



ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ - 2018

ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ/ಶ್ರೀ ಡಾ|| ನಿಂಜಳ್ಳೆ ರೋಷ್ಣಿ
ಸಾ|| ಪ್ರಿಮಾಖಂಡಿ ಇವರು ಕೃಷಿ / ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ / ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ / ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆಗೈದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
ಈ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.


ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಚನ್ನರಾಯಣ್ ಕ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ತಹಶೀಲದಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ.


ಶ್ರೀ ರವೀಂದ್ರ ಕರಲಿಂಗಣ್ಣವರ ಕ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಜಮಖಂಡಿ.

15-08-2018

ಶಾಂತೋತ್ಸವ





International Organization of Scientific Research and Development
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International Research Awards On
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20 & 21-July-2018, Visakhapatnam, India

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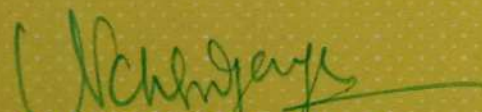
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In International Research Awards on Engineering, Science & Management held on 20 & 21 July 2018 at Visakhapatnam, India Organized by International Organization of Scientific Research and Development.


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3446: TOXIC EFFECT OF CD ON AQUATIC MICROPHYTE, CHLORELLA PYRENOIDOSA

In 76th International Conference on Recent Developments in Engineering, Science and Management held on 05 & 06 Oct 2018, at Bangalore, India, Organized by International Organization of Scientific Research and Development.

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Mr. M. Dinesh

Mr.M.Dinesh

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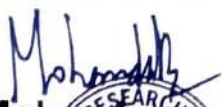
Dr. NINGAPPA M. ROLLI

Associate Professor, Department of Botany, BLDEA's Degree College,
Jamkhandi, Karnataka, India has been honored with

BEST SENIOR FACULTY AWARD

From the Academy for his academic contribution in Science & Technology under the category of "BOTANY" specialization having adjudicated during the academic year 2019-2020 by Novel Research Academy, Puducherry India. The Academy wishes for his outstanding performance and to get many more laurels in the years to come which in turn to promote the higher education in India.

Date & Location: 9th November, 2019, Puducherry, India


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2019



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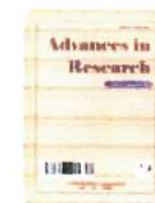
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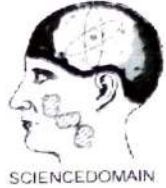
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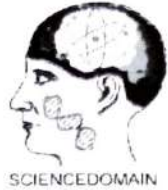
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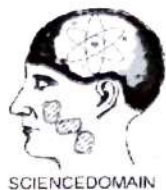
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
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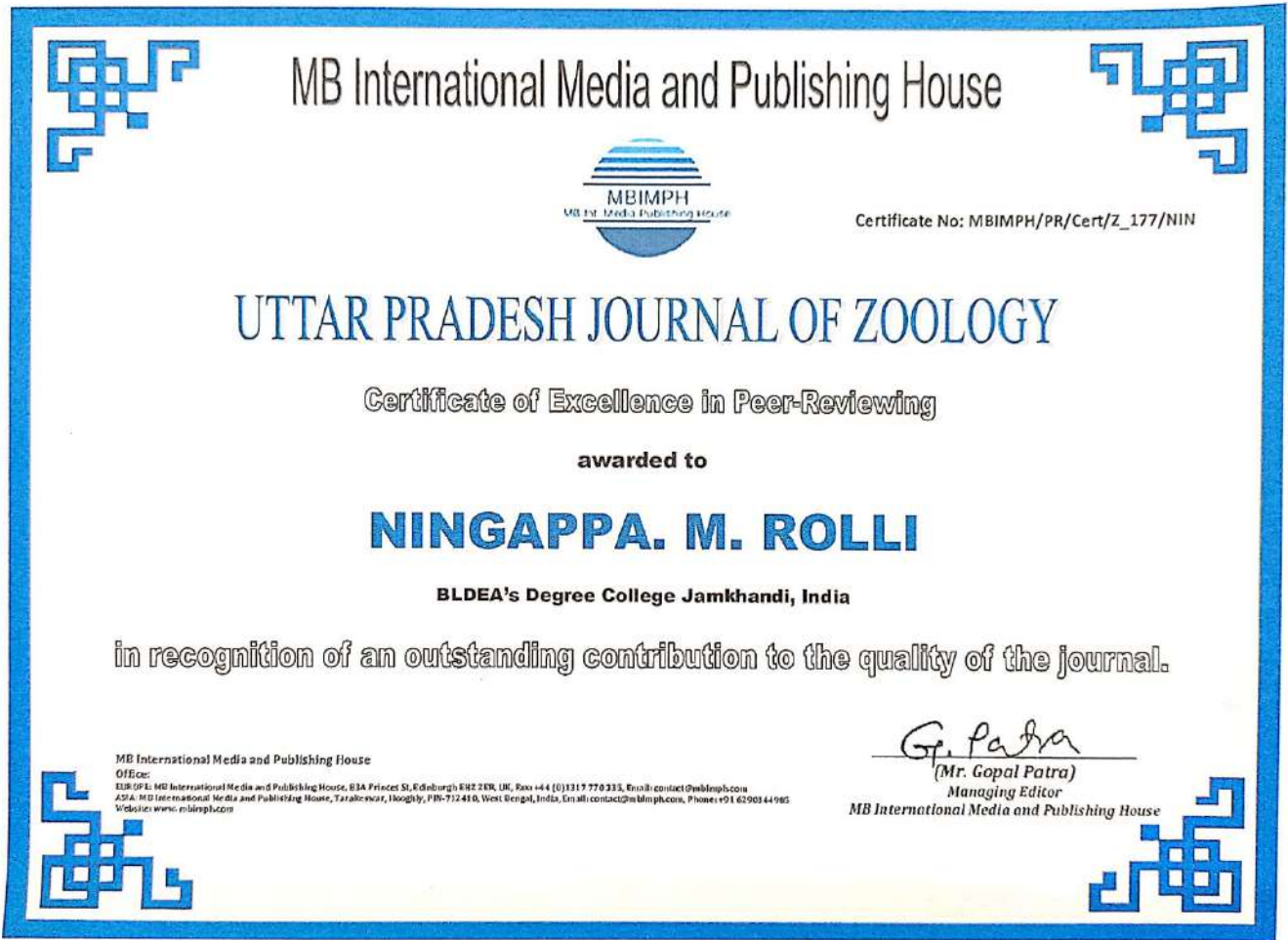
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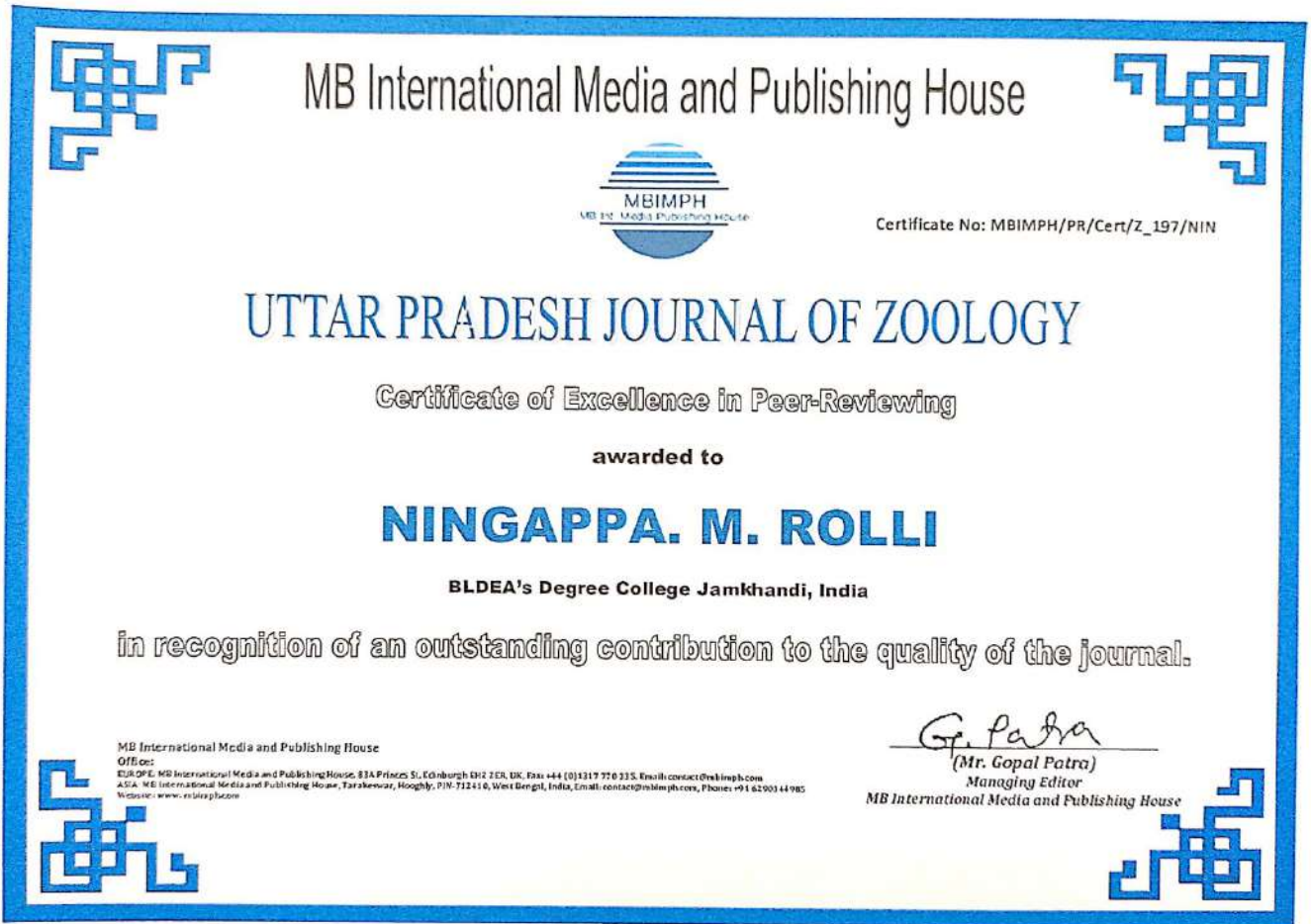
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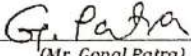
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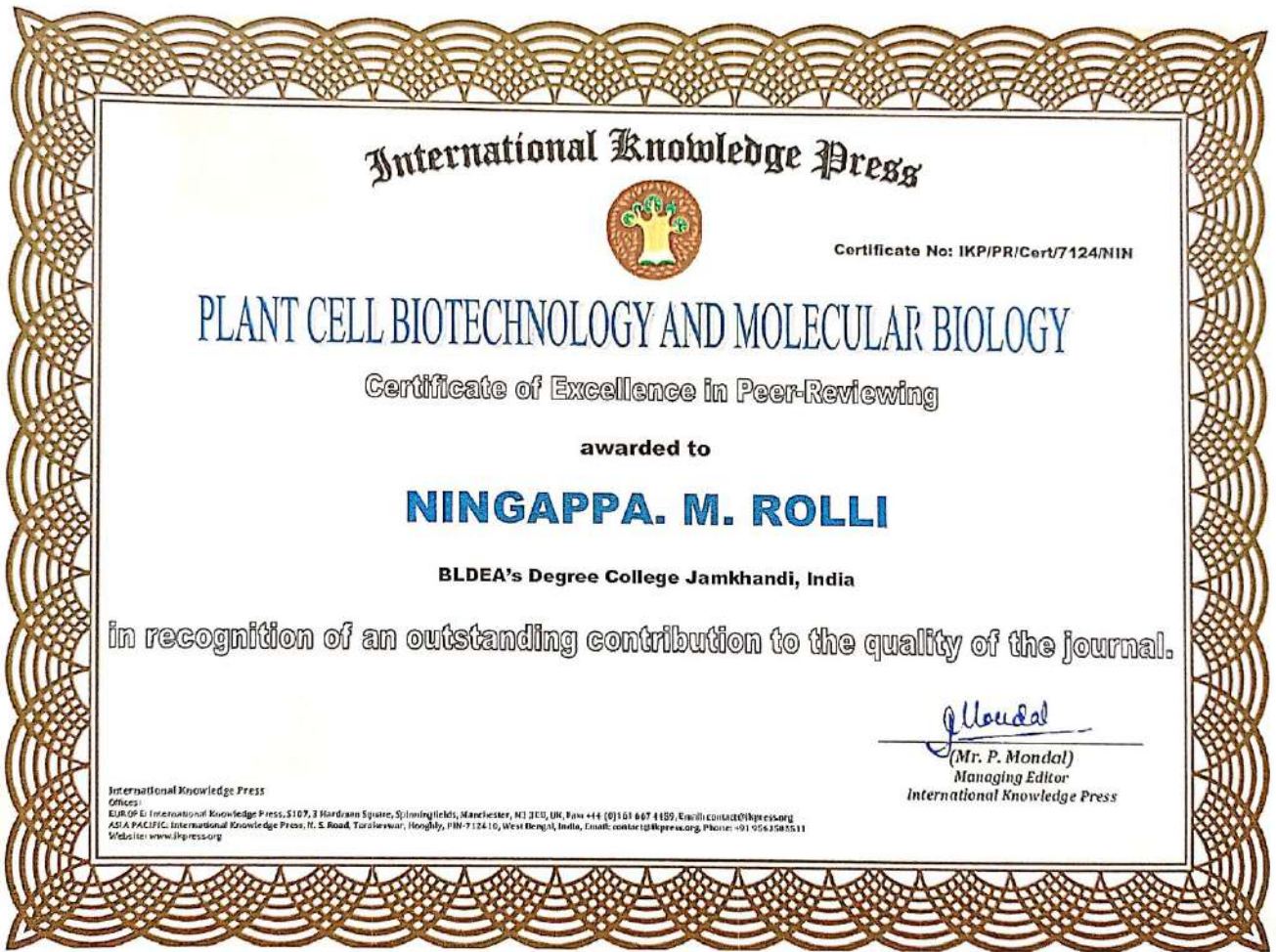
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The Journal deeply appreciates the following panel for its effort in carefully reviewing the papers published in the issue of Jul 2020 :

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Effects of Foliar Application of Indol Butyric Acid (IBA), Gibberellic Acid (GA3) and Zinc (Zn) on Yield and Quality of Tomato
DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2020/v32i130230
(1) Moadz Elw. Al-Azhar University, Egypt.
(2) Anonymous, Nigeria.
(3) Qiadi Xie, Chongqing University, China.
Complete Peer review History: <http://www.scitecresearch.com/review-history/54344>

Bio Efficacy of Bacillus thuringiensis Isolates against Diamond Back Moth (Plutella xylostella L.) on Cauliflower Plant in Tamil Nadu, India
DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2020/v32i130231
(1) Ruth Rahulima, Kenyatta University, Kenya.
(2) Akai-Toumhou Lucke, University of Bangui, Central African Republic.
Complete Peer review History: <http://www.scitecresearch.com/review-history/54539>

Influence of Microdose of Mineral Fertilizer and Organic Manure on the Production of Groundnuts in Southern Benin
DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2020/v32i130232
(1) Addam Kuan Sidou, Niger.
(2) Keun Okho David, National Semi Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI), Uganda.
(3) Ayeni Leye Samuel, Adeyemi College of Education, Nigeria.
Complete Peer review History: <http://www.scitecresearch.com/review-history/54139>

Effect of Sewage Manure Amendment on Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺, and Ni²⁺ Competitive Sorption onto Agricultural Soil
DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2020/v32i130233
(1) Pipat Choochoo, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand.
(2) Luiane Catione Soares, Federal University of Ouro Preto, Brazil.
(3) Jacekga Srodołowski, Wrocław University of Science and Technology, Poland.
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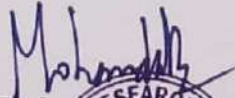
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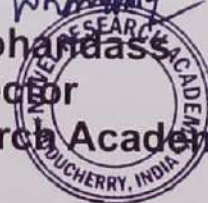
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Toxicity Effect of Copper on Aquatic Macrophyte (*Pistia Stratiotes* L.)

Rolli N.M.¹, Hujaratti R.B.², Giddanavar H.S.¹, Mulagund G.S.³, Taranath TC³

1 BDEVA Degree College, Gulbarga - 58, 39, K.U, India, 2 Research and Development Center, Biddar, Bidar, Karnataka, India, 3 Department of Botany, Karnatak University, Dharwad, K.U, India



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Author(s): *Rolli NM, Karalatti BI and Gadi SB*
Rolli NM, Karalatti BI and Gadi SB

Heavy metals are important environmental pollutants and their toxicity in human, plants and animals have been received much more attention. A study was conducted to investigate the heavy metal pollution of roadside soil, grass and Caesalpinia species of Bagalkot city (India). The highest levels of metal concentration of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were found in the samples from very traffic congestion. The soil samples at a depth (0-20 cm) grass leaves and Caesalpinia leaves were taken from different sampling sites viz; S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 on state high way with high traffic roads passing through Bagalkot (India) were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Results showed that soil and both grass and Caesalpinia contained elevated levels of the metal. It was found that the primary source of the contamination occurs mainly by the vehicular ex.. [Read More»](#)

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Biochemical responses and accumulation of cadmium in Spirodela polyrhiza.

Ravi Kumar, Juvvamarthi S, Mulgund U, Kalager R, Saradam P

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Abstract

The present study focused on biochemical responses of *Spirodela polyrhiza* to cadmium stresses and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of biochemical responses and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for twelve days exposure. *Spirodela* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots and chlorosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm), however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (total chlorophyll, protein and carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical changes decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Spirodela polyrhiza* was maximum at four days exposure duration and gradually decreases.

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Toxic effect of cadmium on aquatic macrophyte, salvinia molesta (mitchell)

Author: R.M. N.M. Gadi, S.B. Mulgund, G.S. and Talwar, T.C.

Subject Area: Life Sciences

Abstract

The present study focuses on cadmium toxicity on morphology and biochemical parameters of *Salvinia molesta* Mitchell to the cadmium stressed and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of morphological index parameters (MPI), biochemical parameters and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for 12 days exposure. *Salvinia* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots, chlorosis and necrosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm) however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (Total chlorophyll, Protein and Carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical parameters decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Salvinia molesta* was maximum at 4 days exposure duration and marginal at subsequent concentrations and exposure duration. With respect to biochemical parameters the concentrations are significant. However metal accumulation is significant at concentrations and exposure duration.

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Bioindicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India

N. M. Roli, S. B. Gadi, T. P. Giradd

Published 10 January 2018 by SCIENCE DOMAIN International in Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International

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Abstract. In this study, Caesalpinia (Caesalpinia pulcherrima) and grass (Cynodon dactylon) was evaluated as the bioindicators of heavy metals such as the Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), Cadmium (Cd), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Chromium (Cr) and Nickel (Ni) contaminated in Bagalkot and along the state high way upto Mudhol. The soil samples at depth (0-20 cm) and caesalpinia and grass leaves were taken from different sampling stations namely Navnar bypass road (S1), Gaddanaker cross (S2), Tulangan (S3), Kaladagi (S4), Lokapur (S5), Chichakhandi (S6) and Mudhol (S7). The concentrations of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were measured using GBC-912 plus Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Australia). The results of the study shows that the concentrations of heavy metals in caesalpinia ranged from Pb 20.36 to 29.39 µg/gm, Cu 3.92 - 5.94 µg/gm, Zn 24.40 to 35.7 µg/gm, Cd 1.01 to 1.78 µg/gm, Mn 27.01 to 89.10 µg/gm, Cr 1.20 to 7.8 µg/gm and Ni 7.9 to 13.1 µg/gm. In

Metal Accumulation Profile in Roadside Soils, Grass and Caesalpinia Plant Leaves: Bioindicators

Journal of Environmental & Analytical Toxicology, 2015, 36, 1-13

Authors

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Publication citations - 7

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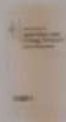


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Bioindicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India

N. M. Roli¹, S. B. Gadi², T. P. Giradi¹

1. BLDEA's Degree College, Jamkhandi, 587301, Karnataka, India.

2. Department of Botany, JSS College, Dharwad, 580004, Karnataka, India.

FJAERI 2016, 6 (1) | I-S: 10.9734/IAER/2016/21770 | Language: EN

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Toxic effect of cadmium on aquatic macrophyte, salvinia molesta (mitchell)

Author: P. N. M. Gadi, S. B. Mulgund, D. B. and Taranath T. C.

Subject Area: Life Sciences

Abstract:

The present study focuses on cadmium toxicity on morphology and biochemical parameters of *Salvinia molesta* (Mitchell) to the cadmium stresses and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of morphological index parameters (MIP), biochemical parameters and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for 12 days exposure. *Salvinia* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots, chlorosis and necrosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm), however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (Total chlorophyll, Protein and Carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical parameters decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Salvinia molesta* was maximum at 4 days exposure duration and marginal at subsequent concentrations and exposure duration. With respect to biochemical parameters the concentrations are significant. However metal accumulation is significant at concentrations and exposure duration.

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Suvamkhandi SS
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Journal of environmental & analytical toxicology, 5, no. 6, 2019년 6월

Metal Accumulation Profile in Roadside Soils, Grass and Caesalpinia Plant Leaves: Bioindicators

DOI: 10.1002/jat.4172 18 340

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Phytoremediation of Zinc by *Spirodela polyrrhiza* (L.) Schleiden

N. M. Rolla, M. G. Nadagouda, B. S. Giriappanavar, T. C. Taranath

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Remediation of heavy metals by vegetables from the sewage irrigated soil and its impact on health.

Author(s) : Rolli, N. M. (/globalhealth/search/?q=au%3a%22Rolli%2c+N.+M.%22); Suvarnakhandi, S. S. (/globalhealth/search/?q=au%3a%22Suvarnakhandi%2c+S.+S.%22); Karibantanal, V. S. (/globalhealth/search/?q=au%3a%22Karibantanal%2c+V.+S.%22); Sangannavar, M. C. (/globalhealth/search/?q=au%3a%22Sangannavar%2c+M.+C.%22); T. C. Taranath (/globalhealth/search/?q=au%3a%22T.+C.+Taranath%22)

Journal article : *Journal of Theoretical and Experimental Biology* (/globalhealth/search/?q=do%3a%22Journal+of+Theoretical+and+Experimental+Biology%22) 2009 Vol.6 No.2 pp.id173

Abstract : Industrialization, alarming population growth and modern agricultural practices are

responsible for the release of an array of pollutants into our life supporting systems. Unscientific management practices of pollutants lead to ecological imbalance. The use of sewage for irrigation is a common practice in majority of peri-urbans. An investigation was made on the impact of sewage irrigation on soil and the potentiality of vegetables to remove the metal pollutants from the soil. The potential of vegetable crops for metal remediation from the sewage irrigated soil is established, thereby, cleaning up of environment. This has a positive impact on the health of man who consumes vegetables.

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International Journal of Current Research
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ACCUMULATION OF XENOBIOTICS IN VEGETABLES AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH

¹Rolli, N. M., ²Gadi, S. B., ¹Giraddi, T. P., ¹Paramanna, D. and ¹Giddannavar, H. S.

¹BLDEA's Com. BHS Arts & TGP Sci. College, Jamkhandi, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was focused to assess the levels of different heavy metals (xenobiotics) like Pb, Cd, Mn, Ni, Cu, Zn and Fe in vegetables irrigated with waste water (sewage). The results indicated a sustainable build up of heavy metals in vegetables irrigated with sewage. The maximum accumulation of metals in sewage irrigated vegetable noticed is Radish root (181.4 ± 2.08 µg/g). Similarly, copper in radish root (29.9 ± 1.28 µg/g), Manganese in radish root (181.1 ± 1.81 µg/g), Nickel in radish root (15.8 ± 1.57 µg/g), Lead in radish root (16.40 ± 0.77 µg/g), Cadmium in radish root (11.41 ± 1.41 µg/g) and Iron in coriander root (661.0 ± 2.03 µg/g). The accumulation of heavy metals in sewage irrigated soil and vegetables has caused increasing concern. The use of sewage is a common practice in majority of urban and periurban areas. An investigation made on the impact of sewage for irrigation on the soil and potentiality of vegetables for the accumulation of heavy metals from the soil. The vegetables have a potentiality for the accumulation of heavy metals from the soil and thus, clean up the environment, however, the consumption of contaminated heavy metals present in the vegetables has positive impact on the health of man. Regular monitoring of levels of these metals from the sewage, in vegetables and in other food materials is essential to prevent excessive build up of these xenobiotics in the food chain.

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Citation: Rolli, N. M., Gadi, S. B., Giraddi, T. P., Paramanna, D. and Giddannavar, H. S. 2016. "Accumulation of Xenobiotics in vegetables and its impact on health" *International Journal of Current Research*, 8, (01), 24906-24912

INTRODUCTION

Industrial or municipal waste water is mostly used for the irrigation of crops, mainly in urban and periurban areas, due to its easy availability and scarcity of fresh water. Heavy metals are harmful because of their non-biodegradable nature, long biological half lives and their potential to accumulate in different body parts. Even at low concentrations the heavy metals have damaging effects to man and animals because there is no good mechanism for their elimination from the body. Nowadays heavy metals ubiquitous because of their excessive use in industrial applications. Waste water contains substantial amount of toxic metals which create problems (Ghosh et al., 2005). The excessive application of heavy metals in

Ultimately, increasing the heavy metal content in soil also increases the uptake of heavy metals by plants depending upon soil type (Nazir et al., 2015). Heavy metal toxicity has severe effect on our health, particularly important systems are damaged such as nervous system, kidneys, lungs and other organ functions (Poplach et al., 1990 and Choudhary, 2012). The vegetables containing heavy metals has significant health implications for both consumers and farmers. It had been established that bacteria, viruses, protozoa, nematodes are able to causing diseases can be found in foods contaminated with sewage. Therefore, before the irrigation waste water should be treated with aquatic plants to remove harmful substance by using phytoremediation technique. The indiscriminate use of

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URL: [View PDF](#)

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Profile of Metal Accumulation in Aquatic Macrophytes

- Industrial development coupled with population growth has resulted in the over exploitation of natural resources. Life support systems viz: water, air and soil are thus getting exposed to an array of pollutants especially heavy metals released by anthropogenic activities. Tolerant species of aquatic plants are able to survive and withstand the pollution stress serves as pollution indicators and as tool for phytoremediation of heavy metals is an environment clean up strategy in which green plants are employed to remove toxic contaminants and operates on the principles of biogeochemical cycling. The aquatic plants viz: *Salvinia molesta* and *Pistia stratiotes* were used for its toxicity and profile of metal accumulation (Cadmium -Cd) from synthetic media. The test plants were cultured in a modified Hoagland solution supplemented with cadmium nitrate Cd (NO₃)₂. The present study focuses on Cd toxicity on morphology, biochemical parameters and bioaccumulation potential of *Salvinia* and *Pistia*. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assay of morphological index parameters (MIP), biochemical parameters and profile of cadmium accumulation in test plants at various concentrations viz 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 & 2.0 ppm at 4-days regular intervals for 12 days exposure. The test plants show visible symptoms, like withering of roots, chlorosis, necrosis and in particular, at higher concentrations (2.0 ppm) lower leaves gets decayed. However, the lower concentrations i.e. 0.1 ppm shows normal growth. The estimation of biochemical parameters viz total chlorophyll, protein & carbohydrates of test plants showed significant increased at lower concentrations i.e. 0.1 ppm of Cd. The biochemical constituents decreased with increase in exposure concentrations i.e. 0.5 to 2.0 ppm. The toxic effect Cd was directly proportional to its concentrations and exposure durations. The

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As far as we know, this is the first study of its kind in India.

Bioindicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India: Advanced Study

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In this study, Caesalpinia (Caesalpinia pulcherrima) and grass (Cynodon dactylon) was evaluated as the bioindicators of heavy metals such as the Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), Cadmium (Cd), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Chromium (Cr) and Nickel (Ni) contaminated in Bagalkot and along the state high way upto Mudhol. The soil samples at depth (0-20 cm) and caesalpinia and grass leaves were taken from different sampling stations namely Navnagar bypass road (S1), Gaddanakeri cross (S2), Tivlasigeri (S3), Kaladagi (S4), Lokapur (S5), Chichalshandi (S6) and Mudhol (S7). The concentrations of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were measured using GBC- 992 plus Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Australia). The result of the study shows that the concentrations of heavy metals in caesalpinia ranged from Pb 20.86 to 29.89 ug/gm, Cu 3.92 - 5.94 ug/gm, Zn 24.40 to 35.7 ug/gm, Cd 1.02 to 1.76 ug/gm, Mn 27.01 to 69.10 ug/gm, Cr 1.20 to 7.6 ug/gm and Ni 7.0 to 13.2 ug/gm. In grass heavy metal ranges between for Pb 20.16 to 28.01, Cu 3.85 to 5.76 ug/gm, Zn 24.30 to 35.8 ug/gm, Cd 1.15 to 1.82 ug/gm, Mn 28.91 to 72.51 ug/gm, Cr 1.28 to 6.0 ug/gm, Ni 9.1 to 15.1 ug/gm. Similarly in roadside soil heavy metal ranges between Pb 61.91 to 199.8 ug/gm, Cu 39.54 to 86.56 ug/gm, Zn 32.29 to 981.54 ug/gm, Cd 1.51 to 2.09 ug/gm, Mn 1257.9 to 2051 ug/gm, Cr 131.9 to 951.2 ug/gm and Ni 69.53 to 108.6 ug/gm. According to these results the concentration of heavy metals in grass was found high as compared to caesalpinia. Thus, compared to the metal accumulation potential grass is said to be heavy metal accumulator. The variation in heavy metal concentrations is due to changes in traffic density and anthropogenic activities. Thus,

AN APPROACH TO BIOINDICATORS: METAL ACCUMULATION PROFILE IN ROADSIDE SOILS, GRASS AND CAESALPINIA PLANT LEAVES

October 7, 2020 | Editor Digiwire | 0 | Earth Science

Following global industrialization, environmental pollution has risen enormously, having detrimental effects on human health and ecosystem services. Heavy metals are essential environmental contaminants, and much more attention has been paid to their toxicity to humans, plants and animals. A research was conducted in Bagalkot City (India) to investigate the heavy metal contamination of roadside soil, grass and Caesalpinia plants. The highest metal concentration levels of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were found in very congested samples. The soil samples were taken from different sampling sites at a depth (0-20 cm) of grass leaves and Caesalpinia leaves. S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 were determined by the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer on the state highway with high traffic routes passing through Bagalkot (India). The findings showed that elevated amounts of metal were present in soil and both grass and Caesalpinia. The primary source of pollution was found to be primarily vehicular exhaust. Increased circulation of toxic metals in soils, grass and Caesalpinia may lead to the eventual accumulation in the food chain of such xenobiotics. The difference in the concentration of heavy metals is attributable to changes in the intensity of traffic and anthropogenic activities. In the study region around Bagalkot, the heavy metal concentration was maximal, suggesting the need for pollution control in the urban climate. At Bagalkot (Nawanagar), Caesalpinia is widely spread as a roadside ornamental plant and the grass is the best food for grazing animals. Grass and Caesalpinia exhibit all characteristics in accordance with the data provided here and are chosen as bio indicators.

