum spanning tree.

INTRODUCTION


In a data mining is the process that uses a variety of data analysis tools to discover the pattern and relationship in data that may be used to make valid prediction. In Our Proposed System FAST algorithm works in two steps. In the first step, features are divided into clusters by using graph-theoretic clustering methods. In the second step, the most strongly related feature to the target classes is selected from each cluster to form a subset of feature. The algorithm involves, removing irrelevant features constructing a minimum spanning tree (MST) from relative ones partitioning the MST and selection representative features. A cluster consists of features and each cluster is treated as a single feature and thus dimensionality is drastically reduced.

Existing system: In the Proposed System of Implementation [1], among many subset selection algorithms, some can effectively eliminate irrelevant features but fail to handle redundant features. Relief is the method for feature subset selection which is ineffective for removing redundant features. Relief-F extends Relief, enabling this method to work with noisy and incomplete datasets, but still cannot identify redundant features. Hierarchical clustering has been adopted in word selection in the context of text classification. Distribution clustering has been used to cluster words into groups based on the relations with other words.

Related work: Feature subset selection research has focused on searching for relevant features. Feature subset selection can be viewed as the process of identifying and removing as many irrelevant and redundant features as possible. This is because 1) irrelevant features do not contribute to the predictive accuracy, and 2) redundant features do not redound to getting a better predictor for that they provide mostly information which is already present in other feature(s). Relief-F extends Relief, enabling this method to work with noisy and incomplete data sets and to deal with multiclass problems, but still cannot identify redundant features. CFS is achieved by the hypothesis that a good feature subset is one that contains features highly correlated with the target, yet uncorrelated with each other. FCBF is a fast filter method which can identify relevant features as well as redundancy among relevant features without pairwise correlation analysis. Quite different from these hierarchical clustering-based algorithms, our proposed FAST algorithm uses minimum spanning tree-based method to cluster features.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- ❖ Low time consuming process.
- ❖ Effective search is achieved based on feature search.
- ❖ XML based cluster formation is an advantage.


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HINT-BASED EXECUTION OF WORKLOADS IN CLOUDS WITH NEFELI

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Abstract:

A virtual infrastructure gateway that lifts this restriction. Through Nefeli, cloud consumers provide deployment hints on the possible mapping of VMs to physical nodes. Such hints include the collocation and anticolllocation of VMs, the existence of potential performance bottlenecks, the presence of underlying hardware features (e.g., high availability), the proximity of certain VMs to data repositories, or any other information that would contribute in a more effective placement of VMs to physical hosting nodes. Consumers designate only properties of their virtual infrastructure and remain at all times agnostic to the cloud internal physical characteristics. The set of consumer-provided hints is augmented with high-level placement policies specified by the cloud administration. Placement policies and hints form a constraint satisfaction problem that when solved, yields the final VM-to-host placement. As workloads executed by the cloud may change over time, VM-to-host mappings must follow suit. To this end, Nefeli captures such events, changes VM deployment, helps avoid bottlenecks, and ultimately, improves the quality of the rendered services.

Keywords: Distributed system, cloud computing, virtual machines scheduling.

INTRODUCTION

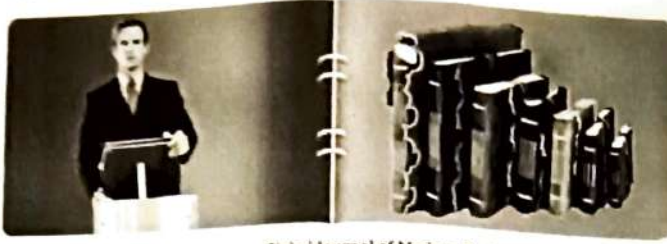
Cloud Computing allow for the transparent access to diverse physical resources available in the form of services. In this work, focus on IaaS-clouds that exploit virtual machines (VMs) to deploy computing systems on-demand. Examining the effective placement of VMs on the physical infrastructure so that multiple and diverse workloads are efficiently handled. The key benefit in using an IaaS-cloud is that it shields users and/or applications from all administrative tasks and resource sharing policies of the underlying machinery. Moreover, the decoupling of physical resources from system software offers enhanced server utilization through collocation of VMs and effective options for node recovery in light of failure(s). However, sharing physical resources may yield peak performance rates that are below expectation due to VM contention on particular physical nodes. The main contribution of our approach is that we present a complete solution in extracting and exploiting the knowledge cloud consumers possess regarding the operational aspects of their virtual

infrastructures. Our approach is compatible with the cloud abstractions that dictate users are kept agnostic of the physical infrastructure properties at all times. Furthermore, our approach is able to adapt to dynamic environments where both task-flows and user preferences change over time. Nefeli produces suitable VM to physical node mappings in response to signals coming from the infrastructures (both physical and virtual) or any other external notification mechanism. The produced mappings are applied through appropriate VM placement calls to an underlying cloud middleware.

IAAS-CLOUD MANAGING

IaaS-clouds provide for their users a separation of concerns at the level of hardware as their respective services are confined to the provision of VMs; the latter collectively form virtual infrastructures. Users may consume IaaS-cloud services, yet, they are unable to impose changes on the fundamental aspects and functional characteristics of the elements of the underlying physical substrate. Users may only offer minimal information to influence the

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1	<u>POLYHERMAL INFUSED CHITOSAN NANOPARTICLE FOR FOOD PRESERVATION</u>

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POLYHERBAL INFUSED CHITOSAN NANOFILM FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, millions of tons of crustaceans are produced every year and consumed as protein-rich seafood. However, the shells of the crustaceans and other non-edible parts constituting about half of the body mass are usually discarded as waste. These discarded crustacean shells are a prominent source of polysaccharide (chitin) and protein. Chitosan is the N-acetyl derivative of chitin obtained by N deacetylation. Chitosan is widely used in food and bioengineering industries for encapsulation of active food ingredients, enzyme immobilization, as a carrier for controlled drug delivery, in agriculture as a plant growth promoter. Chitosan is also a defense elicitor and an antimicrobial agent. Chitosan has interesting properties such as biodegradability, biocompatibility, bioactivity, nontoxicity and polycationic nature. We present an overview of the application of chitosan in composite coatings for applications in food. In the context of food industries, the focus is on fabrication and application of chitosan-based composite nanofilms and coatings for prolonging the post-harvest life of fruits and vegetables.

Key words: chitin, chitosan, antimicrobial, nanofilm, food preservative.

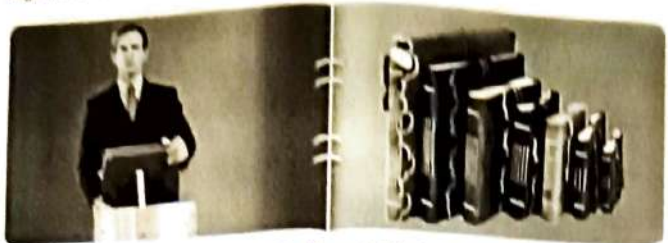
INTRODUCTION

Foods consumed by humans and animals to produce energy can be raw, processed or formulated materials which can promote growth and are required to maintain good health. In most cases, there are no limitations on food consumption but sometimes, the excessive consumption of certain kind of food such as carbohydrate, fat, sugar and salt, may have harmful effects on health of consumer. Food products will promote the growth of microbes because chemically they consist of water, fat, carbohydrates, protein and small amounts of organic compounds and minerals, since all these compounds are the source energy for microbes to grow. Various preservation methods are proposed to prevent this from occurring. A preservative is a natural or synthetic chemical that is added to different kind of products such as foods, pharmaceuticals, paints, wood, etc. to prevent their decomposition by microbial growth or by unwanted chemical changes. These preservatives are commonly added to various foods and pharmaceutical products in order to increase their shelf life (Sabir, *et al* 2016).

