



“Arise Awake and Stop Not
Till the Goal is Reached”

***INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
“Converging Research Approaches in
Life Science for Future Advancement”
(CRALSFA- 2023)***

15th Feb 2023

PROCEEDING OF THE ABSTRACTS



**Organized by
PG AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY**

**Sengamala Thayaar Educational Trust Women's College (Autonomous)
(Accredited by NAAC: An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)
Sundarakkottai-614 016, Mannargudi.**

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Proceeding of the Abstracts

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

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15th Feb 2023

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ABOUT THE INSTITUTION

“Empowering women, Empowering the Nation”. Higher education, especially to women, empowers not only the family but also the Nation. Hence, higher education to women is often emphasized as a mission of capacity building of the Nation. The significance of this aspect has been rightly recognized and there has been a paradigm shift in the scenario of women education in the urban area. Nevertheless, higher education to women in the rural area needs encouragement, as the main source of income of their parent's is agriculture and the per capita income is relatively very low. In this context, “Sengamala Thayaar Educational Trust (STET) Women's College” was established at Sundarakkottai, a hamlet in Thiruvavarur District, in the year 1994 by Thirumathi Krishnaveni Vivekanandham, who entrusted the task of nurturing the institution to her illustrious son Dr. V. Dhivaharan, Correspondent with yonder vision for promoting higher education to women students in this backward area set goals to achieve the target. Sengamala Thayaar Educational Trust Women's College is recognized as one of the fore most Educational institutions in India. It has been accredited by the NAAC. It is an institution of ISO 9001:2015 standards certified one. The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of the College is extremely active and evolves strategies and actions to achieve the goal of the institution.

Our Group of Institutions includes

1. STET Women's College (Autonomous)
2. STET School of Management (Autonomous)
3. STET College of Education for Women

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Department of Microbiology was started in the year 1995. It has grown from strength to strength and offers up to the highest Research Degree. The Department has successfully graduated more than 610 (PG) students and promote research activities leading to Ph.D., Programme. The Department has well ICT enabled class rooms and laboratory are equipped with Centralized Instrumentation Facility. It has sophisticated instruments like HPLC, GC, Multi focus microscope, Thermal cycler, Inverted Tissue Culture Microscope, Immunofluorescent Microscope, AAS, Flame Photometer, Gel Documentation system and Bioreactor. Biominin Laboratories are functioning as the center for Tissue culture, biofertilizers, vermicompost production, micronutrient preparations for 14 crop varieties and mushroom cultivation. Many funded projects are received from the Management and Government Funding agencies and are being operated by the Department. The students of our Department have excelled in both academic as well as extracurricular activities. Our students of Microbiology secured University Rank in every year. The atmosphere of the Department is always focused on student centric methods. The Department has made significant contribution to the fungal taxonomy. So far, 258 new species, 35 varieties, 4 new genera, 6 new generic records, 36 new records and 6 are rare foliicolous fungi from India were discovered by our Research Scholars. Free Bioinstrumentation training programme is being conducted every year during the summer for other college students. The excellent infrastructure facilities are available in the Department and the quality of education offered by the dedicated eminent teaching faculty. The strength of the Department lies in the potential involvement and serving the humanity using biological science as tools. The Department is doing collaborative research activities with functional MoUs. Incubation center is functioning to promote and facilitate Start-up. Extension activity and consultancy services are being conducted to promote the rural women Entrepreneurs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This International Conference provides an opportunity for the meeting of International Researchers, Scientists and specialists in various research and development fields of Life Sciences. The conference offers a premise for global experts to gather and interact intensively on the topics of emerging area of life science. We were privileged to say that this conference will definitely offer suitable solutions to the global issues.

The International Conference on “Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement” includes plenary session with invited speakers and oral presenters. This conference is open to students, Research Scholars, Academicians and Scientists of the departments of Life Science from affiliated Colleges, Universities, Research organizations and Industries, so as to create platform to showcase their findings and deliberations. The International Conference has been planned to provide the opportunity to give presentation by the research aspirants and to spread their wisdom of knowledge to the scientific Community.

We are Express our deep sense of gratitude to Our Chairman Dr V Dhivaharan without his support and guidance we won't achieve anything in the world. We would like to thanks to young dynamic Correspondent Dr.JeyanandhDhivaharanen couraging us with his valuable thoughts.. We wish to express our sincere respect to our beloved Principal DrS.Amudha, And Vice Principal Dr B Kayathribai. Dr K Thiyagesan delivered his presidential address and shared his remarkable knowledge. The audience were impressed with his immense Knowledge on life science Discipline. Dr N Thajuthin addressed the gathering as a keynote speaker and shared his wide spectrum of knowledge.

Dr.Kumaresan Ramanathan,Professor of Medical Biochemistry,Department of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Institute of Health, Jimma University, Ethiopia delivered plenary talk I in the field of “Disease” and also his joyful events. Dr. R.Venkatajothi, Department of Medical Microbiology, Basic Medical Sciences, Michael ChilufyaSata School of Medicine, Copperbelt University, Hill Crest, Ndola, Zambia, delivered her Plenary talk II on the “Emerging area of herbal medicine in cancer”. We extended our delightful wishes to

DrA.PanneerSelvam Sir. He is one of the well wisher of our institution. and shared his mind provoking thoughtful information to the scientific community. We have arranged a paper presentation opportunity for our delegates to put forward their reforming thoughts in this vast field.

We extend out gratefulness to the supporting organizations, which have provided support to this conference financially and technically, in spite of the present economic scenario. The success of this Conference is solely on the dedication and efforts of innumerable people who started working on the preparations for almost a year in many ways to make this Conference become reality. We would also like to thank our media partners Eventually we wish to special thanks and appreciation to all.

Organizing Committee



SENGAMALA THAYAAR EDUCATIONAL TRUST
WOMEN'S COLLEGE (Autonomous)
SUNDARAKKOTTAI, MANNARGUDI
(Accredited by NAAC: An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)

PG AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

***International Conference On “Converging Research Approaches
In Life Science For Future Advancement” (CRALSFA- 2023)***

Date: 15.02.2023

Venue: Conference Hall

Registration: 09.00 am – 10.00 am

SESSION I: INAUGURATION - 10.00 am to 10.45 am

SESSION-I	
Inauguration - 10.00 am to 10.45 am	
Prayer Song	
Lighting the Lamp	
Welcome Address	Dr.N.Uma Maheswari, Vice-Principal and Head, PG and Research Department of Microbiology, S.T.ET Women's College (A), Mannargudi.
Inaugural Address	Dr.S.Amudha Principal S.T.ET Women's College (A), Mannargudi.
Presidential Address	Dr.K.Thiyagesan, Principal (Rtd.), A.V.C College (A), Mannampandal, Mayiladuthurai.
Keynote Address	Dr. N. Thajuddin D.Sc., Professor, Department of Microbiology, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli.
Honoring the Dignitaries and Release of Souvenir	
Tea Break- 10.45 am to 11.00 am	
SESSION-II-11.00 am to 12.00 pm	
Introduction of the Chief Guest	Dr.M.Kannahi Assistant Professor, Director, CDC, PG and Research Department of Microbiology.
PLENARY TALK- I	Dr.Kumaresan Ramanathan, Professor of Medical Biochemistry, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Institute of Health, Jimma University, Ethiopia.
SESSION-III- 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm	
Introduction of the Chief Guest	Dr.J.Victoria, Assistant Professor, PG and Research Department of Microbiology.
PLENARY TALK- II	Dr. R.Venkatajothi, Department of Medical Microbiology, Basic Medical Sciences, Michael ChilufyaSata School of Medicine, Copperbelt University, Hill Crest, Ndola, Zambia.

