


# Appraisal of Soft Computing Methods in Collaboration With Smart City Applications and Wireless Network

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## ABSTRACT

Applications of soft computing methods are spread in fields that deal with intelligent analysis. As the human intelligence can survey the likelihood of some occasions in possibilities, comparatively soft computing systems additionally utilize some smart-based strategies to evaluate ongoing issues with diagnostic models. Fundamental segments of soft computing incorporate machine learning, probabilistic thinking, swarm intelligence, and ANN algorithms. In this research article, there is a broad analysis of these intelligence-based soft computing strategies connected as different operational parts of a wireless network and there is a scheme of a soft computing-based method for smart and safe health care systems.

## KEYWORDS

Communication, Smart City, Smart Health Care, Soft Computing, Wireless Network

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# Career Indecision among Senior Secondary School Students: Impact of Internet Savviness

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## Abstract

The career indecision construct is a matter of concern for the high school students. Many factors such as perceived social support, personality, self-esteem and neuroticism are contributing to the career indecision<sup>2</sup>. The current research was conducted to inspect the impact of internet savviness on the career indecision among the senior secondary school students. The study included 720 senior secondary school students (240 students from each type of schools i.e. government, government aided and private schools, out of 360 are male students and 360 are female students). The results revealed that career indecision and internet savviness are negatively related with each other. Male and female do not differ on their career indecision but they differ on their internet savviness. Students studying in private school are less uncertain about their career choice and confident in using internet. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

# Corporate social responsibility in community development and sustainability: Rourkela Steel Plant, a unit of SAIL, India

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## Abstract and Figures

An attempt is made in this article to explore and build knowledge on the corporate social responsibility (CSR) performances for community development and sustainability in the context of Rourkela Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India in Odisha, particularly in the wake of Companies Act, section 135, 2013. The paper looks at the conduct of CSR transitional strategy if any for delivering a range of activities while the amount of money spent on CSR is a common indicator of performance. The case is based on content analysis and narrative inquiry. In-depth, open-ended personal interview and focus group discussion were conducted with project participants, women leaders, youth, community stakeholders, NGO partners and officials. Hard data and field information on the impact of CSR initiatives were organised to

# Expression patterns and mutation analysis of p53 in fish *Rita rita* from polluted riverine environment

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## Highlights

- p53 was down regulated in >60% of the stretches studied.
- Liver is superior to gill for studying p53 expression analysis.
- Mutation observed in DNA binding domains IV and V of p53.
- 8 mutations were identified; 6 missense and 2 at codon level.




## Abstract

The present study was undertaken to investigate the alterations in gene expression patterns and for mutation analysis of p53 in the riverine catfish *Rita rita* collected from polluted riverine habitat. The partial p53 gene sequence of *Rita rita* generated showed a high degree of similarities with the DNA binding domains of fishes, mice and human. Transcriptomic analysis, carried out by quantitative real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR), showed significant down-regulation of p53 in fishes collected from most of the polluted stretches. Similar trend in protein abundance was observed by western blot analysis. Down-regulation of p53 was more pronounced in gill than liver. Expression patterns of p53 suggest that exposure to a multitude of contaminants in the natural riverine ecosystem could suppress the expression of p53. Genomic DNA showed a low stained smear pattern upon electrophoresis, with no evidence of DNA fragmentation. For mutation analysis PCR-SSCP followed by sequence analysis was carried out, which identified eight mutations; two at codon level and six missense mutations in the DNA binding domain IV and V. Secondary structure prediction showed that these mutations

# Expression patterns of heat shock protein genes in *Rita rita* from natural riverine habitat as biomarker response against environmental pollution

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Rohan Kumar Raman <sup>□</sup>, Bimal Prasanna Mohanty <sup>□</sup>  

