



KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Affiliated to Bharathiar University

Accredited by NAAC

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

KGiSL Campus, Coimbatore – 641 035

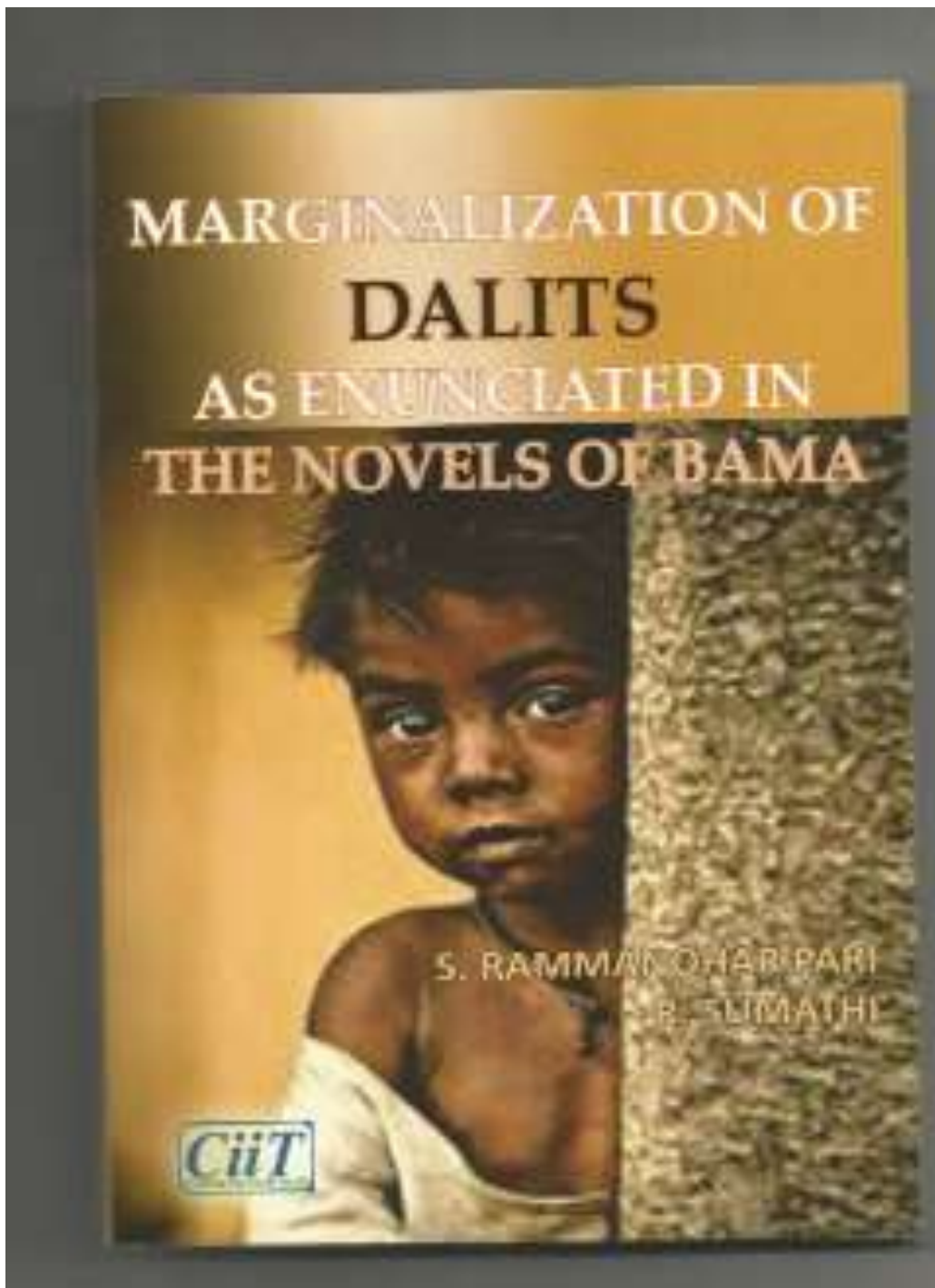
Criteria 3- Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicator 3.3- Research Publication and Awards

3.3.2. Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Year 2019-2020

Books Published



All Rights Reserved.

