Department of Biochemistry

1. **Ms.S.Gomathi et al-** "Phytochemical Screening and Anti-Bacterial Activity of Silver Nanoparticle Synthesis from Psidium gujava L. Leaves Extract", Indian Journal of Natural Science, www.tnsroindia.org, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0976-0997, Vol 7, Issue 37, Page No: 11256-11260, Aug 2016.

Abstract:

Silver is considered to have an inhibitory effect on microbes and the pure silver can be isolated as nanoparticles using nanotechnology. The silver nanoparticles when reduced by plant sources can yield the green synthesis of silver nanoparticles. The present study was carried out to analyse the phytochemical constituents and antimicrobial activity of silvernanoparticles containing Psidium guajava leaves extract. The green synthesis of silver nanoparticles from aqueous silver nitrate was prepared by treating them withn Psidium guajava leaves extract which used as reductant. The synthesized silver nanoparticles Psidium guajava leaves extract were screened for phytochemical studies which revealed the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, steroids, phenols, saponins, terpenoid, cardiac glycosides and tannins in the extracts. Antibacterial activities were further done by disc diffusion method against Escherichia Coli, Salmonella typhi and Staphylococcus aureus. Inhibition zone on the plates indicate the anti-bacterial activity of synthesised silver nanoparticles leaves extract of Psidium guajava.The results suggest that the silver nanoparticles green synthesis from Psidium guajava leaves extractcan be potent natural antioxidants and can be used in drug therapy for those bacterial infection.

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2. **Dr.V.Bharathi et al-** "Evaluation of Anti-Microbial Activity in Picrorhiza Kurroa Plant Extract Using Thin-Layer Chromatography And Ftir", International Journal of Pharmacy & Technology, www.ijptonline.com, IF: 0.876, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0975-766X, Vol 8, Issue 3, Page No: 15717-15722, Sep 2016.

Abstract:

Medicinal plants are the alternative remedy for antibiotics in treating human diseases for centuries because they contain numerous active constituents of

therapeutic importance. The medicinal value of plant extracts is due to their target sites other than those used by antibiotics will be active against drug-resistant microbial pathogens. In the present study, the antimicrobial activity of Picrorhiza kurroa extract was analysed and evaluated using thin layer chromatography and fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy. The phytochemical screening of the plant extract in previous studies done by us showed the presence of alkaloids, tannins, steroids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins and phenolics. The presence of various bioactive compounds justifies the use of the plant for various ailments by traditional practitioners. As a result, Picrorhiza kurroa extract possesses antimicrobial activity as the zone of inhibition was observed for both gram positive as well as gram negative bacterial strains. The organic compounds responsible for such activity was also evaluated using TLC and FTIR.

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3. **Ms.V.Bharathi, Dr.G.Hemalatha and S.Shanthi et al.–**"Changes in Antioxidant Level in Macrotyloma Uniflorum L. Grown Under Lead Toxicity", International Journal of Pharmacy & Technology, www.ijptonline.com, IF: 0.876, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0975-766X, Vol 8, Issue 3, Page No: 18971-18977, Sep 2016.

Abstract:

Lead (Pb) is one of the hazardous heavy metal pollutants of the environment that originates from various sources like mining and smelting of lead-ores, burning of coal, effluents from storage battery industries, automobile exhausts, metal plating and finishing operations, fertilizers and pesticides. Ten days old plant of Macrotyloma uniflorum L (Horse Gram) was exposed to different concentrations of lead [0, 50, 100 and 150 ppm Pb (NO3)2•4H2O] for 14 days in earthen pots. Exposure of Macrotyloma uniflorum L to excess Pb resulted in a significant root growth inhibition though shoot growth remained less affected. Pb-treated plant showed decreased level of Protein, Aminoacid, Lipids, Starch, Sugar and increased antioxidant activity such as Super Oxide Dismutase (SOD), Glutathione peroxidase, catalase and Glutathione Reductase (GR) when compared to controls. Results of the current study revealed that, Pb induces oxidative stress in growing plants and increased quantity of SOD, Glutathione

Peroxidases, catalase and GR indicated that these enzymes could serve as inevitable components in the antioxidative defense mechanism of Macrotyloma uniflorum L. against Pb induced oxidative injury.

4. **Dr.T.Karpagam, Dr.B.Varalakshmi et al.–**"In vitro antioxidant and Cytotoxicity Analysis of leaves of Ficus Racemosa", Free Radicals and Antioxidants, www.antiox.org, ISSN: 2231-2536, Peer reviewed, Vol 7, Issue 1, Page No: 8-12, Jan 2017.

Abstract:

Objectives: The present study assessed the phytochemical components, In vitro antioxidant ability and cytotoxicity of leaf extract of Ficus racemosa.

Methods: Preliminary phytochemical analysis in aqueous and ethanol was carried out for the presence of phytochemical components. Of the two extracts used ethanolic extract possessed the highest phytochemical constituents compared to aqueous extract. Hence the antioxidant activity of ethanolic extract of F. racemosa was performed by several antioxidant assays including 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay, nitric oxide (NO) scavenging assay, reducing power and superoxide radical (SO) scavenging assay.

Results: From the results, F. racemosa has been found to have the significant antioxidant activity in a dose-dependent manner and IC50 value was 150 µg/ml for DPPH and 100 µg/ml for both NO and SO scavenging assays. Further, the cytotoxicity analysis was determined against Dalton Lymphoma Ascites (DLA) cell line and the IC50 value was found to be 175 µg/ml for ethanolic leaf extract of F. racemosa.

Conclusion: Hence, the current study attests that F. racemosa is enriched

Department of Business Administration

1. **Ms.R.Anitha Santhanamary et al.**-"An Analytical Enquiry of HRM Practices in the Employees of Railway Ponmalai Workshop, Trichirappalli", Golden Research Thoughts, www.lsrj.in, Peer reviewed, IF:46052, ISSN: 2231-5063, Vol 6, Issue 7, Page No: 1-6, Jan 2017.

Abstract:

Human Resources (HR) practices have an impact on Hperformance and competitive strategies of organizations. Taking into account that Human Resource Management (HRM) has a strategic role for organizations; it is possible to say that the design of HR functions and practices should also be aligned with the expectations of employees. The rapid change of factors such as globalization, economical and legal arrangements, technology has influence on organizational structures. These changes will have a positive impact on organizations only if the attitudes of employees to the organization are positive. Otherwise these changes may cause negative results such as job dissatisfaction, high turnover rate or absence of employees. In order to manage these change factors, organizations need to have and retain talented employees to work with high performance. In order to retain these employees, organizations should make efforts to increase the motivation and commitment of their employees. HRM function of organizations has an important role on increasing the motivation and commitment of employees because the development of organizational commitment needs effective HRM practices.

Department of Computer Science

1. **Ms.V.Mathimalar & P.Karthika-**"A Load Balancing Data Aggregation Trees Using Pairwise Scheme Authentication", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering, www.ijarcsse.com, IF: 2.5, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2277-128X, Vol 6, Issue 4, Page No: 980-984, Apr 2016.

   Abstract:

   One of the limitations of remote sensor hubs is their inherent constrained vitality resource. Besides augmenting the lifetime of the sensor node, it is preferable to distribute the vitality dissipated throughout the remote sensor network in request to minimize maintenance also, maximize overall framework performance. Any correspondence convention that involves synchronization of peer hubs incurs some overhead for setting up the communication. We take into account the setup costs also, analyse the energy-proficiency also, the valuable lifetime of the system. Sensor systems are collection of sensor hubs which co-operatively send detected data to base station. As sensor hubs are battery driven, a proficient utilization of power is essential in request to use systems for long duration hence it is required to lessen data movement inside sensor networks, lessen sum of data that need to send to base station. As sensor hubs sense the data, process it, also, send it to the base station, there are wide chances that the data produced from the neighboring sensors is regularly repetitive also, correlated. The unavoidable issue is that in vast sensor networks, the sum of data produced is enormous for the base station to process. There is severe need of the methods for joining data into high quality information at sensors or transitional hubs which can lead to the vitality protection by lessening the number of bundles transmitted to base station. To accomplish this, data aggregation approach has been explored also, an in- network data aggregation framework has been proposed that is showing better results in term of vitality consumption.

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2. **Ms.V.Mathimalar & P.Karthika-**"An Improved Grid-Based Energy Efficient Load Balanced Clustering Scheme in WSN", International Journal of Computer

Sciences and Engineering, www.ijcseonline.org, IF: 2.638, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2347-2693, Vol 4, Issue 4, Page No: 280-287, April 2016.

Abstract:

In remote sensor network, clustering is used as an intense system to achieve scalability, self-organization, power saving, channel access, directing etc.. Lifetime of sensor hubs decides the lifetime of the system and is crucial for the detecting capability.. Clustering is the key system used to develop the lifetime of a sensor network. Clustering can be used for load balancing to develop the lifetime of a sensor system by reducing vitality consumption. Load balancing utilizing clustering can too increment system scalability. Remote sensor system with the hubs with distinctive vitality levels can prolong the system lifetime of the system and, too its reliability. In this paper we propose a clustering system which will parity the load among the cluster by utilizing some reinforcement nodes. The reinforcement high vitality and, high handling power hubs replace the cluster head after the cluster reaches to its limit. This approach will increment the system lifetime and, will give high throughput.

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3. **Ms.Mathimalar & R.B.Gayathri**- "Content based relevant image retrieval using SVM Clarification", International Journal For Science and Research in Technology, www.ijsart.com, IF: 4.284, Peer reviewed , ISSN(Online): 2395-1052, Vol 2, Issue 5, Page No: 713-720, May 2016.