Food preservation is a method that prevents the growth of microorganisms such as yeast and bacteria and it helps to control the spoilage of food. By preserving food, we can reduce food wastage and increase food security. Different food preservation methods have different impacts on quality of the food and food system. Traditional and modern techniques are the two type of techniques. Food preservation is used to increase the shelf life of food. Curing, cooling, freezing, heating, sugaring,

Chitosan is modified from the chitin. the chitosan is derived from chitin by treating that in the way of deacetylation. It is composed of random molecules of β - (1-4)-linked d-glucosamine and N-acetyl-d-glucosamine in the linear polysaccharide chain. The production of chitosan is based on a hydrolysis of the acetamide group. When fungi are used to produce chitosan, the alkaline treatment removes the protein and deacetylates chitin. When the shells of crustaceans are used as source of chitosan, two pretreatments are required, one to remove traces of organic material and another to remove calcium carbonate. They are chemical treatment and enzymatic treatment. (Uchida *et al*, 1989)

In food industry the use of chitosan is widely investigated as an edible coating, which is defined as the formation of a thin film directly on the surface of the product they are intended to protect. Edible coatings/films form a protective barrier and can be consumed along with the coated product in preservative



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1	<u>GREEN SYNTHESIS OF MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES FOR BACTERIAL BIOFILM INHIBITION</u>

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GREEN SYNTHESIS OF MAGNETIC NANOEMULSION FOR BACTERIAL BIOFILM INHIBITION

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ABSTRACT

Bacterial Biofilms are community of a single microorganism which is being a persistent-infections in worldwide due to its ability to form heterogeneous entities on biotic or abiotic surfaces by secreting Extracellular Polymeric Substances (EPS). Bacterial Biofilm infections are also being a serious problem of considerable concern to healthcare providers and on medical devices. There is an immediate need in resolving the huge burden caused by biofilm community, by introducing anti- microbial or anti-biofilm surfaces. The application of Nano-biotechnology has given a static action against pathogenic infections by using Nanoparticles. In this present study, the bacterial biofilms are isolated and the formation of biofilm community was inhibited by Magnetic Nano-emulsion using green synthesis methodology. Nano-emulsion is a colloidal dispersion of two immiscible liquids and comprises droplets and each droplet have a protective coating of emulsifier molecules. In this study, the first step involved in synthesizing Magnetic Nanoemulsion is, screening of Essential Oil of *Lavandula Angustifolia* (English Lavender) and then the formulation of Magnetic Nanoparticles (Iron Oxide) was done from *Magnifera indica* (Mango leaves) extract. Finally, the combination of both, essential oil and the magnetic nanoparticles (Iron Oxide) were combined and forms a Nanoemulsion which is used in aiding Bacterial Biofilm Inhibition.

Keywords: Bacterial Biofilm, Anti-biofilm, Magnetic Nano-emulsion, *Lavandula Angustifolia*, *Magnifera indica*.

INTRODUCTION

Biofilms are slimy, glue like substance which comprises of microorganisms such as fungi, algae, yeast and protists that sticks to each other, thus forms a biofilm. They have been likely found growing on moist environment with nutrients, minerals and metals. Biofilms are often formed on moist surfaces like pipe section, pond scum, rocks, underwater, streams, rivers and are also scraped from reverse osmosis membrane (Alfred B. Cunningham *et al.*, 2010).

Bacterial infections are the most common as well as effective pathogen, which is a single-celled organism. These are small organisms which invade the body by causing illness/infections. Normally in case of bacterial biofilm, the biofilms are formed by communicating with another bacterial cells by Quorum Sensing (QS) which is a process of signalling or communication between each bacteria and results in a bacterial biofilm which is an effective infection (Lupp *et al.*, 2003).

The nanoemulsion produced by green synthesis of lavender essential oil and iron oxide nanoparticles will help in controlling the development of bacterial biofilm by attaching over the cell wall and disturb their growth and development. Generally, Nanomaterials (NMs) has that ability to penetrate the bacterial cell membrane and eradicate bacterial biofilm. The novel physical, chemical and biological properties of nanoparticles is mainly because of their size (i.e., usually less than 100 nm) that which increases their surface area to volume ratios drastically. Before it was thought that bacterial grow in planktonic state, but later it was found that most bacteria live in complex structures called biofilm (Santosh Pandit *et al.*, 2018).

However, there are certain bacteria which are pathogenic in nature. One of the most common entry points of such pathogenic bacteria is through the Gastrointestinal tract through foodborne pathogens enter. Bacteria Contaminates foods during processing, harvesting, etc. The major pathogens involved in foodborne disease are *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Acinetobacter* species, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Citrobacter koseri*, *Clostridium*

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Green Synthesis Of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles From *Borassus Flabellifer* And Demonstrate The Anti-Hepatic And Anti-Inflammatory Activity

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ABSTRACT

In Modern science, Nanotechnology is an ablaze field, for the researchers to explore and identify its pharmaceutical value. Zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) are known to be one of the most multifunctional inorganic nanoparticles which paves the way for new field of biomedical application from diagnosis to treatment. ZnO semiconductor is a material that can be easily synthesized with different structures due to its chemical behaviors. Nanoparticles were synthesized using fresh leaf extract of the plant *Borassus flabellifer* and were characterized by UV-visible Spectroscopy (UV-vis), Fourier Transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Therefore, the study revealed an efficient, eco-friendly and simple method for the green synthesis of multifunctional ZnO NPs using *Borassus Flabellifer*. The synthesized ZnO NPs were tested for anti-inflammatory activity by protein denaturation method and anti-hepatic activity using AST, ALP and ALT estimation in HepG2 cell lines. Thus, the synthesized ZnO NPs using *Borassus flabellifer* is very effective towards the anti-inflammatory and anti-hepatic activity.

Key words: ZnO nanoparticles, anti-inflammatory, anti-hepatic.

Introduction

The biodiversity of flora of Tamil Nadu is very broad, and several native Tamil Nadu medicinal plant species have a long tradition of use with great Phyto therapeutic potential. In the recent years, there has been a great demand for the plant derived traditional formulations in the developed countries. These formulations are increasingly being required as medicinal products, nutraceuticals, and cosmetics. Tamil Nadu has one of the mega bio diversities in the world and having great assets of traditional systems of medicines.

Medicinal plants are an accessible, affordable and culturally appropriate source of primary health care system in Tamil Nadu. Marginalized, rural and indigenous people, who cannot afford or access formal health care systems, are especially dependent on these culturally familiar, technically simple, financially affordable and generally effective traditional medicines. As such, there is widespread interest in promoting traditional health systems to meet primary health care needs. This is especially true in this country, as prices of modern medicines spiral and governments find it increasingly difficult to meet the cost of pharmaceutical-based health care. However, it has been observed that many other medicinal plants growing in the country have not been identified taxonomically and that there are many of them, which have not been chemically examined and no attention has yet been paid to characterize them from the pharmacogenetic viewpoint. Thus, it is expected that the number of medicinal plants growing or available in Tamil Nadu may be more than what has so far been enumerated. It has further been observed that the countless herbs found in Tamil Nadu should be used for promotion of health and for fighting many diseases.