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## Abstract

River pollution is one of the principal environmental concerns and biomonitoring tools can play an important role in pollution assessment in the riverine environment. Heat shock proteins (Hsps) have been found to be suitable tools for monitoring stress response. In the present study, expression analyses of *hsp* genes (*hsp27*, *hsp47*, *hsp60*, *hsp70*, *hsc70*, and *hsp90*) and selected *hsp*-regulatory genes (*hsf1*, *hyou1*, *ask1*, *jnk*) were carried out by RT-qPCR in catfish *Rita rita* collected from selected stretches of river Ganga to investigate changes in their expression patterns as biomarker response. Water quality characteristics were measured in terms of physico-chemical characteristics (DO, BOD, COD, pH, conductivity), element profile (arsenic, mercury, cadmium, lead, chromium, zinc, copper) and persistent organic pollutants (POPs; HCH, DDT, aldrin, endosulphan, heptachlor). Water quality index was calculated and sampling sites were categorized as good/medium/bad. Multivariate analysis was carried out taking the water quality parameters and the fold changes in *hsp* gene expression as variables, which showed that *hsp47* and *hsp70b* correlated well with BOD, an indicator of organic pollution. To identify the organic pollutant(s) which could be influencing the expression of *hsps*, again multivariate analysis was employed taking concentration of POPs and fold changes of *hsps*, which showed up-regulation of *hsp47* and *hsp70b* (HSP72i) correlated well with concentrations of aldrin and HCH. Synergistic effects of these POPs could be responsible for the up-regulation of said *hsps*, although individually present in low concentration; thus, indicating synergistic effect of the POPs on *hsp47* and *hsp70b* up-regulation as biomarker response.



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## Gaps in the depiction of 'Trial by Media' in Indian films

**Manisha Mishra** and Sudatta Barik


**Abstract:** Freedom of expression is included in the constitution under Article 19(1). Within a democratic atmosphere, media in India exercises quite a free stand in terms of legal constraints. In many Indian films like *Sarabjit*, *Talwar*, *No one killed Jessica*, and *Rustom*, we see the depiction of the media, especially the trial by media. However, very often the portrayal of these media trials seems distorted and exaggerated. With the sudden publications/telecasting by the print and electronic media in matters that are decided and sub-judice, one wonders its impact on the administration of justice and the judicial personnel. After all, judges are human beings and undue influence of irresponsible expression may taint the rational process of justice delivery system. There are some instances where media plays an excessive and negative role, and in some instances due to the media, justice delivery system became easy. This paper is an attempt to analyse the gaps between the depiction of trial by media in real and reel life by a choice of selected Indian films. Factors like freedom of expression and contempt of court shall be our focal points in discussing this issue. Questions like the following shall be discussed in this paper: a. Where are the gaps between the portrayal of media trial in real and reel life? b. What are the reasons for those gaps in depiction? and c. What are the repercussions of these gaps?

**Keywords:** Trial by media, films, justice, freedom of expression, contempt of court, trial, Bollywood.

### Introduction

Law is an integral part of many films today. A trial or court scene seems to be an inseparable part of so many films. Films always played the role of transmitting certain morals, values, ideologies, imagination and ideas of justice and liberty. Law helps easy dissemination of such ideas into the public domain, when embedded into the veins of films. It

# Genetics and molecular mapping of a novel purple blotch-resistant gene *ApR1* in onion (*Allium cepa* L.) using STS and SSR markers

