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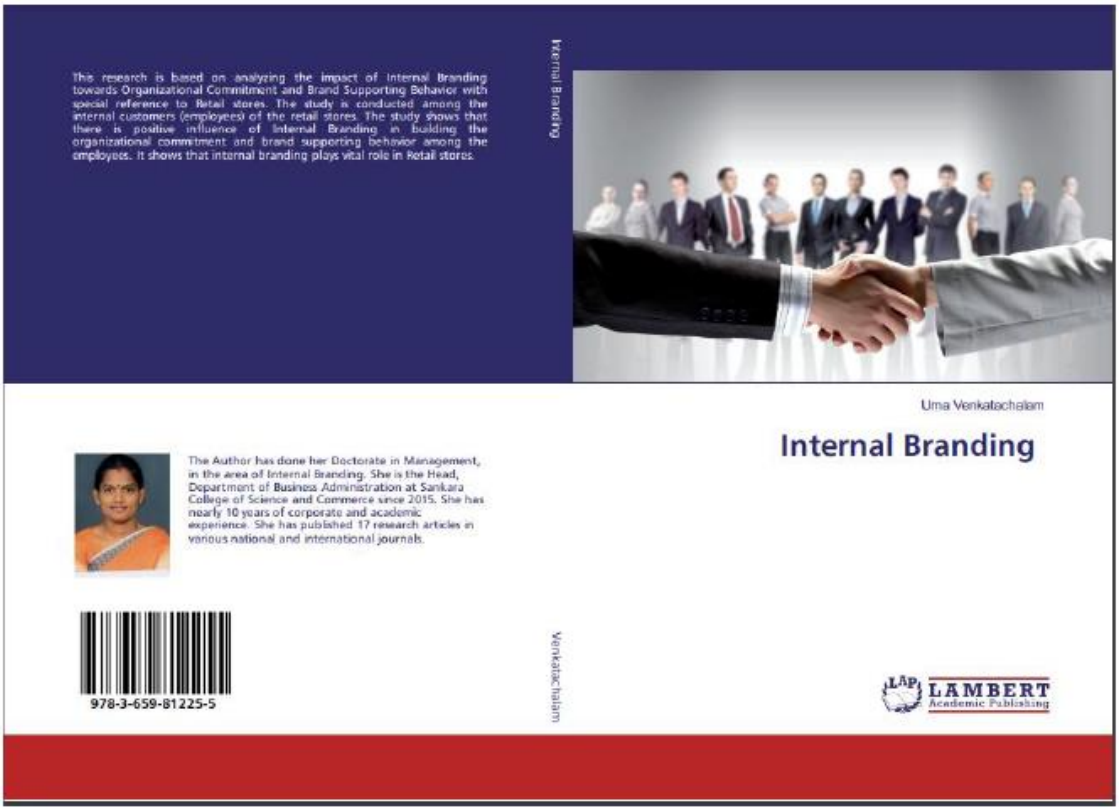

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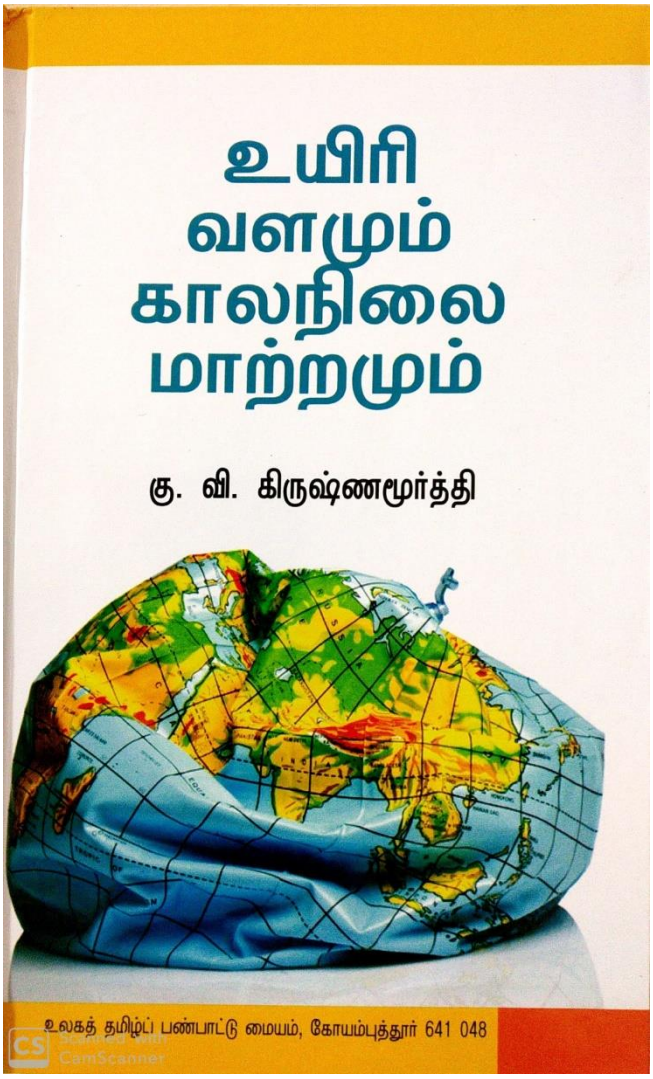

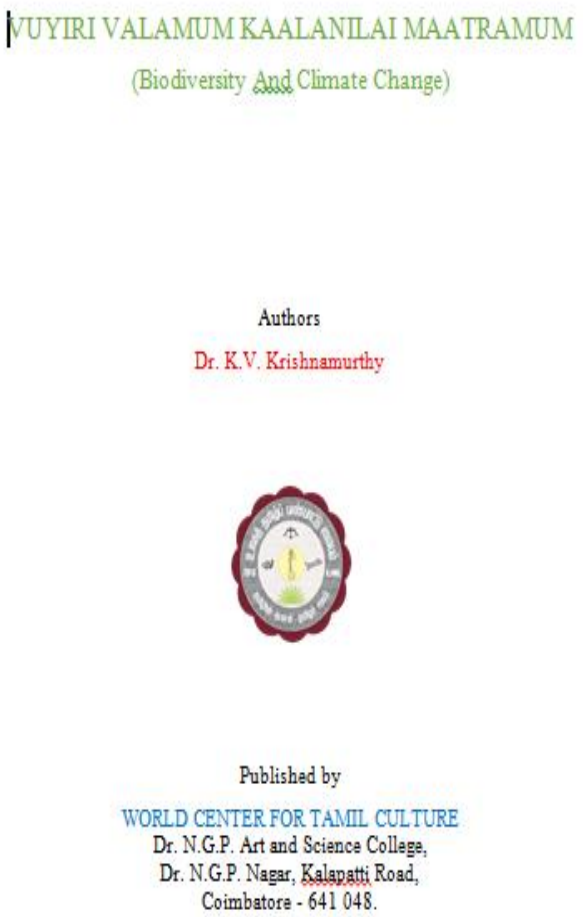
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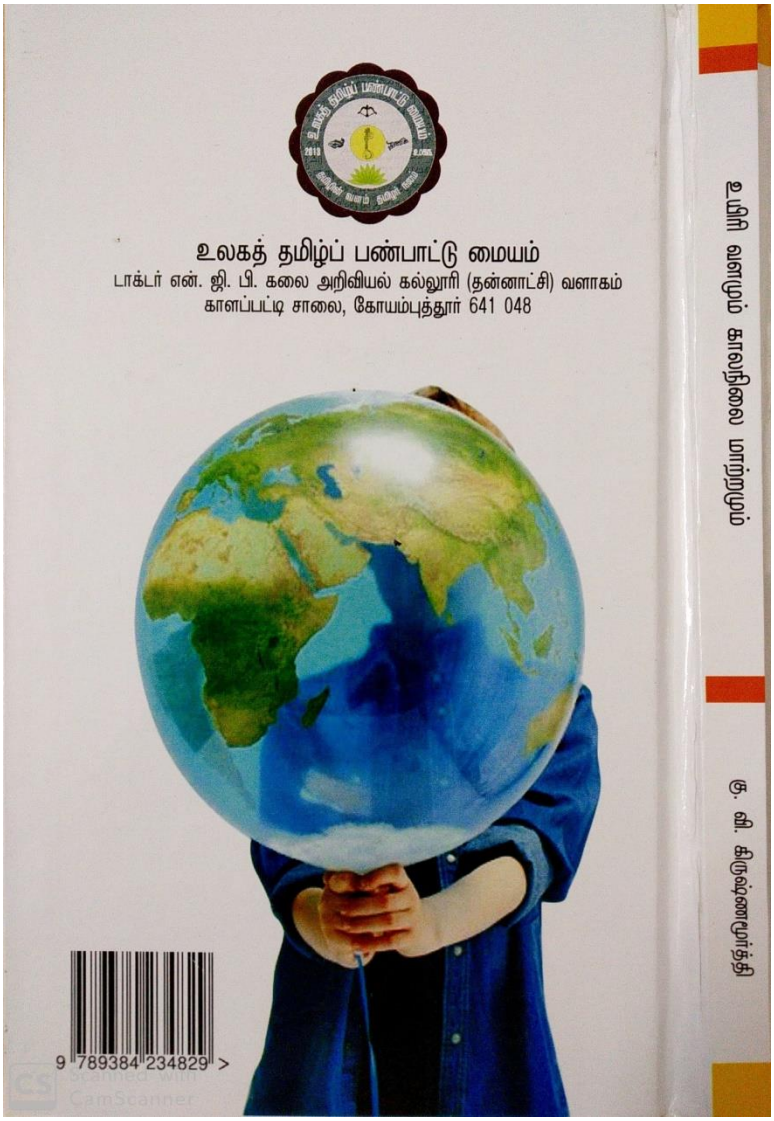
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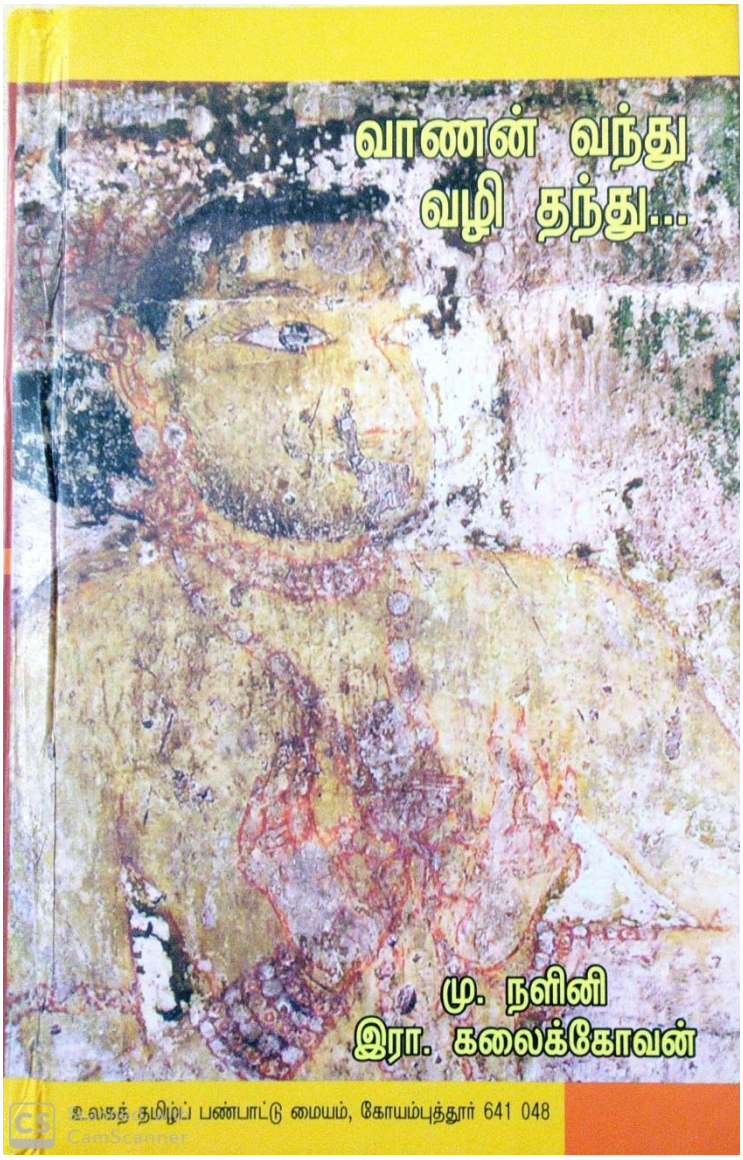

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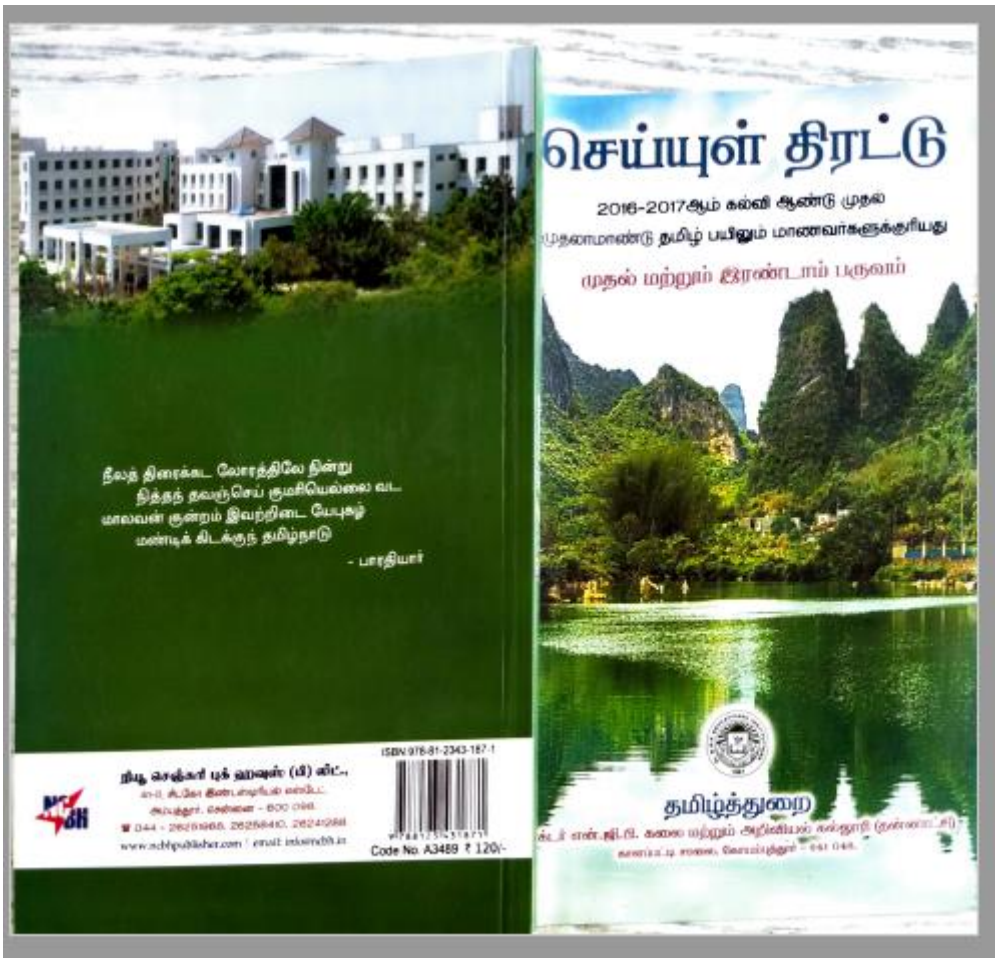

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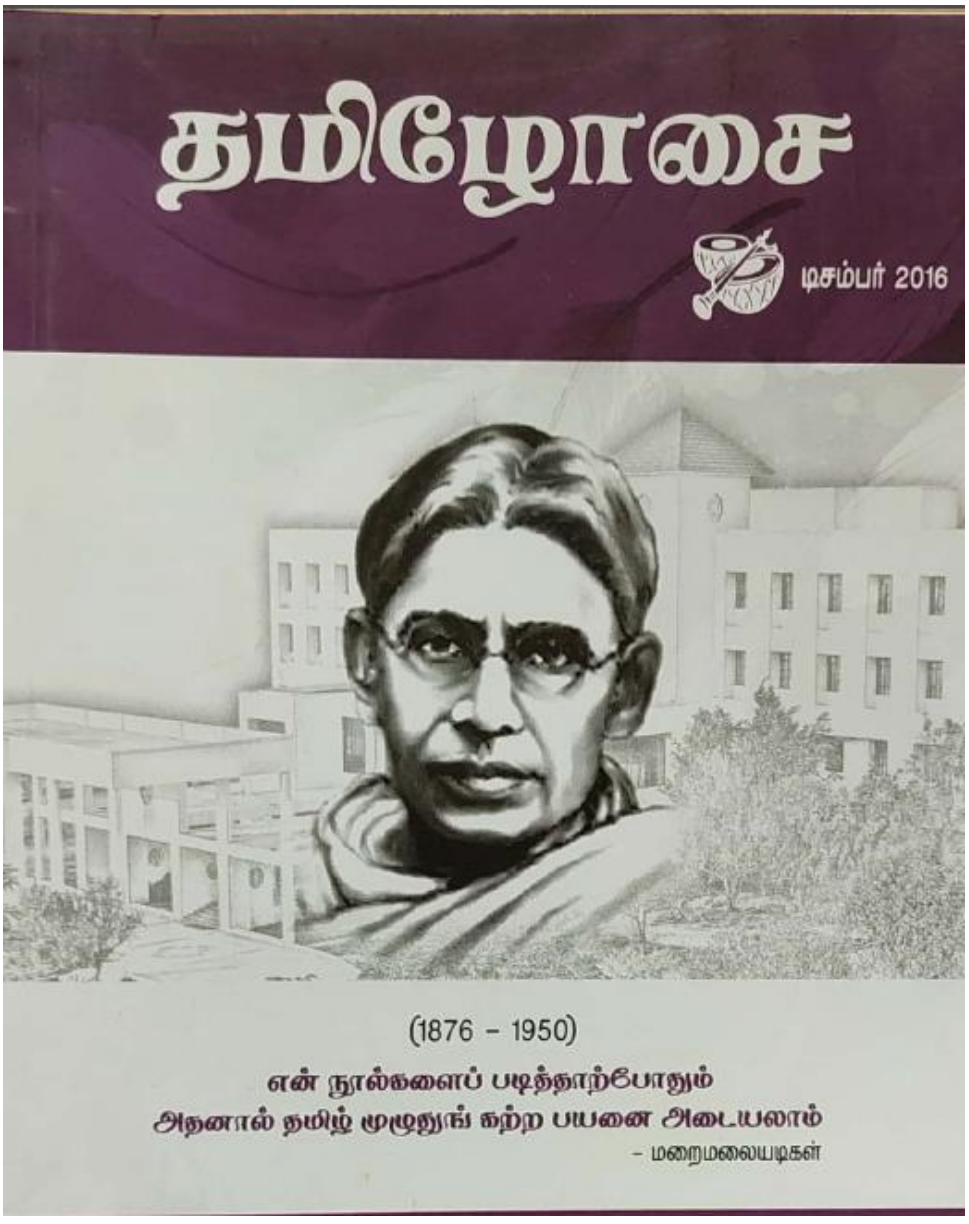