Dr. N. M. Rolli

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B. I. Karalatti

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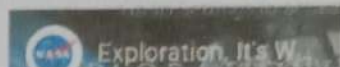
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Toxicity Effect of Copper on Aquatic Macrophyte (*Pistia Stratiotes* L.)

Rolli N.M.¹, Hujaratti R.B.², Giddanavar H.S.¹, Mulagund G.S.³, Taranath TC³

1BDEVA Degree College, Gulbarga - 58, 39, K.U, India. 2Research and Development Center, Biddar, Bidar, Karnataka, India. 3Department of Botany, Karnatak University, Dharwad, K.U, India



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Metal Accumulation Profile in Roadside Soils, Grass and Caesalpinia Plant Leaves: Bioindicators

Rolli Nm, K. B. Gadgil Environmental Science 29 August 2015

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Author(s): *Rolli NM, Karalatti BI and Gadi SBR*
Rolli NM, Karalatti BI and Gadi SB

Heavy metals are important environmental pollutants and their toxicity in human, plants and animals have been received much more attention. A study was conducted to investigate the heavy metal pollution of roadside soil, grass and Caesalpinia species of Bagalkot city (India). The highest levels of metal concentration of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were found in the samples from very traffic congestion. The soil samples at a depth (0-20 cm) grass leaves and Caesalpinia leaves were taken from different sampling sites viz; S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 on state high way with high traffic roads passing through Bagalkot (India) were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Results showed that soil and both grass and Caesalpinia contained elevated levels of the metal. It was found that the primary source of the contamination occurs mainly by the vehicular ex.. [Read More»](#)

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The present study focused on biochemical responses of *Spirodela polyrhiza* to cadmium stresses and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of biochemical responses and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for twelve days exposure. *Spirodela* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots and chlorosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm), however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (total chlorophyll, protein and carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical changes decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Spirodela polyrhiza* was maximum at four days exposure duration and gradually decreases.

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Authors Rolli NM
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Mulgund GS
Ratageri RH
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Plants Spirodela polyrhiza

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 Macrophyte (*Pistia Stratiotes* L.)

Rolli N.H. 1 , Mujaratti R.S. 2 , Giddanavar H.S. 1 , Mulagund G.S. 3 ,
 Taranath TC 3

¹BLDEAs Degree College, Jamkhandi- 581 301, KA, India; ² Research and Development Centre, Bkaratkhar University, Coimbatore- 641 046,



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Toxic effect of cadmium on aquatic macrophyte, salvinia molesta (mitchell)

Author: R.M. N.M. Gadi, S.B. Mulgund, G.S. and Talwar, T.C.

Subject Area: Life Sciences

Abstract

The present study focuses on cadmium toxicity on morphology and biochemical parameters of *Salvinia molesta* Mitchell to the cadmium stressed and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of morphological index parameters (MPI), biochemical parameters and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for 12 days exposure. *Salvinia* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots, chlorosis and necrosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm) however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (Total chlorophyll, Protein and Carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical parameters decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Salvinia molesta* was maximum at 4 days exposure duration and marginal at subsequent concentrations and exposure duration. With respect to biochemical parameters the concentrations are significant. However metal accumulation is significant at concentrations and exposure duration.

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Bioindicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India

N. M. Roll, S. B. Gadi, T. P. Giradd

Published 10 January 2018 by SCIENCE DOMAIN International in Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International

Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International Volume 9, pp 1-8, doi:10.9734/jaer/2018/21770

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Abstract. In this study, Caesalpinia (Caesalpinia pulcherrima) and grass (Cynodon dactylon) was evaluated as the bioindicators of heavy metals such as the Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), Cadmium (Cd), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Chromium (Cr) and Nickel (Ni) contaminated in Bagalkot and along the state high way upto Mudhol. The soil samples at depth (0-20 cm) and caesalpinia and grass leaves were taken from different sampling stations namely Navnaraj bypass road (S1), Gaddanaker cross (S2), Tulagan (S3), Kaladagi (S4), Lokapur (S5), Chichakhandi (S6) and Mudhol (S7). The concentrations of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were measured using GBC-912 plus Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Australia). The results of the study shows that the concentrations of heavy metals in caesalpinia ranged from Pb 20.36 to 29.39 µg/gm, Cu 3.92 - 5.94 µg/gm, Zn 24.40 to 35.7 µg/gm, Cd 1.01 to 1.78 µg/gm, Mn 27.01 to 89.10 µg/gm, Cr 1.20 to 7.8 µg/gm and Ni 7.9 to 13.1 µg/gm. In

Metal Accumulation Profile in Roadside Soils, Grass and Caesalpinia Plant Leaves: Bioindicators

Journal of Environmental & Analytical Toxicology, 2015, 36, 1-13

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Abstract

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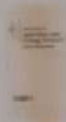
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1. BLDEA's Degree College, Jamkhandi, 587301, Karnataka, India.

2. Department of Botany, JSS College, Dharwad, 580004, Karnataka, India.

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Toxic effect of cadmium on aquatic macrophyte, salvinia molesta (mitchell)

Author: P. N. M. Gadi, S. B. Mulgund, D. B. and Taranath T. C.

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Abstract:

The present study focuses on cadmium toxicity on morphology and biochemical parameters of *Salvinia molesta* (Mitchell) to the cadmium stresses and its accumulation. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assessment of morphological index parameters (MIP), biochemical parameters and accumulation of cadmium in plants at its various concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 ppm) at the regular interval for 12 days exposure. *Salvinia* showed visible symptoms like withering of roots, chlorosis and necrosis at higher concentration (2.0 ppm), however the plant showed normal growth at lower concentration (0.1 ppm). The estimation of biochemical parameters (Total chlorophyll, Protein and Carbohydrate) of test plants showed a significant increase at lower concentration (0.1 ppm) of cadmium. The biochemical parameters decrease with increase in exposure concentration and duration. The toxic effect of cadmium is directly proportional to its concentration and duration. The accumulation of cadmium by *Salvinia molesta* was maximum at 4 days exposure duration and marginal at subsequent concentrations and exposure duration. With respect to biochemical parameters the concentrations are significant. However metal accumulation is significant at concentrations and exposure duration.

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Remediation of heavy metals by vegetables from the sewage irrigated soil and its impact on health.

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Journal article : *Journal of Theoretical and Experimental Biology* (/globalhealth/search/?q=do%3a%22Journal+of+Theoretical+and+Experimental+Biology%22) 2009 Vol.6 No.2 pp.id173

Abstract : Industrialization, alarming population growth and modern agricultural practices are

responsible for the release of an array of pollutants into our life supporting systems. Unscientific management practices of pollutants lead to ecological imbalance. The use of sewage for irrigation is a common practice in majority of peri-urbans. An investigation was made on the impact of sewage irrigation on soil and the potentiality of vegetables to remove the metal pollutants from the soil. The potential of vegetable crops for metal remediation from the sewage irrigated soil is established, thereby, cleaning up of environment. This has a positive impact on the health of man who consumes vegetables.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ACCUMULATION OF XENOBIOTICS IN VEGETABLES AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH

¹A Rolli, N. M., ²Gadi, S. B., ¹Giraddi, T. P., ¹Paramanna, D. and ¹Giddannavar, H. S.

¹BLDEA's Com. BHS Arts & TGP Sci. College, Jamkhandi, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was focused to assess the levels of different heavy metals (xenobiotics) like Pb, Cd, Mn, Ni, Cu, Zn and Fe in vegetables irrigated with waste water (sewage). The results indicated a sustainable build up of heavy metals in vegetables irrigated with sewage. The maximum accumulation of metals in sewage irrigated vegetable noticed is Radish root (181.4 ± 2.08 µg/g). Similarly, copper in radish root (29.9 ± 1.28 µg/g), Manganese in radish root (181.1 ± 1.81 µg/g), Nickel in radish root (15.8 ± 1.57 µg/g), Lead in radish root (16.40 ± 0.77 µg/g), Cadmium in radish root (11.41 ± 1.41 µg/g) and Iron in coriander root (661.0 ± 2.03 µg/g). The accumulation of heavy metals in sewage irrigated soil and vegetables has caused increasing concern. The use of sewage is a common practice in majority of urban and periurban areas. An investigation made on the impact of sewage for irrigation on the soil and potentiality of vegetables for the accumulation of heavy metals from the soil. The vegetables have a potentiality for the accumulation of heavy metals from the soil and thus, clean up the environment, however, the consumption of contaminated heavy metals present in the vegetables has positive impact on the health of man. Regular monitoring of levels of these metals from the sewage, in vegetables and in other food materials is essential to prevent excessive build up of these xenobiotics in the food chain.

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INTRODUCTION

Industrial or municipal waste water is mostly used for the irrigation of crops, mainly in urban and periurban areas, due to its easy availability and scarcity of fresh water. Heavy metals are harmful because of their non-biodegradable nature, long biological half lives and their potential to accumulate in different body parts. Even at low concentrations the heavy metals have damaging effects to man and animals because there is no good mechanism for their elimination from the body. Nowadays heavy metals ubiquitous because of their excessive use in industrial applications. Waste water contains substantial amount of toxic metals which create problems (Ghosh et al., 2005). The excessive accumulation of heavy metals in

Ultimately, increasing the heavy metal content in soil also increases the uptake of heavy metals by plants depending upon soil type (Nazir et al., 2015). Heavy metal toxicity has severe effect on our health, particularly important systems are damaged such as nervous system, kidneys, lungs and other organ functions (Poplach et al., 1990 and Choudhary, 2012). The vegetables containing heavy metals has significant health implications for both consumers and farmers. It had been established that bacteria, viruses, protozoa, nematodes are able to causing diseases can be found in foods contaminated with sewage. Therefore, before the irrigation waste water should be treated with aquatic plants to remove harmful substance by using phytoremediation technique. The indiscriminate use of

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Profile of Metal Accumulation in Aquatic Macrophytes

- Industrial development coupled with population growth has resulted in the over exploitation of natural resources. Life support systems viz: water, air and soil are thus getting exposed to an array of pollutants especially heavy metals released by anthropogenic activities. Tolerant species of aquatic plants are able to survive and withstand the pollution stress serves as pollution indicators and as tool for phytoremediation of heavy metals is an environment clean up strategy in which green plants are employed to remove toxic contaminants and operates on the principles of biogeochemical cycling. The aquatic plants viz: *Salvinia molesta* and *Pistia stratiotes* were used for its toxicity and profile of metal accumulation (Cadmium -Cd) from synthetic media. The test plants were cultured in a modified Hoagland solution supplemented with cadmium nitrate Cd (NO₃)₂. The present study focuses on Cd toxicity on morphology, biochemical parameters and bioaccumulation potential of *Salvinia* and *Pistia*. The laboratory experiments were conducted for the assay of morphological index parameters (MIP), biochemical parameters and profile of cadmium accumulation in test plants at various concentrations viz 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 & 2.0 ppm at 4-days regular intervals for 12 days exposure. The test plants show visible symptoms, like withering of roots, chlorosis, necrosis and in particular, at higher concentrations (2.0 ppm) lower leaves gets decayed. However, the lower concentrations i.e. 0.1 ppm shows normal growth. The estimation of biochemical parameters viz total chlorophyll, protein & carbohydrates of test plants showed significant increased at lower concentrations i.e. 0.1 ppm of Cd. The biochemical constituents decreased with increase in exposure concentrations i.e. 0.5 to 2.0 ppm. The toxic effect Cd was directly proportional to its concentrations and exposure durations. The

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accumulation anthropogenic activities bioindicators heavy metals

PREVIOUS: EFFECT OF SUGAR CANE WHIP SMUT (SPORISORIUM SCITAMINEUM SYD) ON FIELD SUCROSE, JUICE QUALITY AND MATURING ABILITY OF TWO SUGAR CANE VARIETIES IN NIGERIA

NEXT: RESEARCH ON DEGRADATION AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES FOR FOREST RESOURCES IN PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

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As far as we know, this is the first study of its kind in India.

Bioindicators: Study on Uptake and Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Leaves of State Highway Road, Bagalkot, India: Advanced Study

Editor 2PressRelease May 26, 2020 AGRICULTURE 0

In this study, Caesalpinia (Caesalpinia pulcherrima) and grass (Cynodon dactylon) was evaluated as the bioindicators of heavy metals such as the Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), Cadmium (Cd), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Chromium (Cr) and Nickel (Ni) contaminated in Bagalkot and along the state high way upto Mudhol. The soil samples at depth (0-20 cm) and caesalpinia and grass leaves were taken from different sampling stations namely Navnagar bypass road (S1), Gaddanakeri cross (S2), Tivlasigeri (S3), Kaladagi (S4), Lokapur (S5), Chichalshandi (S6) and Mudhol (S7). The concentrations of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were measured using GBC- 992 plus Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Australia). The result of the study shows that the concentrations of heavy metals in caesalpinia ranged from Pb 20.86 to 29.89 ug/gm, Cu 3.92 to 5.94 ug/gm, Zn 24.40 to 35.7 ug/gm, Cd 1.02 to 1.76 ug/gm, Mn 27.01 to 69.10 ug/gm, Cr 1.20 to 7.6 ug/gm and Ni 7.0 to 13.2 ug/gm. In grass heavy metal ranges between for Pb 20.16 to 28.01, Cu 3.85 to 5.76 ug/gm, Zn 24.30 to 35.8 ug/gm, Cd 1.15 to 1.82 ug/gm, Mn 28.91 to 72.51 ug/gm, Cr 1.28 to 6.0 ug/gm, Ni 9.1 to 15.1 ug/gm. Similarly in roadside soil heavy metal ranges between Pb 61.91 to 199.8 ug/gm, Cu 39.54 to 86.56 ug/gm, Zn 32.29 to 981.54 ug/gm, Cd 1.51 to 2.09 ug/gm, Mn 1257.9 to 2051 ug/gm, Cr 131.9 to 951.2 ug/gm and Ni 69.53 to 108.6 ug/gm. According to these results the concentration of heavy metals in grass was found high as compared to caesalpinia. Thus, compared to the metal accumulation potential grass is said to be heavy metal accumulator. The variation in heavy metal concentrations is due to changes in traffic density and anthropogenic activities. Thus,

AN APPROACH TO BIOINDICATORS: METAL ACCUMULATION PROFILE IN ROADSIDE SOILS, GRASS AND CAESALPINIA PLANT LEAVES

© October 7, 2020 | Editor Digiwire | 0 | Earth Science

Following global industrialization, environmental pollution has risen enormously, having detrimental effects on human health and ecosystem services. Heavy metals are essential environmental contaminants, and much more attention has been paid to their toxicity to humans, plants and animals. A research was conducted in Bagalkot City (India) to investigate the heavy metal contamination of roadside soil, grass and Caesalpinia plants. The highest metal concentration levels of Pb, Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, Cr and Ni were found in very congested samples. The soil samples were taken from different sampling sites at a depth (0-20 cm) of grass leaves and Caesalpinia leaves. S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 were determined by the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer on the state highway with high traffic routes passing through Bagalkot (India). The findings showed that elevated amounts of metal were present in soil and both grass and Caesalpinia. The primary source of pollution was found to be primarily vehicular exhaust. Increased circulation of toxic metals in soils, grass and Caesalpinia may lead to the eventual accumulation in the food chain of such xenobiotics. The difference in the concentration of heavy metals is attributable to changes in the intensity of traffic and anthropogenic activities. In the study region around Bagalkot, the heavy metal concentration was maximal, suggesting the need for pollution control in the urban climate. At Bagalkot (Navanagar), Caesalpinia is widely spread as a roadside ornamental plant and the grass is the best food for grazing animals. Grass and Caesalpinia exhibit all characteristics in accordance with the data provided here and are chosen as bio indicators.

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B. I. Karalatti

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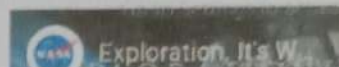
S. B. Gadi

JSS College, Dharwad, Karnataka, India.

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Tags: Bioindicators, Caesalpinia, food chain, grass, xenobiotics

VIDEO





Evaluation of the Impact of Five Bio-insecticides of Plant Origin and a Chemical Insecticide on the Survival of Imagos of the Parasitoid *Aphidius colemani* under Laboratory Conditions

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors FK and BN designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors GN and BEH managed the analyses of the study. Author ZR managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(1) Bonaventure January, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere University of Agriculture and Technology, Tanzania.

(2) Cláudia Helena Pastor Ciscato, Instituto Biológico, Brazil.

(3) Ningappa. M. Rolli, Bidea's Degree College, India

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Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The present study aims to evaluate the control pests without the harms of chemical pesticides as well as ensure the safety of bio-insecticides of plant origin vis a vis females of the parasitoid *Aphidius colemani*, important auxiliary in biological control.

Study Design: Experimental device was in a complete random block with three replications.

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Quality Characteristics of Biscuits Produced from Composite Flour of Sweet Potato and Cashew Nut Flour Blends

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Authors' contributions

This research work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author OOT designed the study, supervised the production, analyzed of samples, wrote the protocol and approved the final manuscript. Authors TOH and NSD performed the statistical analysis, wrote the first draft of the manuscript, managed the analyses of the study and the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(2) W. Jessie Suneetha, PJTS Agricultural University, India.
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Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

The research is aimed at adding value to sweet potato based biscuits using underutilized crops such as cashew nuts. The objective of the study was to add value to sweet potato based biscuits, the sweet potato was processed into flour; while the cashew nuts was unroasted cashew nuts were sorted to remove the stones, dirt's and unwholesome cashew nuts. roasted, shelled, dried, peeled and processed into flour and sieved. The cashew nuts flour was substituted at 20, 30, 40 and 50% into sweet potato flour to produce sweet potato and cashew nuts composite flour were used for the production of biscuits. Functional, proximate composition of the biscuits, physical and sensory properties of composite biscuits were determined. Significance difference ($P < 0.05$) was observed Bulk density, water absorption capacity, oil absorption capacity, swelling capacity, emulsion activity, foaming stability and gelatinization temperature increased from 0.62 to 0.73 g/cm³, 1.31 to

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Rubber Effluent Bio-Analyses and Its Impacts on the Microbial Community Structure of the Soil in Calabar, Nigeria

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. Authors AAB and MLI designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors AAU and BEA managed the analyses of the study and prepared the final manuscript. All the authors managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

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Reviewers

(1) Selma Gomes Ferreira Leite, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

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(3) Eleonora Deschamps, University FUMEC, Brazil.

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Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out by artificially polluting an agricultural soil in Calabar with varying concentrations (0 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 1000 ml and 2000 ml) of rubber effluent, in which 0 ml served as control, with the aim of assessing their effect on soil microflora and fertility. The polluted soil was analysed in terms of the following parameters; microbial population, soil pH organic matter, total nitrogen, available phosphorus, electrical conductivity, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, effective cation exchange capacity, exchangeable acidity and base saturation. In the polluted soils, the total heterotrophic bacteria, total heterotrophic fungi and total heterotrophic actinomycetes increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) with a decrease in the concentration of pollutants. The total heterotrophic bacteria and total heterotrophic actinomycetes showed significant reduction with an increase in the length of pollution while total heterotrophic fungi did not show difference ($p > 0.05$) over the duration of pollution. Microbial species isolated from the polluted soil were *Pseudomonas* sp.,

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Pith Necrosis of Tomato Caused by *Pseudomonas viridiflava* May Not Decrease Production

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Authors' contributions

This work was performed in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Reviewers:

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(2) Stefan Martyniuk, IUNG-PIB, Poland.

(3) Ningappa M. Rolli, BLDEA's Degree College, India

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Short Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Aims: This study aimed to measure the losses in the production of tomato plants caused by the bacteria *P. viridiflava*.

Study Design: Experiments were performed in a completely randomized design with six replicates.

Place and Duration of Study: The study was conducted on the Caçador experimental station of the Agricultural Research and Rural Extension Enterprise of Santa Catarina (EPAGRI) from October to April during 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 crop season.

Methodology: Bacteria were isolated from tomato plants with pith necrosis symptoms, using nutrient agar. The isolated strain was identified by a scheme of tests for bacteria that emit fluorescence, known as LOPAT, and by sequencing the 16S rDNA region. Tomato plants were cultivated for two seasons during 2017/2018 and 2018/2019. In the first year the cultivar Paronset was cultivated and in the next season the experiment was performed with the cultivars Compack.

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Study on Rice Residue Management Options on Growth Parameters and Growth Indices of Rice Crop

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author AV designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors SND and MH managed the analyses of the study. Author MJ managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Reviewers:

(1) Rene Arnoux Da Silva Campos, Universidade Do Estado De Mato Grosso, Brazil.

(2) Ningappa M. Rolli, BLDEA's Degree College, India

(3) Narendra Kumawat, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, India.

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to study the effect of management options for combine harvested rice residue and its effect on succeeding rice crop growth responses. The experiment was laid out in field using a randomized block design with nine treatments and replicated three times. The computed biometric data were subjected to statistical scrutiny. Incorporation of combine harvested rice residue with 25 kg additional N ha⁻¹ as basal + bio-mineralizer (2 kg t⁻¹ of rice residue) and cow dung slurry (5%) recorded higher plant height, number of tillers, dry matter production (DMP), leaf area index (LAI), crop growth rate (CGR) and relative growth rate (RGR) of the succeeding rice irrespective of the growth stages. It was closely followed by straw incorporation with 25 kg additional N ha⁻¹ as basal + cow dung slurry (5%). Incorporation of straw alone and removal of straw negatively influenced the rice growth and growth indices. Hence, it is advisable to incorporation of rice residue with additives for better growth and growth indices of rice crop.

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Correlation of Physico-chemical Characteristic with Available Nutrients and Leaf Nutrient Content in Apple (Cv. Red Delicious) Orchard of Jammu and Kashmir (India)

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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- (1) Dr. Teresa Di Pillo, University of Foggia, Italy
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- Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/55306>

Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

To study the "Nutrient Status of Apple Orchard Soils of South Kashmir" a survey was carried in twenty apple orchards (cv. Red Delicious) of south Kashmir. The soil samples were analyzed for studying the Correlation between physico-chemical characteristic and available nutrients. The correlation coefficient studies revealed that pH indicated significant and positive correlation coefficient with exchangeable calcium and magnesium and exhibited significant and negative relationship with available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, iron, manganese, zinc and copper. The organic carbon showed positive and significant correlation coefficient with available nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, iron, zinc and copper. The calcium carbonate showed significant and positive correlation with exchangeable calcium and magnesium but significant and negative correlation coefficient with available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, iron, manganese and zinc.

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Analysis of the Pollution Level and Its Variation: A Case Study of Some Selected Sites within Kano State Nigeria

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. Author NFI designed the study and reviewed the draft manuscript. Author UMI conducted the research, analyzed the samples (using AAS), wrote the first draft of the manuscript and wrote the protocol. Author FA managed the literature searches. Authors YYI and BH contributed in the management of the analyses of the study. Authors MS and AB managed the formatting, English grammar and possible scientific definition. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(1) Lei Zhang, Winston-Salem State University, North Carolina, USA.

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(2) Fábio Henrique Portella Corrêa de Oliveira, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Brazil.

(3) N. M. Rolli, BLDEA's Degree College, India

Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sciedomain.org/review-history/22938>

Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Aim: This research investigates the pollution level of heavy metals and their variation in five selected areas in Kano state, Nigeria. The heavy metals investigated are Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), Iron (Fe), and Nickel (Ni).

Place and Duration of Study: The area under investigation is found to be associated with various

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A Newly Emerged Pest of Tomato [Tomato Leaf Miner, *Tuta absoluta* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)]: In Bangladesh – A Review on Its Problems and Management Strategies

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors MNH and TJ Planned the review article and prepared the structure. Authors MNH and TJ collected the relevant papers and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author HFET helped in preparation of the manuscript. Authors HFET and KAA read, edited the manuscript and suggested vital inputs to the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

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(1) Daniele De Wrachien (Rtd.), University of Milan, Italy.

Reviewers:

(1) Baba Sani Wudil, Bayero University, Nigeria.

(2) Ningappa M. Rolli, BLDEA's Degree College Jamkhandi, India

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Review Article

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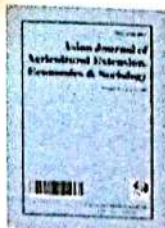
Accepted 08 April 2020

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, tomato leaf miner *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) is one of the most devastating invasive pests of tomato crops. It is one of the most important biotic constraints for tomato production which may lead to the production loss up to 100% if it cannot be controlled. *T. absoluta* comprises four developmental stages: egg, larvae, pupa, and adult with a rapid growth rate. Among these larvae is the most devastating stage which affects the fruit, leaves, and stem. Recently, *T. absoluta* is turned into a key pest of tomato in Bangladesh. This pest was first detected by IPM lab, Horticulture Research Centre, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute.

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Status of Sewage Water Generation in Karnataka, India

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(2) Dr. Jurislav Babić, PhD, Associate Prof., Faculty of Food Technology, University of Osijek, Croatia

Reviewers

- (1) Ningappa M. Rolli, Bidea's Degree College, India
(2) Saima Fazal, South China University of Technology, China
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Original Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Water is vital to the existence of all living organisms, but this valuable resource is increasingly being threatened with increasing population growth and demand for high water quality for both domestic purposes and economic activities. A critical factor in the estimation of waste water generation is the population growth. The population of the Hubli-Dharwad twin cities is the second-largest in Karnataka, after Bangalore. The present study was based on secondary (time series) data. The population and sewage water flow in twin cities was found to have increased almost nearly about twelve times with the growth rate of 1.07 percent per annum. The projected future population and sewage water generation from twin cities for three decadal points of time showed an increasing trend. This poses a challenging task in future with respect to management. The farmers consider the resource as a boon which provides water for irrigation throughout the year and serves as a source of income and employment.

Keywords: Sewage water generation; population; flow.

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Toxicity of Single and Mixture Application of *Afrostryax lepidophyllus* and *Afromomum melegueta* Seed Powder on the Biology of Cowpea Bruchid, *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.)

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. Author AO designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol, managed the analyses of the study and author BFU carried out the experiment and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author EOO managed the literature searches and edited the first draft. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

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Reviewers:

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(2) Ningappa M. Roli, BLDEA's Degree College, India.

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

The study investigated effect of *Afrostryax lepidophyllus* (Af) and *Afromomum melegueta* (Am) seed powders and their mixtures on aspects of the cowpea bruchid *Callosobruchus maculatus* Fabr biology. Twenty grams each of the cowpea seeds were placed in 5 transparent plastic containers labeled A-E, with E as the control. Ten (10) pairs of 1-2 days old adult *C. maculatus* were introduced into each set up and treated with four different ratios (Af:Am) of the powdered materials as follows; (60%:40%), (40%:60%) (100%:0%) and (0%:100%) and a control (0%:0%). Each treatment was replicated 4 times and arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD). The bruchids were allowed to feed, mate and oviposit for six days and monitored for Adult mortality. For oviposition and adult emergence, 5 pairs of male and female bruchid introduced into containers with 10 seeds of cowpea. The treatments exhibited concentration and exposure time dependent toxicity. The 100%:0% application was the most toxic, causing 100% adult mortality within 4 days of post

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Comparison of the Oil Composition of *Clarias gariepinus* Collected from Four Lagoons in Lagos, South Western Nigeria

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Authors AAB and OSM designed the study, managed the analyses and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(1) Dr. Endang Tri Wahyuni, Professor, Department of Chemistry, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia.

Reviewers:

(1) Alok Nahata, Malaysia.

(2) Geceley Rodrigues Alves Rocha, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Brazil.

(3) Ningappa M. Rolli, BLDEA's Degree College, India.

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Oil composition of *Clarias gariepinus* collected from various locations were studied and compared. Oils contained in the fishes were extracted using Soxhlet extraction method. The physiochemical properties of the oils were determined using official methods of analysis while the fatty acid composition was analysed using Gas Chromatography- Mass Spectrophotometer. The functional groups present in the oils were also detected using Fourier Transform Infra-red Spectroscopy (FTIR). The oil content for the fishes was in the range of 30.65%-40.57%. The oil extracted from *C. gariepinus* collected from Badagry lagoon had the highest peroxide and iodine values (5.12 mg KOH/g and 129 mgI₂/100 g). The fatty acid composition shows that the oils contains large number of essential polyunsaturated fatty acids except for the oil extracted from *C. gariepinus* collected from Ikorodu lagoon that contains large number of monounsaturated fatty acids. The FTIR spectra show the presence of carboxylic acid, methylene, esters, ketone and alcohol functional group. It was deduced from this study that habitat had strong impact on the oil composition of *C. gariepinus*.