Original English Language Edition 2019 © Copyright by Coimbatore Institute of Information Technology.

This book may not be duplicated in any way without the express written consent of the publisher, except in the form of brief excerpts or quotations for the purpose of review. The information contained herein is for the personal use of the reader and may not be incorporated in any commercial programs, other books, database, or any kind of software without written consent of the publisher. Making copies of this book or any portion thereof for any purpose other than your own is a violation of copyright laws.

This edition has been published by **Coimbatore Institute of Information Technology, Coimbatore.**

Limits of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: The author and publisher have used their best effort in preparing this MARGINALIZATION OF DALITS AS ENUNCIATED IN THE NOVELS OF BAMA book and author makes no representation or warranties with respect to accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book, and specifically disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. There are no warranties which extend beyond the descriptions contained in this paragraph. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. Neither Coimbatore Institute of Information Technology nor author shall be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damage, including but limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

Trademarks: All brand names and product names used in this book are trademarks, registered trademarks, or trade names of their respective holders.

ISBN 978-93-89105-10-0

This book is printed in 70 gsm papers.
Printed in India by Mahasagar Technologies.

Coimbatore Institute of Information Technology,
#156, 3rd Floor, Kalidas Road, Ramnagar,
Coimbatore – 641009, Tamil Nadu, India.
Phone: 0422-4377821
www.ciitresearch.org

MARGINALIZATION OF DALITS AS ENUNCIATED IN THE NOVELS OF BAMA

S. RAMMANOHAR PARI

R. SUMATHI

First Edition

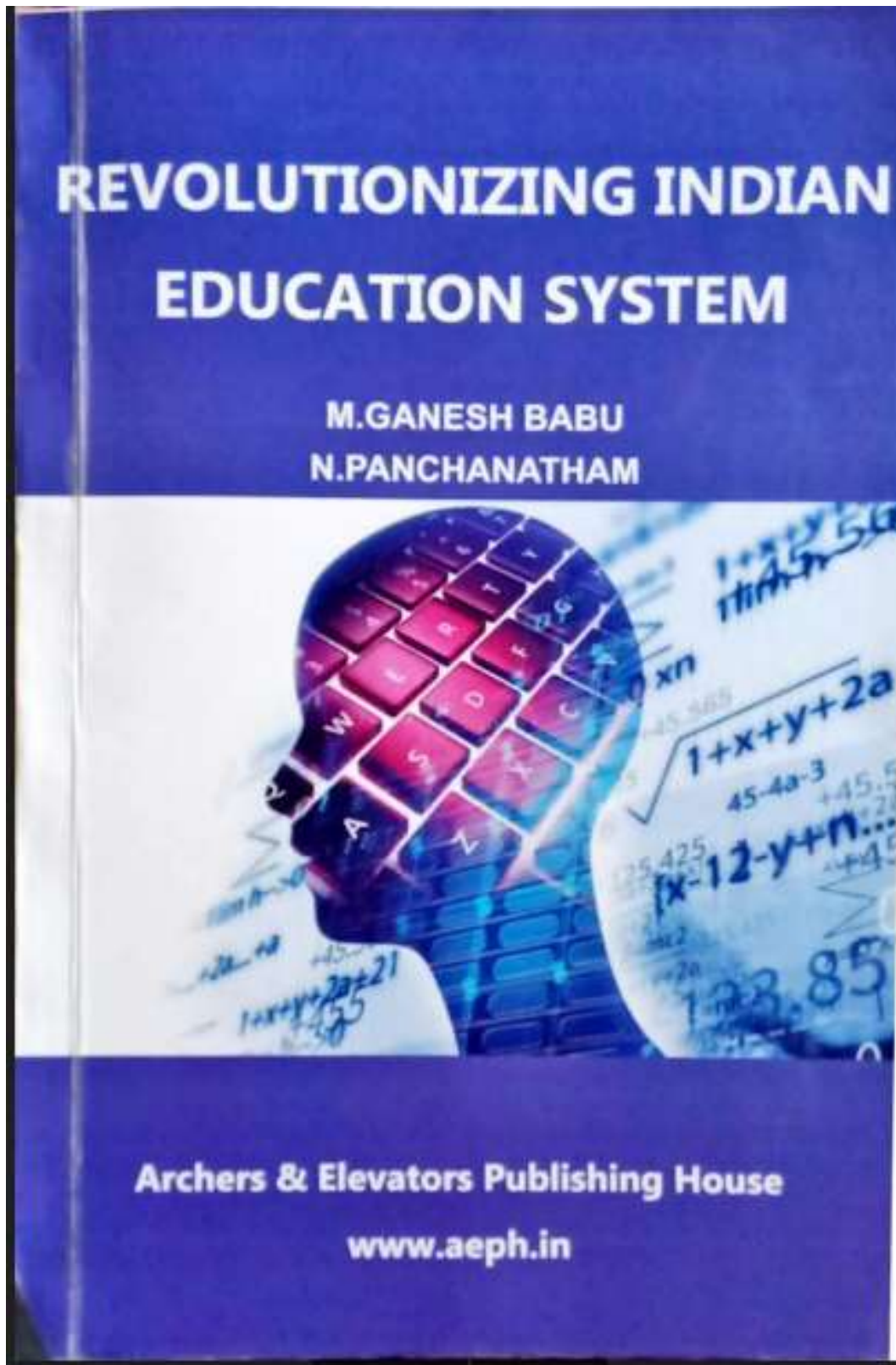
From Author(s)