Abstract:

The image processing plays a major role in medical and security applications. The image or data transmission and reception can be retrieve back as same as original image. Hence while receiving the image it will be same as original image. To get perfect result this work presents automatically generate a large number of images for a specified object class. A multi-modal approach employing metadata, text and visual features is used to gather many high-quality images from the web. Candidate images i.e., original image given to the process are obtained by a text-based web search querying on the object identifier. The given web pages and its images initially get downloaded. The main task is to remove the irrelevant images present in the subjected image and then re-rank the

remainder. First, the images are re-ranked based on the text surrounding the image and metadata features. There is several methods used here to compare re-ranking. By comparing with existing methods the SVM visual classifier is used here to improve the performance of the data or given image. To investigate the sensitivity of cross-validation procedure for noisy training data, the main objective of the overall method is in combining metadata / text and visual features in order to achieve a completely automatic ranking of the images. Examples are given for a selection of, vehicles, animals, and other classes. Our objective in this work is to harvest a large number of images of a particular class automatically, and to achieve this with high precision. Our motivation is to provide training databases so that a new object model can be learned effortlessly.

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4. **Ms.S.Geetha & V.Vaijayanthi –"**Secure Transmission of Provenance and Packet Drop Attack Detection in WSN with Light Weight Scheme", International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, www.ijcce.com, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Online): 2320-9801, ISSN(Print): 2320-9798, Vol 4, Issue 5, Page No: 8795-8804, May 2016.

Abstract:
Large-scale sensor networks are deployed in numerous application domains, and the data they collect are used in decision-making for critical infrastructures. Data are streamed from multiple sources through intermediate processing nodes that aggregate information. A malicious adversary may introduce additional nodes in the network or compromise existing ones. Therefore, assuring high data trustworthiness is crucial for correct decision-making. Data provenance represents a key factor in evaluating the trustworthiness of sensor data. Provenance management for sensor networks introduces several challenging requirements, such as low energy and bandwidth consumption, efficient storage and secure transmission. A novel lightweight scheme is proposed to securely transmit provenance for sensor data. The proposed technique relies on in packet Bloom filters to encode provenance. Efficient mechanism is introduced for provenance verification and reconstruction at the base station. The secure

provenance scheme is extended with functionality to detect packet drop attacks staged by malicious data forwarding nodes. The proposed technique is evaluated both analytically and empirically, and the results prove the effectiveness and efficiency of the lightweight secure provenance scheme in detecting packet forgery and loss attacks.

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5. **Ms.Mathimalar- "**Energy Aware E-STAR Protocol for Heterogeneous Multi-hop Wireless Sensor Networks", International Journal of Computer Science, www.ijcsjournal.com, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2348-6600, Vol 4, Issue 2, Page No: 755-761, 2016.

   Abstract:

   In multihop wireless networks, when a mobile node wants to communicate with a destination, it relies on the other nodes to forward the packets. This multi-hop packet transmission can extend the network coverage area using limited power and improve area distance efficiency. In the proposed multi-hop wireless network E-STAR integrates the payment and trust systems with the routing protocol with the goal of enhancing route reliability and stability. The payment system describes to charge the nodes that send packets, and reward those forwarding packets. The trust system is important to evaluate the nodes' trustworthiness and reliability in forwarding packets in terms of multi-dimensional trust values and the trust values are calculated for each node and developed two routing protocol is used to send the packets through highly trusted nodes having sufficient energy to minimize the possibility of breaking the route. To strengthen the trust evaluation, recommendation from each node is included in trust calculation by TP (Trusted Party). This protocol is implemented over the MANET network and simulated using NS2. Performance evaluated from the parameters such as packet delivery ratio, call acceptance ratio and route lifetime.

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6. **Dr. M. Manimekalai & Ms. S. Anitha** – "Quality of Service Routing Based on Bandwidth Estimation for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks", International Journal of Computer Science Engineering and Technology, www.ijcset.net, IF: 0.97, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2231-0711, Vol 6, Issue 6, Page No: 195-202, June 2016.

Abstract:
Routing protocols for Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs) have been investigated broadly as of late. A lot of this work is focused at finding a practical route from a source to a destination without considering current network activity or application prerequisites. Accordingly, the network may effortlessly get to be over-burden with an excessive amount of activity, and the application has no real way to enhance its execution under a given network movement condition. While this might be worthy for information exchange, some constant applications require QoS support from the network. We trust that such QoS backing can be accomplished by either finding a route to fulfill the application necessities or offering network criticism to the application when the prerequisites can't be met. In this paper, we propose a QoS-aware routing in view of data bandwidth estimation to give data about the present network status to the application layer. Our proposed QoS-aware routing protocol joins an affirmation control plan and an input plan to meet the QoS necessities of ongoing applications. The novel piece of this QoS-aware routing protocol is the utilization of the surmised data bandwidth estimation to respond to network activity. Our methodology actualizes this plan by utilizing two data bandwidth estimation techniques to locate the remaining bandwidth accessible at every hub to bolster new streams. We recreate our QoS-aware routing protocol for hubs running the IEEE 802.11 MAC. Consequences of our trials demonstrate that the packet conveyance proportion builds extraordinarily and packet postponement and vitality dissemination diminish fundamentally, while the general end-to-end throughput is not affected, contrasted and routing protocols that don't give QoS support.

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7. **Dr. K. Meena & Dr. M. Gomathy** – "Secured Cloud Adoption Architecture for Educational Institutions", International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research, www.ijisr.issr-journals.org, IF: 3.917, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2351-8014, Vol 24, Issue 2, Page No: 446-451, June 2016.

Abstract:
Cloud adoption is widely popular in all enterprises and institutions in todays' scenario. This paper describes how cloud is adopted in educational institution. Cloud provides many benefits to users and it also has some security related issues in its adoption. To address the security problem in the cloud adoption in educational institutional, this paper proposes an architecture for secure adoption of cloud in educational institutions. The proposed architecture provides many benefits to users with secured cloud environment. The architecture uses four security parameters that are Authentication, Authorization, Confidentiality and Integrity. These four parameters are securing the cloud environment from users' side to cloud environment. The authentication and authorization are used to check the entry of users to identity the unauthorized access. Confidentiality and integrity is used to ensure that the content in the cloud environment is only accessed by the authorized users.

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8. **Ms.R.Indra & J.Samsunisa**– "Analytic Performance Model for State-Based MAC Layer Cooperative Retransmission Protocols", International Journal of Research Science and Engineering, ISSN: 2212-4102, Vol 3, Issue 6, Page No: 1-6, 2016.

Abstract:
A cross-layer drawn near for enabling high-throughput routing in multi-hop wireless network. This approach builds on a MAC-layer cooperative retransmission system, which is explicitly designed to exploit the benefits of MAC-layer retransmission based consistency, cooperative communications, and link-quality awareness. Based on this mechanism, we create a routing metric, called the expected cooperative transmission count (ECTX), to capture the combined effects of MAC-layer supportive retransmission and per-link estimates of packet delivery ratios. Cooperative retransmission can much improve link reliability over lossy and time-varying wireless links. However, comparing retransmission protocols is tough, and usually requires simplistic assumptions specific to each protocol. In this paper, we develop a general form to assess cooperative retransmission protocol with distributed, slot-based contention algorithms. Specifically, we suggest to calculate the spread time-out

probabilities at a MAC time-slot scale, formulate retransmission outcomes as function of the time-out probability, and derive the probability of a retransmission process for every data frame.

9. **Mrs.V.Vetriselvi & E.Ramya –"**Discovery of Ranking Fraud for Mobile Apps", International Journal of Science Technology and Engineering, www.ijste.org, IF: 3.905, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Online): 2349-784x, Vol 2, Issue 12, Page No: 598-601, June 2016.

Abstract:

Mobile application plays an important role for all the smart phone users to play or perform different tasks. Mobile application developers are available in large number; they can develop the different mobile applications. For making larger users for their applications some developers involve in illegal activities. Due to these illegal activities the mobile applications hires high rank in the application popularity list. Such fraudulent activities are used by more and more application developers. A ranking fraud detection system for mobile Apps is proposed in this paper. Accurately locate the ranking fraud by mining the leading sessions, of mobile Apps.R3-RFD algorithm is proposed in this paper. Furthermore, sentiword dictionary is used to identify the exact reviews scores. The fake feedbacks by a same person for pushing up that app on the leaderboard are restricted. Two different constraints are considered for accepting the feedback given to an application. The first constraint is that an app can be rated only once from a user login. And the second is implemented with the aid of MAC address that limits the number of user login logged per day from a MAC address as five.

10. **Mrs.V.Vetriselvi & D.Banupriya – "**Privacy Policy Inference of User-Uploaded Images on Content Sharing Sites", International Journal of Science Technology and Engineering, www.ijste.org, IF: 3.905, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Online): 2349-784x, Vol 2, Issue 12, Page No: 593-597, June 2016.

Abstract:

Social Network is an emerging E-service for content sharing sites (CSS). It is emerging service which provides a reliable communication, through this communication a new attack ground for data hackers; they can easily misuses

the data through these media. Some users over CSS affects users privacy on their personal contents, where some users keep on sending unwanted comments and messages by taking advantage of the users' inherent trust in their relationship network. By this privacy of the user data may be loss for this issue this paper handles the most prevalent issues and threats targeting different CSS recently. This proposes a privacy policy prediction and access restrictions along with blocking scheme for social sites using data mining techniques. To perform this, the system utilizes APP (Access Policy Prediction) and Access control mechanism by applying BIC algorithm (Bayesian Information Criterion).

11. **Mrs.V.Vetriselvi & D.Banupriya –** "Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction of User Uploaded Images on Content Sharing Sites", International Journal of Computer Science, www.ijcsjournal.com, ISSN: 2348-6600, Vol 4, Issue 2, Page No: 749-754, 2016.

Abstract:

Social network is an emerging E-service for content sharing sites (CSS). It is emerging service which provides a reliable communication, through this communication a new attack ground for data hackers; they can easily misuses the data through these media. Some users over CSS affects users privacy on their personal contents, where some users keep on sending unwanted comments and messages by taking advantage of the users' inherent trust in their relationship network. By this privacy of the user data may be loss for this issue this paper handles the most prevalent issues and threats targeting different CSS recently. This proposes a privacy policy prediction and access restrictions along with blocking scheme for social sites using data mining techniques. To perform this, the system utilizes APP (Access Policy Prediction) and Access control mechanism by applying BIC algorithm (Bayesian Information Criterion).