Subodh Kumar Chand, Satyabrata Nanda & Raj Kumar Joshi 

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## Abstract

Purple blotch (PB), caused by *Alternaria porri* (Ellis) Cifferi is the most devastating foliar disease of onion worldwide. However, no attempt has been made so far to detect or map a PB-resistant locus in the onion genome. The present investigation was performed to study the inheritance and develop molecular markers linked to PB resistance by using  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , and  $BC_1$  populations developed from a cross between the PB-resistant onion cultivar 'Arka Kalyan' and the susceptible parent 'Agrifound Rose'. Disease evaluation with a virulent isolate of *A. porri* revealed that the  $F_1$  was resistant while 498  $F_2$  plants segregated in a 3:1 resistant (R) to susceptible (S) phenotypic ratio and 128  $BC_1$  lines segregated in 1R:1S ratio, suggesting that the PB resistance is controlled by a single dominant gene designated as *ApR1*. Out of 288 ISSRs and SSRs primer sets, 59 distinguished the two parental lines and were used in bulk segregant analysis to link them with the presumed *ApR1* gene. Seven markers viz. 3 ISSRs (AcISSR47<sub>1257</sub>, AcISSR68<sub>1600</sub>, and AcISSR103<sub>1416</sub>) and four SSRs (AcSSR7, AcSSR22, AcSSR31, and AcSSR33) showed specific polymorphism between resistant and susceptible bulks and were used for genotyping  $F_2$  and  $BC_1$  mapping populations. The three ISSR fragments were converted into sequence-tagged markers, and southern blotting confirmed their association with the resistant locus and the single-copy status. Molecular mapping revealed that the SSR marker AcSSR7 and STS marker ApR-450 were closely linked to the *ApR1* locus in coupling at distances of 1.3 and 1.1 cM, respectively. Further, both of these markers could not be amplified in 23 susceptible onion genotypes with different genetic backgrounds. This is the first report of identification of markers linked to PB-resistant locus in onion. Hence, SSR marker AcSSR7 and STS marker ApR-450 identified in this study could be recommended for facilitating the introgression of *ApR1* into susceptible onion variants for the



# Genome Editing in Rice: Recent Advances, Challenges, and Future Implications

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Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the major food source for more than three billion people of the world. In the last few decades, the classical, mutational, and molecular breeding approaches have brought about tremendous increase in rice productivity with the development of novel rice varieties. However, stagnation in rice yield has been reported in recent decade owing to several factors including the emergence of pests and phyto pathogens, climate change, and other environmental issues posing great threat to global food security. There is an urgent need to produce more rice and associated cereals to satisfy the mammoth task of feeding a still growing population expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050. Advances in genomics and emergence of multiple genome-editing technologies through use of engineered site-specific nucleases (SSNs) have revolutionized the field of plant science and agriculture. Among them, the CRISPR/Cas9 system is the most advanced and widely accepted because of its simplicity, robustness, and high efficiency. The availability of huge genomic resources together with a small genome size makes rice more suitable and feasible for genetic manipulation. As such, rice has been increasingly used to test the efficiency of different types of genome editing technologies to study the functions of various genes and demonstrate their potential in genetic improvement. Recently developed approaches including CRISPR/Cpf1 system and base editors have evolved as more efficient and accurate genome editing tools which might accelerate the pace of crop improvement. In the present review, we focus on the genome editing strategies for rice improvement, thereby highlighting the applications and advancements of CRISPR/Cas9 system. This review also sheds light on the role of CRISPR/Cpf1 and base editors in the field of genome editing highlighting major challenges and future implications of these tools in rice improvement.

**Keywords:** base editors, crop improvement, CRISPR/Cas9, CRISPR/Cpf1, genome editing, rice, targeted mutagenesis

## INTRODUCTION

The rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) grain makes up 20% of the world's dietary energy supply and more than three billion people across the globe uptake rice daily (Birla et al., 2017). Due to its wider adaptability under different environmental conditions, rice has been regarded as a IS strategic crop for food security worldwide by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (Montano et al., 2014). Global rice consumption is projected to increase from 450 million tons in 2011 to about



## Impact Of IT Factors In Nepali Small Family Business Turnover

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### Abstract

This paper summarizes the arguments and counter arguments within the scientific discussion on the issue of IT adoption and its turnover impact on Small family Businesses. The main purpose of the research is to determine and analyze the information technology (IT) factors that impact different annual turnover outcome of small family businesses (SFBs) in Nepal.

There are many literary sources found in relationship between technology adoption from developed countries. Also, there are literary sources and approaches from developing countries. But the scientific problem is that literature on adoption studies lack to suggest IT adoption positively affects SFBs' annual turnover performance. Therefore, investigation of the topic Impact of IT factors in Nepali small family business turnover in the paper is carried out in the following logical sequence: introduction, literature review and hypothesis development, methodology, logit model analysis and finally conclusion. Methodological tools of the research methods were two and half years of research. The total population of the research covered SFBs owners/managers only from selected four districts of Lumbini zone, Nepal. The paper presents the results of an empirical analysis using binominal logistic regression model. This research uses the results from a survey of 210 SFBs owner/manager. Instrument reliability was measured by Cronbach's alpha. The research result empirically confirms and theoretically proves that SFBs having good infrastructures in the form of Internet, telephone and people are more likely to positively influence performance and have positive impact on annual turnover. It was also found that estimated probability that the turnover of SFBs increases with respect to age. The results of the research can be useful for government policy makers, researchers and small family business owner/managers.

