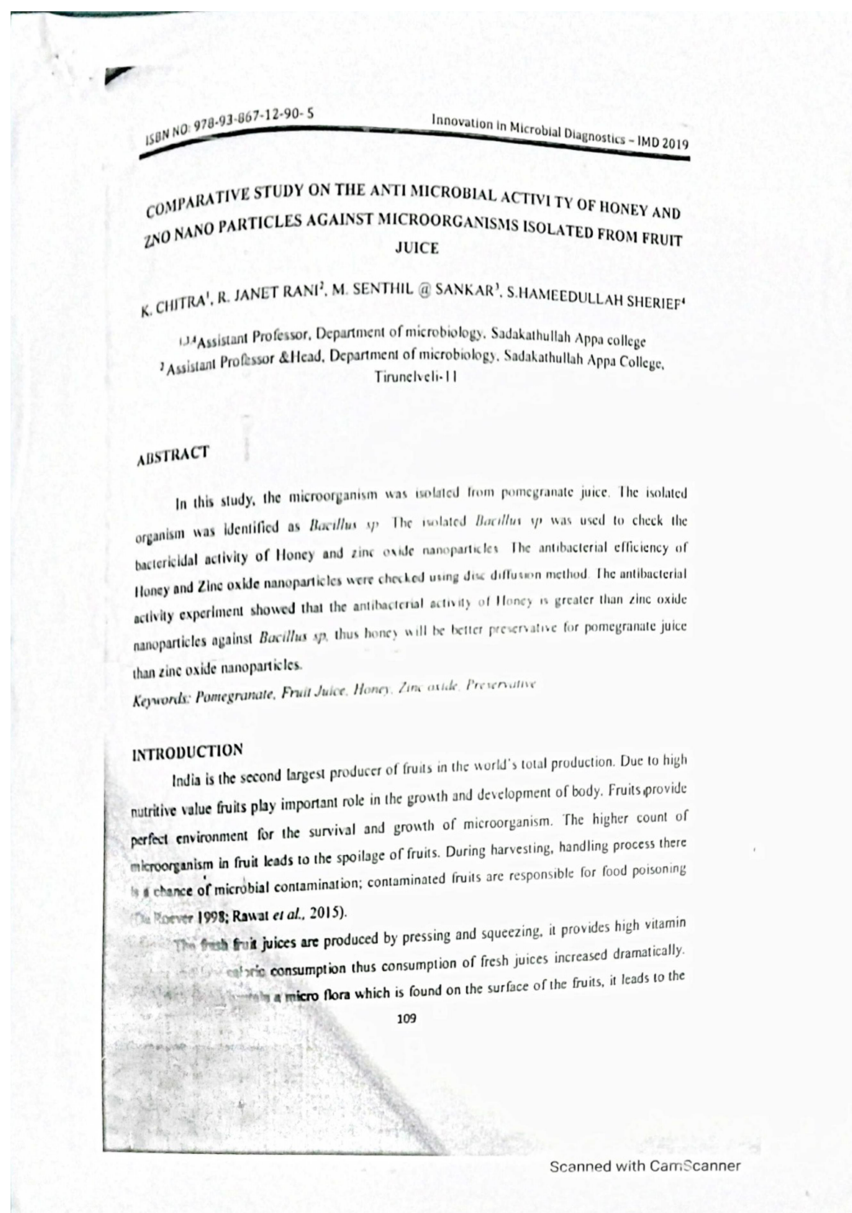
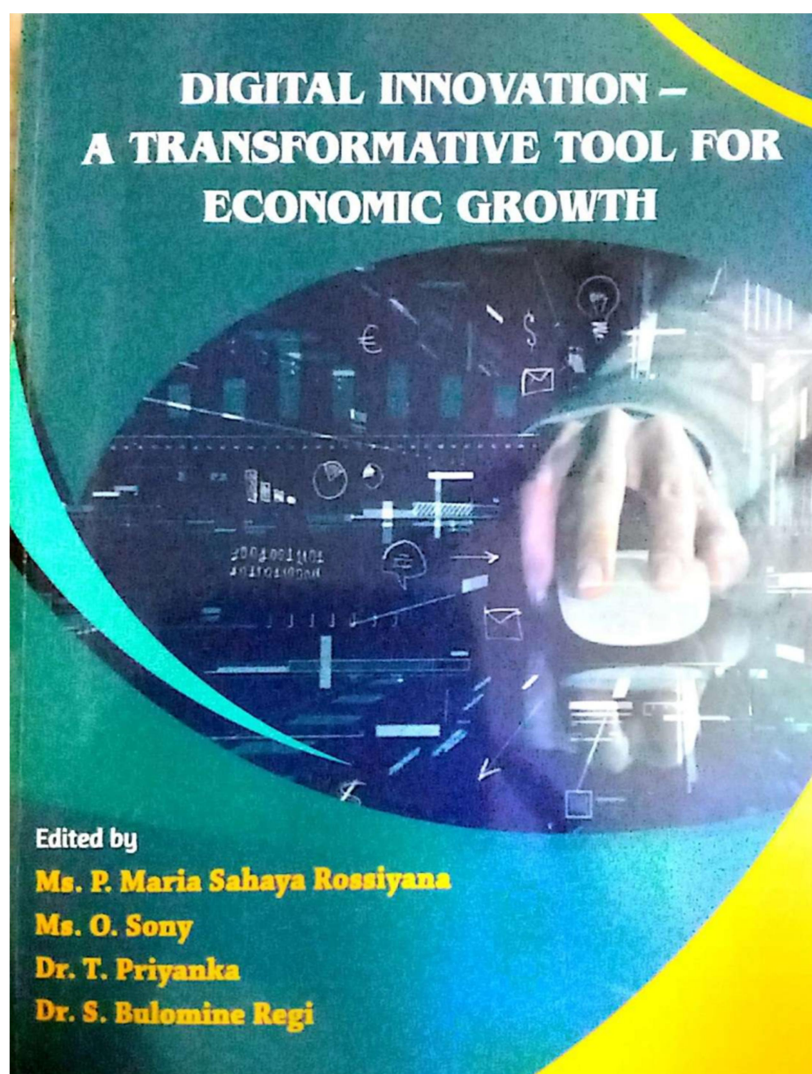


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S.No in Excel sheet	Name of the Professor	Title	ISBN	Department
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Dr. S. Bulomine Regi

First Edition: October, 2019

ISBN: 978-93-89146-82-0

Price: ₹500/-

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Publisher

SHANLAX PUBLICATIONS

61, 66 T.P.K. Main Road

Vasanthanagar

Madurai – 625003

Tamil Nadu, India

Ph: 0452-4208765,

Mobile: 7639303383

email: publisher@shanlaxpublications.com

web: www.shanlaxpublications.com

A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOUR WHEELERS IN TIRUNELVELI



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Abstract

Transportation system is a milestone by mankind which satisfies one of the most basic needs of the human being precisely, the mobility. Automobile industry is a major constituent of surface transport and plays a vital role in the economic growth of a country. The human wants are unlimited and always expect more and more, and car models are no exception to this behavior which leads to constant modifications of car models and its features. Today, new models are coming into the market time and again it will go on.

Keywords: Four wheeler, Consumer preference.

Introduction

Transportation system is a milestone by mankind which satisfies one of the most basic needs of the human being precisely, the mobility. Automobile industry is a major constituent of surface transport and plays a vital role in the economic growth of a country. It is the industry which paves the way for reforms in foreign trade, invites foreign investment and facilitates the exposure of a country on a very broad international platform.

Review of Literature

Vijaya Kumar, S., has conducted a research study titled, "Consumer Behaviour relating to light vehicles in selected Urban centres in Tamilnadu". The objective was to analyse the relationship between Socio- Economic profiles of the buyers and the purchase pattern of light vehicles. He suggested that the manufactures of light vehicles at all times had increase the sales turnover.


Statement of the Problem

Human attitudes are complex in nature. In this complex world, consumer behaviour changes from one to another. Consumer decision making is a dynamic process. The preference of consumers differs from one to another. Majority of the consumers prefer style, high speed, light weight and smooth driving of four wheelers.

Scope of the study

The main scope of the study is to have a clear insight advertisements on consumer behaviour with special reference to four wheelers in Tirunelveli. An attempt has been made to find out the brand preferred by the customers and also identify the factors influencing the purchasing behaviour of customers.