Borassus flabellifer (doub palm, palmyra palm, tala palm, toddy palm, wine palm or ice apple) plant is native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It is reportedly naturalized in Socotra and parts of China. *Borassus flabellifer* is a robust tree and can reach a height of 30 metres (98 ft). The trunk is grey, robust and ringed with leaf scars; old leaves remain attached to the trunk for several years before falling cleanly. The leaves are fan-shaped and 3 m (9.8 ft) long, with robust black teeth on the petiole margins. Like all *Borassus* species, *B. flabellifer* is dioecious with male and female flowers on separate plants. The male flowers are less than 1 cm long and form semi-circular clusters, which are hidden beneath scale-like bracts within the catkin-like inflorescences. In contrast, the female flowers are golfball-sized and solitary, sitting upon the surface of the inflorescence axis. After pollination, these blooms develop into fleshy fruits 15–25 cm wide, each containing 1–3 seeds. The fruits are black to brown with sweet, fibrous pulp and each seed is enclosed within a woody endocarp.

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TRUST BASED VOTING SCHEME USING MULTIFACTOR ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

To provide a legal system that enables individuals to vote electronically. This system encompasses legal and social science aspects of the present legal system, while adding extra convenience and security to the general selection method. Bio metrics is the study of machine-driven methodology physical traits includes fingerprint identification that is that the method of scrutiny questioned and famous friction skin ridge impressions from fingers to work out if the impression square measure from identical finger. Casting vote may be a right given to each person by the constitution and whether or not the person truly solid votes in step with the law is that the major issue that has been discovered. The vote solid by a elector is reached to a candidate or party safely is additionally the particular right to be famous by the elector. This paper shows a planned model employing a fingerprint as a security that is take into account because the high security positive identification for soliding the vote and also the aadhar ID to login and cast the vote. This model truly provides importance to people that truly Need to solid their vote, however cannot come back to their native places to merely solid vote. Instead individuals will sit within the most popular location and solid their vote firmly. This makes solid their precious vote simply and firmly to the party they really need to.


Keywords: Biometric fingerprint, ASP.NET, SQL, Aadhar card, c# and visual studio

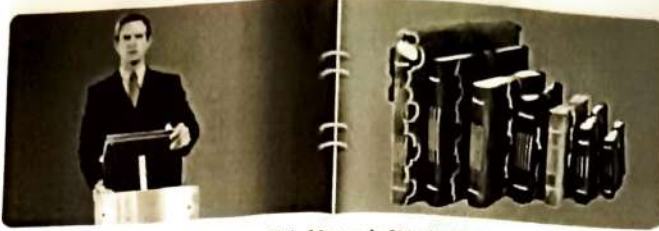
INTRODUCTION

Voting schemes have evolved from enumeration hands in period of time to systems that embody paper, punch card, mechanical lever and optical-scan machines. An electronic electoral system that is employed these days offer some characteristic totally different from the normal selection technique, and conjointly it provides improved options of electoral system over ancient electoral system like accuracy, convenience, flexibility, privacy, verifiability and quality. However Electronic selection systems suffers from numerous drawbacks like time intense, consumes massive volume of paper work, no direct role for the higher officers, harm of machines as a result of lack of attention, mass update doesn't permits users to update and edit several item at the same time etc [1].

These drawbacks will overcome by Biometric on-line electoral system. This is an electoral system by that any elector can use his/her selection rights from anyplace within the country. We offer an in depth description of the purposeful and performance characteristics of biometric on-line electoral system. Elector will solid their votes from anyplace within the country in extremely secured means. That produces selection a fearless of violence which increase share of selection [2].

EXISTING METHODOLOGY


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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CONCRETE USING SILICA FUME AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Cement, sand, aggregate are basic needs for any construction industry. Cement is a primary material used for preparation of mortar and concrete and which plays a major role in mix design. The high rise in cost of conventional building material in developing countries has been a source of concern to government and private developers. Now a day's absence of power and lack of materials, there is scarcity of cement and also increasing the cost of cement. The high cost of the cement will affect the construction industries. Hence there is a need to find the new alternative material to replace the cement. In our project we are plan to replace cement by using silica fume. This project focuses on investigating characteristics of M20 concrete with partial replacement of cement with silica fume. The present study investigates the compression strength of silica fume in concrete compared with normal conventional concrete. The silica fume is replaced as 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%, cubes have been casted and tested for compression with an increases in increase in percentage in fine aggregate is been done and compared to the conventional concrete.

INTRODUCTION

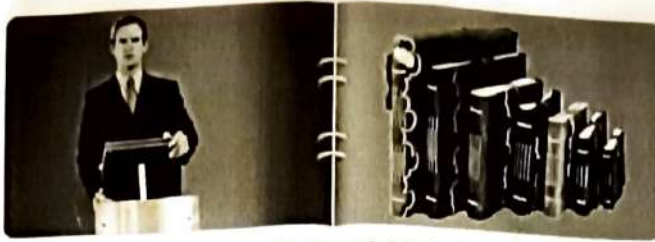
The production of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), the main ingredient in normal concrete unfortunately, emits vast amounts of carbon-dioxide gas into the atmosphere which has major contributions to green house effect and thereby causing global warming; hence it is obvious to use either alternate or other materials as part replacement. Some alternate or supplementary pozzolanic materials like Fly ash, silica fume, Rice husk ash, Ground Granulated Blast furnace Slag, and High Reactive Metakaolin can be used for cement as partial replacement in concrete and should lead to global sustainable development and lowest possible environmental impact and energy saving. The advantages like high strength, durability and reduction in cement production are obtained due to the incorporation of silica fume in concrete and the optimum percentage replacement of silica fume ranging from 10 to 20 % to obtain maximum 28-days strength of concrete. Durability and the other mechanical properties of concrete are improved when pozzolanic materials are incorporated in concrete because of the reaction between silica present in pozzolans and the free calcium hydroxide during the hydration of cement and consequently forms extra calcium silicate hydrate (C - S - H). N. K. Amudhavalli, Jeena Mathew showed that a part replacement of cement by silica fume at varying percentage has improved the performance of concrete in strength and durability aspect and reported that 10-15 % silica fume replacement level produce the optimum (7 and 28- days) compressive strength and flexural strength and it is seemed that silica fume have a more prominent effect on the flexural strength than the split tensile strength. The incorporation of silica fume in concrete is useful to increase the compressive strength, decrease the drying shrinkage, and the permeability. Also the incorporation of silica fume in concrete is effective to increase the bond strength with the steel reinforcement and abrasion resistance. Consequently, the use of silica fume concrete in civil structures is wide spreading. Nevertheless, the loss of workability due to the use of silica fume creates the difficulty to utilize silica fume concrete accurately. The smaller sizes (10 mm and 5mm) and rounded shape aggregates should be used for high strength of concrete than other sizes and shape respectively. Incorporation of silica fume in concrete has an adverse effect on workability and higher percentage of super plasticizer is needed for higher percentage of cement replacement by silica fume. In this paper our attempt have been made to investigate the different mechanical properties like compressive strength, compacting factor, slump of concrete incorporating silica fume considering a single water-cementitious material ratio of 0.40.

Silica fume can either be added separately at the concrete mixer, where they are referred to as „additions“ or else be incorporated into a factory-produced composite cement. The following sections describe the way in which Standards deal with these two alternative approaches and the relative merits and practicalities. The European standard for cements BS EN 197-1 covers a wide range of cements other than CEM I.

