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## PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF *BRASSICA SP.* USING MICROWAVE EXTRACT

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**Abstract** *Brassica* commonly known as Sarson is well documented in the ancient literature for its medicinal and aromatic properties. Primarily *Brassica* is an oil seed crop and also exhibits pharmacological activities. This is emphasized by its ethnobotanical uses. Preliminary studies on *Brassica* in terms of its phytochemical features were conducted in this study, using aqueous extract. The phytochemical profile of *Brassica* revealed presence of terpenoids, phenolic acids and some alkaloids. Out of the five parts the plant studied, the stem and the leaf showed good concentrations of flavonoids and coumarins and the flower as well as the leaf were richly deposited with terpenoids. These phytochemical concentrations were achieved in the extracts prepared by microwave extraction methods which is convenient and less time taking as compared to the Soxhlet extraction. Although phytochemical profile obtained by this method was not complete and exhaustive, it represents the characteristic of the plant.

**Key words** Ethnobotany, phytochemical profile, terpenoids, phenolic acids

## SCREENING OF ACTINOBACTERIA ISOLATED FROM SOIL FOR PECTINASE ACTIVITY

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**Abstract** Pectinases are enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of pectin (polygalacturonic acid) to galacturonic acid residues and are produced by several bacteria. Most studies on pectinase production have been carried out on *Bacillus* species and fungi. Actinobacteria are gram positive, filamentous, spore forming bacteria and are known to be prolific producers of extracellular enzymes like cellulase, xylanase and pectinase. As part of an ongoing study, several actinobacteria have been isolated from various soil samples in our laboratory. The present investigation focuses on screening of the actinobacterial isolates for pectinase production and optimization studies for increased production of pectinase. The potent producers were grown in liquid medium and pectinase activity was estimated. The effect of incubation time and substrate concentration on pectinase production by the two potent producers was studied. Both isolates showed 24 hours as the optimum incubation time for pectinase production. Maximum pectinase production was observed in medium supplemented with 1.5% and 0.5% pectin concentrations for isolate 9 and isolate 88 respectively. Further studies for optimization of other parameters need to be carried out for use of these actinobacterial isolates for pectinase production.

**Key words:** Pectinase, Actinobacteria, Optimization

**STUDIES ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS TO ASSESS  
THE WATER QUALITY OF VENA RIVER FOR DRINKING  
PURPOSES, HINGNA REGION, NAGPUR DISTRICT,  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

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**Abstract** The Vena river rises near Vena dam (off Amaravati Rd) and then flows towards the Wardha river through Hingna taluka, near Butibori. It is the water source for about ten villages and yet its water is polluted. This is because of the discharge of untreated industrial waste and sewage in it as Hingna is an industrial suburb area of Nagpur city with industries operating from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation areas. From literature survey, it has been observed that negligible work has been done in study of physicochemical parameters of water bodies in Hingna taluka. In the light of the above fact, it was thought worthwhile to undertake a study of physicochemical parameters of water samples of Vena river. Hence, the present study has been made to analyse the quality of the Vena river water in the winter season. Representative samples were taken from four locations along the course of the river. Various parameters like pH, Total Dissolved Solids, Alkalinity, Dissolved Oxygen, Chemical Oxygen Demand, BOD, EC, etc. indicate quality parameters of river water. From the above parameters analysed, it was concluded that the Vena river water is of good quality and satisfies the requirement for use of various purposes like domestic, agricultural, industrial, etc. All physicochemical parameters were compared with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and National River Water Quality standards.

**Key words** Vena River, Representative Samples, Total Dissolved Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Chemical Oxygen Demand, BOD.

## ENGINE OIL DEGRADATION BY *ACINETOBACTER SP.*

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### Abstract

Oil spillage associated pollution in water bodies have been a major threat to the ecosystem and human beings. It is a major cause for the transfer of toxic inorganics and organics like heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) into the food chain. In the current paper isolation and characterization of bacterial isolates from oil contaminated soils is reported. Four bacterial isolates capable of utilizing engine-oil as carbon source were obtained by a primary screening procedure. Of the four isolated bacteria, one isolated designated as AB1 exhibited 62.92% oil degradation after 25 days of incubation when oil was provided as a sole source of carbon. Increase in engine oil concentration as high as 2.5% showed a concomitant increase in cell dry weight of AB1 indicating its ability to utilize engine oil as sole source of carbon and energy. Biochemical, molecular characterization and phylogenetic analysis confirmed AB1 to be a Gram negative, encapsulated, plasmid bearing bacteria of *Acinetobacter sp.*

**Key words** Biodegradation, Engine oil, *Acinetobacter sp.*, Gravimetric analysis.

## AN APPROACH TO AIR QUALITY MONITORING OPERATIONS

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**Abstract** This paper aims at introducing and developing a comprehensive approach to air quality monitoring operation. It emphasizes on the practical application of a metrological input to the development and operation of air pollution management. The mechanism of emission calculation is developed in order to determine the location of monitoring stations, with measured values being intended to be observed and its correlation with the calculated value indicating its accuracy. The principle involved can also give an indication of and facilitate a better decision on the possible control for industries emitting air pollutant's, exceeding the standard level and the optimum location of new industry.