Lunch Break - 1.00 am to 2.00 pm

SESSION-IV- TECHNICAL SESSION I & H2.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Venue: Conference Hall and VB- I Floor B3

Oral Presentation I	Chairperson: Dr.V.Ambikapathy, Associate Professor, Department of Botany and Microbiology, A.V.V.M Sri Pushpam College, Poondi. Rapporteur: Dr.R.Mangalanayaki, Assistant Professor, PG and Research Department of Microbiology.
Oral Presentation II	Chairperson: Dr.P.Prabakaran Assistant Professor, Department of Botany M.R.Govt. College, Mannargudi .Rapporteur: Mrs.T.Tamilvani Assistant Professor, PG and Research Department of Microbiology.
SESSION-V – VALEDICTORY FUNCTION- 3.30 p.m to 4.00 p.m	
Report of the Conference	Dr.N.Uma Maheswari, Vice-Principal and Head, PG and Research Department of Microbiology, S.T.ET Women’s College (A), Mannargudi.
Valedictory Address	Dr.A.Panneerselvam D.Sc., Editor in Chief - International Journal of Scientific Transaction in Environment and Technovation, Associate Professor (Rtd.), Department of Botany and Microbiology, A.V.V.M Sri Pushpam College (A), Poondi, Thanjavur.
CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION	
Vote of Thanks	Dr.G.Manimekalai, Assistant Professor, PG and Research Department of Microbiology.
National Anthem	

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

“Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement”
(CRALSFA- 2023) on 15th February- 2023

CONTENT FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
1.	FERMENTED BLACK RICE WITH <i>LACTOBACILLUS PARACASEI</i> 201474 WITH ENHANCED BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL Selvakumar Vijayalakshmi ^{a*} , Ramachandran Chelliah ^a , Kaliyan Barathikannan ^a , and Deog-Hwan Oh ^a	01
2.	ADAPTABLE BENEFITS OF PROBIOTICS IN CANCER THERAPY Prabakaran D.S, Ph. D.	02
3.	MULTIFACETED APPLICATIONS OF NANOTECHNOGY IN AGRICULTURE Prakash Ramalingam	03
4.	AI DRIVEN AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION IN WATER : A REVIEW G.Sumathi	04
5.	ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIAL INFECTIONS Dr. M. Suresh	04
6.	ASPECTS AND RECENT TRENDS IN MICROBIAL A-AMYLASE: A REVIEW P.Saranya	05
7.	BIOFILM FORMATION INHIBITION ASSAY AGAINST FOSFOMYCIN Vetriselvi Jayabal	06
8.	ANTIPLASMODIAL COMPOUNDS FROM LEAVES OF <i>DODONAEA ANGUSTIFOLIA</i> Seethalakshmi P	07
9.	INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MITHUN URINE DISTILLATE COATED WITH CAO NANOPARTICLES ON THE GROWTH PARAMETERS OF TILAPIA (<i>OROCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS</i>) AGAINST <i>AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA</i> Pelesinou and Sattanathan. G	08
10.	ISOLATION OF MICROCONSUMERS FROM DRIED SEDIMENTS OF THE THIRUMENI LAKE Dr.V.Dhivaharan	09
11.	RECYCLING OF DIFFERENT TEA POWDER WASTE INTO ORGANIC COMPOST R.Meena* and N.Uma Maheswari	10
12.	SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF AM FUNGI AND <i>AZOSPIRILLUM</i> ON THE PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOUNDS IN <i>OCIMUM BASILICUM</i> L. M.Hemalatha	11
13.	ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND APPLICATION OF BACTERIA FROM FEATHER DEGRADED SOIL OF THANJAVUR, TAMILNADU Madhumitha,R*, Arulmozhi,R. and Akalya,K	12

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
14.	MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF WASTES BY VERMICOMPOSTING USING EARTHWORM VARIETIES. Birundha .C* and N. Uma maheswari .	13
15.	MARINE DERIVED BIOSURFACTANT PRODUCTION FROM HALOPHILIC BACTERIA AND THEIR POTENTIAL APPLICATION. Jasitha. P. P * M. Kannahi	14
16.	THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PARAMETERS SUCH AS PH AND TEMPERATURE THAT INFLUENCE CHLORPYRIFOS BIODEGRADATION BY MARINE BACTERIA. Athiravas.N.S*,Kannahi.M	15
17.	SHINKEN V1: AI POWERED, ML TRAINED WEB-BASED PLATFORM FOR MICROBIOLOGY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION Sathish Kumar B and L.Prince	16
18.	STUDY ON THE IMPACTS OF GREEN SYNTHESIZED <i>PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS</i> MUSHROOM DIETARY SILVER NANOPARTICLES IN <i>OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS</i> Shyamala, V ¹ and Dr. N. Uma Maheswari*	17
19.	MYCODIVERSITY AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGROVE ENVIRONMENT Ananthi,A*. Vazhvarasi,S. and Sathya,V	18
20.	EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF FACEMASK WEARING TO CONTROL COMMUNITY SPREAD OF COVID-19 A.Stella packiam and N.Uma Maheswari	19
21.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF <i>ANISOMELOUS MALABARICA</i> AGAINST CLINICAL PATHOGEN Abitha,R*. Akalya,A. and Sarmila,M.R	20
22.	ENZYME SCREENING FROM ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI ISOLATED IN <i>MELIA DUBIA</i> AND <i>CARICA PAPAYA</i> Krishnaveni,M*, Arulmozhi,R. and Rohini,M	20
23.	TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER FROM DAIRY FARM BY USING <i>Azolla pinnata L</i> G.Elanangai *and N.Uma Maheswari	21
24.	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF POTASSIUM SOLUBILIZING BACTERIA FROM THIRUVARUR (DT), TAMILNADU, INDIA. K. Sarulatha* and N. Uma Maheswari,	22
25.	PHYSIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND FUNGAL DIVERSITY OF SOIL FROM DIFFERENT PLACES IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT Srimathi, S* Kokila,P. and Nishanthini, M.	22
26.	EFFECT OF DEGRADATION OF PESTICIDE USING FUNGI AND ITS DETERMINATION OF CHITINASE ENZYME Monisa, M., Kokila, P. and Sathya, M	23

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
27.	BIOSYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM <i>KAPPAPHYCUS ALVAREZII</i> AND ITS BIOPOTENTIALS ¹ VH. Deepa and ² S. Rajan	24
28.	MICROMORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF <i>LEPIDAGATHIS CRISTATA</i>, WILLD (ACANTHACEAE) P. Kamala Devi	25
29.	MYCODIVERSITY AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGROVE ENVIRONMENT Ananthi,A*. Vazhvarasi,S. and Sathya,V.	26
30.	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF PHOSPHORUS SOLUBILIZING BACTERIA FROM THIRUVARUR DT, TAMILNADU, INDIA. V.Subiksha* and N.Uma Maheswari	26
31.	BIODEGRADATION OF OIL CONTAMINATED SOIL BY FUNGAL CONSORTIUM K.S.Lakshmi priya and M.Kannahi	27
32.	ISOLATION OF <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> FROM CURD AND IT'S APPLICATION IN PROBIOTIC ICE CREAM S.Sharmila devi and M.Kannahi	28
33.	DETERMINATION OF BACTERIOCIN FROM POTENTIAL BACTERIA AND ITS ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY Abarnasri,T*. Vazhvarasi,S. and Santhiya,S.	29
34.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF <i>ANISOMELOUS MALABARICA</i> AGAINST CLINICAL PATHOGEN Abitha,R*. Akalya,A. and Sarmila,M.R	30
35.	EFFECT OF DEGRADATION OF PESTICIDE USING FUNGI AND ITS DETERMINATION OF CHITINASE ENZYME Monisa, M., Kokila, P. and Sathya, M.	30
36.	IMPACT ON SUPPLEMENTATION OF RED SHOE FLOWER (<i>Hibiscus rosa - Sinensis</i>) DECOCTION FOR HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIC PATENS Nagalakshmi .M, Vijayalakshmi.R, and Sarumathi.R *	31
37.	EFFECT ON SUPPLEMENTATION OF LOTUS SEED (<i>NELUMBO MUCIFERA</i>) POWDER FOR TYPE –II DIABETES MELLITUS (NIDDM) PATIENTS Navina.A, Uthaya.G, Sineka.K	32
38.	BIOETHANOL PRODUCTION USING POTATO PEEL WASTE BY <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> L. Sowndarya and M. Kannahi	33
39.	FERMENTATIVE PRODUCTION AND OPTIMIZATION OF WINE FROM DIFFERENT FRUITS R. Anantha Jothi and M.Kannahi	34
40.	PRODUCTION OF SINGLE CELL PROTEIN (SCP) WITH <i>Aspergillus terreus</i> USING SOLID STATE FERMENTATION R. Mangalanayaki and R.Sineha	35