The book deals with the caste system in India and the emergence of dalit literature. Leading activists, who espoused the cause of dalits, were called Dalit Panthers and they were all writers. They narrated the true state of dalits with an insight that came from those who belonged to the community and some of them from the first-hand experience. Their claims to freedom, dignity, self-respect and equality gave new meaning to primary concepts of democratic life.

Dalit historians traced and discussed the history of the term 'dalit literature' to the first Dalit Literary conference in 1958 which passed a resolution to safe guard the dignity and equality of the Dalits. While dalit literature in Maharashtra continued to grow in strength with the formation of the Dalit Panthers in 1972, dalit literature in other parts of India, such as Tamil Nadu, only burgeoned in the last decade of the twentieth century.

Suggestions for further improvements will be thankfully acknowledged and duly incorporated in the next edition.

S. RAMMANOHAR PARI
Dr. R. SUMATHIRs. 250/-
www.ciitresearch.org



ARCHERS & ELEVATORS PUBLISHING HOUSE

111 AGH Lay out, 6th Cross

Hesaraghatta Main Road

Bangalore-560090(INDIA)

Mob: + 91 9164362263

E-mail: archerselevators@gmail.com

Website: www.aeph.in

© SSM Trust

First Edition 2020

ISBN: 978-81-946245-0-9

All rights reserved. This book or parts therefore, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or an information storage and retrieved system now known or to be invented, without written permission from copyright owners.

PRINTED IN INDIA

A & E printers, Bangalore-90.