METHODS

The methodology of the work is as follows,

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DESIGN OF GENERAL ATOMICS MQ-9 REAPER

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is an important technology for both military and civilian application. With the advent of technology, various missions can be done using UAV such as Electricity faults inspections, agriculture and forest analysis, identifying property boundaries, surveying construction sites or corridors for roads and railroads, stockpile volume calculations, flooding and coastal erosion assessments, building information management, disaster planning and handling, surveys in remote or undeveloped areas, and the delivery of goods etc. Their usage in electricity faults inspections is particularly suitable, as those areas are often very crucial for human. In order to harvest renewable energies to reduce world green gases, this paper is intended to build up a drone that can enhance those powers' production efficiency by inspecting equipment and lines' failures such as solar panel, windy turbine and transmission tower etc. To do so, the project is divided in two main parts. In the first stage, to find an updated component for the UAV, a thorough research on both current market and legislation is carried out. To save the budget, an online ordered had been set up to receive the compartments of the vehicle. Once receiving the order. Second section can be started which involve two subsections. On the one hand, at the mechanical process, the pieces are brought together by means of soldering, wiring and screwing. On the other hand, at the software process, the vehicle's processor is configured with the aid of a compatible open-source software where we can stabilize the platform by using PID parameters and other flight modes. Furthermore, after all work is done, a test flight is taken to ensure the quadrotor is operational as expected otherwise it is double checked again to identify the fault-related.

INTRODUCTION

Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is used more and more in many applications because of its rapid and cost-effective deployment. UAV can be used not only for reconnaissance, but also as a communication platform. Compared with satellite communication platform, it has simple system construction, high speed and low lag communication capability. As an auxiliary infrastructure, it provides reliable wireless links for ground users to realize safe and reliable transmission of information. With the increasing requirements of UAV application for autonomy, intelligence, and multitasking, the efficiency and intelligence level of UAV single-machine operation have gradually failed to meet the requirements of task application. When flying alone, the limited energy supply limits the flight distance and operation range. At the same time, it is vulnerable to various network attacks and the communication reliability is not high. Under this background, the UAV cluster communication network composed of multiple UAVs can effectively improve the reliability of UAV communication and become the development direction of UAV communication in the future. UAV clusters mainly rely on advanced and open communication networks. UAVs have the ability of cooperation and interaction. The whole system presents group intelligence, and a single node has substitutability. The UAV cluster technology can complete the task quickly and effectively, and the whole system has the advantages of strong survivability and distributed functions. Although UAV cluster networking communication has great development potential, there are some key and challenging problems. UAV cluster networking communication effectively solves the problem of insufficient coverage of traditional cellular wireless networks, but the networking mode needs to be selected according to the specific environment and operating conditions. When UAV cluster network communication works, the data 5 transmission volume increases sharply, and the static spectrum allocation efficiency is not high, which leads to the performance decline of cluster system; Under the condition of ensuring communication security, increasing transmission power can obtain certain communication reliability, but eavesdroppers can also obtain highquality eavesdropping signals, which will reduce communication security. In addition, with the trend of diversification and miniaturization of models, UAVs with limited energy will be challenged by more severe power supply and endurance, which will have an important impact on long-term operation of diversified tasks. The above networking, spectrum allocation, communication security and energy supply are all issues worthy of further study. In most cases, the design objectives are not as focused. More often, the nature of an aircraft design is compromise. That is, the goal is to balance the different aspects of the total performance while trying to optimize a few (or one) based on well-defined mission requirements. There are many performance aspects that can be specified

FIGHTER JETS

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ABSTRACT

Through this project, we intend to design and conceptualize a FIGHTER AIRCRAFT that can cater to a wide range of needs. Fighter aircraft is a term describing an aircraft, usually of smaller size, designed for military purposes and combat. The project involves the design of a fighter jet that can carry heavy weapons, providing the amenities with sophisticated care while incorporating the design specifications and performance parameters of a fighter jet. The aircraft allows for better efficiency and reduced fuel consumption and noise levels owing to a state of the art engine and design features

INTRODUCTION

Modern aircraft are a complex combination of aerodynamic performance, lightweight durable structures and advanced systems engineering. Air passengers demand more comfort and more environmentally friendly aircraft. Hence many technical challenges need to be balanced for an aircraft to economically achieve its design specification. Aircraft design is a complex and laborious undertaking with a number of factors and details that are required to be checked to obtain optimum the final envisioned product. The design process begins from scratch and involves a number of calculations, logistic planning, design and real world considerations, and a level head to meet any hurdle head on. Every airplane goes through many changes in design before it is finally built in a factory. These steps between the first ideas for an airplane and the time when it is actually flown make up the design process. Along the way, engineers think about four main areas of aeronautics: Aerodynamics, Propulsion, Structures and Materials, and Stability and Control.

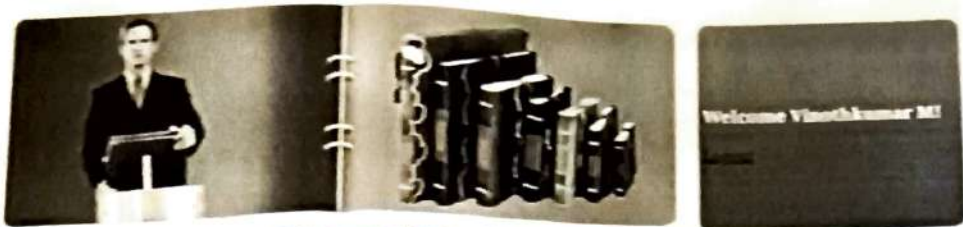
Aerodynamics is the study of how air flows around an airplane. In order for an airplane to fly at all, air must flow over and under its wings. The more aerodynamic, or streamlined the airplane is, the less resistance it has against the air. If air can move around the airplane easier, the airplane's engines have less 2 work to do. This means the engines do not have to be as big or eat up as much fuel which makes the airplane more lightweight and easier to fly. Engineers have to think about what type of airplane they are designing because certain airplanes need to be aerodynamic in certain ways. For example, fighter jets maneuver and turn quickly and fly faster than sound (supersonic flight) over short distances. Most passenger airplanes, on the other hand, fly below the speed of sound (subsonic flight) for long periods of time.

Propulsion is the study of what kind of engine and power an airplane needs. An airplane needs to have the right kind of engine for the kind of job that it has. A passenger jet carries many passengers and a lot of heavy cargo over long distances so its engines need to use fuel very efficiently. Engineers are also trying to make airplane engines quieter so they do not bother the passengers onboard or the neighborhoods they are flying over. Another important concern is making the exhaust cleaner and more environmentally friendly. Just like automobiles, airplane exhaust contains chemicals that can damage the earth's environment.

Structures and Materials is the study of how strong the airplane is and what materials will be used to build it. It is really important for an airplane to be as lightweight as possible. The less 10 weight an airplane has, the less work the engines have to do and the farther it can fly. It is tough designing an airplane that is lightweight and strong at the same time. In the past, airplanes were 3 usually made out of lightweight metals like aluminum, but today a lot of engineers are thinking about using composites in their designs. Composites look and feel like plastic, but are stronger than most metals. Engineers also need to make sure that airplanes not only fly well, but are also easy to build and maintain.