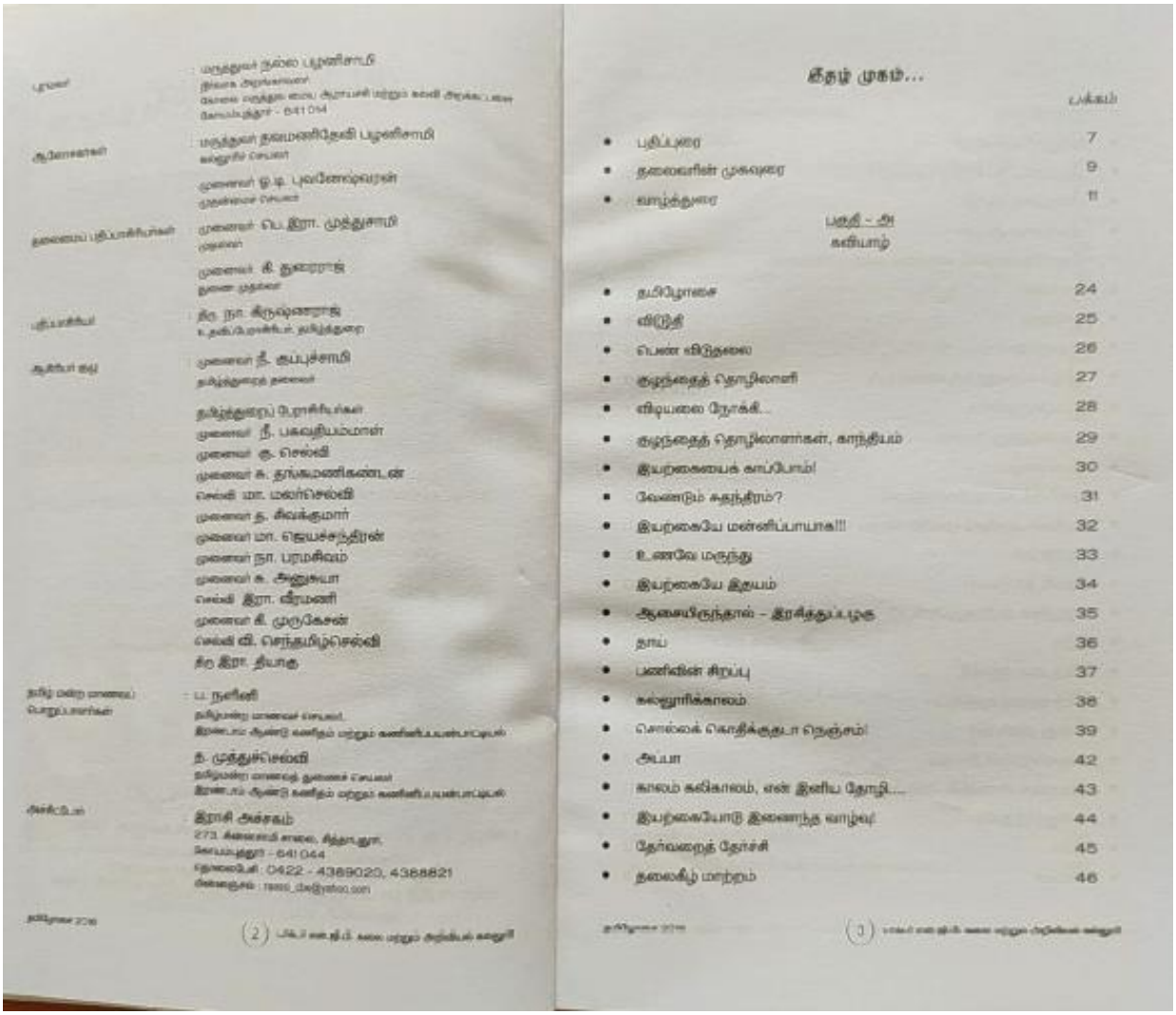

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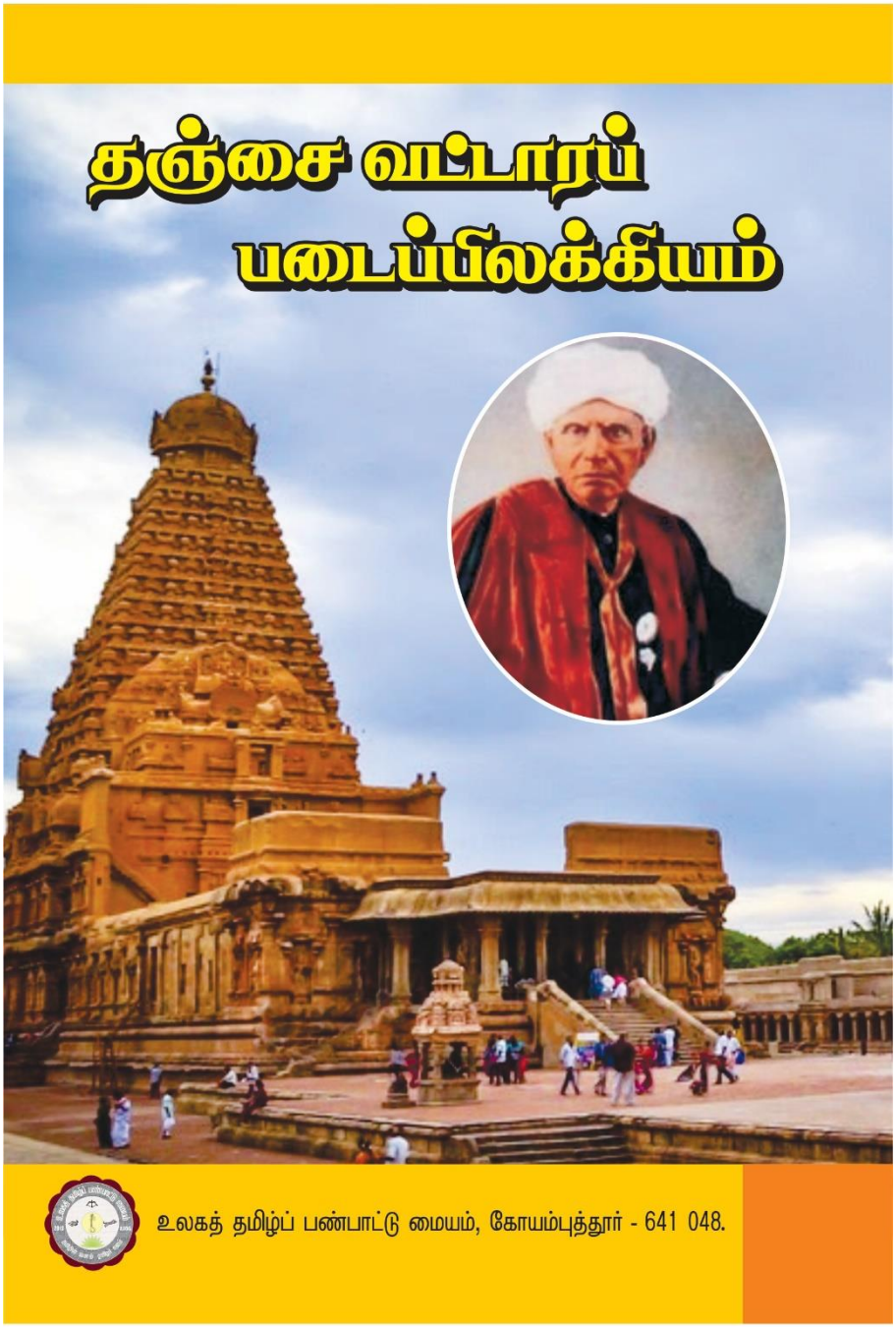

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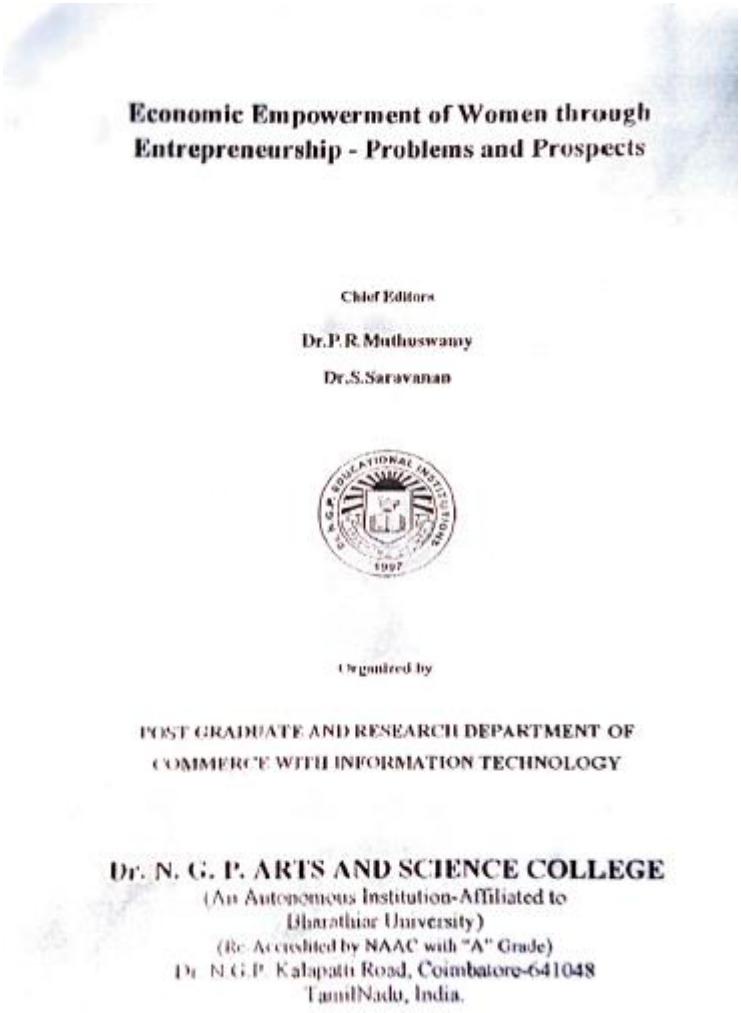

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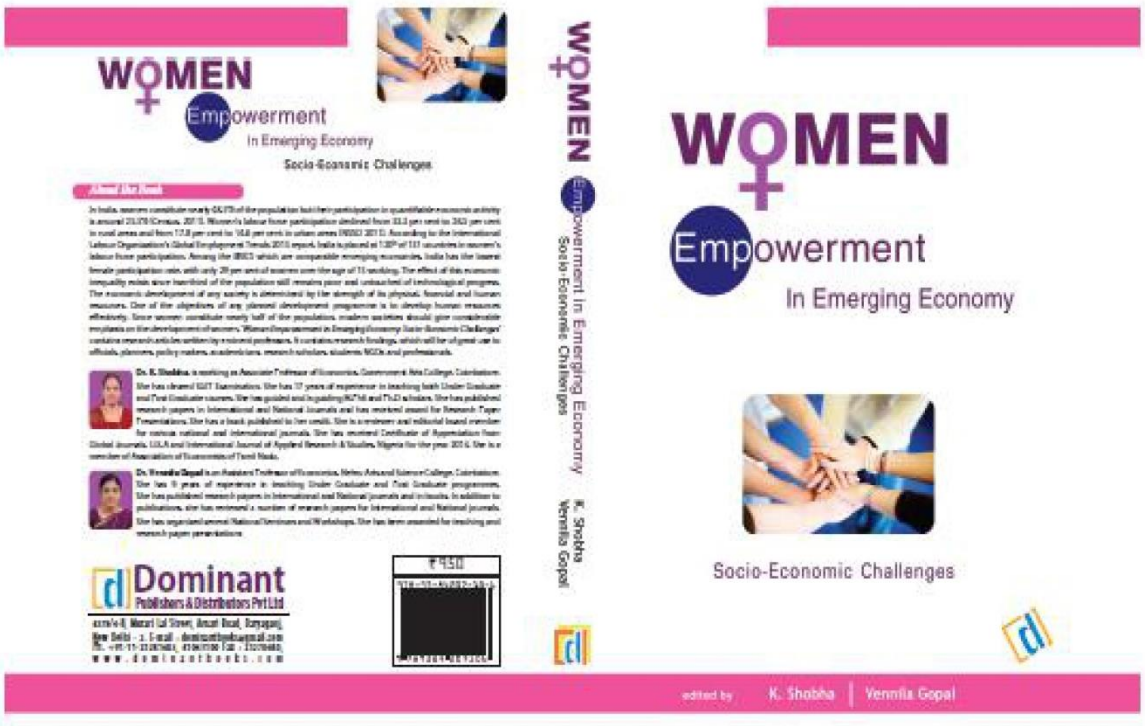

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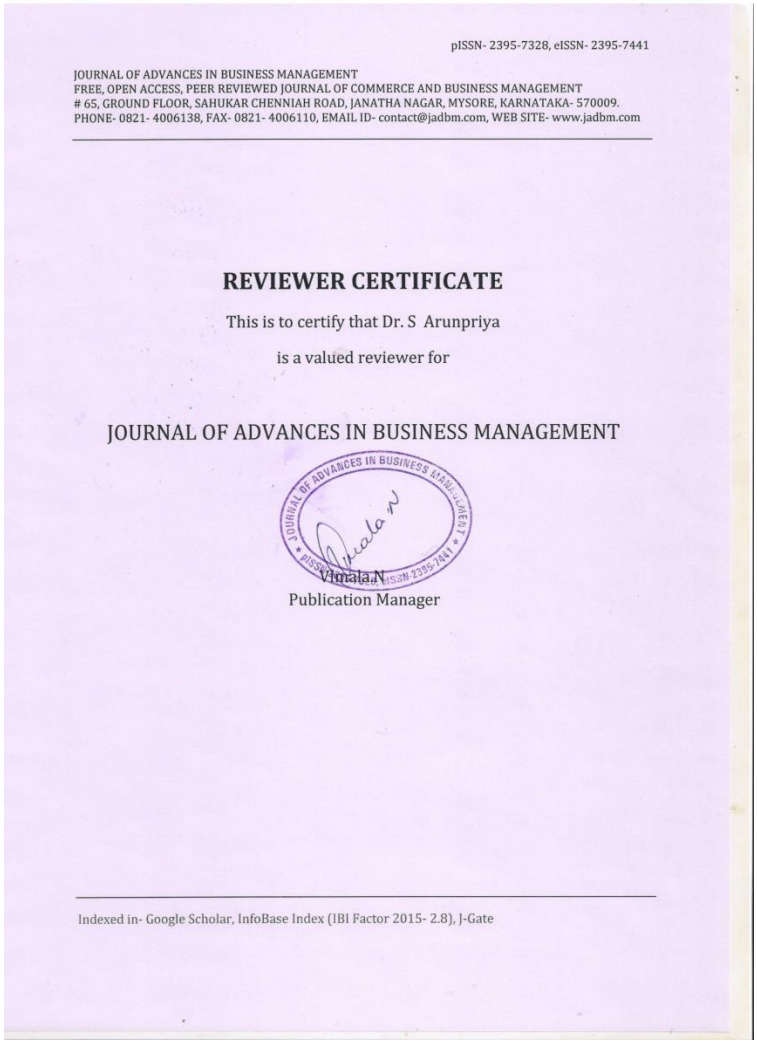

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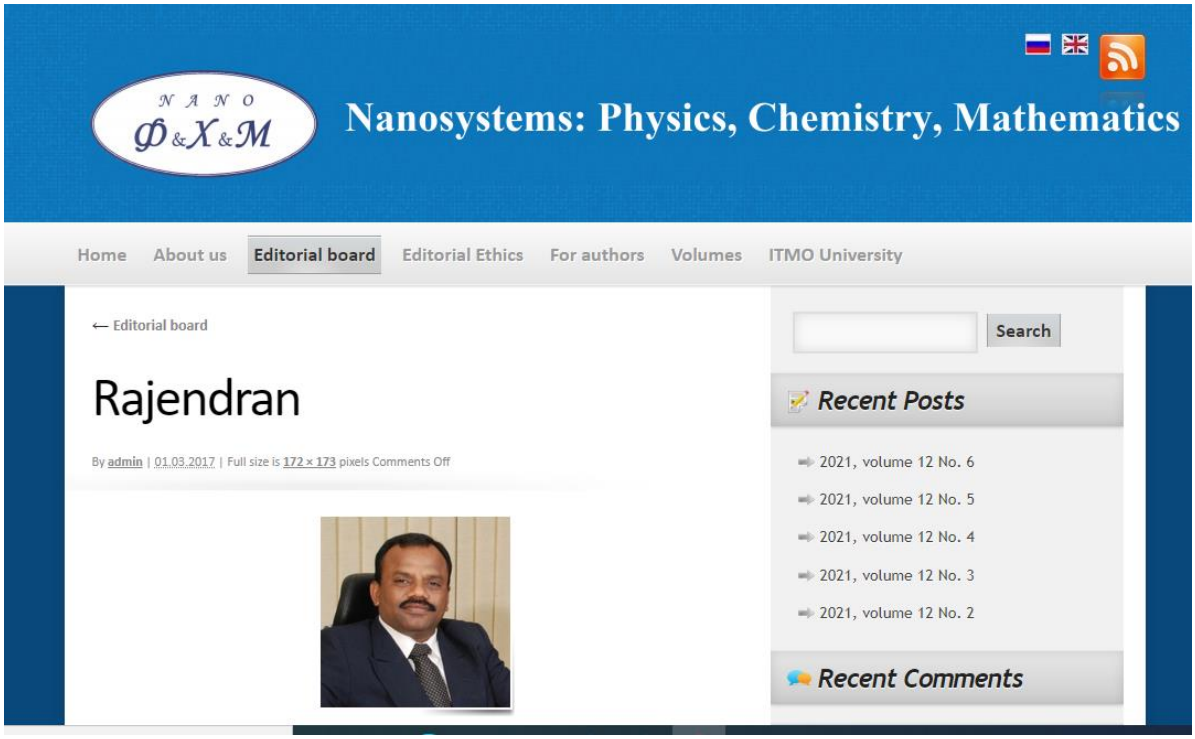

Papers in Proceedings

1. Mrs. Bharathi Anbarasan

National Conference on Emerging Trends in Big Data Technologies and Research issues (NCEBTR2K17), 24th February, 2017

DATA SCIENCE, BIG DATA AND DATA ANALYTICS TECHNIQUE A COMPARATIVE STUDY ALONG WITH ITS APPLICATIONS

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Abstract
The Paper aims to promote and communicate advances in big data research by providing a fast and high quality forum for researchers, practitioners and policy makers from the very many different communities working on data science. To promote Data Science and interdisciplinary collaboration between fields, and to showcase the benefits of data driven research, papers demonstrating applications of big data in domains as diverse as Geoscience, Social Web, Finance, e-Commerce, Health Care, Environment and Climate, Physics and Astronomy, Chemistry, life sciences and drug discovery, digital libraries and scientific publications, security and government will also be considered

Keywords: Data Science, Data Analytics, Big Data

I. Introduction

Data is everywhere, the amount of digital data that exists is growing at a rapid rate and changing the way we live. Data is growing faster than ever before and over year, about 1.7 megabytes of new information will be created every second for every human being on the planet. Paper aims to give a brief idea on the emerging fields and also deals the difference between the Data Science, Big Data, and Data Analytics, based on what it is, where it is used is the really worth to know about.

A. Data Science:

Dealing with unstructured and structured data, Data Science is a field that comprises of everything that related to data cleansing, preparation, and analysis.Data Science is the combination of statistics, mathematics, programming, problem solving, capturing data in ingenious ways, the ability to look at things differently, and the activity of cleansing, preparing, and aligning the data.It is a simple techniques used to extract insights and information from data.

B. Big Data:

The definition of Big Data, given by Gartner is, "Big data is high-volume, and high-velocity and/or high-variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing that enable enhanced insight, decision making, and process automation".Big Data refers to humongous volumes of data that cannot be processed effectively with the traditional applications that exist. The processing of Big Data begins with the raw data that isn't aggregated and is most often impossible to store in the memory of a single computer.

A buzzword that is used to describe immense volumes of data, both unstructured and structures, Big Data inundates a business on a day-to-day basis. Big Data is something that can be used to analyze insights which can lead to better decision and strategic business moves.

C. Data Analytics:

Data Analytics the science of examining raw data with the purpose of drawing conclusions about that information.Data Analytics involves applying an algorithmic or mechanical process to derive insights. For example, running through a number of data sets to look for meaningful correlations between each other.It is used in a number of industries to allow the organizations and companies to make better decisions as well as verify and disprove existing theories or models.

II. Applications / Uses of Data Science

Using data science, companies have become intelligent enough to push & sell products as per customers purchasing power & interest. data science is also used in Marketing, Finance, Human Resources, Health Care, Government Policies and every possible industry where data gets generated. Using data science, the marketing departments of companies decide which products are best for Up selling and cross selling, based on the behavioral data from customers. In addition, predicting the wallet share of a customer, which customer is likely to churn, which customer should be pitched for high value product and many other questions can be easily answered by data science. Finance (Credit Risk, Fraud), Human Resources (which employees are most likely to leave, employees performance, decide

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2. V. Sri Devi

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FINGER PRINT RECOGNITION SYSTEM USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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Abstract
An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is an information processing paradigm that is inspired by the way biological nervous systems, such as the brain, process information. Neural network originated as a model of how the brain works. Neural networks have broad applicability to real world business problems and many industries. A review of neural network applications to problems in production and operations management is presented. Applications reviewed in this paper include finger print recognition. The use of fingerprint in biometric identification has been the most widely used authentication system. The uniqueness of the fingerprint for every human provides us with all we need for faultless identification. However, during the fingerprint scanning process, the image generated by the scanner may be slightly different during each scan. The idea is to apply back propagation algorithm on a multilayer perceptron during the training stage. One of the advantages of this technique is the use of a hidden layer which allows the network to make comparison by calculating probabilities on template which are invariant to translation and rotation.