34.	IMPORTANCE OF EMPATHY IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION Shanthi Satish	194
35.	IMPACT CHANGES AND GROWTH OF INDIAN EDUCATION SCHEME J.Balakrishnan, M.P.Prathiba, S.Anandaraj	196
36.	ICT AND HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA Aanchal-Dr. Heena Atwal	202
37.	ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN EDUCATION CMA (Dr.) Ashok Panigrahi, Dr. Vijay Joshi	210
38.	ROLE OF E-LEARNING FACILITIES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM P A L N S KALYANI	217
39.	COVID19- A PATHWAY TO LEARNING REVOLUTION Dr. Jaya Vadhvani, Mr. Samirkumar N. Parekh	223
40.	NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION – A PERSPECTIVE ON QUALITY, CHALLENGES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY Dr. Priya Srinivasa, Prof. Srinivas H N	227
41.	REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA TOWARDS DIGITAL EDUCATION: THE COVID-19 SCENARIO Dr. G. Jayabal, K. S. Balaji	235
42.	A REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT PATTERNS IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND REFORMS Rajvi Trivedi	248
43.	REVOLUTIONIZING INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM Thorera Leena Ganesh	253
44.	STRENGTHENING PUBLIC EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF EDUCATION REJUVENATION MISSION OF GOVERNMENT OF KERALA Ms. Abshana Jamal , Dr. Fr. Joseph M.K	257
45.	CQI: AN APPROACH TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION Dr. Rahul Sharma	263
46.	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE A TOOL FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT Dr. Archana Agrawal	269
47.	A STUDY ON PREFERENCE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS POST GRADUATION COURSES AFTER COVID-19 Karan Solanki, Dr. ShitalPadhiyar	276
48.	INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM – EVOLVING PARADIGMS Mrs.D.Prabha	282

INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM - EVOLVING PARADIGMS**Mrs.D.Prabha**

Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Kumaraguru College of Liberal Arts and Science, Coimbatore.

"The Indian education system is one of the largest in the world with 65 percent of its children studying in public schools run by the Indian government" The Indian education system has evolved to a great extent from the Vedic days to today's computer age and e-learning. However, there is one thing that remains common between the two scenarios, and that is the **importance of education**. As Indians, our parents have always been emphasising on the importance of education. However, the education system wasn't this way ever since the ancient times. The Education system has evolved considerably from the Vedic Times to now and only for the better.

Transformation of Indian Education System - The TimelineThe Vedic Times

A major chunk of the knowledge that our generation is dealing with has been passed on to us from the Vedic times. Initially, a Gurukul system of imbibing knowledge was followed where the students and teachers resided together. However, later with advancement, the texts were recorded on palm leaves with the use of sharp writing instruments.

However, during the Vedic times, everyone did not have the privilege to be a part of the Gurukul education system. It was only the higher casts like the Brahmins and royals who could avail this mainstay of education.

For higher education, students had to travel abroad to countries like Tibet, China, Persia and Greece as there were no universities in India. The famous Takshila and Nalanda universities (now in Pakistan) were set up much later. It was only during the Buddhist period that the two universities were first set up where a multitude of disciplines were taught including philosophy, mathematics, grammar, astronomy, psychology, and arts.