Stability and Control is the study of how an airplane handles and interacts to pilot input and feed. Pilots in the cockpit have a lot of data to read from the airplane's computers or displays. Some of this information could include the airplane's speed, altitude, direction, and fuel levels as well as upcoming

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF PNEUMATIC SHEET CUTTING MACHINE

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ABSTRACT

To increase the productivity and to overcome skilled labor shortage, most of the manufacturing industries are going for automation. The main aim for us to select the project work is to acquire practical knowledge in the field of automation using PNEUMATIC SYSTEM. Hence we have selected this project "fabrication of pneumatic sheet cutting machine" In this project the sheet is cut with the help of HSS Blade and force is applied on the job by the pneumatic cylinder. The pneumatic cylinder is actuated by the 5/2 way directional control valve. The operating pressure required for this system is 5 to 6 bar. The maintenance required for this system is less than the other systems.

INTRODUCTION

The sheet metal shearing machine is the heart of sheet metal industries. In some industries, hand sheet cutter is used which is operated manually. In these machine, we are using pneumatic cylinder for sheet metal cutting. These machine should be easy to operate and maintain also. Hence, we are introducing a pneumatic sheet metal cutting machine which will reduce manufacturing cost and minimize industrial labor problems which is the biggest headache for human (Madhukumar et al., 2016). The main objective of our project is perform job holding operation effectively with less human efforts by using a machine with the pneumatic power (Quazi and Shaikh, 2012). This will also reduce the time required for metal cutting. By using these machine we can increase the production rate and automatically the industry will be in profit. Automation plays an important role in mass production. Automation can be achieved through pneumatic form (Viraj et al., 2019 and Gupta et al., 2013). The main advantage of pneumatic system is economically cheap and easy to handle. The manufacturing operation is being atomies for the following reasons.

- To reduce human efforts
- To increase production rate
- To increase efficiency of industry
- To reduce the work load

In this project the cutting blade is connected to the rod end of the double acting cylinder which gives the cutting force to cut the sheet effectively.

Methods

The metal sheet to be cut is placed between the cutting edge of sheets metal cutting machine blade for applying force. Now check the cutting edge position lined metal sheet. After aligning the job, the job is cut from the blade contact shearing area by the action of double acting cylinder (Khaja Gulam Hussain and John babu. 2016). The double acting cylinder is actuated by 5/2way Directional control valve. For better finishing cut, applying shearing force between the blades cuts the sheet. Air pressure of 5 to 6 bar is supplied from the compressor to the valve. Using this blade up to 2.5mm thickness sheet can be cut. Various metal sheet material like aluminum, (GI), mild steel and tin sheet can be cut. The better manual force place the hand at the edge of the hand and move from top to bottom (Fig 1and 2).

SAFETY

Before starting the machine, some of the points to be noted for safety purpose,

1. Before starting the operation, check the following items
 - (1) Check the blade in the machine
 - (2) Check the alignment of sheet metal in the machine
 - (3) Don't insert the any material or object between the during operation of machine
 - (4) Check the pressure and valve handle in the machine
 - (5) Wear gloves and shoe for proper handling the sheet metal

FEATURES OF SHEET METAL CUTTING MACHINE

- > It is compact in size

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HEAVY-LIFT MILITARY CARGO AIRCRAFT

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ABSTRACT

Military transport aircraft or military cargo aircraft are typically fixed and rotary wing cargo aircraft which are used to deliver troops, weapons and other military equipment by a variety of methods to any area of military operations around the surface of the planet, usually outside of the commercial flight routes in uncontrolled airspace. Originally derived from bombers, military transport aircraft were used for delivering airborne forces during the Second World War and towing military gliders. Some military transport aircraft are tasked to perform multi-role duties such as aerial refueling and, tactical, operational and strategic airlifts onto unprepared runways, or those constructed by engineers

INTRODUCTION

An airlift is the organized delivery of supplies or personnel primarily via aircraft. Airlifting consists of two distinct types, strategic and tactical airlifting. Typically, strategic airlifting involves moving material long distances (such as across or off the continent or theater), whereas a tactical airlift focuses on deploying resources and material into a specific location with high precision. Depending on the situation, airlifted supplies can be delivered by a variety of means. When the destination and surrounding airspace is considered secure, the aircraft will land at an appropriate airport or airbase to have its cargo unloaded on the ground. When landing the craft, or distributing the supplies to a certain area from a landing zone by surface transportation is not an option, the cargo aircraft can drop them in mid-flight using parachutes attached to the supply containers in question. When there is a broad area available where the intended receivers have control without fear of the enemy interfering with collection and/or stealing the goods, the planes can maintain a normal flight altitude and simply drop the supplies down and let them parachute to the ground. However, when the area is too small for this method, as with an isolated base, and/or is too dangerous to land in, a Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System drop is used.

CLASSIFICATION OF AIRLIFTS

Strategic airlift is the use of cargo aircraft to transport materiel, weaponry, or personnel over long distances. Typically, this involves airlifting the required items between two airbases which are not in the same vicinity. This allows commanders to bring items into a combat theater from a point on the other side of the planet, if necessary. Aircraft which perform this role are considered strategic airlifters. This contrasts with tactical airlifters, such as the C-130 Hercules, which can normally only move supplies within a given theater of operations. EXAMPLE: Lockheed C-5 Galaxy, Antonov An-124 TACTICAL AIRLIFT Tactical airlift is a military term for the airborne transportation of supplies and equipment within a theatre of operations (in contrast to strategic airlift). Aircraft which perform this role are referred to as tactical airlifters.

These are typically turboprop aircraft, and feature short landing and take-off distances and low-pressure tires

allowing operations from small or poorly-prepared airstrips. While they lack the speed and range of strategic airlifters (which are typically jet-powered), these capabilities are invaluable within war zones. Larger helicopters such as the CH-47 Chinook and Mil Mi-26 can also be used to airlift men and equipment. Helicopters have the advantage that they do not require a landing strip and that equipment can often be suspended below the aircraft allowing it to be delivered without landing but are highly inefficient. Tactical airlift aircraft are designed to be maneuverable, allowing low-altitude flight to avoid detection by radar and for the airdropping of supplies. Most are fitted with defensive aids systems to protect them from attack by surface-to-air missiles. EXAMPLE: Hercules C-130, Lockheed C-141 Starlifter

DESIGN OF AN AIRPLANE

Airplane design is both an art and a science. It's the intellectual engineering process of creating on paper (or on a computer screen) a flying machine to meet certain specifications and requirements established by potential users (or as perceived by the manufacturer) and pioneer innovative, new ideas and technology The design process is indeed an intellectual activity that is rather specified one that is tempered by good intuition developed via by attention paid to successful airplane designs that have been used in the past, and by (generally proprietary) design procedure and databases (hand books etc) that are a part of every airplane manufacturer.

PHASES OF AIRPLANE DESIGN

The complete design process has gone through three distinct phases that are carried out in sequence. They are → Conceptual design → Preliminary design → Detailed design

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN.

The design process starts with a set of specifications (requirements) for a new airplane, or much less frequently as the response to the desire to implement some pioneering, innovative new ideas and technology. In either case, there is a rather concrete good towards which the designers are aiming. The first steps towards achieving that goal constitute the conceptual design phase. Here, within a certain somewhat fuzzy latitude, the overall shape, size, weight and performance of the new design are determined.