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
41.	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA ASSOCIATED WITH PIPER NIGRUM Sreeshma.M.K*, Dr. Uma maheswari .N	36
42.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF <i>ACALYPHA INDICA L</i> S Priscilla*,N Uma Maheswari	37
43.	A STUDY ON NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF LOTUS SEED POWDER INCORPORATED IN SWEET RECIPES Sindhuja.V, Vidhya.A, Sowmiya. K*	38
44.	“DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF BARLEY (<i>HORDEUM VULGARE</i>) INCORPORATED FRUITS JELLY” Kavya.M, Vidhya.A, Sowmiya.R*	39
45.	SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF BACTERIAL-FUNGAL CONSORTIUM FOR ENHANCED DEGRADATION OF AZO DYES – A NOVEL APPROACH Arun Kumar M *	40
46.	EVALUATION OF THE ANTI-DIABETIC EFFECT OF LICHEN EXTRACTS ON ALPHA-AMYLASE AND BETA-GALACTOSIDASE INHIBITION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES. P. Yogitha, M.R. Suchitra, R. Brundha	41
47.	ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTI-ARTHRITIC AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY FROM THE ROOT EXTRACT OF <i>Alpinia officinarum</i>. Ahamed Rofiya begum.M.S, .Bhuvanewari S* and Vinotha M	42
48.	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF <i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i> root with <i>Citrus limon</i> EXTRACTS R. Monika, M.R. Suchitra, N. Srinivasan.	43
49.	INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF <i>Solanum trilobatum L. ON STRUVITE CRYSTAL AND ITS CHARACTERISATION THROUGH INVITRO STUDIES.</i>	44
	Nanthini Devi S, .Bhuvanewari S* and Praveen kumar C	
50.	BACTERIAL-MEDIATED SYNTHESIS OF SILVER-DOPED ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES AS A POTENTIAL NANOTOOLS IN INHIBITION OF QUORUM SENSING MEDIATED VIRULENCE IN MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT (MDR) <i>PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA</i> Suvetha S, Abirami K and Arun Kumar M*	45
51.	ANTICANCER AND PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF AG-TIO₂ NPS SYNTHESIZED USING <i>CARICA PAPAYA LEAF EXTRACT</i> Alycia D, Farjana Khadar A and Arun Kumar M *	46
52.	A STUDY ON NUTRITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF WHEY PROTEIN INCORPORATED BAKERY PRODUCTS Sathiya.N, Gomathi.G. K and Manimozhi.A*	47
53.	A STUDY ON ORGANOLEPTIC AND NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF LEMON PEEL POWDER INCORPORATED RICE VARIETIES Elakkiya.T, Vidhya.A, VInodhini.A*	48

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
54.	INVESTIGATION ON ANTI QUORUM SENSING ACTIVITY OF CHITIN SILVER NANOPARTICLE-CHITINASE COMPOSITE AGAINST ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANT PATHOGEN N. Mahesh* & S. Preethi	49
55.	“INCORPORATION, NUTRIENT EVALUAION AND CONSUMER ACCEPTABILITY OF GRAPE SEED POWDER MIXED WITH PAYASAM VARITIES” Mathumitha.A and Anitha.v Veeralakshmi.S*	50
56.	MICROBIAL MEDIATED SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLE AND EVALUATION OF IT’S <i>IN VITRO</i> BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES S.Balakumar and Jeyashree	51
57.	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF TULSI PLANT Mangalanayaki R & Vaishnavi. K	52
58.	TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATORY PROTEIN COMA INHIBITION PROPERTIES OF MORINGA OLEIFERA AQUEOUS LEAF K. Chitra Devi and G.Subashini, P.Manisha koirala D.Mythili, M.Gowsalya	53
59.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF THREE MEDICINAL PLANTS(<i>ARTEMISIA INDICA, MEDICAGO FALCATA AND TECOMA STANS</i>) Mangalanayaki. R & Madhumitha.S	54
60.	MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF RAW MILK FROM A DIARY FARM Mangalanayaki R & Anuciya T	55
61.	BIOPLASTICS FROM POTATO PEEL – A FACILE SOLUTION FOR GREEN ENVIRONMENT P.Sethurani and M.Kannahi,	56
62.	IMPACT OF IMMUNE RESPONSE AND DISEASE RESISTANCE IN <i>OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS</i> WITH DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS OF PANCHAGAVYA AND PROBIOTICS <i>LACTOBACILLUS</i> * ¹ R.Keerthiga and ² M.Kannahi	57
63.	CREENING OF BACTERIOCIN PRODUCING BACTERIA OBTAINED FROM MARINE SOIL SEDIMENTS Swedha A. *, Kanimozhi G and Panneerselvam A	58
64.	INFLUENCE OF LIQUID AND SOLIED ORGANIC FERTILIZERS ON GROWTH , YIELD AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF RAPHANUS SATIVUS G. Subashini ¹ and K. Chitra Devi ¹ M. Gomathi tamil ² , S.Sivapriyavarshini ² ,	59
65.	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FACE WASHES ON THE BACTERIAL PATHOGENS OF SKIN Mubeen, B.Bharathi*	60
66.	ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZING BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM AGRICULTURAL CROPS K.Vijayalakshmi	61

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
67.	MICROBIAL FOOD SPOILAGE DISORDERS (DISEASES) AND ITS CONTROL P.Mohanabhagya *and M.Thenmozhi	62
68.	MICROBIAL CONSORTIA IN INTEGRATED COMPOST WITH GOAT POOP AND VEGETABLE WASTE S. Bharathi and M.Thenmozhi	63
69.	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MICROBIAL CONSORTIUM IN CONTAMINATED WATER K.Sangavi and M.Thenmozhi	64
70.	IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHOSPHATE SOLUBLIZING BACTERIA FROM MEDICINAL PLANT SENNA AURICULATA Piraveena.T* and Vijayalakshmi.K	65
71.	ASSESSMENT OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF <i>LACTOBACILLUS</i> SPECIES ISOLATED FROM COMMERCIAL YOGHURT M. S. Rizwana.Fathima *and A. Fasila Begum	66
72.	IDENTIFICATION OF AZOTOBACTER AND THE EFFECT OF AZOTOBACTER ON THE GROWTH OF <i>Amaranthus campestris</i>. N.Packialakshmi and K. Ayshvarya	67
73.	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOPOLYMER DEGRADING FUNGI FROM THE SOIL SAMPLES OF OLERICULTURE FIELDS OF KODAIKANAL G.Sahana, G.Kanimozhi A.Paneerselvam	68
74.	EVALUATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION ON VARIOUS MATERIALS BY <i>PSEUDOMONAS AEUROGINOSA</i> Reehana N*, Riyashini T, Narmatha R	69
75.	IENT ANALYSIS AND SHELF LIFE OF QUINOA MILLET(<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>) DGE G.Uthaya*	70
76.	SHELF LIFE AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF GARDEN CRESS SEEDS INCORPORATED BISCUITS A.Vidhya	71
77.	“A STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRIENT ANALYSIS OF BOTTLE GOURD (<i>LAGENARIASICERARIA</i>)PEEL PASTE INCORPORATED IN STEAMED FOODS” V.Anitha* and R.Rasika**	72
78.	THE PATTERN OF UTILIZATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS AND AN ANALYSIS ON BLOOD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT AND DONOR REJECTION REACTIONS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL V.Vinothkumar	73
79.	BIODEGRADATION OF LDPE PLASTIC USING BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM PLASTIC DUMPING SITE. Kavitha P, Ranjani A, Sumithra P	74

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
80.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn. AGAINST BACTERIAL PATHOGENS N.Packialakshmi	75
81.	ENRICHMENT OF FERMENTED COCONUT WATER WITH <i>BACILLUS</i> SP. AS POTENTIAL PROBIOTICS SOURCE. Vajiha Banu H	76
82.	NUTRITIONAL VALUES, PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF TENDER COCONUT WATER Vajiha Banu H *, Ajmila Banu A, Madhuleela B	77
83.	<i>LACTOBACILLUS</i> SP. PRODUCING BACTERIOCIN FROM THE SOURCE OF COLOSTRUM MILK FOR EXTENDING FISH SHELF LIFE A.Swedha* and V.Jaya Shree ¹	78
84.	IMPLEMENTION OF CROP GROWTH AND SOIL FERTILITY COLLABORATIVE USE OF ORGANIC AND BIOFERTILIZER G.Shalini and M.Thenmozhi	79
85.	PRODUCTION OF BIOPLASTICS FROM BANANA PEELS N. Nijana and T.Tamilvani,	80
86.	PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTI DANDRUFF POLYHERBAL POWDER SHAMPOO Tamilvani T & Priyadharshni R	81
87.	EFFECT OF MARINE <i>STERPTOMYCES</i> ON MULTIDRUG RESISTANT <i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i> AND <i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS</i> M. Mohamed Mahroop Raja ^{1*} M.J. Roshan Jannath ² and N. Nisha Parveen ³	82
88.	SCREENING OF PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZING MICRO-ORGANISMS FROM SOIL OF <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> AND FORMULATION OF BIOFERTILIZER N.Packialakshmi and M.Rizwana Azeem	83
89.	ISOLATION OF PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZING BACTERIA FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT OF MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE Sanofar. G * and Vijayalakshmi. K	84
90.	HOMOLOGY MODELLING, MOLECULAR DYNAMICS AND STRUCTURE BASED VIRTUAL SCREENING FOR IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL FabF INHIBITOR FOR <i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i> Thiyagarajan, C. *	85
91.	PROSPECTS FOR USING PHOSPHATE-SOLUBILIZING MICROORGANISMS AS NATURAL FERTILIZERS IN AGRICULTURE N. Packialakshmi and S. Shalini	86
92.	EFFECT OF GREEN LEAF MANURE ON GROWTH AND YIELD QUALITY OF <i>Lycopersicon esculentam</i> .N.Packialakshmi and P.Shridevi	87
93.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF E-WASTE CUO NANOPARTICLES AGAINST SELECTED FISH BACTERIAL STRAINS Purnima Das and Sattanathan. G	88