Pre-Independence British Raj

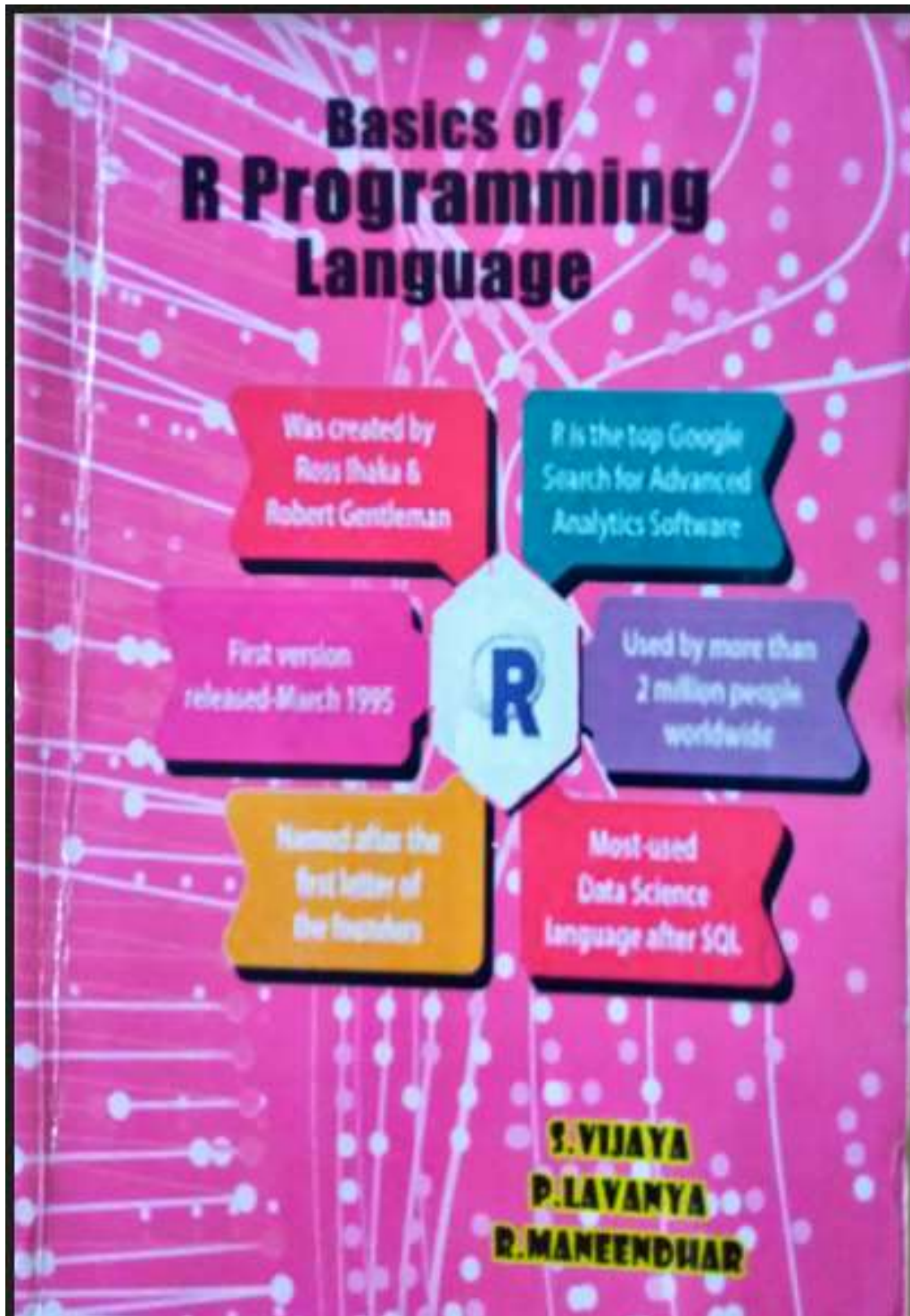
The Vedic tradition of education was followed by the Mughal and British Raj. While the Mughal period brought Islamic influence in education, the British Raj opened many Christian Missionary schools and colleges.