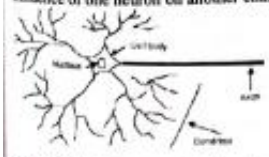
Keywords— Back propagation, Bio-metric, Neural network, Multilayer Perceptron

I. Introduction

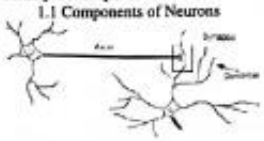
Human brain has many incredible characteristics such as massive parallelism, distributed representation and computation, learning ability, ability generalization ability adaptivity which seems simple but is ability, adaptivity, really complicated. It has been always a dream for computer scientist to create a computer which could solve complex perceptual problems this fast fast. ANN models was an effort to apply the same method as human brain uses to solve perceptual problems.

A. How the Human Brain Learns?

Much is still unknown about how the brain trains itself to process information, so theories abound. In the human brain, a typical neuron collects signals from others through a host of fine structures called dendrites. The neuron sends out spikes of electrical activity through a long, thin stand known as an axon, which splits into thousands of branches. At the end of each branch, a structure called a synapse converts the activity from the axon into electrical effects that inhibit or excite activity from the axon into electrical effects that inhibit or excite activity in the connected neurones. When a neuron receives excitatory input that is sufficiently large compared with its inhibitory input, it sends a spike of electrical activity down its axon. Learning occurs by changing the effectiveness of the synapses so that the influence of one neuron on another changes.



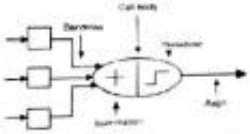
1.1 Components of Neurons



1.2 The synapse

B. From Human Neurones to Artificial Neurones

Neural network has an organization similar to that of a human brain and it is a network made up of processing elements called neurons. Neurons get data from the surrounding neurons, perform some computations, pass the results to other neurons. Connections between the neurons have weight associated with them. In neural network, the knowledge is stored in the network's interconnection weights in an implicit manner, learning takes place within the system and plays the most important role in the construction of an neural network system. The neural network system learns by determining the interconnection weights from a set of given data.



1.3 The neuron model

Learning in neural network can be supervised, unsupervised or based on a combined unsupervised-supervised training. In supervised learning, a set of data, called a training data set, is used to help the network in arriving at the appropriate weights. A

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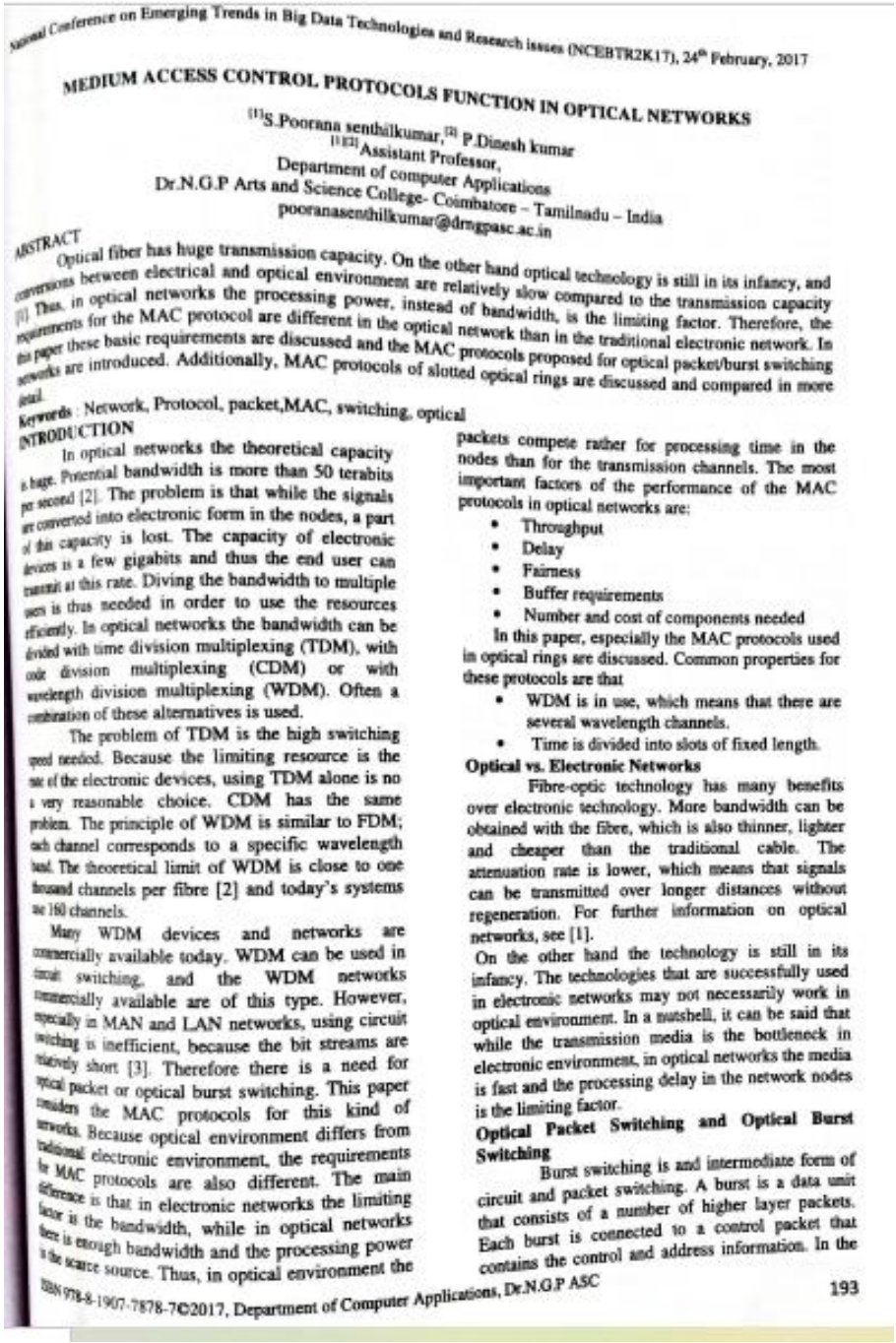
3. S.Poorana Senthilkumar & P.Dinesh Kumar



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MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL PROTOCOLS FUNCTION IN OPTICAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Optical fiber has huge transmission capacity. On the other hand optical technology is still in its infancy, and conversions between electrical and optical environment are relatively slow compared to the transmission capacity [1]. Thus, in optical networks the processing power, instead of bandwidth, is the limiting factor. Therefore, the requirements for the MAC protocol are different in the optical network than in the traditional electronic network. In this paper these basic requirements are discussed and the MAC protocols proposed for optical packet/burst switching networks are introduced. Additionally, MAC protocols of slotted optical rings are discussed and compared in more detail.

Keywords : Network, Protocol, packet,MAC, switching, optical

INTRODUCTION

In optical networks the theoretical capacity is huge. Potential bandwidth is more than 50 terabits per second [2]. The problem is that while the signals are converted into electronic form in the nodes, a part of this capacity is lost. The capacity of electronic devices is a few gigabits and thus the end user can transmit at this rate. Diving the bandwidth to multiple users is thus needed in order to use the resources efficiently. In optical networks the bandwidth can be divided with time division multiplexing (TDM), with code division multiplexing (CDM) or with wavelength division multiplexing (WDM). Often a combination of these alternatives is used.

The problem of TDM is the high switching speed needed. Because the limiting resource is the rate of the electronic devices, using TDM alone is no a very reasonable choice. CDM has the same problem. The principle of WDM is similar to FDM; each channel corresponds to a specific wavelength band. The theoretical limit of WDM is close to one thousand channels per fibre [2] and today's systems use 160 channels.

Many WDM devices and networks are commercially available today. WDM can be used in circuit switching, and the WDM networks commercially available are of this type. However, especially in MAN and LAN networks, using circuit switching is inefficient, because the bit streams are relatively short [3]. Therefore there is a need for optical packet or optical burst switching. This paper considers the MAC protocols for this kind of networks. Because optical environment differs from traditional electronic environment, the requirements for MAC protocols are also different. The main difference is that in electronic networks the limiting factor is the bandwidth, while in optical networks there is enough bandwidth and the processing power is the scarce source. Thus, in optical environment the packets compete rather for processing time in the nodes than for the transmission channels. The most important factors of the performance of the MAC protocols in optical networks are:

- Throughput
- Delay
- Fairness
- Buffer requirements
- Number and cost of components needed

In this paper, especially the MAC protocols used in optical rings are discussed. Common properties for these protocols are that

- WDM is in use, which means that there are several wavelength channels.
- Time is divided into slots of fixed length.

Optical vs. Electronic Networks

Fibre-optic technology has many benefits over electronic technology. More bandwidth can be obtained with the fibre, which is also thinner, lighter and cheaper than the traditional cable. The attenuation rate is lower, which means that signals can be transmitted over longer distances without regeneration. For further information on optical networks, see [1].

On the other hand the technology is still in its infancy. The technologies that are successfully used in electronic networks may not necessarily work in optical environment. In a nutshell, it can be said that while the transmission media is the bottleneck in electronic environment, in optical networks the media is fast and the processing delay in the network nodes is the limiting factor.

Optical Packet Switching and Optical Burst Switching

Burst switching is and intermediate form of circuit and packet switching. A burst is a data unit that consists of a number of higher layer packets. Each burst is connected to a control packet that contains the control and address information. In the

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4. N.Nirmala

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BRAIN TUMOR SEGMENTATION AND DETECTION USING FUZZY SET

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Abstract
Medical imaging mainly manages and processes missing, ambiguous, complementary, redundant and distorted data and information has a strong structural character. In the field of biomedical image analysis fuzzy logic acts as a unified framework for representing and processing both numerical and symbolic information, as well as structural information constituted mainly by spatial relationships. Fuzzy logic has proved to yield promising results in image processing when little information about the image is available. Fully automated segmentation is still unsolved and existing semi-automated segmentation techniques demand significant user input. An edge-based segmentation approach using fuzzy logic can give the good results in the segmentation of brain structures in CT (computer tomography) images. Manual enhancement after segmentation of approximately round objects can be avoided by using postprocessing contour-sorting technique using fuzzy rules.

Keywords: Biomedical image processing, fuzzy systems, image segmentation, fuzzy rules.

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic goal in segmentation process is to partition an image into regions that are homogeneous in nature with respect to one or more characteristics. Segmentation is an important tool in medical image processing and it has been useful in many applications, such as detection of tumors, detection of the coronary border, surgical planning, measuring tumor volume and its volumetric response to therapy, classification of blood cells, detection of micro calcifications on mammograms, heart image extraction from cardiac cine angiograms, etc. In some applications, it may be useful to classify image pixels into regions, such as bones, muscles and blood vessels, while in others into regions, such as cancer, tissue deformities and multiple sclerosis lesions. In recent years, many algorithms have been proposed for brain MRI segmentation. The most popular methods are thresholding, region-growing and clustering. The full automated intensity-based algorithms have high sensitivity to various noise artifacts such as intra-tissue noise and inter-tissue intensity contrast reduction. Clustering is most popular approach for segmentation of brain MR images and typically performs better than the other methods. Clustering is one of the most useful tasks in data mining process for discovering groups and identifying interesting distributions and patterns in the underlying data. Clustering problem is about dividing or partitioning a given data set into groups (clusters) such that the data points in a cluster are more similar to each other than points in different clusters. For example, consider a retail database records containing items purchased by customers. A clustering procedure group the customers in such a way that customers with similar buying patterns are in the same cluster. Hence, the main concern in the clustering process is to reveal the organization of patterns into —sensiblel groups, which allows discovering similarities and differences, as well as allowing us to derive useful conclusions about them. This idea of clustering is applicable in many fields such as life sciences, medical sciences and engineering. Clustering may be found under different names in different contexts, such as unsupervised learning (in pattern recognition), numerical taxonomy (in biology, ecology), typology (in social sciences) and partition (in graph theory). In the clustering process, there are no predefined classes and no examples that would show what kind of desirable relations should be valid among the data that is why it is perceived as an unsupervised process. On the other hand, classification is a procedure of assigning a data item to a predefined set of categories. Clustering produces initial categories in which values of a data set are classified during the classification process. Medical images play vital role to access patients for diagnosis and treatment. Image segmentation is the first step and the most critical tasks of image analysis. Its objective is that of extracting from an image via image segmentation. The computerization of medical image segmentation has found wide application in different areas such as diagnosis, treatment planning, and computer-integrated surgery. Even if computer aided tumor detection is been studied for last two decades, interpretation of MRI image is still a difficult task. Interpretation of this image is very sensitive and multiple radiologists review is needed for reducing probability of misdiagnosis.

2. Review of Techniques For Brain Segmentation

The purposes of this study an automated detection and segmentation techniques for the extraction of brain tumor region and separation of tumor on the MR image. This MR image helps to overcome the

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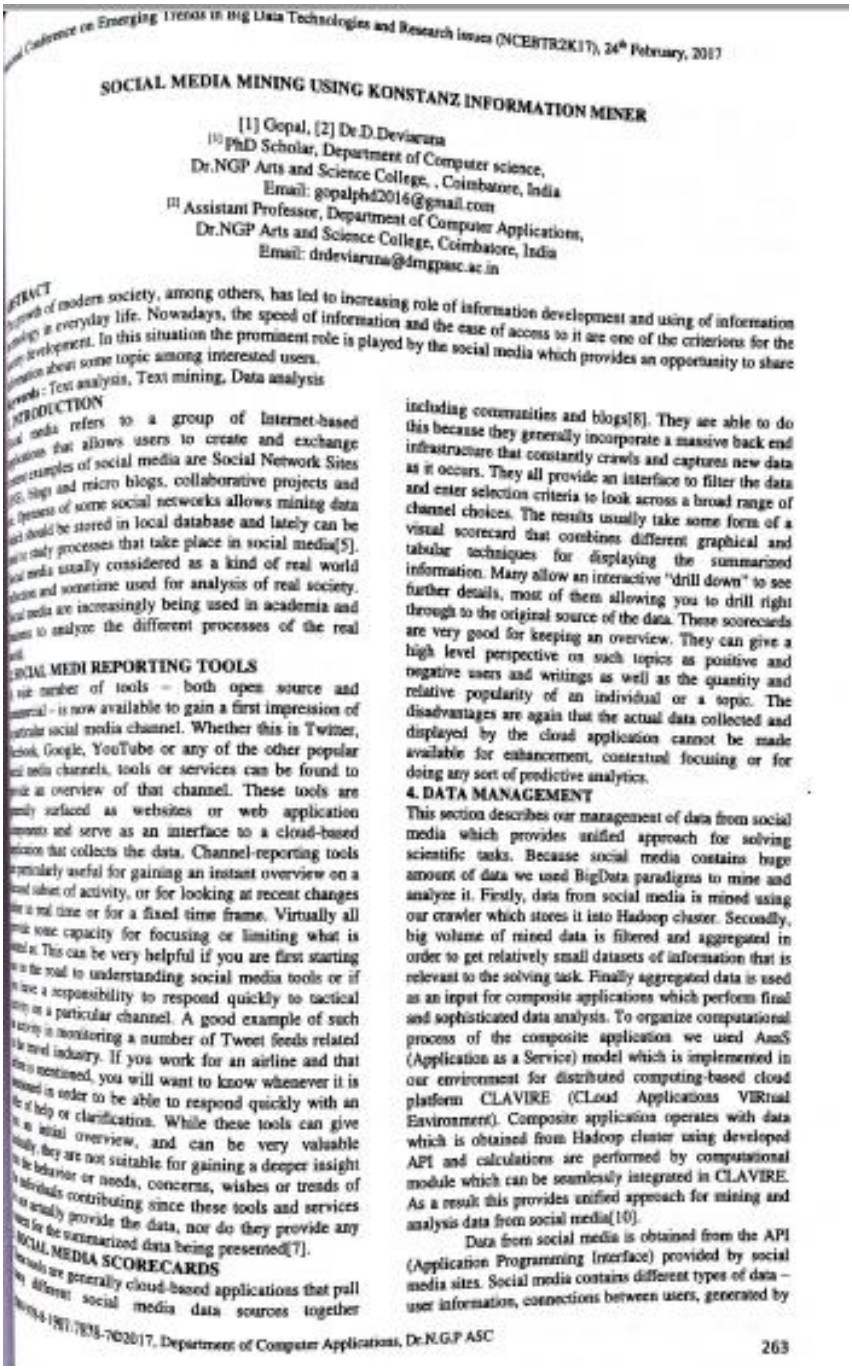

...Conference on Emerging Trends in Big Data Technologies and Research Issues (NCETR2K17), 24th February, 2017

SOCIAL MEDIA MINING USING KONSTANZ INFORMATION MINER

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...growth of modern society, among others, has led to increasing role of information development and using of information ...ology in everyday life. Nowadays, the speed of information and the ease of access to it are one of the criterions for the ...ciety development. In this situation the prominent role is played by the social media which provides an opportunity to share ...information about some topic among interested users.

...words - Text analysis, Text mining, Data analysis

...INTRODUCTION

...media refers to a group of Internet-based ...applications that allows users to create and exchange ...Some examples of social media are Social Network Sites ...(SNS), blogs and micro blogs, collaborative projects and ...e. Openness of some social networks allows mining data ...that should be stored in local database and lately can be ...used to study processes that take place in social media[5]. ...Social media usually considered as a kind of real world ...reflection and sometime used for analysis of real society. ...Social media are increasingly being used in academia and ...business to analyze the different processes of the real ...world.

...SOCIAL MEDI REPORTING TOOLS

...wide number of tools – both open source and ...commercial – is now available to gain a first impression of ...a particular social media channel. Whether this is Twitter, ...Facebook, Google, YouTube or any of the other popular ...social media channels, tools or services can be found to ...provide an overview of that channel. These tools are ...usually surfaced as websites or web application ...components and serve as an interface to a cloud-based ...application that collects the data. Channel-reporting tools ...are particularly useful for gaining an instant overview on a ...limited subset of activity, or for looking at recent changes ...either in real time or for a fixed time frame. Virtually all ...provide some capacity for focusing or limiting what is ...displayed. This can be very helpful if you are first starting ...out on the road to understanding social media tools or if ...you have a responsibility to respond quickly to tactical ...activity on a particular channel. A good example of such ...an activity is monitoring a number of Tweet feeds related ...to the travel industry. If you work for an airline and that ...airline is mentioned, you will want to know whenever it is ...mentioned in order to be able to respond quickly with an ...offer of help or clarification. While these tools can give ...you an initial overview, and can be very valuable ...initially, they are not suitable for gaining a deeper insight ...into the behavior or needs, concerns, wishes or trends of ...the individuals contributing since these tools and services ...do not actually provide the data, nor do they provide any ...means for the summarized data being presented[7].

...SOCIAL MEDIA SCORECARDS

...Scorecards are generally cloud-based applications that pull ...data from different social media data sources together ...including communities and blogs[8]. They are able to do this because they generally incorporate a massive back end infrastructure that constantly crawls and captures new data as it occurs. They all provide an interface to filter the data and enter selection criteria to look across a broad range of channel choices. The results usually take some form of a visual scorecard that combines different graphical and tabular techniques for displaying the summarized information. Many allow an interactive "drill down" to see further details, most of them allowing you to drill right through to the original source of the data. These scorecards are very good for keeping an overview. They can give a high level perspective on such topics as positive and negative users and writings as well as the quantity and relative popularity of an individual or a topic. The disadvantages are again that the actual data collected and displayed by the cloud application cannot be made available for enhancement, contextual focusing or for doing any sort of predictive analytics.

4. DATA MANAGEMENT

This section describes our management of data from social media which provides unified approach for solving scientific tasks. Because social media contains huge amount of data we used BigData paradigms to mine and analyze it. Firstly, data from social media is mined using our crawler which stores it into Hadoop cluster. Secondly, big volume of mined data is filtered and aggregated in order to get relatively small datasets of information that is relevant to the solving task. Finally aggregated data is used as an input for composite applications which perform final and sophisticated data analysis. To organize computational process of the composite application we used AaaS (Application as a Service) model which is implemented in our environment for distributed computing-based cloud platform CLAVIRE (CLoud Applications VIRtual Environment). Composite application operates with data which is obtained from Hadoop cluster using developed API and calculations are performed by computational module which can be seamlessly integrated in CLAVIRE. As a result this provides unified approach for mining and analysis data from social media[10].