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Rheology and Functional Properties of Complementary Food Made from Maize (*Zea mays*) Supplemented with Crayfish (*Euastacus spp*) and Carrot (*Daucus carota*) Flour

N. N. Umerah^{1*}, N. M. Oly-Alawuba², A. I. Asouzu³ and C. G. U. Oluah¹

¹Department of Food Science and Technology, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, P.M.B 01660, Enugu, Nigeria.

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³Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author NNU designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors NMOA and AIA managed the analyses of the study. Author CGUO managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

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(2) Ningappa M. Rollu, BLDEA's Degree College, Jamkhandi, India
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Received 02 February 2020

Accepted 07 April 2020

Published 26 May 2020

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Background: Studies have shown that inadequate or lack of suitable complementary feeding is the major cause of PEM and micronutrient deficiency that leads to growth faltering and high rates of infection during infancy and early child hood.

Objective: To evaluate the rheology and functional properties of complementary food made from local food blends.

Methods: One kilogram (1kg) each of maize, crayfish and carrot were purchased from Ogbete main market Enugu, Nigeria. The maize, crayfish and carrot flours were blended and coded in the ratio of 100:0:0, 70:25:5, 70:20:10, 70:15:15, 70:10:20 and 70:5:25 respectively and used to produce porridges. The porridges were evaluated for rheology and functional properties using standard methods.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: nkemumerah@yahoo.com



Phenylpropanoid Pathway Response to Cadmium and Lead Stress in *Phaseolus vulgaris* Roots and Leaves

Zehra Tavsan^{1,2} and Hulya Ayar Kayali^{2,3*}

¹Department of Chemistry, The Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Dokuz Eylül University, 35160, Izmir, Turkey.

²Izmir International Biomedicine and Genome Center, Dokuz Eylül University, Health Campus, 35340, Izmir, Turkey.

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author HAK managed the literature searches and designed the study. Author ZT performed the analyses of the study and the statistical analysis. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

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(3) Ejeatuluchukwu Obi, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Complete Peer review History: <http://prh.sdiarticle3.com/review-history/24979>

Received 9th February 2018

Accepted 25th April 2018

Published 6th June 2018

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals induce diverse morphological and physiological changes in plants, but the actual mechanisms leading to integrated responses are not well understood. For better understanding, the metabolic adaptation to Cd and Pb stress in *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the alterations in the phenylpropanoid pathway related enzymes, shikimate dehydrogenase (SKDH) and phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL), and also total phenolics and flavonoid contents were studied in the roots and leaves. It was found that Cd and Pb treatments caused an increase in the activities of SKDH and PAL, and in the content of total phenolics and flavonoids. In the roots and leaves of Cd-treated

*Corresponding author: E-mail: hulya.ayarkayali@gmail.com;



Cadmium Sorption by *Moringa oleifera* Lam.

P. M. A. Santana¹ and A. S. Messias^{2*}

¹Development of Environmental Processes, Catholic University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

²Catholic University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author PMAS performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author ASM designed the study, managed the study analyses and literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJEE/2019/v11i230135

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Received 01 October 2019

Accepted 07 December 2019

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Inadequate disposition of industrial waste containing potentially toxic metals in water sources represents a major problem, concerning not only the biota but also to humans. The goal of this paper was to assess the adsorptive capacity of ground *Moringa oleifera* Lam. seeds as an alternate material to remove the cadmium ion of Capibaribe river waters in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil, which were adjusted by a CCD experimental design. Measurements of pH and cadmium levels were performed before and after the experimental treatments in compliance with the official methodology. Obtained data from the treatments were statistically analyzed by Statistic program – version 10, using Box Plots technique. Graphics were employed to locate and assess the oscillations of a variable from different data groups. The results pointed the best efficacy of the alternate method employing moringa in removing cadmium in water treatments were: slightly alkaline pH (7.11); contact time between water and moringa of six hours; 01 grams of moringa per water litre. In these conditions there was a reduction in cadmium concentration of 70.28%, proving

*Corresponding author: E-mail: aminda.saconi@unicap.br,

7

PALGO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION RESEARCH

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REVIEWS GUIDE

2016

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E-Mail:	drnmrolli@rediffmail.com
Affiliation:	BLDEA's Degree college Jamkhandi
Country	India
Manuscript Number:	PJER 16051
Title:	An Analysis of Push and Pull Travel Motives of International Tourists to Visit Sri Lanka: A Case Study of Deep South of Sri Lanka
Date Sent To Reviewer:	12/05/2016
Date Expected From Reviewer:	16/05/2016
Areas of Specialisation (if you wish for your names and affiliation to be uploaded as a reviewer for PJBM)	Environmental Biology (Heavy metal & pesticide toxicity) Toxicology

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General comment:	Novel & modern statistical analysis is needed
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Methodology:	Normal
Results:	The table legends must be more precise & self explaining, Rewrite the findings taking them tables into consideration

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Bibliography/References:	References present in the text are not in the reference. references must be according to the guidelines of the journal
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SECTION III - Please rate the following: (1 = Excellent) (2 = Good) (3 = Fair) (4 = poor)

Originality:	02
Contribution To The Field:	02
Technical Quality:	02
Clarity Of Presentation :	04
Depth Of Research:	02

SECTION IV - Recommendation: (Kindly Mark With An X)

REVIEWS GUIDE

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SECTION I

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E-Mail:	drmmrolli@rediffmail.com
Affiliation:	BLDEA's Degree college Jamkhandi
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PART B: Reviewer Only

SECTION II: Comments per Section of Manuscript

SECTION II(Cont.)

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General comment:	Novel & modern statistical analysis is needed
Introduction:	The introduction section lacks information on available data
Methodology:	Normal
Results:	The table legends must be more precise & self explaining, Rewrite the findings taking the tables into consideration
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SECTION IV
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materials, if any):

Others:	
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Originality:	02
Contribution To The Field:	02
Technical Quality:	02
Clarity Of Presentation :	04
Depth Of Research:	02

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16-12-2017

Journal Name	Asian Journal of Research in Biochemistry
Manuscript Number	Ms_AJRB_38695
Title of the Manuscript:	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MINERAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND LACTUCA SATIVA GROWN IN THE VICINITY OF CEMENT COMPANY OF NORTHERN NIGERIA (SOKOTO CEMENT) AND USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY SOKOTO (KWALKWALAWA)
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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Minor REVISION comments		
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SDI Review Form 1.6 07.02.2017

Journal Name	Journal of Scientific Research and Reports
Manuscript Number	Ms_JSRR_38362
Title of the Manuscript	Assessment Of Efficiency Of Water Quality Management Along Mzinga River .
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SDI Review Form 1.6 06-12-2017

Journal Name:	Journal of Scientific Research and Reports
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JSRR_38526
Title of the Manuscript:	HEAVY METAL POLLUTION ASSESSMENT ALONG MSIMBAZI RIVER, TANZANIA
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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2017



Journal Name:	Asian Research Journal of Agriculture
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SDI Review Form 1.6 06-12-2017

Journal Name	Journal of Scientific Research and Reports
Manuscript Number	Ms_JSRR_38526 ✓
Title of the Manuscript	HEAVY METAL POLLUTION ASSESSMENT ALONG MSIMBAZI RIVER, TANZANIA
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	_____	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	_____	

65

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editor.sundaram10@gmail.com
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It is not a research paper; is a communication.

1 After the language correction, the editorial board
2 may consider it as a short communication
3 **Original Research Article**

4 **BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES TO CUCUMBER PRODUCTION IN NSUKKA**
5 **AGRICULTURAL ZONE OF ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

6 & it not fulfilling the quality of the sample.
7 The language is very poor & hence the
8 the sentence is not carrying the meaning

9 **ABSTRACT**

10 The study was designed to assess the benefits and challenges to cucumber production in Nsukka
11 Agricultural Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. It is a well known fact, that the benefits and
12 challenges to a commodity is a determinant of how far people can invest in it. Structured
13 interview schedule was used to collect data from 57 respondents while percentage, mean score
14 and factor analysis were used in data analyses. Results showed that majority of the respondents
15 were married men, within productive age of 31 to 40 years. The perceived benefits of cucumber
16 to the respondents were high income generation /profitability (M=3.79), aids digestion (M=3.78),
17 has high nutritive value (M=3.77), used in treating diabetics (M=3.73), in treating constipation
18 (M=3.69) among others. The perceived constraints to effective production of cucumber includes
19 poor agronomic/cultural practices (M=1.68), high costs of improved varieties (M=2.36), scarcity
20 of land (M=1.78), high interest on loan (M=2.78), lack of technical know-how in the use of
21 improvzsed technology, climate change (M=2.46), delay in input supply (M=1.76), difficulty in
22 use of ICT (M=2.39) among others. It was recommended that extension workers should act on
23 the needs of cucumber farmers, especially in the use of improved technologies and ICT facilities,
24 and should also create more awareness on the benefits of cucumber so as to boost demand for the
25 commodity.

26 Keywords: benefit; challenges, cucumber

Expand ICT in the abstract

27 **Introduction**

28 Cucumber also referred to as *Cucumis sativus* (L.) is among the various and numerous plant
29 species that makes up the agricultural sector in Nigeria. It is a native of Asia, originating from
30 India and has been cultivated for at least 3,000 years and was recently introduced to other parts of
31 Europe by the Greeks or Romans (Renne, Schaefer & Kocyan, 2007). Cucumber is the fourth
most cultivated vegetable in the world and known to be one of the best foods for body's overall
health (Natural News, 2014), it also ranks fourth after tomatoes, cabbage and onion in Asia

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Original Research Article

EVALUATING ACUTE TOXICITY OF *Adenia cissampeloides* ON FARMED AFRICAN CATFISH (*Clarias gariepinus*)

Abstract

The study evaluated acute toxicity of *Adenia cissampeloides* leaf extract on early life stages of farmed African catfish. 160 fingerlings were divided into four groups using a completely randomized design (CRD) in a factorial layout and were exposed to 25, 50 and 100mg/L of the extract for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours, respectively while the control animals were kept without any treatment. The percentage mortality rate and acute – lethal toxicity (LC₅₀) were determined for the different durations of exposure. Results obtained indicated a significant dose – dependent increase in mortality in groups of animals treated with the extract of the plant whereas no mortality was recorded in the control group. More so, the duration of exposure also affected the mortality rate, with the highest percentage of mortality observed in groups of animals exposed the extract for 96 h. The LC₅₀ for the *Adenia cissampeloides* extract for 96 h exposure was 42.38mg/L with lower and upper confidence limits of 22.20 and 80.88mg/L. Therefore, the study shows that *Adenia cissampeloides* extract has acute toxic effects on early life stages of farmed African catfish.

Keywords: *Adenia cissampeloides*, acute, toxicity, *Clarias gariepinus*.

Introduction

Globally, plants and their derivatives have been used extensively for several purposes including curing and managing of various ailments. More so, the ancient practice of poisoning fish as a method of harvesting fish is still practiced today [1 – 3]. Though these plants and their derivatives are believed to be nontoxic compared to their synthetic counterparts, they may contain a number of harmful ingredients on their

wrote the
in 5/11/2017
in 11/11/2017
in 11/11/2017

55

editor 16 Sandan
M_E AJRB_38695^{org}
2017

Original Research Article

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MINERAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND *LACTUCA SATIVA* GROWN IN THE VICINITY OF CEMENT COMPANY OF NORTHERN NIGERIA (SOKOTO CEMENT) AND USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY SOKOTO (KWALKWALAWA)

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution is a major issue which confronts industry and business in today's world on daily basis. Industrial activities are leading cause of metals emission, often associated with soil and plant metal concentration in adjacent regions. Cement industry is one of the 17 most polluting industries listed by the central pollution control board (CPCB). Impact of dust deposition from Cement Company of Northern Nigeria on the proximate and phytochemical concentrations of lettuce (*Lactuca Sativa*) was studied. A comparative study of heavy metal concentration and phytochemicals of *Lactuca sativa* and soil samples from Kalambaina (Industrial area) and Kwalkwalawa (non-Industrial area) were estimated using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) and standard analytical procedures respectively. Result of quantitative phytochemical analysis revealed significant difference ($P < 0.05$) in all parameters. Heavy metal values of Pb (0.012 ± 0.002 mg/g), Zn (0.043 ± 0.003 mg/g), and Ca (706.860 ± 14.980 mg/g) in *Lactuca sativa* collected from Kalambaina revealed significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compare to samples collected from Kwalkwalawa and WHO standard. In addition, the heavy metal concentration in soil collected from Kalambaina showed significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compare to samples collected from Kwalkwalawa; with the highest value recorded in Ca (974.25 ± 48 mg/g) which might be as a result of activities in the cement industry. Conclusively, plants grown at cement industries might be safe for consumption.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, Micronutrients, Phytochemicals, Atomic absorption spectrometric, Ash, Moisture

1.0 Introduction

Environmental pollution is a major issue associated with industry and business in today's world on daily basis. Different industrial activities are degrading various environmental components like water, air, soil and vegetation [1]. The environmental pollution as a result of cement industry could be defined as the adverse effect induced on water, air and land through various activities, starting from mining activity of the raw material (lime stone, dolomite etc.) up to its crushing, grinding, and other processes developing in a cement plant [2].

Cement is a fine, gray or white powder which is largely made up of Cement Kiln Dust (CKD), a by-product of the final cement product, usually stored as wastes in open-pits and landfills. Exposure to cement dust

UNDER PEER REVIEW

1 **The state of farm raised catfish consumption in Ghana. A Case of the Ashanti**
2 **Region**

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5 **Abstract**

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7 This study aimed to explore the status of farmed raised catfish consumption in Ghana focusing on the
8 Ashanti region as a case study. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire from 240
9 respondents from 4 out of 7 zones in the region. The method of data collection were purposive,
10 stratification and simple random sampling. The study employed descriptive analysis as well as logistic
11 regression for data analysis.

12 Twenty percent of the sampled population were men and the rest women with age range between 22 to 84
13 years. They were of various professions while some were students. About 30% had attained a high
14 education (tertiary) level while 36% had basic education. Most respondents prefer fish as a regular
15 source of protein. A higher percentage of the respondents (73%) consume farmed mainly tilapia and
16 catfish. Results points out that 58% out of the consumers of farmed fish consumed catfish. Furthermore,
17 62% of consumers of catfish had ever consumed fresh catfish. Reasons provided by those who did not eat
18 fresh catfish are: it taste less better than captured catfish from the wild, has an unpleasant odour and slimy
19 in nature, is a taboo due to religious belief, and higher price. Most people (63%) who patronage catfish
20 prefer smoked catfish. About 80% of the respondents are willing to eat catfish if it is processed. The
21 logistic regression results showed that the determinant for consumption of processed catfish are age,
22 gender, where fish is consumed, and frequency of farmed catfish purchased. Government should come
23 out with policies, plans and strategies as well as incentives to enable fish farmers produce catfish. There
24 should be the developing of projects out of the aquaculture development plan and other plans with
25 emphasis on catfish production including the production and supply of quality catfish fingerlings to
26 farmers. Since a greater percent of consumers prefer processed catfish compared to fresh, value addition
27 to the catfish product should be encourage for higher patronage.

28
29 **Keywords:** Status, farmed catfish, consumption, Ashanti region, Ghana

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31

consider it only after the minor correction as a short communication

1 **Quantitative Determination of Heavy Metal Concentrations in**
2 **Herbal Teas Marketed in Various Countries including Libya**

3
4 **Abstract**

5 This study presents the determination of the amount of some heavy metals (Cu, Cr, Ni, Cd,
6 Mn, Fe, Mg and Pb) present in commercial brand herbal tea samples purchased from local
7 markets in Misurata, Libya, by atomic absorption spectroscopy. The validity of the
8 analytical procedure was monitored by analysing certified reference materials obtained
9 from the Food and Drugs Control Centre, Libya. The concentration of Cu, Cr, Ni, Cd, Mn,
10 Fe, Mg and Pb in all the tea leaf samples ranged from 5.141 to 17.1, 0.890 to 3.4, 0.0833
11 to 2.349, 0.035 to 0.38, 32.01 to 89.46, 79.01-167, 91.98 to 213.83 and 0.463 to 0.901 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$,
12 respectively. The concentration of heavy metals in the tea leaves can be arranged in
13 the following order, $\text{Mg} > \text{Fe} > \text{Mn} > \text{Cu} > \text{Cr} > \text{Ni} > \text{Pb} > \text{Cd}$. Moreover, it is observed that the
14 concentrations of all the toxic elements tested in the investigated herbal plants are found
15 below the permitted levels specified by the international regulatory standards for the
16 medicinal plants.

17 Scientific name of tea - *Camellia sinensis* L. in intake
18 ~~Scientific name should be written~~

18 **KEYWORDS:** heavy metals, herbal teas, atomic absorption spectrophotometry, Misurata-
19 Libya

20 Give the Table for $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ RS for medicinal plants

21 **1. INTRODUCTION**

22 Tea (*Camellia sinensis* L.) is a perennial shrub which is grown commercially in about 30
23 countries. The most important tea exporting countries of the world are Kenya, China, India,
24 Indonesia and Sri Lanka [1]. Tea is the most widely consumed beverage because of its taste,
25 aroma and health benefits. Some 75% of the estimated 2.5 million metric tons of dried tea
26 manufactured annually, is processed as black tea which is widely consumed, Where Tea is
27 used in folk medicine for headache, digestion, diuresis, enhancement of immune defence, as
28 an energizer and to prolong life [2-8]. Tea is considered to be an important source of
29 elements such as manganese and potassium that could be beneficial for hypertensive patients.
30 However, the intake of food contaminated by heavy metals is harmful to human health and
31 several countries have imposed food laws to restrict the presence of heavy metal
32 concentration in food and beverages. Heavy metals accumulation can be derived naturally by
33 soil contamination, use of pesticides and fertilizers, also it comes from manufacturing

37312

Original Research Article

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2 **Determination of Heavy Metals and Phytochemical analysis of some selected Vegetables grown at**
3 **Kalambaina Area Sokoto.**

4 **ABSTRACT**

5 Heavy metals and phytochemicals were investigated in some selected vegetables grown at Kalambaina
6 area of Sokoto. The levels of heavy metals and phytochemicals were analyzed using Atomic Absorption
7 Spectrometric (AAS) and standard analytical procedures respectively. The concentration of heavy metals
8 were found to be higher in *Amarantus specie*. Pb; (1.3292 ± 0.014mg/kg), Ni; (0.2785 ± 0.011mg/kg), Cr;
9 (0.1136 ± 0.012mg/kg), Cd; (0.0032 ± 0.011mg/kg) and *spinacea oleracea* Pb; (0.2183 ± 0.011mg/kg), Ni;
10 (0.0165 ± 0.020mg/kg), Cr; (0.0986 ± 0.011mg/kg) Cd; (0.0062 ± 0.014mg/kg), however, low
11 concentrations were observed in *Allium cepa* Pb; (0.0764 ± 0.011mg/kg), Ni; (0.0032 ± 0.011mg/kg), Cr;
12 (0.1333 ± 0.015mg/kg), Cd; (0.0046 ± 0.020mg/kg). The results of the study for the three (3) vegetables
13 revealed the concentrations of the heavy metals are within the World Health Organization (WHO) and
14 Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) safe limits guidelines with the exception of Cr and Pb.
15 Phytochemical screening of methanolic extracts of the vegetables showed the presence of alkaloids,
16 saponins, tannins, flavonoids, phenolics and terpenoids. Therefore, this study revealed that the vegetables
17 can be use as efficient source of secondary metabolites.

18 **Keywords;** Heavy metals, Phytochemicals, Kalambaina and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

19 **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

20 Plants are nature's gift to mankind in terms of providing us with food, oxygen, as well as shelter. Since
21 time immemorial, they have served as the first line of defence used by our forefathers to fight diseases
22 such as Diarrhea, Cholera and Malaria [1]. Plants are conveniently separated into those which are edible,
23 those which serve as a source of drugs or spices, and those that are of ornamental value etc. Although
24 almost intensively cultured plant rightly comes under the domain of horticulture, primary effort is centered
25 on the various traditional "garden" plants. The Horticulturist divides the edible garden plant into
26 vegetables and fruits [2].

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: CONSIDER

From: Rc Dalela <editor@jeb.co.in> on Tue, 20 Feb 2018 10:22:04

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Sir,
Thank you so much for the report.

Thanks & Regards
Paper Processing Division
Journal of Environmental Biology
Website: www.jeb.co.in
E-Mail: editor@jeb.co.in
Phone: +91- 522- 4017359
Office Working Hrs. 10.30 to 14.00

From: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
To: "editor@jeb.co.in" <editor@jeb.co.in>
Cc: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:34 AM
Subject: CONSIDER

SIR,
PLEASE CONSIDER. PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.
THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org> on Mon, 30 Apr 2018 09:36:27

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you for your mail. We would be happy to receive your valuable final evaluation comments.

Thank you for your interest in this journal.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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ACCEPTED

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org>

Sent: Sat, 28 Apr 2018 16:23:53

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Subject: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

We are contacting you from Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology

Manuscript Title: LONG TERM INCORPORATION OF RICE STRAW ALONG WITH INORGANIC FERTILIZATION TO AMELIORATE ENZYMATIC ACTIVITIES AND SOIL PROPERTIES IN WHEAT FIELD**Type of Article: Original Research Article**

We are thankful as you previously sent your valuable review comments for this manuscript. Considering the comments of all peer reviewers, the editorial office decided to give another chance to the author and advised to submit the revised paper based on the comments of all reviewers. Author has submitted the revised paper version 1 and author's response files.

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328

From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org> on Tue, 03 Apr 2018 13:45:48

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you for accepting the paper for publication. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag
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Email: contact@sciencedomain.org, Skype: SCIENCEDOMAIN, (Headquarters)
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On Mon, Apr 2, 2018 at 9:41 PM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:
I READ IT CAREFULLY & I FOUND IT IS CLEAR TO PUBLISH . I AM BUSY SO PLEASE CONSIDER

From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org>
Sent: Mon, 02 Apr 2018 17:00:07
To: Ningappa Rolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328:Humble request for re-review (v1)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org>
Date: Fri, Mar 30, 2018 at 10:13 AM
Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328:Humble request for re-review (v1)
To: Ningappa Rolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

We are contacting you from **Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research**

Manuscript Title: Comparative Evaluation of Cyanide Degrading Potential of Some Microbial Fermenters on *Manihot esculentum* crantz

Type of Article: Original Research Article

06-04-2018 12::

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MS JEA 140670
 editor sera demario lae
 e-mail: com
 26 March 2018

Original Research Article

Effect of substrate treated with tannery sludge on growth and anatomy of conilon coffee cuttings

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ABSTRACT

This work evaluated the development and anatomy of the conilon coffee (*Coffea canephora* Pierre - Rubiaceae) seedlings on substrates with varying doses of dehydrated bovine tannery sludge. The experiment was divided into two stages; The first one was carried out in the field in a nursery of seedlings in the city of Colatina and the second was carried out in a Laboratory of Cell and Tissue Biology of Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Campos dos Goytacazes. During the field phase, the experiment was performed in randomly selected sections of a propagating nursery area in which each section received five treatments with twelve replicates per treatment. Seventeen replicates of seedlings were included in each treatment for a total of 85 plants per section and 1,020 plants for the whole experiment. Biometric analyzes and gravimetric evaluation of the development of seedlings were carried out at 120 days post - planting at the house of propagation of seedlings. For anatomical and ultrastructural analysis, plant material was processed in accordance with standard techniques for light and electronic microscopy. Despite increasing chromium levels in leaves with increasing doses of sludge, there was no impairment to plant development associated with other components of the tannery sludge treated substrate, such as humus and soil. Structural analysis revealed reduction and disruption of the palisade parenchyma and alteration to the shape and internal structure of chloroplasts.

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Keywords: Sustainability, Tannery sludge, Chromium, Sodium, Residue, Structure, *Coffea canephora*

1. INTRODUCTION

As a country, Brazil is harbors one of the largest herds of cattle in the world, with the production of leather being one of the outcomes. In just the first trimester of 2014, 9,164 million units of cattle hides were produced in the country. A great amount of residue is produced on a daily basis as a byproduct of leather processing in tanneries, which has potential agricultural applications. Although there are no federal laws regulating the use of tannery sludge in Brazil, some states have local regulations (e.g., São Paulo) while others, such as Espírito Santo, discard the sludge in leased warehouses at high costs for tanneries. Because the residue is rich in organic matter and essential elements for plants, it has been the subject of numerous investigations into its use and viability, or restriction, for agriculture [1-7].

Tannery sludge may become contaminated with chromium during leather processing, leaving the destination of the residue more problematic. Thus, when used in the substrate of perennial plants, such as conilon coffee, it is diluted and systematically redistributed in the soil in an attempt to prevent major changes to the original basic structure of the soil [8]. Other wastes from human activity, such as sewage sludge, have been considered for the purposes of recovering degraded areas or for the production of biomass for burning. These wastes have desirable characteristics for these purposes, particularly organic matter content and high concentrations of macronutrients needed by plants, such as nitrogen [9,10], similar to the characteristics of tannery sludge.

The chromium contained in tannery sludge can bioaccumulate in plant tissues, which may lead to alterations of cellular structures and compromise the processes involved in cellular division, thus leading to reduced biomass production [11]. Han et al. [12] showed that chromium accumulation in

13/16



SDI Review Form 1.6

17-08-18

Journal Name	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number	Ms_ARRB_39350
Title of the Manuscript	Organic and reduced mineral fertilisation alter pH, nutrient content and microbial properties of acid sulphate soil
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sd-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I read the manuscript carefully. The language is to the extent so, rewrite the entire manuscript. References are not according to the guidelines of the journal and recheck the references present in the text and reference section. Abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion are in good sense so, with these minor corrections the article may send to the editorial board. Always after the discussion author has to represent acknowledgement who has funded for performing the research work. From this research work the author has send the message to the farmers to use poultry manure to improve the fertility of the soil and also in addition it increases microbial activity, but while using the poultry manure there should not be scarcity of water and it must be in the mind of farmers. Now a days poultry manure is extensively used by the farmers. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	-----	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	-----	

13/16



SDI Review Form 1.6 22.05-19

Journal Name	Journal of Advances in Biology & Biotechnology
Manuscript Number	Ms_JABB_39666
Title of the Manuscript	Toxicity of Single and Mixture Application of <i>Afröstyrax lepidophyllus</i> and <i>Afromomum melegueta</i> Seed Powder on the Biology of Cowpea Bruchid <i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i> (F.)
Type of the Article	

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<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The abstract is more elaborative and make it concise. The introduction part is correct. Materials and methods is more elaborative and write it systematically. The statistical data analysis i.e ANOVA and Duncan's post of Hoc test gives statistical significance of the results. The conclusion part is well explained with certain message to the society with respect to the use of biopesticides instead of synthetic. It is one step ahead in bringing the message to the farmers who were extensively using synthetic and a harm to the organisms. So such experiments are necessary but they must into the field by putting awareness with respect to the use of biopesticides instead of synthetic. Write the acknowledgement who has funded to perform the experiment. Check the references present in the text and in the reference section and must be according to the guidelines of the journal. With all these corrections including English language may be send to the editorial board for the further process. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	-----	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	-----	

06-03-18



Journal Name	Asian Journal of Physical and Chemical Sciences
Manuscript Number	Ms_AJOPACS_39958
Title of the Manuscript	Modelling of Heavy Metals Concentration in Maize (Zea may L.) Grown in Artificially Contaminated Soil
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I read the manuscript very carefully and I found some mistakes grammatically and hence rewrite the entire manuscript with the help of English experts. Scientific name of the plant is italic but authority in normal letter. Such research papers are very common and there is no new thing to explore. Materials and methods - Write the method of plant and soil digestion for the estimation. Write the wavelength and lamp which is used for the metal estimation and also mention the model of AAS. Cow manure use can reduce solubility, mobility and environment risk associated with heavy metal contaminants and is one message to use more organic manure than the synthetic to get more yield and reduces metal concentration in the food chain. Regressive models of statistical data has been well explained to predict metal can in maize plant from heavy metal contaminated soil. References are well illustrated in both introduction as well as discussion part. Check the references present in the text and in the reference section. Write the acknowledgement who has funded to perform the experiment. With some minor corrections may be send to the editorial board. 	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		



SDI Review Form 1.6

30.07.18

Journal Name	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number	Ms_ARRB_40418
Title of the Manuscript	TEA SEED: A REVIEW
Type of the Article	Review Paper

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Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

MS AJSSPN 40577
 Editor: Scandem 12 June
 com
 08.03.18

Original Research Article

Irrigation Waters Suitability Characterization and Classification of Cheffa Valley water Resources at Oromiya Special Zone, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

To achieve millennium development goal (MDG) through insuring food security sustainable irrigated agriculture is essential in potential areas of the country to develop sustainable irrigated agriculture on potential areas, better understanding on extent, type and distribution of soluble salts is decisive for effective control of soil salinity and sodicity problems. In line with this, this study was conducted in Kemissie district, Oromiya Zone of Amhara Regional State in Cheffa Valley of North Ethiopia. This study focused on irrigation water characterization and classification at Cheffa Valley in relation to salinity and sodicity. Underground water samples from five profiles excavated on representative locations in different land uses and two irrigation water samples from Borkena River were collected and analyzed. The underground water samples were moderately alkaline in reaction and highly saline in salt content while the Borkena River water samples were mildly alkaline in reaction and moderate in salt content. The Cl^- and HCO_3^- salts of Na^+ and Ca^{2+} ions are mainly contributing salinity and sodicity hazard in both underground and River water samples. Generally, underground waters were high in soluble salt content, medium in sodicity and safe in residual sodium carbonate hazard while Borkena river is medium insoluble salt content, low in sodicity and safe in residual sodium carbonate hazard. Accordingly, the current result revealed that Borkena River is potentially suitable for irrigation purpose while utilization of underground waters for irrigation without treatment is aggravate salinity problem. Therefore, unless proper management practices were applied Soils of the area were prone to secondary salinization.