S.No in Excel sheet	Name of the Teacher	Title	ISBN	Department
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UGC - Sponsored One-day National Seminar on

REDISCOVERY OF THE LIFE AND THOUGHTS OF GANDHI

10th October 2019



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Sl. No.	CONTENTS	Page No.
	Editorial	iii
	Contents	v
1.	Gandhi and Untouchability Dr. A. Abdul Azeez and M. Sahul Hameed	1
2.	Leadership of Gandhi – A shifting paradigm in the ideological issues of untouchability Dr. L. Selvamuthu Kumarasami	4
3.	Gandhi on the Law of Personal Responsibility Dr. S. Insha Amir	14
4.	Gandhi and Ali Brothers: Joining together for Khilafat Cause: The Press and Public Opinion in Madras Presidency Dr. M.S. Fathima Begum	16
5.	39 th Indian National Congress Session and Gandhiji M. Maheen	21
6.	Gandhiji's views on Basic Education A. Sintha Mathar	25
7.	The Women of Tamil Nadu and Gandhiji's Quit-India Movement Dr. A. Adaikalam	29
8.	Rediscovery of Gandhian Method of Struggle: A Study on Satyagraha Dr. A. Theeba and I. Devakirubai	34
9.	Gandhi and Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha Dr. C. Nirmala Devi	38
10.	Satyagraha – A heroic ideal of Gandhi Dr. S. Theresammal	42
11.	Gandhian Philosophy of Sarvodaya Dr. M. Jeyakumari	47
12.	Gandhian Era – Ahimsa Era Dr. T. Jayanthi	50
13.	Gandhi and Satyagraha Dr. T. N. Suseela and D. Jancy	54

Sl. No.	CONTENTS	Page No.
14.	Satyagraha – The positive and dynamic approach of Gandhi Dr. D. Esther and Jeba Nishanthini	59
15.	Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on democracy Dr. A. H. Mohideen Badshah and S. Jaya Prabha	66
16.	Gandhiji's philosophical ideas Dr. K. Ragu Jegadeeswari	69
17.	Mahatma Gandhi – As an Environmentalist Dr. T. N. Suseela and K. S. Akilashri	76
18.	Mahatma Gandhi's Doctrine of Ahimsa Dr. A. Devaraj and K. Kalai Selvi	81
19.	A tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for Social Change T. Kasthuri	87
20.	Gandhi and Indian Freedom Struggle Kavitha	90
21.	Gandhi and the Question of Caste System Dr. A. Theeba and P. Lekha	92
22.	Gandhism and Ahimsa A. Manickam	95
23.	Gandhi and Indian Freedom Struggle Dr. S. Mari Muthu	97
24.	Mahatma Gandhi: An Environmentalist Dr. C. Asha and J. Mary Romy	104
25.	Gandhian Concept of Panchayati Raj Packianathan	108
26.	Historical perspective about Gandhiji's Life S. Vithya	112
27.	Mahatma Gandhiji's Salt March Dr. A. H. Mohideen Badshah and G. Selvi	116
28.	Gandhiji's views on Religion S. Sheeba and Dr. D. Esther	119
29.	Mahatma Gandhi – An Eminent Political Leader Dr. M. Shylakumari	122

Sl. No.	CONTENTS	Page No.
46.	Role of Women in Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement M.R. Rajitha	193
47.	Gandhian Strategy: The Exclusive Manthra for Solving problems in Modern Context P.P. Roshna	199
48.	Gandhian model for sustainable Rural Development in India Dr. S.L. Omanakuttan	208
49.	A Study on Remembrance: The Historical Greatness of Gandhiji S. Reno	212
50.	Gandhi's Concept of Truth, Non-violence, and Social Changes in Village V. Manikandasethupathy	219
51.	Privilege the Unprivileged: Gandhi's Vision on Democracy S. Shack Abdullah	223
52.	Gandhi and Indian Freedom Struggle Dr. C. Asha	226
53.	Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme with special reference to Khadi and Charka C.K. Shamli	228

15

MAHATMA GANDHI'S THOUGHTS ON DEMOCRACY

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Introduction:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-30) was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist, who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British Rule, and in turn inspire movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahatma, first applied to him 1914 in South Africa, is now used throughout the world.

Gandhiji was an anarchist. He was for such as stateless society in which like becomes perfect self-regulation, self-dependency and mutual cooperation and priority become essential in day-to-day human practices. According to Gandhiji an institution like a state or the system like democracy cannot be the final ideal. These are based on political power, therefore; they can only be the means of enabling people to better their condition and different level in different walks of life but cannot lead human beings to achieve the goal of life. In this regard he clearly wrote in young India on July 2, 1931, "To me political power is not an end but one of the means of enabling people to better their condition in every department of life.

Political power means capacity to regulate national life through national representatives. If national life becomes as perfect as to become self-regulated, no representation becomes necessary. There is then a state enlightened anarchy. In such a State everyone in his own master. He rules himself in such a manner that he is never a hindrance to his neighbour. In the ideal state, therefore, there is no political power because there is no State. But the ideal is never fully realized in life. Hence the classical statement of Thoreau that the government is best which governs the least- is worthy of consideration". It is clear that even being an astute anarchist and introduced and Ahimsa -based stateless society to the world, Mahatma Gandhi was himself not sure of transformation of his ideas into a reality.

Meaning of Democracy

Democracy is a form of Government which is very popular and also considered as one the most effective forms. In this form of Government, the majority of decisions are taken by the representatives that are chosen by the people. India follows the democratic type of Government. India is a big country and hence needs to be governed in a proper and an effective way. The representatives chosen by the people are the ones who take major

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Introduction

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, a small seaside town on the shores of the Arabian Sea in India. His family, for many generations served in provincial governments as Prime or Home Ministers. Gandhi, the youngest of four children, was by his own confessions a painfully shy and fearful child. We pause and take a break from outlining the lessons from Gandhiji's life. Before proceeding any further, it would be appropriate to study in greater detail, two seminal events in the life of Gandhi. The two events like, the Salt March of 1930 and The Calcutta Miracle of 1947 go down in history as two of Gandhiji's finest moments and they will give us a deeper understanding of what Gandhi stood for and the power of the Satyagraha movement pioneered by him.

The Dandi March

In 1915, when Gandhi returned from south Africa and started to lead the Indian independence movement, he was open to the idea of dominion status for India, similar to what Australia and Canada had earlier gained. Britain, however, would have none of it; it refused to relax her stranglehold on the Indian colony. In the 15 years that Gandhi had been in India, Britain's repression and subjugation was only worsening. Gandhi now knew that dominion status would not do; India would need complete independence from an empire that was becoming increasingly evil.

On January 1, 1930, the Indian national congress defiantly unfurled a flag of "**Free India**". It was done to serve as a powerful symbol that India wanted complete independence, and that now she would struggle and strain with all her might to achieve it. The nation was restless, with everybody waiting and watching with bread breath. The youth around the country were beginning to get impatient and edgy. They hitherto had not believed in the efficacy of Gandhi's methods, dismissing him as a "**silly old fool**" and a "**Saint who cannot lead us**".

By end of February 1930, he had the answer. The British had imposed a step tax on salt and Gandhi drawing on all his past experiences and experiments, developed a plan and strategy. The plan was that he and 78 of his fellow ashram members would march to the coastal town of Dandi, 240 Kilometers away, and pick up salt from the shoreline, thus technically breaking the law. This would then serve as a signal for the entire nation to

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Introduction:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is the most influential personality in modern Indian history. Even in the period when Gandhi was alive and even today, he has been actively involved in all the socio-political and economic problems of India. Gandhi played a major role in the eradication of untouchability and also for the Hindu-Muslim unity. If we try to understand Gandhi's personality without a deep understanding, we might consider him as a believer of caste. But as we delve deeper into his writings and actions, we become more aware of his actions against caste, especially against untouchability. That is why Gandhi says: "If untouchability lives Hinduism, must die" (Harijan, dated 28.09.1947). In this article we will examine Gandhi's legitimate vision for the future and his contribution to the betterment of untouchables.

Developing Opinion against Untouchability:

Gandhi grew up with the influence of his mother Puthlibhai in his youth. Puthlibhai was an ardent believer in Hindu rituals and used to fast regularly. Gandhi was very much influenced by her and thus he had a unique view of caste and untouchability. Gandhi recounts the conversation he and his mother had about the caste system: "Love of the people brought the problem of Untouchability early into my life. My mother said, You must not touch back boy; he is an untouchable. Why not? I questioned back and from that day my revolt began." That is the reason why he wanted to be born as an untouchable in his next birth.

"I do not want to be reborn. But if I have to be reborn, I should be born an untouchable, so that I may share their sorrows, sufferings I therefore prayed that if I should be born again, I should not be born as a Brahmin Kshatriya Vaishya or Shudra but as an Atishudra. I have frequently said that I do not believe in caste in the modern sense. It is an excrescence and handicap on progress. Nor do I believe in inequalities between human beings. We are all absolutely equal. But equality is of souls and not bodies. Hence it is a mental state. We need to think of and to assert, equality because we see great inequalities in the physical world. We must realize equality in the midst of this apparent external equality. Assumption of superiority by any person over any other is a sin against god and man. Thus caste, in so far as it connotes, distinctions in status, is an evil."

Kasthuribhai and Gandhi:

Gandhi was managing two major ashrams in South Africa and he had decided to do the same in India. One of his friends temporarily rented a large bungalow in Kochrab and Gandhi started a new ashram named Satyagraha

C.K. Shamli,

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Mahatma Gandhiji as the man led our struggle for freedom from British rule in India. He is also known as the "The Father of the Nation", in the nation of India. His name has been mentioned with respect and devotion in India and abroad, the intellectual class, as also the younger generation, have often asked whether Gandhiji's ideas were still relevant to our times. He emphasized the importance of his constructive program as nonviolent action. The constructive program established cultures and structures that support cycles of nonviolence in response to existing cycles of violence. Two forms of cultural nonviolence expressed were personal social responsibility, and unity of humanity. Two forms of structural nonviolence established were nonviolent self-sufficiency with dignity, and nonviolent education.