Data from social media is obtained from the API (Application Programming Interface) provided by social media sites. Social media contains different types of data – user information, connections between users, generated by

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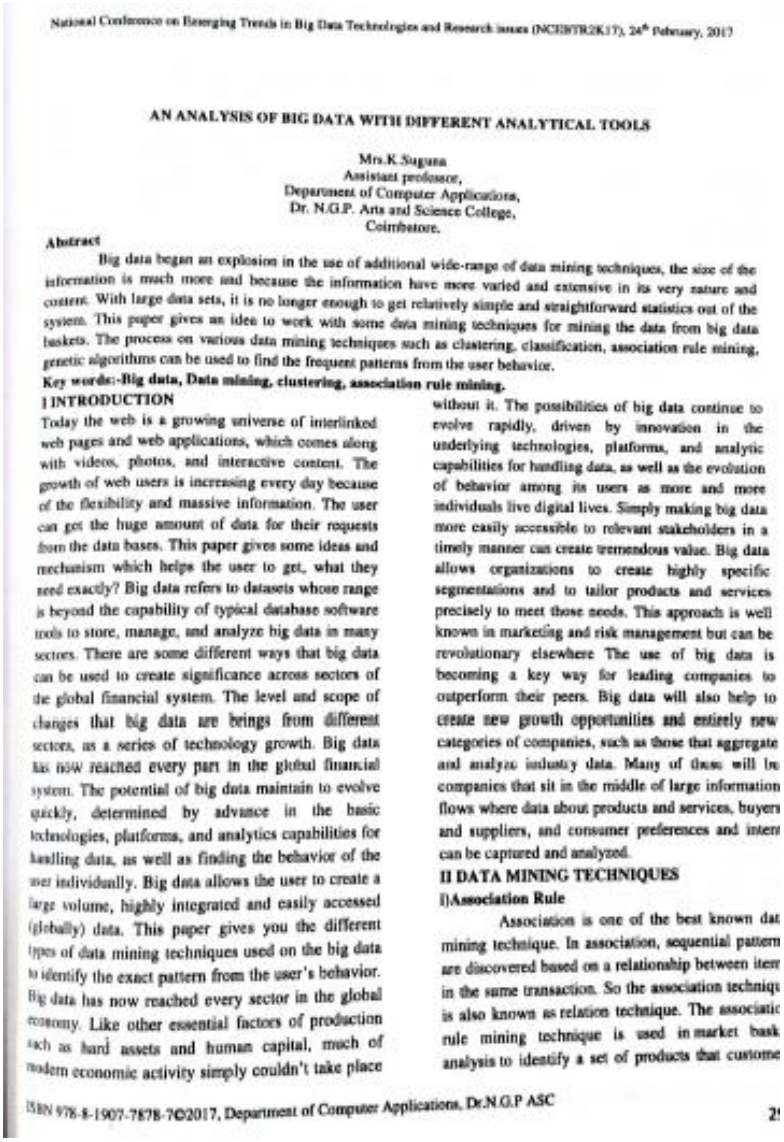
6. Mrs.K.Suganya



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AN ANALYSIS OF BIG DATA WITH DIFFERENT ANALYTICAL TOOLS

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Abstract

Big data began an explosion in the use of additional wide-range of data mining techniques, the size of the information is much more and because the information have more varied and extensive in its very nature and content. With large data sets, it is no longer enough to get relatively simple and straightforward statistics out of the system. This paper gives an idea to work with some data mining techniques for mining the data from big data baskets. The process on various data mining techniques such as clustering, classification, association rule mining, genetic algorithms can be used to find the frequent patterns from the user behavior.

Key words:-Big data, Data mining, clustering, association rule mining.

I INTRODUCTION

Today the web is a growing universe of interlinked web pages and web applications, which comes along with videos, photos, and interactive content. The growth of web users is increasing every day because of the flexibility and massive information. The user can get the huge amount of data for their requests from the data bases. This paper gives some ideas and mechanism which helps the user to get, what they need exactly? Big data refers to datasets whose range is beyond the capability of typical database software tools to store, manage, and analyze big data in many sectors. There are some different ways that big data can be used to create significance across sectors of the global financial system. The level and scope of changes that big data are brings from different sectors, as a series of technology growth. Big data has now reached every part in the global financial system. The potential of big data maintain to evolve quickly, determined by advance in the basic technologies, platforms, and analytics capabilities for handling data, as well as finding the behavior of the user individually. Big data allows the user to create a large volume, highly integrated and easily accessed (globally) data. This paper gives you the different types of data mining techniques used on the big data to identify the exact pattern from the user's behavior. Big data has now reached every sector in the global economy. Like other essential factors of production such as hard assets and human capital, much of modern economic activity simply couldn't take place without it. The possibilities of big data continue to evolve rapidly, driven by innovation in the underlying technologies, platforms, and analytic capabilities for handling data, as well as the evolution of behavior among its users as more and more individuals live digital lives. Simply making big data more easily accessible to relevant stakeholders in a timely manner can create tremendous value. Big data allows organizations to create highly specific segmentations and to tailor products and services precisely to meet those needs. This approach is well known in marketing and risk management but can be revolutionary elsewhere The use of big data is becoming a key way for leading companies to outperform their peers. Big data will also help to create new growth opportunities and entirely new categories of companies, such as those that aggregate and analyze industry data. Many of these will be companies that sit in the middle of large information flows where data about products and services, buyers and suppliers, and consumer preferences and intent can be captured and analyzed.

II DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

i)Association Rule

Association is one of the best known data mining technique. In association, sequential pattern are discovered based on a relationship between items in the same transaction. So the association technique is also known as relation technique. The association rule mining technique is used in market basket analysis to identify a set of products that customers

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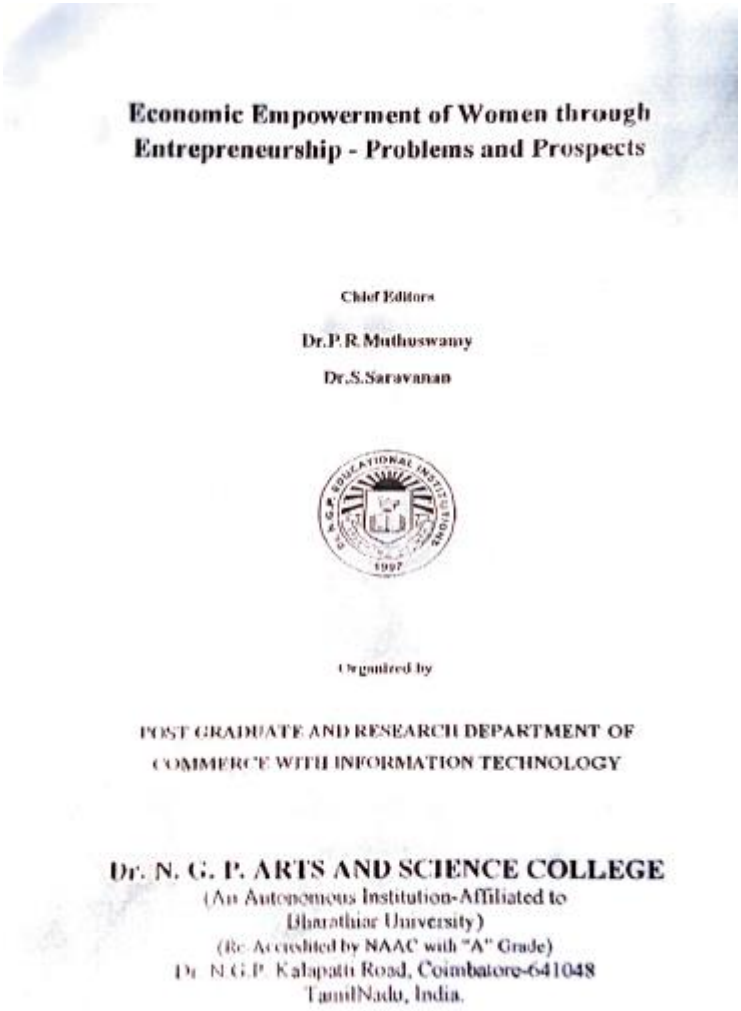

Economic Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurship - Problems and Prospects

Chief Editors

Dr.P.R.Muthuswamy

Dr.S.Saravanan

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WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment a much raised and discussed topic round the globe? But why is it necessary? Why we are trying to fill this gender gap? What is gender gap? Why are women not given that equality level and trust in the society! it is 21st century and women still have to run for their rights? If we ourselves could try to get the balance then there would be no need of this whole campaign for women empowerment.

A house maker can anytime be a corporate leader! And we have series of example in our country itself! Then why do we yet need this women empowerment concept? Well is this gender gap filled in all states? Are women in the country getting their deserved rights? And are they educated till the age boys are? Are they forced to get married at a young age? Well staying in urban areas we have forgotten this topic! But the reality check says that this topic needs much more attention than it is getting.

We remember Indira Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Lakshm bai (Jhansi) Savitri bai phule and Sarojini Naidu? .They were the ones that irrespective of their profession worked for the mankind and their work is yet appreciated by us. Why? Ever wondered? What will happen if we decide to educate all the women in the country? Well I think the country will finally be tagged as Developed instead of developing.

I bet if everyone in the country started thinking like The country's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said "when women move forward the family moves, the villages moves and the nation moves" employment gives economic status to women , economic status gives way to social status and thereby empowerment" then no one can stop women to grow in our country and take the country along with it to new heights.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

The position enjoyed by women in the Rig- Vedic period deteriorated in the later Vedic civilization. Women were denied the right to education and widow

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8. Dr.P. Revathi

National Seminar on Opportunities and Challenges in Entrepreneurship Development - An Indian Perspective

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Contents

Challenges and Opportunities of Indian Entrepreneurs While Starting New Business in India

Dr.P.Revathi

Abstract— When a businessman first starts his own venture, they are responsible for doing number of things from long working hours, and juggling between numerous projects to constantly coping up with new ideas. They are often considered as a one-man army. However, once you learn to overcome these challenges, you will be able to reap the rewards. Entrepreneur India interacted with few emerging entrepreneurs to find out the challenges faced during the course of their entrepreneurial journey till date. We are penning down those challenges here to make your journey an easy ride.

Risk taking ability, Self-confidence, Decision making ability, Knowledge of comin growing to harvesting technology, Economic motivation, Market orientation, Risk factors, Soil and firm condition of experiences, Water resources, Water quality and volumes, need to comin for all technical factors, Ability of co-ordination to comin related activities, Achievement, Motivation, etc. indicators which are all the behavior of entrepreneurs.

Economic structure is very dynamic and extremely competitive due to the rapid creation of new firms and the exit of 'old' stagnant and declining firms Redefining entrepreneurship and innovative succeeding as an entrepreneur and an innovator in today's world is vastly different from what it was earlier. Organizations will face seven trends in the next decade as they fight to survive, grow and remain competitive.

Keywords— *Indian Entrepreneurs, Social Capital, Bureaucracy, Risk Factors, etc.,*

I. Introduction:

ENTREPRENEURSHIP is the practice of starting new organizations or revitalizing mature organizations, particularly new businesses generally in response to identified opportunities. Entrepreneurship is a creative human act involving the mobilization of resources from one level of productive use to a higher level of use. "It is the process by which the individual pursue opportunities without regard to resources currently controlled."Entrepreneurship involves a willingness to take responsibility and ability to put mind tea task and see it through from inception to completion. Another ingredient of entrepreneurship is sensing opportunities, while others see chaos, contradiction, and confusion. Essence of Entrepreneurship is going against time with maturity and serving as a change agent.

"An entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity. Innovation is the basic tool of entrepreneurs, the means by which they exploit change as an opportunity for different business of service."-Peter Drucker

To put it very simply an entrepreneur is someone who perceives opportunity, organizes resources needed for exploiting that opportunity and exploits it. Laptops, mobile phone, Motor Bikes, Credit Cards, Courier Service, and Ready to eat Foods are all examples of entrepreneurial ideas that got converted into products or services.

II. Evolution of Entrepreneurship

The evolution of the Indian entrepreneurship can be traced back to even as early as Rig-Veda, when metal handicrafts existed in the society. This would bring the point home that handicrafts entrepreneurship in India was as old as the human civilization itself, and was nurtured by the craftsman as a part of their duty towards the society.

Before India came into contact with west, people were organized in a particular type of economic and social system of the community. Then, the village community featured the economic scene in India. The Indian towns were mostly religious and aloof from the general life of the country. The elaborated cast based diversion of workers consisted of farmers, artisans and religious priests. The majority of the artisans were treated as village servants.

- Disappearance of the Indian royal courts who patronized the crafts earlier.
- The lukewarm attitude of the British colonial govt. towards the Indian crafts.
- Imposition of heavy duties on the imports of the Indian goods in England.

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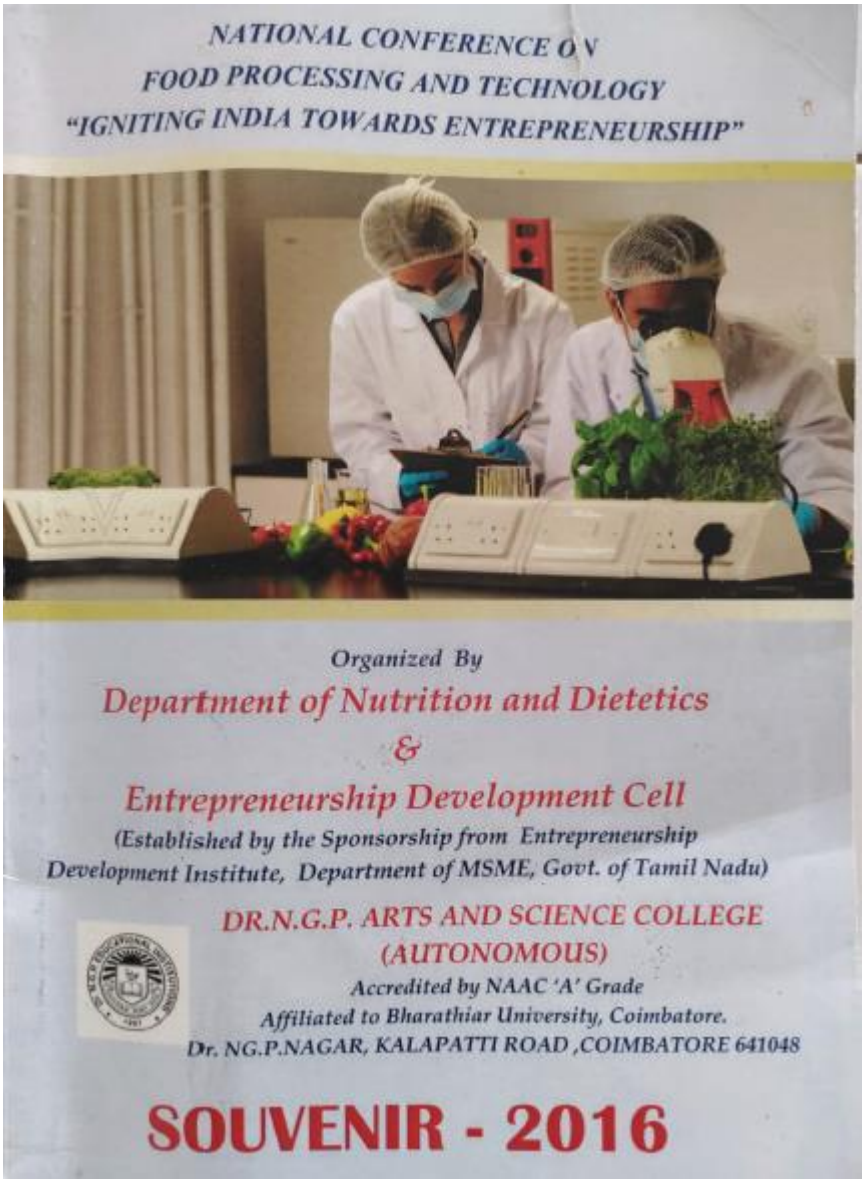

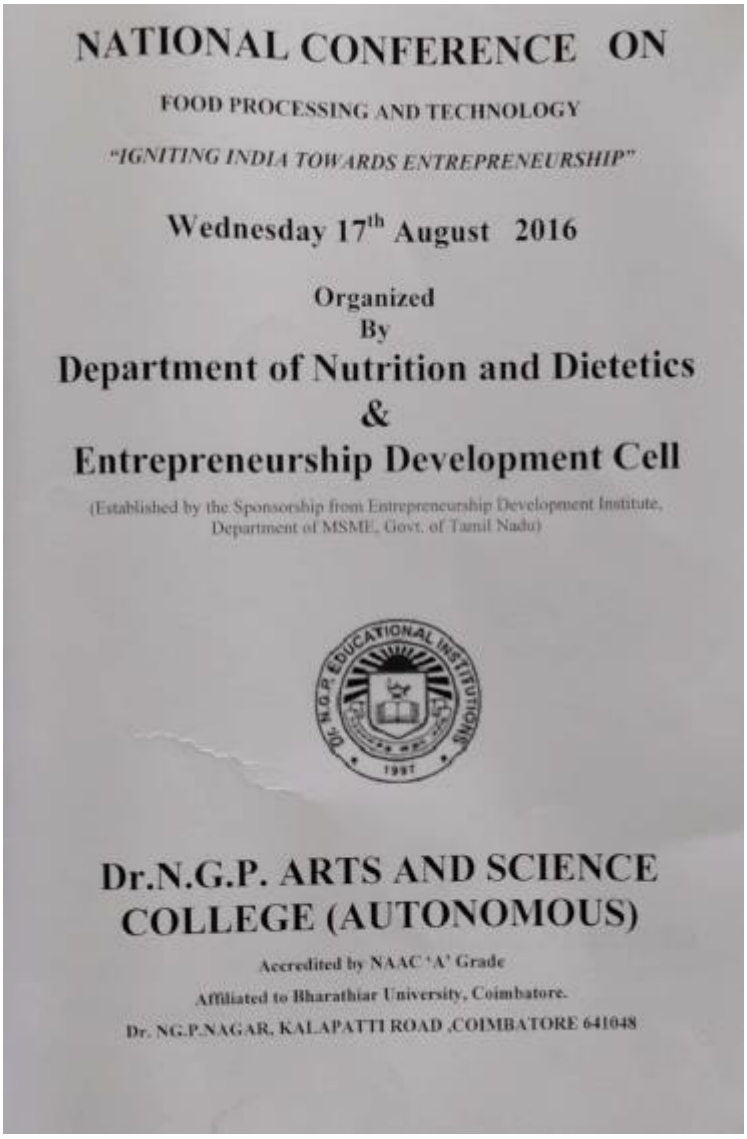
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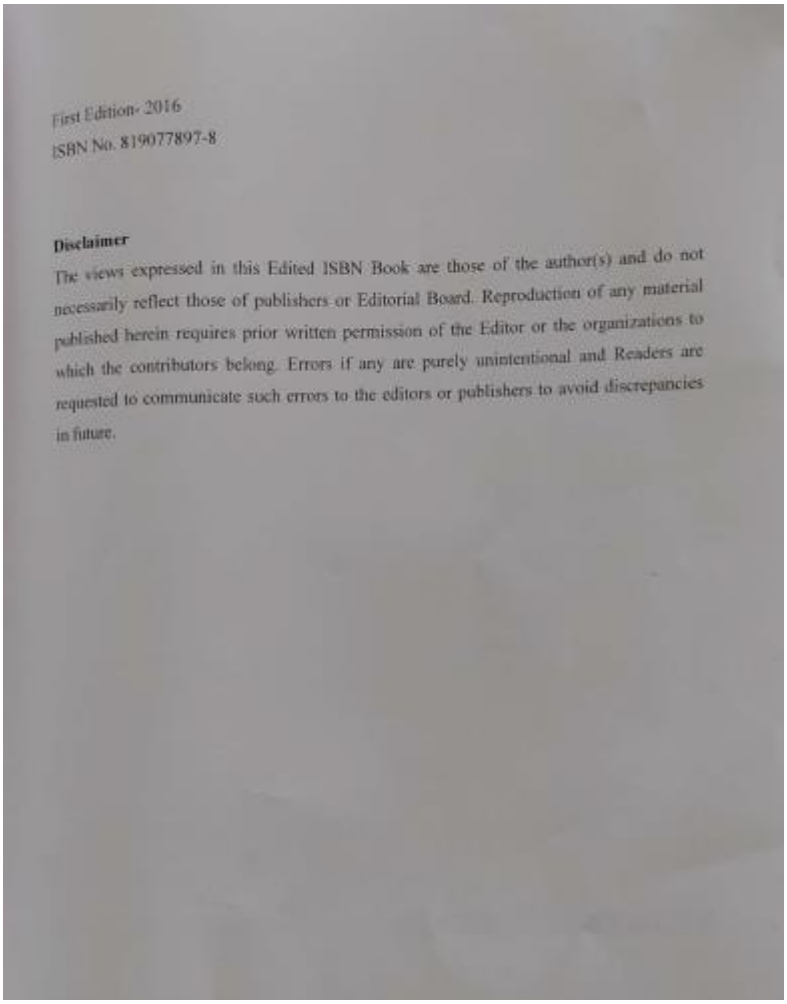