Keywords: Ground Water, Borkena River, Characterization, Classification, Salinity, Alkalinity

1. INTRODUCTION

The government of Ethiopia has adopted an Agricultural Development Led Industrialization strategy. To realize this, the government has adopted a long-term strategy to achieve faster growth and economic development by making use of technologies that are labour using but land augmenting [1]. From all natural resources land and water, resources are the major elements required for rapid agricultural development to assure food self-sufficiency and to increase per capita income of the farming community. In direction of this, to date considerable effort have been made in this direction to use available water and land resources in potential areas of the country through intensification using Irrigation and other technologies to increase agricultural production and productivity.

Consequently, the agricultural GDP has shown an increasing trend in recent years. For instance, it grew by 19% in 2003/2004 and production of food grains increased by 39% over the 2002/2003 [2]. However, such intensification of agriculture through development of irrigation on potential areas of the country creates negative impacts on our soil resource through development of soil salinity, sodicity and /or alkalinity problems which are the major types of land degradation on irrigated areas of the world in general and that of the country in particular. Considerable area of land is becoming unproductive every year because of salinity and sodicity. Due to the dependence on rainfed agriculture on soil acidity in the highlands and the problem of soil salinity and /or sodicity

PALGO JOURNAL MEDICINE AND MEDICAL
SCIENCE(PJMMS)

<http://www.palgojournals.org/PJMMS/Index.htm>

REVIEWERS GUIDE

PART A:

SECTION I

Reviewer:	Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI
E-Mail:	drnmrolli@rediffmail.com
Affiliation:	BLDEA's Degree College Jamkhandi (587 301), INDIA
Country:	INDIA
Manuscript Number:	
Title:	Production of <i>Serratia marcescens</i> L- asparagenase and anticancer activity in vitro
Date Sent To Reviewer:	18/04/2018
Date Expected From Reviewer:	25/04/2018
Areas of Specialisation (if you wish for your names and affiliation to be uploaded as a reviewer for PJA)	Environmental Science (Heavy metals and pesticide toxicity)

PART B: *Reviewer Only*

SECTION II: Comments per Section of Manuscript

General comment:	The abstract is correct only the language correction is necessary and hence rewrite the abstract grammatically.
Introduction:	Introduction is elaborative and is correct but the language floe is not correct.
Methodology:	Materials and methods well explained with minor corrections.
Results:	Results are also correct.
Discussion:	The conclusion part must be carry easy message to the society (common man) to understand the knowledge about such plants which have anticancer activity. Such experiments were essential to bring about the light on to the treatment cancer. It is a good research work but is very simple to perform the experiments.



SDI Review Form 1.6 20-07-18

Journal Name	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number	Ms_ARRB_40418
Title of the Manuscript	TEA SEED: A REVIEW
Type of the Article	Review Paper

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

PART 2:



SDI Review Form 16 06-03-2018

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Physical and Chemical Sciences
Manuscript Number	Ms_AJOPACS_39958
Title of the Manuscript	Modelling of Heavy Metals Concentration In Maize (Zea may L.) Grown In Artificially Contaminated Soil
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I read the manuscript very carefully and I found some mistakes grammatically and hence rewrite the entire manuscript with the help of English experts. Scientific name of the plant is italic but authority in normal letter. Such research papers are very common and there is no new thing to explore. Materials and methods - Write the method of plant and soil digestion for the estimation. Write the wavelength and lamp which is used for the metal estimation and also mention the model of AAS. Cow manure use can reduce solubility, mobility and environment risk associated with heavy metal contaminants and is one message to use more organic manure than the synthetic to get more yield and reduces metal concentration in the food chain. Regressive models of statistical data has been well explained to predict metal can in maize plant from heavy metal contaminated soil. References are well illustrated in both introduction as well as discussion part. Check the references present in the text and in the reference section. Write the acknowledgement who has funded to perform the experiment. With some minor corrections may be send to the editorial board. 	
Minor REVISION comments	_____	
Optional/General comments	_____	

Handwritten signature/initials in a circle.



17-08-2018

Journal Name	Annual Research & Review In Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARRB_39350
Title of the Manuscript	Organic and reduced mineral fertilisation alter pH, nutrient content and microbial properties of acid sulphate soil
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I read the manuscript carefully. The language is to the extent so, rewrite the entire manuscript. References are not according to the guidelines of the journal and recheck the references present in the text and reference section. Abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion are in good sense so, with these minor corrections the article may send to the editorial board. Always after the discussion author has to represent acknowledgement who has funded for performing the research work. From this research work the author has send the message to the farmers to use poultry manure to improve the fertility of the soil and also in addition it increases microbial activity, but while using the poultry manure there should not be scarcity of water and it must be in the mind of farmers. Now a days poultry manure is extensively used by the farmers. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	_____	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	_____	

Handwritten signature/initials in a circle.

Reviewers Guide

21-06-18

PART A: Editorial Office Only

SECTION I

Reviewer's Name:	Dr. N. M. Rolli
E-Mail:	drnmrolli@rediffmail.com
Manuscript Number:	FEB_18_00759
Title:	Phytoaccumulation and translocation of metals in plants of the Asteraceae family sampled along a highway
Authors:	Snežana R. Branković, Gorica T. Đelić, Zoran B. Simić, Radmila M. Glišić, Filip J. Grbović, Milica B. Novaković, Vera R. Đekić
Date Sent To Reviewer:	21.06.18
Date Expected From Reviewer:	09.07.18

PART B: Reviewer Only

SECTION II: Comments (Please give your critical comment for the deficiencies of each section of the manuscript. Comments on formatting style of the journal, typographical mistakes and grammatical errors are not encouraged).

General comment:	Title is well framed but make slight modification. Please correct grammatical errors in manuscript. Authors are advised to recheck the manuscript for plagiarism and grammatical error. Writing is clear and concise and makes the significant and novel contribution to the field and the society.
Introduction:	Appropriate. Few sentences are plagiarized. Proper references would be mentioned for the cited sentences.
Methodology:	Methodology is explained explicitly but the detail method of extraction of metal must be explained with their respective wavelengths of metals.
Results:	Data presentation is well presented, figures and tables are clear and necessary, but must be according to the guidelines of the journal.
Discussion:	Findings are appropriate but it needs some more references to make it perfect. Mention the conclusion clearly.

Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli
Associate Professor
Department of Botany
BLDEA's Degree College Jamkhandi (Karnataka)

Sir/Ma,

APPRECIATION FOR REVIEWING

The management of Palgo Journals will like to use this medium to thank you for taking out time to review one of our manuscript with the title below:

USING GENERALIZED ESTIMATING EQUATION (GEE) TO ANALYSE THE INFLUENCE OF SOME FACTORS ON THE STATE OF HEALTH OF DIABETES PATIENTS.

We have forwarded your comment to our editorial department and we are very impressed with your comment.

Thanks,

Regards
Paul O. Aghogho
Publication Manager
Palgo Journals

Palgo Journals

Reviewers Guideline

PART A: Editorial Office Only

SECTION I

Title: "BIOPHYSICAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC DRIVERS OF SOIL RESOURCE
DEGRADATION PHENOMENON"

Manuscript Number: DJAS-09-018
Date sent out: 7-11-2018
Expected date: 13-11-2018
Reviewer's Name:
Reviewer's E-mail:
Reviewer's Affiliation and Specialisation:

PART B: Reviewer Only

SECTION II: Comments per Section of Manuscript

Abstract:	Rewrite the abstract with minor corrections. The abstract must be concise and it must carry the message of the research work.
Introduction	Introduction is correct and references cited are also correct.
Methodology:	Method is not clear so according to the guidance rewrite the manuscript.
Results:	Results are also not clear but figures and tables may take to the extent only.
Discussion:	Discussion part is more elaborative and is correct with figure and table.
How well is the paper integrated with current research :	Such papers are needed to maintain the soil structure, soil fertility and the soil is for the future generations.
Overall evaluation on the paper:	The research paper is integrated to the extent only and lacunae is found in the information.

92

pja@palgojournals.org
24-09-2018

PALGO JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL
SCIENCES (PJMMS)

<http://www.palgojournals.org/PJMMS/Index.htm>

REVIEWERS GUIDE

PART A: Editorial Office Only

SECTION I

Reviewer's Name:	Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI
E-mail :	drnmrolli@rediffmail.com
Manuscript Number:	
Title:	Effect of Clinical Documentation of Patient Care in Hospitals in Calabar Metropolis Cross River State, Nigeria.
Date Sent To Reviewer:	09/12/2018
Date Expected From Reviewer:	09/16/2018

PART B: Reviewer Only

SECTION II: Comments (Please give your critical comment for the deficiencies of each section of the manuscript. Comments on formatting style of the journal, typographical mistakes and grammatical errors are not encouraged).

General comment:	The title is well framed and it is a sort of documentation. The writing is clear and concise and makes the significant and novel contribution in the medicinal field and also to the society. Legal implications were well framed with effective records of documentation. Challenges in facing the effective records in the hospital is well explained.
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International Knowledge Press

Journal Name:	<u>Asian Journal of Plant and Soil Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJOPSS_5955 - 15-01-18
Title of the Manuscript:	JAMAICA SEEDS (Hibiscus sabdarifa L.) AS BIOINDICATOR OF TOXICITY IN HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATED SOIL
Type of the Article	Short Research Article

General guideline:

This journal believes that no manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is sufficiently robust and technically sound. Too often a journal's decision to publish a paper is dominated by what the Editor/reviewer think is interesting and will gain greater readership - both of which are subjective judgments and lead to decisions which are frustrating and delay the publication. This journal will rigorously peer-review your submissions and publish all papers that are judged to be technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.ikpress.org/page.php?id=editorial-guideline>)



16 Jan 2018

Journal Name:	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARRB_39350
Title of the Manuscript:	Organic and reduced mineral fertilisation alter pH, nutrient content and microbial properties of acid sulphate soil
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

PART 2:



SDI Review Form 1.6 05-02-18

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Biology & Biotechnology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JABB_39666
Title of the Manuscript:	Toxicity of Single and Mixture Application of <i>Afrostyrax lepidophyllus</i> and <i>Afromomum melegueta</i> Seed Powder on the Biology of Cowpea Bruchid <i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i> (F.)
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory REVISION</u> comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The abstract is more elaborative and make it concise. The introduction part is correct. Materials and methods is more elaborative and write it systematically. The statistical data analysis i.e ANOVA and Duncan's post of Hoc test gives statistical significance of the results. The conclusion part is well explained with certain message to the society with respect to the use of biopesticides instead of synthetic. It is one step ahead in bringing the message to the farmers who were extensively using synthetic and a harm to the organisms. So such experiments are necessary but they must into the field by putting awareness with respect to the use of biopesticides instead of synthetic. Write the acknowledgement who has funded to perform the experiment. Check the references present in the text and in the reference section and must be according to the guidelines of the journal. With all these corrections including English language may be send to the editorial board for the further process. 	
<u>Minor REVISION</u> comments	-----	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	-----	



SDI Review Form 1.6 - 02-02-18

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAAR_39844
Title of the Manuscript:	The effect of diet with different inclusion levels of tigernut (Cyperus esculentus Lativum) on the growth performance of Clarias gariepinus fingerlings
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract is correct at the end of the write the key words. • Introduction is correct but illustrate the findings of the research work with recent references. • Write the captions of the table and figure according to the guidelines of the journal. • Statistical analysis was well framed with the results to know the significances. • Add few more recent references to elaborate the Introduction and discussion part. • Write the acknowledgement at the end of the summary and conclusion who has funded to perform the experimental work. • References are the heart of the research work so check the references present in the text and reference section and must be according to the guidelines of the journal. • I read the entire manuscript very carefully and I found some mistakes in grammar. So, rewrite the manuscript. • With these minor corrections the paper may send to the editorial board for the further process. 	
Minor REVISION comments	-----	
Optional/General comments	-----	

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain12@gmail.com> on Mon, 12 Feb 2018 13:32:03

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa M Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy).

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

SCIENCEDOMAIN *international*

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Reg. Offices:

India: SCIENCEDOMAIN international, Guest House Road, Street no - 1/6,, Hooghly, West Bengal,

PIN-712410, India, Corp. Firm Registration Number: L77527, Tele: +91 8617752708 Email:

contact@sciencedomain.org, Skype: SCIENCEDOMAIN, (Headquarters)

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UK: SCIENCEDOMAIN international Ltd., Third Floor, 207 Regent Street, London, W1B 3HH UK Registered in England and Wales, Company Registration Number: 8988029

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On Sat, Feb 10, 2018 at 10:00 PM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH THE MANUSCRIPT NUMBER TO SEND TO PUBLONS.
SORRY FOR THE DELAY.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI



Subject: Re: Ms_JABB_39666: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Mon, 05 Feb 2018 18:17:46

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy).

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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India: SCIENCEDOMAIN international, Guest House Road, Street no - 1/6,, Hooghly, West Bengal, PIN-712410, India, Corp. Firm Registration Number: L77527, Tele: +91 8617752708 Email: contact@sciencedomain.org, Skype: SCIENCEDOMAIN, (Headquarters)

USA: SCIENCEDOMAIN international LLP. One Commerce Centre, 1201, Orange St. # 600 Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, USA , Corporate File Number: 5049777

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Sent with Mailtrack

On Sat, Feb 3, 2018 at 10:06 PM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,
PLEASE CONSIDER AND SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH
THE MANUSCRIPT NUMBER TO TAKE ENTRY INTO THE PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI



SDI Review Form 1.6 02-03-18

Journal Name	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_40016
Title of the Manuscript:	ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NEEDS IN AGRO-CHEMICAL USE AMONG FARMERS IN BALI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF TARABA STATE, NIGERIA
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

24-02-18

MS JGEEES/40154
(Received on 2-03-18)

Delineation of Channel Migration Zone and its Change in Post Farakka Barrage, A case in Kalindri river of Eastern India

ABSTRACT

Migration of river channel is very natural but sometimes it can create problems land ownership conflict, land loss and loss of infrastructure. Present study deals with the river Kalindri of Malda district which is considered as a branch of Pullahar. The principle objective of this work is to delineate channel migration corridor of the river Kalindri. For the demarcation of channel migration zone (CMZ), construction of historical migration zone (HMZ), erosion buffer (EB), avulsion potential zone (APZ) etc. is performed. The results clearly display that the river has a historical channel migration zone of 218.24 km² with average lateral width of 3.37 km in between 1924 to 2015. After Farakka Barrage project (1973), volume of water and river energy is reduced significantly and it causes squeezing of wide channel migration zone (1.63 km). Total 74 number of villages fall under present channel migration zone and out of them 27% villages are prone to high frequency channel migration problem.

Keywords: Hydrological modifications, Historical Channel Migration, Channel Migration Zone, Erosion Buffer and Avulsion Potential Zones

1. INTRODUCTION

The lateral shifting of river channels within flood plain regions is a natural event [1-3] but increasing anthropogenic interference has made it semi natural [4]. River channel migration offered challenges to the scientists, engineers, planners and managers on how to best accommodate societal needs with the structure and processes of nature [5]. Alluvial courses are very migration susceptible and if hydrological properties, sediment characters, active tectonics, etc. modify they easily altered themselves. Migration of a river channel determined by several aspects such as properties of soil, river bank geometry (e.g. channel width, meander wavelength, meander length, amplitude, sinuosity, radius of channel bend etc), discharge frequency [6,7,8,9], river bank resistivities, riverine vegetation cover, [10], etc. [11]. Various human activities or natural instabilities can stimulate the rate of river channel migration. For example, the elimination of vegetation cover in flood plain can assists to accelerate the rate of migration [12]. A lot of rivers all over the world such as Ganga, India [13,14, 15,16], Kosi, India [15,17], Gandok river, India [15,18], Meghna river, Bangladesh

56

MS_AJSSPN_34047
 editor.32@sciencedomain.org
 01-01-18

Original Research Article

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VARIATION IN SOIL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AS AFFECTED BY
 THREE SLOPE POSITIONS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS IN
 GANYE, NORTHESTERN NIGERIA

Abstract:

Understanding topography or slopes, identifying physical and chemical properties of soils improves greatly informed management decisions for agricultural productivity. The study on variation of some physical and chemical properties of soils as affected by slope positions was aimed at providing critical fertility status of the soils. Farmers have complained of reduced output from their farm lands due to leaching activities and erosion hazards. Slope positions were delineated using the Geographic Information System (GIS) and 3 different slope positions were identified (SP1, SP2 and SP3), and each slope position was recognized as a unit. Three (3) profile pits were dug in each unit located at Kugon (SP3), Timdore (SP2) and Sammeri (SP1) respectively. Soil samples were collected in each identified soil horizon of the pits and soil samples were collected for laboratory analysis of some physical and chemical soil properties and One-way analysis of variance was carried out using GraphPad Prism (2007) software, version 5.0 at $p < 0.05$. Soils were slightly acidic to neutral and predominantly sandy in nature (81.00%). The study revealed that slope position influenced water holding capacity and water retention in and were significantly different. Soil chemical properties were not significantly affected by slope positions. The soils were low in nitrogen (0-0.15%), organic carbon (<1%), while AV-P were generally rated medium (10-20), high Ca^{2+} (>5) at the Bt horizon, Mg^{2+} (>1) and %BS were rated medium to high (50-80, >80) regardless of slope position and are considered fertile with high potential to support agriculture. Good and improved management practices like use of organic material and integrated nutrient management (INM) practice will improve the soil texture and structure; reduce leaching activities and erosion hazards in the area.

Key words: Horizon, Slope position, erosion hazards, Leaching, Pedon

1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Grammatical mistakes
 Acknowledgement*

Soil is a natural body that exist in dynamic equilibrium with factors of soil formation and plays an important role in supplying plants with the essential nutrients required for crop's growth, development and yield. Therefore, it is expedient to determine soil physical and chemical properties for fertility analysis as influenced by factors and processes of soil formation. These factors and processes of soil formation at different developmental stages causes variations in soil physical and chemical properties as well as the thickness and composition of soil horizon at different slope position on a landscape. Soil properties are affected at different levels as parent materials are eroded from the upper slope leaving coarser sand and leaching activities. The lower

Reference section



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Research Journal of Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARJA_39196
Title of the Manuscript:	Influence of the magnetic field on the pH of the water
Type of the Article	Short Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The abstract is concise and is with message for the treatment of water which is salty and is used for irrigation. Introduction is elaborative but the last paragraph must be with the principle of the experiment. Materials and methods is also correct. Results and discussion is well explained but, the discussion must be elaborative with some references. In view of this paper, after the treatment by this method it may used for agriculture but best method without any investment we can purify the water by using aquatic micro and macrophytes and now a days this method is popularly known as 'Green bioengineering technology or Green liver concept' rather than physical, chemical and even magnetic devices. By this magnetic device directly or indirectly affects the food chain. Cite some more references (recent) and references must be according to the journal. Write the acknowledgement who has funded to carry out the research work. After these minor corrections short research article may be send to the editorial board for the further process. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	-----	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	-----	

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

NEW
2018

Subject: Re: CONSIDER

From: Rc Dalela <editor@jeb.co.in> on Tue, 20 Feb 2018 10:22:04

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Sir,
Thank you so much for the report.

Thanks & Regards
Paper Processing Division
Journal of Environmental Biology
Website: www.jeb.co.in
E-Mail: editor@jeb.co.in
Phone: +91- 522- 4017359
Office Working Hrs. 10.30 to 14.00

From: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
To: "editor@jeb.co.in" <editor@jeb.co.in>
Cc: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:34 AM
Subject: CONSIDER

SIR,
PLEASE CONSIDER. PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.
THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

rediffmail

Mailbox of dmmrolli

Subject: Re: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org> on Mon, 30 Apr 2018 09:36:27

To: NingappaMRolli <dmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you for your mail. We would be happy to receive your valuable final evaluation comments.

Thank you for your interest in this journal.

With Best Regards
Ms. Ruma Bag
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Reg. Offices:

India: SCIENCEDOMAIN international, Guest House Road, Street no - 1/6, Hooghly, West Bengal,
PIN-712410, India, Corp. Firm Registration Number: L77527, Tele: +91 8617752708

Email: contact@sciencedomain.org, Skype: SCIENCEDOMAIN, (Headquarters)

USA: SCIENCEDOMAIN international LLP. One Commerce Centre, 1201, Orange St. # 600 Wilmington, New
Castle, Delaware, USA, Corporate File Number: 5049777

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Virus-free. www.avast.com

On Sat, Apr 28, 2018 at 6:13 PM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:
ACCEPTED

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org>
Sent: Sat, 28 Apr 2018 16:23:53
To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com
Subject: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

We are contacting you from Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology

**Manuscript Title: LONG TERM INCORPORATION OF RICE STRAW ALONG WITH INORGANIC
FERTILIZATION TO AMELIORATE ENZYMATIC ACTIVITIES AND SOIL PROPERTIES IN WHEAT FIELD****Type of Article: Original Research Article**

We are thankful as you previously sent your valuable review comments for this manuscript. Considering the
comments of all peer reviewers, the editorial office decided to give another chance to the author and advised
to submit the revised paper based on the comments of all reviewers. Author has submitted the revised paper
version 1 and author's response files.

rediffmail

Mailbox of dmmrolli

Subject: Re: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org> on Mon, 30 Apr 2018 09:36:27

To: NingappaMRolli <dmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you for your mail. We would be happy to receive your valuable final evaluation comments.

Thank you for your interest in this journal.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

SCIENCEDOMAIN *international*

www.sciencedomain.org


Reg. Offices:

India: SCIENCEDOMAIN international, Guest House Road, Street no - 1/6, Hooghly, West Bengal, PIN-712410, India, Corp. Firm Registration Number: L77527, Tele: +91 8617752708

Email: contact@sciencedomain.org, Skype: SCIENCEDOMAIN, (Headquarters)

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ACCEPTED

From: Managing Editor FE <sdi.7@sciencedomain.org>

Sent: Sat, 28 Apr 2018 16:23:53

To: dmmrolli@rediffmail.com

Subject: 2018/CJAST/39631: Re-review request for revised paper version 1

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

We are contacting you from Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology

Manuscript Title: LONG TERM INCORPORATION OF RICE STRAW ALONG WITH INORGANIC FERTILIZATION TO AMELIORATE ENZYMATIC ACTIVITIES AND SOIL PROPERTIES IN WHEAT FIELD**Type of Article: Original Research Article**

We are thankful as you previously sent your valuable review comments for this manuscript. Considering the comments of all peer reviewers, the editorial office decided to give another chance to the author and advised to submit the revised paper based on the comments of all reviewers. Author has submitted the revised paper version 1 and author's response files.

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328

From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org> on Tue, 03 Apr 2018 13:45:48

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you for accepting the paper for publication. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag
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On Mon, Apr 2, 2018 at 9:41 PM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:
I READ IT CAREFULLY & I FOUND IT IS CLEAR TO PUBLISH . I AM BUSY SO PLEASE CONSIDER

From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org>
Sent: Mon, 02 Apr 2018 17:00:07
To: Ningappa Rolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328:Humble request for re-review (v1)

----- Forwarded message -----
From: F Managing Editor 31 FE <editor.31@sciencedomain.org>
Date: Fri, Mar 30, 2018 at 10:13 AM
Subject: 2018/AJAAR/40328:Humble request for re-review (v1)
To: Ningappa Rolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

We are contacting you from **Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research**

Manuscript Title: Comparative Evaluation of Cyanide Degrading Potential of Some Microbial Fermenters on *Manihot esculentum* crantz

Type of Article: Original Research Article

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Original Research Article

Effect of substrate treated with tannery sludge on growth and anatomy of conilon coffee cuttings

ABSTRACT

This work evaluated the development and anatomy of the conilon coffee (*Coffea canephora* Pierre - Rubiaceae) seedlings on substrates with varying doses of dehydrated bovine tannery sludge. The experiment was divided into two stages; The first one was carried out in the field in a nursery of seedlings in the city of Colatina and the second was carried out in a Laboratory of Cell and Tissue Biology of Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Campos dos Goytacazes. During the field phase, the experiment was performed in randomly selected sections of a propagating nursery area in which each section received five treatments with twelve replicates per treatment. Seventeen replicates of seedlings were included in each treatment for a total of 85 plants per section and 1,020 plants for the whole experiment. Biometric analyzes and gravimetric evaluation of the development of seedlings were carried out at 120 days post - planting at the house of propagation of seedlings. For anatomical and ultrastructural analysis, plant material was processed in accordance with standard techniques for light and electronic microscopy. Despite increasing chromium levels in leaves with increasing doses of sludge, there was no impairment to plant development associated with other components of the tannery sludge treated substrate, such as humus and soil. Structural analysis revealed reduction and disruption of the palisade parenchyma and alteration to the shape and internal structure of chloroplasts.

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Keywords: Sustainability, Tannery sludge, Chromium, Sodium, Residue, Structure, *Coffea canephora*

1. INTRODUCTION

As a country, Brazil is harbors one of the largest herds of cattle in the world, with the production of leather being one of the outcomes. In just the first trimester of 2014, 9,164 million units of cattle hides were produced in the country. A great amount of residue is produced on a daily basis as a byproduct of leather processing in tanneries, which has potential agricultural applications. Although there are no federal laws regulating the use of tannery sludge in Brazil, some states have local regulations (e.g., São Paulo) while others, such as Espírito Santo, discard the sludge in leased warehouses at high costs for tanneries. Because the residue is rich in organic matter and essential elements for plants, it has been the subject of numerous investigations into its use and viability, or restriction, for agriculture [1-7].

Tannery sludge may become contaminated with chromium during leather processing, leaving the destination of the residue more problematic. Thus, when used in the substrate of perennial plants, such as conilon coffee, it is diluted and systematically redistributed in the soil in an attempt to prevent major changes to the original basic structure of the soil [8]. Other wastes from human activity, such as sewage sludge, have been considered for the purposes of recovering degraded areas or for the production of biomass for burning. These wastes have desirable characteristics for these purposes, particularly organic matter content and high concentrations of macronutrients needed by plants, such as nitrogen [9,10], similar to the characteristics of tannery sludge.

The chromium contained in tannery sludge can bioaccumulate in plant tissues, which may lead to alterations of cellular structures and compromise the processes involved in cellular division, thus leading to reduced biomass production [11]. Han et al. [12] showed that chromium accumulation in

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Original Research Article

Heavy Metal Uptake Pattern and Potential Human Health Risk through Consumption of Tomato Grown in Industrial Contaminated Soils

ABSTRACT

Aims: An experiment was conducted in pots to study heavy metal uptake pattern and to assess health risk for adult male and female through consumption of tomato grown in industrial contaminated soils.

Study design: The experiment was laid out followed by completely randomized design (CRD) with four replications.

Place and Duration of Study: The experiment was conducted at the net house of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202 during the period from October 2015 to November 2016.

Methodology: Tomato fruits were grown in two types of agricultural soils, one was industrial contaminated and the other was normal farm soil. Edible parts of tomato fruits were harvested at maturity. The amount of Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, Cr and Pb present in dried fruits, leaves, shoots and roots of tomato were extracted using di-acid mixture and the concentrations of these metals in aqueous extracts were determined by an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS). Health risk was measured by calculating target hazard quotients (THQ) as established by the US EPA.

Results: Heavy metals uptake pattern was in the sequence of Cr > Fe > Mn > Cu > Zn = Pb; Fe > Cr > Mn > Cu > Zn > Pb; Fe > Cr > Mn > Zn > Cu > Pb and Cr > Fe > Mn > Zn > Cu > Pb in fruits, leaves, roots and shoots of tomato, respectively. Present study revealed that tomato fruits didn't accumulate Zn although there was significant amount of available Zn in the soils. The order of Zn, Cr and Cu accumulation by tomato plants was root > shoot > leaf > fruit. In case of Fe and Mn the sequence were root > leaf > shoot > fruit and leaf > shoot > root > fruit, respectively. Among the metals, available concentration of Cr in soils collected from both sites exceeded the soil quality standards, indicating high risk to the surrounding ecosystems. The calculated THQ values for the metals showed that only Cr had individual value that surpassed 1, and the values for male were 6.15 & 13.26 and for female were 10.63 & 22.93 due to consumption of tomato grown in farm and industrial contaminated soils, respectively. The overall results showed that industrial contaminated sites were more susceptible than normal agricultural farm sites.

Conclusion: The study results inferred that Cr health risk through consumption of tomato is unsafe; and in both places female is more vulnerable than male. Finally, the study recommended to investigate the levels of heavy metals in other vegetables and cereals, and also on the occurrence of the diseases linked to heavy metals in the study area.