**Key words** air quality monitoring operation, emission calculation, industries emitting air pollutant

## HYDROAMINOMETHYLATION: A SEQUENTIAL REACTION FOR REGIOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF AMINES FROM OLEFINS

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### Abstract

The hydroaminomethylation is one of the most atom efficient and selective tandem reaction for the production of amines from olefins in the presence of CO/H<sub>2</sub> (syngas) and metal catalyst. The inexpensive and abundant reactants can be efficiently converted to biologically active and pharmaceutically important amine via hydroaminomethylation. The sequential reaction begins with hydroformylation of olefins to aldehyde followed by its condensation with amine and the catalytic reduction. Rhodium catalyst is known for hydroformylation and hydrogenation; it is also proved to be an efficient catalyst in hydroaminomethylation under mild conditions of pressure and temperature with excellent selectivity. Series of phosphorus ligands with rhodium precursor have been employed to achieve the good regioselectivity. Interestingly, chirality can be induced in a product by using chiral phosphine ligands via direct asymmetric hydroaminomethylation. Current review describes the methodical developments in rhodium catalysed hydroaminomethylation reactions with various phosphorus ligands.

**Key words** Hydroaminomethylation, Homogeneous Catalysis, Rhodium catalyst, Amines, Regioselective, Olefins, Sequential Reaction

**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PROTACS (PROTEOLYSIS  
TARGETING CHIMERAS), A BIFUNCTIONAL THERAPEUTIC  
TOOLS FOR MANY DISEASES**

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**Abstract** Until recently, there were two methods for reduction or removal of specific protein signaling i.e. knock down of the target by RNAi or use a small molecule for inhibiting an enzyme/ receptor within the signal transduction cascade. Herein, we review an emerging class of bifunctional molecules known as PROTACs that simultaneously bind an E3 ligase and a protein of interest to direct ubiquitination and clearance of that protein. It is a breathtaking new paradigm in the drug discovery program of various diseases.

**Key words** E3 ligase, inhibitor, PROTACs, cancer, proteins, ubiquitination, proteasome, peptide stapling.

**ULTRASONIC INVESTIGATION OF SOME CHARGE  
TRANSFER COMPLEXES IN SOLUTION AND COMPARISON  
OF THEIR STABILITY CONSTANTS AT 298K.**

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**Abstract**

The density, speed of the sound and viscosity were measured for solutions containing equimolar concentrations of the ternary mixtures consists of 2 Methyl Pyridine as donor with Cycloheptanone, Propanone, Acetophenone and Ethyl methyl ketone as an acceptors separately in n-hexane solvent including pure liquids at 298K. Acoustical and thermodynamic parameters like acoustical impedance (Z), sound velocity (U), internal pressure ( $\delta i$ ), Intermolecular free length (Lf) and adiabatic compressibility ( $\beta$ ), Stability Constant (K) have been evaluated. The constant values of free energy of Stability ( $\Delta G^\ddagger$ ) and relaxation time ( $\tau$ ) indicates that the Stability of similar type of complexes in these systems. The variation in free energy of Stability ( $\Delta G_F^\circ$ ) values suggests that their thermodynamic stability depends on the structure of donor and acceptor.

**Key words** Speed of sound, Adiabatic Compressibility, Stability constant, Relaxation time, Thermodynamic Stability

## STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OF WORK LIFE BALANCE BY WOMEN POLICE PERSONNEL

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### Abstract

The Indian scenario has been changing due to globalization competition and work culture. Today working women in India are continually facing challenges by the demands of full-time work at Workplace and in other hand; they carry so many responsibilities and commitment to homes to family to her personal life. Especially Women Police Personnel are struggling with multiple responsibilities like at work, heavy schedules, long hours of work and managing the daily routine responsibilities of life and home. The changing phenomenon increasing anxiety among women police personnel where they have to manage the family and work, need to strike a balance between their work life and the personal life. Policing job is generally perceived as highly stressful, caught between the increasing threat of violence on our streets, high public demand and a mounting focus on police efficiency and probity. Keeping in mind the above facts, this study will cover challenges being faced by women police and studying various schemes of Government too with some suggestions.

Key words Women Police Personnel, Work - Life, Stress, Health, Family.