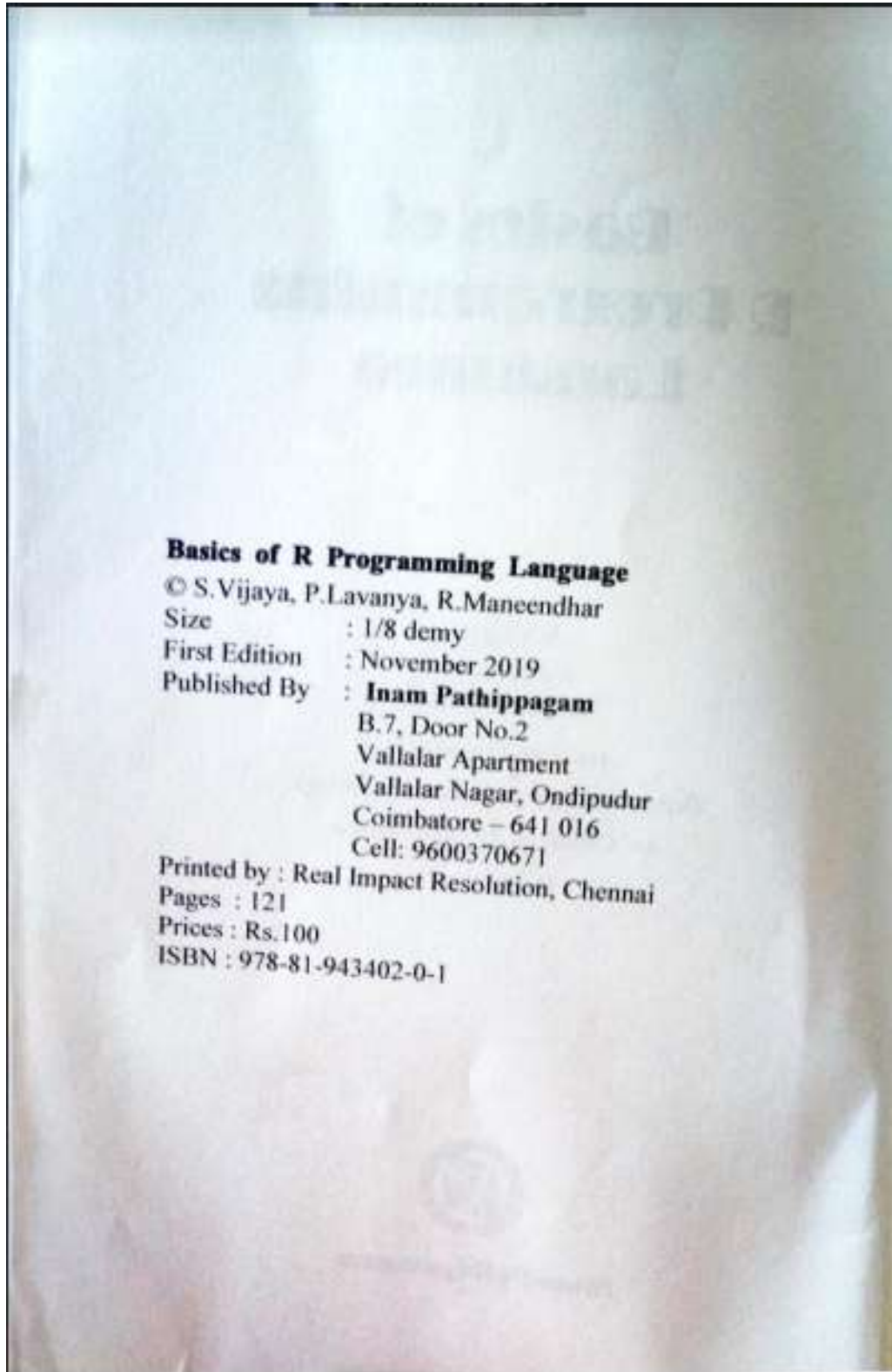
Moreover, after the British Raj and the colonial system came into the picture, the use of English language expanded. The language was now being used everywhere for learning, giving instructions and even in everyday communication. It would not be wrong to say that during this time, the entire landscape of education system in India changed. This period formed the base for higher education during the 20th century.

Post-Independence Education Scenario

After independence, a host of educational institutions were set up by the government to ensure students do not have to go abroad to pursue higher quality education. From government schools to IITs and IIMs, many premier institutions were set up to ensure students receive the proper education. In fact, some of the institutions have been recognised all over the world for the excellent education they provide.

Besides colleges and universities, government schools changed the map of education in the country. The government schools provided quality education to students from both rural and urban background to ensure they compete with top-notch professionals from around the world.