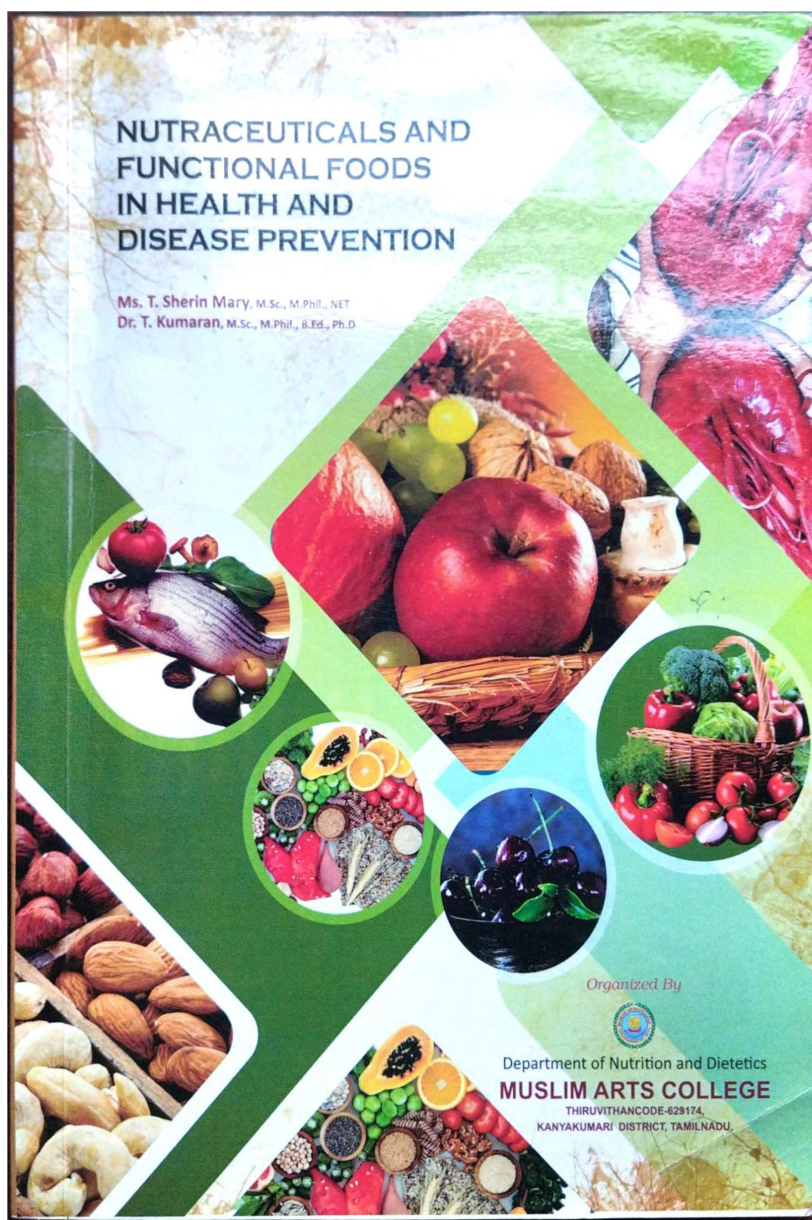
Constructive Program

The Kanpur Congress was held in the last week of December 1925. One of the resolutions the Congress laid great emphasis on constructive work. Hindustani was prescribed as the official language for the proceedings of the Congress and the A. I. C. C. Gandhiji did not take part in the debate on the political resolution. He declared that till the following December he would remain in his Ashram. Afterwards in an article in *Young India* he wrote that he was withdrawing from purely political work and would devote all his time to constructive work. During this period Khadi work received a great impetus. The constructive program evolved over time. Initially comprising four elements in 1919, it grew to eighteen elements by 1945. Even then, Gandhi did not consider it to be exhaustive. Gandhi's constructive program demonstrated eight qualities: intentionally nonviolent, voluntary, inclusive, autonomous, responsive to cultural and structural violence, self-reinforcing, context-specific, and comprehensive. The initial program consisted of Khadi, communal unity, prohibition of intoxicants, and removal by Hindus of untouchability. Gandhi promoted all four elements, with Khadi as the central piece. He urged Congress members to spin and wear Khadi to underscore the point that the constructive program required champions and involvement from the educated and wealthy citizens of India.¹

The eighteen elements listed in the version that Gandhi published in 1945 were as follows:²

- **Communal Unity:** Foster solidarity through friendships with followers of other religions.
- **Removal of Untouchability:** Eliminate idea and customs of untouchability from Hinduism.

S.No. in excell sheet	Name of the Teachet	Title	ISBN	DEPARTMENT
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Rs.: 400/-

ISBN : 978-93-84734-79-4

Published by
B-DIGEST Publications
18/7, Devasahayam Street,
Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District,
Tamilnadu - 629 001. www.bdigest.in

Printed by
Wimaxx
38, Bethesda Complex,
W.C.C. Road, Nagercoil - 629 001.
Ph : 04652 420680, 94 866 53 662

EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION ON TRIBES BELONGING TO KOTHAIYAR HILLS

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Abstract

Consumption of safe foods is one of the basic issues for societies. Foods produced respecting hygiene standards are of importance in improving and protecting human health; however, insufficient control is regarded as one of the major risk factors that cause foodborne diseases. In this study Sample of 40 subjects within the age 30 to 40 years were selected for the study, to assess their personal hygiene, sanitation, and food Hygiene. Out of these, 28 samples 14 (08 Males & 06 Females) were chosen as the experimental group and the rest were treated as control group. Evaluation was carried out by comparing the results before and after the intervention study through the administration of posttest questionnaire. After awareness with nutrition education for three weeks, the same questionnaire was distributed again and their levels of knowledge were tested and assessed.

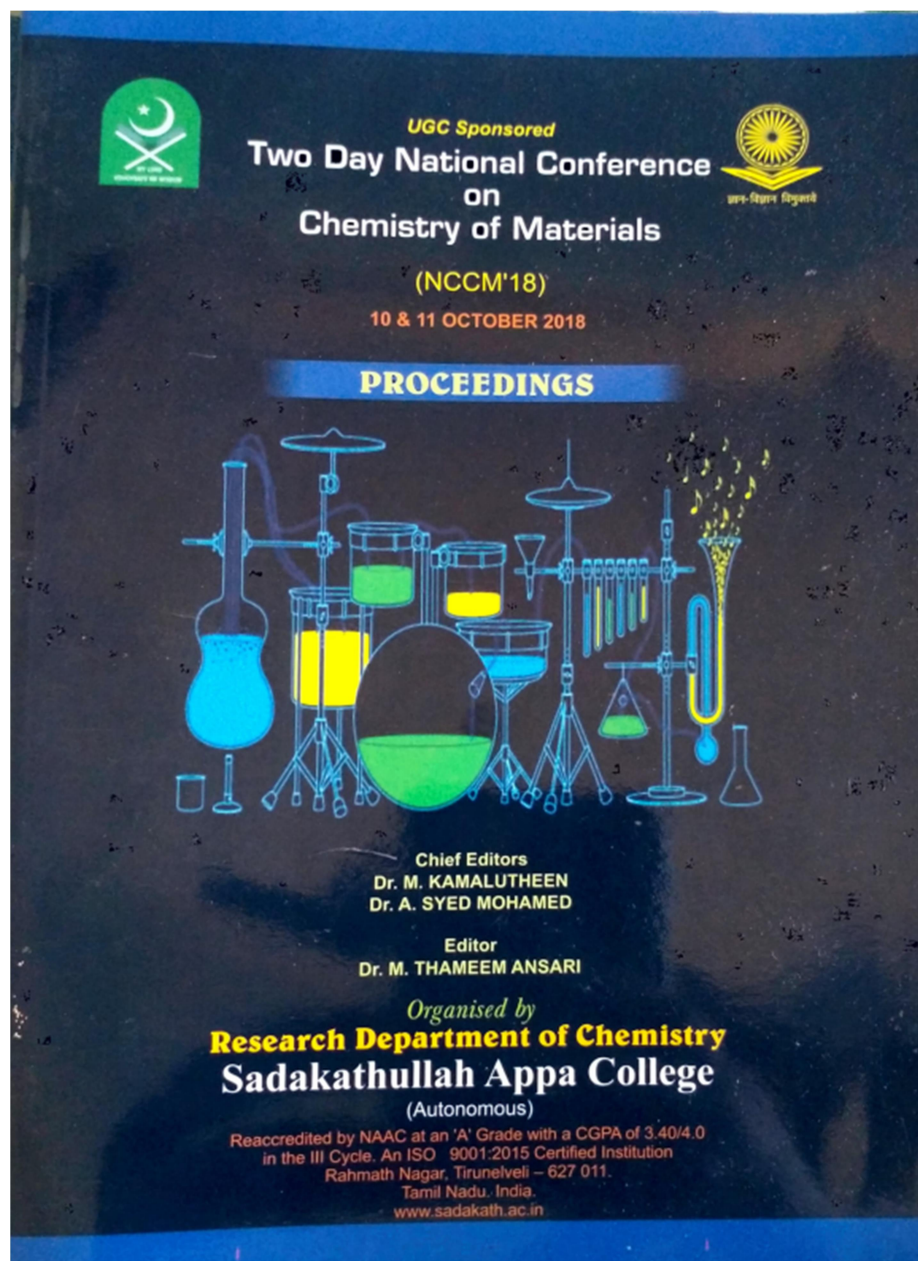
Key Words: Hygiene, control, experimental, sanitation, evaluation, awareness

Introduction

Foods and therapeutic product are both used for well-defined purpose. In simple terms food provides energy for sustenance, while therapeutic products are taken for managing ailments (Thompson, 2006). However, over the years roles of foods have changed considerably now food no longer is seen as simply the provider of energy, but it is expected to provide physiological benefits for good health and productive lifestyles (Faria, 2007). Well managed combination of foods and therapeutic products plays an important role in the prevention and treatment of many diseases, including a number of chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, hypertension, obesity (Guo, 2004).