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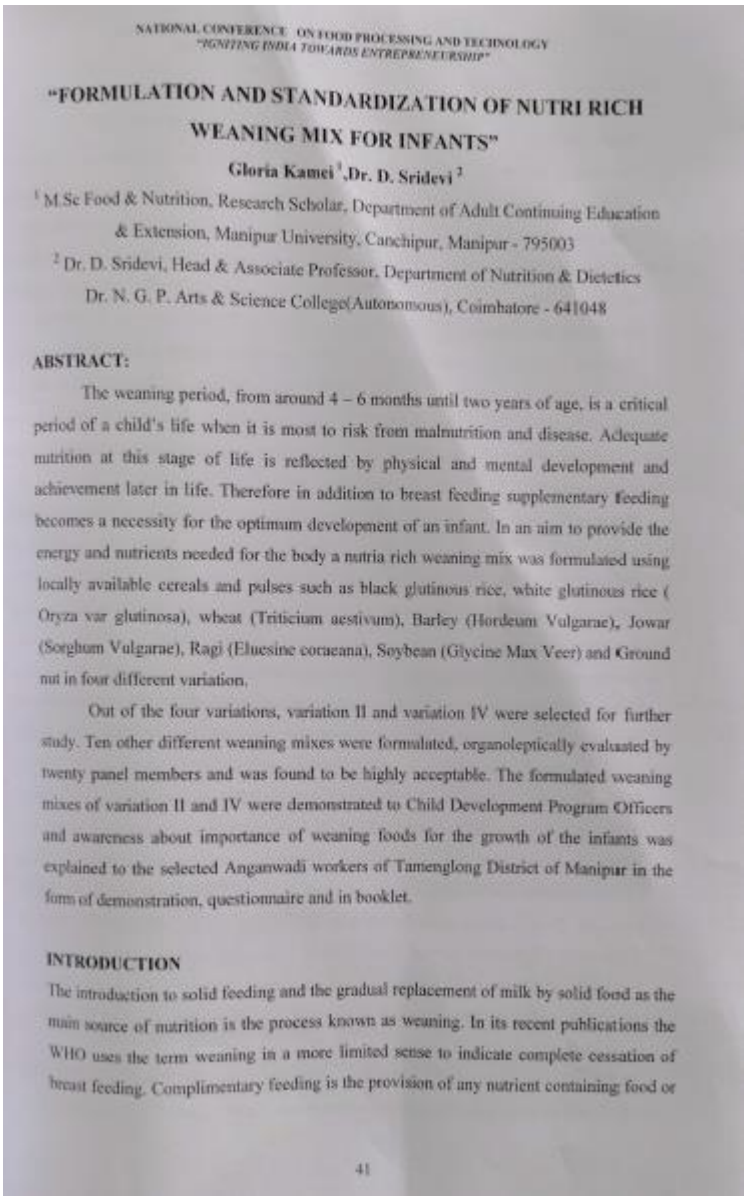

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROCESSING AND TECHNOLOGY
"IGNITING INDIA TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

"FORMULATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF NUTRI RICH WEANING MIX FOR INFANTS"

Gloria Kamei [1], Dr. D. Sridevi [2]

[1] M.Sc Food & Nutrition, Research Scholar, Department of Adult Continuing Education & Extension, Manipur University, Canchipur, Manipur - 795003

[2] Dr. D. Sridevi, Head & Associate Professor, Department of Nutrition & Dietetics Dr. N. G. P. Arts & Science College(Autonomous), Coimbatore - 641048

ABSTRACT:

The weaning period, from around 4 – 6 months until two years of age, is a critical period of a child's life when it is most to risk from malnutrition and disease. Adequate nutrition at this stage of life is reflected by physical and mental development and achievement later in life. Therefore in addition to breast feeding supplementary feeding becomes a necessity for the optimum development of an infant. In an aim to provide the energy and nutrients needed for the body a nutria rich weaning mix was formulated using locally available cereals and pulses such as black glutinous rice, white glutinous rice (Oryza var glutinosa), wheat (Triticium aestivum), Barley (Hordeum Vulgarae), Jowar (Sorghum Vulgarae), Ragi (Eluesine coracana), Soybean (Glycine Max Veer) and Ground nut in four different variation.

Out of the four variations, variation II and variation IV were selected for further study. Ten other different weaning mixes were formulated, organoleptically evaluated by twenty panel members and was found to be highly acceptable. The formulated weaning mixes of variation II and IV were demonstrated to Child Development Program Officers and awareness about importance of weaning foods for the growth of the infants was explained to the selected Anganwadi workers of Tamenglong District of Manipur in the form of demonstration, questionnaire and in booklet.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction to solid feeding and the gradual replacement of milk by solid food as the main source of nutrition is the process known as weaning. In its recent publications the WHO uses the term weaning in a more limited sense to indicate complete cessation of breast feeding. Complimentary feeding is the provision of any nutrient containing food or

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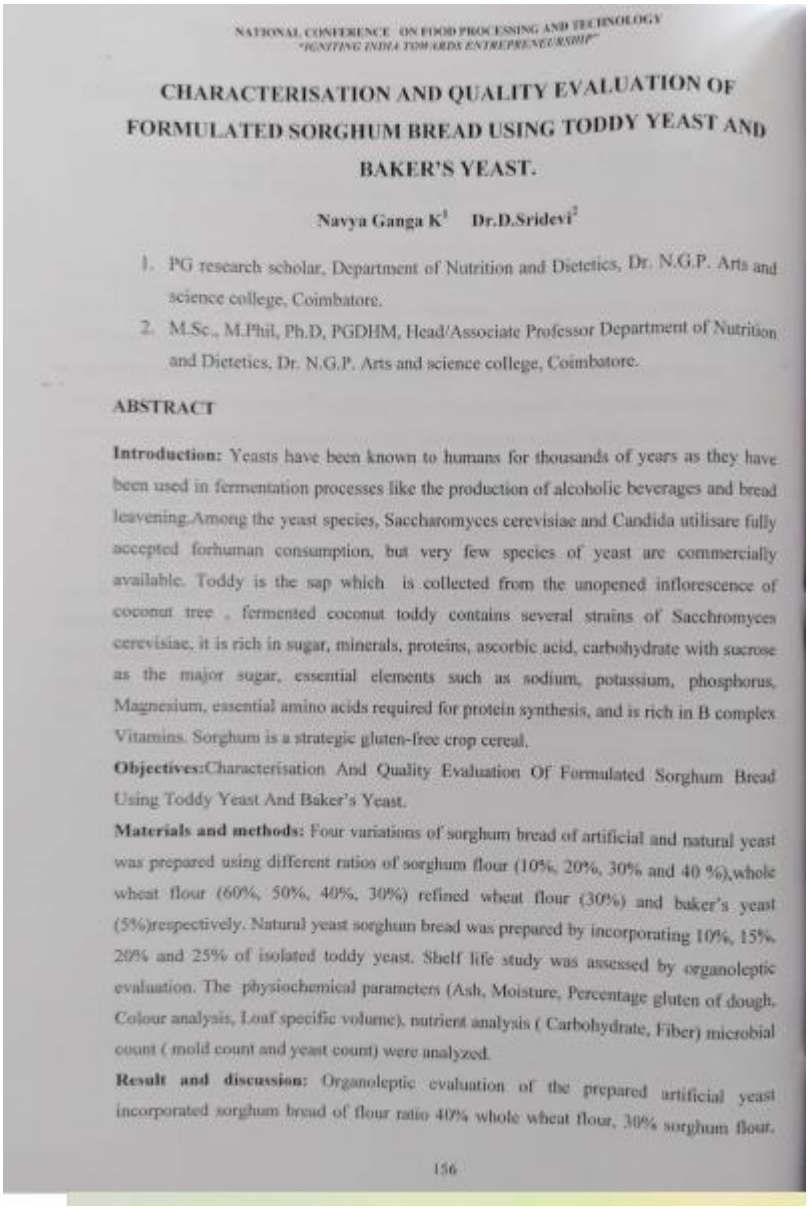

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROCESSING AND TECHNOLOGY
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CHARACTERISATION AND QUALITY EVALUATION OF FORMULATED SORGHUM BREAD USING TODDY YEAST AND BAKER'S YEAST.

Navya Ganga K[1] Dr.D.Sridevi[2]

1. PG research scholar, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and science college, Coimbatore.
2. M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D, PGDHM, Head/Associate Professor Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and science college, Coimbatore.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Yeasts have been known to humans for thousands of years as they have been used in fermentation processes like the production of alcoholic beverages and bread leavening.Among the yeast species, Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Candida utilisare fully accepted forhuman consumption, but very few species of yeast are commercially available. Toddy is the sap which is collected from the unopened inflorescence of coconut tree , fermented coconut toddy contains several strains of Sacchromyces cerevisiae, it is rich in sugar, minerals, proteins, ascorbic acid, carbohydrate with sucrose as the major sugar, essential elements such as sodium, potassium, phosphorus, Magnesium, essential amino acids required for protein synthesis, and is rich in B complex Vitamins. Sorghum is a strategic gluten-free crop cereal.

Objectives: Characterisation And Quality Evaluation Of Formulated Sorghum Bread Using Toddy Yeast And Baker's Yeast.

Materials and methods: Four variations of sorghum bread of artificial and natural yeast was prepared using different ratios of sorghum flour (10%, 20%, 30% and 40 %),whole wheat flour (60%, 50%, 40%, 30%) refined wheat flour (30%) and baker's yeast (5%)respectively. Natural yeast sorghum bread was prepared by incorporating 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% of isolated toddy yeast. Shelf life study was assessed by organoleptic evaluation. The physiochemical parameters (Ash, Moisture, Percentage gluten of dough, Colour analysis, Loaf specific volume), nutrient analysis (Carbohydrate, Fiber) microbial count (mold count and yeast count) were analyzed.

Result and discussion: Organoleptic evaluation of the prepared artificial yeast incorporated sorghum bread of flour ratio 40% whole wheat flour, 30% sorghum flour,

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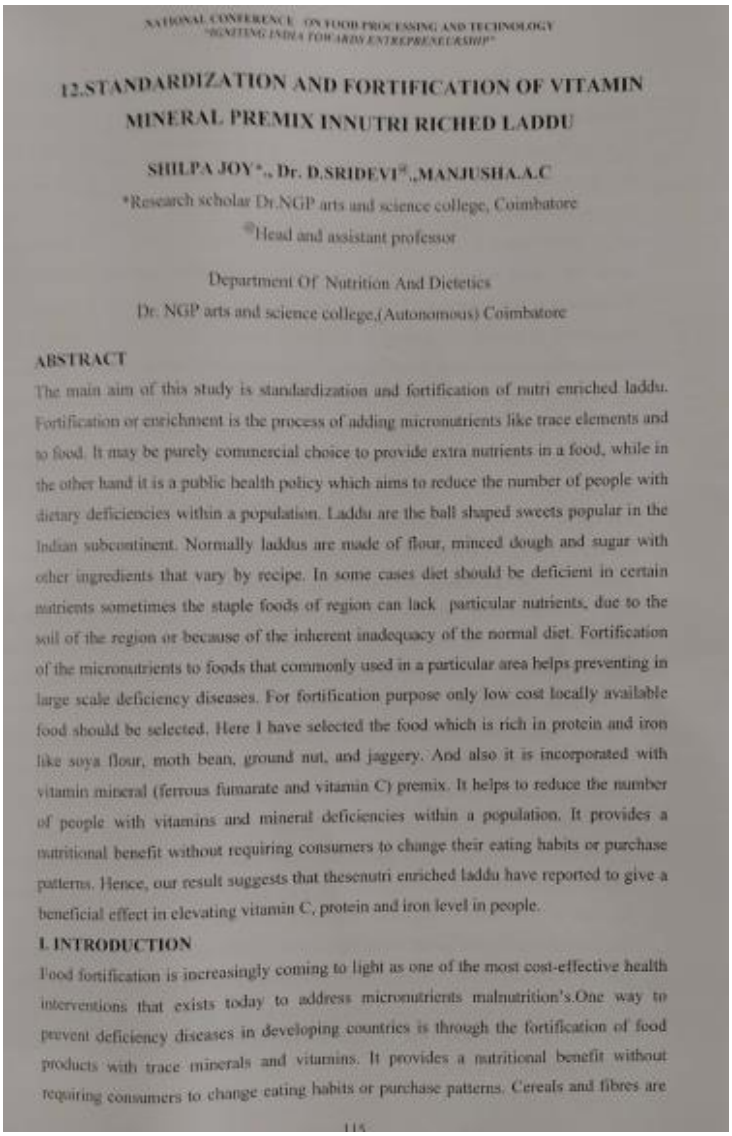

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROCESSING AND TECHNOLOGY
"IGNITING INDIA FOR ARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

12.STANDARDIZATION AND FORTIFICATION OF VITAMIN MINERAL PREMIX INNUTRI RICHED LADDU

SHILPA JOY*., Dr. D.SRIDEVI@.,MANJUSHA.A.C

*Research scholar Dr.NGP arts and science college, Coimbatore

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Department Of Nutrition And Dietetics

Dr. NGP arts and science college,(Autonomous) Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study is standardization and fortification of nutri enriched laddu. Fortification or enrichment is the process of adding micronutrients like trace elements and to food. It may be purely commercial choice to provide extra nutrients in a food, while in the other hand it is a public health policy which aims to reduce the number of people with dietary deficiencies within a population. Laddu are the ball shaped sweets popular in the Indian subcontinent. Normally laddus are made of flour, minced dough and sugar with other ingredients that vary by recipe. In some cases diet should be deficient in certain nutrients sometimes the staple foods of region can lack particular nutrients, due to the soil of the region or because of the inherent inadequacy of the normal diet. Fortification of the micronutrients to foods that commonly used in a particular area helps preventing in large scale deficiency diseases. For fortification purpose only low cost locally available food should be selected. Here I have selected the food which is rich in protein and iron like soya flour, moth bean, ground nut, and jaggery. And also it is incorporated with vitamin mineral (ferrous fumarate and vitamin C) premix. It helps to reduce the number of people with vitamins and mineral deficiencies within a population. It provides a nutritional benefit without requiring consumers to change their eating habits or purchase patterns. Hence, our result suggests that thesenutri enriched laddu have reported to give a beneficial effect in elevating vitamin C, protein and iron level in people.

I. INTRODUCTION

Food fortification is increasingly coming to light as one of the most cost-effective health interventions that exists today to address micronutrients malnutrition's.One way to prevent deficiency diseases in developing countries is through the fortification of food products with trace minerals and vitamins. It provides a nutritional benefit without requiring consumers to change eating habits or purchase patterns. Cereals and fibres are

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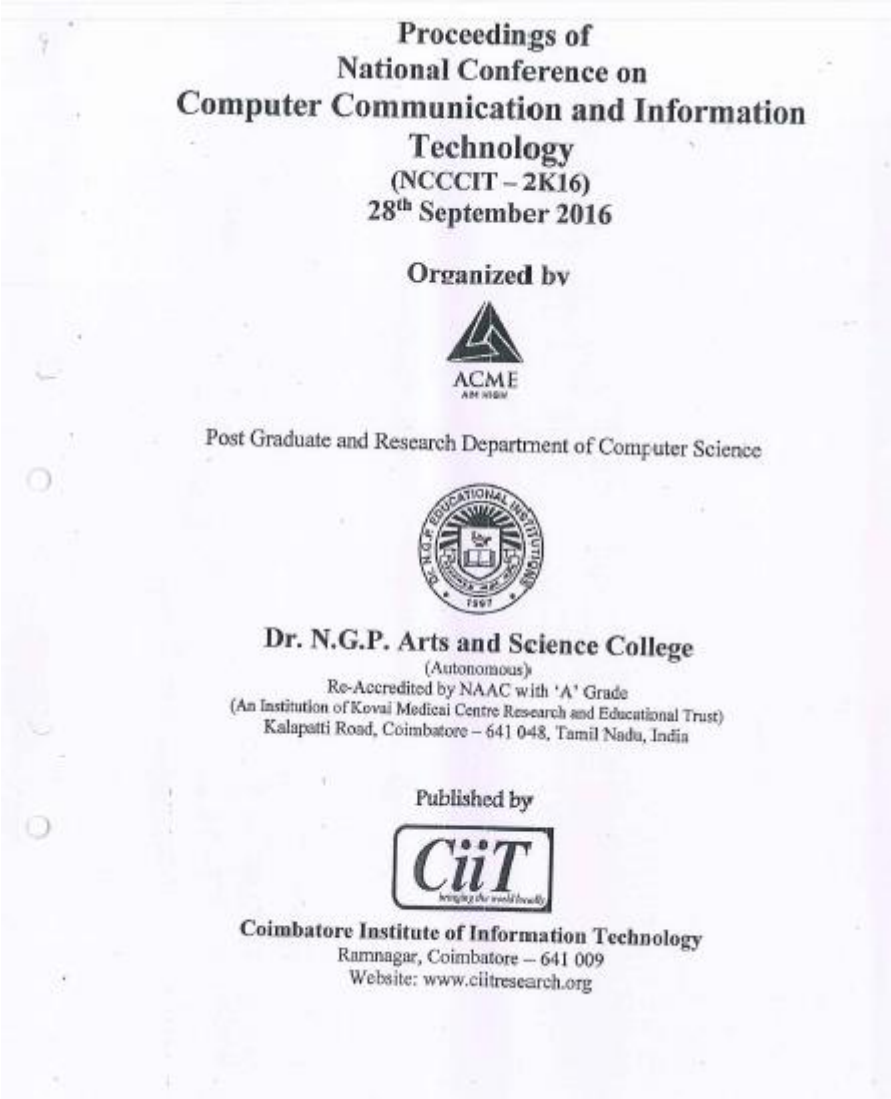
12. T.R.Anand & Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha



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Bio-Inspired Algorithms and Fuzzy Expert System in Regression Test Case Optimization: A Survey

T.R. Anand and Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha

***Abstract*—Regression testing is done with full or partial selection of already executed test cases to ensure the existing functionalities works fine. This paper presents the various bio-inspired algorithms and fuzzy expert system involved in selection, minimization, and prioritization of test cases for the regression test process.**

I. Introduction

SOFTWARE testing is software engineering process which involves in execution of a software component or system component to evaluate whether it meets the business requirements, responds correctly to all kinds of inputs, functions within an acceptable time, is sufficiently usable, can be installed and run in its intended environments, and etc.

Regression testing is a process that confirms a recent program or code change has not adversely affected the existing features. Regression Testing is required when there is a change in requirements and the code is modified according to the requirement, and/or when a new feature is added to the software, and/or when defects has been fixed. Full or partial selection of already executed test cases is re-executed to ensure the existing functionalities works fine.

II. Test Case Prioritization

Test Case Optimization implies the order of test case execution such that the rate of fault detection gets increased and the amount of time to perform regression is reduced through elimination of unnecessary test cases during regression runs. It also increases the rate of early fault detection and correction, find bugs early so they can be corrected early. It ensures the regression test that only tests those areas that have changed, and also optimize the computing resources, human resources.

III. Objective

The objective of this work is to make a survey on various bio-inspired and fuzzy expert system used in the process of Regression Test case Optimization in terms of test case selection, minimization, and prioritization.

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Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha is with the Department of Computer Science, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore. E-Mail: jeethaselvi@gmail.com

IV. Related Works

Bharti Suri and Shweta Singhal [1], 2016, presents a new improved modified technique based on Bee Colony Optimization and Genetic Algorithm that makes use of permutations/combinations to generate a new set of test cases. The developed technique has been proved superiority compared with the existing technique for test case selection using ACO. The 17 subject programs varies with a minimum of 28 to a maximum of 666 in terms of LOC, 5 to 10 in terms of number of faults, 5 to 39 in terms of test suite size, 15 to 468 in terms of total execution time of the test suite. The proposed technique was found increase over time constraint.