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Keywords: Heavy metal uptake, health risk, tomato, industrial contaminated soil

1. INTRODUCTION

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Heavy metal contamination in cereals and vegetables is a burning question in Bangladesh agriculture, which has become a challenge for both producers and consumers. There are several reports that discharge of untreated industrial waste water is polluting soil and water in the country [1-8]. Crops and vegetables grown in contaminated soils can be a dietary source of heavy metal for human beings [9-12]. Vegetables grown in heavy metal contaminated soils usually showed an increased metal uptake trend in all over the world. Thus, crops and vegetables cultivated in contaminated soils acquire heavy metals in huge quantities to cause potential health risks to the consumers [13]. It has been reported that only 15 ppm available arsenic is enough to create severe health risk through consumption of

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26.03.18

Original Research Article

**PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF NO-PURIFIED
RAMNOLIPIDS IN THE SOIL-WASHING OF TPHs
CONTAMINATED SOILS**

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Correct domain name

ABSTRACT

Aims: The aim of this work was to demonstrate the feasibility of producing (mono- and di-) rhamnolipids employing a strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain ATCC 9027 employing olive oil as a substrate and some mineral salts. This rhamnolipid is a biosurfactants with multiple applications. The CMC of this product under different conditions (filtered, unfiltered, in the presence and absence of Fe and Mg, at different pH values) was assessed. At the end, the UP was assessed in the washing of a TPH contaminated soil.

Place and Duration of Study: Bioprocess department. Unidad Profesional Interdisciplinaria de Biotecnología-IPN facilities, during 2016.

Methodology: Rhamnolipids were produced with *P. aeruginosa* in olive oil, then by drying the culture broth was generated a unpurified product (UP) that contained 0.19% rhamnolipids. Critical micelle concentration CMC of UP products were evaluated in presence of Ca^{2+} or Fe^{3+} from 0.5 to 2 mM, and pH values from 4 to 10. Finally, this surfactant was assessed in the washing of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils, and compared with other synthetic surfactants.

Results: It was found that CMCs were similar to those reported in literature for pure rhamnolipids. The UP products have shown efficient behavior in the soil washing at concentrations below 176 mg/L because removed 80% of 6,500 mg TPH/Kg from a gravel-sandy soil, the rhamnolipids could be removed TPH through mobilization mechanism.

Conclusion: It was possible to produce rhamnolipid using olive oil as carbon source and strain of *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 9027 to levels of 100 mg/L. It was feasible to produce a powder containing 1.19% of rhamnolipids. The UP had better properties as a surfactant than the purified product. The pH has an effect on the CMC of the rhamnolipids in a way that promotes their behavior as ionic surfactant or nonionic surfactant. The ionic strength with Ca^{2+} and Fe^{3+} has an effect on the CMC of rhamnolipids so that the decreases in the range of 35 to 41 mg/L in the presence of 0.5 to 2 mM of metals. The UP rhamnolipids were employed for washing soil contaminated with 6,500 mg/kg increased TPH removal at low concentrations and to be as effective as chemical surfactants. TPH removal observed was about 80% for rhamnolipid with a CMC x 0.074 concentration.

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12 **Keywords:** Biosurfactants; hydrocarbons; rhamnolipids; soil washing

13 **1. INTRODUCTION**

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15 Soil contaminated by oil spill is a common problem at zones where oil is extracted,
16 processed, stored or transported (Iturbe *et al.* 2003). Also, intensive industrial activity has
17 resulted in the accumulation of high concentration of heavy metals in the soil (Moutsatsou
18 *et al.* 2006). These problems can be solved using surfactant assisted soil washing because

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Fw: 2017/JSRR/38362: Final evolution comment /PLEASE CONSIDER -PUBLONS

From: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> on Fri, 08 Dec 2017 18:50:10

To: "Publons Reviews" <reviews@publons.com>

Cc: "NingappaMRolli" <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

From: F Managing Editor 17 FE <editor.17@sciencedomain.org>
Sent: Fri, 08 Dec 2017 15:24:33
To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>
Subject: 2017/JSRR/38362: Final evolution comment

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable FINAL review comments, which will be communicated to the authors. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards.....

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Fri, Dec 8, 2017 at 11:45 AM, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

RESPECTED SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR THE RE-REVIEWED RESEARCH PAPER ALONG WITH THE JOURNAL NAME AND MANUSCRIPT NUMBER, SO, TO SEND IT TO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR. N.M.ROLLI



SDI Review Form 1.6

25-10-2019

Journal Name:	Asian Soil Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ASRJ_52523
Title of the Manuscript:	Estimation of Ecosystem Carbon Stock and Tree Species Diversity at National Botanical Garden, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract was well explained with well defined design of the experiment. • Introductory part was also well explained with their respective references. • Materials & methods well explained. • Results and Discussions were also explained with statistical data which enriches the research article. • References are according to the guidelines of the journal and I followed APA method to check the references present in the text and reference section. 	
Minor REVISION comments	_____	
Optional/General comments	The manuscript language is poor and hence minor corrections with the help of local English experts. With these minor corrections may send to the editorial board for the further process.	



SDI Review Form 1.6 2019

Journal Name:	Asian Food Science Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AFSJ_51965
Title of the Manuscript:	Quality Characterisation of biscuits from blends of Bambara groundnut (<i>Vigna subterranea</i>), Ground bean seed (<i>Macrotyloma</i>) and Moringa seed (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>) flour
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract is informative and is briefly well explained and to know the findings of the research work. • I referred APA method for the references cited in the text and reference section. • Some more references are needed to support the introductory part. • Material and methods have been explained elaboratively and it is up to the information level. • Results and discussions were well explained in the discussion few more references are needed to strengthen the research matter. Such papers are needed to the society to bring the light on the minds of the people to create the awareness with respect to consumption of food. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the growing population such researches are needed • To create awareness such research papers are needed through government, NGOs. • The text is very poor and improve the language with the aid of English experts and send it to the editorial board for the further process. • References must be according to the journals of the guidelines. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	-----	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	-----	

PART 2:



SDI Review Form 1.6

14.09.2019

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMB_51763
Title of the Manuscript:	The biocontrol of soil transmitted <i>Cercospora capsici</i> with <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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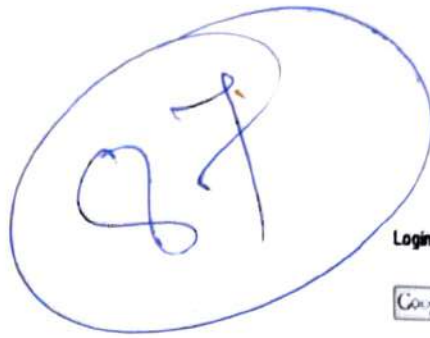
(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract is informative and is briefly well explained and to know the findings of the research work. • I referred APA method for the references cited in the text and reference section. • Some more references are needed to support the introductory part. • Material and methods have been explained elaboratively and it is up to the information level, if possible mention the make of HPLC. • Results and discussions were well explained in the discussion few more references are needed to strengthen the research matter. Such papers are needed to the society to bring the light on the minds of the people to create the awareness with respect to consumption of food. • The toxic tributyltin is entered into the food chain, if it enters the food chain not the only man, the animals also suffering from many diseases. • To create awareness such research papers are needed through government, NGOs. • The text is very poor and improve the language with the aid of English experts and send it to the editorial board for the further process. • References must be according to the journals of the guidelines. 	
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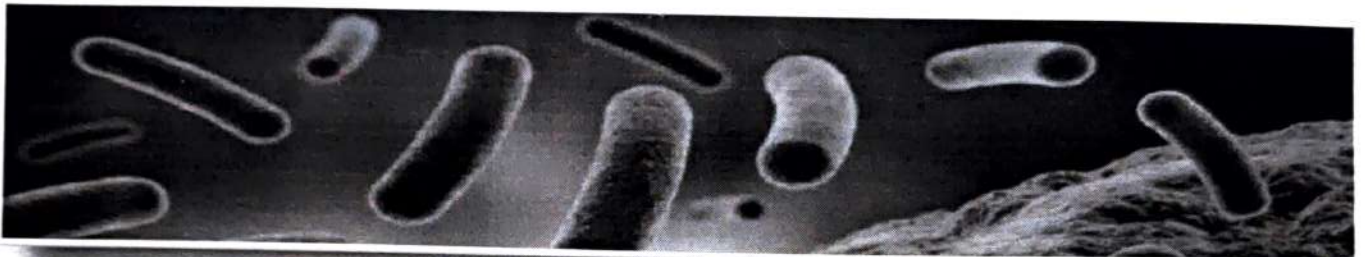


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PLANT CELL BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

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Plant Cell Biotechnology and Molecular Biology (PCMB) (ISSN: 0972-2025) is broadly concerned with experimental research on plants and plant like organisms (fungi and cyanobacteria). This international English-language journal includes papers exploring both basic and applied aspects of biotechnological research and encompasses various disciplines including plant biotechnology, agricultural biotechnology, tree-biotechnology, environmental-biotechnology, food biotechnology, marine biotechnology.



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Nephrotoxic and Hepatotoxic Effects of *Clerodendrum capitatum* (Willd) Schumach et. Thonn and *Phyllanthus fraternus* Schum. and Thonn. (Euphorbiaceae) Extracts used as Food Grains Protectant on Albino Rats

Abstract

Background: *Clerodendrum capitatum* (Willd) Schumach et. Thonn. (Family: Verbenaceae) and *Phyllanthus fraternus* Schum. and Thonn. (Euphorbiaceae) are used as food grains protectants among resource poor farmers. nevertheless there is dearth of experimental data on their possible toxicity if such stored food grains are consumed. The toxic effects were considered by quantifying liver and kidney enzymes such as aspartate amino transferase (AST), alanine amino transferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total protein, creatinine and urea respectively.

Purpose of the study: This study evaluates the influence of *C. capitatum* hexane extract and *P. fraternus* ethyl acetate extract on likely alterations of renal and hepatic functions using some biochemical parameters.

Results: The results show that, there was no significant difference in the body weight of both treated and untreated animals. No mortality or morbidity and behavioural changes was documented as well as no significant difference in the body weight at any of the doses administered throughout the experimental duration in both untreated and treated groups. also biochemical indices of AST, ALT, ALP, TP, urea and creatinine decreased significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) in the treated animals in comparison to the untreated ones as the concentrations of extracts increase. However, 500 and 1000mg/kg oral administration of *C. capitatum* and *P. fraternus* leaf extracts resulted in no noticeable changes in the liver biochemical indices of treated rats compared to untreated. While, there was progressive increase in AST, ALT and ALP activities in the serum of the animal administered with *C. capitatum* and *P. fraternus* extracts, which is directly proportional to the increase in the dosage rates, the serum AST, ALT and ALP activities of the animal group administered with 1500 and 2000mg/kg of *C. capitatum* and *P. fraternus* extracts were significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) higher than those



Journal Name:	Asian Food Science Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AFSJ_51461
Title of the Manuscript:	Production of Nigerian yoghurt using lactic acid bacteria as starter cultures.
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I read the manuscript very carefully and minor corrections with respect to language with the help of English experts. • The abstract was concised and was well illustrated. • Material and methods was well explained in detail and is helpful to the young scientist to perform the related experiments for the future. Statistically ANOVA and DMRT were taking the significance relation. • Result and discussion were also well explained taking the statistical datas onto consideration and is improve the quality of the journal. • Conclusion part is confined to the experimental results but draw some important out comings from the experiment to bring the light on to the minds of the society, and is fruitful. 	
Minor REVISION comments	References are checked according to APA method and are correct but even check the references present in the text and reference section according to the guidelines of the journal.	
Optional/General comments	Such experiments were necessary to reach the demands of the growing population size.	

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Review Article

**Evaluate the awareness of fish consumption among female students
of Umm Al-Qura University in Mecca**

editor.27@sciencedomain.biz
10.03.2019

ABSTRACT

Background: Fish is important animal sources for healthy diet. It's rich in amino and unsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, and metals. fish consumption is linked to decreased heart diseases, inflammatory disease as arthritis and prevention of cancer.

The Aim of Study: The study was to assess the Socio-demographic factors, personal attitudes, knowledge, preferences and awareness regarding fish.

Subjects and Methods: This study was conducted on 372 of UQU (Umm Al-Qura university) female students, questionnaire was used for data collection to study Socioeconomic status, fish consumption, preferences, knowledge, awareness and Statistical Analysis.

Results: This study is about the importance of fish consumption, (281) of participants were consumers. The highest consumption were (21-23) years (47.3%), scientific colleges (57.6%), single with family (84.6%) and (60.8%) their month income >6000 SR. results indicated that (55.8 %) consumed fish because of nutritional value and, (31.3%) taste. Data showed (24,5%) don't consume, (37.3%) dislike fish consumption due taste and odor, most Participants (99.2%) were aware about nutritional value of fish this proves nutritional awareness, (96,2) knew that Omega-3 fatty acid in fish is useful in maintaining cardiovascular function, (92,2%) knew fishes content of micronutrients (75%) have an awareness regarding fish content of cholesterol.

CONCLUSION: present study revealed awareness about fishes consumption importance was the highest for older age, scientific colleges, high income, results

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MS AFST 53174

Asian Food Sci Journal

Original Research Article

editor.27@S.d.bil

ECONOMIC OF CASSAVA FLOUR PRODUCTION IN IWAJOWA LOCAL

GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE. 28-11-2019

Abstract

The study was carried out on economic of cassava flour production in Iwajowa Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. The instrument of data collection was a well-structured questionnaire. A simple random sampling technique in proportion to population was used to select 120 respondents in the study area. Descriptive statistics and gross margin analysis were used to analyze the socio-economic characteristics and cassava flour production inputs. The cassava flour processors in the study area were still in their active age with relatively low level of education and moderate family size. Majority engaged in cassava flour production as primary occupation using soaking and sundry processing techniques. Therefore ₦23064 was the mean of gross margin in the area. It is recommended that cassava flour processors should be educated on new production technologies, assisted to have access to improved processing machine and to solve the problems itemized.

Key words: Economic, cassava flour, production, Iwajowa LGA, Oyo State and Nigeria

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Cassava (*Mainhot esculenta*) is one of the World's important food crops especially in Nigeria where it plays essential roles in the food and industrial economy (Ukoha, et al., 2010; Agwu and Anyaeche, 2007). It is a staple food crop in South-East, South-West and other parts of Nigeria. Cassava per capital consumption is very high and provides about 80% of the total energy intake of about 60 million Nigerian (Ani, 2010; Ezulike, et al., 2006).

Cassava flour has been found to be suitable for several applications at household level and as acceptable raw materials for many manufacturing industries. Cassava flour should be white and have a good smell without contamination. Increasing in cassava flour demand has been primarily due to government policy, rapid population growth and large market demand (Onyinbo et al. 2011). Therefore, industrial production of cassava flour may not be able to satisfy the pressure of consumption and enormous uses of cassava flour that will further increasing demand.

There is urgent need to stimulate local cassava flour production policy to meet all these industrial and local utilities. As part of stakeholders in the production of cassava, flour small and medium cassava flour processors need to be encouraged to improve the



Journal Name:

PLANT CELL BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Manuscript Number:

Ms_PCBMB_6776 15th NOV. 19

Title of the Manuscript:

PRODUCTION AND PURIFICATION OF β -GALACTOSIDASE FROM *Aspergillus foetidus* MTCC 6322 USING SOLID STATE FERMENTATION

Type of the Article

General guideline:

This journal believes that no manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is sufficiently robust and technically sound. Too often a journal's decision to publish a paper is dominated by what the Editor/reviewer think is interesting and will gain greater readership - both of which are subjective judgments and lead to decisions which are frustrating and delay the publication. This journal will rigorously peer-review your submissions and publish all papers that are judged to be technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.ikpress.org/index.php/index/editorial-guideline>)



International Knowledge Press

Journal Name: **PLANT CELL BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY**
Manuscript Number: **Ms_PCBMB_6792** 13th NOV. 19
Title of the Manuscript: **ISOLATION OF MICROORGANISM FROM SPROUTS**
Type of the Article

General guideline:

This journal believes that no manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of 'lack of Novelty', provided the manuscript is sufficiently robust and technically sound. Too often a journal's decision to publish a paper is dominated by what the Editor/reviewer think is interesting and will gain greater readership - both of which are subjective judgments and lead to decisions which are frustrating and delay the publication. This journal will rigorously peer-review your submissions and publish all papers that are judged to be technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.ikpress.org/index.php/index/editorial-guideline>)



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SDI Review Form 1.6

14.09.2019

Journal Name	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number	Ms_JAMM_51763
Title of the Manuscript	The biocontrol of soil transmitted <i>Cercospora capsici</i> with <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciedomain.org/page.php?id=sd-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract is informative and is briefly well explained and to know the findings of the research work. • I referred APA method for the references cited in the text and reference section. • Some more references are needed to support the introductory part. • Material and methods have been explained elaboratively and it is up to the information level, if possible mention the make of HPLC. • Results and discussions were well explained in the discussion few more references are needed to strengthen the research matter. Such papers are needed to the society to bring the light on the minds of the people to create the awareness with respect to consumption of food. • The toxic tributyltin is entered into the food chain, if it enters the food chain not the only man, the animals also suffering from many diseases. • To create awareness such research papers are needed through government, NGOs. • The text is very poor and improve the language with the aid of English experts and send it to the editorial board for the further process. • References must be according to the journals of the guidelines. 	
Minor REVISION comments	-----	
Optional/General comments	-----	

14-09-2019 12:27

Subject: Ms_AJAHR_52324 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain10@gmail.com> on Tue, 22 Oct 2019 11:14:24

To: NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural and Horticultural Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAHR_52324
Title of the Manuscript:	Pith Necrosis of Tomato Caused by Pseudomonas viridiflava May not Decrease Production
Type of the Article	Short Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Oct 24, 2019.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Tue, Oct 22, 2019 at 9:22 AM NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE CONSIDER AN SEND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH
MANUSCRIPT TO TAKE EASY ENTRY TO THE PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_JEAI_52865: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Sat, 16 Nov 2019 12:43:08

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_52865
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation of the impact of five bio-insecticides of plant origin and a chemical insecticide on the survival of imagos of the parasitoid <i>Aphidius colemani</i> under laboratory conditions

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on 21 Nov, 2019.
Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Fri, 15 Nov 2019 at 20:33, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER
TO ENTER INTO THE PUBLINS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

Subject: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments :
Ms_AJFAR_52548

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain10@gmail.com> on Fri, 25 Oct 2019 11:52:33

To: NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M.ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJFAR_52548
Title of the Manuscript:	Dietary Effects of Almond (<i>Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis</i>) Seed Powder on the Reproductive Indices in Male African Catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) Broodstock
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Oct 31, 2019.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, Oct 24, 2019 at 10:17 PM NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER TO ENTER INTO THE PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR,N,M,ROLLI

119

**Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review
comments : Ms_IJPSS_52157**

From: Managing Editor-13 <editor.sciencedomain13@gmail.com> on Sat, 12 Oct 2019
11:14:42 Add to address book To: You | See Details

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_52157
Title of the Manuscript:	Culturable and Metagenomic diversity of rhizospheric microbes associated with different Agricultural land use in semi-arid monsoonic climate with distinct summer, winter and rainy season
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Oct 17, 2019.



SDI Review Form 1.0

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Environment & Ecology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEE_61207
Title of the Manuscript:	Assessment of water quality of Surma River and Its impacts on urban residents: The case of Sylhet City Corporation
Type of the Article :-	Short Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sd-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I read the manuscript carefully and found that the research paper is at the basic level. The laboratory experiments conducted were taking basic parameters, and no new things are established to elevate the quality of the paper. The research paper is not with any statistical correlation values. 	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After minor corrections of the language the paper may send to the editorial board to be considered as short research article. 	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> References are correct but are not according to guidelines of the journal. For the reference APA method was used for the better transference. 	

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(if yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i> _____	
Are there competing interest issues in this manuscript?	_____	

rediffmail

Mailbox of drmmrolli

**Subject: Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments
: Ms_IJPSS_52157**

From: Managing Editor-13 <editor.sciencedomain13@gmail.com> on Sat, 12 Oct 2019 11:14:42

To: NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_52157
Title of the Manuscript:	Culturable and Metagenomic diversity of rhizospheric microbes associated with different Agricultural land use in semi-arid monsoonic climate with distinct summer, winter and rainy season
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Oct 17, 2019.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Fri, Oct 11, 2019 at 9:14 PM NingappaMRolli <drmmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

please send the acknowledgement along with manuscript number to take easy entry into publons.

sorry for the delay due to inconvenience which was happened technically.

with respect to your mail herewith I am sending C.V, due to busy schedule I am unable to complete C.V

please consider and oblige.

thank you.

Dr. N. M. Rolli

149

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54322

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Sat, 25 Jan 2020 16:30:59

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal. We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 30, 2020.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

Related Policy: <http://www.sciencedomain.org/page/peer-review-report-submission-deadline#Peer%20review%20deadline>

With Best Regards

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:46, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER
TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

148

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_IJPSS_54507 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor-13 <editor.sciencedomain13@gmail.com> on Fri, 31 Jan 2020 12:42:19

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Feb 06, 2020.

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_54507
Title of the Manuscript:	Assessment of Nutritional Status of rainfed rice in Benin using Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS)

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, Jan 30, 2020 at 9:58 PM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54319 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Fri, 24 Jan 2020 10:06:29

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_54319
Title of the Manuscript:	Study on rice residue management options on growth parameters and growth indices of rice crop
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on 30 Jan, 2020.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:49, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER
TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

146

4

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54152 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SCIENCEDOMAIN EDITOR <editor.sciencedomain26@gmail.com> on Fri, 24 Jan 2020 09:45:52

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	International Research Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJPAC_54152
Title of the Manuscript:	Soil fertility status and nutrient index in different tasar silkworm host plants growing ecosystems of Purulia District, West Bengal, India
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on 30 Jan, 2020.
Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:48, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER

TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

5

Subject: Re: Ms_CJAST_54205 : Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Thu, 23 Jan 2020 17:56:50

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 30, 2020.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

Related Policy: <http://www.sciencedomain.org/page/peer-review-report-submission-deadline#Peer%20review%20deadline>

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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www.sciencedomain.org

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On Mon, 20 Jan 2020 at 22:18, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH
MANUSCRIPT NUMBER.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

144

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_JALSI_53936 :Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Wed, 15 Jan 2020 15:14:56

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 16, 2020.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

Related Policy: <http://www.sciencedomain.org/page/peer-review-report-submission-deadline#Peer%20review%20deadline>

With Best Regards
Ms. Ruma Bag
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On Thu, 9 Jan 2020 at 22:51, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,
PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER
TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.
THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_AJACR_54063 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Fri, 10 Jan 2020 15:33:48

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 16, 2020.

Asian Journal of Applied Chemistry Research

Ms_AJACR_54063

Comparison of the Oil Composition of Clarias gariepinus Collected from Four Lagoons in Lagos, South Western Nigeria

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, 9 Jan 2020 at 22:53, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_AFSJ_53932 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Tue, 07 Jan 2020 12:58:30

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 09, 2020.

Asian Food Science Journal
Ms_AFSJ_53932
FUNCTIONAL, SENSORY AND COOKING QUALITIES OF ACHA-TIGERNUT NOODLES

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

SCIENCEDOMAIN international

www.sciencedomain.org

Reg. Offices:

India: SCIENCEDOMAIN international, Guest House Road, Street no - 1/6, Hooghly, West Bengal, India, Corp.

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On Sat, Jan 4, 2020 at 9:36 AM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

140

9

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Subject: Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Mon, 06 Jan 2020 17:49:09

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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Asian Food Science Journal
Ms AFSJ 53931
QUALITY EVALUTION OF SWEET POTATO AND ACHA FLOUR BASED BISCUITS

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Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Sat, Jan 4, 2020 at 9:33 AM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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Subject: Re: Ms_CJAST_53809 :Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Tue, 07 Jan 2020 15:53:43

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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On Fri, 3 Jan 2020 at 19:26, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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150

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Subject: Re: 54120

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Sat, 25 Jan 2020 17:25:12

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:45, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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142

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Subject: Re: 54044 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your reviewcomments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Fri, 10 Jan 2020 15:52:31

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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Asian Food Science Journal
Ms_AFSJ_54044
NUTRITIONAL AND SENSORY QUALITIES OF FERMENTED SEASONINGS FROM SOYBEAN AND FLUTED PUMPKIN SEEDS

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

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On Thu, Jan 9, 2020 at 10:49 PM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

4/13/2020

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184

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Subject: Re: Ms_UPJOZ_197 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Kalyan Dey <prm.mbimph@gmail.com> on Sat, 11 Apr 2020 19:21:26

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	UTTAR PRADESH JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY
Manuscript Number:	Ms_UPJOZ_197
Title of the Manuscript:	Limnological studies of Gangasagar lake of Darbhanga district in Bihar

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Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 17 Apr 2020
22:27:04

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear Reviewer,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Spectroscopic, DFT and Molecular Docking study of N-(4-Aminobenzoyl)glycine** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards

Editorial Team

Dr. Ningappa M. Rolli

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Subject: Thank you for reviewing

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22:27 04

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

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Regards

Editorial Team

Dr. Ningappa M. Rolli

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Applied Chemistry Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJACR_54054 31-01-2020
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation of some heavy metals in soils around major parks in Gombe town, Nigeria
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	A h h
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I read the manuscript carefully following APA method for the references cited in the article. • Abstract- Fair but simple experiment. • Introduction- Fair • Materials & Methods- Fair • Results & Discussion- Fair but use statistics (ANOVA) to bring the correlation of the result • References- followed APA method and follow the guidelines of the journal. 	
Minor REVISION comments	-----	
Optional/General comments	After all these corrections editorial board may consider it as short communication.	

172

Journal Name:	Asian Food Science Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AFSJ_55368 05-03-20
Title of the Manuscript:	Physicochemical and organoleptic characterization of flours and some food products proces
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abstract- Fair• Introduction- Fair• Materials and Methods- Fair with explanation along with stat• Results and Discussion- Fair with statistical standard deviations• References- APA method has been used for the reference
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	-----
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The language is very poor hence, rewrite with the consultation of English experts..

181

AFSJ 55759
Asian Food Science
Journal
editorial@afsj.com
Fri 20-Mar-20

Original Research Article

Effect of Sunflower Oil and Coconut Oil on the Process of Margarine

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to prepare margarine from sunflower and coconut oil for observing the effect of sunflower and coconut oil in margarine. It was also concerned about the nutritional value of margarine with various compositions of sunflower oil (SO) and coconut oil (CO). Margarine made from those oils with different ratios was compared among them and also with the market one. The average composition of margarine was found as follows: 84% fat, 10.5% moisture, 4.75% protein, 0.58% sugar and 0.17% sodium. A sensory evaluation of processed margarine was done with the help of 10 panelists. The panelists evaluated the samples for the sensory attributes of color, flavor, taste and overall acceptability. Sample C (60% SO + 40% CO) of margarine was more acceptable for color, flavor, taste and overall acceptability in comparison with sample B (50% SO + 50% CO) and sample D (40% SO + 60% CO). So, it may be concluded that by processing margarine (sample C) in Bangladesh, it will be helpful for vegetarian consumer to consume butter like nutritious product.

Keywords: Margarine, Sunflower oil, Coconut oil, nutritional value, sensory evaluation.

(182)

MS UPJOU 192
Uttar Pradesh Journal of
Zoology

02. Apr 20

Review Article

MALATHION TOXICITY TO FISH: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The paper reviews the data on the toxicity of malathion, a widely used organophosphorus pesticides to fishes. The nature of the pesticide, its persistence in the environment and their metabolism are discussed. The effects of malathion exposure to fishes are discussed. The acetylcholinesterase activity, haematological, biochemical, histopathological and reproductive changes and lipid peroxides contents of the fishes are discussed in relation to malathion toxicity.

Keywords: Malathion, malathion metabolism, toxicity, fish,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Malathion is a light yellow or dark brown liquid (or powder) with a strong offensive odour. It has low solubility in water, slightly soluble in mineral oil but soluble in most organic solvents. It is formulated as 5% dust, 25 % WDP, 50% EC and aerosol. Malathion is an organophosphate pesticide used in agriculture, commercial extermination, fumigation, veterinary practices, domestic and public health purposes [1,2,3]. In aquaculture sector, it is mostly used for killing ectoparasites of fishes. Because of its low mammalian toxicity, malathion has become one of the most commonly used organophosphate compounds all over the globe, therefore becoming one of the major sources of occupational exposure to pesticides [4,5]. This hazardous chemical has been known to accumulate in tissues of fishes and other edible organisms have a chance to reach the predators like birds and man through food chain[6]. Though the organophosphate pesticides may disappear rapidly from the body either by hydrolysis or elimination, long term and repeated exposure to these pesticides have cumulative effect on aquatic animals [7,8].

2. METHODOLOGY

All the available information about the organophosphorus pesticide malathion, its persistence in the environment, metabolism and its effects of on different parameters of fishes such as hematological, biochemical and effect of malathion on reproductive physiology and histological architecture was collected via electronic search using different search engines and a library search for books and theses published till 2019. All obtained data from different research papers, thesis and books are used to prepare the present review paper.

3. PERSISTENCE OF MALATHION IN THE ENVIRONMENT:

Malathion is released into the environment from various sources. It reaches the soil and aquatic environment by direct application, spray drift, aerial spraying, and washing from the atmosphere by precipitation, erosion and run off from agricultural land, in factory effluents and in sewage [3,9]. Malathion, like other organophosphorus pesticides owing to their low chemical and thermal stability, rapidly decomposes in the environment [10]. Decomposition in the soil occurs with the active participation of microorganisms. Malathion is metabolized rapidly by soil

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ms_CJAST_55676
Current Journal of Applied Sci
& Technology

17. Mar 20

Original Research Article

sent editor: 376 Science domain
552

Soil acidity indices, nutrient availability and plant growth through amelioration practices in adjacent coal-mine paddy soil.