DESIGN MODIFICATION OF B52 STRATOFORTRESS AIRCRAFT

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ABSTRACT

The Boeing B-52 Stratofortress is an American long-range, subsonic, jet-powered strategic bomber. The B-52 was designed and built by Boeing, which has continued to provide support and upgrades. It has been operated by the United States Air Force since the 1950s. For more than 60 years, B-52s have been the backbone of the strategic bomber force for the United States. The B-52 is capable of dropping or launching the widest array of weapons in the U.S. inventory. This includes gravity bombs, cluster bombs, precision guided missiles and joint direct attack munitions. For more than 60 years, B-52s have been the backbone of the strategic bomber force for the United States. The B-52 is capable of dropping or launching the widest array of weapons in the U.S. inventory. This includes gravity bombs, cluster bombs, precision guided missiles and joint direct attack munitions. The B-52 design evolved from a straight wing aircraft powered by six turboprop engines to the final prototype YB-52 with eight turbojet engines and swept wings. The B-52 took its maiden flight in April 1952

Introduction

A fighter aircraft is a military aircraft designed primarily for air-to-air combat against other aircraft, as opposed to bombers and attack aircraft, whose main mission is to attack ground targets. The hallmarks of a fighter are its speed, maneuverability, and small size relative to other combat aircraft. Many fighters have secondary ground-attack capabilities, and some are designed as dualpurpose fighter-bombers; often aircraft that do not fulfill the standard definition are called fighters. This may be for political or national security reasons, for advertising purposes, or other reasons. A fighter's main purpose is to establish air superiority over a battlefield. Since World War I, achieving and maintaining air superiority has been considered essential for victory in conventional warfare. The success or failure of a belligerent's efforts to gain air supremacy hinges on several factors including the skill of its pilots, the tactical soundness of its doctrine for deploying its fighters, and the numbers and performance of those fighters. Because of the importance of air superiority, since the dawn of aerial combat armed forces have constantly competed to develop technologically superior fighters and to deploy these fighters in greater numbers, and fielding a viable fighter fleet consumes a substantial proportion of the defense budgets of modern armed force

PROCESE INVOLVED IN DESIGNING:

- Conceptual design
- Preliminary design
- Detailed design

PRELIMINARY DESIGN:

1. Freeze the configuration.
2. Develop lofting (mathematical model of outside skin
3. Testing on analytical base.
4. Design of major items.
5. Estimate the actual cost and weight.

DETAILED DESIGN:

1. Design the actual parts.
2. Design of tooling and fabrication.
3. Testing of all the parts.


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ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Research suggests that excessive online gaming may lead to symptoms commonly experienced by substance addicts. Since games are particularly appealing to children and adolescents, these individuals may be more at risk than other groups of developing gaming addiction. Given these potential concerns, a literature review was undertaken in order (i) to present the classification basis of online gaming addiction using official mental disorder frameworks, (ii) to identify empirical studies that assess online gaming addiction in children and adolescents, and (iii) to present and evaluate the findings against the background of related and established mental disorder criteria. Empirical evidence comprising 30 studies indicates that for some adolescents, gaming addiction exists and that as the addiction develops, online gaming addicts spend increasing amounts of time preparing for, organizing, and actually gaming. Evidence suggests that problematic online gaming can be conceptualized as a behavioral addiction rather than a disorder of impulse control

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has resulted in major life changes, with the eruption of the COVID-19 pandemic which was first reported from Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The traditional pedagogy directed the learners to congregate in the educational institutions where face-to-face teaching and learning took place. During the COVID-19 pandemic to tone down the morbidity and mortality, the states worldwide ordered restrictions and imposed lockdown. This leads to a major shift in the traditional pedagogy towards online pedagogy completely. Android mobile phones, tabs, laptops, and computers became essential technology for growth and development. Collegiate were expected to follow their classes' online using technology from the ease of their homes. Parents themselves were busy working online if not working on-site trying their best to make ends meet in midst the pandemic. Teacher supervision in facilitating teaching-learning process was compromised unlike the traditional classroom setting while using Hi-Tech equipment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic.
2. To know, how online gaming plays a vital role in students life based on the following

- GENDER: MALE/FEMALE
- GROUP: CLASS 6/ 7/ 8
- MANAGEMENT: GOVERNEMENT/AIDED/PRIVATE
- MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH /TAMIL
- LOCALITY: RURAL/URBAN
- MOTHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/HOMEMAKER
- FATHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED
- FAMILY'S ANNUAL INCOME; < 75,000 / > 75,000
- FAMILY TYPE: NUCLEAR/JOINT

STUDY

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

H01: There is no significant difference between online gaming addictions of the college student students during the pandemic.

H02: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to gender (Male / Female)

H03: There is no significant difference between online gaming addictions of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to group

H04: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to management (Government /Aided / Private)

H05: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to medium of instruction (English / Tamil)

H06: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to locality (Rural / Urban)

H07: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to Mother's occupation (Employed / Homemaker)

H08: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to Father's occupation (Employed / Unemployed)

H09: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students during the pandemic with respect to family's income (< 75,000 / >75,000)

H10: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the college student students

ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Individuals whose basic needs are naturally satisfied are much less dependent on their environment and more autonomous. Basic psychological needs (i.e., the general motivators of human actions) are significant predictors of online gaming addiction. Moreover, it has been posited that meaning and responsibility in life are at the center of life from an existential point of view. Therefore, a hypothetical model was tested to examine the relationships between basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness), online gaming addiction, responsibility, and meaning in life. The findings indicated that responsibility and meaning in life had a serial mediating effect in the relationship between basic psychological needs and online gaming addiction. The findings also showed that the inverse relationship between online gaming addiction and basic psychological needs was at least partially explained by meaning in life and responsibility. The results of the present study are of great importance and suggest that interventions to satisfy the basic psychological needs of adolescents may help prevent online gaming addiction.

INTRODUCTION

After the economic bubble burst in the late 1990s, almost all Internet-related industries, with the exception of the computer game industry, online games, video games, and portable games, experienced a recession. Since then, the Internet has greatly influenced people's daily lives—through email, instant messaging, blogs, Facebook, Twitter, and a plethora of similar applications. In some cases, people have even become addicted to playing online games, especially nowadays as more of them have access to high-speed Internet. Along with browsing and instantaneous communication with friends, parents, and others, high-speed Internet has greatly increased the popularity of online gaming, which has become an important part of the lives of many young people. Moreover, as the popularity of online gaming continues to increase, concerns about excessive Internet usage has also increased, similar to concerns with regard to drug or alcohol addiction.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic.
2. To know, how online gaming plays a vital role in students life based on the following

- GENDER: MALE/FEMALE
- GROUP: CLASS 6 / 7 / 8
- MANAGEMENT: GOVERNEMENT/AIDED/PRIVATE
- MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH /TAMIL
- LOCALITY: RURAL/URBAN
- MOTHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/HOMEMAKER
- FATHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED
- FAMILY'S ANNUAL INCOME: < 75,000 / > 75,000
- FAMILY TYPE: NUCLEAR/JOINT

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- H01: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic.
- H02: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to gender (Male / Female)
- H03: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to group (Class 6 / 7 / 8)
- H04: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to management (Government /Aided / Private)
- H05: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to medium of instruction (English / Tamil)
- H06: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to locality (Rural / Urban)
- H07: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to Mother's occupation (Employed / Homemaker)
- H08: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to Father's occupation (Employed / Unemployed)
- H09: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students during the pandemic with respect to family's income (< 75,000 / >75,000)
- H10: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the middle school students

ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION OF THE SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