Shweta Singhal et al [2], 2016, compared the effectiveness of Ant Colony Optimization and Bee Colony Optimization techniques using several metrics namely Average Efficiency (AE) and Average Percentage of Test Suite Size Reduction (ASR), Percent Average Execution Time Reduction (AETR). Eight sample programs which varies with 31 to 666 in terms of LOC, 5 to 10 in terms of number of faults, 5 to 26 in terms of test suite size, 49.84 to 468 in terms of total test suite execution time have been used in the comperitive study. The comparitive study in stated that the Average Percentage of Test Suite Size Reduction was found to be almost similar for both ACO and BCO. Also the Percent Average Execution Time Reduction was found better for the BCO technique while Average Efficiency was found better for the BCO technique.

Bharti Suri and Shweta Singhal, 2011,[3] validated the test case prioritization using Ant Colony Optimization technique proposed by Singh et al, 2010 and implemented in the work done by Suri and Singhal. Seven C++ Programs; CollAdmission, HotelMgmnt, triangle, quadratic, cost_of_pub, calculator and prev_day , and one java program railway_book have been considered for experimental analysis. Fault seeding technique has been used to generate five to ten modified versions and black box test cases for the programs. The LOC, number of versions and number of test cases of the subject programs varies in a range of 31 to 666, 5 to 10, and 5 to 26 respectively. The total test suite execution time of the subject programs ranges with 49.84 to 468 seconds. Their results show that the proposed test suite selection and prioritization approach reduces the size of test suite, the execution time has been considerably reduced, the correctness achieved has been very high for most of the test programs, and the faults were discovered earlier by the ordered test suite. All their observations implied that the ACO technique in prioritization

13. K. Kannan & Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha

Cognitive Radio Networks: A Survey

M. Kannan and Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha

Abstract—Cognitive Radio (CR) technology is developed to overcome the spectrum scarcity due to rapid development in wireless networks. Both licensed and unlicensed users can utilize the spectrum using this technology. Spectrum is allocated dynamically in cognitive radio networks thus it increases the spectrum utilization. The unlicensed users can transmit in the vacant spectrum already assigned to licensed users with minimum level of interference. It senses the spectrum to find the vacant spectrum and choose the best spectrum which meets the required QoS of the unlicensed users. The unlicensed users leave the spectrum whenever the licensed users return. This paper tries to give a comprehensive description of cognitive radio and its functions such as spectrum sensing, spectrum decision, spectrum sharing and spectrum mobility.

Keywords—Cognitive Radio, Spectrum Sensing, Spectrum Decision, Spectrum Sharing, Spectrum Mobility.

I. Introduction

With the rapid development in communication applications the spectrum becomes more congested and also the need for data rate increased. Radio spectrum is a limited resource and the service is allocated by fixed spectrum assignment. So some frequencies are heavily used and other bands are weakly used. The number of devices utilizing the unlicensed spectrum is growing, which indicates the increase in spectrum demand. So spectrum scarcity is a major issue faced by wireless networks. In order to overcome this issue Dynamic spectrum access (DSA) is introduced, which improves the spectrum efficiency. In DSA the unlicensed systems are allowed to use the licensed bands without interfering the existing user. So the weakly used spectrum can be used by other users. Cognitive Radio (CR) uses dynamics spectrum allocation which provides higher bandwidth and efficient spectrum usage. CR enables to reuse the licensed spectrum in unlicensed manner i.e., it open the licensed bands to unlicensed users to use them without causing any interference to the licensed user. Radio sensing, self adaptation and dynamic spectrum sharing are the abilities of CR. Spectrum underutilization and spectrum scarcity can be mitigated by an efficient spectrum usage of CR.

CR network contains two types of users: primary user (PU) and secondary user (SU). Licensed users are PU. They have the higher priority to access the channel. SU are unlicensed user. They can access the spectrum only in the absence of the PU. The SU can use the channel without causing any interference to the PU. SU wants to leave the channel when the PU reappears. SU is also called as Cognitive Radio (CR) user. CR users choose the vacant portion of the spectrum which can meet its QoS.

Paper is organized as follows: background concepts and functions of cognitive radio are overviewed in section II. In section III, various spectrum sensing techniques are explained and compared. Spectrum decision is briefed in section IV. Spectrum sharing classifications are described in section V and in section VI various spectrum mobility strategies are compared. Finally, the paper is concluded.

II. Cognitive Radio

Cognitive radio is a radio which alters its transmission parameters according to the environment in which it operates. Cognitive radio is dynamic in nature. The main objective of CR is to choose the best spectrum. The CR user senses the spectrum in order to find the vacant one. The vacant spectrum is called as the spectrum holes or white space. CR user continues its transmission until the PU reappears otherwise it leaves the spectrum as illustrated in Fig. 1 [8]. The CR user should be aware about the interference level with the PU. For seamless transmission it moves to new vacant spectrum.

Fig.1. Spectrum Hole Concept

The CR transceiver contains a Radio Frequency (RF) unit, analog to digital converter and baseband processing unit. RF and analog to digital converter together called as the RF front end. General CR transceiver is shows in Fig. 2 [2]. The RF front end amplifies the received signal and it converted to digital signal. Then the signal is modulated/demodulated and encoded /decoded at the base processing unit.

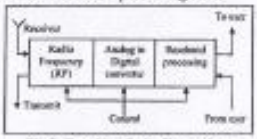

Fig.2. Cognitive Radio Transceiver

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Dr. B. Rosiline Jeetha is with the Department of Computer Science, Dr.N.G.P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu India.

14. Dr.S.S.Sudha & Dr.J.Devakumar

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(3 I"s-*In vitro* to *In vivo* to *In silico*)

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In vivo early malarial parasite suppression activity of *Syzygium jambos* from Western Ghats region, Coimbatore

Devakumar. J & Sudha.S.S

PG& Research Department of Microbiology, Dr.N.G.P.Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

The unexplored region of Western Ghats region possess good therapeutic plants which are good natural source for too many diseases. The present study was aimed to investigate *in vivo* anti-malarial effect of different organic and aqueous leaf extract of *Syzygium jambos* from Western Ghats region against early malaria infections. In the Peter's four day test significant parasite suppression 97.72±0.88% ($p<0.001$) was observed in Chloroquine (CQ) reference group prolonging the mean survival time of animals for 32 days, whereas no parasite suppression in control group. An effective parasite suppression ($p<0.01$) of 72.72±2.84% and 61.36±0.33% was identified in SJME and SJAE respectively at 600 mg/kg b.wt, whereas the SJCE exhibited 60.63±0.57% chemosuppression accomplishing a statistical significance of $p<0.05$. SJME, SJAE and SJCE prolonged the mean survival time of animal groups up to 24.3±2.84, 21±0.57 and 20.6±0.8 days respectively. Among the four extracts, SJME, SJAE and SJCE exhibit active antimalarial activity, except SJAQE which discloses the dose dependent suppressive effect of chloroquine in early malarial infection. The present investigation establishes, *Syzygium jambos* plant leaf extracts were effective in assorted range of antiplasmodial activity and could be a potential source in antimalarial drug discovery.

Key words: Antiplasmodial activity, Chloroquine, Western Ghats, *Syzygium jambos*

Introduction

Malaria is one of the serious health problems worldwide. At present, around 3.2 billion people are at risk of malaria each year globally **(WHO, 2005)**, with 2-3 million deaths occurring each year **(Snow et al., 2005)**. In Africa, Malaria accounts for 10% of the total disease burden. Over 90% of deaths occur in sub-Sahara Africa **(WHO, 2005)**. Each year an estimated 300 to 500 million clinical cases of malaria occur, making it one of the most common infectious diseases worldwide. 40% i.e 500 million

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15. J. Rengaramanujam

The detection and treatment strategy for microorganisms with extended spectrum β-lactamases (ESBL) and AmpC β-lactamase producers in hospital

J. Rengaramanujam*., J. Radha and C. Sathyajothi

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Abstract

Extended-spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs) were first reported in 1983, and plasmid- mediated AmpC β -lactamases were reported in 1988. Typically, ESBLs are mutant, plasmid-mediated β -lactamases derived from older, broad-spectrum beta-lactamases (e.g., TEM-1, TEM-2, SHV-1), which have an extended substrate profile that permits hydrolysis of all cephalosporins, penicillins, and aztreonam. These enzymes are most commonly produced by *Klebsiella* spp. and *Escherichia coli* but may also occur in other gram-negative bacteria, including *Enterobacter, Salmonella, Proteus*, and *Citrobacter* spp. The study revealed high percentage of ESBL among E. coli and Klebsiella pneumonia. From our study it is evident that isolates exhibiting reduced susceptibility to third generation cephalosporins should be subjected for ESBL test. Reduced use or limiting of third generation cephalosporin and infection control measures will end in minimal ESBL isolates from hospitals.

Key words: - *Mutant, Susceptibility, Cephalosporin, Extended-spectrum, plasmid*

Introduction

Early human populations were small communities with only occasional contact with other human groups. With this population structure, those pathogens that cause acute diseases, and that do not persist in their hosts, would have little chance surviving and spreading (Black 1975). For an infectious agent to maintain itself in a specific host population it must have a basic reproductive rate greater than one (Anderson & May 1992). Moreover changing human lifestyles may encourage free-living microbes to infect humans, e.g., Legionaries disease where the bacterium comes from warm, aerated water in cooling systems, air conditioning and Jacuzzis that can be regarded as large artificial lungs.

Before the discovery of antibiotics in the 1930s, death was often an inevitable outcome of infection. Heralded by the discovery of sulfonamides in the mid-1930s, the introduction of penicillin in 1939(Davies, 1994) was considered a miracle in the battle against infections. Penicillin, the first β-lactum employed to treat infectious diseases, inhibited bacteria that were resistant to the sulfonamides and produced fewer side-effects. It was unique in its ability to penetrate into dying tissues yet retaining its activities.

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16. N. Vidhya

BIODEGRADATION OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM IN CONTAMINATED GRICULTURAL SOIL BY THE USE OF BACTERIAL STRAINS

L .Durga devi[1] and N.Vidhya[2]

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Abstract:

Soil is a crucial component of rural and urban environments and in both places, land management is the key to soil quality. In growing industries, discharge the waste water into the nature environment in without proper treatment. Its produce the environmental pollution. Chromium act as a harmful agent in polluting the soil. It will reduce the fertility of the agricultural lands and hence it reduces the crop yield. Based on the biodegradation, chromium in soil degraded by using microorganisms, they are isolated from chromium contaminated agricultural soil. This series of technical notes examines the urban activities that cause soil degradation. The aim of the present work is to give an overview of the heavy metal contaminant in agricultural soil and also the mechanism of removal of these toxic metals from the contaminated sources by the application of potential microbes.

Keywords: Soil texture, Heavy metals, hexavalan Chromium, MIC, E.aurantiacum, P.resinovorans, B.altitudinis, B.flexus, B.cereus, E.coli, S.aureus, Biodegradation.

Introduction

Indian economy tannery industries occupy place of pride due to its higher potential for employment, export and growth. About 70% to 80% of processing occurs at small cottage – scale sectors. Export of leather goods has reclaimed new height of $2.8 billion in 2007-08 comparing to 1965-66 which was $65.5 million. To mitigate huge demand, rapid growth of tanneries took place around the nation. There are about 3000 major tanneries in India, which are mainly located at Kanpur (U.P.), Punjab, Maharashtra, Kolkata (W.B.) and Erode, Tirupur (Tamil Nadu) and these are discharging their improperly treated effluent in nearby water bodies causing collateral damages to aquatic ecosystem which contains heavy metals like cadmium, lead, zinc, cobalt and chromium. Among heavy metals, chromium is the major pollutant and is toxic to plants and animals around the environment [1]. Moreover, petroleum refining processes have also resulted in introduction of hexavalent chromium into soil, air and water [2].

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17. S.S Sudha

Antibacterial activity and Mycelial growth inhibition of three different plants

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Abstract

Three medicinal plants were selected, namely *Couroupita guianensis*, *Morinda tinctoria* and *Tabernaemontana divaricata* 'Flore Pleno' for its antimicrobial activity against 5 clinically isolated bacteria namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Streptococcus pyogens*, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and 5 clinically isolated fungi namely *Tricophyton rubrum*, *Candida albicans*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillium chrysogenum*. The antibacterial activity of methanolic leaf extracts were determined by well diffusion method. Antifungal activity was determined by Seeded Agar technique. Among three plants, *Couroupita guianensis* methanolic leaf extract shows better Antibacterial activity. In Mycelial growth inhibition, all three plants possess complete mycelial growth inhibition against some tested fungi, but *Couroupita guianensis* leaf extract possess better inhibition against all tested fungi. So, from the study it was concluded that among three different plants, *Couroupita guianensis* methanolic leaf extract exhibit better antimicrobial activity.

Keywords: *Couroupita guianensis*, *Morinda tinctoria*, *Tabernaemontana divaricata*, and antimicrobial activity.

Introduction

Our nature has enriched with botanical wealth and a large number of diverse types of plants. Plants are an important source of medicines since ancient times and 70 % of the worldwide population still relies on traditional plant based medicine [1] for primary health care. Plant based medicine are used for its better cultural acceptability, better compatibility with the human body and fewer side effects [2]. The increase use of commercial antimicrobial drugs leads to the microbial resistance against antibiotics [3] and threatens public health by reducing the effectiveness of treatments and increases morbidity, mortality and health care costs [4]. In addition to this problem, antibiotics are sometimes associated with adverse effects on the host including hypersensitivity, immune-suppression and allergic reactions [5]. To overcome this situation a new and effective therapeutic agents has to be developed from medicinal plants [6]. According to World Health Organization [7] medicinal plants would be the best source to obtain a

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18. S.S Sudha

Ghats of Nilgiri district for the production of antibiotics to alleviate the resistance problem of newly emerging microbes

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**Professor & Head, Dept of Microbiology, Dr.N.G.P Arts And Science College, Coimbatore - 641048

Abstract

Aim: Actinomycetes strains were isolated from different locations of Western Ghats, Tamil nadu to evaluate its antimicrobial activity against multiple-drug resistant stranded MTTC pathogens and clinical pathogens.

Method: Soil samples were collected from different slot habitats of Western Ghats. Collected samples were serially diluted and plated on starch caseinate agar and Actinomycetes isolation agar. The isolated colonies were obtained and screened for its primary and secondary antimicrobial activity against pathogenic bacteria.

Result: 155 strains were isolated from soil samples. After secondary screening, only 1(I-9) strains showed the maximum antimicrobial activity against clinical pathogens include 5 different strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and activity against some standard strains includes *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC 96), *E.coli* (MTCC 443) and moderate activity against *E.coli, Salmonella sp* and *Pseudomonas sp*. These investigation evidently indicates that Western Ghats and nearby area were rich in potent source of bioactive metabolites from actinomycetes to conflict the multiple drug resistance issues in living systems.

Keywords: Actinomycetes, Western Ghats, Antimicrobial activity

Introduction

Actinomycetes are filamentous, aerobic, spore forming, mullticellular and gram positive diverse group of heterotroplic prokaryotes forming hypae at same stage of their growth hence referred to as filamentous prokaryotes. Which belong to the order actinomycetales. These actinomycetes are the strong antagonists microorganisms. They produce antibiotic substance which has antibacterial, antifungal, antitumor, antiprotozoic and antiviral properties. These actinomycetes are used as a biological tool for the production of antibiotic against the pathogenic organisms, these actinomycetes species varies based on the environmental, soil texture and type of vegetation. Actinomycetes are producing secondary metabolites which are acting as an antibiotic or biological control. Those metabolites are slow but can be long lasting, inexpensive, and harmless to living organisms and the ecosystem; it neither eliminates the pathogen nor the disease, but brings them into natural balance.[1] *Micromonospora* sp, *Actinomadura* sp, *streptoverticillium* sp, *Thermo actinomycetes* sp and *Streptomyces* sp produced an antibiotic and other active secondary metabolites in that around 80% of

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19. Sasikala C & Geetharamani

Antimicrobial activity of Seaweeds against Human pathogenic organisms

Sasikala C and Geetharamani D
PG and Research Department of Microbiology, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

Abstract

Marine algae are an inexhaustible source of natural compounds that produce enormous number of biologically active secondary metabolites. They are the important target for the drug and pharma industries because of the large numberof bioactive compounds recently discovered from them. The aim of this study was to evaluate the antibacterial activities of extracts from seaweeds *Caulerpa toxifolia, Turbinaria ornate, Jania rubens, Caulerpa scalpeliformis* and *Enteromorpha flexuosa* collected from Mandapam coast, East coast of India. Pathogenic strains of *Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis, Klebsiella peumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans* and *Candida glabarata.* The phytochemicals as Alkaloids, Tannis, Phenol, Resins, steroids, glycosides, Terpenoids, Carbohydrates present in the seaweeds were analyzed. The hexane extract of *Caulerpa toxifolia* shows higher activity against *Klebsiella pneumonia* when compared to control (ampicillin).

Key words: Seaweeds, Antimicrobial, Phytochemicals, Bioactive compounds, Marine, *Caulerpa toxifolia.*

Introduction

As more than 70% of the world's surface is enclosed by ocean with the wide ranging variety of marine organisms compact a rich source of natural products. Marine environments are wealthy source of biological and chemical diversity (Minh *et al.*, 2005). Seaweed is a macroscopic, multicellular, marine algae that lives near the seabed. The term includes some members of the red, brown and green algae. They are plentiful in intertidal, shallow, coastal inlets and backwoods and curl wherever the bedrock is accessible. They rise on rocks, dead corals, stones, sands, solid material and on new plants. Almost 841 species of marine algae are accessible.

They are brilliant source of bioactive combinations (carotenoids, dietary fibre protein, essential fatty acids, vitamins, minerals) that can be used in the treatment of human diseases or to

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20. S. Senthil Prabhu

Antifungal activity of some plant extracts against selected phytopathogens

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Abstract:

The aim of this study was to evaluate the antifungal activity of the aqueous extracts of four plant species *Calotropis gigantea, Eucalyptus globulis, Morinda tinctoria* and *Polyanthia longifolia* against phytopathogenic *Aspergillus niger* and *Fusarium oxysporium*. For the antifungal assay we used poisoned food technique and estimation of mycelial growthweight. In Poisoned food technique *Aspergillus niger* recorded high susceptibility with both *Polyanthia longifolia, Calotropis gigantea* which showed complete inhibition at 50 % concentration. *Polyanthia longifolia* showed maximum susceptibility on *Aspergillus niger*, which showed 80 % susceptibility. Growth of *Aspergillus niger* and *Fusarium oxysporium* terms of dry weight of mycelial mat on all plant extracts media decreased during the course of incubation in this study. Of four media tested in the study, *Polyanthia longifolia* showed the maximum inhibition of *Aspergillus niger* and *Fusarium oxysporium*.

Keywords: Plants extracts, Antifungal activity, *Aspergillus niger, Fusarium oxysporum.*

Introduction

Pathogenic fungi are the main infectious agents in plants, causing alterations during developmental stages including post-harvest. In fruit and vegetables, there is a wide variety of fungal genera causing quality problems related to aspect, nutritional value, organoleptic characteristics, and limited shelf life (Agrios, 2004). In addition, in some cases fungi are indirectly responsible for allergic or toxic disorders among consumers because of the production of mycotoxins or allergens. Generally, phytopathogenic fungi are controlled by synthetic fungicides; however, the use of these is increasingly restricted due to the harmful effects of

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21. Ramachandran AM

Environmental Bacterial isolates from production area and water system of a Pharmaceutical Industry and their Antibiogram

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Abstract

Bacterial populations inhabiting pharmaceutical environment and water systems were investigated over a 30 days of sampling period. The systems analyzed were different production area grade and different water types including, raw water, treated water, drinking water, purified and Water-for-Injection (WFI). Samples of water were tested by membrane filtration and the samples cultured using R2A agar. Culture based methods and phenotypic identification methods were used to characterize the isolates. The research was undertaken to produce an in-depth study of the microbial load of pharmaceutical grade water systems as well as the environment. The results presented act as a benchmark for industrial and pharmaceutical microbiologists to review comparable systems against, to present a review of the typical cultivable microorganisms recoverable from pharmaceutical water systems and environment. Further susceptibility patterns of these isolates were studied towards clinically significant antibiotics such as meropenem, cloxacillin, amoxicillin, ampicillin, methicillin and cephalosporin. The mean value of antibiotic sensitivity pattern shows that ampicillin was found to be most inert antibiotic as it was ineffective against all isolates, whereas meropenem was found to be most promising antibiotic followed by cephalosporin, methicillin and cloxacillin.

Keywords: Water; Water Systems; Water-For-Injection; Purified Water; Pharmaceutical Manufacturing grade, Bacteria, Sampling types, beta lactam antibiotics.