Every year a great number of people are hospitalized or die throughout the world due to the consumption of contaminated food (Mead et al., 2006). Foods of animal's origin are perishable food stuffs which need special attention during processing, preparation, transportation and storage to avoid them becoming contaminated and causing ill health to the consumers (Rajeswari and Parmeswaran, 2013). Raw foods such as meat, fish milk and vegetables grown on sewage purchased from the market are likely to be contaminated with harmful, microorganisms (Swaminathan, 1985). At the same time hands are also responsible in transmitting diseases, through microorganisms, hence medical workers should keep their hands thoroughly clean before making contact with consumers. The hands are one of the most cause of cross infection and spread of flu. To avoid spread of infection, signs must be posted at each and every sink instructing when and how staff volunteers etc should wash hands (Satish Gupta, 2011). The commonest source of infection in humans are human themselves. The parasite may originate from a patient or a carrier. Many pathogens are able to infect both human beings and animals and may, therefore, act as source of human infection (Ananthanarayanan, And Paniker, 2009)

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CONTENT

S.No	Content	Page No
01.	PHOTOELECTROCHEMISTRY: MOLECULES TO NANOMATERIALS Ramasamy Ramaraj	01
02.	COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES ON THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON BASED NOVEL TWO-DIMENSIONAL DIRAC MATERIALS V. Subramanian	02
03.	SACCHARIDE BASED GEL MATERIALS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES P. V. Bhavya, T. Mohan Das	03
04.	INORGANIC GEL DERIVED POROUS MATERIALS FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL APPLICATIONS Minju Ashok, Suhailath, and S. Ananthakumar	04
05.	NANOSIZED SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS: DIVERSE STRUCTURES WITH TAILORED PROPERTIES Sambandam Anandan	05
06.	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLID ACID CATALYST AND CATALYTIC APPLICATION TO ENERGY RICH PETROLEUM ADDITIVE SYNTHESIS J. Ilavarasi Jeyamalar, M. Krishnaveni and Chellapandian Kannan	06
07.	DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON NANOTUBES AND NANOFIBERS INCORPORATED BIOMATERIALS FOR ORTHOPEDIC IMPLANT APPLICATION D. Gopi	07
08.	XRD AND THERMOGRAVIMETRIC STUDIES OF NANOCHITOSAN AND CHITIN NANOFIBER INCORPORATED IN SOLID POLYMER ELECTROLYTES N.Ammakutti @ Sridevi, P.Sumithraj Premkumar, X.Sahaya Shajan	08
09.	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF ZnO-BIO POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITE T.Uma Rajalakshmi & G. Alagumuthu	14
10.	GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ZINC THREONATE SINGLE CRYSTAL D. Esther Nancy, C. Krishnan, S. Kalyanaraman	20
11.	SYNTHESIS ,CHARACTERISATION & BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF CHALCONE V.Shunmuga vadivoo, C.V. Mythili	27

12.	STUDIES ON THE THERMAL, AND THIRD ORDER NLO PROPERTIES OF TETRAKIS-THIOUREA NICKEL SULPHATE CRYSTALS (TTNS) <i>U. Rajesh Kannan, G. Narayanasamy, S. Subramanian & P. Selvarajan</i>	31
13.	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF L-ARGININE SODIUM FLUORIDE: AMINO ACID BASED NONLINEAR OPTICAL CRYSTAL <i>J.Jude Brillin, P.Selvarajan and U.Rajesh Kannan</i>	35
14.	VELVET MESQUITE CARBON AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVATED CARBON IN THE REMOVAL OF MANGANESE (II) IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION. <i>C.Gopalakrishnan, N.Latha, S.Philip Arockia Raj, C.Siva Kumar, S.Mohanraj, A. Pandia Rajan, M.S.Dheenadayalan.</i>	39
15.	STUDIES OF ELECTROCHEMICAL CO-POLYMERISATION OF 4, 4-DIAMINODIPHENYL SULPHONE WITH N- METHYLANILINE AND ITS CHARACTERIZATION <i>P. Karpaga Vinayagam, P. Authidevi, and C. Vedhi</i>	45
16.	INVESTIGATION ON THE GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF L-ASPARAGINE L-TARTARIC ACID CRYSTALS DOPED WITH IODIC ACID <i>K.Jeyapappa, C.Krishnan, P.Selvarajan, U.Rajesh kannan</i>	52
17.	DYNAMICS OF A QUASIPERIODICALLY FORCED BRUSSELEATOR CHEMICAL REACTION <i>B. Bhuvaneshwari, S.M. Abdul Kadar and V. Chinnathambi</i>	55
18.	SPECTRAL, THERMAL AND OPTICAL STUDIES OF UREA LITHIUM SULPHATE SINGLE CRYSTALS <i>P.S.Angel Prabha, P.Selvarajan, V.BenaJothy</i>	62
19.	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF POLYANILINE / BENZALAZINE / NICKEL CHLORIDE COMPOSITE <i>B. Divya, D. Kanagavel, P. Karpagavinayagam and C. Vedhi</i>	68
20.	SPECTROSCOPIC, NLO THERMAL, IMPEDANCE STUDIES OF BIS-GLYCINIUM OXALATE (BGLO) SINGLE CRYSTALS <i>G.P.Sankar Ganesh, U.Sankar, P.Selvarajan, U.Rajesh kannan</i>	72
21.	GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PICRIC ACID DOPED ADP CRYSTALS FOR NONLINEAR OPTICAL APPLICATIONS <i>J.Velins Stanly, C.Muthukrishnan, P.Selvarajan, U.Rajesh kannan</i>	76
22.	STUDIES ON NUCLEATION KINETICS AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF MONO-UREA OXALIC ACID CRYSTALS DOPED WITH ZINC SULFATE <i>T. Manju and P. Selvarajan</i>	80
23.	ANALYSIS OF REDUCTION OF OXYGEN AT MWCNT COATED GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE IN 2-HYDROXY-1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE SOLUTION <i>J. Antony Rajam, A. Gomathi and C. Vedhi</i>	84

24.	ELECTROCHEMICAL STUDIES OF SODIUM GLUCONATE (SG) ON THE INHIBITION EFFICIENCY OF SARGASSUMSWARTZII (BROWN ALGAE) - Zn^{2+} SYSTEM ON MILD STEEL IN AQUEOUS ENVIRONMENT <i>S. Manimegalaí</i>	86
25.	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF Au DOPED TiO_2 NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR PHOTOCATALYTIC DECOLOURIZATION OF CONGORED DYE UNDER VISIBLE LIGHT IRRADIATION <i>Muthu Kathija, M. Sheik Muhideen Badhusha</i>	94
26.	PHARMACOLOGICAL EVALUATION OFFLOWERS OF ADATHODA VASICALINN. <i>M.Kamalutheen and I. Antony Danish</i>	102



ISBN 978-81-939054-1-1

Published by
Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society
Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous)
Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli - 627011

S.No of Excell sheet	Name of the Teacher	Teacher	ISBN	Department
62	Dr. M. Syed Ali Fathima	Conservation Of Sacred Groves And Sacred Trees In Ans Around Karunkulam. Tuticurin Dist. Tamilnadu.India.A Study On Problems Faced By Patients During Covid Situation In Tirunelveli	ISBN - 978-81-942482-0-0	ZOOLOGY

"National Seminar on "Environmental Protection and Sustainability" ISBN: 978-81-942482-0-0
NSEPS/2019/OP/21

CONSERVATION OF SACRED GROVES AND SACRED TREES IN AND AROUND KARUNKULAM, TUTICORIN DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

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** Department of Pharmaceutics, S.A. Raja Pharmacy College, Vadakkangulam.

ABSTRACT

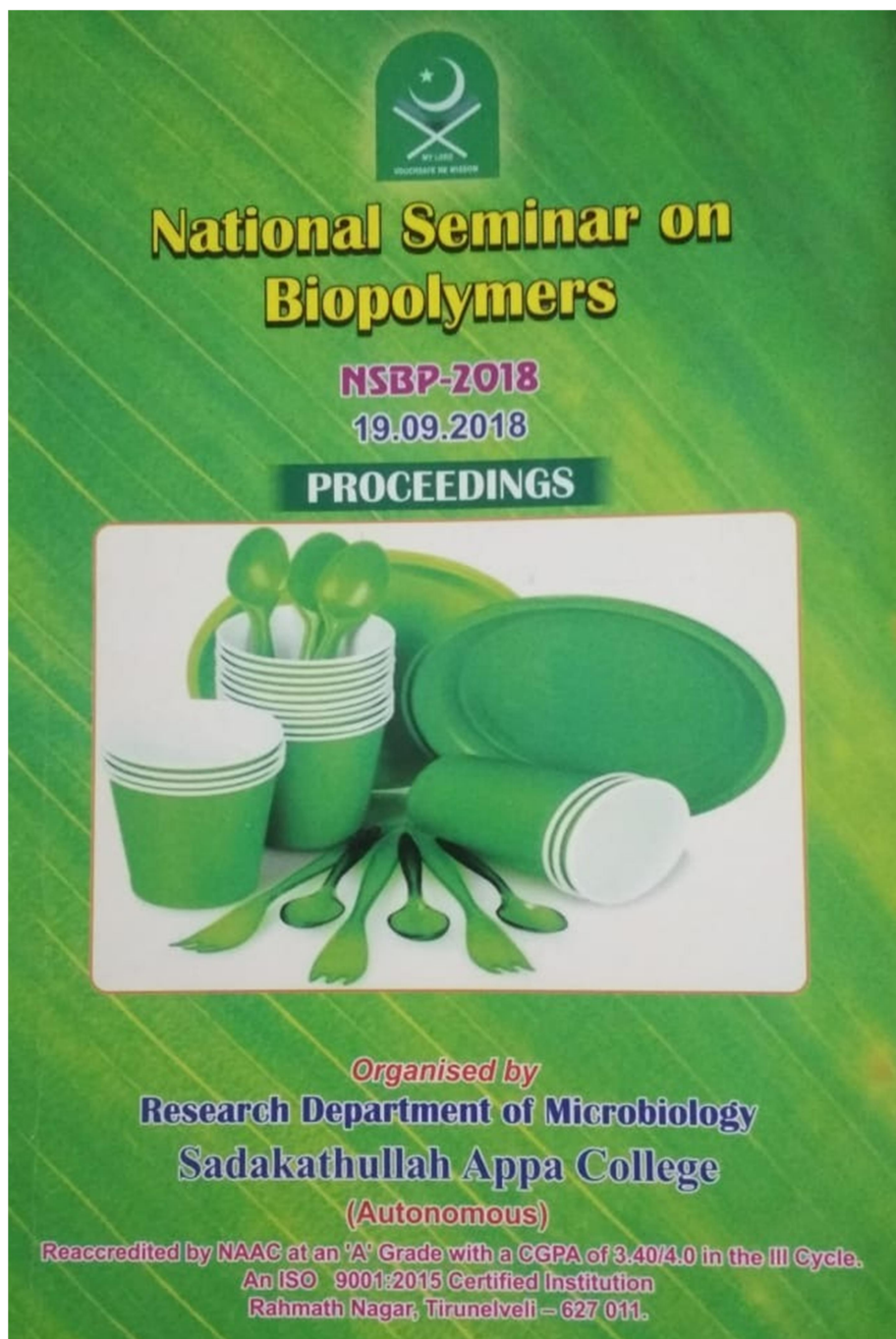
Trees and plants have long been held sacred to communities the world over. In India they feature in our myths, epics, rituals, worship, and daily life. Exploitation of Earth's natural resources is currently an essential condition of human existence. However, accelerated economic growth with high consumption level in developed countries and aspirations of developing countries to reach matching levels of growth are continuing to damage our Planet Earth's environment. Conservation of biodiversity has been possible in many ways. A survey on the sacred groves and sacred trees in and around Karungulam area, Tuticorin district was made. Tree worship is a common practice of Hindu religion in India. Such trees are usually preserved by the people out of fear & religious sentiment. In the present survey, it was observed that 8 temple harbour sacred groves and 5 temple as a sacred trees. Since most of these preserved, the plant species with its medicinal value.