In the 2000s, online games became popular, while studies of Internet gaming addiction emerged, outlining the negative consequences of excessive gaming, its prevalence, and associated risk factors. It is argued that only by understanding the appeal of Internet gaming, its context, and neurobiological correlates can the phenomenon of Internet gaming addiction be understood comprehensively. The aim of this review is to provide an insight into current perspectives on Internet gaming addiction using a holistic approach, taking into consideration the mass appeal of online games, the context of Internet gaming addiction, and associated neuroimaging findings, as well as the current diagnostic framework adopted by the American Psychiatric Association. The cited research indicates that the individual's context is a significant factor that marks the dividing line between excessive gaming and gaming addiction, and the game context can gain particular importance for players, depending on their life situation and gaming preferences. Moreover, the cultural context is significant because it embeds the gamer in a community with shared beliefs and practices, endowing their gaming with particular meaning. The cited neuroimaging studies indicate that Internet gaming addiction shares similarities with other addictions, including substance dependence, at the molecular, neurocircuitry, and behavioral levels. The findings provide support for the current perspective of understanding Internet gaming addiction from a disease framework. The benefits of an Internet gaming addiction diagnosis include reliability across research, destigmatization of individuals, development of efficacious treatments, and the creation of an incentive for public health care and insurance providers. The holistic approach adopted here not only highlights empirical research that evidences neurobiologic correlates of Internet gaming addiction and the establishment of a preliminary diagnosis, but also emphasizes the necessity of an indepth understanding of the meaning, context, and practices associated with gaming.

INTRODUCTION

When the data is calculated completely then the investigator shifts his concentration on the tabulation and analysis of that this process of analysis of data has a number of operations which are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected information and then organizing these in such a way that they will provide answers to the research questions. Johan Galtung defines two phases of research operations as processing of data and analysis of data. Process of data is related to concentration recasting and dealing with data such that they became as amenable to analysis as possible.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic.
2. To know, how online gaming plays a vital role in student's life based on the following

- GENDER: MALE/FEMALE
- GROUP: CLASS 6 / 7 / 8
- MANAGEMENT: GOVERNEMENT/AIDED/PRIVATE
- MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH /TAMIL
- LOCALITY: RURAL/URBAN
- MOTHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/HOMEMAKER
- FATHER'S OCCUPATION: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED
- FAMILY'S ANNUAL INCOME: < 75,000 / > 75,000
- FAMILY TYPE: NUCLEAR/JOINT

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- H01: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic.
- H02: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to gender (Male / Female)
- H03: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to group (Class 6 / 7 / 8)
- H04: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to management (Government / Aided / Private)
- H05: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to medium of instruction (English / Tamil)
- H06: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to locality (Rural / Urban)
- H07: There is no significant difference between online gaming addiction of the secondary and higher secondary student students during the pandemic with respect to Mother's occupation (Employed / Homemaker)

A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to examine the relation between attitudes towards science in biology courses and students' biology achievement. A total of 185 grade 12 (age 17-18 years) students answered to a 30-item questionnaire provided by authors. The results showed that among attitude towards science dimensions, only "biology is fun for me", have meaningful and positive relation with students' achievement in biology. In addition, there was no significant difference between girls and boys in attitude towards biology, although girls had better achievements in biology in comparison with boys.

INTRODUCTION

The present study is intended to investigate "A study on attitude towards interest in biological science among high school students in Kanchipuram district". A survey method is used in this study. The investigator has developed interest in biological science scale for this study. In this study, the investigator to select 300 samples from various high schools and higher secondary schools in Kanchipuram district followed Stratified Random sampling procedure. The validated tools were administered to the sample selected for the study. Data were collected from the sample and they were tabulated and applied for the appropriate statistical techniques. The findings, implications, suggestions and conclusions drawn from the data have been recorded in this study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present investigation has been undertaken in order to find out the following

1. To study the level of interest in biological science among high school students.
2. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of gender.
3. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of locality of the school.
5. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of type of school.
6. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of type of family.
7. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of father's education.
8. To find out significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of mother's education.

HYPOTHESES

The present investigation has formulated the following hypotheses

1. The level of interest in biological science among high school students is average.
2. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of gender.
3. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of locality of the school.
5. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of type of school.
6. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of type of family.
7. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of father's education.
8. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of mother's education.
9. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of father's occupation.
10. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of mother's occupation.
11. There is a significant difference in interest in biological science among high school students in terms of monthly income of the family.

SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE STUDY

Teaching and learning practices are continually changing to fit the expectations, learning styles and interests of students. Technology has been at the core of the most

A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTEREST IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE AMONG SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

In order that students can develop researching, questioning, critical thinking, problem solving and decision making skills, so that they become lifelong learning individuals, they should be improved regarding their knowledge, understanding and attitude towards Physical sciences. Attitudes towards physics lessons and physical experiments of high school students have been examined for this purpose. The research has been designed as a scanning study, population of which consists of higher secondary school students from the schools in the Thiruvallur District. Sample of the study is the 30 students selected among the population by random sampling. Acquired data have been analysed by using SPSS 16.0 software. Appropriate statistical methods were used for examination of data distribution. It was found that students' attitudes towards physics lessons and physical experiments were 63.07, which is some higher than the indecisive level, 60 in this research. Same of the students are indecision about physics lessons and physical experiments, and there are as many students of negative opinion as those with a positive opinion. Furthermore, it was examined whether general attitude towards physics lessons and physical

INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a way to solve research problems. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. The success of any research depends upon the suitability of the method employed. Methodology is one of the most essential things in research studies. Research studies are distinguished based on approaches to the solution of the respective problem. Educational research methods can be categorized based on results, data gathering techniques, methods of data processing approach; source of data and a number of other considerations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present investigation has been undertaken in order to find out the following


1. To study the level of interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students.
2. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of gender.
3. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of locality of the school.
5. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of type of school.
6. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of type of family.
7. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of father's education.

8. To find out significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of mother's education.

HYPOTHESES

The present investigation has formulated the following hypotheses

1. The level of interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students is average.
2. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of gender.
3. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of medium of instruction.
4. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of locality of the school.
5. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of type of school.
6. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of type of family.
7. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of father's education.
8. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of mother's education.
9. There is a significant difference in interest in physical science among secondary and higher secondary students in terms of father's occupation.


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EMPOWERING WOMEN AS ENTREPRENEURS FROM QUAIL REARING AT DIFFERENT DURATION OF GROWTH

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ABSTRACT


Commercial quail farming can be a great source of employment, and earning some extra income. From our project, we can start and operate a successful quail farming business individually. Empower women as entrepreneurs observe its behavioural pattern for development of quail farming

INTRODUCTION:

Quail production is gaining popularity in Kenya due to its role in bridging the protein malnutrition, economic empowerment of the poor people of the society and also fits well in the farming systems commonly practiced. Quail production is practiced at various levels ranging from subsistence to large scale commercial operations (Siddique,1996).

In quail farming, management abilities and practices determine the difference between success and failure. Management problems are far easier and cheaper to prevent than to solve, and the limited availability of effective disease treatments makes proper management, an absolute necessity. Quails housing can either be deep litter (floor pens), colony cages, or individual cages (battery cages) (Abd El-Moneium et al., 2022).

Quail farming is a cheap enterprise compare to chicken farming. It is useful as choice of food. Quail is the important bird for scientific research. This species can be reared at interior places. It does not require the vaccination and medication. Quail litter has high fertilizer value and can be used for increasing yield of crops. Quail weighs up to 250 gm and lays 250 eggs a year (Prabakaran,2020).