12. **Mrs.V.Vetriselvi & S.Radhika** - "Load Balanced Data Gathering by Clustering in Wireless Sensor Network, International Journal of Computer Science Engineering and Technology, www.ijcset.net, ISSN: 2231-0711, Vol 6, Issue 6, Page No: 203-207, June 2016.

Abstract:

These days wireless sensor networks are enjoyed because of observing the nearness of circumstance in numerous applications like modern, natural detecting, human services and so on. Energy ability is an essential perspective in wireless sensor networks to defeat this issue the proficient procedure of clustering is utilized to accomplish more information transmission, long system lifetime, less tedious procedure, minimize energy usage. In this paper propose multi cluster head groups, multi cluster heads by means of Load Balanced Clustering and Dual Data Uploading and sensor. It is dependable to keep up the energy and information transmission from every sub hub. In every cluster head gather information and energy level structure sub hubs then transmit to the cluster head. Here Multi User-Multi info multi output (MIMO) is utilized for multi information transmission to the sink, every hub associated their cluster heads and sending parcel to the sink by means of cluster heads and gathering heads. Sink appoint Id to every hub for ID reason which hub transmit information. In spite of the fact that the transmission of bury cluster, every cluster head cluster information is assembled by Sensor then transport the information to the static information sink. Sensor is the portability of versatile hubs used to redesign the energy in which the hubs have low energy. On the off chance that sensor has low energy then it is stimulated by sink is the base station controls the whole system .As the Simulation results display that the proposed load adjusted clustering keeps up the energy level and in addition more information social affair to build the system life time.

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13. **Ms.Mathimalar & R.B.Gayathri**- "Content Established Relevant Image Recuperation using SVM Clarification", International Journal For Research & Development in Technology, www.ijrdt.org, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2349-3585, Vol 5, Issue 6, Page No: 324-330, June 2016.

Abstract:

The image processing plays a major role in medical and security applications. The image or data transmission and reception can be retrieve back as same as original image. Hence while receiving the image it will be same as original

image. To get perfect result this work presents automatically generate a large number of images for a specified object class. A multi-modal approach employing metadata, wording and visual features is used to gather many high-quality images from the web. Candidate images i.e., original image given to the process are obtained by a wording-based web search objection on the substance identifier. The accustomed webpages and its images initially get downloaded. The main task is to eliminate unnecessary images present in the subjected image and then re-rank the remainder. First, the images are re-ranked based on wording encompassing the image and metadata features. There are several methods used here to compare re-ranking. By comparing with existing methods the SVM visual classifier is used here to improve the performance of the data or given image. To investigate the sensitivity of cross-affirmation procedure for noisy training data. The main objective of the overall method is in combining metadata/wording and visual features in order to achieve a completely automatic ranking of the images. Examples are given for a selection of, vehicles, animals, and other classes. Our objective in this work is to intakes a largest number of images of a particular class automatically, and to achieve this with high attention. Our aim is to provide training databases so new object model can be learned effortlessly.

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14. **Ms.P.Ananthi & S.Sivaranjani –**"An Energy-Efficient Delay-Aware, and Life Time-Balancing Data Collection Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks", International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering, www.ijste.org, IF: 4.753, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Online): 2349-784X, Vol 2, Issue 12, Page No: 602-606, June 2016.

Abstract:

The IEEE 802.11e enhanced distributed channel access (EDCA) protocol follows class-based service differentiation for providing differentiated quality-of-service(QoS). However, its collision avoidance mechanism using backoff algorithm can be inefficient for providing improved performance with respect to throughtput and channel access delay, especially in a high network configuration (i.e.number of stations) with imperfect wireless channel. The

existing and emerging works have devoted considerable attention on tuning the backoff parameters for achieving optimal throughput only. The prior works do not consider the channel access delay and throughput metrics altogether for performance improvement. Additionally, in most of the cases, the optimal configuration of back off parameters is performed by a centralized controller. In this paper, we propose a delay-aware distributed dynamic adaptation of contention window scheme, namely D2D, for the cumulative improvement of both the throughput and the channel access delay at runtime. The D2D scheme requires two ad-hoc, distributed, and easy-to-obtain estimates-delay deviation ratio and channel busyness ration-of the present delay level and channel congestion status of the network, respectively. A Key advantage of the D2D scheme is that it is compliant with the IEEE 802.11 standard, and thus, can be seamlessly integrable with the existing wireless card. We show the integrated model of the medium access control protocol, namely D2D Channel Access (D2DCA), for the IEEE 802.11e networks. We further propose a two-dimensional Markov chain model of the D2DCA protocol for analyzing its theoretical performance in saturated networks with imperfect wireless channel. Theoretical comparison with the benchmark protocols establishes the effectiveness of the D2DCA protocol.

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15. **Ms.R.Indra & J.Sadhana** –"A Distributed Framework for Mobile Data Gathering with Concurrent Data Uploading & Data Retrievel Scheduling in Wireless Sensor", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, www.irjet.net, E-ISSN: 2395-0056, ISSN(Print): 2395-0072, Vol 3, Issue 7, July 2016.

Abstract:

Data uploading time constitutes a large portion of mobile data gathering time in wireless sensor networks. a new data gathering cost minimization framework for mobile data gathering in wireless sensor networks. we first propose a data gathering cost minimization (DaGCM) framework with concurrent data uploading, which is constrained by flow conservation, energy consumption, link capacity, compatibility .One of the main features of this framework is that it

allows concurrent data uploading from sensors to the mobile collector to sharply shorten data gathering latency and reduce energy consumption.. To maximize the number of downloads given a deadline, we define a problem called largest number data retrieval .We prove the decision problem of LNDR is NP-hard, which aims at downloading a set of requested data items with the least response time and energy consumption. Furthermore, we present a distributed algorithm composed of cross-layer data control, routing, power control and compatibility determination subalgorithms with explicit message passing.. Finally, we provide numerical results to show the convergence of the proposed DaGCM algorithm and its advantages over the algorithm without concurrent data uploading and power control in terms of energy consumption.

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16. **Ms.V.Mathimalar & A.Jenithaprincess -"**Establishing Stable and Reliable Routes for Heterogeneous Multihop Wireless Sensor Networks", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, www.irjet.net, Peer reviewed, ISSN 2395-0072, Vol 3, Issue 7, Page No:1-6, July 2016.

Abstract:

In multihop wireless networks, when a mobile node wants to communicate with a destination, it relies on the other nodes to forward the packets. This multihop packet transmission can extend the network coverage area using limited power and improve area distance efficiency. In the proposed multihop wireless network E-STAR integrates the payment and trust systems with the routing protocol with the goal of enhancing route reliability and stability. The payment system describes to charge the nodes that send packets and reward those forwarding packets. The trust system is important to evaluate the nodes' trustworthiness and reliability in forwarding packets in terms of multidimensional trust values and the trust values are calculated for each node and developed two routing protocol is used to send the packets through highly trusted nodes having sufficient energy to minimize the possibility of breaking the route. To strengthen the trust evaluation, recommendation from each node is included in trust calculation by TP (Trusted Party). This protocol is implemented over the MANET

network and simulated using NS2. Performance evaluated from the parameters such as packet delivery ratio, call acceptance ratio and route lifetime.

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17. **Ms.S.Geetha & A.Valarmathi –** "An Efficient Approach for Search using Spatial Decision Tree", International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering, www.ijste.org, IF: 4.753, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2349-784X, Vol 3, Issue 1, Page.No: 36-39, July 2016.

Abstract:

A decision tree is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes. Given a raster spatial framework, as well as training and test sets, the spatial decision tree learning (SDTL) problem aims to minimize classification errors. The SDTL problem has many applications. In the field of remote sensing, a large amount of images of the earth surface are collected. SDTL can be used to classify remote sensing images into different land cover types. Related work relies on local tests and cannot adequately model the spatial autocorrelation effect, resulting in salt-and-pepper noise. A focal-test-based spatial decision tree (FTSDT), in which the tree traversal direction of a sample is based on both local and focal (neighborhood) information is proposed in this paper. The experimental results show that the proposed system outperforms the existing methods.

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18. **Ms.P.Ananthi & P.Sharmila –"**A Secure Model for Detecting Origin Forgery and Packet Drop Attacks in Wireless Network", International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering, www.ijste.org, IF: 4.753, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Online): 2349-784X, Vol 3, Issue 1, Page No: 1-4, July 2016.

Abstract:

Since data are originated and processed by multiple agents in wireless sensor networks, data provenance plays an important role for assuring data trustworthiness. Large-scale sensor networks are deployed in numerous application domains, and the data they collect are used in decision making for critical infrastructures. Data are streamed from multiple sources through

intermediate processing nodes that aggregate information. A malicious adversary may introduce additional nodes in the network or compromise existing ones. Therefore, assuring high data trustworthiness is crucial for correct decision-making. Data provenance represents a key factor in evaluating the trustworthiness of sensor data. Provenance management for sensor networks introduces several challenging requirements, such as low energy and bandwidth consumption, efficient storage and secure transmission. In this paper, a novel lightweight scheme to securely transmit provenance for sensor data is proposed. The proposed technique relies on in-packet Bloom filters to encode provenance. An efficient mechanism for provenance verification and reconstruction at the base station is introduced. In addition, extended the secure provenance scheme with functionality to detect packet drop attacks staged by malicious data forwarding nodes. Experimental results prove the effectiveness and efficiency of the lightweight secure provenance scheme in detecting packet forgery and loss attacks.

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19. **Ms.N.Vijayalakshmi & M.UmaMaheswari** – "Data Mining To Elicit Predominant Factors Causing Infertility In Women", International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing, www.ijcsmc.com, IF: 5.258, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2320-088X, Vol 5, Issue 8, Page No: 5-9, Aug 2016.

Abstract:

One of the most significant issues faced by women these days is infertility. Although several factors are considered to lead to infertility, it would be worth enough to find the most predominant factors causing this problem so that a better and quick solution could be sought in time. Data mining and statistical analysis go hand in hand in identifying these factors from a clinical database containing primary data pertaining to significant factors relating to fertility/infertility in woman. The sample population encompasses both fertile and infertile women relating to a good age spread. Data mining techniques like association rule mining, classification using decision tree induction, clustering, prediction using a decision tree approach and building an application based on

the knowledge gained for predicting the probability of infertility in a woman have been used to thoroughly attain our objectives.