Keywords: Sacred groves, Biodiverstiy, Conservation, Exploitation.

Introduction

India is among the 12th mega biodiversity countries in the world having 25 hot spots of the richest and highly endangered eco-region of the world (Myers *et al.* 2000). Due to increasing pressure of population, degradation and depletion of forests, it remains a challenging task to manage forests in a sustainable manner. India is classified under one of the low forest cover countries and account for 23.8% of total geographical area of the country (FSI Forest Survey of India (2005)). The concept and beliefs of sacred trees and groves of forests are one of the best practices to conserve the natural resources. Sacred groves (SGs) are small forest areas that are left untouched by the local inhabitants to be conserved by the local village folk deities and are of special spiritual significance to them. Sacred groves, also known as church forests, fetish forests and sacred forests, are found all over the world including Ethiopia, Japan, Morocco, India, and Ghana (Cardelús *et al.* 2013). Around 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 sacred groves are reported in India (Malhotra *et al.* 2007). Different scientific

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BIOPOLYMERS**

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ISBN : 978-81-938054-2-8

Price : Rs. ~~580~~

Printed in India

No. of Pages : 362

Printed at : Kasi Graphics
Tirunelveli
9443614556

Published by : **Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society**
Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli - 627 011,

CONTENTS

S.NO	Title of the Paper	Author	Paper ID	Page
1.	Effect Of Foliar Application Of Extract Of Brown Algae On Biochemical Constituents And Antioxidant Activity Of Fruit Of <i>Cyamopsis Tetragonoloba</i> (L.) Taub.	T. Kumareswari And S. Maria Victorial Rani	01- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	16
2.	Biosynthesis Of Silver Nanoparticles And Antioxidant Activity Of Marine Bivalve <i>Meretrix Meretrix</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	P.Subavathy, R.D.Thilaga, C.Shibana and Jemma Hermelin Jesy Diaz	02- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	23
3.	Isolation And Characterization Of <i>Vibrio Parahaemolyticus</i> from Sewage Collected from Fish Market	Guhank.S, Deborah Gnana Selvam .A Januja.J and Priyadharshini.J	03- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	33
4.	Production Of Chitin Deacetylase By Solid State Fermentation With <i>Mucor Rouxii</i>	S. Abirami, B. Clara Preethi Rodrigo and M. Kannan	04- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	47
5.	Biochemical Changes Of Ciprofloxacin 500mg In <i>Rattus Albus</i>	Jenila G. J and Jasmine E	05- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	55
6.	Screening of Polyhydroxyalkonates producers from soil and gut of <i>Spodoptera litura</i>	Ishwarya, V., Naga Nandhini, J.M., Niranjana, K., Rabiyaathul Basaria, S., Mahalakshmi, A and Sujatha, K.	06- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	61
7.	Enzymatic, Non- Enzymatic Antioxidants And Antioxidant Ability Assays In <i>Scoparia Dulcis</i> Linn	Josephine Benedit Bai, U. Immanuel, G, Malathi, S, and Uma, G	07- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	73
8.	Screening And Characterization Of Plant Extract Act Against Aquatic Bacterial Pathogens.	M.Veera Selvan And M. Selvendran	08- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	86
9.	Phytochemical Screening Of <i>Aegle Marmelos</i> And <i>Citrullus Colocynthis</i> From Western Ghats In Tamilnadu	Suga .S, Uma Devi .S, Beena Lawrence	09- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	99
10.	Evaluation Of Antibacterial Activity Of Medicinal Plant	M.Syed Ali Fathima and M. Johnson	10- NSBP18/RDMB/S	105

EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANT

Pouzolzia wightii Benn. LEAF EXTRACTS

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(Autonomous), Palayamkottai -627 002.

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ABSTRACT

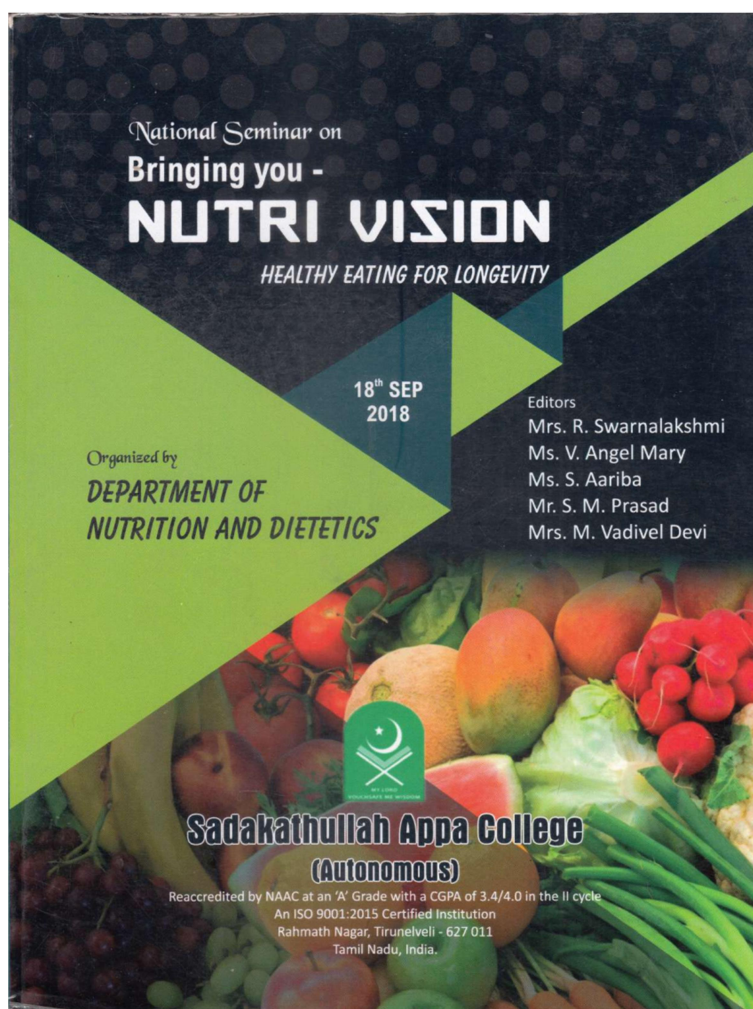
In many countries medicinal plants play a vital role in health care provision and they have been used for treatment of numerous diseases for thousands of years. Plants are used as a source of medicinal agents for antibacterial, antihelminthic, astringent, emetic, febrifuge, sedative and stimulant. Many higher plant species possess a novel source for new drugs and are still largely unexplored. *Pouzolzia wightii* is a shrub which belongs to the family of Utricaceae. *Pouzolzia wightii* is widely distributed in the Southern Western Ghats (Tamilnadu and Kerala). The different parts of *Pouzolzia wightii* are useful for anti-inflammatory, wound healing, ulcers and boils. Due to advancement in science and technology, remarkable progress has been made in the medicinal field, with the natural and synthetic drug discovery. With this background this present study was intended to screen the antibacterial potential of *Pouzolzia wightii* leaves with five different extracts. The result of the present study showed the presence of wide spectrum of antibacterial activities against *E.Coli* (16.10mm) followed by *K. pneumonia* (16.03) in *Pouzolzia wightii* leaves ethanolic extracts. Further research on the isolation of active principles from *Pouzolzia wightii* may leads to find an alternative medicine with antibacterial property.