ABSTRACT

Potential adjacent coal mine paddy soil were categorise on the basis on soil acidity indices. An experiment with a completely randomised block design (5 nos replicates) was performed to determine the effects of poultry manure (PM), compost (C), lime (L), paper mill sludge (PMS) and microbial consortium (MC) on soil chemical properties and to determine the effects of their combinations on soil productivity and rice yield at College of Post Graduate Studies followed by field trials at Khliehriat, Meghalaya. The factors were PM and C (10 t ha^{-1}), L as CaCO_3 , PMS (250 and 500 kg ha^{-1}) and MC applied as root dip before transplanting were incorporated at appropriate rates. On categorization, two locations were found to exhibit extremely pH acid soil ($\text{pH } 4.51 \pm 0.51$) i.e. Moonlakhep (L1) and ultra pH soil ($\text{pH } 3.14 \pm 0.23$) i.e. Ladrymbai (L2). Integration of practices showed significant increase in soil acidic indices such as soil pH by 6% to 23%, slight increase in base saturation and significant decrease in exchangeable acidity by 49% to 18% with T_4 (PM+L@500 kg/ha+MC) at both locations. Confined increases of soil organic carbon by 12% to 40% with enhanced available soil nutrients by 40% with pronounce effect on high optimum rates of amelioration practices. Yield attributes were significantly influenced by different treatments. Highest plant height (83.58 cm and 81.32 cm), Grain yield (3436 kg ha^{-1} and 3120 kg ha^{-1}) were recorded under the practices of T_4 . However, Stover yield (7875 kgha^{-1}) was notice in T_8 (PM+PMS@500kg/ha+MC) at L1 and in L2 it was maximum at T_4 (7420 kgha^{-1}). The performance these amelioration practices was better in L1 than L2, with slight improvement of both highly acidic soils.

Key words: coal mine paddy soil, amelioration practices, soil acidity indices, soil productivity, plant growth

1. INTRODUCTION.

Scenario of adjacent paddy fields near coal mine excavation has resulted in adverse effect on soil dynamics through the phenomenon of acid mine drainage exhibiting reduce capacity for plant growth and low soil productivity. In Meghalaya, India, the National Tribunal Congress (NGT) intervention has the standstill coal extraction activities. Presently adjacent paddy field has been mostly concentrated but with low output and has made farmers in need of alternatives as to make the soil productive.

As agriculture is turning into organic state, one such alternative is the use of organic amendments which confer many benefits in reducing the metal toxicity as well as acidity in soil. Among the organic amendments, Compost (C) is currently widely use as an inexpensive source [1] as it exhibits valuable effect to soil acidity [2,3]. Secondly, Lime (L) application to acid soils is well known especially in pyrite coal mine soil [4, 5] but the accountability on its rate of application must be taken [6]. New inputs as Poultry Manure (PM) add advantage to reduce leaching of ammonium and nitrate, [7] increase soil pH and available nutrient [8, 9, 10, 11] while industrial wastes particularly Paper Mill Sludge (PMS) acts as soil conditioner and sources of nutrient [12], and enhanced crop growth at agronomic rates [13,14,15] whereas in coal mines areas it application at high rate is advocated [16,17] resulting in elevating the pH, decline in pyrite oxidation and metal solubility [18]. One must take into consideration the vital role of microorganisms, distinctively in cluster of Microbial Consortium (MC) where suitable combination of rhizosphere microbe is merge by artificial culturing [19] that helps in plant uptake especially the rhizosphere region [20].

Overall, the organic amendments displayed many advantage but the need of identifying appropriate combination is necessary [21] therefore, the use of the above said amelioration practices has been not been practiced in these locations. With this background, this study intends to determine

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M5 CSIJ 55644
Chemical Science International Journal
editor-232
14.03.20
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Short Research Article

Phyto-toxic influence of an atrazine-based selective herbicide – Arda-Force® on onions (*Allium cepa L*)

Abstract

Introduction: The constant impact on the environment occasioned by pollution, indiscriminate application of agricultural chemicals, security challenges and crisis in the Niger Delta ecological area of Nigeria has caused severe damage to plants, soil organisms and humans.

Aim and Methodology: In this research, onions (*Allium cepa L*) was exposed to varying concentrations of an atrazine-based selective herbicide Arda-force® to estimate the phyto-toxic effects on the plant species using the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, (OECD) protocol #208.

Results: The mean effective concentration (EC₅₀) using root growth inhibition produced indications of phyto-toxicity to the exposed species at a concentration of 0.55 ± 0.06 mg/L. Similarly, the maximum root growth inhibition efficiency relative to the control was 65% as recorded in the highest test concentration of 1.25 mg/L.

Discussion: The study indicated that constant application / indiscriminate use of the herbicide Arda-force® could cause deleterious influence on these plant and vegetable species, daily consumed by humans as a rich source of anti-oxidants.

Conclusion: This study concluded that atrazine-based herbicide Arda-force® used in this assessment resulted in phyto-toxic effects to *Allium cepa L*. At the exposed concentrations of the herbicide to non-target specie – *Allium cepa L* that are integral parts of the ecosystems, the “harmless” status of atrazine acclaimed by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is still very much in doubt.

Keywords: Atrazine; onion (*Allium cepa L*); root growth inhibition; phyto-toxicity; selective herbicide.

1.0 Introduction

The last few decades have experienced a tremendous increase in the use and application of pesticides (herbicides). These chemicals provide a lots of benefits in the agricultural sector as well as many shortfalls. Some benefits of herbicides include: crop protection, food preservation,

Ar-fair
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MS-fair
BAP-fair
Re-APA

(179)

MS PCBMB HQ
Plant Cell Biotechnology
& Molecular Biology

Original Research Article

editor.pramod@ikpress.net
14.03.20

**IN VITRO CALLUS INDUCTION AND SHOOT REGENERATION OF
BALIOSPERMUM MONTANUM (WILLD.) MUELL-ARG.**

SUK

ABSTRACT:

The present study was aimed to develop an efficient *in vitro* regeneration protocol for callus induction and shoot regeneration from *Baliospermum montanum*. The leaf explants were inoculated on MS medium fortified with different concentration and combination of auxins (2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 1-naphthalene acetic acid, indol-3-butyric acid and indol-3-acetic acid) and cytokinins (6-benzylaminopurine, 6-furfuryl aminopurine and zeatin) for callus induction and nodal and shoot tip explants for shoot regeneration. The maximum callus induction was observed on media supplemented with BAP (2.0 mg/L), 2, 4-D (2.0 mg/L) and KIN (5.0 mg/L) from leaf explant. However, combination of 2, 4-D (0.5 mg/L) + BAP (4.0 mg/L) and NAA (0.5 mg/L) + BAP (1.0 mg/L) recorded higher callus induction. Whereas, in the combination of cytokinins such as KIN (0.5 mg/L) + BAP (3.0 mg/L) and BAP (0.5 mg/L) + KIN (2.0 mg/L) showed greater callus induction compared to other concentrations. Shoot regeneration was higher from shoot tip and nodal explants on medium supplemented with BAP (1.0 & 2.0 mg/L) + gibberellic acid (2 & 3 mg/L). Maximum root induction was noticed on half strength MS medium fortified with NAA (0.2 and 0.5 mg/L). The regenerated shoots with well-developed roots were successfully subjected to hardening process and were acclimatized. Our results demonstrated that leaf explants were good source for callus induction and the nodal explants for shoot regeneration. However, studies has to be carried out to isolate the major bioactive compounds from *B. montanum*.

KEY WORDS: Murashige and Skoog, Callus induction, Micropropagation, Growth hormones, *Baliospermum montanum*.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are used in the production of pharmaceutical compounds and their overexploitation leads to decreased in their populations [1]. *In vitro* propagation is an important tool for rapid multiplication of medicinal plants as well as for the extraction of active ingredients [2]. The callus induction and successful plant regeneration with the help of plant growth regulators speed up the multiplication of young and strong plantlets. In tissue culture, plant growth regulators are important media components in determining the

A. fast with message
L. fast, few -> citations -> references
M.A. fast with stuff
R.A. fast -> stuff -> analysis
R. APA

Current J. of Applied Sci
& Technology
MSCJAST 55672
editor. 32@Sundown.biz
Sent 16 Mar 20

QUALITY EVALUATION OF PAPAYA FRUITS STORED IN EVAPORATIVE COOLERS

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to assess the performance of evaporative coolers for the storage of fruits and vegetables. The evaporative coolers used for this study consist of double-walled rectangular brick construction with the inter-space filled with river bed sand saturated with water. The papaya fruits stored in the coolers and in ambient were evaluated for weight loss, total soluble solids, pH, total titratable acidity, ascorbic acid, beta carotene content and microbial load. TTA, ascorbic acid, beta carotene decreased; while pH and TSS increased with storage period. Fresh papaya fruits stored in evaporative coolers have lower microbial load compared to ambient storage with aluminum cladding of the cooler (ABBEC) further improving microbial quality and shelf life. The pawpaw fruits stored in the aluminum cladded burnt-clay-brick evaporative cooler (ABBEC) remained fresh and firm for ten days compared to three days in non-cladded burnt-clay-brick evaporative cooler (NBEC) and four days in ambient storage.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*), a member of small family (caricaceae), is one of the major fruits produced and consumed throughout the world. [1] reported a worldwide papaya production of approximately 11.2 million tonnes in 2010. According to [2], Nigeria ranked fifth in pawpaw production after India, Brazil, Indonesia and Dominican Republic with a production figure of about 775000 metric tonnes. Gaining in popularity among tropical fruits worldwide, papaya is now ranked fourth in total tropical fruit production after bananas, oranges and mango [3]. However, about 30-100% of fruits and vegetables are being wasted in Nigeria [4].

Papaya fruit is rich in essential nutrients and can be consumed fresh, processed or used in variety of products such as jams, jellies, preserves, fruit juices, candies and ice-cream [5]. Practically, every part of the pawpaw plant is of economic value and its use ranges from nutritional to medicinal. Papaya fruit has a restricted storage time due to rapid pulp softening and fungal growth. It is a climacteric fruit whose respiratory rate and ethylene production increase considerably after harvest [6]. During the storage of papaya, biochemical reactions promote changes in respiratory rate, mass loss, chlorophyll breakdown, production of carotenoids in the skin and loss of firmness [7]. Proper control of temperature and relative humidity is essential to maximize storage life and marketable quality of fruits and vegetables. These parameters should therefore be monitored with accuracy and maintain the necessary values for specific commodity to preserve the freshness and prolong the shelf life.

Evaporative cooling is an adiabatic cooling process whereby the air takes moisture which is cooled while passing through a wet pad or across a wet surface. During evaporation, there is a simultaneous heat and mass transfer. The heat in the air is utilized to evaporate the water which changes from liquid to vapour resulting in a drop in temperature and rise in relative humidity of air [8]. Evaporative coolers can be used for all types of fresh produce but subtropical fruits respond best because their optimum storage temperatures are closer to those achieved by evaporative coolers [9]. Previous studies by [10] have shown that papaya fruit stored in

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Journal of Experimental
Agriculture International
editor. 23A ScienceDirect
17 Nov 20

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT RATE OF BAT GUANO ON TOMATOES (*Lycopersicon*

esculentum Mill) GROWTH AND YIELD

ABSTRACT

Aims: A field experiment was conducted at the Research Farm of Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey - Niger, from November to March 2018 to determine the effects of different rate of bat guano fertilizers on growth and yield parameters of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill).

Study design: The four treatments included no manure T0 as control, T1-500kg/ha, T2-1000kg/ha T3-1500kg/ha of bat guano fertilizers was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with four replications.

Methodology: The variables measured were plant height, number of branches, stem diameter and fruit yield obtained. Data collected were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The means were separated using LSD at five percent level of significance.

Results: The results showed that all levels of bat guano improve the growth and yield parameters of tomato compared to the control. Growth and yield parameters of tomato plants treated with 1500kg/ha and 500kg/ha of bat guano were higher than the other treatments. The T3 (1500kg/ha) and T1(500kg/ha) of bat guano are statistically homogenous and showed highest plant yield with 40.45 and 38.75 t/ha of tomato fruits respectively.

Conclusion: Based on the findings of the experiments it could be deduced that bat guano seems to promote higher growth yield of tomato. Thus, it should be recommended 500kg/ha of bat guano for growers of tomato crop in the study area.

Keywords- bat Guano, tomato, growth, yield, sandy loam, Niamey.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is one of the most widely grown vegetables in the world, with global production of 182 301 395 tons in 2017, covering a total area of 4 848 384 hectares [1]. It occupies an important place in the human diet because due to its low content of lipids, calories and free cholesterol as well as its high content of vitamins A, B and C, carotene and lycopene [2]. Its cultivation is lucrative activity for many producers in rural, urban and peri-urban areas [3].

In Niger, tomato is cultivated on 10 508 ha, thus occupying the third place among the most cultivated vegetables after the onion and the cabbage [4]. However, local tomato production did not meet the ever-increasing needs of the population. One of the major problems causing a decline in tomato production is low soil fertility [3; 5; 6]. The use of fertilizers is necessary to improve the yield, quality and fertility of the soil because it corrects the nutrient deficiency quickly and efficiently [7]. However, excessive use of mineral fertilizers has harmful effects on plants and soils. Also, the excessive leaching and drainage of the elements leads to the eutrophication of water and pollution of groundwater [8]. Given the negative effects of mineral fertilizers on agricultural land and environment, there is a need to explore other ways to improve soil fertility in order to increase crops production [9]. Over the years, researchers and farmers have turned to the use of organic fertilizers like compost, chicken droppings and guano [10].

Bat guano essentially made up of bat feces, it is rich in carbon, nitrogen, essential minerals and beneficial microbes. The use of bat guano is a long-standing practice, it is generally accepted,

AB - fair with message
Pub fair with public health intervention
MM - fair with stat
ADD: fair with "
comb - fair with message w/ public health
intervention
sent

178

MS AFSJ_55670
Asian Food Science Journal
editor: I. A. Seemdom in. 67
18.03.20

Original Research Article

Vitamin Content and Storage Studies of Cookies Produced from Wheat Almond and Carrot Flour Blends

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to produce cookies from wheat, almond and carrot flour blend, evaluate the vitamin content and storage parameters. Wheat, almond and carrot flour were blended in the ratio: 100:0:0, 90:10:0, 90:0:10, 80:15:5, 70:20:10 and were labeled A, B, C, D and E respectively to produce cookies. The control sample A was without treatment. The cookies produced were analysed for vitamin content and were stored for 7 weeks at relative humidity corresponding to wet and dry season (70% and 30% respectively) within which there were analysed for pH, moisture and fungi content in an interval of every 2 weeks using standard methods. At the end of the storage, the sensory attributes vitamin content of the cookies was analysed. The vitamin content range respectively: from 341.53 to 653.27 µg/100g for vitamin A, 1.523 to 2.450 mg/g for vitamin B1, 0.65 to 0.92 mg/g for vitamin B2, 3.12 to 3.52 mg/g for vitamin B3 and 2.093 to 3.007 mg/g for vitamin C. All cookies samples were generally accepted by sensory panelist before storage and at the end of storage time. At the end of storage for wet and dry season conditions respectively, pH value ranged from 5.5 to 7.8 and from 5.5 to 5.7, moisture content ranged from 4.5 to 6.17 % and 1.33 to 1.63%, vitamin A ranged from 341.53 to 653.23 IU/100g and 336.61 to 653.01 IU/100g, vitamin C ranged from 2.093 to 3.007 mg/g and 2.11 to 3.01 mg/g. 1CFU of fungi was identified for each sample and all samples generally accepted by panelist at the end of the storage. The study provides evidence that wheat, almond and carrot are suitable for cookies production and variation of storage conditions did not cause spoilage of cookies.

Keywords: vitamin, relative humidity, sensory attributes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bakery cookies are very popular, ready to eat, convenient, inexpensive and also important product in human diet and are usually eaten with tea and used as weaning food for infants. It is also used as a snack in school for the school going children who are often underweight. It may be used as a nutrient supplement during emergency situation [1]. Cookie is also known as an excellent vehicle for incorporation of different nutritionally rich ingredients, thus making it a useful tool in meeting the nutritional requirements of the increasing population.

Wheat ranks first among the cereals used for baking in Nigeria and is associated with growth and survival of the people of the country. More than 60% of the total daily requirements of protein and calories are met through wheat; wheat provides 360 kilo calories [2]. It contributes 68-75% of the total food intake in the daily diet and provides 75% of the total protein requirements; the proximate composition of wheat can be seen on Table. 2. It is a staple food, consumed worldwide in the form of bread and biscuits etc. [3]. The edible portion of almonds (*Prunus amygdalus*) is it nuts, which are commonly known as almonds or badam and it is a popular, nutritious food. Almond seeds contain approximately 51% lipid, 21% protein, 20% carbohydrate and 12% fiber. The majority of lipids are monounsaturated (~67%) and

175

MS ATBGE 55754
Asian Journal of Biotechnology,
Biology & Genetic Engineering
editor.16@sciencedomain.org

17-Mar-20

[Signature]

Ab - Fair
I - Fair
MM - Fair
AAA - Fair
R - Fair
Rheology and functional properties of complementary food made from maize (Zea mays) supplemented with crayfish (*Euastacus spp*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*) flour.
Rewrite
Manuscript
according to
Guidelines of Journal

Rheology and functional properties of complementary food made from maize (*Zea mays*) supplemented with crayfish (*Euastacus spp*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*) flour.

Abstract

Background: Studies have shown that inadequate or lack of suitable complementary feeding is the major cause of PEM and micronutrient deficiency that leads to growth faltering and high rates of infection during infancy and early childhood. **Objective:** To evaluate the rheology and pasting properties of complementary food made from local food blends. **Methods:** One kilogram (1kg) each of maize, crayfish and carrot were purchased from Ogbete main market Enugu, Nigeria. The maize, crayfish and carrot flours were blended and coded in the ratio of 100:0:0, 70:25:5, 70:20:10, 70:15:15, 70:10:20 and 70:5:25 respectively and used to produce porridges. The porridges were evaluated for rheology and functional properties using standard methods. **Result:** The pasting properties of the porridges were Peak viscosity 90.73-92.31RVU, trough viscosity 31.42-59.91RVU and breakdown viscosity 42.87-67.03RVU. The water absorption capacity, bulk density, oil absorption capacity, swelling index, gelation temperature and swelling capacity of the flour ranged between 33.41-120.56%, 1.02-1.11g/ml, 1.36-5.62%, 42.53-72.50%, 47.67-90.71% and 3.80-8.27% respectively. **Conclusion:** The study revealed that acceptable and nutrient dense porridge can be produced from blends of maize, crayfish and carrot flour which could be used as alternative to expensive commercial products to improve nutritional status of infants and growing children.

Keywords: Complementary food, maize, crayfish, carrot, rheology, pasting.

Introduction

Food diversification is one of the best measure to improve the nutritional status of individual and curb food insecurity in the society. The traditional complementary foods normally used in Nigeria are either made of maize or millet or sorghum which are deficient in energy and other nutrients [1]. The gruel may be too watery with low energy density or too bulky, causing reduction in infant consumption rate. Improper production and processing of complementary food at this period may results in infant morbidity and mortality as well as delayed mental and motor development [2].

There is need for low cost but nutrient dense complementary foods that can be easily prepared by home makers and care givers from locally available food crops using the simple processing techniques [3; 4; 5].

Rheology is the deformation and flow of materials both solids and liquids [6]. It is concerned with the properties of matter that determines its behavior when a mechanical force is applied to it. It has to do with the determination of viscosity.

AB - fair but rewrite

I, fair
M - fair with slut consideration

R - fair

Re - APA

176

MS ITPSS 55629 -
International Journal of
Soil Science
editorial@sciendo.com
16. Mar. 20

Sub

Rewrite **Review Article**

SALINITY STRESS EFFECT ON THE GERMINATION OF THREE CEREALS: MAIZE (*Zea mays*), MILLET (*Pennisetum glaucum*) AND RICE (*Oriza sativa*)

ABSTRACT

In Africa, cereals are major staple foods for the majority of the population. The cereal crop is not immune to the problem of salinity, which could threaten 10% of its world harvest. This work was undertaken to study the comparative effect of salinity on germination of three cereals, maize (*Zea mays*), millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) and rice (*Oriza sativa*). The seeds were germinated in Petri dishes containing a range of NaCl solution (0 g/l, 5g/l, 10g/l, 15 g/l and 25 g/l) in the dark and at room temperature. The results show that salinity has a depressant effect on the germination and development of the cereals tested. The harmful effect of salt varies depending on the concentration of NaCl and the type of cereal. It is low on the germination rate of seeds up to a concentration of 10g/l NaCl. From this dose onwards, this rate is reduced by (-44%) for millet, (-20%) for rice and (-10%) for maize. The average germination time between 0 g/l and 10 g/l NaCl is low and increases strongly between 10g/l and 15g/l and reaches 37 days (millet) and 20 days (rice). Corn root growth is less affected by salinity (1.2 cm) at 15g/l NaCl compared to more sensitive rice and millet (0 cm). The height of the epicotyl between 0g/l and 25g/l NaCl increased from 11.8 to 3.6 cm (corn), from 0.5 to 0 cm (rice) and from 4.3 to 0.3 cm (millet). The combination of the parameters studied shows that all three cereals are able to tolerate NaCl concentrations of 10g/l. Rice is the most sensitive to salinity

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174

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: MRN 1391

From: Rc Dalela <editor@jeb.co.in> on Sat, 07 Mar 2020 12:18:26

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Sir,
Thank you so much.

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Phone: +91- 522- 4017359; +91- 522- 3556509
Office Working Hrs. 10.30 to 14.00

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Subject: Re: 55298

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Tue, 10 Mar 2020 11:00:15

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

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On Thu, 5 Mar 2020 at 20:09, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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MS EJNFS 55155

European Journal of ~~Alimentary~~
Food Safety

177

editor. 23/02/20
22.02.20

SENT

MS EJNFS 55155

European Journal of
Nutrition & Food Safety

editor. 23/02/20

Original Research Article

22-02-20
MS EJNFS 55144

Phytochemical and Antioxidant Evaluation of Varieties of Pepper Fruits in Akpan Andem Market in Uyo Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT: The results of this research show an important difference between *Capsicum baccatum* L. (Yellow), *Capsicum baccatum* L. (Red), *Capsicum Chinese* Jacq., *Capsicum annuum* L. (Cayenne), *Capsicum annuum* L. (Bell) in total Saponin, Tanins and Cardiac glucosides. The concentrations of flavonoids, Alkaloids and Anthraquinones were similar in the five species of *Capsicum* under studies and it could be attribute to cultivation, ripeness, storage and soil salinity, among other factors. Reducing power assay is one of established method for evaluation of antioxidant potential of a test sample which was employed in the course of this work. Basically, it involves reduction of Fe³⁺ into Fe²⁺ with the formation of Perl's Prussian blue colour complex wherein absorbance is read at 700 nm. This reducing ability varies with respect to various concentrations of antioxidant present in the samples. The Different fruit composition of the five pepper species indicates that apart from the evident morphological differences in terms of fruit shape and appearance, they also differ in their content of phytochemicals.

Keywords: Akpan Andem Market, Akwa Ibom State, Capsicum, Phytochemical, DPPH Scavenging.

Introduction

Currently, people have interest in maintaining good health and an excellent body figure, therefore, they have become more careful in the food they choose to consume, looking for food with a high nutritional value, bioactive compounds and antioxidant capacity, such as fruits and vegetables. Epidemiological studies have consistently demonstrated a positive relation between the consumption of fruits and vegetables and a reduction in the mortality rate due to heart disease, cancer, and other degenerative diseases, as well as aging [1]. This is attributed to the fact that these foods are the main source of nutraceutical compounds, such as vitamins, minerals, and phenolic compounds, natural antioxidants, fiber, and other biotic compounds [1,2].

Peppers (hot and sweet) belong to the Solanaceae family, genus *Capsicum* [3]. This genus originated from Central and South America [4] and comprises about 30 species, of which, five domesticated that comprise *C. annuum* L. (hot and sweet peppers), *Capsicum frutescens* L. or bird pepper, *C. chinense* Jacq. or aromatic chili pepper, *Capsicum baccatum* L. (aji), and *C. pubescens* Ruiz and Pav. (rocoto). The first three species are the most cultivated in both tropical and temperate zones. *C. annuum* often forms a complex with *C. frutescens* and *C. chinense*. In Africa, they are generally considered together as *C. annuum* L [4].

As fair & simple
JH - fair
MM - fair
R - fair
A - fair
(Ref APA)

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170

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Subject: Re: 55327

From: SCIENCEDOMAIN EDITOR <editor.sciencedomain26@gmail.com> on Tue, 10 Mar 2020 10:01:36

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

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On Thu, 5 Mar 2020 at 19:50, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

119

MS JAOB 55066

Journal of Advances in Microbiology
editor: 22 semdomais.612

Original Research Article

20. Feb 20

Microbiological and Physicochemical Research of Thermal Spring and Mountain Spring Waters in the District of Sliven, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

Defined are the physicochemical properties of four healing non-thermal and thermal spring waters in the area of Sliven District, Bulgaria. The spring waters from the given four water sources are characterized by microbiological indicators, and the pathogenic micro-organisms in the samples from the springs water sources mentioned above are determined by the membrane method.

It is shown that according to 18 controlled parameters included in the study, the non-thermal healing spring "Hadji Dimitar" in the area of "Hot water" in the town of Shivachevo with water temperature 22.5°C and the non-thermal spring "Gunchov spring" with water temperature 21.5°C correspond to all controlled parameters according to Ordinance № 9 / 2001, Official State Gazette, issue 30, and decree № 178 / 23.07.2004 about the quality of water, intended for drinking purposes. It is established that that thermal healing spring Sliven mineral baths with water temperature 48 °C, healing spring Banya village with water temperature 37 °C meet the standard requirements. Non-thermal spring "Gunchov Spring", Sliven district with water temperature 21.5 ° does not meet the required microbiological parameters in regards to coli bacteria levels.

Keywords: spring water, physicochemical properties, microbiological indicators

1. INTRODUCTION

The causes for that lie in the combination between hydrological conditions of the continuing tectonic processes in the Earth's crust (Ignatov, 2010) (1, 2). By their nature the springs can be separated in cold, warm and hot springs. The first group includes the ones with temperature up to 37°C and this is cold mineral water. The second one ranges between 37° C and 60° C and this is warm mineral water. The third one with over 60°C and this is hot mineral water. The hottest mineral spring in Bulgaria is the one at Sapareva Banya with temperature of 101.4° C. The springing waters have different mineralogical characteristics. Their content is defined by the ones of the rocks, where the water has been flowing through, and the solubility of the minerals within them (Ignatov, Mosin, 2012). The research with hot mineral water from Rupite, Bulgaria with HCO_3^- -1320-1488 Ca^{2+} -29-36 mg/dm^3 (3,4,5). The temperature of the water of the source is 76°C and in the lake is around 50° C and is depending with season. There are proofs for cyanobacteria in hot mineral water in Rupite (Strunecky et al., 2019) (6). This water contains the following ions and they are structured the first living organisms – stromatolites.

In Bulgaria, there are mineral and spring waters, which are not subjected to physicochemical and microbiological control by the Regional Health Inspectorate, yet they are the most widely used springs by the population as sources of drinking water. Similar springs are located in the territory of Haskovo District (Valcheva, Denkova, Z., Nikolova, Denkova, R., 2013) (7, 8, 9), Stara Zagora District (Valcheva, Denkova, Z., Nikolova, Denkova, R., 2014) (10, 11), Varna District (Valcheva, Ignatov, 2019) (12) and Burgas District (Valcheva, 2019) (13, 14).

For many of these sources physicochemical and microbiological studies have not been conducted, yet they are used for drinking and household needs (Tumbariski, Valcheva, Denkova, Z., Koleva, 2014).

Although water is an unfavorable environment for the development of microorganisms, studies by many authors, including our research team, demonstrate that microorganisms with valuable

168

Mailbox of drnmrolli

rediffmail**Subject: Re: 55044**

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Tue, 03 Mar 2020 11:25:32

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

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On Fri, 28 Feb 2020 at 22:49, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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Subject: Re: 55272**From:** SCIECEDOMAIN EDITOR <editor.sciencedomain26@gmail.com> on Tue, 10 Mar 2020 10:05:23**To:** NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>**Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,**

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

Ab. fair
In-citations are necessary

163

My AJAEES 55162
Asian Jounl of Agricultural
Extension, Economics &
Sociology
ed: 08.23@se-dwi.672

MM - fair with Correlation coefficient

RLD - fair. But Discussion part must be write

Citations
C - fair
R - APA

Impact of Socio-economic Profile of Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries of FLD Programme on their Scientific temperament

22.02.20

ABSTRACT

The frontline demonstration is to demonstrate newly released crop production and protection technologies and its management practices in the farmers' field under different agro-climatic regions and farming situation. The study was conducted in Indore district of Saver blocks M.P. where FLDs were conducted by IARI Regional station on Wheat, Indore M.P. during 2015-16 and 2016-17, 60 wheat growers were benefited by this programme. All the beneficiary farmers, and same number of non-beneficiary farmers, were selected randomly from same villages of Indore district. Thus, 120 respondents were selected to constitute the sample of the study. For the study purpose 11 independent variables namely age, education, age, education, annual income, marketing behavior, farm power, land holding, farm mechanization, attitude, economic motivation, knowledge and mass media exposure were selected for analyzing their relationship with the response variable i.e.; scientific temperament. The study revealed that majority of the respondents 50% belonged to middle age group, middle school education, medium size of land holding, one bullock pair, medium level of farm mechanization, Rs. 60,001 to 1,00,000/- annual income, medium & high marketing behaviour, high level of economic motivation, medium level attitude, high level of knowledge and medium level of mass media exposure. Majority of the respondents (beneficiaries of FLD programme and non-beneficiaries) possessed medium level of scientific temperament. The mean value of scientific temperament of beneficiary farmers of FLD was higher than the mean score of scientific temperament of non-beneficiaries.