Introduction

Pharmaceutical industry provides a lot of job opportunity to the people who reside in rural area as well as in urban area. Besides the consequence of imminent production of chemicals due to pharma industry through air, water and ground lifelines become questionable. The frequent monitoring of microbial life around the industry is necessary one and it will reveal the condition of environment. They act as early warning sensors to detect pollution level. The pharmaceutical industry is now facing new challenges in controlling and preventing environmental pollution as it is expanding. In various parts of the world, the relationship between the pharma industry and the destiny of environment has been a controversial one. Environmental monitoring describes the microbiological testing undertaken in order to detect changing trends of microbial counts and microflora growth within clean room or controlled environments. (Sandle, 2006).

Microorganisms regarded as an important bio resource of our environment because they can be obtained in large quantities using cultural techniques within a shortest possible time by established fermentation methods, and they produce a regular and abundant supply of the desired product. Because of the presence of microbes in all walks of human life, there is constant interaction between

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22. R. Menaka

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SCICON 2016

Gravimetric and Electrochemical Study of Temperature Effect of PVA Grafted Terpolymer on Corrosion Inhibition of Mild Steel in Hydrochloric Acid

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Department of Chemistry, Avinashilingam University for Women, Coimbatore 641043, India

Abstract

A study was carried out to find the temperature effect on inhibition of mild steel dissolution using an acryl terpolymer: polyvinyl alcohol-g-poly(acrylic acid-vinyl sulfonate) in 1 M HCl. The corrosion inhibition studies were carried out at five different temperatures (303 K- 343 K) by AC and DC polarization method. In order to gain a detailed insight on the nature of adsorption of the terpolymer, several isotherms were fitted and the adsorption characteristics were approximated using Temkin isotherm using the surface coverage values obtained from weight loss and electrochemical method. Thermodynamic parameters of adsorption such as equilibrium constant, Gibb's free energy, adsorption heat and adsorption entropy were evaluated and discussed. The surface morphology of the mild steel before and after the adsorption of the inhibitors was confirmed by Atomic Force Microscopy. Various parameters that determine the kinetics of mild steel dissolution such as activation energy, enthalpy and entropy were also calculated.

Selection and/or Peer-review under responsibility of International Conference on Advanced Materials (SCICON '16).

Keywords: Acryl terpolymer;Chemical Adsorption; Activation; Mild steel; HCl;AFM

1. Introduction

Corrosion of metals in acid at high temperatures is more aggressive, and hence quantitative understanding of the corrosion rates in such conditions would facilitate an accurate assessment of risk factors associated with it. Hydrochloric acid pickling is usually carried out at temperatures up to 60 °C and sulphuric acid pickling is carried out at temperatures up to 90 °C [1]. Several organic compounds have been reported for high temperature inhibition viewpoint. Various alternatives for toxic organic inhibitors include plant products, polymers and drugs. Water soluble polymers are widely used owning to its low cost, availability, simple design and synthesis procedures and reduced toxicity. Polymers were found to be effective inhibitors as they provide the following advantages [2]: A single polymeric molecule can displace several water molecules from the metal surface thereby providing effective

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SCICON 2016

Electrochemical Investigation of Eco-friendly Chitosan Schiff base for Corrosion Inhibition of Mild Steel in Acid Medium

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[b]Department of Chemistry, Dr.N.G.P. Arts and Science college, Coimbatore,Tamilnadu, India

Abstract

The corrosion behaviour of mild steel in 1M HCl for the inhibiting action of various concentrations of Chitosan Schiff base was studied using the electrochemical polarization and impedance techniques. The electrochemical studies were carried out in naturally aerated 1M HCl solution containing inhibitors in different concentrations at various temperatures. The data obtained from both the techniques showed that the efficiency of the inhibitor increased with the increase in the inhibitor concentration. The results obtained reveal that Chitosan Schiff base performed effectively as a corrosion inhibitor. The kinetic and thermodynamic parameters for mild steel corrosion and inhibitor adsorption, respectively, were determined and discussed. The mechanism of inhibition was discussed in the light of the chemical structure of the inhibiting compound and their adsorption on steel surface. The adsorption of inhibitor molecules on the metal surface was confirmed by FTIR technique.

Selection and/or Peer-review under responsibility of International Conference on Advanced Materials (SCICON'16).

Keywords: Chitosan Schiff base; Mild steel; electrochemical technique; FTIR.

1. Introduction

Metals are remarkable and attractive materials in industrial and structural applications. Metallic structures are destroyed gradually leading to considerable economic losses and safety hazards. Corrosion of metals, a serious environmental issue involves a high risk in control measures since it requires a huge investment of money and utmost safety for effective remedy. Due to the increase in industrial applications of acid solutions, studies on

24. K. Sakthivel

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Functionalization of 1, 8-Naphthalimides- An approach towards air-stable *n*- type organic semiconductors

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Abstract

Structurally assembled small organic molecules form the basic components required for the design of smart molecules in devices. Among all the acceptors reviewed, Naphthalimides (NI) are found to be promising motifs in the electronic applications as they are versatile enough to tune them to achieve efficient device performances. Naphthalimides have been extensively used in organic electronics such as organic light emitting diodes, organic thin film transistors, liquid crystal display and organic solar cells. In this work, new and stable 1, 8-naphthalimides with long conjugated groups and heterocyclic systems were synthesised. All the compounds were thoroughly characterized and studied for the structure property relationship. The synthesized naphthalimides were highly fluorescent and their estimated energy levels concluded as n-type organic semiconductors.

Selection and/or Peer-review under responsibility of International Conference on Advanced Materials (SCICON '16).

Keywords: Naphthalimides; organic semiconductor; *n*-type; band gap

1. Introduction

In recent years, small organic molecules with multifunctional property has gained importance in organic electronics [1]. Unlike inorganic semiconducting materials, organic electronic materials are easy to fabricate and control the electronic properties at the molecular level [2]. Thus, organic molecules with extensive π- conjugation were prepared since delocalization helps in significant charge transport property and exhibits superior semiconducting behavior [3]. In general, hole transporting materials are prepared in vast compared to electron

25. Dr.D.Maheswari

2016 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (*ICCCI* -2016), Jan. 07 – 09, 2016, Coimbatore, INDIA

CORRELATION OF FEATURE SCORE TO OVERALL SENTIMENT SCORE FOR IDENTIFYING THE PROMISING FEATURES

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***Abstract*: Nowadays, most of the business intelligence focus on social media like facebook, twitter, blogs and online commercial websites like shopclues, pepperfry, flipkart, fabfurnish, testfreaks, amazon, greendust etc., to gather comments posted by the buyers in deciding about future demand,brand promotion, market segmentation and product penetration. In turn the buyers were also willing to post their comment about each of the products they buy through online. And these short reviews once refined and analyzed can help us to get a crystal clear opinion about the buyers' view which probably enhances the future buyers to make a buying decision based on spectacular features. This paper includes implementation on data acquisition, preprocessing, combinatory of lexicon and syntactic pattern mining approach (1) to find overall sentiment scores and correlate that score to that of feature score (2) to identify the most promising features of the product.**

***Index Terms*—Sentiment Analysis, Natural Language Processing, Lexicon Domain**

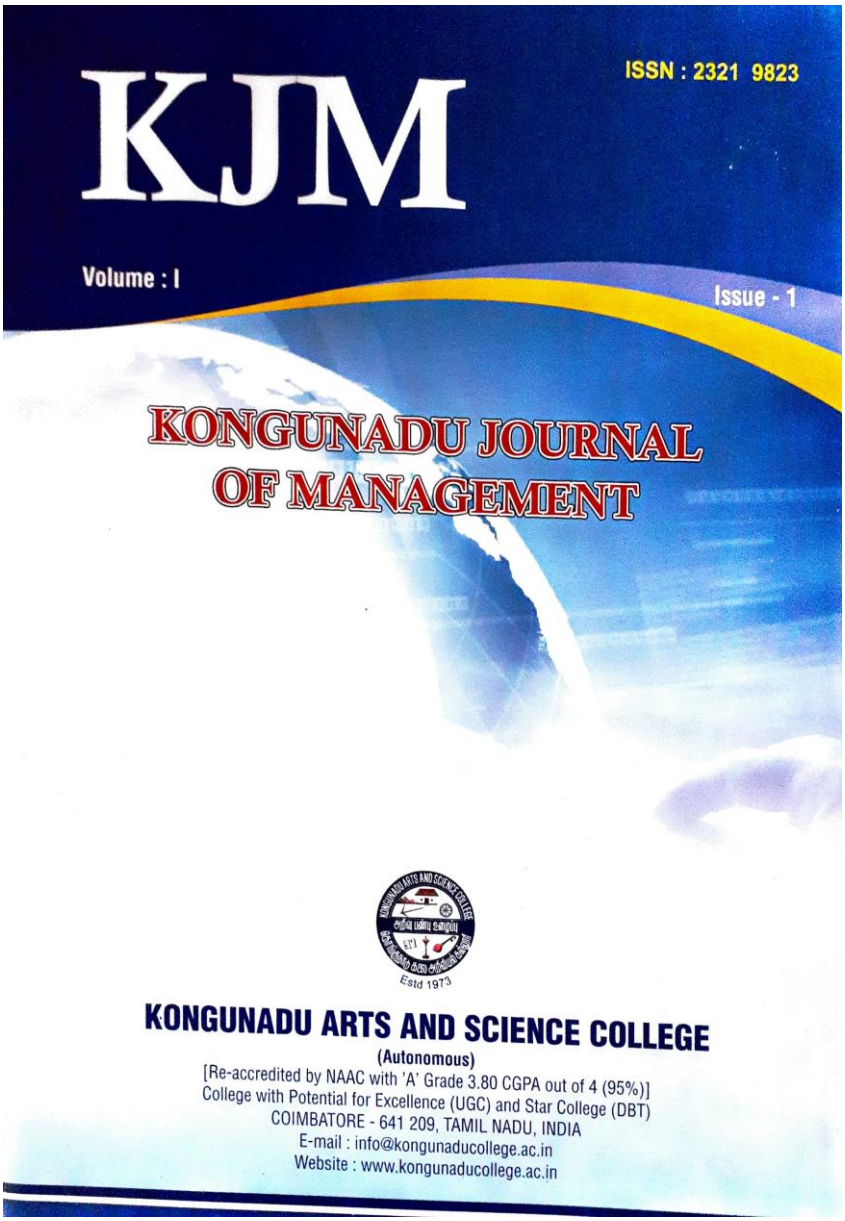
I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment Analysis has become one of the major parts in research, because of its enduring applications in marketing company, as they keep on exploring about their products, to initiate brand promotion; market segmentation and in framing new business strategies. The public also overwhelming with joyous to provide their opinion as comments, and that deserves as a brand promoting factor for upcoming buyers. The comments include most of the aspects of their emotions and feelings about the buying product and that act as a stimulating factor for raising the demand of it. Usually, consumers get overwhelmed with joy or feel disappointed, and they express them as micropinions on their mobile or tab. These comments are also posted on the reputed online websites which can further be scraped for undergoing analysis.Sentiment Analysis is playing an reviews, opinion-based entity ranking and opinion retrieval. Among them, first three dimensions of subtask are highly demanded due to their rejuvenation in creating more business opportunities/intelligent system. Usually opinions are gathered in two ways. One is of questionnaires where the questions and its answer were relevant to finalize the score and predict the sentiment. But unstructured text is gathered as comments, from the reputed online social media. The analysis of these kinds of text usually ends with positive or negative score depending on the presence of opinion bearing and feature words in the whole document. Generally there are three levels of analysis, namely document, sentence and entity level. The real impact of analysis dealt with combinatorial analysis of sentence and entity level.

In the learning based technique, it is necessary to create a training model for classifying the document based on labeled examples. To the contrast, in lexicon based technique, it makes use of dictionary to perform entity level analysis. This method gives high precision and low recall. In addition to that, to the contrast of statistical, syntactic technique deliver better accuracy as they make use of syntactic patterns to detect the noun, adjective and verb and its combinations. The statistical technique concentrates more about TF, Chi-square, mutual information to select the words for in-depth analysis. So, this proposed paper incorporates the combination technique of lexicon, syntactic pattern mining to perform sentiment analysis.

The pattern mining technique restricts any pair of words, fulfilling the sequence defined by the rules. The rules are nothing but the features and opinion word pairs. Because all the noun terms cannot bear feature

26.Dr.R.Latha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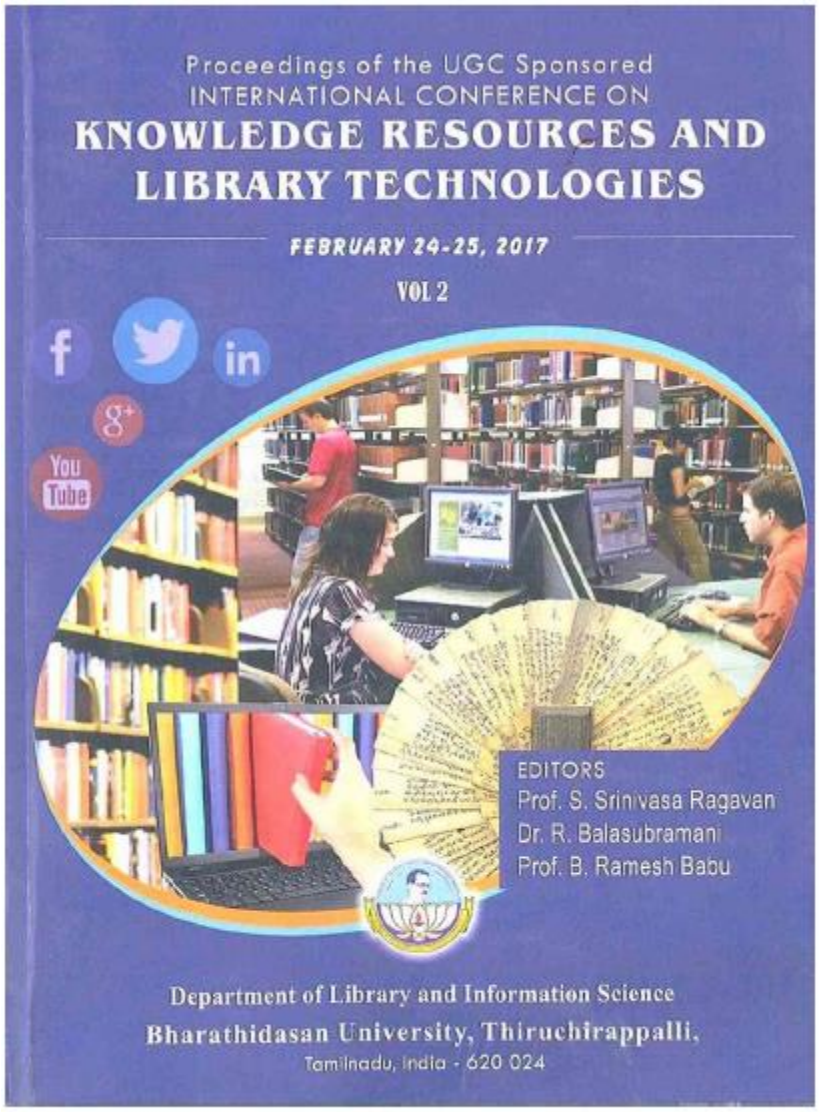

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Mapping of Oncology Research Output in India: A Scientometric Analysis

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Introduction

The analysis of cancer, called oncology, is the work of innumerable specialists and researchers around the globe whose discoveries in anatomy, physiology, the study of disease transmission, and other related fields made oncology what it is today. Technological development and the regularly expanding comprehension of cancer make this field a standout amongst the most quickly developing areas of current pharmaceutical. In this way, the present research has been undertaken to know the growth and development of publications in the field of oncology as indexed in Web of Science (WoS) database of Thomson–Reuters. The scientometric study has received satisfactory consideration in the recent years and it has been broadly connected to assess the research performance of the researchers and the development of different disciplines of science. Assist, Scientometric could be utilized as a part of the distinguishing proof of developing research territories.Here, the authors have made an attempt to using scientometric techniques and additionally the scientometrics mapping and visualization technique were also applied for data mapping on oncology literature published during the period 2005- 2015 and indexed in web of science database.

Objectives of the study

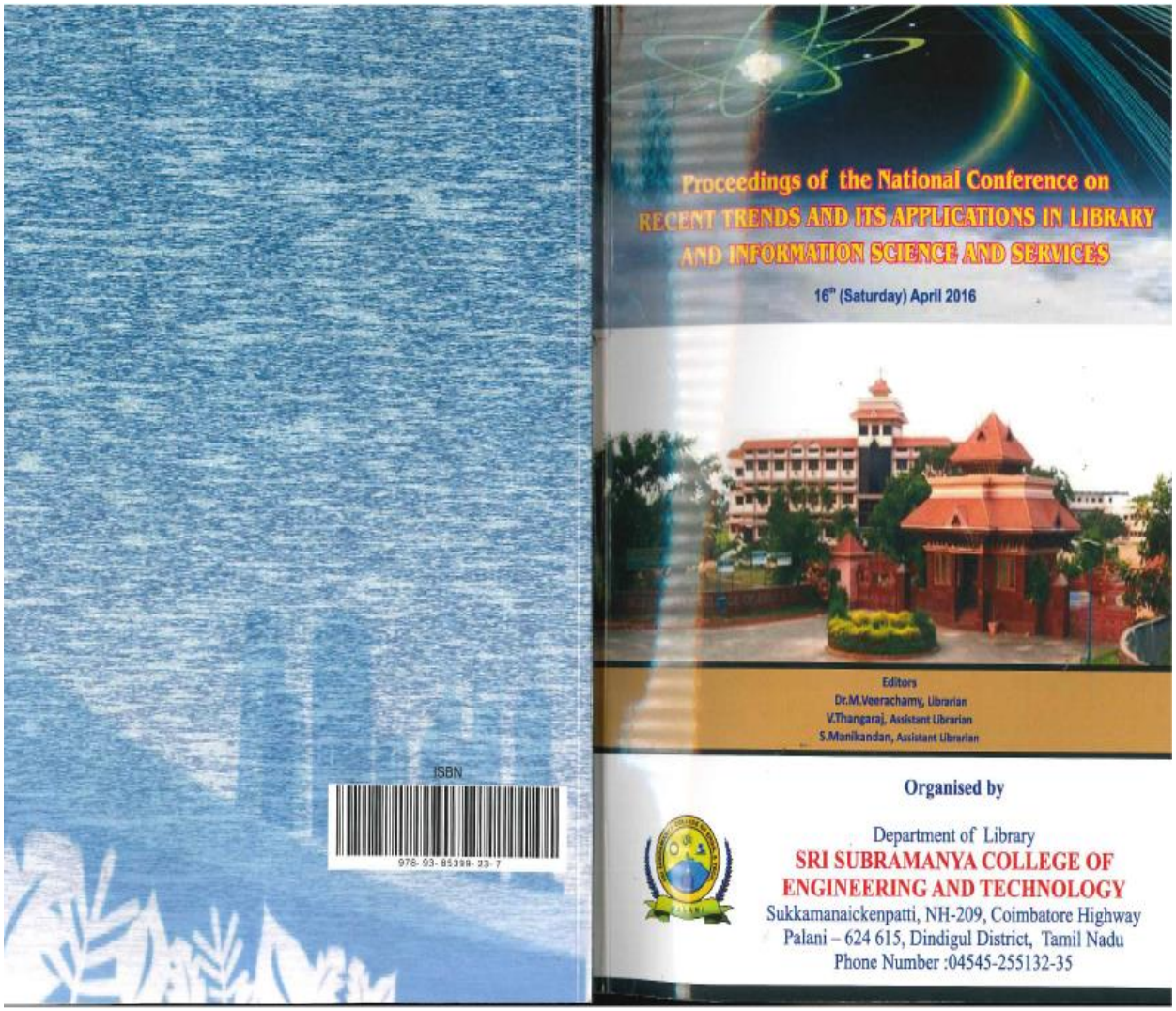
The foremost objectives of scientometric study are to identify and carry out the following factors and this study help researchers to understand the display of oncology research, and build up the further research direction.

- ✓ To show the Ranking of Contributors of Articles
- ✓ To study the most prolific authors.
- ✓ Visualization of countries, and institutions

Data and Methodology

The present assessment of Indian oncology research is based on the publications indexed by Web of Science (WoS) of the Thomson Reuters, the USA for the period 1989-2015. The data for the study were downloaded from the Web of Science in January 2015. WoS has been perceived as the logical and specialized literature indexing tool giving information on the most important areas in science and technology research, particularly about medicine. Moreover, as a reference database, WoS gives enough search fields, like the topic, timespan, author search, cited reference search, country, publication name, and document type, which are all essential for literature analysis, particularly for scientometric study. A total of 10,807 research publications was downloaded from 1989-2015. The downloaded records were enriched with different parameters like authors, title, years, and research institutions. Further the records analyzed by using Histcite and citespace software application.