KEYWORDS: Antibacterial activity, medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

In many countries medicinal plants have vital roles in the healthcare provision and they have been used for the treatment of numerous major human health diseases for thousands of years (Latheef *et al.*, 2008 and Munshi and Osman, 2014). Plants naturally produce a variety of chemical constituents to protect themselves against a variety of pathogens (Enne *et al.*, 2001; Westh *et al.*, 2004). Plants have the best source of drugs (Wolabi *et al.*, 2007). Different drugs are obtained from the different parts of the medicinal plants such as stem, root, flowers and fruits (Mahesh and Satish, 2008 & Abdel *et al.*, 2012). Leaves are also used for the therapeutic purpose. It is being used as resource of medicinal agents for antibacterial, anti helminthic, astringent, emetic, febrifuge, sedative and stimulant. Natural products moreover as pure compounds or as standardized plant extrats offer unlimited opportunities for new drug. Antibiotics supply the main basis for the therapy of bacterial infections (Tambekar and khante, 2010). Most of the biologically active metabolites are synthesized from secondary metabolic pathways by the medicinal plants during the vegetative phase. Compounds are dependable for the therapeutic properties of the medicinal plants (Silva *et al.*, 1996). Several medicinal plants include antimicrobial activities

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64	Mohamed RamlathSabura	Influence of dietary customs on premenstrual syndrome	9788193805435	ZOOLOGY
65	Dr.M.I. Delighta Mano Joyce	Influence of dietary customs on premenstrual syndrome	9788193805435	



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ISBN : 978-81-938054-3-5

First Edition : September, 2018

Publishing : Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society
Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli - 627 011
Tamil Nadu, India
e-mail: principal@sadakath.ac.in
Website: www.sadakath.ac.in
Phone: 0462-2540763

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Printed at

SHANLAX PUBLICATIONS

61, T.P.K. Main Road

Vasanthanagar

Madurai - 625003

Tamil Nadu, India

Ph: 0452-4208765,

Mobile: 7639303383

email: publisher@shanlaxpublications.com

web: www.shanlaxpublications.com

INFLUENCE OF DIETARY CUSTOMS ON PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

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I.Hasna Naziya

Department of Physics, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli

Abstract

The aim of the study was to assess the influence of food intake on premenstrual disorders in young college girls. This cross sectional study was conducted during January 2017 to March 2017, at Sadakathullah Appa College. 150 Under graduate final year students from selected departments having regular menstrual cycle were participated in this study. Pre Menstrual Syndrome (PMS) was diagnosed according to International statistical Classification of Disease and related health problems-10 revision (ICD-10) criteria. Among the 150 students, 96 % showed symptoms of PMS. Irritability (56%) and angered easily (53%) are the two major psychological symptoms. Major physiological symptoms such as backache in 88 (59%), fatigue in 72 (48%), depressed mood in 57 (38%), anxiety in 64 (42.6%), generalised headache in 61 (40.6%), insomnia in 46 (30.6%), irritability in 84 (56%), acne in 81 (54%) students respectively. Overall academic activities were affected in 84 (56%) students. Abstinence from work (45%) was the major behavioural symptom. Young girls who were currently on a diet, become unhealthy especially very lean and anaemic were suffered by multiple symptoms than the healthy ones. The findings of the study revealed the fact that PMS is a common disorder and it negatively affects the academic activities of the young college girls. So it is recommended that health education and counselling need to be provided to the girls to overcome these problems.

Keywords: Pre Menstrual Syndrome, ICD, multiple symptoms, counseling

Introduction

Dietary habits are fundamental factors that influence human life styles and individual quality of life. In addition, the adverse effects of environment, hormones or toxins on human health, which will be manifested in later life, have been pointed out (Fujiwara 2004, Smith 1989, Cerin 1993). Nowadays our Indian college going girls are attracted towards consumption of fast food and skipping their breakfast. The wrong selection of western food may lead to the consumption of unbalanced diet lacking essential nutrients, which is essential for their general and reproductive health.

Young adolescent girls are usually suffered by some physiological problems associated with their menstrual cycle. The common problem they are facing is Pre Menstrual Syndrome (PMS), a multifactorial syndrome that affects adolescent girls with a high frequency. It shows a list of symptoms which include mild psychological discomfort, feelings of bloating and weight gain, breast tenderness,

S.No in Excel sheet	Name of the teacher	Title	ISBN/ISSN	Department
66	Mohamed RamlathSabura	Development of value added product from Tuna (Masi)	978-93-535-473-0	ZOOLOGY
67	Dr.M.I. Delighta Mano Joyce		978-93-535-473-0	



Proceedings International Conference on Bio-Commerce 2019

Volume 1 Number 1

14-15 March, 2019



Department of Zoology and Research Centre

Aditanar College of Arts & Science

Virapandianpatnam, Tiruchendur - 628 216.

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First published 2019

Printed in India

Proceedings of International Conference on Bio-Commerce - 2019

Published by Dr.G.Lakshmanan for 'Proceedings of International Conference on Bio-Commerce 2019'

Typeset & Printed by Robert Printers, Thoothukudi – 628 002.

Ph:

99944 22806. **E-mail:** robertxeroxtuty@gmail.com

BIODEGRADATION OF SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID- CYFLUTHRIN BY
ENTEROBACTER ASBURIAE FROM SOIL

434

S. Lingathurai, P. Sivadurgadevi and P. Hemavathi
DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE ADDED PRODUCT FROM TUNA (MASI)

444

Mohamed Ramlath Sabura, S., Delighta Mano Joyce, M.I., HasnaNaziya, I.
TOXIC, FEEDING DETERRENCE, NUTRITIONAL AND
DEVELOPMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY OF *PIPER BETLE* L.(PIPERACEAE
TREATED *SPODOPTERA LITURA* FAB.(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE).

449

Lingathurai S
BIO-EFFICACY AND DETOXIFYING ENZYME ACTIVITIES OF
EUPHORBIAHIRT L. (EUPHORBIACEAE) TREATED ARMYWORM,
SPODOPTERA LITURA FAB. (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

469

Saranya T and Lingathurai S
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF PALM LEAF ARTICLES – A STUDY
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UDANKUDI

475

S. Siril Arun and M. Ruban Jesu Adaikalam



DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE ADDED PRODUCT FROM TUNA (MASI)

*Mohamed Ramlath Sabura, S., *Delighta Mano Joyce, M.I., **Hasna Naziya, I.

*Assistant Professors, Department of Zoology, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

**Scholar, Department of Physics, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

ABSTRACT

Tuna is a type of saltwater fish that belongs to the same family as mackerel fish and bonito fish. They are members of the Thunnini tribe, which includes 15 different tuna species. This fish is a powerhouse of essential nutrients such as omega-3 fatty acids, potassium, magnesium, iron, vitamin A, B6 and B12, and as such is beneficial for health. The meat of the tuna fish is often sold frozen, fresh or canned and is widely consumed around the world as a popular ingredient for sandwiches, salads, casseroles and sushi rolls. The fish is boiled with water, a handful of salt, two teaspoons of turmeric powder for 20-30 minutes. After half an hour the cooked fish was taken out and sundried for about a week. This is the main product called "Masi". To make value added products, the dried masi is ground with dried red chilli and salt which is called as Masi podi. Masi sambal, Tuna Salad, Cheeni sambal, are some of the well known dishes made from masi powder.

KEY WORDS: Tuna, nutrients, mackerel fish, masi, casseroles

INTRODUCTION

A tuna is a type of saltwater fish that belongs to the same family as mackerel fish and bonito fish. They are members of the Thunnini tribe, which includes 15 different tuna species. Tuna fish are of varying species and are found all over the world oceans such as blue fin, yellow fin, bullet tuna and to name a few. Life of tuna fish varies from three to five years though some are known to have lived for more than two decades. They are comparatively easy to catch and go in the making of delicious dishes like steaks, salads, burgers and the like. They are nomadic, which means that they keep migrating.

S.No in Excel sheet	Name of the teacher	Title	ISBN/ISSN	Department
68	Dr. M. Syed Ali Fathima	Anticancer activity of <i>Pouzolzia wightii</i> Benn stem ethanolic extracts against HeLa Cell Line.	978-93-535-473-2	ZOOLOGY





ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF *POUZOLZIA WIGHTII* BENN. STEM ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS AGAINST HELA CELL LINE

M. Johnson, M. Syed Ali Fathima* and A. Mohamed Ansar**

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are component and bundle of human society to struggle diseases, from dawn of civilization. Plants are the largest source of herbal medicines in the world. About 60-80 % of human beings still depend on plant based medicines as traditional human health care system. *Pouzolzia wightii* belongs to family: Utricaceae, a native of Southern Western Ghats. In India it is distributed in Tamilnadu and Kerala. Different parts of this plant have the various uses like anti inflammatory, wound healing, ulcers, boils. The present study reports that ethanolic extracts of *Pouzolzia wightii* stem have been tested for anticancer activity. *In-vitro* anticancer studies were performed against human cancer cell line (HeLa) and MTT assay was used to analyze the cell growth inhibition. The results showed that the ethanolic extracts of stem of *Pouzolzia wightii* possessed a moderate amount of anticancer activity with an IC_{50} value 187.1 μ g/ml.