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
94.	IDENTIFICATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY METABOLITES PRODUCED BY FUNGAL SPECIES FROM MARINE PRAWN SHELL DEGRADED WASTE B. Deepa* ¹ and Dr. K. Kanimozhi* ²	89
95.	DIVERSITY PATTERN OF FRESHWATER CYANOBACTERIA FROM ORATHANADU Esaivani.V, Ambikapathy.V and Panneerselvam.A	90
96.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE ANTIBIOTICS AND BEE HONEY ON COMMON BACTERIAL PATHOGENS V.Saritha*, Banurekha .G and Priyadharshini .M	91
97.	IMPACT OF RHIZOBIUM ON SALT TOLERANCE AND GROWTH OF <i>VIGNAMUNGO HEPPEL</i> G.Sivagami	92
98.	PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES DETERMINATION IN <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> (L.) FLOWER. *Bharathi.P, Gomathi.S, Ambikapathy.V and Panneerselvam.A	93
99.	PHYTOCHEMICAL PERSPECTIVE INSIGHTS AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L. Elavarasan.P ¹ *, Muruganantham.A ¹ , AmbikapathY.V ² and Panneerselvam.A ²	93
100.	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF <i>SOLANUM MELONGENA</i> BACTERIAL PATHOGEN BY PLANTEXTRACTS P.Eswari	94
101.	CULTIVATION OF <i>PLEUROTUS FLORIDA</i> (FR.) KUMM AND <i>HYPsizYGUS ULMARIUS</i> (BULL.:FR.) USING AGROWASTE Abirami Govintharajan*, Gomathi Selvam, Ambikapathy Varatharajan and Panneerselvam Annamalai	95
102.	AEROBIC BACTERIAL DEGRADATION OF KITCHEN WASTE V. Arulmozhi* and T.Tamilvani	96
103.	ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACTS OF SOME MANGROVE PLANTS FROM SOUTH EAST COAST. M.Anuja and G. Manimekalai	97
104.	EFFECT OF BIO-FERTILIZERS ON GROWTH, YIELD AND YIELD ATTRIBUTING CHARACTERS OF BRINJAL S. Mahadevi and G. Manimekalai	98
105.	BIOCONVERSION OF <i>CYPERUS ROTUNDUS</i> ECONOMIC CROP WASTE INTO VALUE ADDED PRODUCT OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER BY USING SOIL MICROBES. Sumithra P, Anantha Kumar S, Kavitha	99
106.	STUDIES ON ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY ASSAY AGAINST SECONDARY INFECTIONS OF POST COVID-19 PATIENTS *T.Pushpa ¹ , G.Senthilkumar ¹ , V.Ambikapathy ² and A.Panneerselvam ²	100

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
107.	DETECTION OF BIOFILM FORMING ABILITIES OF <i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS</i> SPP. Ramya. S , Elancheran. V and Anandharaj. B	101
108.	CULTIVATION, ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY ANALYSIS IN <i>PLEUROTUS FLORIDA</i> Gayathri Ganesan*, Gomathi Selvam, Ambikapathy Varatharajan and Panneerselvam Annamalai	102
109.	ISOLATION OF MULTIDRUG RESISTANT BACTERIA FROM COASTAL REGION OF KERALA Asna,M.and N.Uma Maheshwari	103
110.	PERSPECTIVE AND ECONOMIC INSIGHTS OF AZOLLA CULTIVATION Padhmavathi.S, Babu.S, Ambikapathy.V and Panneerselvam.A	104
111.	PURIFICATION OF MICROALGAE FROM FRESHWATER POND OF ADHANUR, NEEDAMANGALAM AND PRODUCTION OF BIODIESEL *Priyadharshini.P, Ambikapathy.V and Panneerselvam.A	105
112.	ANALYSIS OF SOIL TYPES FOR ITS PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AND THE SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTINOMYCETES FROM THIRUVARUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU Arulmozhi,R.* ¹ and Kannahi,M. ²	106
113.	STUDIES ON ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY POTENTIAL OF <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L. Christinal Natchathiram, A, Prema, T and Manikandaselvi, S	107
114.	NANOPARTICLES IN BIOLUMINESCENCE Rishikaa. L	107
115.	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOSURFACTANT PRODUCING BACTERIA FROM OIL CONTAMINATED SOILS L.Karthika and G. Manimekalai,	108
116.	GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF STRUVITE URINARY STONES AND INHIBITORY EFFECT OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF <i>Vitis vinifera</i> GRAPE JUICE AND SEEDS G.Subashini, K. Chitra Devi, S.Sandhiya and P.Kavitha	109
117.	POTENTIAL OF <i>BACILLUS</i> ISOLATES AS BIOCONTROL AGENT AGAINST ANTHRACNOSE OF CHILLI S.Deepika and G. Manimekalai	110
118.	COBALAMIN-INDEPENDENT METHIONINE SYNTHASE (MET E) INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF AQUEOUS FLOWER EXTRACT OF <i>ECLIPTA ALBA</i> Winny Fred Crossia. A and Vishnupriya. S	111
119.	INVESTIGATION OF HIGHLY TOLERANT MICROBIAL CONSORTIUM FROM HEAVY CRUDE OIL CONTAMINATED SOILS FOR EFFECTIVE HYDROCARBON BIODEGRADATION V.Pavithra and J.Victoria*	112

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
120.	ANALYSIS OF PHYTOCHEMICAL AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY IN <i>CENTELLA ASIATICA L.</i> Aisha,M*, Arulmozhi,R. and Manju,D.	113
121.	STUDY ON <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI- INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS SEEDS EXTRACT OF <i>Piper cubeba</i> Mahalakshmi, A, Arthi. D and Manikandaselvi, S	113
122.	STUDIES ON BIODEGRADATION OF DYE INDUSTRY EFFLUENT BY <i>SPIRULINA PLATENSIS</i> Manimegalai.B*	114
123.	EVALUATION OF <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF THE TUBER EXTRACT OF <i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson Prasanna G., and Swarnamalya V	115
124.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF BROWN ALGAE <i>SARGASSUM WIGHTII</i> K. Suganthi and T. Malarvili	116
125.	EVALUATION OF <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF THE WHOLE PLANT EXTRACT OF <i>MOLLUGO CERVIANA</i> (L.) SER P. Padmapriya ¹ and S. Maneemegalai ²	117
126.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTS OF <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> Linn. Anuradha, R.* and Nivetha, D.	118
127.	EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL OF PHYTOCHEMICALS AGAINST SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME Janani. R., and Manikandaselvi, S	119
128.	FORMULATION OF BACTERIAL CONSORTIUM FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>) M.Gayathri and J.Victoria*	120
129.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF CINNAMON AGAINST METHICILLIN RESISTANT <i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS</i> FROM WOUND SAMPLES Karthiga G and Manimegalai.B*	121
130.	IN-VITRO VALIDATION OF TRADITIONAL ANTI-DIARRHEAL MEDICATION R.Hema Roopini ¹ ,S.Induja ² ,K.Swetha ²	122
131.	STUDIES ON BIODEGRADATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY EFFLUENT BY VARIOUS MICROBES AND THEIR COMPARISON M.Malathy and Manimegalai.B*	123
132.	<i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTI DIABETIC ACTIVITY OF LEAF EXTRACT OF <i>Senna alata</i> Subashini, S., Anuradha, R. and Adhithya, K.*	124
133.	STUDY ON SALINITY STRESS MANAGEMENT AND PLANT GROWTH BY SALT BACTERIAL CONSORTIUM Paul selsiya .S , Ramya ,and Winny fred crossia .A	125
134.	IDENTIFICATION AND STRUCTURAL ELUCIDATION OF BIOHERBICIDAL COMPOUND, N PHENYLPROPANAMIDE FROM <i>STREPTOMYCES</i> SP. P. Priya Dharsini and J. Sarah Lois*	126