S. Vijaya is working as Assistant Professor in department of Information Technology in KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. She has completed M.Sc,M.Phil., and submitted Ph.D., thesis. She has ten years of teaching experience. Her areas of specialization are Data Mining, Data Structures and Natural Language Processing. She has published ten research papers in National and International Journals

P.Lavanya is working as Assistant Professor in department of Information Technology in KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. She has completed MCA, M.Phil, . She has two years of teaching experience. Her areas of specialization are Data Mining, Operating System and Data Structures. She has published three research papers in National and International Journals



R.Maneendhar is working as Assistant Professor in department of Information Technology in KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. He has completed MCA, M.Phil, . He has six years of teaching experience. His areas of specialization are Computer Networks, Animation Techniques and Multimedia. He has published three research papers in National and International Journals



Microbial Biodiversity

Edited by

P. Ponmurugan and J. Senthil Kumar

Cambridge
Scholars
Publishing



Microbial Biodiversity

Edited by P. Ponmurugan and J. Senthil Kumar

This book first published 2020

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Lady Stephenson Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE6 2PA, UK

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Copyright © 2020 by P. Ponmurugan, J. Senthil Kumar and contributors

All rights for this book reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

ISBN (10): 1-5275-4818-X

ISBN (13): 978-1-5275-4818-3

Chapter Eight.....	102
The Role of Microorganisms in the Green Synthesis of Nanoparticles <i>M. Shanmugavadivu, K. Selvam, J. Senthil Kumar and R.Ranjith Kumar</i>	
Chapter Nine.....	113
The Role of Organic Farming for Microbial Biodiversity <i>K. Chitra and B. Sathya Priya</i>	
Chapter Ten.....	125
Microbes in Water <i>Geethalakshmi Sundararaman and Dhanalakshmi Thiagarajan</i>	
Chapter Eleven.....	136
Biodiversity: Management, Threats, and Conservation <i>Ganapathy Saravanan, P. R. Nivedha, V. Sathibabu Uddand Rao and S. Vadivukkarasi</i>	
Chapter Twelve.....	149
Green Synthesis of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles Using <i>Acalypha indica</i> Ethanol Extract: <i>Vigna radiata</i> Germination and Antifungal Activity against <i>Aspergillus Niger</i> , <i>Fusarium Oxysporum</i> and <i>Penicillium Funiculosum</i> <i>S.Narendhran, M. Manikandan, and P. Baby Shakila</i>	
Chapter Thirteen.....	164
Climate Change vs. Microbiota <i>M. Suguna Devakumari and J. Beslin Joshi</i>	
Chapter Fourteen.....	171
The Role of Microbes in the Food Industry: Beneficial and Non Beneficial <i>K.M. Saradhadevi, S. Velayuthaprabhu, P. Arjun, Mallikarjun Gundappa, and M. Ravi</i>	
Chapter Fifteen.....	190
Microbes in Polythene Degradation <i>J. Beslin Joshi and M. Suguna Devakumari</i>	
Chapter Sixteen.....	205
Intestinal Flora and Diabetes Mellitus <i>Dr. R. Subashini</i>	

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE ROLE OF MICROORGANISMS IN THE
GREEN SYNTHESIS OF NANOPARTICLESM. SHANMUGAVADIVU ^{A*}, K.SELVAM ^B,
J. SENTHIL KUMAR ^C AND R. RANJITH KUMAR ^D^A ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DR. N. G. P. ARTS
AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, COIMBATORE^B PROFESSOR AND HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
PERIYAR UNIVERSITY, SALEM^C ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY,
SRI KRISHNA ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.^D ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY,
KONGUNADU COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, COIMBATORE.

*CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: VADIVURAJESH1981@GMAIL.COM

Nanoparticles are atomic or molecular aggregates with at least one dimension between 1 and 100 nm that can significantly modify their physicochemical properties compared to bulk material (Karnani and Chowdhary, 2013). They are the fundamental building blocks of nanotechnology. Norino Taniguchi, a researcher at the University of Tokyo, Japan, coined the term, nanotechnology (Deepak et al., 2011). Nanotechnology has become an important field of modern research due to its potential effects in electronic and medicine. Recently, metal nanoparticles have received particular interest in various fields ranging from material science to biotechnology (Huang et al., 2007). Metal nanoparticles which have a high specific surface area and a high fraction of surface atoms have been studied extensively because of their unique physicochemical characteristics, including catalytic activity, optical properties, electronic properties, antibacterial properties, and magnetic properties (Catauro et al., 2004). The most frequently studied