INTRODUCTION

Wheat is the main source of energy and nutrition in human diet. Wheat is unique in the sense that large numbers of diverse end-products such as chapatti, biscuit, bread, noodles, macaroni and other pasta products are

made from it. Wheat is cultivated mainly in temperate regions of the world. Presently at global level, it occupies approximately 240 million hectare with production of approximately 600 million tones. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana.

162

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Subject: Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SCIENCEDOMAIN EDITOR <editor.sciencedomain26@gmail.com> on Wed, 19 Feb 2020 11:38:41

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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Annual Research & Review in Biology
Ms_ARRB_54988
Effect Of Soybean, Sorghum And African Breadfruit Flours On The Proximate Composition And Sensory Properties Of Chin-Chin

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Subject: Re: Ms_IRJPAC_54983: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Wed, 19 Feb 2020 16:01:34

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJPAC_54983
Title of the Manuscript:	Induction of Systemic Resistant Molecules in Phylloplane of Rice Plants against Magnaporthe oryzae by Pseudomonas fluorescens

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On Tue, 18 Feb 2020 at 22:06, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

in fact
top fact
MR fact
RFA fact but need ANOVA or
any statistical method to compare
correlation

150

20th Feb Abstract Ms ASRJ 54993
26 11 Accept
Asian Soil Research Journal
editor: 23@seemini.
.bit
14-02-2020

Ref APA

INFLUENCE OF SPENT ENGINE OIL POLLUTION AND ORGANIC AMENDMENT ON SOIL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, MICROBIAL POPULATION AND GROWTH OF *Capsicum annum* (L.).

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impacts of spent engine oil on the physicochemical properties of soil, soil's microbial population and growth of pepper, *Capsicum annum*. It covered assessment of different levels of contamination (0, 20, 40, 60 and 80) in soil; which represents the degree of oil spillage concentration on the growth performance of *Capsicum annum* investigated. Percentage germination, seedling height, number of leaves and number of branches decreased as the concentrations of the spent engine oil in soil samples increased and affected soil physicochemical properties. The screening experiment conducted showed that poultry manure improved the physicochemical properties sandy loam soils contaminated with spent engine oil. The effects of poultry manure as an organic amendment was assessed using pepper (*Capsicum annum*) as test crop. All amendment made significant increase in soil organic carbon, and calcium content over the polluted soils. Soil acidity increased, soil exchangeable ions decreased. N, P and K were altered in the polluted soils as compared to the controls. There were increased bacterial counts and a decrease in fungi population in the spent engine oil-contaminated soils compared with the control. The oil reduced percentage germination, depressed growth, reduction in leaf number and plant height of the *C. annum*. Therefore the spent engine oil clearly had detrimental effects on soil's physicochemical and biological properties. The oil contributed largely to the extreme acidic nature of the polluted soils. However, maximum increase in plant height, percentage germination, number of leaves and branches were recorded with amendment of the polluted soils with poultry manure. Results show the considerable potential of remediation protocols with poultry manure as a remediating agent for oil spill remediation in the soil samples.

Keywords: Soil, Amendment, Manure, Spent engine, *Capsicum annum*.

1.0 Introduction

Spent engine oil is a brown-to-black liquid produced when new mineral-based crankcase oil is subjected to high temperature and high mechanical strain. They are lubricants that have been used to operate an automobile machine and considered not fit for initial purpose [1]. Spent engine oil also referred to as used or waste motor oil is a mixture of different chemicals, including low and high molecular weight ($C_{15} - C_{20}$) aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, chlorodibenzofurans, lubricative additives, decomposition products, heavy metal contaminants such as aluminum, chromium, tin, lead, manganese, nickel and silicon that come from engine parts as they wear down [2]; [3]. Spent engine oil is a common and toxic environmental contaminant not naturally found in the

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Gardner-fair
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PHD-Results
Ref-APP

157
Stat

Ms JECC 54438
International Journal of Environ.
ment & Climate Change
editor. 27@scindunib.edu

Vertical distribution of TOC, TN, and other important soil attributes

and their relationship in Alfisol and Entisol of West Bengal

07-02-20

Statistical analysis
ABSTRACT

A study to assess the profile distribution of important soil attributes in Alfisols and Entisols of West Bengal was conducted during 2016-17. Purposefully selected random sampling was carried out to collect the soils from different locations of two study sites, viz., Kalinagar (25°27'33.9"N, 88°19'10.2"E) from Malda district and Durganagar (26°09'62.7"N, 89°53'51.7"E) from Cooch Behar district of West Bengal at 0-15, 15-30, 30-45, and 45-60 cm depths. Understanding of vertical distribution of soil fertility indicators like soil organic carbon (SOC), total nitrogen (TN), and other important properties in two different soil and climatic conditions will provide an insight regarding the behaviour of soil with the change in environmental conditions. Soil bulk density (BD), porosity, pH, SOC, TN, C:N ratio, and texture were determined using standard laboratory procedures and computations. Obtained results were subjected to statistical analyses. Soils of Kalinagar sites were slightly acidic in nature while soils of Durganagar were neutral in nature. Kalinagar soils were silt clay loam in texture where Durganagar soils classified as loam to sandy loam. Soil BD values increased with depth in both Kalinagar (Alfisol) and Durganagar (Entisol). Porosity percentage progressively decreased with increase in depth. Soils of Durganagar reported higher soil porosity at all the depths studied. Increase in soil pH with increasing depth was observed in both the sites. The mean TOC content recorded maximum in surface soil and its concentration decreased with the depth. Kalinagar soils observed 7.63 % higher TOC (17.94 g kg^{-1}) content than Durganagar (16.57 g kg^{-1}) at surface depth (0-15cm) and its accumulation at the lower depths was also maximum in former soil. Mean TN values were also found to decrease by increasing the depth. The accumulation of total nitrogen at the subsequent depths was relatively more in Kalinagar than Durganagar. Increase in C:N ratio with increasing depth was noticed in Kalinagar site but the opposite trend was accorded in case of Durganagar. Accumulation of SOC and TN throughout the soil depth was found to be greater in Alfisol (Kalinagar) due to higher clay and silt fractions as compared to Entisol (Durganagar). There was a significant positive relation of TOC with clay and silt ($r=0.285, p<0.05$; $r=0.314, p<0.01$ respectively) and of TN with clay and silt ($r=0.328, p<0.01$; $r=0.262, p<0.05$ respectively) irrespective of soil orders. Alfisols with high bulk density have a greater capacity to accumulate SOC and TN throughout the soil profile due to higher clay and silt fractions in comparison to Entisols with loose textural properties.

Keywords: Alfisol, Entisol, total organic carbon, total nitrogen, physicochemical properties, depth-wise distribution

Introduction

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MSJERR 54652
Journal of Engineering Research & Reports
31 Jan 2020
editor: 3266 sender: b72

DESIGN OF SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR (SBR) TREATMENT PLANT FOR ABATTOIR WASTEWATER (A CASE OF APA MMINI STREAM)

ABSTRACT

Aim: The study aimed at designing wastewater treatment method for removal of BOD₅ using Sequencing batch reactor (SBR).

Study Design: SBR functions as a fill-and-draw type of activated sludge system involving a single complete-mix reactor where all steps of activated sludge process take place.

Methodology: The intermittent nature of slaughterhouse wastewaters favours batch treatment methods like sequence batch reactor (SBR). Attempts to remediate the impact of this BOD₅ on the stream, led to the design of a sequence batch reactor which was designed to treat slaughterhouse effluent of 1000L.

Results: The oxygen requirement for effective removal of BOD₅ to 95% was determined to be 21.10513kgO₂/d, while L:B of 3:1 was considered for the reactor. Also, air mixing pressure for the design was 0.16835 bar, while settling velocity was $3.44 \times 10^{-4} m/s$.

Conclusion: To ensure proper treatment of BOD₅ load of slaughter house, a sequencing Batch reactor of 1000litre carrying capacity was designed. For effective operation of this design the pressure exerted by the mixing air was 0.16835bar which was far greater than the pressure exerted by the reactor content and the nozzle. A settling velocity of 0.0003445m/s for 0.887hrs was required for the reactor to be stable and a theoretical air requirement of 1.6884m³/d was calculated. Hence the power dissipated by the rising air bubbles to ensure efficient mixing of oxygen in the reactor was calculated as 26530003.91 Kilowatts. With these design parameters the high BOD₅ load downstream of the river can be treated to fall below the FME_{env} recommended limit of 50mg/l.

Keywords: Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR), biochemical oxygen demand, (BOD), Oxygen Requirement, Energy Requirement

1. INTRODUCTION

Water contamination increased in recent times as the pollution sources increases especially in unindustrialized nations of the world. The cradles of water contamination are numerous oscillating from point sources to diffuse (non-point) sources of pollution. Most reports on the consequences of water contamination tend to affect human life which according to WHO [6] report, is among the principal reasons of death in developing countries. This contamination of shallow water bodies, triggered through the activities of humans, is an increasing occurrence globally [7]. In Nigeria, surface water contamination is being concomitant with shallow runoff, industrial emission, cold-room discharge, domestic waste and slaughterhouse effluent. The slaughterhouse industry is a significant component of the livestock industry providing domestic meat supply and jobs for over 170 million people in Nigeria [4]. In Nigeria,

153

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Subject: Re: Ms_AJAAR_54606: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Fri, 31 Jan 2020 14:41:45

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,
Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.
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Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research
Ms_AJAAR_54606
Soil Physicochemical Properties Variation in Black Soil After the Long-Term Application of Different Organic Amendments.

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On Thu, 30 Jan 2020 at 22:00, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

Original research paper

Soil Physicochemical Properties Variation in Black Soil After the Long-Term Application of Different Organic Amendments.

ABSTRACT

Aims: This research aimed to assess how the physicochemical properties of black soil respond to different organic amendments after 10 years of application

Study design: The experiment was established in 2010 and followed a randomized block design consisting of 24 plots (5 m × 5 m) 25 m² with eight treatments in three replicates.

Place and Duration of Study: The study site was located at the Jilin Agricultural University Research Farm, Northeast China (43°48'N, 125°23'E; km).

Methodology: The treatments for the study included an annual input of chemical fertilizer and organic amendments at the surface of the soil. The treatments were: control (CK), chicken manure (JM), fodder grass (FG), mushroom (MS), maize straw (MZ), tree leaf (TL), pig manure (PM) and cow manure (CM). Chemical fertilizers were added at the rate of 165 kg of N, 82.5 kg of P and 82.5 kg of K ha⁻¹ per year. Application rates of organic materials were adjusted to similar amounts of organic matter (2000 kg ha⁻¹). In June 2019, soil samples were collected from each of the amended fields. In each field, three sampling points were randomly selected. Soil samples were collected from the 0–20 cm depth using a core sampler then taken to the laboratory for soil physicochemical properties analysis.

Results: Comparing the results of the organic treatments with CK, bulk density decreased by 5.6–18.0% while porosity, EC, pH, total N, and SOC significantly increased in the organic treatments by 6.0–25.9%, 8.3–25.0%, 0.52–1.7%, 2.7–54.7%, and 1.3–18.4% respectively. The textural class of soil under the different treatments did not change however, the distribution of soil particle size varied among the treatments, where high clay and silt content were recorded in the amended fields. Moreover, the application of different organic materials significantly affected the soil aggregate stability and this was attributed to the increase in organic matter content which accelerated important microbial activities in the soil to improve aggregation. At higher suction potentials, higher water contents were recorded in the organic amended fields mainly due to the improved physical properties of the soil.

Conclusion: The study results showed that the application of organic amendments greatly improves the physical and chemical properties of black soil. Therefore, using these organic amendments can serve as an effective strategy to enhance soil quality and fertility.

Keywords: Black soil; Physicochemical properties; Organic amendments; Organic matter.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the increase in the human population, there have been several ways to protect natural resources and also use them in a manner that will ensure sustainability. Soil happens to be one of the important resources that need to be used sustainably. This is because it forms the basic material that supports plant life [1]. In order to be able to feed the increasing population, soils are subjected to huge stress ranging from fertilizer application, use of machinery, etc [2]. The effects of this stress are usually manifested through the physicochemical properties of the soil. The fertility and productivity of the soil usually depend on these physical and chemical properties.

According to Cooperband [3], the soil is made up of four primary components: mineral matter, air, water, and organic matter whereby each component plays a special function in the soil. However, soil organic matter is generally considered

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Ms ASRJ 57311

Asian Soil Research Journal

Editor: 2306en In. bin

28-Jan-2020

Original Research Article

A comparative assessment of series wise soil fertility in Bheramara upazilla of Kushtia district between the years 1995 to 2016

ABSTRACT

Aims: To quantify the changes in soil fertility in terms of available nutrient content, to determine the changes in organic matter content and to assess the changes of soil P^H over time period.

Study Design: The design of the study is a randomized complete block design.

Place and Duration of Study: Bheramara upazilla of Kushtia district in Bangladesh; between the years 1995 (considered as base line database) to 2016.

Methodology: Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) has conducted semi-detailed soil survey at Bheramara upazilla of Kushtia district in 1995 and collected 18 soil samples and analyzed in the laboratory for chemical parameter. These data base considered as base line database for the present study (2016) and 18 soil samples were collected from the same or adjacent sampling point of 1995. Land use, use of organic matter, crop yield and fertilizer use related information was also collected during the survey. Then chemical analysis was performed in the regional laboratory, SRDI, Kushtia by following standard methods.

Results: Results revealed that soil pH was decreased in most of the series, Organic Matter in all the series was little bit increased, the increment of exchangeable potassium was observed in most of the series except Ganges Silt and Ghior series, the increment of phosphorus was found in Sara, Gopalpur, Iswardi and ghior series while decreased trend was found in Ganges Sand and Ganges Silt series, the increment of Sulfur was found in Sara, Gopalpur and Iswardi series while decreased trend was found in Ghior, Ganges sand & Ganges Silt series, the increment of available Zinc was observed in all the series except Ganges Silt series, available Boron (B) was depleted from all the series.

Conclusion: Soil nutrient data of the study revealed that most of the parameter were showing positive direction towards fertility development due to agricultural knowledge development and advance soil and fertilizer management.

Key Words: Soil Fertility; Soil Series; Nutrient Status; Soil pH; Organic Matter.

1. INTRODUCTION

Soil fertility—the capacity of soil to supply essential nutrients to crops—has long been a major concern of agriculturalists. Soil fertility decline occurs when the quantities of nutrients

151

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Subject: Re: 54433

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Sat, 01 Feb 2020 18:25:17

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

Original Research Article

Protective Role of Quercetin against Methomyl or Radiation induced cytotoxicity and oxidative stress in the Liver of Male Rats

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on the male albino rats (130-140 g) to estimate the protective influence of quercetin against administration of methomyl pesticide or to γ -radiation exposure on content of DNA and RNA , cytochrome P450 and cytochrome b5 levels in the liver, peroxidation cytotoxicity, level of Metallothionein (MT) and levels of certain hepatic metals(Cu, Zn, Mn and Fe). Thirty-two rats were equally divided into 6 groups; control, Que treated (20 mg/kg b.w.), methomyl pesticide treated (2 mg/kg b.wt) for three weeks ,exposed to γ -radiation delivered as fractionated doses (3 weeks) 3 Gy increment every week up to a total cumulative dose of 9 Gy., a combination of methomyl and Que. a combination of γ -radiation and Que. After 21 days of treatment .The results showed that both methomyl or γ -radiation induced a significant reduction in the liver nuclear fraction content of DNA and RNA in addition to a significant reduction in Amino PyrineN-demethylase in liver , Microsomal protein, cytochrome P450 and cytochrome b5. The results also showed an increased content of lipid peroxides (TBARS) with depletion of reduced glutathione (GSH) level, superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) activity in the liver. In addition, there was a significant decrease in level of liver Mn. Conversely the results showed a significant increase in levels of liver MT, Fe, Cu, and Zn. ALSO the results obtained showed that exposure to gamma radiation or methomyl treatment provoked a significant increase in serum aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine transaminase (ALT), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (γ -GT) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Administration of quercetin with methomyl or radiation exposed rats caused significant improvement of all previous biochemical or histological parameters towards its normal ranges. These result suggested that, quercetin treatment may have a protective effect against methomyl or radiation induced liver damage and oxidative stress in rats through free radical scavenging in addition to regenerating endogenous antioxidant defense system mechanisms.

Key words: Quercetin , Methomyl , γ - radiation, liver damage , oxidative stress

INTRODUCTION

Methomyl insecticide is one of the carbamate pesticides used systemic and broadly against many pests of farming crops viz. vegetables, fruits, grains, hops, vines, cotton, soybeans, and

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Subject: Re: Ms_CJAST_53809 :Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Tue, 07 Jan 2020 15:53:43

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

Ab. Fair & Message

In-Fair

M.M. Fair

RSD. Fair

Re - Not according to guidelines of the journal.

APA - method

was employed

Original Research Article

MSJG EES 153864

Journal of Geography, Environment & Earth Sciences International.

editor: 27@seim.dormainy.

6.2

Evaluation of Some Hydro-meteorological Characteristics in Gerado Catchment, the Northern Ethiopia

Sond
03-01-20

30 Dec 2019

ABSTRACT

In the Northern Ethiopia, land degradation together with population pressure and other features foster soil erosion. Soil erosion in turn escalates surface runoff and deforestation which are serious challenges to agricultural production and economic growth in the region. In the stated area, because of the aforementioned elements, there is high surface run off and evaporation resulted in low groundwater recharge and water resource development in general. So, estimating surface runoff is one of the most important hydrological variables in water resources development such as flood control, reservoirs and hydro-power generation. However, updated and accurate information on spatial-temporal variation of runoff and evapotranspiration at given watershed is essential to understand the influence biophysical and climatic factors on watershed hydrology and water resources development. Present study was carried out with the aim of estimating hydrological characteristics of Gerdo Catchment in the Northern Ethiopia. To do so, long term measurements of meteorological data such as precipitation, temperature and other climatic data were taken from six meteorological stations. Thornthwaite empirical equation was used to estimate the potential evapotranspiration of the catchment. This method uses air temperature as an index of the energy available for evapotranspiration. The volume of runoff from the catchment was also computed by using the runoff coefficient method. Similarly, groundwater recharge balance of the catchment was computed using $\text{Inflow} = \text{Outflow} \pm \text{Change in storage}$. The result of the study showed that the potential annual evapotranspiration of the catchment was found 755.2 mm/year. While the actual annual evapotranspiration of the area was estimated about 722.77 mm/year. The actual evapotranspiration for the dominant soil types and the respective land uses in the area was weighted according to the proportion of the area and the weighted actual evapotranspiration. Since there was no river gauging station in the catchment, it was impossible to determine the runoff of the catchment from recorded data. As a result the volume of runoff from the Gerado river catchment was computed by using the runoff coefficient method. Accordingly, the volume of water which leaves as surface runoff from the catchment is calculated to be 120,581,841m³ (326 mm). Generally, from this study it can be concluded that evaluation of hydro-metrological variables at series time scale for a given watershed is paramount task before commencement of any water resource development projects otherwise the projects may lead to failures.

Key-words; Hydro-metrological, Gerdo Catchment, land degradation, run-off, evapotranspiration

1. INTRODUCTION

Land degradation in the form of soil erosion increases surface runoff and deforestation which are serious challenges to agricultural productivity and economic growth in Ethiopia. High population densities,

140

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Subject: Re: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Mon, 06 Jan 2020 17:49:09

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

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Asian Food Science Journal

Ms_AFSJ_53931

QUALITY EVALUATION OF SWEET POTATO AND ACHA FLOUR BASED BISCUITS

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Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Sat, Jan 4, 2020 at 9:33 AM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

Corrections are needed but fair
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 with strict I - Capital letter

MSAFSJ_53931
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 01-01-2020 bit

APA Method. Not According to the
 QUALITY EVALUATION OF SWEET POTATO AND ACHA FLOUR BASED
 BISCUITS
 Language - poor guidelines of the journal

ABSTRACT

The study investigate the chemical, physical and sensory properties of sweet potato and acha flour based biscuits. The work was aimed at ameliorating the quality of acha based biscuit with addition of sweet potato flour. Flour blends were produced by substituting sweet potato into acha flour at 20, 40 and 60%. Proximate, physical and sensory properties of the biscuit were analyzed. The carbohydrate, moisture content, fat content, fibre and ash increased from 67.21 to 75.94, 5.69 to 6.74, 13.81 to 14.87, 1.4 to 1.68, and 2.48 to 3.45 respectively with increase in added sweet potato flour from (20-60), while the protein decreased from 3.73 to 8.14. the relative decrease could be due to the low inherent protein of sweet potato. Magnesium, phosphorus and potassium increased from 220.33 to 375.22, .438 to .632 and 218 to 252.33mg/100g respectively with added sweet potato flour. There was an increase in break strength and spread ratio from 1.35 to 2.95 kg 4.80 to 5.13, respectively, with increase in the level of sweet potato flour substitution. The reverse was observed for thickness and diameter of the biscuit which decreased from .70 to .60 and 4.28 to 4.13cm respectively. The average mean score of texture, colour, taste, flavour and general acceptability ranges from 6.05 to 7.65, 6.55 to 6.40, 5.55 to 6.25, 6.70 to 5.75 and 6.10 to 6.95, respectively. The sample 40:60 sweet potato-accha flour blend biscuit with average means scores of 6.95 was most preferred and acceptable with corresponding increment of 3.45, 14.87, 8.14, and 1.68 of ash content, fat content, protein and crude fibre, respectively.

Key Words: Evaluation, Quality, sweet potato, Acha, Biscuitss

AB - Fair - but
 Intr - fair with message
 His good run in the
 Intro - well explained
 Stat - well

MSAFSJ_53932
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Res - APA
 guidelines of
 the journal

INTRODUCTION
 Biscuits are ready-to-eat, convenient and inexpensive food products of digestive and dietary importance consumed by all ages (Olaoye *et al.*, 2007). They are nutritive snacks produced from unpalatable dough that is transformed into appetizing products through the application of heat in the oven (Olaoye *et al.*, 2007). Biscuits generally have been found to be rich in carbohydrate and protein. They contain fat (18.5%), carbohydrate (78.23%), ash (1.0%), and protein (7.1%) and salt (0.85%) as reported by (Okeagu 2001). Nigeria is finding itself more and more caught up in the "wheat trap" where most of its foods are made from wheat (including biscuit and bread) a foreign cereal (Ayo *et al.*, 2008).

Message
 Encouragement of agricultural sector increase of
 people varieties, etc is good on outside, but, the
 quality of noodles prepared by factories are not good
 because they use toxic ingredients & distribute the
 crisis much ailments particularly in children.

141

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From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Tue, 07 Jan 2020 12:58:30

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

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Asian Food Science Journal
Ms_AFSJ_53932
FUNCTIONAL, SENSORY AND COOKING QUALITIES OF ACHA-TIGERNUT NOODLES

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On Sat, Jan 4, 2020 at 9:36 AM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

143

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Subject: Re: Ms_AJACR_54063 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Fri, 10 Jan 2020 15:33:48

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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Asian Journal of Applied Chemistry Research

Ms_AJACR_54063

Comparison of the Oil Composition of Clarias gariepinus Collected from Four Lagoons in Lagos, South Western Nigeria

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On Thu, 9 Jan 2020 at 22:53, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Subject: Re: 54044 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your reviewcomments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Fri, 10 Jan 2020 15:52:31

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. N.M.ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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Ms_AFSJ_54044
NUTRITIONAL AND SENSORY QUALITIES OF FERMENTED SEASONINGS FROM SOYBEAN AND FLUTED PUMPKIN SEEDS

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On Thu, Jan 9, 2020 at 10:49 PM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_JALSI_53936 :Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Wed, 15 Jan 2020 15:14:56

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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On Thu, 9 Jan 2020 at 22:51, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

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Subject: Re: 54319 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Fri, 24 Jan 2020 10:06:29

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_54319
Title of the Manuscript:	Study on rice residue management options on growth parameters and growth indices of rice crop
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on 30 Jan, 2020.
Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:49, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54152 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SCIENCEDOMAIN EDITOR <editor.sciencedomain26@gmail.com> on Fri, 24 Jan 2020 09:45:52

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NingappaMRolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

Journal Name:	<u>International Research Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJPAC_54152
Title of the Manuscript:	Soil fertility status and nutrient index in different tasar silkworm host plants growing ecosystems of Purulia District, West Bengal, India
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on 30 Jan, 2020.

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Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:48, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER TO DEPOSIT INTO PUBLONS.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_CJAST_54205 : Review

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Thu, 23 Jan 2020 17:56:50

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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On Mon, 20 Jan 2020 at 22:18, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH
MANUSCRIPT NUMBER.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_IJPSS_54507 : We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: Managing Editor-13 <editor.sciencedomain13@gmail.com> on Fri, 31 Jan 2020 12:42:19

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. Ningappa. M. Rolli,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Feb 06, 2020.

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_54507
Title of the Manuscript:	Assessment of Nutritional Status of rainfed rice in Benin using Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS)

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, Jan 30, 2020 at 9:58 PM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

air but
fair
M- Family explained
R&D - Fair with Stat
Ref - APA

MSIPSS_54507

International Journal of Plant
Soil Science

Original Research Article

editor.16@sciencedomain.biz

Assessment of Nutritional Status of rainfed rice in Benin using Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS)

24-01-2020

ABSTRACT

The fertilizer used in Benin by rainfed rice farmers, doesn't meet the required expectation because of lack of many essential agronomic information to formulate the appropriate nutrient compositions. Despite all the advances in improvement of rice production, its yields in traditional cropping systems are very low and the only inputs of Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium do not effectively increase rice yields. The purpose of this study was to assess nutritional status of rainfed rice crops in Benin. The study covered the rainfed rice production areas of Benin Center where 72 leaves samples were taken on 3600 plants from the farmer fields. The concentrations of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron and zinc were determined in leaves samples. The preliminary DRIS (Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System) norms for the rainfed rice growing in the Benin center were selected for various nutrient ratios obtained from the high yield population of the rainfed rice crop. The yields of the two subpopulations were significantly different ($p < .0001$). The nutrient requirement for the rainfed rice production was ranked as $N > Fe > Zn > K > Mg > P > Ca$. The DRIS-derived sufficiency ranges for N, P, K, Ca and Mg from the nutrient indexing survey of the rainfed rice plants grown in Benin center were 1.91-3.66, 0.30-0.64, 2.00-3.89, 0.37-1.05 and 0.18-0.38g kg⁻¹ respectively. The limits for Fe and Zn were 89.27-206.3 and 8.21-24.91 mg kg⁻¹ respectively. On the basis of sufficiency ranges, 4.22, 57.75, 66.20, 56.34, 45.07, 46.50 and 29.57% of samples were low in N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe and Zn respectively. The DRIS norms put emphasis on nutrient balance and help to differentiate between healthy and unhealthy rice plants from the nutrition status. However, it needed further researches to determine the amount of the fertilizers to supply in order to maintain nutrient balance.

Key words: DRIS indices, High yielding subpopulations, sufficiency ranges, rainfed rice

1 INTRODUCTION

Benin exhibits the low rate of fertilizer use with an average consumption estimated at less than 5 kg ha⁻¹ [1]. The fertilizer that is used in Benin doesn't meet the required expectation because of the manufacturers and distributors who lack many essential agronomic information to formulate the appropriate nutrient compositions [2]. This improper use of the fertilizers is likely one of the major factors contributing to declining rice yield in Benin, since no local nutrition guidelines are available. Likewise, soil nutrient mining remains an option for the farmers since they do not see any responses in crop yield when fertilizers are applied [3]. This fact induces nutrient imbalance into the plants, which tend to be worse because of the increased intensity in cropping, greater erosion, and the lack of inputs from the organic or inorganic sources of nutrients. In order to develop an adequate alternative and formulate sustainable recommendations about the fertilizer, it is necessary to evaluate the level of nutrient imbalance into the plants. Foliar analysis has been practiced widely for nutritional status evaluation in plant and fertilizer programs planning. It is considered like an important tool to monitor the nutrient status of plants [4]. Usually, plant nutritional status evaluation is done by sufficiency range approach. In this approach, leaf nutrient concentration is compared to the values of sufficiency range. Below it is considered as deficiency, and above it is considered as excessive. However, this critical value approach has limited applicability due to the variation caused by the time of sampling, stages of plant growth, specific position of leaf tissue sampled, only the evaluation of the deficiency or the excess of a single nutrient at a time [4, 5]. Then, the use of this approach for the evaluation of crops nutritional status is questionable since it fails to measure nutrient balance and do not consider various interactions between nutrients. In contrast, the DRIS method, proposed by Beaufils [6], is based on the comparison of dual relationships in samples with the standard or the norms of values rather than the individual concentration of nutrient to interpret leaf tissues analysis. Likewise, nutrient ratios in leaf tissues are not influenced by the time of sampling, stage of plant growth and with the position of the plant parts [4]. In Benin, DRIS has been found appropriate to diagnose nutrient status of pineapple [7], groundnut [8], Sorghum [9], yam [10], maize [11], cotton [12]. However, the information on the rainfed rice plant nutrition status based on DRIS approach lacks.

149

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54322

From: Managing Editor 23 <editor.sciencedomain23@gmail.com> on Sat, 25 Jan 2020 16:30:59

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54120

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Sat, 25 Jan 2020 17:25:12

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal. We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within/on Jan 30, 2020.

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On Thu, 23 Jan 2020 at 21:45, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

SOP VII Jan

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: Ms_AJAAR_54606: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: SDI Editor 24 <editor.sciencedomain24@gmail.com> on Fri, 31 Jan 2020 14:41:45

To: NingappaMRolli <dmmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

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Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research
Ms_AJAAR_54606
Soil Physicochemical Properties Variation in Black Soil After the Long-Term Application of Different Organic Amendments.