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
135.	ACTINOBACTERIAL TEMPERAMENT OF PET CRUMBS IN CEMENT COMPOSITES P. Priya Dharsini* and J.Sarah Lois	126
136.	SUSTAINED RELEASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM: A REVIEW A.M. ThafshilaAafrin, and K. Praveena, *	127
137.	NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS AND <i>INVITRO</i> ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF <i>Malusdomestica(L.)</i> Thangavigneswari, A., ThafshilaAafrin,A.M.and P. Veeraselvi.*	128
138.	EVALUATION OF PHYTOCHEMICAL AND <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI-CANCER ACTIVITY OF <i>Madhucalongifolia</i> LEAVES IN CELL LINE AS HepG2 M. Nilamozhi,A.M. ThafshilaAafrin, andS.Jayasri, *	129
139.	MEDIUM CHAIN FATTY ACID GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF COCONUT OIL Anuradha. R. and Kokila Sivasangaran*	130
140.	EVALUATION OF <i>INVITRO</i> ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF <i>Pedaliium murex L.</i> Karthiga. J, and ThafshilaAafrin. A.M.*	130
141.	IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND QUANTITATIVE HPTLC ANALYSIS OF ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> LEAVES Divya, D., Anuradha,R. and Oshini,P.*	131
142.	A STUDY ON NUTRIENT EVALUATION AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF RED RICE PORRIDGE AMOUNG ANAEMIC SCHOOL GOINGCHILDREN (6-10 YEARS) AT THIRUVARUR DISTRICT. P. Subasri, R. Kaviyarasi, P. Senbaga Kamali*	132
143.	A STUDY ON INCORPORATION AND NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF PRODUCTS(MILK SHAKE VARIETYS) PREPARED FROM CHIRONJI SEED (<i>Buchanania lananr spereng</i>) POWDER. Udhaya.G and Selva Pavithra.S*	133
144.	ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF MARINE BROWN ALGAE <i>SARGASSUM WIGHTII</i> R.Vijayalakshmi and Dr. K. Suganthi	134
145.	EVALUATION OF NUTRITIONAL PROFILE OF THE TUBER EXTRACT OF <i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson Surya, R., Prasanna, G., and Swarnamalya, V.	134
146.	EVALUATION OF <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTI DIABETIC ACTIVITY OF BARK EXTRACT OF <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam. Sri Subalakshmi S.S., Prasanna. G and Nandhini. M.	135
147.	SCREENING OF AMINO ACID PRODUCING BACTERIA FROM MARINE WATER AND HPLC ANALYSIS Padmavathi A1 and M. Kokila	135
148.	ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT DEFICIENCY OF MICROBIOLOGY PIGMENT AND FORMATION OF PIGMENT GEL ¹ K. Chitra Devi and ² G.Subashini, ³ S.Jayalakshmi	136

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
149.	MICROBIAL METABOLITES IN NUTRITUON, HEALTHCARE AND AGRICULUTURE Thanu Shree R.G	137
150.	CHANGES IN SERUM IRON, COPPER, ZINC AND MAGNESIUM IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE2 DIABETES MELLITUS (T2DM) Sreji. K.Sadanandan	137
151.	EFFICACY OF SYNTHETIC PLASTIC POLLUTANT DEGRADATION BY MARINE MICROBES Anthakumar S, Ashok Kumar G V	138
152.	PREVALENCE OF CARBAPENEM RESISTANT ACINETOBACTER IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL Fiji E ¹ and Anandharaj B ²	139
153.	DETERMINATION OF BACTERIOCIN FROM POTENTIAL BACTERIA AND ITS ANTIBATERIAL ACTIVITY Abarnasri,T*. Vazhvarasi,S. and Santhiya,S.	140
154.	PERSPECTIVE APPROACHES OF HAIR DYE DEGRADATION BY USING FUNGI Kowsika,S*. Akalya,A. and Abitha,G.	141
155.	“A STUDY ON SUPPLEMENTATION OF RADISH LEAVES INCORPORATED RECIPE FOR TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS” Bhavadarani.M, R.Kaviyarasi , Selvam.L*	141
156.	A COMPARISON OF TWO METHODS USED FOR MEASURING THE ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF BACILLUS SPECIES P. Kokila	142
157.	BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF GARLIC (<i>ALLIUM SATIVUM L.</i>) A. Akalya,	143
158.	ECO-FRIENDLY APPLICATIONS OF NATURAL DYE FROM NATURAL SOURCES S.Thevasundari	143
159.	EFFICACY OF <i>AZOSPIRILLUM</i> AND VERMICOMPOST ON THE GROWTH OF PHASEOLUS LUNATUS WITH DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES- A COMPARATIVE STUDY K.Kokila	144
160.	IN <i>SILICO</i> AND IN VITRO APPROACHES TO PREDICT THE ENOLASE INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF <i>ACALYPHA INDICA</i> LEAF EXTRACT Vigneshwari.R.S. ¹ Winny Fred Crossia ¹ and V.Seventhi ²	145
161.	PERSPECTIVE APPROACHES OF BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CITRUS SINENSIS FRUIT PEEL EXTRACT AGAINST FRUIT SPOILAGE FUNGI Revathi,R*. and Abinaya,D.	146

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
162.	EVALUATION OF BUTTON MUSHROOM (<i>AGARICUS BISPORUS</i>) PRODUCTION USING AGRICULTURAL WASTES B. Sowmiya and M. Thenmozhi	146
163.	POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF NATURALLY ISOLATED BACTERIAL STRAINS FOR THE DEGRADATION OF PLASTICS Manikandeshwari.M and Subha.K	147
164.	STUDIES ON BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM <i>AVICENNIA MARINA</i> MARINE ASSOCIATED PLANT Jekkiya afrin,K., Revathi,R. and Abinaya,D.	148
165.	STUDIES ON BIOREMEDIATION OF CRUDE OIL CONTAMINATIONS USING MICROBIAL SURFACT – ACTIVE AGENT. Suganthi.B and Dr.R.Bharthidasan	149
166.	CHEMICAL SCREENING AND IN-VITRO ANTI-MICROBIAL SCREENING OF <i>INVILLEA GLABRA</i> LEAF EXTRACT R. Jeevapriya, G. Manoharan, T. Manoj, S. Oviya, R. Priya, V. Rohini and M. Sabarish	150
167.	PLANT-MICROBE INTERACTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FUNDAMENTALS AND RECENT ADVANCES Aswini.P	151
168.	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND EVALUATION OF IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTI INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF <i>Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.</i> Deshika B , Subapriya S and Padmapriya P	152
169.	IDENTIFICATION AND STRUCTURAL ELUCIDATION OF BIOHERBICIDAL COMPOUND, N PHENYLPROPANAMIDE FROM <i>STREPTOMYCES</i> SP. P. Priya Dharsini and J. Sarah Lois*	153
170.	ANTICANCER AND PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF AgNPs SYNTHESIZED USING COMBINED PLANT LEAF AQUEOUS EXTRACTS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS Rajeswari R, Anjana V Anand and Arun Kumar M *	153
171.	A STUDY ON REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM TEXTILE DYE EFFLUENT. N. Shanmuga priya, K.Kiruthiga and D.Rukmani	154
172.	LARVICIDAL POTENCY OF STREPTOMYCES SP. RP1 MEDIATED SILVER NANOPARTICLES AGAINST <i>CULEX QUINQUEFASCIATUS</i> Ranjani A, Pradeep M, SuryaPrakash T, Kavitha P	155
173.	BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF PHYLLOPLANE FUNGI FROM DIFFERENT MEDICINAL PLANTS Ashika.S and Subha.K	156
174.	STUDY ON SALINITY STRESS MANAGEMENT AND PLANT GROWTH BY SALT BACTERIAL CONSORTIUM Winny Fred crossia and S.Paul selsiya.	157

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
175.	ANTIBACTERIAL EFFICACY OF TOOTHPASTES AND MOUTHWASHES ON ORAL PATHOGENS Bharathi.B*, Varsha Chandran and Pooja.C	158
176.	MICROBIAL ASSAY OF SELECTED FAST FOODS G.K.Gomathi	159
177.	NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF DEVELOPED PRODUCTS PREPARED FROM COTTONSEED MILK R.Vijayalakshmi	160
178.	“SCREENING OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AND PYTOCHEMICAL POTENTIALS OF <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> LEAVES EXTRACT USED FOR GASTROINTESTINAL REMEDIES” Sujatha R K	161
179.	BIODEGRADATION OF IOSURFACTANT FROM PETROL BUNK SITE AND ITS HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION POTENTIAL Winny Fred Crossia. A and S.Shalini	162
180.	A STUDY ON CONSUMER ACCPTABILITY AND NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF MANGO LEAVES POWDER INCORPORATD IN BAKERY PRODUCTS Kaviyarasi R* and KiruthikaDevi.B. **	163
181.	CONSUMER ACCEPTABILITY AND NUTRIENT EVALUATION OF GARLIC (<i>Allium Sativum</i>) LEAVES POWDER IN JUICES P.Abidevi*	164
182.	ISOLATION AND DIAGNOSIS OF RHIZOBIUM OF GROUN NUT AND THEIR EFFICIENCY IN HOST PLANT INFECTION AND NITROGEN FIXATION Elakkiya .R and Chandran.C	165
183.	EFFECT OF TRICHODERMA SPP ON GROWTH PARAMETERS OF RICE PLANTS (<i>ORYZA SATIVA</i> L.). R.Deepika* and G. Manimekalai	165
184.	BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF MICROBES IN MILK Lakshmipriya. B	166
185.	MICROBIALEVALUATION OF RAW MILK FROM A DIARY FARM S.Poovizhi* and N. Uma Maheswari	167
186.	EXTRACTION OF FLAVONOIDS FROM ROOT OF BANYAN TREE AND ITS ACTIVITY AGAINST MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE <i>P.aeruginosa</i> K.Anadhi,S.Sar anya,A.Yamuna	168
187.	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH “SPOILED” TOMATOES N. Sowntharya and G. Manimekalai	169
188.	ROLE OF MICROBES IN TEXTILE WAASTE WATER TREATMENT A.Lavanya	170
189.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF MORINGA LEAF (<i>MORINGA OLEIFERA</i> L.) EXTRACT AGAINST THE GROWTH OF <i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS</i> R.Deepika* and T.Tamilvani	171
190.	ROLE OF MUTATION BREEDING IN IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS C. Thilagavathi	172