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20. **Dr.K.Meena & Dr.K.Menaka** –"A New Approach to DNA Cryptography Using 8*8 Playfair Cipher and Ramanujam Square Matrix", International Journal of Science and Research, www.ijsr.net, IF: 6.391, Index Copernicus value(2013) 6.14, ISSN(Online): 2319-7064, Vol 5, Issue 8, Page No: 444-446, Aug 2016.

Abstract:

Cryptography can be characterized as a process of renovating the sender's message to a furtive format that can only be understood by the intended receiver. The DNA cryptography is a novel area to achieve advanced stage of information which has enthralled massive implication in the field of information security. With the strange availability of information in DNA sequences, it is possible to efficiently make a secure system. Though many algorithms have been developed for hiding the data, DNA sequences based data encryption seems to be a promising approach for satisfying the current information security needs. In this paper, a new approach to DNA Cryptography has been developed using 8x8 Playfair Cipher and Ramanujam Square Matrix in which some blending steps are added to scramble the message thereby providing more randomness. The proposed algorithm offers very low correlation between the original and encrypted messages and confirms a strapping robustness against intruder attacks.

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21. **Ms.R.Valli & K.Vanitha-"**Inducement Mechanism Intend for Diverse P2P Streaming System", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research, www.researchpublish.com, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2348-1196, ISSN (Online): 2348-120X, Vol 4, Issue 3, Page No: 97-104, Sep 2016.

Abstract:

While P2P video streaming systems have achieved promising results, they have several drawbacks. First, there is a large number of unnecessary traverse links within a provider's network. As observed in, each P2P bit on the Verizon network traverses 1000 miles and takes 5.5 metro-hops on average. Second, there is a

huge number of cross Internet Service Provider (ISP) traffic. With high scalability, high video streaming quality, and low bandwidth requirement, peer-to-peer (P2P) systems have become a popular way to exchange files and deliver multimedia content over the internet. However, current P2P systems are suffering from "free-riding" due to the peers' selfish nature. In this paper, we propose a credit-based incentive mechanism to encourage peers to cooperate with each other in a heterogeneous network consisting of wired and wireless peers. The proposed mechanism can provide differentiated service to peers with different credits through biased resource allocation. A Stackelberg game is formulated to obtain the optimal pricing and purchasing strategies, which can jointly maximize the revenue of the up loader and the utilities of the down loaders. In particular, peers' heterogeneity and selfish nature are taken into consideration when designing the utility functions for the Stackelberg game. It is shown that the proposed resource allocation scheme is effective in providing service differentiation for peers and stimulating them to make contribution to the P2P streaming system.

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22. **Dr.K.R.Subramanian et al. – "**An Algorithm to solve Fuzzy Trapezoidal Transshipment Problem", International Journal of Systems Science and Applied Mathematics, www.sciencepublishinggroup.com, Peer reviewed, Vol 1, Issue 4, Page No: 58-62, Oct 2016.

Abstract:

The fuzzy transportation problem in which available commodity frequently moves from one source to another source or destination before reaching its actual destination is called a fuzzy transshipment problem. In this paper, a new method is proposed to find the fuzzy optimal solution of fuzzy transportation problems with the following transshipment: From a source to any another source, from a destination to another destination, and from a destination to any source. In the proposed method all the parameters are represented by trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. To illustrate the proposed method a fuzzy transportation problem with transshipment is solved. The proposed method is

easy to understand and to apply for finding the fuzzy optimal solution of fuzzy transportation problems with transshipment occurring in real life situations.

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23. **Ms.N.Vijayalakshmi, M.Senthamilselvi - "**Efficient Data Collection Cluster Technique to Avoid Data Redundancy", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research, www.researchpublish.com, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Print): 2348-1196, ISSN(Online): 2348-120X, Vol 4, Issue 4, Page No: 22-27, Oct 2016.

Abstract:

In this paper, a three-layer framework is proposed for mobile data collection in wireless sensor networks, which includes the sensor layer, cluster head layer, and mobile collector (called SenCar) layer. The framework employs distributed load balanced clustering and dual data uploading, which is referred to as LBC-DDU. The objective is to achieve good scalability, long network lifetime and low data collection latency. At the sensor layer, a distributed load balanced clustering (LBC) algorithm is proposed for sensors to self-organize themselves into clusters. In contrast to existing clustering methods, our scheme generates multiple cluster heads in each cluster to balance the work load and facilitate dual data uploading. At the cluster head layer, the inter-cluster transmission range is carefully chosen to guarantee the connectivity among the clusters. Multiple cluster heads within a cluster cooperate with each other to perform energy-saving inter-cluster communications. Through inter-cluster transmissions, cluster head information is forwarded to SenCar for its moving trajectory planning. At the mobile collector layer, SenCar is equipped with two antennas, which enables two cluster heads to simultaneously upload data to SenCar in each time by utilizing multi-user multiple-input and multiple-output (MU-MIMO) technique. The trajectory planning for SenCar is optimized to fully utilize dual data uploading capability by properly selecting polling points in each cluster. By visiting each selected polling point, SenCar can efficiently gather data from cluster heads and transport the data to the static data sink. Extensive simulations are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed LBC-DDU scheme. The results show that when each cluster has at most two cluster

heads, LBC-DDU achieves over 50 percent energy saving per node and 60 percent energy saving on cluster heads comparing with data collection through multi-hop relay to the static data sink, and 20 percent shorter data collection time compared to traditional mobile data gathering.

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24. **Ms.V.Vetriselvi & E.Ramya – "**Mobile App Recommendation & Ranking Fraud Detection on Relationship among Rating Review & Ranking", International Journal of Computer Science, www.ijcsjournal.com, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2348-6600, Vol 4, Issue 2, Page No: 772-777, 2016.

Abstract:

Mobile application plays an important role for all the smart phone users to play or perform different tasks. Mobile application developers are available in large number; they can develop the different mobile applications. For making lager users for their applications some developers involve in illegal activities. Due to these illegal activities the mobile applications hires high rank in the application popularity list. Such fraudulent activities are user by more and more application developers. A ranking fraud detection system for mobile Apps is proposed in this paper. Accurately locate the ranking fraud by mining the leading sessions, of mobile Apps. R3-RFD algorithm is proposed in this paper. Furthermore, sentiword dictionary is used to identify the exact reviews scores. The fake feedbacks by a same person for pushing up that app on the leaderboard are restricted. Two different constraints are considered for accepting the feedback given to an application. The first constraint is that an app can be rated only once from a user login. And the second is implemented with the aid of MAC address that limits the number of user login logged per day from a MAC address a s five.

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25. **Dr.K.R.Subramanian et al. – "**The PI(Padmakar-Ivan) Index of Polyominoes", International Journal of Discrete Mathematics, www.sciencepublishinggroup.com, Peer reviewed, Vol 1, Issue 1, Page No: 1-4, Nov 2016.

Abstract:

The Padmakar – Ivan (PI) index of polyominoes is examined. Efficient calculations of formulas for PI index for the polyominoes are put forward. In chemical graph theory, the PI index is a topological index of a graph G is defined as $PI(G) = \sum [n_1(e) + n_2(e)]$, where for edge e = xy, n_1(e) is the number of edges of G lying closer to x than y, n_2(e) is the number of edges of G lying closer to y than x and summation goes over all edges of G. The edges equidistant from x and y are not considered for the calculation of PI index. In this paper, we calculated the PI index of polyominoes like square Polyomino, L-Polyomino, T-Polyomino, Straight-Polyomino and Skew-Polyomino.

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26. **Dr.M.Manimekalai & Ms.S.Regha** -"An Impact of Big Data in Business", International Journal of Current Research, www.journalcra.com, IF: 7.086, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0975-833X, Vol 8, Issue 11, Page No: 41695-41697, Nov 2016.

Abstract:

We find ourselves in the midst of a surge in big data use. The number of businesses, organizations, and institutions now utilizing big data solutions has exploded in recent years, as has the amount of data collected. By analyzing big data many organization are achieving Success. The main issues why these organizations are not begin their planning stage to implement the big data strategy because they don't know enough about the big data and they don't understand the benefits of big data. In this study, an attempt is made to review the role of big data in the business.

Department of English

1. **Ms.V. Usha – "**Developing Oral Skills", Roots International Journal of Multidisciplinary Researches, www.israjif.org, IF: 0811, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2349-8684, Vol 3, Issue 10, Page No: 125-126, Oct 2016.

Abstract:

The most important among the four skills of a language is speaking. Of the four language learning skills, Listening and Speaking are taught and learned in quick succession. Reading and writing comes much later and that too for a limited number of people. While introducing the "Oral Approach", it was mentioned that language is primarily speech. To prove this, a very large number of languages in the world are only spoken and they do not have scripts to communicate through writing. Even among the language that has a script, the majority of them use the spoken form for communication. Speech or Oral Skill is a productive activity and language teaching begins with spoken language and any material is taught orally before it is presented in written form. Though we say speaking is primary, when it comes to learning the speech skill in English, our learners even at the level of higher education, experience a kind of phobia and lot of inhibitions because they are different from their store of vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure.

Department of Mathematics

1. **Dr.S.Vidhyalakshmi, Dr.M.A.Gopalan & Ms.J.Shanthi –"**On the Non-Homogeneous Cubic Equation with Five Unknowns $9(x^3-y^3)=z^3-w^3+12p^2+16$", International Journal of Information Research and Review, Vol 3, Issue 6, Page No: 2525-2528, June 2016.

   Abstract:

   An attempt has been made to determine all possible integer solutions satisfying the non-homogeneous cubic equation with five unknowns given by $\mathbf{9}(x^3 - y^3) = z3 - w3 + 12p2 + 16$.