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With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, 30 Jan 2020 at 22:00, NingappaMRolli <dmmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI



PRINCIPAL

Com. B.H.S. Arts & T.G.P. Sci. College,
JAMKHANDI. Dist. Bagalkot.

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rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Re: 54044 We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your reviewcomments

From: Editor Sciencedomain <editor.sciencedomain11@gmail.com> on Fri, 10 Jan 2020 15:52:31

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. N.M.ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

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Asian Food Science Journal
Ms_AFSJ_54044
NUTRITIONAL AND SENSORY QUALITIES OF FERMENTED SEASONINGS FROM SOYBEAN AND FLUTED PUMPKIN SEEDS

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With Best Regards

Ms. Ruma Bag

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On Thu, Jan 9, 2020 at 10:49 PM NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

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THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

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Mailbox of drmmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Wed, 31 Mar 2021
07:44:12

To: drmmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **A Study of Mental Health of Ph.D. students in relation to Research Environment and other demographic variables in Haryana State Universities** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Wed, 31 Mar 2021
07:59:12

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **EVALUATION OF COVID-19 AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING AMONGST PHARMACY STUDENTS AT GAYATRI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY SAMBALPUR, ODISHA** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Wed, 31 Mar 2021 07:48:41

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **EFFECT OF HYPERTENSION ON SENSORY NERVE CONDUCTION VARIABLES** Dr. Barkha Rani Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology Govt. Medical College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. 2. Dr. Anand Kumar Singh Senior Resident, Department of Orthopaedics AIIMS Raipur, Chhattisgarh-492099 India. Corresponding Author: Dr. Anand Kumar Singh Senior Resident, Department of Orthopaedics AIIMS Raipur, Chhattisgarh-492099 India Email ID – anand.rims@gmail.com Phone No- 8770925469, 8817746652 Address- Room No- B210, PG/Intern Hostel AIIMS Campus, GE Road, Tatibandh Raipur, Chhattisgarh-49209, India . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
18:09:53

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **A Cross-Sectional study on Peer Pressure on Adolescents of school going age in Southern India**. . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> [mailto:noreply@ubitechsolutions.com]
18:18:39

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF SUBSTITUTED FLAVONES** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards

Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
18:26:19

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Antioxidant and hepatoprotective activity of flavonoid rich content of Alphonsea sclerocarpa leaves** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
18:34:11

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Assessing the Non-Communicable Diseases in Malaysia: The Role of Socioeconomic Transitions and Behavioral Risk Factors** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
18:44:20

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Knowledge, awareness and practice of digital study models and conventional study models among orthodontists and post-graduate students - A cross sectional pilot survey** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
19:02:10

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **RUPTURED OVARIAN DERMOID CYST WITH CALCIFIED SPHERULES-AN UNUSUAL CASE REPORT** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards

Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
19:02:57

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **RELATIONS POSTTRAUMATICGROWTH (PTG) THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND SELF-CONCEPT IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS THOSE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN ISLAMIC RS MOJOKERTO SAKINAH** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
19:15:43

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Role of serum tumor biomarkers in evaluating Lung Cancer : A Prospective Study** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
19:24:10

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Attention Problems and Motor Excess Amongst Adolescents: An Intervention Study** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021
19:29:51

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **STUDY OF RADIATION ENTERITIS IN CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH DEFINITIVE RADIOTHERAPY AND ADJUVANT RADIOTHERAPY – A PROSPECTIVE STUDY** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
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Editorial Team
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rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 09 Apr 2021 19:43:56

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Artificial Intelligence in Oncology - Technologies being used and scope in India** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing ✓

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 05 Apr 2021
20:12:28

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Analysis of the location of the medical industry in the Volga Federal District** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 18 Apr 2021
14:35:09

To: drmmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Prediction of Future Strains of Influenza A Subtypes using Machine Learning Techniques** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
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Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> [mailto:noreply@ubitechsolutions.com]
14:42:39

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear ,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Effect of Vitamin D in the Resolution of Menorrhagia and Irregular Menstrual Cycle** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

19

Subject: Thank you for reviewing ✓

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 18 Apr 2021 14:42:39

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear ,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Effect of Vitamin D in the Resolution of Menorrhagia and Irregular Menstrual Cycle** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
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Editorial Team
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rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing ✓

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 18 Apr 2021
14:48:32

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **THE POLIO CAMPAIGN AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL AREA OF JAIPUR THROUGH TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS: A CASE STUDY.** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Fri, 28 May 2021 07:19:45

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. "A challenge for India for tackling coronavirus pandemic."** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Thu, 03 Jun 2021
10:08:12

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Utility of vaginal pH for detection of Bacterial Vaginosis.** .
We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
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Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Thu, 17 Jun 2021
07:11:39

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Original research article Clinicopathologic Profile Of Androgen Receptor Expression In Primary Breast Carcinoma And Its Relation With Estrogen, Progesterone, Her2 Receptor Status And Molecular Subtypes. Ashok kumar S1, Vijay sathish I2, Priyadharshini M3 , Sri Gayathri S * 1Associate professor, Department of Pathology, Chengalpattu Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. 2Professor, Department of Pathology, Pudukottai Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. 3Associate professor, Department of Pathology, Villupuram Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. *Corresponding author: Assistant professor, Department of Pathology, Sri Ramachandra Medical college Running Title: Role of Androgen receptors in Primary Breast carcinoma Address for correspondence-No 10F, Ixora apartments, Kuppusamy street, Pazhavanthangal, Chennai-600114. Corresponding author email id- srigayathri@sriramachandra.edu.in . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.**

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
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Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Thu, 17 Jun 2021 07:14:14

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ROPIVACAINE 0.2% WITH FENTANYL AND LEVOBUPIVACAINE 0.125 % WITH FENTANYL AS ADJUNCT IN EPIDURAL LABOUR ANALGESIA: A RANDOMISED CONTROL CLINICAL STUDY.** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Fw: Thank you for reviewing

From: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> on Thu, 17 Jun 2021 22:01:02

To: "NingappaMRolli" <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

PLEASE DEPOSIT TO PUBLONS

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <ijcrr@rediffmail.com>

Sent: Thu, 17 Jun 2021 07:11:39

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Original research article Clinicopathologic Profile Of Androgen Receptor Expression In Primary Breast Carcinoma And Its Relation With Estrogen, Progesterone, Her2 Receptor Status And Molecular Subtypes.** Ashok kumar S1, Vijay sathish I2, Priyadharshini M3 , Sri Gayathri S * 1Associate professor, Department of Pathology, Chengalpattu Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. 2Professor, Department of Pathology, Pudukottai Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. 3Associate professor, Department of Pathology, Villupuram Medical College, Tamilnadu, India. *Corresponding author: Assistant professor, Department of Pathology, Sri Ramachandra Medical college Running Title: Role of Androgen receptors in Primary Breast carcinoma Address for correspondence-No 10F,Ixora apartments,Kuppusamy street,Pazhavanthangal,Chennai-600114. Corresponding author email id- srigayathri@sriramachandra.edu.in . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards

Dr. Shilpa Pise

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Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Thu, 17 Jun 2021
07:16:52

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Prevalence of MLSb phenotype in Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)**. . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Tue, 22 Jun 2021 08:57:37

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . **Ningappa M. Rolli**,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **MOLECULAR GENETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COURSE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Tue, 22 Jun 2021 09:01:47

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Impact Of COVID-19 On RPE & Functional Status Of Patients Using PCFS Scale: A Cross Sectional Survey** . . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Tue, 22 Jun 2021 09:08:20

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **EFFECT OF EARLY VERSUS DELAYED CORD CLAMPING ON HAEMOGLOBIN, HAEMATOCRIT AND SERUM BILIRUBIN LEVEL OF TERM NEONATES – A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Tue, 22 Jun 2021
09:12:57

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Dexmedetomidine attenuates sepsis induced-lung injury in CLP rat model, role of CD54** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 27 Jun 2021
19:32:33

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **3D CBCT analysis of collum angle of the maxillary central incisors in different types of malocclusion: Comparative assessment in Saudi, Jordan and Egypt subpopulation** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drmmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 27 Jun 2021
19:38:34

To: drmmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . **Ningappa M. Rolli,**

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **A Comprehensive Review: Recent Advancements in Machine Learning based Intrusion Detection** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 27 Jun 2021 19:42:33

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Gait kinematic parameters with different arm movements in stroke patients** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
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Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 27 Jun 2021
19:49:01

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Molecular Docking Analysis for The Identification of Bioactive Compounds Against Urolithiasis (Hyperoxaluria)**. . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Sun, 27 Jun 2021
19:52:32

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . Ningappa M. Rolli,

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **TO EVALUATE THE RADIOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME IN NEWER SURGICAL MODALITY FOR FIXATION OF DRUJ IN GALEAZZI FRACTURE DISLOCATION :A PROSPECTIVE STUDY** . We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
www.ijcrr.com

rediffmail

Mailbox of drnmrolli

Subject: Thank you for reviewing

From: International Journal of Current Research and Review <noreply@ubitechsolutions.com> on Wed, 07 Jul 2021 08:15:35

To: drnmrolli@rediffmail.com

Dear . **Ningappa M. Rolli,**

Thank you for reviewing manuscript titled **Molecular Docking Analysis for The Identification of Bioactive Compounds Against Urolithiasis (Hyperoxaluria)**. We appreciate your efforts and look forward to your assistance as a reviewer for future submissions.

Regards
Dr. Shilpa Pise
Executive Editor
Editorial Team
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37

SIR,
PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO DEPOSIT TO PUBLONS.
THANK YOU.
Mailbox of drnmrolli
DT.N.M.ROLLI

Subject: Re: Ms_JOGEE_9514: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your review comments

From: ikpress editor4 <editor.ikpress4@gmail.com> on Thu, 08 Jul 2021 18:27:06
To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within 10 July, 2021.

Journal Name:	Journal of Global Ecology and Environment
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JOGEE_9514
Title of the Manuscript:	Estimation of some heavy metals in soil and Phragmites Australis(phytoremediation)in Fatha and Qayyarah areas in Salah Al-Din Governorate- Iraq.

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

With Regards

Ms. Laboni Mukherjee
International Knowledge Press
www.ikpress.org

Registered Offices:

Asia Pacific: International Knowledge Press, N. S. Road, Tarakeswar, Hooghly, PIN-712410, West Bengal, India
UK: International Knowledge Press, S107, 3 Hardman Square, Spinningfields, Manchester, M3 3EB, UK

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EMP-003-LM

On Wed, 7 Jul 2021 at 08:34, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

Subject: Re: Ms. 9598

From: ikpress editor4 <editor.ikpress4@gmail.com> on Fri, 30 Jul 2021 16:12:01

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within Jul 31, 2021

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

Please be safe during this COVID-19 pandemic situation. We wish best of health for you and your family members.

With Regards

Ms. Laboni Mukherjee
International Knowledge Press
www.ikpress.org

Registered Offices:

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EMP-003-PA

On Thu, 29 Jul 2021 at 07:30, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,

PLEASE DEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER.

THANK YOU.

DR.N.M.ROLLI

Subject: Re: Ms. 9600

From: ikpress editor4 <editor.ikpress4@gmail.com> on Fri, 30 Jul 2021 16:12:46

To: NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com>

Dear Dr. NINGAPPA. M. ROLLI,

Thank you so much for submitting your valuable review comments. We thankfully acknowledge your great contribution for maintaining high peer review standard of this journal.

We know your time is valuable and therefore, we'll be pleased to provide you Official Certificate of peer reviewing from the journal (signed Scan copy) within Jul 31, 2021

Thank you very much for spending your valuable time.

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With Regards

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International Knowledge Press
www.ikpress.org

Registered Offices:

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On Thu, 29 Jul 2021 at 07:41, NingappaMRolli <drnmrolli@rediffmail.com> wrote:

SIR,
PLEASE SEND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALONG WITH MANUSCRIPT NUMBER.
YHANK YOU.

DR.N.M. ROLLI





ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಕವಿತೆಗಳ ಸಂಪುಟ
ಜನತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘ



ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಕವಿತೆಗಳ ಸಂಪುಟ (ಜನತಾ) ಬರಹಗಳು

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ



ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಗೌರವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ

ವಾಣ್ಯಪ್ರೀತಿ **ಶ್ರೀ. ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ. ಜಿ. ಕೆಮಡಿ** ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಜನತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು, ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಹಾಧಿಪತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಮಂಡಳಿ ಪರವಾಗಿ "ಗುರುವಂದನಾ"
ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನಮಾಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26-09-21

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
ಚೇರಮಠರು

(Signature)
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

(Signature)
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಜನತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು



YENEPOYA

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Recognised under Sec. 3(A) of the UGC Act 1956
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

Date: 21.6.2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the following students won the **Young Warrior Award, NSS 2021** in the **National Conference** organised by Youth Empowerment and Sports, Government of Karnataka in association with National Service Scheme, Yenepeya (Deemed to be University) **held during 18.06.2021 to 20.06.2021.**

1. Mr. Abhin Bangera – Canara College Mangalore – 1st Place.
2. Mr. Divesh Ginnare – Nagpur Veterinary College Nagpur M.AF.S.U - 2nd Place
3. Ms. Jayashree S – Alagappa Government Art College Karaikudi Tamilnadu-3rd Place
4. Mr. Prasad Araballi – BLDEA Commerce BHA Arts and TGP Science College, Jamkhandi – 3rd Place.

Dr. Gangadhara Somayaji K.S.

Registrar

Registrar
YENEPOYA

(Deemed to be University)

University Road, Deralakatte, Mangaluru - 575 018.

T : +91 824 220 6000 E : reachus@yenepeya.edu.in www.yenepeya.edu.in



NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT & SPORTS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

In association with
YENEPOYA (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE (Virtual)

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

Mr/Mrs/Dr Prasad Araballi

has **Participated** in the National Conference on

"ENGAGEMENT OF NSS VOLUNTEERS IN COVID TIMES"

held during June – 18th to 20th 2021

Dr. K S Gangadhara Somayaji
Registrar
Yenepoya (Deemed to be University)

Pratap Lingaiah
State NSS Officer, Karnataka State NSS Cell
Youth Empowerment & Sports Dept.



Create An Adventurous Youth

ADVENTURES TASK FORCE

Regd. By: Govt. Of India



THIS IS CERTIFIED THAT

Rakesh .A. Savantni S/O,D/O

OF Kannataka

HAS PARTICIPATED IN NATIONAL LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS CUM COASTAL TREKKING

PROGRAMME FROM 05-01-2021 TO 09-01-2021

HELD AT VIRTUAL TRAINING CENTRE, DONA RIVA, CARANZALEM BEACH GOA, INDIA AND

SUCCESSFULLY PARTICIPATED THE CAMP AND COMPLETED ALL THE ACTIVITIES.

Cert. No.: A.T.F./Goa/2021/06 *We Wish for your brighter future.*

Date : 09-01-2021

Leader of the Event


Vikas Kumar
(NTC)


Sumit Chauhan
(CNC, ATF India)





॥ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ॥



ಶ್ರೀ ಸು.ಸಂ. ದೊಡ್ಡಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಕಮೀಷನರಿ
ಜಮಖಂಡಿ (ಹಂಚಿನಾಳ-ಕಡಪಟ್ಟಿ) ಜಿ|| ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ/ಕುಮಾರಿ ರಾಕೇಶ್ ನಾವುಳಿ ಇವರು

..... ಸೌಟಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿಂಹ ಬಬ್ಬಾಣ್ಣ ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 09-09-2021 ರಿಂದ 11-09-2021ರ

ವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಕಡಪಟ್ಟಿ ಜಾತ್ರಾ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

(Signature)

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾದೇವ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಇಟ್ಟಿ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

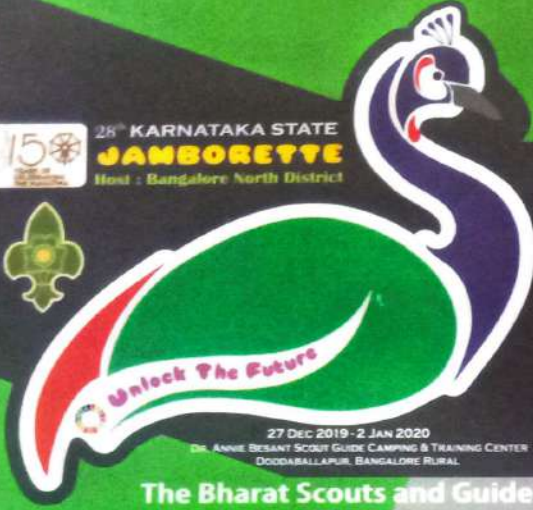
(Signature)

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಯ್ಯ ಬಸಯ್ಯ ಪೂಜಾರಿ
ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



28th KARNATAKA STATE
JAMBORETTE
Host : Bangalore North District



27 DEC 2019 - 2 JAN 2020

DR. ANNIE BESANT SCOUT GUIDE CAMPING & TRAINING CENTER
DODDABALLAPUR, BANGALORE RURAL

The Bharat Scouts and Guides

Certificate

OF APPRECIATION

Presented to

RAKESH . A. SAVANTRI B.L.D.E.A College

of JAMKHANDI for his/her Contribution

in the **28th KARNATAKA STATE JAMBORETTE**

as SERVICE ROVER

from 27 December 2019 to 2 January 2020 held at

Dr. Annie Besant Scout Guide Training & Camping Center, Doddaballapur, Bangalore Rural

P.G.R. Sindhia

State Chief Commissioner

Saroja .P

Disitrcit Chief Commissioner

P.N. Ravindra, IAS

Deputy Commissioner, GOK

SCOUTS
for **SDGs**

Host: BANGALORE NORTH DISTRICT



ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka

Certificate of Achievement

This is to certify that

RAKESH ARJUN SAVANTRI

of

JAMKHANDI LOCAL ASSOCIATION

has achieved

FIRST PLACE - ROVER SECTION

in Local Association Level Geetha Gayana Competition

held during the year 2020



P G R Sindhia

P G R Sindhia

State Chief Commissioner

The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka

Cert. No: SHQ/2020/GGLA/ 14

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Karnataka, State Headquarters, Shanthi Gruha, #39, Palace Road, Bengaluru - 560001

॥ ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲೆ ॥



ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಘಟಕ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ



೨ನೇ

ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಕನ್ನಡ
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಗಿರಿ-ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ ಪತ್ರ

ವಿದ್ಯಾಕೋಟೆ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:೦೭-೦೩-೨೦೨೦ರಂದು
ಜರುಗಿದ ೭ನೆಯ ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ

ಶ್ರೀ:ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಾತೇಶಿ ಎ. ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ

ಇವರು ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ/ಕವಿಗೋಷ್ಠಿ/ಕಲಾತಂಡ/ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ಇದರಲ್ಲ
ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ
ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿನೋದ ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ

ವಿನೋದ ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು
ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಕಲಿಶಂಕರಿ

ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಕಲಿಶಂಕರಿ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು
ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ



Create Job!

ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka



Certificate of Appreciation



KUMAR. RAKESH SAVANTRI

of Bagalkote District

for having served in the SSLC Exam centre

from 25th June - 03rd July 2020.

The Services are very much appreciated and placed on record of
the Bharat Scouts and Guides and you are recognised as

COVID-19 WARRIOR

Cert. No.: SHQ/ 182

Date : 10 July 2020

S.SURESH KUMAR

Minister for Primary & Secondary Education
Govt. of Karnataka

P G R SINDHIA

State Chief Commissioner
The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka

S. S BIRADARA

District Chief Commissioner
Bagalkote District



ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

NAAC 3d Cycle Accredited With "A" Grade (CGPA-3.32)



ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ರೋವರ್ ಘಟಕ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ



ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ. ರಾಕೇಶ್ ಕೆ. ಸಾವಿಂತ್ರಿ ಇವರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 09-02-2019 ರಂದು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

“ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ”

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಿರಡೋಣಿ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ರೋವರ್ ಅಡರ್, HWB
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಎ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರೋಶನಿ ವರ್ಣೇಕರ್
ರೋವರ್ ಅಡರ್
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಎ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಜೋಶಿ
ರೋವರ್ ಅಡರ್
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಎ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಪಿ. ಮೂಲಮನಿ
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಎ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ



ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ
NAAC 3d Cycle Accredited With "A" Grade (CGPA-3.32)



ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ರೋವರ್ ಘಟಕ
ಮತದಾನ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ



ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ. ರಾಜೇಶ್ ಕೆ. ಸಾವಂತ್ರಿ ಇವರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28-03-2019 ರಂದು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತದಾನ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಿರಡೋಣಿ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ರೋವರ್ ಅಡರ್, HWB
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರೋಷನಿ ವೆಣಕೇಕರ್
ರೇಂಜರ್ ಅಡರ್
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಡಿ. ಜೀವಿತಿ
ರೋವರ್ ಅಡರ್
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಜಿ.ಮೂಲಧರ
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Kum/ Kumari

Rakesh. Savantoi

Scout/ Guide of

BLDE College Jamakhandi, Bagalkote

district

was assigned for election duty as a Volunteer during the Lok Sabha Elections 2019.

*He/She has rendered exceptional service as Accessibility Volunteer. His/ Her services
are deeply appreciated.*

Sri P G R Sindhia

Sri P G R Sindhia
State Chief Commissioner
The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka

Sri Sanjiv Kumar

Sri Sanjiv Kumar
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka





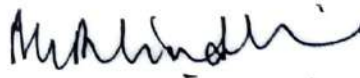
THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES, KARNATAKA
STATE LEVEL RANGERS' CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
ROVERS-RANGERS MOOT,
ROVER SCOUT LEADERS & RANGER LEADERS CONFERENCE

This is to Certify that Mr/Miss Rakesh. A. Savantri,
from Bagalakot. district has participated in State Level Rangers Centenary Celebrations,
Rovers- Rangers Moot, Rover Scout Leaders and Ranger Leaders Conference, jointly organised by The Bharath Scouts &
Guides, Karnataka and Udupi District Association at Milagres College, Kalyanpura,

Udupi from 07-9-2019 to 10-9-2019


Dr Jayaram Shettigar
District Asst. Secretary
& Leader of the Camp


G. Jagadeesha T.A.S.
Deputy Commissioner, Udupi
President, The Bharath Scouts & Guides, Udupi


P. G. R. Sindhia
State Chief Commissioner
The Bharath Scouts & Guides, Karnataka



ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ, #39, ಶಾಂತಿಗೃಹ, ಅರಮನೆ ರಸ್ತೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 560 001



ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸೇವಾ ಶಿಖರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕುಮಾರ/ಕುಮಾರಿ ರಾಕೇಶ್ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ

ಕಾಲೇಜು B.L.D.A. ಸಾಲೇಖು, ಭುಮಖಂಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಇವರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17-08-2019 ರಿಂದ 21-08-2019 ರ ವರೆಗೆ

ಡಾ|| ಅನಿಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್-ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಬಿರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರೋವರ್ಸ್/ರೇಂಜರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ 'ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸೇವಾ ಶಿಖರ'ದಲ್ಲಿ
ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ.


ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ


ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಆರ್. ಸಿಂಧ್ಯಾ
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತರು



ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ
NAAC 3d Cycle Accredited With "A" Grade (CGPA-3.32)



ಸಂತ ಶಿಶುನಾಳ ಶರೀಫರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಳಸದ ಗುರು ಗೋವಿಂದಭಟ್ಟರ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ
ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ

**ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ
“ತತ್ವಪದ-ಚಿಂತನ-ಗಾಯನ-ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ”**

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ/ಪ್ರೊ/ಡಾ. Rakesh - A Savanaru ಇವರು
ದಿನಾಂಕ : 09-02-2024 ರಂದು ಅಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ,
ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಂಡನೆಗಾಗಿ, ಚಿಂತನಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ಗಾಯಕರಾಗಿ, ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.


ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಬಿ. ಶಿರೂರ
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು,
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ


ನಾರ್ಡೋಜಿ ಡಾ. ಮಹೇಶ ಜಿರಾಲಿ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು
ಕಳಸದ ಗುರು ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಟ್ಟರ ವಂಶಜರು ಹಾಗೂ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣವಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು


ಪ್ರೊ.ಎಸ್.ಎಚ್.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಅಧಿಕಾರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ವಿಜಯವರ.


ಡಾ. ಎಮ್.ಬಿ.ಮೂಲವನಿ
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ,
ಜಮಖಂಡಿ



ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾವೇರಿ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಾಶಿಲ. ಅ. ನಾಣೇಗೌಡ

ಕಾಲೇಜು/ಇತರೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಜಿ.ಸಿ ಎಜ್ಜಾನ ಯುನಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಿ.ಝಂಜಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ರವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25-08-2018 ರಿಂದ 29-08-2018 ರವರೆಗೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಜಿ|| ಹಾವೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದ ರೂವರ್ಸ್ ರೇಂಜರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್, ಗೈಡರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ತಿಜರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.


ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ


ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಾಧುರಿ ದೇವಧರ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅಯುಕ್ತರು ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಹಾವೇರಿ


ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅಯುಕ್ತರು ಭಾರತ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



|| ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲ್ಲೆ || || ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಬಾಳ್ಗೆ ||

ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ.ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಪಿ.ಪಿ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಜಮಖಂಡಿ
ನ್ಯಾಕ್ ಪುನರ್‌ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ "ಎ" ಶ್ರೇಣಿ

ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘ

ಶ್ರೀ/ಕುಮಾರ/ರಿ ಶಾಕೇಶ ಶಿವಂತ್ರ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಇ ಇವರು

ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ "ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘ"ದ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ **ಶ್ರಬಂಧ**

ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ **ಕ್ರೌಂಚ** ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದ

ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

Hraav

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘ

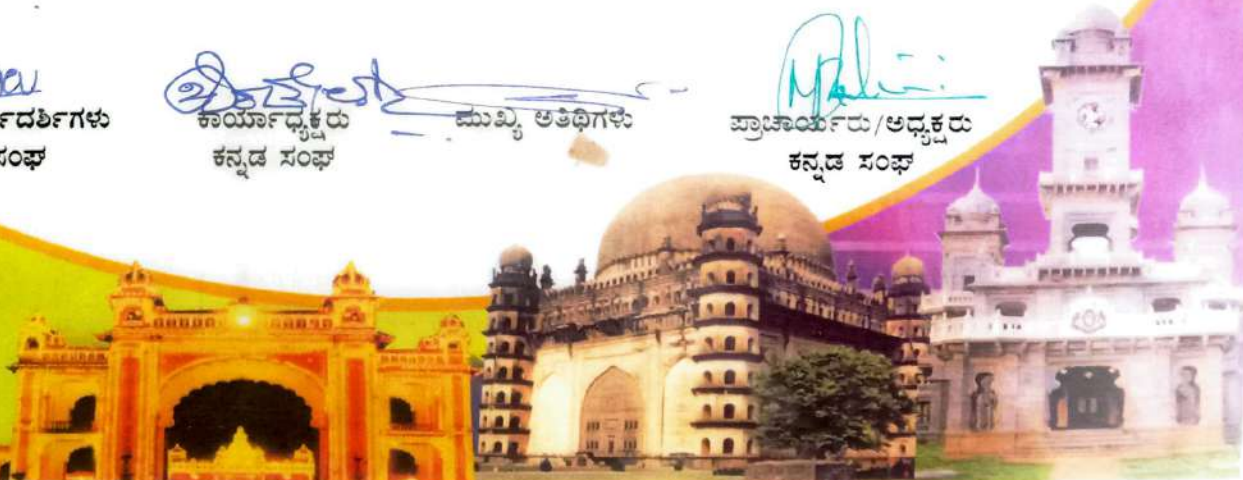
ಶಿವಂತ್ರ

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘ

Pravin

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು/ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಘ

**ಹೆಸರಾಯಿತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
ಉಸಿರಾಗಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ**





Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



Certificate of Appreciation

RAKESH SAVANTRI

BAGALKOT DISTRICT



Sri. B.S. Yeddyurappa
Chief Minister

has Participated in Creating Awareness Campaign about Turmeric Ganesha in their locality and his/her action contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 4 , 13 , 14.

The Services and Efforts are highly Appreciated.

Shri. Vijaykumar Gogi
Chairman

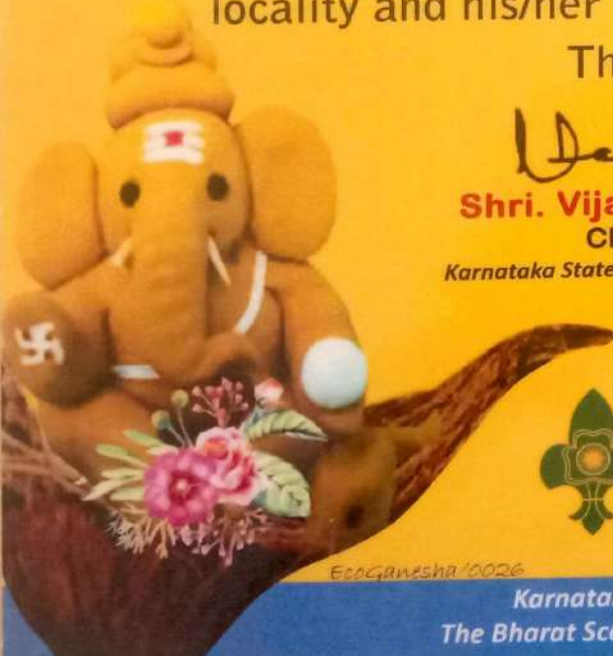
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

Shri. Srinivasulu
Member Secretary

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

Shri. P G R Sindhia
State Chief Commissioner

The Bharat Scouts and Guides



Sri. Anand Singh
Minister for Forest, Environment and Ecology

EcoGanesh 2026

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, #49, Church St, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001
The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka, State Headquarters, Shanthi Gruha, #39, Palace Road, Bengaluru - 560001