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
191.	ISOLATION, SCREENING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PGPR ISOLATED FROM RHIZOSPHERIC SOILS OF PEANUT P. Shalini Priya* and G. Manimekalai	173
192.	EFFECT OF FUNGICIDES ON PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING ACTIVITIES OF PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZING <i>BACILLUS</i> SPECIES ISOLATED FROM RICE (<i>ORYZA SATIVA L.</i>) RHIZOSPHERE A.Abitha and G. Manimekalai	174
193.	MOSQUITO LARVICIDAL ACTIVITY, PHYTOCHEMICAL POTENTIAL OF <i>ASPARAGUS AETHIOPICUS</i> (ASPARAGACEAE) PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST DENGUE MOSQUITO <i>AEDES ALBOPICTUS</i> P. Nithiya	175
194.	ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH SPOILAGE OF <i>Zea mays</i> A.Roshan Masootha* and N.Uma Maheshwari	176
195.	PRODUCTION, CHARACTERIZATION, PARTIAL PURIFICATION AND ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF WULFASE FROM TWO DIFFERENT MUSHROOM (BUTTON & OYSTER) K. Anandhi, S.Keerthana, and S.Sneha	177
196.	ISOLATION , AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA FROM ORGANIC WASTE S.Ranjani* and N.Uma maheswari	178
197.	GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING <i>WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA</i> LEAF EXTRACT AND ITS ANTIMICROBIAL STUDY Thenmozhi. M and Muthukumaran.U	179
198.	BIO-SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING <i>PAVETTA INDICA</i> EXHIBIT HIGH-ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY Irin. J and Muthukumaran. U	180
199.	STUDIES ON THE ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF FUNGAL CONTAMINANTS FROM BREAD AND ITS CONTROL MEASURES Roshika .N*, Revathi .R and Anushuya.V	181
200.	STUDIES ON BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM <i>AVICENNIA MARINA</i> MARINE ASSOCIATED PLANT Shobhanadharshini.P*, Revathi .R and Anushuya.V	182
201.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF <i>AZADIRACHTA INDICA</i> (NEEM) LEAF EXTRACT AGAINST BACTERIAL PATHOGENS IN SUDAN Revathi .R	183
202.	EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON BACTERIAL POPULATIONS: A MULTI-HIERARCHICAL SELECTION PROCESS R.Mangalanayaki and M.Rajalakshmi	184
203.	BACTERIAL COLONIZATION ON HUMAN SKIN M.sowmiya*and R.Mangalanayaki	185
204.	<i>PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA</i> IN THE HEALTHCARE FACILITY SETTING S.Krishnaveni and R.Mangalanayaki	186
205.	PLANT GROWTH – PROMOTING BACTERIA: MECHANISMS AND APPLICATION R.santhiya and R.Mangalanayaki	187
206.	MICROBIAL EXAMINATION OF SPOILED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Priyanga.N* and Tamilvani.T	188

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
207.	A STUDY ON REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM TEXTILE DYE EFFLUENT. N. Shanmugapriya, K.Kiruthiga, and D.Rukmani	189
208.	THERAPEUTIC EVALUATION OF PROBIOTIC BIFIDOBACTERIA AGAINST GRAM-NEGATIVE ENTERIC PATHOGENS Rakshana. K , Sarulatha .B and Anandharaj. B	190
209.	SCREENING OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM MARINE ACTINOMYCETES OF MUTHUPET MANGROVES R. Sathyapriya and J.Victoria*	191
210.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF CITRUS FRUITS AGAINST BACTERIAL PATHOGENS CAUSING HUMAN DISEASES R. Thrisha and J.Victoria*	192
211.	REVIEW STUDY ON MOSQUITO REPELLENT ACTIVITY OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS Malathi R	193
212.	MICROBIAL ENRICHMENT OF VERMICOMPOST PREPARED FROM DIFFERENT PLANT BIOMASSES AND SOIL FERTILITY Shalini.P* and N.Uma Maheswari	194
213.	GROWTH OF OPTIMIZED <i>SPIRULINA PLANTENSIS</i> IN DIFFERENT CULTURE MEDIUM: A COMPARATIVE STUDIES Malinidevi.M, Bharathi.S, Rahul.E, Ramanathan.K, Madhanraj.P*	195
214.	ISOLATION OF PROBIOTICS FROM HUMAN BREAST MILK Jayamathi T* and M.Kannahi	196
215.	RECENT TRENDS AND APPLICATIONS OF VERMICOMPOST RESEARCH OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS ¹ R.K. Niranjankumar, ² P. Parthiban, ¹ S. Rajan*	197
216.	EVALUATION OF MICROBIAL ISOLATES FROM CHICKEN PARTS R.Mangalanayaki and R.Asmitha	198
217.	ISOLATION OF PLASTIC DEGRADING BACTERIA FROM POLYTHENE AND PVC K.A.Fathima Nafeela* and M.Kannahi	199
218.	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE ORAL BACTERIA S.Rathna Baby and M.Kannahi	200
219.	ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF ALOE VERA GEL AGAINST ORAL PATHOGENS Kanagalakshmi.K* and Tamilvani.T	201
220.	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BACTERIAL PATHOGEN OF DIABETIC, POST OPERATIVE AND BURN WOUND INFECTION ¹ C.Maragatham, ² R.Bhuvanewari and ³ A.Panneerselvam	202
221.	BACTERIOLOGY OF A MOST POPULAR STREET FOOD (<i>PANIPURI</i>) AND INHIBITORY EFFECT OF ESSENTIAL OILS ON BACTERIAL GROWTH K.Subhashini* and T.Tamilvani	202
222.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF FRESH GARLIC JUICE: AN <i>IN VITRO</i> STUDY Karmukil.B* and Tamilvani.T	203
223.	LIPASE PRODUCTION BY <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> GROWN IN DIFFERENT AGRO WASTES BY SOLID-STATE FERMENTATION V.Sivasangari* and M.Kannahi	204
224.	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF HONEY AND MINT LEAF EXTRACT AGAINST WOUND PATHOGENS P.Gokila and G. Manimekalai	204

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
225.	MICROBIAL ASSESSMENT OF ONION(<i>Allium cepa</i>) SOLD AT SOME SUPER MARKETS IN DELTA REGION IN TAMILNADU M.Kiruthika and M.Thenmozhi	205
226.	GUT MICROBIOTA OF <i>PSEUDETROPLUS MACULATUS</i> (TANK CLEANER FISH) D. Nirmala and M.Thenmozhi	206
227.	SPORE FORMING BACTERIAL ASSESMENT IN SPOILED REFRIGIRATED FOOD T.Saranya and M.Thenmozhi	207
228.	INSILICO STUDY ON ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF SOLONUM TRILOBATUM AGAINST EGFR AND HERI RECEPTORS J.Jeyasree	208
229.	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF BIO ENZYME PRODUCING MARINE <i>STREPTOMYCES</i> R. Swathi, M. Manjari, and R. Sathya	209
230.	GLOBAL STATUS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF BIOBETTER L- ASPARAGINASE G. Monika, R. Nithya and R. Sathya	210
231.	SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES MEDIATED ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI Saruja.T and Subha.	211
232.	SPOROPHORES OF MUSHROOM: A NON-INFECTIOUS DISORDER IN OYSTER MUSHROOM P.Maheswari ¹ , P.Madhanraj ² and N.Nadimuthu ³	212
233.	METAGENOME ANALYSIS OF RICE RHIZOSPHERE SOIL USING NEXT GENERATION HIGHTHROUGHPUT AMPLICON SEQUENCING OF 16SRRNA B.Deepan, V.Ambikapathy and A.Panneerselvam	213
234.	OTENTIALS OF MARINE ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI - A REVIEW Dr. V.Baskar and Dr.K.Subha	214
235.	PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF LUFFA ACUTANGULA PEEL EXTRACT M.Renuka, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry'	215
236.	ISOLATION, PURIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ESTERASES FROM THE SEEDS OF SAMANEA SAMAN Ms.D.Sivaranjani, Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry,	216
237.	COMPARATIVE IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT EVALUATION OF STANDARDIZED SELECT MEDICINAL HERBS TRABA BISPINOSA AND PICRORHIZA KURROA ROYLE EX BENTH Author Name : Ms. S. Sasikala	217
238.	ANALYSIS OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF LIQUID MICROBIAL CONSORTIUM (LMC)Ms.R.Padmini,	218
239.	ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT EFFICACY OF ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT OF OF CYMODOCEA SERRULATA AND ASSESS THE MAJOR BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS IN THE EXTRACT USING GC-MS ANALYSIS A. Rengaraj*and R.Bharathidasan	219
240.	DEVELOPMENT OF POLYHERBAL OINTMENT AGAINST SELECTED SKIN DISEASE CAUSING MICROORGANISMS Shuruthi. J, Kamali, V and N. Ravichandran	220