**Keywords:** IT adoption, performance, small family business, turnover, Lumbini zone, Nepal.

**JEL Classification:** M15, O32.

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### Introduction

In the past, small family businesses (SFBs) have lagged behind large firms in adoption of information technology (IT). However in the last two decades small family businesses (SFBs) have invested heavily in information and technologies (IT). The reason may be the rapid economic and technological development in the global business makes the strategic use of IT essential. According to Knol and Stroeken (2001), small businesses are running behind the application of IT and therefore it is necessary to stimulate the diffusion and adoption of this technology within this group. Some studies suggest that the IT has allowed small businesses to compete effectively and efficiently in both domestic and international markets (Thong, Yap, and Raman 1996). Further, Thong and Yap (1996) suggests that with the decreasing cost and ever more powerful user-friendly micro-computers and standard software packages, today the benefits are accessible even to the smallest businesses.

On the other hand the benefit of the use of Information Technology (IT) and firm performance has widely researched (Alpar and Kim, 1990; Harris and Katz, 1991; Rai, et al., 1997; Newman and Kozar, 1994; Mukhopadhyay et al., 1995). However, specific to small family businesses (SFBs) is yet to be researched. Therefore, this study seeks to identify and analyze the factors that impact different annual turnover outcome of SFBs in the Lumbini zone of Nepal.

ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନ ଓ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନକାରୀ ସଂସାରକୁ ସୁଖ ଅନୁଭୂତି କରି ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଏହି ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରକୃତି ଆଶା, ଦୟାଳୁତା ଓ ଆନନ୍ଦନୀୟ । ଏହା ସୁଲଭତା ତଥା ସମାଜସେବକାରୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅର୍ଥସାଧକତା ଥାଏ । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣରେ କୌଣସି ପାଠକ ନାହିଁ । ତଥାପି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ସମାଜ ସର୍ବସ୍ୱ-ସମାଜସ୍ୱୀକୃତ । ସାମାଜିକ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପରେ ପରିବେଶିତ ଘଟଣା ଏବଂ ମଣିଷର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନଶୀଳ ସ୍ୱରୂପୋଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସହିତର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ସମୟ ସହିତ ପାଠ ମିଳାଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାଜ ହିତକାରୀ ଗତ୍ୟମୟ ସଭା ଭାବେ ଗଣ୍ୟ ଆଦୃତ ।

ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଣିଷ ଜୀବନର ଚହୁଆ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗକୁ କେବଳ ସମାଲୋଚନା କରେ ନାହିଁ, ମଣିଷର ସମସ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କର ସମାଧାନ ନିମିତ୍ତ ଯଥାର୍ଥ ମାର୍ଗ ଉଦ୍ଘୋଷ କରିବା ସହିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକର ଲେଖକୀୟ ସତ୍ତାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯଥୋଚିତ ଭାବରେ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିଥାଏ । ଆବିଷ୍କୃତିର ଜାତୀୟ ଅନୁଭବଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବକୟ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ସାରସ୍ୱତ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅବେଷା ନକରେ, ସାହିତ୍ୟମୟ ପରିବେଶ ଓ ତତ୍ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ ବହୁରୂପା ଘଟଣାବଳୀର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା । ଲେଖକୀୟ ଜାତୀୟା କୁଆଁ କଳ୍ପନା ଜଳ୍ପନା ସହିତ ମାଟି ଏବଂ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷର ଜୀବନଚିତ୍ରର ସମନ୍ୱୟ ହିଁ ଯଥାର୍ଥ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ସାହିତ୍ୟିକର ଉଦ୍ଘୋଷ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଭଙ୍ଗାର ବଳୟ ଭିତରକୁ ଚେଣୁ ସ୍ୱଭାବତଃ ଆସିଯାଇଥାନ୍ତି ସମାଜ ମଣିଷ ଓ ତା'ର ଜୀବନର ବିବିଧ ସମସ୍ୟା ତଥା ପ୍ରତିନିୟତ ରଙ୍ଗ ବଦଳୁଥିବା ମଣିଷର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମନ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଏକ ନିଶ୍ଚଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ବାଚାବରଣର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଲୋଡ଼ି ବସନ୍ତି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସୃଜନଶୀଳ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ।

ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନ ଭିତରେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ନିଜ ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ୱକୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଦେବାର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଘିଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଅନୁଭୂତିର ବାହୁଲ୍ୟତା ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଶିଳ୍ପ । ତଥାପି, ସାହିତ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସାମାଜିକ ସତ୍ୟ ଘେରରେ ଦୀର୍ଘ ସମୟ ପାଇଁ ଯେ ଅଟକି ରହିପାରେନାହିଁ, ଏହା କହିବା ବାହୁଲ୍ୟ ମାତ୍ର । ତେବେ, "ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଘଡ଼ି ଘଡ଼ିକର ଅନୁଭାଗ ଭିତରେ ଏକ ସମଗ୍ର ଜୀବନାନୁରାଗ ଓ ଅନୁରାଗମୂଳକ ଜୀବନ ରୀତିର ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନା ଆଣି ଦେଇଥାଏ । (୧) ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିନିୟତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନଶୀଳ । ନିଜସ୍ୱ ପ୍ରକୃତିଗତ କ୍ରମିକ

# Physiological studies and genome-wide microRNA profiling of cold-stressed *Brassica napus*

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## Abstract

Temperature extremes, including cold, adversely impact plant growth and development. Plant responses to cold stress (CS) are regulated at both transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. MicroRNAs (miRNAs), small non-coding RNAs, are known to be involved in post-transcriptional regulation of various developmental processes and metal stress in *Brassica napus* L. (canola), however, their role in response to CS is largely unknown. In this study, changes in various physiological parameters and endogenous abundance of miRNAs were characterized in spring canola seedlings (DH12075) exposed to 4 °C for 0-48 h. Cold stress induced electrolyte leakage, increased the levels of malondialdehyde and antioxidant enzymes and reduced photosynthetic efficiency. Using small RNA sequencing, 70 known and 126 novel miRNAs were identified in CS leaf tissues and among these, 25 known and 104 novel miRNAs were differentially expressed. Quantitative real-time (qRT) PCR analysis of eight selected miRNAs confirmed their CS responsiveness. Furthermore, the expression of six out of eight miRNAs exhibited an opposite trend in a winter variety of canola, 'Mendel', when compared to 'DH12075'. This first study on the *B. napus* miRNAome provides a framework for further functional analysis of these miRNAs and their targets in response to CS which may contribute towards the future development of cold resilient crops.

**Keywords:** Canola; Cold stress; Small RNA-Seq; cis-element; sRNA.

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## Professional Ethics of Teacher Educators in Relation to Value Pattern.

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- **Abstract:** Professional ethics possessed by teacher educators largely influence the performance of their pupils. It is also believed that teacher educators with high value patterns are likely to possess more professional ethics. The purpose of this study was to find out whether there exists any relationship between professional ethics of teacher educators in relation to their value pattern. One hundred teacher educators from Agra and Firozabad districts of Uttar Pradesh were selected on the basis of simple random sampling method. Descriptive survey approach was followed to conduct the study. "Professional Ethics Scale for Teachers (PEST) by Jasmeen Kaur" and "Teachers Value Inventory (TVI) by H.L. Singh and S.P. Ahluwalia" were used to collect data. Results of the study revealed that gender is not a factor in determining the professional ethics of teacher educators, whereas the value pattern of teacher educators differs significantly on the basis of gender. It also indicates that there exists a positive co relationship between professional ethics and value pattern of teacher educators.
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