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2. **Ms.K.Lakshmi et al. –"**Observations on Ternary Quadratic Diophantine Equation $x^2+63y^2=z^2$", International Journal of Recent Trends in Engineering and Research, www.ijrter.com, IF: 3.344, ISSN: 2455-1457, Vol 2, Issue 6, Page No: 500-506, June 2016.

   Abstract:

   The ternary quadratic homogeneous equation representing homogeneous cone given by $x^2 + 63y^2 = z^2$ is analysed for its non-zero distinct integer points on it. Three different patterns of integer points satisfying the cone under consideration are obtained. A few interesting relations between the solutions and special number patterns, namely, Polygonal number, Pyramidal number, Octahedral number, Pronic number, Decagonal and Nasty number are presented. Also, knowing an integer solution satisfying the given cone, four triples of integers generated from the given solution are exhibited.

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3. **Ms.K.Lakshmi et al. –"**On the Binary Quadratic Diophantine Equation $x^2-9xy+y^2+21x=0$", International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 4, Issue 7, Page No: 1-4, July 2016.

   Abstract:

   The binary quadratic Diophantine equation $x^2 - 9xy + y^2 + 21x = 0$ is studied for its non-trivial integral solutions. The recurrence relations satisfied by the solutions x and y are given. A few interesting properties among the solutions are presented.

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4. **Ms.K.Lakshmi et al. –"**On the Negative Pell Equation $y^2=72x^2-23$", International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, IF:4.225, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 4, Issue 7, Page No: 5-8, July 2016.

Abstract: The binary quadratic equation represented by the negative Pellian $y^2 = 72x^2 - 23$ is analyzed for its distinct integer solutions.A few interesting relations among the solutions are also given. Further, employing the solutions of the above hyperbola, we have obtained solutions of other choices of hyperbolas, parabolas and special Pythagorean triangle.

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5. **Ms.A.Kavitha & A.Priya – "Integer Solutions of The Pell Equation $y^2=15x^2+9$",** International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, IF: 4.225, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 5, Issue 3,Page No: 80-83, March 2017.

Abstract:
The binary quadratic equation represented by the Pellian $y^2=15x^2+9$ is analyzed for its distinct integer solutions. A few interesting relations among the solutions are also given. Further, employing the solutions of the above hyperbola, we have obtained solutions of other choices of hyperbolas, parabolas.

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6. **Ms.A.Kavitha & P.Lavanya – "On the Positive Pell Equation $y^2=20x^2+16$",** International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, IF: 4.225, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 5, Issue 3, Page No: 75-79, March 2017.

Abstract :
The binary quadratic equation represented by the pellian $y^2 = 20x^2+16$ is analyzed for its distinct integer solutions. A few interesting relations among the solutions are also given. Further, employing the solutions of the above hyperbola, we have obtained solutions of other choices of hyperbolas, parabolas.

7. **Ms.A.Kavitha & B.Kiruthika– "On The Positive Pell Equation $y^2=19x^2+20$",** International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, IF: 4.225, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 5, Issue 3, Page No: 71 -74, March 2017.

Abstract:
The binary quadratic equation represented by the pellian $y^2=19x^2+20$ is analyzed for its distinct integer solutions. A few interesting relations among the solutions are also given. Further, employing the solutions of the above hyperbola, we have obtained solutions of other choices of hyperbolas, parabolas.

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8. **Ms.A.Kavitha & D.Licy– "Integral Solutions of the Quadratic Diophantine Equations",** International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Engineering Research, www.ijeter.everscience.org, IF: 4.225, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2454-6410, Vol 5, Issue 2, Page No: 38-42, March 2017.

Abstract:
The binary quadratic equation represented by the positive Pellian $y^2 = 18x^2 +1$ is analyzed for its distnict integer solutions. A few interesting relations among the solutions are also given. Further, employing the solutions of the above hyperbola; we have obtained solutions of other choices of hyperbolas Parabolas and special Pythagorean triangle.

Department of Microbiology

1. **Ms.G.Subashini, Ms.S.Bhuvaneswari & R.Sarojini –** "Comparative Study of Plastic and Polymer Degrading Bacillus megaterium and Aspergillus niger Isolated from Dumped Plastic Waste", International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences, www.ijcmas.com, IF: 2.937, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2319-7706, Vol 5, Issue 6, Page No: 22-31, June 2016.

   Abstract:

   Plastics and their use has become a part in all sectors of economy. The word plastic comes from the Greek word plastikos", which means, able to be molded into different shapes. This study has covered the major concerns about the natural and synthetic polymers, their types, uses and degradability. The present study deals with the isolation, identification and degradative ability of plastic degrading microorganisms from soil. Different types of changes are produced by the microorganism during morphological and biochemical analysis. Synthetic plastic sample collected from the dumped soil of garden was used in this study. The morphology of the isolates was observed and genus was identified by biochemical tests as Bacillus sp. and Aspergillus sp. In the study, pieces of plastics and synthesized PES membrane were inoculated in the liquid culture medium and kept for 1 month to observe the percentage of weight loss by bacteria and fungi. The percentage of weight loss due to degradation was found more by Bacillus. This shows greater potential of degradation compared to Aspergillus. The preliminary screening of biodegradation capability was done by Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) Spectroscopy and SEM (Scanning electron microscopy) analysis. Target DNA from isolated strain was submitted for 16S rRNA sequencing after which BLAST and phylogenetic analysis have to be carried out.

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2. **Ms.G.Subashini, Ms.S.Bhuvaneswari & R.Karthiga– "**Biosynthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from Streptomyces SPP and its Antimicrobial, Anticancerous Activity", International Journal of Recent Scientific Research, www.recentscientific.com, IF: 6.86, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0976-3031, Vol 7, Issue 9, Page No: 13255-13258, Aug 2016.

   Abstract:

Nanotechnology is a field that is burgeoning day by day making an impact in all of human life. Nanotechnology is emerging as a rapidly growing field with its application in science and technology for the purpose of manufacturing new materials at the nanoscale level. The present study deals with the synthesis of silver nanoparticles using actinomycetes isolated from soil. Single colonies were further subjected for the molecular identification. The DNA was isolated and amplified with 16S RNA primers. The gene sequencing was performed for the DNA and identification streptomyces sp. The silver nanoparticle was synthesis using 1mM silver nitrate. The nanoparticles were characterized using UV-Visible study and FTIR the plasmon peak was observed at 430nm confirmed the silver nanoparticle synthesis. SEM was done and the nanoparticle size was measured and found that the size in the same at 60nm to 110nm under 7500X magnification. The antibacterial activity was done against bacteria. The zone of inhibition was maximum against E.coli and K. Pneumoniae. The synthesized of nanoparticles were further conjugated with drug Ampicillin (500mg/ml). The anticancer activity was also carried out on He La cell, MTT was done and the cell death was calculated.

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3. **Ms.G.Subashini, Ms.S.Bhuvaneswari, Ms.S.Vijayalakshmi, et al. – "**Bio-electrochemical removal of CR III from leather effluent by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN(Online): 2394-5869, Vol 2, Issue 9, Page No: 528-532, Aug 2016.

Abstract:

Chromium is an essential trace metal for living organisms occurs in two major oxidation states Chromium III and chromium IV. Chromium III is more toxic when it penetrates the living tissues. So the recovery of Chromium III from leather effluent by Bioelectrochemical method is more effectively than conventional methods. In our findings various parameters of the effluent was analysed and the reduction of Chromium III in the sample was determined by various techniques such as UV vis spectroscopy, FTIR analysis, EDAX analysis was done. In our study among various microbes Pseudomonas aeruginosa

coated bioelectrode was more efficient in chromium reduction. It reported that this organism was recommended as safe for biological treatment of leather effluent. Efforts were in progress to extend the work to other industrial effluents and determine the trace metals which were toxic to the environment.

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4. **Ms.G.Subashini, Ms.S.Bhuvaneswari, Ms.K.Chitradevi & K.Annalakshmi –** **"**Studies on Spices Mycobiota and Mycotoxins Available in Trichy Market", International Journal of Pharmacy and Integrated Life Sciences, www.ijopils.com, IF: 1.9, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2320-0782, Vol 4, Issue 10, Page No: 1-18, Aug 2016.

Abstract:

India is known as "Home of Spices" which boasts a long history of trading with the ancient civilizations of Rome and China. Today, the exquisite aroma, texture, taste and medicinal value of Indian Spices are sought-after globally.. In the present study a total of 7 samples of different spices sample viz., Cinnamon, Pandan leaves, Cumin, Clove, Black pepper, Coriander and Fennel were collected from local retailers in Gandhi market, Trichy district. All the collected samples were low misture content and acidic in nature.The identified fungi assigned to 8 genera such as Aspergillus, Cladosporium, Penicillium sp., Alternaria sp., Fusarium sp., Rhizopus, Mucor, and yeast. For isolation, agar plate method showed more number of fungi than blotter paper method. The cumin sample had contaminated with both aflatoxin B1 and aflatoxin B2 in 14.65 ± 0.329 and 5.85 ± 0.279 ppb respectively. In the case of black pepper sample, only citrinin was contaminated in 6.70 ±0.326 ppb. In fennel sample aflatoxin B1, 16.34±3.3717 ppb was detected in TLC plate. Among the 7 A. flavus isolates, 4 isolates namely A. flavus -1, 4, 5 and 7 considered as aflatoxigenic A. Flavus .The maximum inhibition was observed with cinnamon and black pepper followed by cumin and clove.

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5. **Dr.S.Shanthi, V.Bharthi, G.Hemalatha et al.–**"Changes in Antioxidant Level in Macrotyloma Uniflorum L. Grown Under Lead Toxicity", International Journal of Pharmacy & Technology, www.ijptonline.com, IF: 0.876, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 0975-766X, Vol 8, Issue 3, Page No: 18971-18977, Sep 2016.