S.No.	Title of the Abstract	Page
241.	ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN VITRO ANTIHYPERGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF INSULIN LIKE (CILP) PROTEIN FROM COSTUS IGNEUS L. (STEM) Ragavi, Jancy and N. Ravichandran	221
242.	CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PANCHAKAVYA S.Hamsini, R.K.Niranjana Kumar & S. Rajan*	222
243.	DEVELOPMENT OF POLYHERBAL OINTMENT AGAINST SELECTED SKIN DISEASE CAUSING MICROORGANISMS Shuruthi. J, Kamali, V and N. Ravichandran	223
244.	ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN VITRO ANTIHYPERGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF INSULIN LIKE (CILP) PROTEIN FROM COSTUS IGNEUS L. (STEM) Ragavi, Jancy and N. Ravichandran	224

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dr.K.Thiyagesan

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dr.K.Thiyagesan,

Principal (Rtd.),

A.V.C College (A), Mannampandal, Mayiladuthurai.



First of all, I would like to congratulate The Department of Microbiology, STET Women's College, Sundarakottai, Tamilnadu, India, and the Organising Committee for organizing an International Conference on Convergence of Research Approaches in Life Sciences, which has great potentials for the advancement of research in future.

“Convergence Research”, is the integration of knowledge, methods and expertise and the merging of approaches and insights from historically distinct disciplines such as engineering, physics, computer science, chemistry, mathematics, and the life sciences as today's grand challenges could not be solved by one discipline alone. It focuses on addressing complex research problems in science, engineering and society especially those focusing on societal needs. Solving of many pressing societal problems, such as pandemics, antibiotic resistance, global climate change, and sustainable development requires integrating expertise across disciplines and such integrative research are labeled as Interdisciplinary, Trans disciplinary, and Convergence research , sometimes called as collectively as ITC research. Convergence research has two primary characteristics viz.,1) driven by a specific and compelling problem that arises either from deep scientific questions or pressing societal needs and 2) deep integration across disciplines with intermingling of knowledge, theories, methods, data and research communities that intentionally brings together intellectually diverse researchers to develop effective ways of communicating across disciplines to pursue a common research challenge.

A successful example of classic convergence is the Manhattan Project, where physicists, chemists, and engineers successfully worked in the 1940s to control nuclear fission and produce the first atomic bomb. Another successful example of convergence research is the Human Genome Project, forging a multi-institutional bond integrating biologists, chemists and computer scientists, under an organizational model known as consortium science with teams of teams organize with a common goal to share benefits equitably within and beyond institutional boundaries, where chemists tinkered with reactions to sequence DNA, computer scientists pieced together roughly three billion data points into a complete genome, and biologists mapped health outcomes to specific genes.

Other examples of such emerging technologies using convergence tools include the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative seeks to improve our understanding of how individual cells and neural circuits interact, in order to develop new ways to treat and prevent brain disorders, the National Cancer Moonshot Initiative launched to accelerate research to develop cancer vaccines and early detection methods and genomic tumor analysis, and the integration of new technologies and methods from genomics, information science, nanotechnology, and molecular biology could to four emerging technology categories: advanced imaging in the body, nanotechnology for drug and therapy delivery, regenerative engineering, and big data and health information technology. Convergence i.e., the integration of engineering, physical sciences, computation, and life science will provide profound benefits for medicine and health, energy, and environment.

Brain science is presently supported by major funding programs that span the world with the the United States launched the BRAIN Initiative i.e., Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies, a public private effort aimed at developing new experimental tools that will unlock the inner workings of brain circuits in late 2013 and at the same time, the European Union launching a 10-year funding program, the Human Brain Project (HBP) to build a collaborative infrastructure for advancing knowledge in the fields of neuroscience, brain medicine, and computing. Similarly, Japan launched Brain Mapping by Integrated Neurotechnologies for Disease Studies (Brain/MINDS), a program to develop innovative technologies for elucidating primate neural circuit functions, in 2014. In 2016, China followed with the China Brain Project (CBP), a 15-year program targeting the neural basis of human cognition. Canada, South Korea, and Australia followed suit, launching their own brain programs.

At the heart of the current momentum for convergence is the realization that physical, chemical and biological sciences can each benefit from being more fully integrated into the intellectual milieu of the other. Convergence provides an opportunity to discuss strategies to advance science and to elevate discussions on how to tackle fundamental structural challenges in our research universities, funding systems, policies, and partnerships. An accelerated convergence research strategy can lead to truly major advances in fighting cancer, dementia, and diseases of aging, infectious diseases, and a host of other pressing health challenges besides having the potential to alleviate the increasing humanitarian and fiscal costs of health care.

Another example of convergence research is that the engineers at Brown University have designed a biochip that can measure glucose concentrations in human saliva by a technique that involves a convergence of nanotechnology and surface plasmonics, which explores the interaction of electrons and photons.

Convergence techniques could enable rewiring the genes of mosquitoes to eliminate Zika, dengue, and malaria could help solve the emerging threat of drug-resistant bacterial strains. Convergence-based immunotherapy could activate a person's immune system to fight cancer, reprogramming a person's T-cells or antibodies to find and attack tumor cells. Big-data techniques could be used to generate and analyze huge amounts of data on people's exposures to industrial chemicals, environmental toxins, and infectious agents, creating a new field of “chemistry of nurture,” to complement the “chemistry of nature” developed by the documentation of the human genome.

The cyber-physical systems are other examples of convergence of the life sciences, physical sciences, computer sciences and engineering. An example of these systems include a Cyber-Physical System for Monitoring, Analysis and Mitigation of Urban Noise Pollution that uses machine learning, Big Data analysis and public participation in scientific research to monitor and mitigate urban noise pollution more effectively.

Another area of convergence research is Synthetic biology, which aims to construct or redesign biological entities to solve problems through another convergent field — nanotechnology — the convergence of chemistry, physics, engineering, life sciences, materials science and many other disciplines. Engineering biology, a synthetic biology builds technologies that solve engineering challenges in health care, energy and the environment and biorenewable chemicals that brings together biologists and chemists to build a sustainable bio-based chemical industry.

The development of the modern cochlear implant — a breakthrough device that allows deaf and hearing-impaired people to understand speech — is a triumph of engineers and physicians with a team that included not just engineers and otolaryngologists (ear, nose, and throat doctors), but also audiologists, neuroscientists, and psychiatrists, all working to solve a problem that many experts called unsolvable: using multiple electrodes implanted deep in the ear (cochlea) to stimulate the auditory nerve and restore hearing. It was a perfect example of convergence. The research represented more than an interdisciplinary collaboration. It was the integration of distinct disciplines and technologies into a “unified whole” that gave rise to new ideas, approaches, and discoveries. In essence, it was the definition of convergence.

Convergence is referred to as the “third revolution” in life sciences; it follows the first revolution of the 1950s to 1970s, when molecular and cellular biology advances flung open the door to new understanding of disease states, and the second revolution in the 1980s and 1990s that ushered in genome sequencing and unprecedented genetic insights. Although all three revolutions relied on synergy between disciplines, convergence is the broadest both in terms of the disciplines and technologies it encompasses and the potential for scientific impact. The need for convergence springs from the vast amount of data that life sciences are amassing.

Although taking a convergence approach could potentially benefit research endeavors in any discipline, it could especially transform health care. For example, researchers are turning to machine learning algorithms, which use data to learn patterns and make predictions, to create tools for computer-based scoring of mammography and histology images that can identify individuals at risk of breast and prostate cancer, respectively, more accurately than clinicians. This field of computer science could improve clinical decision-making in myriad of areas including possible applications to identify risk factors for heart attacks and strokes.

Other examples convergence research include novel diagnostic and therapeutic approaches of spherical nucleic acids (SNAs), and the PRINT (particle replication in nonwetting templates) approach, which involves the creation of nanoparticles of virtually any shape for a variety of applications.