Keywords: HeLa, MTT assay, IC_{50}

INTRODUCTION

Now a day's utility of medicinal plants has been increasing day by day in the present world. Compounds which are naturally derived from the herbs are safer and easily biodegradable than the synthetic compounds. So that the problem of resistance observed in synthetic drugs is also reduced (Chandrasekhar, Balasubramanian, 2011). Higher plants, a source of many plant derived compounds, have an important role in health care of human beings. Therefore medicinal plants have received a significant interest in anti-cancer therapy. Medicinal herbs do not have any

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69	Dr. M. Syed Ali Fathima	conservation of Sacred groves and Sacred trees in and around Karunkulam,tuticorin District Tamilnadu India	ISBN 978-81-942482-0-0	ZOOLOGY



NSEPS/2019/OP/21

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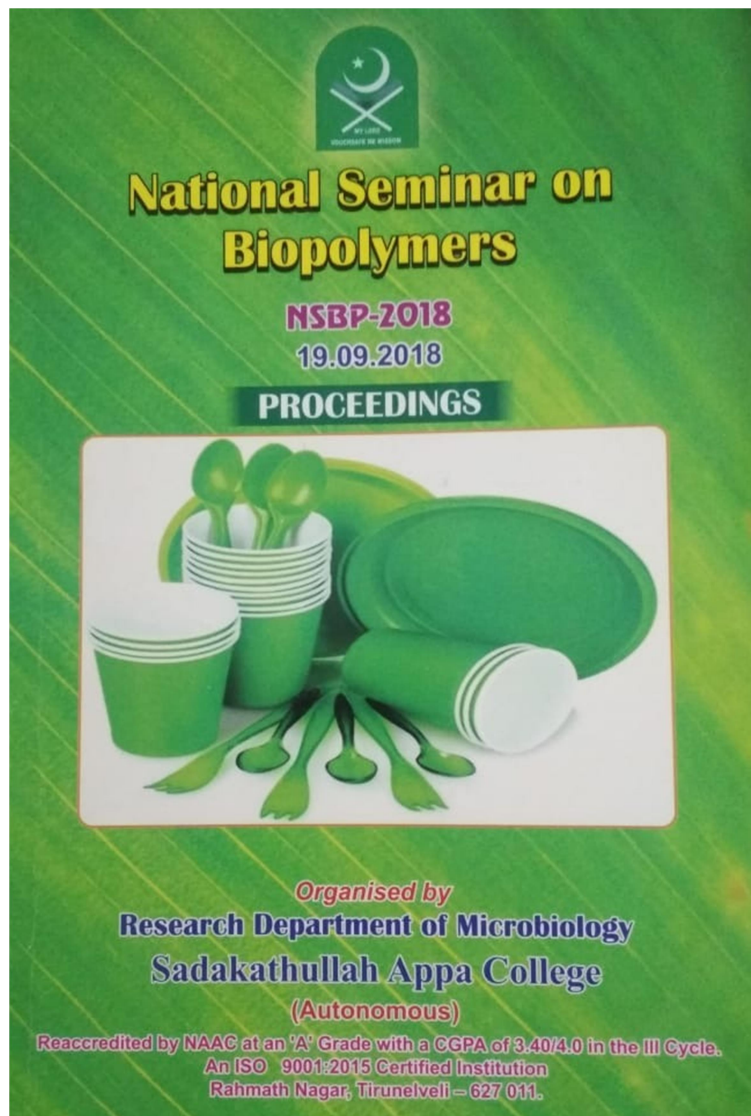
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NATIONAL SEMINAR ON BIOPOLYMERS

(MSBP-2018)

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ISBN : 978-81-938054-2-8

Price : Rs. 500

Printed in India

No. of Pages : 362

Printed at : Kasi Graphics
Tirunelveli
9443614556

Published by : **Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society**
Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli - 627 011,

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011.

ABSTRACT

In many countries medicinal plants play a vital role in health care provision and they have been used for treatment of numerous diseases for thousands of years. Plants are used as a source of medicinal agents for antibacterial, antihelminthic, astringent, emetic, febrifuge, sedative and stimulant. Many higher plant species possess a novel source for new drugs and are still largely unexplored. *Pouzolzia wightii* is a shrub which belongs to the family of Utricaceae. *Pouzolzia wightii* is widely distributed in the Southern Western Ghats (Tamilnadu and Kerala). The different parts of *Pouzolzia wightii* are useful for anti-inflammatory, wound healing, ulcers and boils. Due to advancement in science and technology, remarkable progress has been made in the medicinal field, with the natural and synthetic drug discovery. With this background this present study was intended to screen the antibacterial potential of *Pouzolzia wightii* leaves with five different extracts. The result of the present study showed the presence of wide spectrum of antibacterial activities against *E. Coli* (16.10mm) followed by *K. pneumonia* (16.03) in *Pouzolzia wightii* leaves ethanolic extracts. Further research on the isolation of active principles from *Pouzolzia wightii* may leads to find an alternative medicine with antibacterial property.

KEYWORDS: Antibacterial activity, medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

In many countries medicinal plants have vital roles in the healthcare provision and they have been used for the treatment of numerous major human health diseases for thousands of years (Latheef *et al.*, 2008 and Munshi and Osman, 2014). Plants naturally produce a variety of chemical constituents to protect themselves against a variety of pathogens (Enne *et al.*, 2001; Westh *et al.*, 2004). Plants have the best source of drugs (Wolabi *et al.*, 2007). Different drugs are obtained from the different parts of the medicinal plants such as stem, root, flowers and fruits (Mahesh and Satish, 2008 & Abdel *et al.*, 2012). Leaves are also used for the therapeutic purpose. It is being used as resource of medicinal agents for antibacterial, anti helminthic, astringent, emetic, febrifuge, sedative and stimulant. Natural products moreover as pure compounds or as standardized plant extrats offer unlimited opportunities for new drug. Antibiotics supply the main basis for the therapy of bacterial infections (Tambekar and khante, 2010). Most of the biologically active metabolites are synthesized from secondary metabolic pathways by the medicinal plants during the vegetative phase. Compounds are dependable for the therapeutic properties of the medicinal plants (Silva *et al.*, 1996). Several medicinal plants include antimicrobial activities

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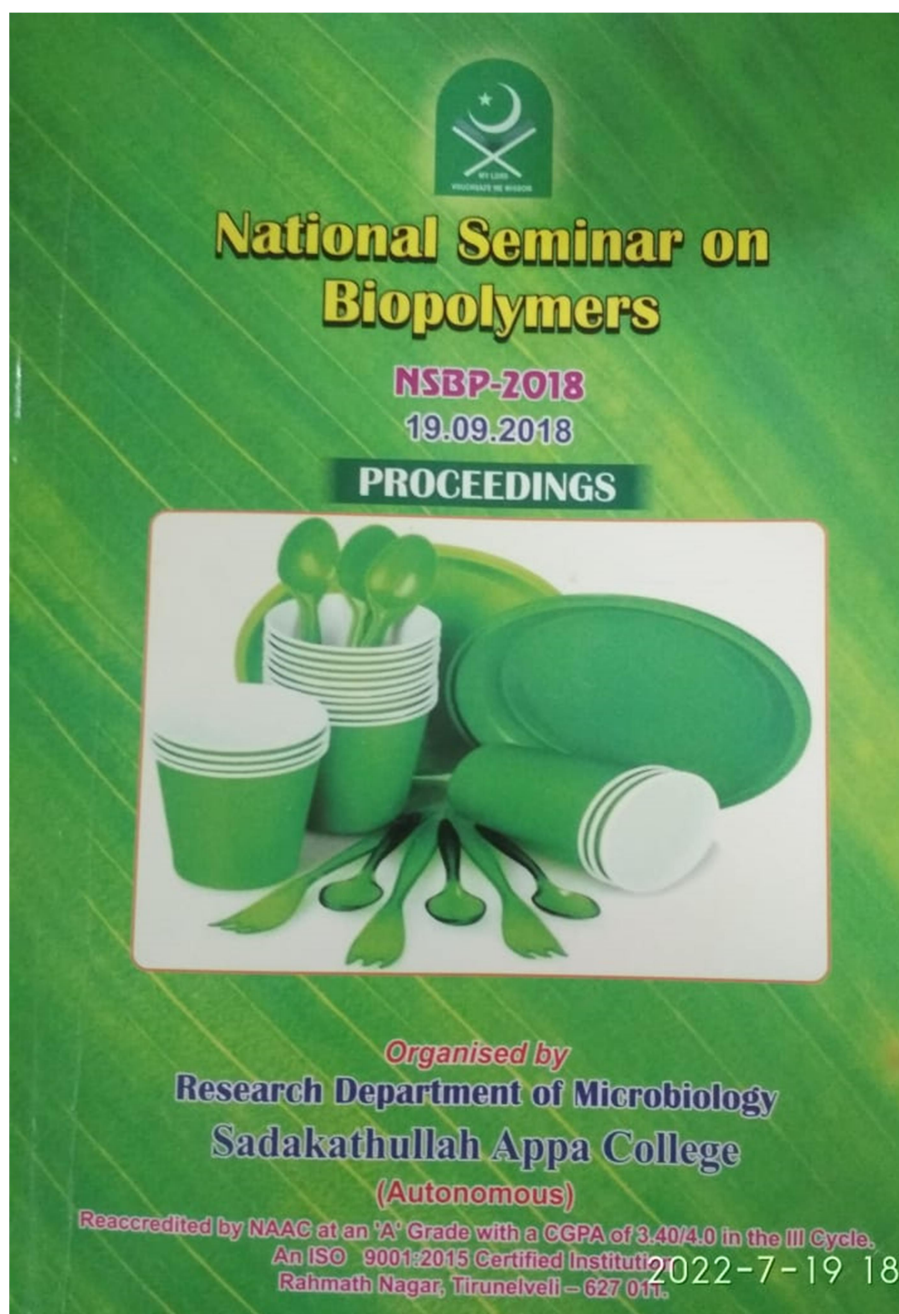
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Dr. M. Manokar
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Published by
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Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous)
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S.No in Excel sheet	Name of the teacher	Title	ISBN/ISSN	Department
71	Dr. M. Sithi Jameela	Prevalance of Infectious diseases in Tirunelveli district	ISBN - 978-81-938054-2-8	ZOOLOGY
72	Dr. M. Sithi Jameela	Bacterial examination of Nosocomial wound infections	ISBN - 978-81-938054-2-8	
73	Dr. S. Peer Mohamed	Prevalance of Infectious diseases in Tirunelveli district	ISBN - 978-81-938054-2-8	
74	Dr. S. Peer Mohamed	Bacterial examination of Nosocomial wound infections	ISBN - 978-81-938054-2-8	