## A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHTING IN THE IT INDUSTRY: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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### Abstract

In today's fading economy most of the employees are looking for moonlighting. The environment in which today's organizations operate has undergone serious transformations owing to the advent of globalization. Due to the various economic changes and unstable employment conditions, employees take up more than one job to supplement their income and to get job stability. Multiple-job holding is increased particularly in recent days. This phenomenon is more prevalent in IT companies because of the flexible working hours and work from home options offered by most of them. In this era of economic change, employees are far more concerned about how they will not only flourish professionally but also economically. This makes the IT workforce look for various alternatives for their survival and future security. *Moonlighting* has numerous effects on the work life of an employee as also it affects the compliance policy of the employers. A secondary data analysis from various real-time case studies and research reports has been done to gain prolific insights into the issue. This paper tries to assess the effects of employee moonlighting, examine drives of multiple-job holding and its implications on the IT industry.

**Key words** Moonlighting, Multiple-job holding, Job stability, Extra income, Ethical dilemma, IT workforce

## A STUDY OF INDIGENOUS FARMING PRACTICES, FOOD SECURITY AND ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CURRENT SCENARIO IN INDIA

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### Abstract

Agriculture has been practiced in India since Neolithic age. The wisdom of the farmers, reflected in traditional farming practices is well documented. With limited population to support and subsistence-based agriculture, all was well. But today after the fourth industrial revolution agriculture also has undergone a sea change. Uncontrolled growth of population meant more mouths to feed, on the other hand low agricultural productivity, poverty, frequent floods and droughts, migration of labor to urban areas in search of employment added to the farmer's woes. Embedding achievements of science and technology encouraged use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, genetically modified seeds, irrigation, accurate weather forecasting improved yield but made agricultural output chemical infested and dangerous for human consumption. Forest cutting on large scale and other activities led to creation of ecological disturbances. Trying to imbibe western developments of science and technology into Indian agriculture by ignoring our traditional practices was like trying to fit a square peg into a round hole. It brought along a whole lot of problems. Now the key lies in rejuvenating traditional farming methods, shifting towards organic agriculture and weaving it with science to get maximum benefits for the farmer and the nation. This paper makes an attempt to understand various traditional farming methods and their relevance today. Special importance has been given to policies and plans of the Government of India for reviving agriculture. Food security issues have also been touched. However most important policies have been implemented after 2017 and hence their outcomes remain a matter of study.

Key words: Traditional farming, food security, Government of India

**BARRIERS AND MOTIVATORS TO FORMAL  
COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE:  
A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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**Abstract**

In India, most students belong to bilingual families, where they grow up speaking two languages, mostly Hindi along with their mother tongue. But today we are living in a global world where young Indian minds are expected to adapt to this new global environment and this pressure is creating havoc inside their minds. Today, learning and performance expectations have changed drastically but unfortunately teaching roles and teaching models haven't adapted the same changes. This paper is an attempt to understand the reasons that act as barriers and the ones that act as motivators in the process of communication in English in formal settings. Paper also aims to suggest therapeutic measures in teaching along with adaptation of innovative practices to deal with students psyche and their apprehensions towards learning the English Language. Survey research method was used on a sample of 250 students. The data was analyzed for frequencies and percentage. Fear of failure, fear of evaluation, teaching-learning process, negative feedback or experiences and lack of proper exposure have been found to be the most common barriers. Teaching methods, desire & self-motivation, opportunities, positive emotional experiences and parents communicating in English have been found to be the motivators.

**Key words** : Communication, English, India, Learning, Psychology Teaching

## A STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENT IN RELATION TO ACCESS OF MULTIMEDIA

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**Abstract** The study was designed to find out relation between Occupational and educational status of Parent in relation to access of multimedia. Sample of the study comprised of 350 students of class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard whose multimedia access is dependent on occupational and educational status of parent. The data received is analyzed with cross tabulation and co-relation statistical techniques. The objective of the study was to find out relation between Occupational and educational status of Parents in relation to access of multimedia. It was assumed that students whose Parents have rich occupational and educational status have better / more access to multimedia than the students whose parents have poor occupational and educational status. From the findings of the study it can be inferred that wards of parents with rich occupational and educational back ground have more access to multimedia as compared to wards of parents having poor educational and occupational background.

**Key words** Occupational status, Educational Status, multimedia access

**PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SUICIDAL IDEATION  
IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY TYPES AND EMOTIONAL  
INTELLEGENCE**

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**Abstract** Present study designed to investigate the impact of personality types and emotional intelligence on suicidal ideation of secondary and higher secondary school students. The sample of the study was consisted of of 100 students classified as per permutation and treatment combinations of 2x2 factorial desitgn. For measuring emotional intelligence, personality types and suicidal ideation standardise tools were used. Data was analysed using Two Way ANOVA. Findings of the study revealed that, low emotional intelligence and introvert individual exhibited greater tendency of suicidal ideation.

**Key words** words: Emotional Intelligence, Personality types and Suicidal ideation.