28. M.Muthukrishnan



National Conference on Recent trends and its Applications in Library and Information Science and Services

BIBLIOMETRIC MAPPING OF "JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY"DURING 2010-2014

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Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore – 641029

M.Muthukrishnan
Research Scholar (Ph. D). Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore – 641029

Abstract

This paper presents bibliometric mapping of 30711 articles published in JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY (JCO) during 2010-2014. Source and citation data have been downloaded from the Web of Science (WoS) database of Thomson–Reuters. In this study, bibliometrics mapping method was used to analyze the data set the analysis covers various parameters like year wise publication, growth pattern, word frequency, ranking of authors, ranking of institution, document types etc., and Histographic analysis of the datasets has been performed using Histcite software. Furthermore Vosviewer software were utilized to analysis the articles for knowledge mapping.

KEYWORDS: Oncology, Scientific productivity, Bibliometric analysis, Scientometrics Analysis, Content analysis, Citation,Histcite, VOSviewer.

INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Clinical Oncology (JCO) serves its readers as the single most credible, authoritative resource for disseminating significant clinical oncology research. JCO strives to publish the highest-quality articles dedicated to clinical research and JCO publishes original research, reviews and other material related to breast cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, hematologic malignancies, molecular oncology, lung cancer, genitourinary cancer, head and neck cancer, pediatric oncology, neurooncology, supportive care and quality of life issues, prevention, and phase I and clinical pharmacology. Its readership comprises practicing clinical oncologists, researchers, students, individuals in training, and allied health professionals throughout the world[1].

In this study, bibliometrics mapping technique was utilizedto analyze the citation data. Bibliometrics is the scientific field that concerns with a quantitative analysis of books, articles, and other types of written communication[2]. Bibliometrics-mapping is a new and effective way to use visualization methods, showing meaningful results of raw (or normalized) scientific data. It can be a good technique to assist experts to improve their knowledge in a certain domain, and has been already applied to analysis of the safety related topics [3].

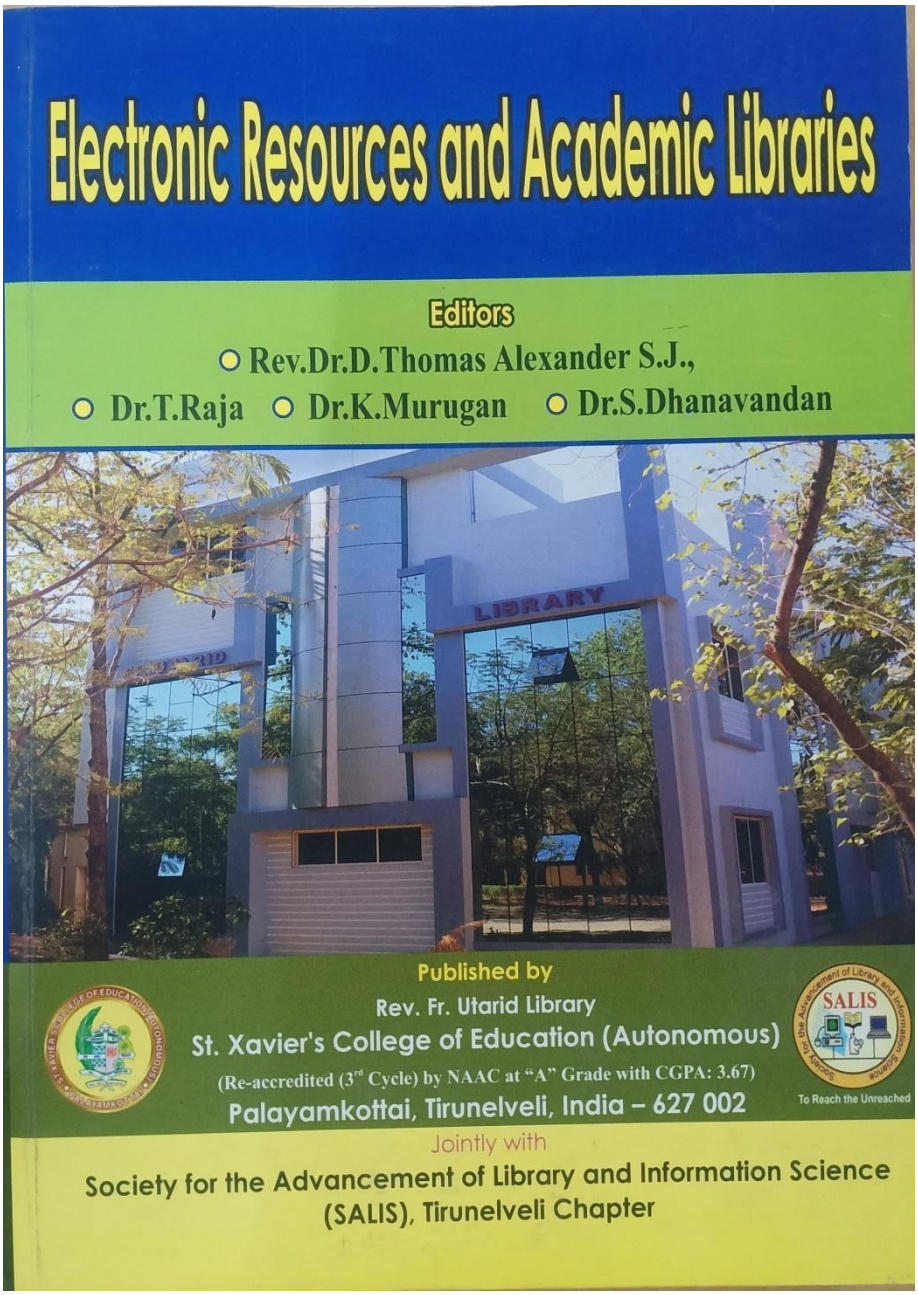
In this study, the bibliometrics mapping technique were applied to all articles published in the Journal of Clinical Oncology in the period 2010–2014.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various quantitative studiesbased onbibliometric and scientometric techniqueshas been utilized by many analysts to evaluate the researchproductivity of individuals, institutions,countries etc.

Wei Gao et al. (2015) Scientometric analysis of phosphorus research in eutrophic lakes the result

29. M.Muthukrishnan



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Citation Analysis of 'Journal of Thoracic Oncology' (2006-2015)

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Abstract

This study did a citation analysis of research publications of the Journal of Thoracic Oncology (JTO) during 2006-2015. The data was downloaded from Web of Science database. The analysis covers various parameters like year wise citation analysis, compound annual growth rate and Histographic analysis. Histcite software was used for generating chronological tables and Histographic analysis. A total of 13888 publications were studied. It is found that: Maximum number of articles (2567, 18.48 %) were published in 2011 and the least number of articles (186, 1.34 %) was published in 2006; the compound annual growth rate for the period of 10 years is 0.30% ; The article number 894 written by the author Gold straw in 2007 has a local citation score (LCS) of 134 and global citation score (GCS) of 1374.

KEYWORDS: Citations, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Histcite, Oncology, local citation score, global citation score.

1. INTRODUCTION

Journal of Thoracic Oncology (JTO), the official Journal of the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, is the primary educational and informational publication for topics relevant to detection, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of thoracic malignancies. JTO emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach, and includes original research (clinical trials and translational or basic research), reviews, and opinion pieces (JTO, 2016). The present study examined the citation analysis of research publications of the Journal of Thoracic Oncology (JTO) during the period 2006 - 2015.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Senthilkumar and Muthukrishnan (2016) presented a bibliometric analysis of 10681 articles published in Annals of Oncology during 2010-2014. Padme and Vaishali (2016) analyzed the articles published in the Indian Journal of Chemistry -Section A from 2010 to 2014. Singh et al. (2016) reviewed and analysed 833 research publications of the Panjab University in chemistry during eight years (2008-15). Visakhi et al. (2016) listed the highly cited publication output by IISERs in Chemistry during 2008-15. Velmurugan and Radhakrishnan (2016) presented the impact of Research Productivity on Nanotechnology in India. Navalur and Balasubramani (2015) analyzed the global research output in the field of E-learning during the period 2000-2011.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- ✓ To find out the number of research papers published in the journal during 2006-2015 and the citation received by these articles during the period.
- ✓ To analysis the most important citation links and the growth rate of the publication using CARG

4. DATA ANALYSIS

A total of 13888 research publications were downloaded from the Web of Science (WoS) database of Thomson Reuters.

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Rev.Dr.D.Thomas Alexander S.J., currently working as principal of St. Xavier's College of Education (Autonomous) has sixteen years of experience as teacher educator. Earlier he has served as the Director of Alumini Association of SXCE, Director of Fr. Utarid Library and Director of Jesuit Council for Educational Research and Training before assuming the present position. He has also served as member of NAAC, University and Government inspection committees. He is instrumental in making SXCE as autonomous and the Second Best College of Education at the All India Level at Grade 'A' with 3.67 score out of 4. He has published more than 50 articles / papers as author / Co-author and he also edited monographs for 10 seminars. He was the Convener of many UGC sponsored Seminars and Workshops. He has been the most sought after Resource person for Seminars / Youth related Workshops / Camps / University Refresher Courses. His areas of interests are: Moulding the prospective youth / teachers in commitment, compassion and competence (as a different / unique teacher), personality development programme and Social Analysis.

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Dr.T.Raja has completed BLIS, MLIS from Annamalai University, M.Phil from Alagappa University and Ph.D from Bharathiyar University. He has also cleared the SET from Bharathiyar University. He has published 5 articles in reputed journals and 15 papers in the conference proceedings. He has attended 54 national and international conferences, seminars and workshops. He has also served as a resource person in the public library training programmes and handled the classes for the B.Ed Students of at St.Xavier's College of Education (Autonomous) where he is working at present and Tamil Nadu Open University. He has been conducting NET examination coaching programmes for the last 3 years and so far 76 LIS professionals have benefited and among them, two of them cleared the NET examination. He served as a Member of Editorial Board in SALIS National Journal of Information Management and Technology and International Journal of Information Technology and Library Science (IJITLS). He was received the AUTOLIB Tamil Nadu best young librarian award from the year 2013 and also received best paper award in the SALIS National Annual Conference on 2011.

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Dr. S. Dhanavadan has been serving as an active LIS professional since eighteen years. He has guided many Ph.D scholars. He has published more than 100 articles in National and International Journals. He has presented and published more than 120 papers in the National and International Conferences. He has authored more than 20 books in Library and Information Science. He has contributed 25 Chapters in edited books. He has attended more than 50 Seminars/Workshops and training programmes. He served as Chairperson and resource person in many workshops and conferences. He has organized five workshops. He has received Rs.60, 000/- cash award for the best article in 2015 and Rs.27,500/- cash award for the best article in 2016 from Konkuk University, South Korea. He served as Resource Person in the International Workshop at Sri Lanka. He also serves as the Editor for few Library and Information Science journals.

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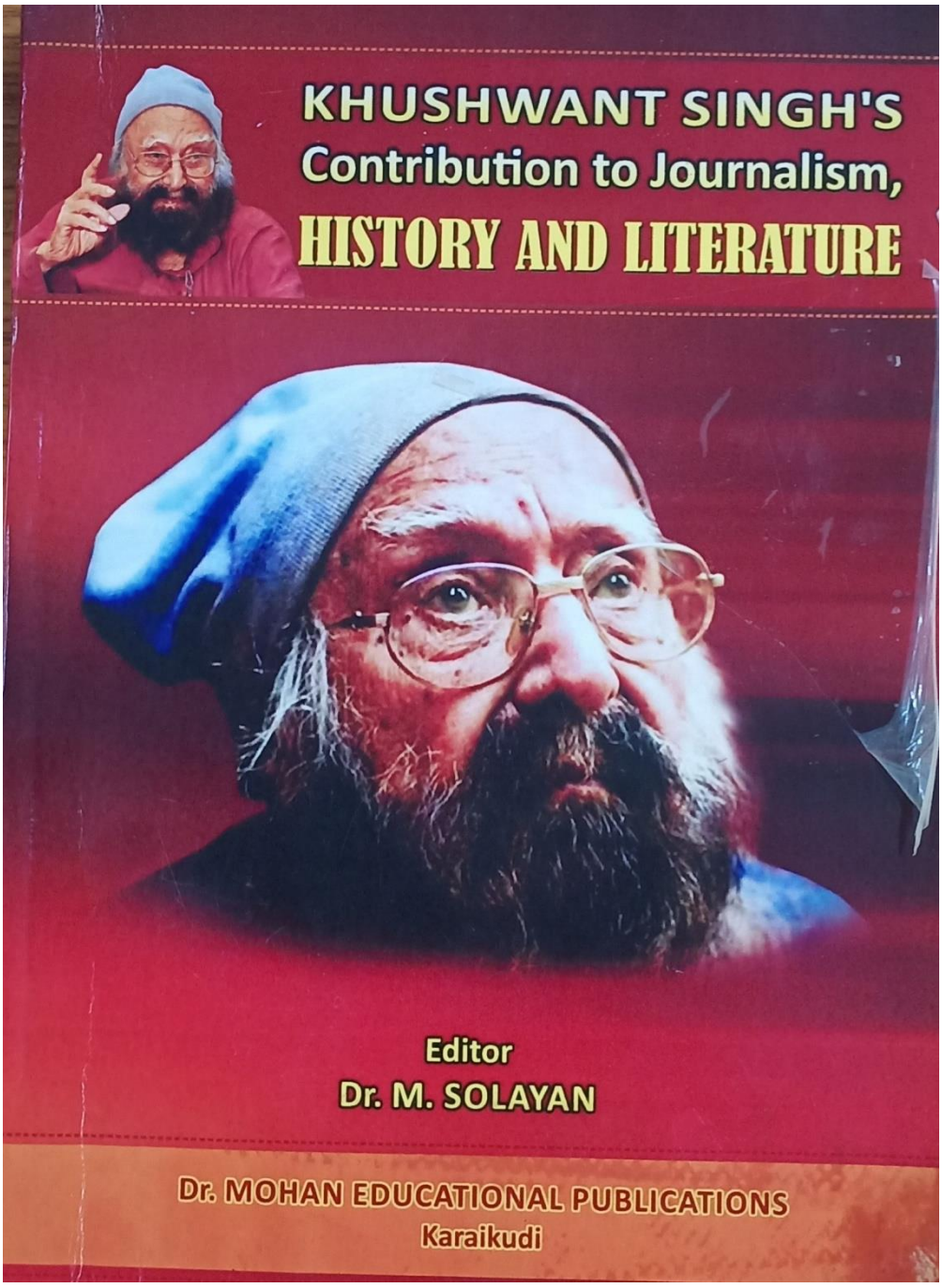

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KHUSHWANT SINGH'S CONTRIBUTION TO JOURNALISM, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

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A VISION OF ENDURING HUMANISM IN KUSHWANT SINGH'S *TRAIN TO PAKISTAN*

Mr. K. Sankar *

Kushwant Singhis a lawyer by training, his most enduring work has been done in the field of Sikh history and biography. His famous novel '*Train to Pakistan*' (1956) reveals many commendable notes. Here this paper aims to bring how Kushwant Singh deals humanism in this novel. Regarding on it, K R Srinvasa Iyengar said:

> It is still small voice of sanity, the voice of reason, the voice of humanity. Once again he musters strength to say: 'What bravery is there in killing unarmed innocent people?' But the words of the boy strike fire.....

The proclaimed agnosticism of Kushwant Singh is just a facade and the criticism that he is a novelist without vision falls flat when his work on the trauma of partition is brought under a microscope. Beneath the sardonic facade is a man to whom humanism as particularly reiterated is Sikhim is an abiding faith and a symbol of true religiosity.

> Some critics of Singh's writings have been very generous in their praise for him, while some others have not been so chivalrous. Those who have praised him have gone to the extent of calling him as an 'author of international repute', a 'born story-teller', while those criticising him have held the view that the 'qualities, which he has been hailed for, are either altogether absent in his work or have no relevance to his creative talent and the progress of his art'.

Shyam M. Asnani goes to the extent of conforming to the views of Chirantan Kulshrestha who in his article, 'Kushwant Singh's Fiction, has asserted that singh is a novelist without vision. In his article he reasons:

> Since his [Kushwant Singh's] creative literary output is meagre- a couple of novels and three collections of short stories-that too not of a very high order-one can hardly assail Mr. Kulshrestha's suspicion that the critics of Kushwant Singh seem to have been tempted to praise him for his possibilities and 'immense promise' without establishing any correlation with work he has actually produced so far.

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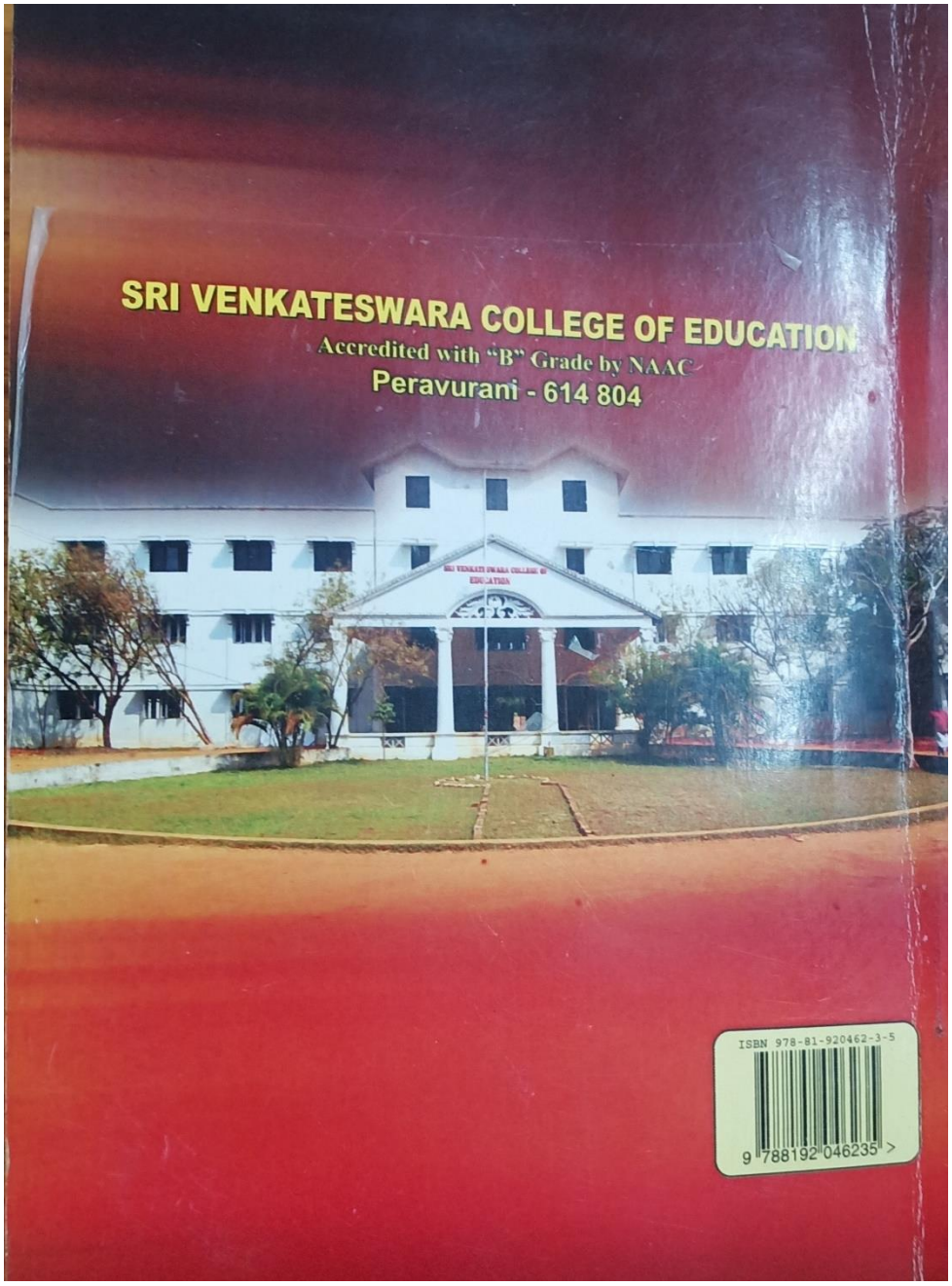
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