Abstract:
Lead (Pb) is one of the hazardous heavy metal pollutants of the environment that originates from various sources like mining and smelting of lead-ores, burning of coal, effluents from storage battery industries, automobile exhausts, metal plating and finishing operations, fertilizers and pesticides. Ten days old plant of Macrotyloma uniflorum L (Horse Gram) was exposed to different concentrations of lead [0, 50, 100 and 150 ppm Pb (NO3)2•4H2O] for 14 days in earthen pots. Exposure of Macrotyloma uniflorum L to excess Pb resulted in a significant root growth inhibition though shoot growth remained less affected. Pb-treated plant showed decreased level of Protein, Aminoacid, Lipids, Starch, Sugar and increased antioxidant activity such as Super Oxide Dismutase (SOD), Glutathione peroxidase, catalase and Glutathione Reductase (GR) when compared to controls. Results of the current study revealed that, Pb induces oxidative stress in growing plants and increased quantity of SOD, Glutathione Peroxidases, catalase and GR indicated that these enzymes could serve as inevitable components in the antioxidative defense mechanism of Macrotyloma uniflorum L. against Pb induced oxidative injury.

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6. **Dr.K.Anandhi, Dr.S.Shanthi & L.Anuja –** "Biodegradation of Hair Dye by Marine Fungal Isolates", World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, www.wjpps.com, IF: 6.041, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2278-4357, Vol 5, Issue 9, Page No: 2314-2331, Sep 2016.

Abstract:
Hair dye is used to impart colour to hair. Fungi play an important role in the degradation of dye. The growth of four marine fungi Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus terreus & Penicillium citrinum and degradation ability were tested by utilizing different concentration of hair dye (0.5%, 1% & 1.5%) at different temperature and p H. Penicillium citrinum grow well in all tested dyes and observed high degradation efficiency. Qualitative analysis of enzymes showed that Penicillium citrinum produce maximum level of amylase and lipase and minimum amount of protease. Other fungi produced all the 3 enzymes at minimum level. FT-IR results showed that PD broth incorporated

with the untreated Godrej hair dye have showed the 14 peaks and Godrej hair dye treated with P.citrinum showed 10 peaks. This FT-IR results confirmed that compounds in the dye degraded by fungi Penicillium citrinum and the results of this findings and literature suggest a great potential for fungi to be used to degrade hairdye and Penicillium citrinum could be considered for the bioremediation of hair dye in the environment.

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7. **Dr.K.Anandhi & S.Abirami**-"Cloning, Sequencing and Bioinformatic Analysis of P1 Gene of Banana Bract Mosaic Virus (BBRMV) Isolates", World Journal of Pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, www.wjpps.com, IF: 6.041, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2278-4357, Vol 6, Issue 1, Page No: 718-732, Dec 2016.

Abstract:

Banana bract mosaic disease caused by banana bract mosaic virus is one of the serious viral diseases of banana in India. Bract mosaic infected banana leaf samples were collected from different geographical regions. The sample was initially tested by Direct Antigen Coating Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (DACELISA) using recombinant polyclonal antiserum to detect BBrMV. PI genes of BBrMV were amplified. The amplified gene was cloned into a T tailed based vector. The clones were sequenced t

he sequence length of the PI gene of BBrMV was 987 nucleotides (nt) and encoding a protein of 329 amino acids (aa) having a deduced MW of 36kDa was amplified from BBrMV infected banana sample. The genetic diversity and phylogenetic analysis revealed that P1 gene of TRY isolate of Trichy 93% at nucleotide level (nt) and 88.0% at amino acid (aa) level. When Trichy isolate compared with the other potyvirus group sequences, the (nt) and (aa) identity was ranged 16.0-38.0% and 6-15.0% respectively.

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8. **Dr.K.Anandhi & M.Vijayalakshmi**-"Cloning, Sequencing and Bioinformatic Analysis of Banana Streak Virus (BSV) Isolates", World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, www.wjpps.com, IF: 6.041, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2278-4357, Vol 6, Issue 1, Page No: 704-717, Dec 2016.

Abstract:

Banana streak disease caused by Banana streak virus (BSV) is one of the serious viral diseases of banana in India. Streak virus infected banana leaf samples were collected from different geographical regions. The sample was

initially tested by Direct Antigen Coating Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (DAC-ELISA) using recombinant polyclonal antiserum viral associated protein (BSMYVrVAP). The partial RT-RNaseH region of the viral genome was amplified from all samples and all those samples yielded approx. 600 bp product further confirmed the existence of virus in the samples. The Partial polyprotein gene of BSV isolate shared identity of 99.4- 99.5% at nucleotide level (nt) and 99.3-99.7% at amino acid (aa) level with BSMYV-AUS isolates. This isolate shared 48.6-58.4 percent sequence homology at nucleotide level and 42.4-52.8% at amino acid level with all other BSV species.

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9. **Ms.S.Bhuvaneswari, Ms.G.Subashini, Ms.K.Chitra Devi & S.Umamaheswari-** **"**Isolation and Molecular Characterisation of Histamine Producing Bacteria Isolated from Fish", International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Bio-Science, www.ijprbs.com, Peer reviewed, IF: 5.567, ISSN: 2277-8713, Vol 5, Issue 6, Page No: 45-54, Dec 2016.

Abstract:

Histamine poisoning is one of the most common chemically induced sea foodborne llnesses reported in the United States Today. U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) promulgated industry guidelines in 1994 to establish procedures for safe processing and importing of fish and fishery products on the basis of the hazards analysis critical control point (HACCP) approach .The most recent HACCP guidelines for control of histamine production recommend specific time and temperature limits for potentially hazardous fish on the basis of species, size, and water temperature at harvest (24). The FDA recommends that fish be placed in a cooling medium or be cooled to a specific temperature within a prescribed period of time. Primary processors bear the burden of proof that proper cooling techniques have been used from harvest to receipt of fish and are expected to implement the necessary cooling guidelines that are intended to achieve a core temperature of 4.4°C or less and maintain this temperature throughout handling, processing and distribution. The present study aimed to isolate the histamine producing bacteria isolated from Scombroid fish. The isolate bacteria was further characterised by using various specific

Media (Macconkey, TCBS, Cetrimide and Mannitol salt agar Medium) .The 16s rDNA study was conducted using specific primers and PCR amplification was performed .The gene sequence study was performed and identified as Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Further the Histamine producing bacteria was characterised by using UV-Visible, FTIR, and TLC studied.

Department of Physics

1. **Ms.R.G.Vidhya et al. –**"Role of Magnetic Field on the Optical, Thermal and Structural Characterization of Strontium Tartrate Trihydrate Crystal", International Journal of Optical Sciences, www.journalspub.com, Peer reviewed, Vol 2, Issue 1, Page No: 14-24, 2016.

   Abstract:
   Several technical advances rest on the accessibility of appropriate crystal having diverse uses.The growth of crystal from gel is well suited for the crystal growth of compounds, which are sparingly soluble and decompose fairly at low temperature.Gel grown crystals may diffract X-rays more strongly and have a less mosaic structure. A few advancements and modifications in these techniques are suggested.A magnetic field has been recognized as affecting nucleation and crystal growth rate, polymorphism and colloidal stability, and is now being applied to crystal growth of proteins and other compounds.Strontium tartrate crystals are grown in the presence and in the absence of magnetic field by single diffusion method.A comparative optical, thermal and structural analysis between the outcome of the strontium tartrate crystal grown in the absence of magnetic field and the crystals grown under the influence of magnetic field is done.

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2. **Ms.M.Padmavathy et al. –**"Vibrational Spectra (FT-IR, FT-Raman and NMR) of 1, 5-Difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene based on Density Functional Calculations", International Journal of Science and Research, www.ijsr.net, IF: 6.391, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Online): 2319-7064,Vol 6, Issue 1, Page No: 1683-1692, Jan 2017.

   Abstract:
   The experimental and theoretical study on the structures and vibrations of 1,5-Difluoro-2,4-) and the Fourier transform Raman (FT-Raman) spectrum dinitrobenzene (DFDNB) is analyzed. The Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrum (4000–400 cm^{-1}) and the Fourier transform Raman (FT-Raman) spectrum (3500–100 cm^{-1}) of the title molecule have been recorded. The complete assignments were performed on the basis of the potential energy distribution (PED) of the vibrational modes calculated with scaled quantum

mechanical (SQM) method. The molecular structures and vibrational frequencies, infrared intensities and Raman scattering actives have been calculated.^{13}C and ^{1}H NMR chemical shifts results were also compared with the experimental values.

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3. **Ms.M.Padmavathy et al. –**"Normal Coordinate Analysis, Vibrational Spectroscopy Studies and Quantum Chemical Calculations of 1,5 – Dichloro-2,3- dinitrobenzene", International Journal of Science and Research, www.ijsr.net, IF: 6.391, ISSN(Online): 2319-7064,Vol 6, Issue 3, Page No: 1683-1692, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

Extensive vibrational investigations of 1,5-Dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene (DCDNB) have been carried out with FT-IR and FTRaman techniques. The electronic structure of the molecule has been analysed by UV-Visible and NMR spectroscopies. This studies were carried out with Hartree-Fock (HF) method utilizing 6-311+G(d,p) and 6-311++G(d,p) basis sets to determine the structural, vibrational and electronic characteristics of the compound. The mixing of the fundamental modes was determined with the help of potential energy distribution (PED).13C and1H NMR chemical shifts and the electronic transitions of the molecule are also discussed.

Department of Social work

1. **Dr.K. Kavitha Maheswari & S.Nidharsana** – "Problem of sexual harassment experienced by post graduate girl students", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, peer reviewed, ISSN(Print): 2394-7500, ISSN(Online): 2394-5869, Vol 2, Issue 7, Page No: 458-462, June 2016.

Abstract:

This descriptive study attempted to describe the post graduate girl students' experience of sexual harassment, type and nature of harassment, the respondents' feelings and reactions towards sexual harassment and their awareness about the problem. The universes of the study are the post graduate girl students in Tiruchirappalli. A total of 50 respondents were selected from the universe by using convenient sampling techinique. The researcher used self-prepared Interview questionnaire to collect the required data from the respondents. From this study it is clear that all the respondents have experienced sexual harassment and that too in almost all the public places. Thourgh the victims of harassment reacts on the harassers, they opined that the general public awareness on sexual harassment and the sources of proper supportive services, its accessibility and availability need to be improved so as to meet the urgency and to help the victims. Though the supportive services already exist, its reach should be improved. The social stigma and the ignorance attached with sexual harassment must addressed properly the way of proper education on the issue and how to face the problem situation is what the need of the hour. It is good to start addressing this issue from school level itself will be of greater use.