41.	Prevalence Of Infectious Diseases In Tirunelveli District	Raja Pavithra.P Vijayalakshmi.M , Peer Mohamed, and S. Sithi Jameela.M	42- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	319
42.	<i>In Vitro</i> Antimicrobial Activity Of Seaweed Extract Against Some Fish Pathogens	V.Asha, C.Sowmia Saraswathi, H.Sumiya Mufena, M.Bahima Afrin, R.Janet Rani and K. Feroz Khan	43- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	325
43.	Electrifying The World With Electrogenic Bacteria	S.Abilash , R. Janet Rani, M. Manohar, K.Chitra, A. Radha, K. Freoz Khan	44- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	332
44.	Screening Of Medicinal Plant Extracts Against Throat Infection	J. Shifana Amath, Vm. Swarna Latha, M. Fathima Rizwana, R .Sheela@Sheeba. K. Chitra, and M. Manohar	45- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	338
45.	Biodegradation Of Dry Flower Industrial Waste By Using Mushrooms And Earthworms	C. Siluvai Kirubagari Aneeshia And C. Muthulakshmi	46- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	343
46.	Evaluation Of Antibacterial Activity Of Selected Medicinal Plant <i>Morinda Citrifolia</i> (L.) Against Selective Human Pathogens	S. Ramya, S. Saranya, M. Selva Bharathi, G. Subbu Lakshmi, M. Venkateshi Priya, A. Radha, S.K. Sundar and B. Parthiban	47- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	353

2022-7-19 18:53

47.	Biocontrol Of <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> Using <i>Phyllanthus</i> Species	D. Herin Sheeba Gracelin	47- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	363
48.	Screening The Enzyme Producing Bacteria Present In The Gut Of <i>Eisenia Fetida</i>	K.Jenitha and S.Santhiya	48- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	368
49.	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L. – A Potential Antibacterial Fern Against Plant Pathogenic Bacteria	S. Juliet Santha Jothi and D. Herin Sheeba Gracelin	49- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	371
50.	Antibiotic sensitivity pattern of medicinal plant extract of <i>Vitex negundo</i> (L.) against the pathogens isolated from Urinary Tract Infected Women	Gaja Lakshmi.K Sanah Fakruddin Piramu Ammal.G	50- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	376
51.	Phytochemical Screening and Antimicrobial Activity of <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	R Mithun Lakshmanan, K A Abrose, M Parveen Fatima	51- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	381
52.	Bacterial examination of Urinary Tract Infection in Females	Piramu ammal.G Gaja lakshmi.K Sanah Fakruddin	52- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	386
53.	Comparative analysis of natural (<i>Punica granatum</i>) and synthetic antibiotics against UTI pathogens isolated from pregnant women	Sanah Fakruddin Gaja lakshmi.K Piramu ammal.G	53- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	392
54.	Ayurvedic Cure for dandruff	Vasuki.S, Ayisha Thaslim.S, Kanaga.K, Hariharan.S, Thaveethu.G	54- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	397
55.	Production of Cellulase By <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> From Oil Contaminated Soil	M.Parvathi, M. Jasima Beevi, S. Durga, M. Chithra, H. Rashidha, T. Dhana Lakshmi and A. Radha	56- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	402
56.	Bacterial examination of nosocomial wound infections	Peer Mohammed.S, Sithi Jameela. M and Fathima Ranya. M	55- NSBP18/RDMB/S AC/TVL	407

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN TIRUNELVELI

AUTHORS: Raja Pavithra.P (2nd B.Sc student)

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, about 70 percent of the bacteria that cause infections are resistant to at least one of the drugs most commonly used for treatment. Some organisms are resistant to all approved antibiotics and can only be treated with experimental and potentially toxic drugs. Evolutionist, (Colin Patterson, 1978) commented that the development of antibiotic resistance is one of the most cited modern examples of evolution. An alarming increase in resistance of bacteria that cause community acquired infections has also been documented, especially in the staphylococci and pneumonia.

Antibiotic-resistance bacteria are a growing public health threat worldwide, and the World Health Organization estimates the total cost of treating all hospital-borne antibiotic-resistant infections is about \$10 billion a year. An estimated 14,000 deaths every year are blamed on drug-resistant bacteria common in U.S. hospitals. The solutions to the problems of anti-microbial resistance are a direct consequence of understanding the mechanisms at the basis of its emergence.

Antibiotics must be known in order to successfully fight the resistant or multi-resistant bacteria MDR-"multidrug resistance". Bacteria can have a natural resistance to an antibiotic, meaning they can grow and multiply in the presence of maximum concentrations of antibiotics tolerated by the body, their development not being influenced by that drug in any way. A survey can help to understand the emergence of disease among people.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATION OF NOSOCOMIAL WOUND INFECTIONS

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INTRODUCTION:

Wound infections and abscesses occur as complications of surgery, trauma, or disease that may interrupt a mucosal or skin surface. Infections may occur whenever a laceration or other types of wound is contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms. Wounds can be contaminated from the skin, from various other sources such as soil, clothing, faeces or aerosols. It should be recognized that surgical incisions are also wounds and can become contaminated giving rise to post operative infections which involve Nosocomial pathogens such as staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The contaminants are at first generally present in relatively small numbers. The infections sets in when one or more of the contaminants invade the site, multiply in large numbers, attach and harm the host.

Nosocomial infections is applied to any clinical infection that is to say, infection causing illness that are neither present nor in its incubation period at the time of hospitalization. The commonest – pyogenic bacteria are Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcal pyogens, Pneumococci and coiliform bacilli such as E.coli, proteus species and P.aeruginosa and anerobic Clostridium species may be imp in infections of wound specially abdominal wounds, soiled deep wounds and whenever devitalized tissue provided suitable aerobic conditions.

Wounds in skin or mucous membrane invite the entrance of bacterial either parasites from the body surface coming directly or indirectly from the soil. Wounds are visible results of individual cell death or damage and can be classified by size, site, depth and causation surgery, accident or circulatory failure etc.

Over the past twenty years significant changes in the microbiology ecology of the burn would have been noted.

COMMON MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY :

AEROBES:

- ☐ Staphylococcus aureus
- ☐ Streptococcus pyogenes

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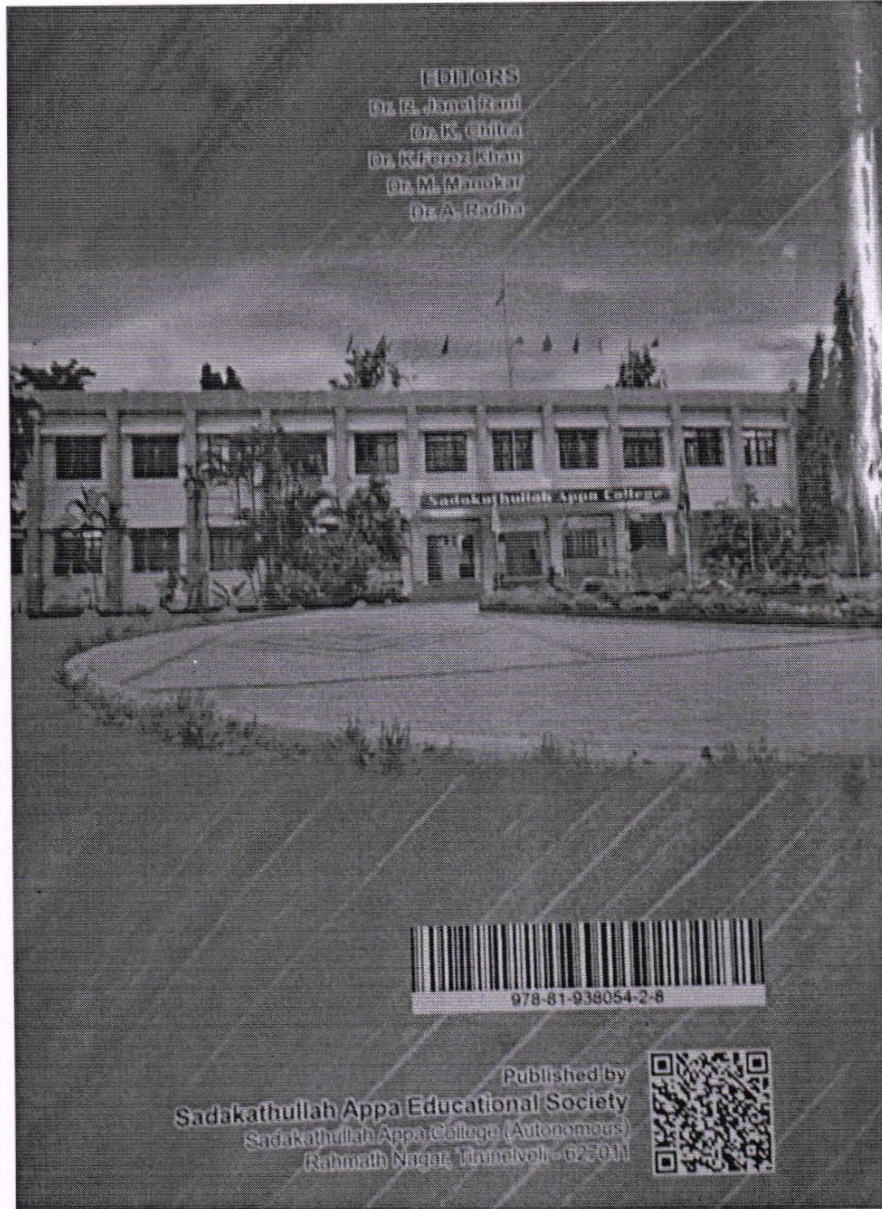


978-81-938054-2-8

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