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ANALYSIS OF CINNAMON AQUEOUS EXTRACT AS FOOD ADDITIVES FOR PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF FRESH JUICE

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ABSTRACT:

The present study explores the efficacy of cinnamon extract as a natural preservative in watermelon juice. The antimicrobial properties of the cinnamon extract were evaluated through susceptibility tests against common spoilage-causing microbes, which resulted in a notable inhibition zone of 12 mm in diameter, indicating substantial antimicrobial activity. To further validate its preservative potential, cinnamon extract was added to watermelon juice samples. Analytical measurements showed that the inclusion of cinnamon extract did not cause significant alterations in the sugar concentration of the juice. Comparative analysis between the treated samples and a control group revealed a marked reduction in microbial growth in the samples containing the cinnamon extract. These findings suggest that cinnamon extract not only inhibits microbial contamination but also maintains the nutritional integrity of the juice. Therefore, cinnamon extract can be considered an effective and natural preservative for extending the shelf life of fruit juices, offering an alternative to synthetic preservatives while ensuring food safety and quality.

Keywords: Cinnamon extract, Watermelon juice, preservative, Sugar concentration

INTRODUCTION:

The preservation of fresh juices poses a significant challenge to the food industry, primarily due to the rapid spoilage caused by microbial contamination. Spoilage not only deteriorates the sensory attributes of juices but also leads to the loss of nutritional quality and potential health risks to consumers. Consequently, there is a growing interest in identifying and utilizing natural preservatives that can effectively extend the shelf life of fresh juices while maintaining their nutritional and sensory properties (Shan et al., 2005).

Cinnamon, derived from the inner bark of Cinnamon trees, is a widely used spice known for its distinctive flavor and aromatic properties (Wong et al., 2006). Beyond its

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Research Article

A Study on Online Gaming Addiction of the Middle School Student During the Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Hobby used to while away the time during the severe situation called pandemic, where people from all walks of life were made to sit at home. Few school kids, started using mobile for education purpose, later turned into addiction with influence from peer group. The category of students taken into consideration is of age group from 12 years to early 16 years, who are called middle school students. 50 questionnaires were framed to bring out the likeliness of the gaming. To get the favour with respect to the topic, data were collected from 300 samples who include both genders of class VI, VII & VIII. The group belongs to both urban and suburban students of Chennai, whose salary include < 75,000 and > 75,000.

Keywords: Online Gaming, Students, pandemic, samples, teamwork

Introduction

Any video game that allows for online player interactions is referred to as online gaming. In the past, video games were categorised based on whether or not they were online using the Online Content PEGI descriptor. Because they provide youngsters with a great deal of fun, enjoyment, teamwork, collaboration, and imaginative adventure, online games are crucial to grasp. When played in a healthy way, they play a crucial role in children's socialisation and development. But in order to teach their kids safe and healthy digital behaviours from an early age, parents must be aware of the ins and outs of online gaming. Video game culture has grown significantly in size and scope as a result of online gaming. Playing online games has drawn people of all ages, backgrounds, and professions. The scientific community is currently studying the content of online games, particularly how players interact with one another in virtual communities and how such behaviour relates to real-world social phenomena.¹

The development and accessibility of technology marks the beginning of the emergence of game addiction. According to its definition, addiction is any obsessive behaviour that impairs a person's capacity to manage other facets of his life to the point where the behaviour becomes the primary source of the person's identity and emotional reinforcement.²

Everybody who plays video games does so for a distinct purpose, and every player's experience with the game is unique. There is a substantial correlation between childhood upbringing, peer pressure, school pressure, and family troubles and the consequences that gaming has on people.

Objectives of the Study

the study was conducted on these categories sample.

- Gender Male / Female
- Group Class 6 / 7 / 8
- Management Government / Aided / Private

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Research Article

Impact of Creativity In Relation to Academic Achievement of IX Standard Students in and Around Tiruvallur District

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ABSTRACT

The ability to come up with or uncover original ideas is known as creativity. It might also entail changing or rebuilding the original concept. The ability of the human mind to shift relations and produce new correlates in order to create new contents is known as creativity. The result of education is academic achievement, or (academic) performance, which measures how well a student, instructor, or institution has met its learning objectives.

The data collected the data from 300 samples from 3 different types of schools. The data was quantified as per the scoring procedure and analyzed using suitable statistical computations like mean, standard deviation, correlation, regression and stepwise regression analysis. The interpretation of the problem is discussed in this chapter on the basis of hypothesis framed.

Keywords: Relation, Hypothesis, Samples, Academic, Achievement

Guilford has rightly said, "Being creative is seeing the same thing as everybody else but thinking of something different". The human individual has several points of uniqueness and superiority over the animals. The most important of which is "intelligence". Successes in school and college and in one's own profession, social adjustment, possession of general information are commonly associated with the concept "Intelligence". Intelligence is to be assessed by judging one's ability in learning, capacity to adopt the new environments and efficiency to solve the problems. More intelligent person is one who can more easily and more extensively varies his behavior according to the circumstances. Creativity is the capacity of the individual to discover or produce new ideas. It may also include reconstructing or modifying the old idea. The only precaution for renaming an expression as creative is that it should not be a mere repetition of what has already been experienced or learned.¹

Objectives of the Study

The present investigation has been undertaken with a view of study the following.

1. To study the level of impact of creativity among IX standard students is high.
2. To study the level of academic achievement among IX standard students is high.
3. To find out the significant difference in impact of creativity among IX standard students with respect to type of management.
4. To find out the significant difference between boys and girls of IX standard students with respect to Academic Achievement.
5. To find out the significant difference in academic achievement among IX standard students with respect to Type of Management.



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Research Article

A Study on Challenges Faced by Commerce Students in Higher Secondary Level

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ABSTRACT

To learn about business, trade, industry, and commerce, one should pursue a degree in commerce. It gives the knowledge necessary for a variety of professional and specialised business studies. Due to the fact that commerce education is offered outside of the school day in India, pupils were not taught these subjects in school and lack a working grasp of business and finance. Students studying commerce have access to a variety of courses that help them develop the skills and information needed for employment in many industries. However, because schools, universities, and other institutions did not have enough teachers or practical training to prepare students for the workforce, they did not have the necessary knowledge and skills. Everything in the world now is digital, and this includes education. In order to accomplish the goals of commerce education, modern education also adopted the online learning environment and MOOCs platform. For those who work in good managerial positions, there are many professional prospects available for students of commerce, including CA, CMA, CS, and others. There are also several difficulties, which are described in depth throughout the study. The problems require appropriate solutions, which are typically provided by schools, universities, and other institutions with the aid of talented faculty. Because of the root tree stands, the faculties resemble roots. "Trees are capable of growing deep roots but root is strongly influenced by soil and climate condition." Similar to this, professors are the foundation who have great topic knowledge and enable students to expand their knowledge and comprehension about subjects to grow in their lives.

Keywords: Commerce Education, Opportunities, Challenges, Online Education

Introduction

The subject is "A Study on Challenges Faced by Commerce Students in Higher Secondary Level." In all fields, education is essential. In the modern day, education is the foundation for students' growth, and like any other area, commerce is crucial to students' development. In education, the scope

of the business sector is very broad. Providing knowledge about commerce and preparing students for career competencies, including training and skill development, are the main goals of commerce education. E-banking, E-marketing, E-commerce, E-finance, E-investment, paperless trade, and governance have all taken on increased relevance as a result of the technology revolution. In order

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