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2. **Mrs.N.Hemalatha** – "A Study on Problem Faced by Pregnancy Women At Ramakrishna Nursing Home Trichy", International Journal in Management and Social Science, www.ijmr.net.in, IF: 5.276, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2321-1784, Vol 4, Issue 8, Page No: 279-287, Aug 2016.

Abstract:
Pregnancy is the fertilization and development of one or more off spring, known as an embryo or fetters, in a woman's uterus. It is the common name for gestation in human. A multiple pregnancy involves more than one embryo or fetes a single pregnancy such as times. The main aim of the study is to describe the physical, psycho-social and economical aspects of the respondents. To study about the social-economic characteristics of the respondents. To study about the health and treatment aspects to the respondents. To study about the psychological problem faced by the respondents. The universe for this research study was taken from the Ramakrishna nursing hospital woraiyur. In this study the researcher collected the data from the respondents those who are all the pregnancy women from in the hospital. So the researcher gas used to be census method was adopted and taken the sample size as to 47. That data collected from the two days of researcher field work The research design of this study was descriptive in nature. It attempts to describe about the personal data, health and treatment aspects of the respondents problem faced by pregnancy women.

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3. **Ms.N.Hemalatha & Ms.N.Sherrin Shopia** – "A Study On Problem Faced by Sperm Donor Insemination among Childless Women", International Journal in Management and Social Science, www.ijmr.net.in, IF: 5.276, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2321-1784, Vol 4, Issue 8, Page No: 445-460, Aug 2016.

Abstract:
DONOR Insemination is when the female partner receives treatment using sperm donated by an anonymous donor To study about the socio demographic details of the respondents. To analyze the causes of infertility among the husbands. To analyze the awareness of donor insemination among the respondents. There is a significant association between the age and depression of the respondents. There is a significant association between education and awareness of genetic disease among the respondents. The researcher had used descriptive research design for the study. The main aim for having used this

design was to analyze the problem more precisely as well as to increase the knowledge of the researcher about the magnitude of the problem.

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4. **Ms.K.Shenbaham et al.-**"A Study on Human Resource Practices at Women Empowerment Trust at Trichy", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN(Print): 2394-7500, ISSN(Online): 2394-5869, Vol 2, Issue 10, Page No: 448-450, Sep 2016.

Abstract:

Human Resource Management is a process, which consists of four main activities, namely, acquisition, development, motivation, as well as maintenance of human resources. Human Resource Management is the function within an organization that focuses on recruitment of, management of, and providing direction for the people who work in the organization. Human Resource Management can also be performed by line managers. Human Resource Management is the organizational function that deals with issues related to people such as compensation, hiring, performance management, organization development, safety, wellness, benefits, employee motivation, communication, administration, and training.

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5. **Ms.K.Shenbaham et al.-**"Soci-Economic Status of Self-help Group Women in Village Development centre at Thuraiyur", International journal of Humanities and Social Science Research, www.socialresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.22, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2455-2070, Vol 2, Issue 11, Page No: 4-6, Nov 2016.

Abstract:

A self- help group is defined as a group consisting of people who have personal experience of a similar issue or life situation, either directly or through their and friends. Sharing experiences enables them to give each other a unique quality of mutual support and to pool practical information and ways of coping. Self- help groups are small informal association of the poor created at the grass root level for the purpose of enabling members to reap economic benefits out of mutual help solitarily and joint responsibility. Self-help groups are formed voluntarily by the rural and urban poor to save and contribute to a common fund to be lent to its members as per group decision and for working together

for social and economic uplift of their families and community. The concept of self-help groups had its origin in the co-operative philosophy and the co-operators by and large, including the National Federations in the credit sector, could not think of any better SHG than primary co-operative credit society itself. As SHG are small and economically homogenous affinity groups of rural poor.

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6. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari & S.Nidharshana –"**Impact of domestic violence on mental health of married women", International journal of applied research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN (Online): 2394-5869, Vol 2, Issue 12, Page No: 787-790, Nov 2016.

   Abstract:

   This study tries to focus on impact of domestic violence on mental health among married women. Descriptive research design was used and purposive sampling method was used to collect information. Under this method 100 respondents were selected by the researcher and among them 50 respondents those who are experiencing domestic violence and the remaining 50 respondents those who are not having the same problem were selected deliberately to constitute the sample of this study. It is revealed that married women who do not undergo domestic violence perceive better mental health and those who are experiencing domestic violence have poor mental health.

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7. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari** & **J.Salathmary Metilda** -"Social and Psychological Problem Faced by the Children of Working Women", IOSRJournal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), www.iosrjournals.org, Peer reviewed, ISSN:2279-0837, ISSN(Print): 2279-0845, Vol 5, Page No: 15-18, Mar 2017.

   Abstract:

   Mother's care and attention is vital in early years of childhood and it has its impact during the life through out. In the recent years due financial benefits both the parents working culture is very common. Though it has lots of advantages, it also threatens the healthy childhood sometimes. The researcher used descriptive research to collect information and facts about the social and psychological problems faced by the children of working women in Trichy.

From the study it was found that 54% of the respondents felt happy about their mothers' occupation and the remaining respondents wanted their mothers as homemakers only. Most of the respondents opined that they need better motivation than that of their present experience. 76% of the respondents need more love and affection from their working mothers. 82% of the respondents had disagreement with their mothers frequently and found very less time to sort out those disagreements. 72% of the respondents opined that they need even better home environment with lots of love and affection. Hence it is concluded that the respondents should be given priority and even more clarification about their mothers' working condition, the need and necessity of them for going for job. It is not achieved easily and it is the responsibility of both the parents. It is very important that the children of working parents must be given quality time with respect to their care, protection and attention which in turn gives them the feeling of completeness and satisfaction.

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8. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari** & **S.Devaki** –"Quality of life among women entrepreneurs in Trichy", IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), www.iosrjournals.org, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2279-0837, ISSN(Print): 2279-0845,Vol 2, Page No: 60-62, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

This descriptive study on quality of life among the women entrepreneurs was conducted among the women entrepreneurs who are married. The universe of the study consists of women entrepreneurs who are also members of women self help groups in Thiruverumbur block, Trichy. The study was conducted with 100 women entrepreneurs by using convenient sampling method. It is concluded from the findings of the study that majority of the respondents have better quality of life. Hence it is clear that the women entrepreneurs are treating equally their economic activity as well as their family. Variety of family welfare oriented programs and therapies are to be organized by government and voluntary organizations would bring even better impact among the beneficiaries as they are potential users of such programs. Free and voluntary periodic counseling and guidance services through district industrial centers and

women cells are to be introduced to help the women entrepreneurs to have better psychological well being.

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9. **Ms.N.Sherrin Sophia & S.Pragathi –** "Subjective Wellbeing among Visually Impaired Adolescent Girls", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research, www.ijmer.com, IF: 4.527, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2277-7881, Vol 6, Issue 3, Page No: 118-123, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

Subjective well-being refers to how people experience the quality of their lives and includes both emotional reactions and cognitive judgments. In this context, the present study is an attempt to analyze the subjective well-being among the visually impaired adolescent girls at Government Girls Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli. A sample of 60 respondents was selected through Census method. A standardized inventory on subjective well- being constructed by Rup Nagpal and Helmut Sell (1985) was used for the study. Subjective wellbeing was found to be low among the respondents.

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10. **Ms.N.Sherrin Sophia & G.Kavitha –** "A Study on Religious Attitude among Ayyappan Devotees", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN (Online): 2394-5869, Vol 3, Issue 4, Page No: 165-167, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

Religious attitude tend to have a greater impact on individuals personal life, occupation, physical and mental health, attitude towards others, interaction pattern. Ayyappan devotees 17 to 60 years of age, who were visiting Sabarimalai in the month of December 2016 and residents of Tiruchirappalli comprises the Universe for the present study. As there is no specific association for Ayyappan devotees in Tiruchirappalli, the researcher was unable to decide the total number of devotees. Thus the data was collected from sixty respondents through purposive sampling technique. A Self prepared interview schedule along with Religious attitude scale developed by Prof Rajamanickam was used to collect the data from the respondents. The religious attitude was found to be high among the respondents.

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11. **Ms.N.Sherrin Sophia** & **S.Pavithra**– "A Study on Sanitation Workers at Tiruchirappalli", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN (Online): 2394-5869, Vol 3, Issue 4, Page No: 168-170, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

The sanitation workers at Sengulam Colony at Tiruchirappalli comprises the universe for the present study. The data were collected from sixty respondents through purposive sampling technique. A self prepared interview schedule was used to collect the data from the respondents. The findings revealed that 63 per cent were harassed by their supervisors. 55% reported that they have experienced discrimination in the society. 68 per cent consume alcohol. 70 per cent had several health issues such as gastrointestinal diseases, orthopedic, skin related issues, asthma. Providing special medical camps, safety measures and strong welfare schemes is the only source to improve their quality of life. Lack of sanitation workers in a society, higher would be the level of diseases and mortality.

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12. **Ms.N.Sherrin Sophia & P.Punitha–** "A Study on Childless Couples Seeking Treatment for Infertility", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN (Online): 2394-5869, Vol 3, Issue 4, Page No: 161-162, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

Couples who were seeking treatment for infertility at Janet Nursing Home, Tiruchirappalli were the universe for the present study. As the total number of respondents visiting the hospital for infertility treatment were unknown the data were collected from sixty respondents (both men and women) through purposive sampling technique. A Self prepare interview schedule along with Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) revised by Fliege H (2001) was used to collect the data from the respondents. The findings revealed that 62% have faced stigmatization in the society. 73 per cent of the respondents agreed to the statement that a husband can go for second marriage if his wife cannot have children. 80% of the respondents had high level of stress. Appropriate

counseling is required for couples who are childless. This would help them to have a strong positive approach towards treatment, mental health and society.

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13. **Ms.N.Sherrin Sophia & S.Pragathi –** "Stress Experienced by Visually Challenged Adolescent Girls", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, IF: 5.2, Peer reviewed, ISSN (Print): 2394-7500, ISSN (Online): 2394-5869, Vol 3, Issue 4, Page No: 163-164, Mar 2017.

Abstract:

The present study is an attempt to analyze the level of stress experienced by visually challenged adolescent girls at Government Girls Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli. A sample of sixty respondents was selected through Census method. Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) revised by Fliege H (2004), was used to assess the level of stress among the respondents. It was observed that 55per cent of the respondents had high level of stress.

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14. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari & C.Priyanga** –"Adolescent Well-Being Among Children Of Alcoholics", International journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research, www.ijmer.in, IF: 4.527, Peer reviewed, ISSN: 2277-7881, Vol 6, Issue 3(2), Page No: 66-71, March 2017.

Abstract:

This study aimed to know the well being among the children of alcoholic parents. The researcher used descriptive research for this study and this is concerned with the socio demographic condition of the respondents along with the subjective well being of the children of alcoholic parents. This study is intended to find out the subjective well being of the children of alcoholic parents those who are studying at St. Anne's Higher Secondary school, Lalgudi. There were totally 158 students were identified and they formed the universe of the study. The researcher used purposive sampling technique to collect data from the sample size of 100 respondents from the universe based on their willingness and their ability to respond the research queries. Self prepared questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents pertaining to the objectives of the study along with a standardized tool on adolescent well being

scale by Birleson. It is revealed from the study that more than half of the respondents perceived low level of subjective well being. They expressed that their parental alcoholism disturbs them a lot; they also felt inferior amongst their peer group. Sometimes they had quarrel and domestic violence during examinations affect their exam preparations. The respondents opined that the ultimate and immediate victims of their fathers' alcoholism were their mothers. All the negative feelings put together influenced their well being.

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15. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari & C.Priyanga** –" Marital Life Satisfaction Among Women Entrepreneurs in Trichy", International journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research, www.ijmer.in, Peer reviewed, IF: 4.527, ISSN: 2277-7881, Vol 6, Issue 3(2), Page No: 66-71, March 2017.

Abstract:

Women entrepreneurship is recognized as an important source of economic growth. They can create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business challenges and issues. This descriptive study focused on the marital life satisfaction among women entrepreneurs in Trichy. Universe of the study consists of women entrepreneurs who are also members of women self help groups in Thiruverumbur block , Trichy. Sample size of the study consisted of 100 women entrepreneurs those who are members of women self help groups. Convenient sampling method was adopted to collect the data due to the busy schedule and availability of the respondents the researcher used this method. It is concluded from the findings of the study that majority of the respondents have better marital life satisfaction. Hence it is clear that the women entrepreneurs are giving equal importance to their economic activity as well as their family and marital life.

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16. **Dr.K.Kavitha Maheswari & R.Radhika** –"Work Life Balance Among School Teachers", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research, www.ijmer.in, Peer reviewed, IF: 4.527, ISSN: 2277-7881, Vol 6, Issue 3(2), Page No: 66-71, March 2017.

Abstract:

Work life balance deals with the impact of multiple roles on the health and well-being of working women and its implications in work and family performance, and their role in society. The researcher used descriptive research to collect information and facts about the work life balance of working women with special reference to school teachers in Ariyalur. It tried to focus on the respondents' personal details, their socio-economic condition, and their work life balance. Universe of the study consisted of women school teachers of Nirmala Girls Higher Secondary school, Ariyalur. There were totally 72 women teachers constituted the population. The researcher used simple random sampling technique by using lottery method to collect data from the sample size of 50 respondents from the universe. Self prepared questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents pertaining to the objectives of the study along with a standardized tool on work life balance scale by by Fisher-McAuley, Stanton, Jolton and Garvin (2003), assessed by Jeremy Hayman. The findings of the study are discussed in the full paper.

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17. **Ms.K.Shenbaham & M.Sivaranjani –"**Opinion Study on Demonetization among Petti shop Holders at Chatram bus stand, Trichirappalli", International Journal of Applied Research, www.allresearchjournal.com, Peer reviewed, IF: 5.2, ISSN(Print): 2394-7500, ISSN(Online): 2394-5869, Vol 3, Issue 5, Page No: 40-44, April 2017.

Abstract:

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency: The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a country completely replaces the old currency with new currency. There are multiple reasons why nations demonetize their local units of currency like, to combat inflation and corruption and crime to discourage a cash-dependent economy also to facilitate trade and commerce in our India. The aim of this research project was to know the opinion about the Petty Shop Holders those who are facing lots of money transaction issues due to demonetization.

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18. **Ms.E.Deepa et al**- "A Study on Effectiveness of the Human Resource Practices in GVN Hospital Tiruchirappalli", International Journal of Scientific Research, www.ijsr.com, Peer reviewed, IF: 3.508, ISSN: 2277-8179, Vol 5,Issue 10, Page No:36-38, October 2016.

Abstract:

Effectiveness of any health care organization is directly proportional to the cumulative efficiency and effectiveness of the staff. All staff, from the top management to housekeeping, however qualified, needs to be given orientation, training and development programs to enhance understanding of their jobs, job skills and ability to perform at a high level, make them responsive and level up to the requirements of their jobs. An employee who is not equal to his job and cannot perform satisfactorily can be a source of great trouble to the organization

Department of Tamil

1. **Ms.K.Annapoorani** – "இலக்கிய அமைப்பியல்", காவ்யா தமிழ், www.kavya.com, ISSN : 2277-9221, Page No: 132-133, June 2017.

முன்னுரை:

இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டு இலக்கிய ஆய்வில் முறைகளுள் ஒன்றாக அமைப்பியல் காணப்படுகின்றது. இலக்கியங்களுள் பல அமைப்பியல் நுட்பங்கள் பொதிந்துள்ளன. அவற்றைக் கண்டுணர்தல் இலக்கிய வாசிப்பிற்கும், படைப்பிற்கும் பெரிதும் பயனளிப்பதாக அமைகின்றது.

அமைப்பியல் முதன் முதலில் மொழியியலில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அதன் பிறகு சமூகவியல் போன்ற துறைகளிலும் தடம் பதித்தது. மொழியியலையியும், சமூகவியலையும், கடந்து மானுடவியல், உளவியல், புராணவியல், நாட்டார் வழக்காற்றியல், இலக்கியம் போன்ற துறைகளிலும் அமைப்பியல் அணுகுமுறைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இதுவேயன்றி அமைப்பயலே ஓர் உலகப்போக்கு எனவும் தத்துவம் பொது முறையியல் எனவும் தற்காலங்களில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

"அமைப்பு என்ற சொல் பழையதானாலும் குறிப்பிட்டதொரு கருத்தியலைக் கொண்ட கலைச்சொல்லாக 1927-இல்தான் அது வழக்குபெறத் தொடங்கியது. அதுவும் 1934-இல்தான் முறையாகவும் தொடர்ந்தும் அது பெருவழக்கிற்கு வந்தது".

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2. **Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi** – "பத்துப்பாட்டில் காணலாகும் நீர்வளச் சிறப்புகள்", தமிழ்ப் பொழில், ISSN : 2348-1234, August 2016.

முன்னுரை:

சங்க இலக்கியம்: சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் பண்டைத் தமிழருடைய மிகச் செழுமையான வாழ்வியல் நெறிகளையும், சிந்தனைப் போக்கையும் அறிமுகப்படுத்துகின்றன. சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் தனி மனித குடும்ப வாழ்க்கையினை தெள்ளத் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக்காட்டுகின்றன. குடும்ப வாழ்க்கையில் முக்கியமான உணவு, உடை, உறைவிடம், இந்த மூன்றில் முதலாவது வருவது உணவு. இந்த உணவில் நீர் மிக முக்கியமானதாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. இப்படி சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த நீரின் வளத்தினையும் சிறப்பினையும், பத்துப்பாட்டில் காணலாம்.

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3. **Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi** – "புறநானூற்றில் காணலாகும் நீர்நிலை பதிவுகள்", காவ்யா தமிழ் ISSN : 2277-9221, October 2016.

முன்னுரை:

"நீரின்றி அமையாது உலகு" என்னும் வள்ளுவன் வாக்கு என்றுமே மாற்ற முடியாத மறுக்க முடியாத உண்மையாகும். உயிர்களின் வாழ்க்கைக்குத் தேவையாக உள்ளது நீரே ஆகும். நீர்வளம் இல்லையேல் மானுட சமுதாயம் நலமுற வாழமுடியாது. இத்தகு சிறப்புடைய நீர்ப்பெருக்கத்திற்கு இன்றியமையாததாக இருப்பது மழை. சமுதாயம் மேன்மையுற அறச்செயல்கள்

மேம்பட நீர், மழை, கடல் ஆகியன நீர் நிலைகளாகப் புறநானூற்றில் புலவர்களால் புனைந்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதை இக்கட்டுரை எடுத்தியம்புகிறது.

4. Ms.K.Annapoorani-"அமைப்பியல் நோக்கில் புறநானூறு" தமிழ் பொழில், ISSN: 2348-1234, April 2017.

முன்னுரை:

சங்ககாலம் தமிழர் வாழ்வின் பொற்காலாகும். சங்ககாலத்தில் தமிழர்கள் அரசியல் பண்பாடு கலை வாணிபம் அயல்நாட்டுத் தொடர்பு முதலிய அனைத்துத் துறைகளிலும் புகழ் பெற்றுத் திகழ்ந்தனர். அக்காலத்தில் எழுந்த இலக்கியங்களே பாட்டும் தொகையுமாகும். இலக்கியங்களனைத்தும் மொழியின் வாயிலாக வாழ்க்கையின் நிகழ்வுகளை உணர்த்துவதால் அது சமுதாயத்தின் வெளிப்பாடாகிக் காலக்கண்ணாடி என்ற சிறப்பினைப் பெறுகின்றது.