The outline of blueprint for a convergence research in immunology includes approaches from science, engineering, and clinical medicine to produce vaccines against highly mutating pathogens, therapies for autoimmune diseases and cancer, and ways to predict disease states by convergence of high-performance computing, physical theory, high-throughput sequencing, and clinical research to define virus vulnerabilities and human immune repertoires and to rationally engineer vaccines against scourges such as HIV and Covid and the use of novel instruments and nanoparticles for monitoring the human immune system to predict disease onset and learn how to manipulate it in order to design therapies.

Nexus of systems biology and systems pharmacology is required for understanding of how complex biological entities function, and this knowledge results from integrating multiple molecular and cell-level components and properties through computational modeling to generate hypotheses and predictions and to explore examples of whole organ phenotyping methods and molecular mechanisms of drug interactions

Regenerative engineering, which focuses on the role of materials and novel approaches to control cell fate, describes the scaffold (which is materials based), the cells (which are biology based), stem cell–biomaterial interactions, and the control of cell behavior by both genetic and materials manipulation and elucidate the effects of the chemical choice of the materials on which the cells grow as well as the physical architecture of the surface, which provides spatial cues.

Role of Microfabrication such as microfluids to areas such as protein crystallography, cell and tissue culture, single-cell genomic analysis, bioanalytic chemistry, and nanoliter-scale synthetic chemistry is another advancement as a result of convergence research.

The new field of synthetic biology, which is defined as the application of engineering principles and designs to biology, has resulted in progress in health, such as the creation of new pharmaceuticals, progress in producing new fuels, such as the creation of advanced biofuels from sugar and algae, the formation of engineered bio-based chemicals; food and feed applications and terrestrial crops with its ethical, legal, and social implications.

Just as advances in information technology, materials, imaging, nanotechnology and related fields — coupled with advances in computing, modeling and simulation — have transformed the physical sciences, so are they beginning to transform life science. The result is critical new biology-related fields, such as bioengineering, computational biology, synthetic biology and tissue engineering. At the same time, biological models (understanding complex, self-arranged systems) are already transforming engineering and the physical sciences, making possible advances in biofuels, food supply, viral self assembly and much more.

When biologists and quantitative scientists work together in close partnership, their respective areas of expertise enrich the other; such experiences are the cornerstones of convergence. Pushing the concept of convergence even farther, convergence need to include social sciences and the humanities. For example Humanities could come into play in addressing how a new medical device could be covered by insurance and exploring the business and ethical aspects of introducing it to the general population.

Convergence of the life sciences with fields including physical, chemical, mathematical, computational, engineering, and social sciences is a key strategy to tackle complex challenges and achieve new and innovative solutions. However, institutions face a lack of guidance on how to establish effective programs, what challenges they are likely to encounter, and what strategies other organizations have used to address the issues that arise. This advice is needed to harness the excitement generated by the concept of convergence and channel it into the policies, structures, and networks that will enable it to realize its goals. Even though the potential of convergence research is widely recognized, questions remain about how to design, facilitate, and assess such research and to address barriers from outdated educational approaches to rigid organizational structures slowing the progress. I hope this conference will deliberate and discuss these issues and contribute to new approaches and advancement of this science. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to be a part of this excellent endeavor.

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY TALK

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY TALK-I

Prof. Kumaresan Ramanathan

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL DYSFUNCTION

ABSTRACT

Many serious infectious diseases and syndromes, including sepsis, hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS), severe malaria, and dengue hemorrhagic fever are characterized by excessive vascular permeability, microvascular thrombosis, and inflammation that results from diffuse endothelial cell dysfunction and cardiovascular diseases. Many of these infectious patients are usually treated with antimicrobial agents and they may be ignored in the assessment of other organs' functions like the cardiovascular system. The ignorance of this non-communicable disease in infectious patients leads to morbidity and mortality. This may be due to two major reasons; 1) increased intensity of antimicrobial use following the increased burden of infectious disease, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) remains a huge concern in the progress of treating infectious diseases, 2) the infectious patients are more likely to die from a non-infectious related cause and this may be predominantly due to endothelial dysfunction and cardiovascular diseases. This may be due to a lack of potential research studies related to the relationship between infectious diseases and their role in endothelial and CVD function. Rapid diagnosis and early intervention can potentially improve clinical outcomes in individuals affected by potentially life-threatening infectious diseases. This factor acquired greater importance in the clinical management of infectious diseases.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance, CVD, Microvascular thrombosis and Endothelial cell dysfunction

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY TALK - II

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY TALK-II

Dr. R. Venkatajothi

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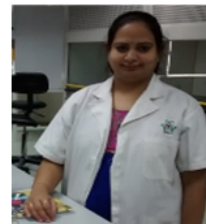
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THE EMERGING HERBAL REMEDIES IN CANCER RESEARCH AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS ABSTRACT

Cancer is a severe health problem that continues to be a leading cause of death globally. It is the second major cause of deaths worldwide. Lung, prostate, colorectal, stomach and liver cancer are the most common types of cancer in men, while breast, cervical, colorectal, lung and thyroid cancer are the most common among women. For example, breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer among women and a challenge for the scientific and medical community. As of the end of 2020, there were 7.8 million women alive who were diagnosed with breast cancer in the past 5 years, making it the world's most prevalent cancer. Still remains an incurable disease and a significant public health problem. Standard treatments for cancer are surgery, radiation, chemotherapy and hormone therapy etc. These treatments have the potential to stop the growth and spread of cancer, particularly when the condition is diagnosed at an early stage. Increasing knowledge of the molecular mechanisms underlying cancer progression has led to the development of a vast number of anticancer drugs. However, the use of chemically synthesized drugs has not significantly improved the overall survival rate over the past few decades. Drug development using natural products has been extensively explored by researchers. As a result, new strategies and novel chemoprevention agents are needed to complement current cancer therapies to improve efficiency. Medicinal herbs and their derivative phytochemicals are being increasingly recognized as useful complementary treatments for cancer. Naturally available products such as herbals, plants, vegetables, fruits and mushroom have ability of prevention or may reduce the risk of cancer. Approximately 60% of drugs presently used for cancer treatment have been isolated from natural products. Phytochemical constituents contain substantial quantities of molecules that have the chemo preventive potential to fight against cancer development. Such compounds had anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. The use of herbal medicinal products for treating cancer is gaining acceptance, and many formulations have been patented and tested at the clinical trial stage. Herbal products and medicine increasingly gaining for treatment. Several herbal medicine have been patented and also at clinical testing as well as in research stage.

Keywords: Cancer, Chemoprevention, Herbals, Phytochemicals.

Dr.V.Dhivahran,
Chairman,
STET Group Of Institutions,
Mannargudi.



MESSAGE

As a conference chair of this conference, I am pleased to welcome you all for this International conference on “Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement” (CRALSFA- 2023)

STET Women's College is a camouflage wealth of knowledge, innovation and technology that lies with in for the empowerment of Women so as to National Development as its motto. STET Women's College itself is a niche of opportunities to all aspiring young women graduates and researchers especially from rural community.

To synchronous with the growth of technological innovations in the field of Biological Sciences, the PG and Research department of Microbiology brings before you, this International conference on, “Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement” (CRALSFA- 2023) .This conference is a unique forum for exchange of innovative ideas, technical expertise for technological advancements in the field of Life science. It includes keynote address from Academicians and paper presentation by research scholars and students. It is a matter of joy for us to welcome the participants to this conference.

I wish the organizing committee for making it as a successful event and sponsors for funding this conference. In a nutshell, the conference promises to transcend to a new and unprecedented level of excellence. It is thus the zenith where technology and skill meets opportunities and guidance. It is one of a milestone event in Microbiology Department added a feather of excellence to its crown

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dhivahran', written over a horizontal line.

Dr.JeyanandhDhivaharan

Correspondent

STET Women's College (Autonomous)

Mannargudi.



It is my pleasure to welcome all the participants today for this international conference on “Converging research approaches in life science for future advancement” (CRALSFA-2023)

STET Women's College endeavor are being made to bring out the abeyant forte of women and ameliorate their time ahead. Entrepreneurship is the best way to advance ingenious but we need those ideas not only to create material value but also to foster social progress.

I wish and thank all the eminent speakers and guests from different walks of life you have come here to share their knowledge and vast experience with the student community. Through this conference, I would like to engage with all of you in an open and constructive dialogue about innovative ideas and technical improvement for new researchers in the field of life science

I wish the organizing committee and sponsors for financing this conference. It is a breakthrough performance of department of Microbiology to authenticate its enthusiasm and vitality.



Dr.S.Amudha,
Principal,
STET Women's College (Autonomous).
Mannargudi.



As a principal of this institution, I feel extremely glad to welcome everyone to this international conference on “Converging research approaches in life science for future advancement” (CRALSFA-2023)

I would wish to felicitate our guests of honor who have set a benchmark in the success of this conference and are helping students stay updated with the latest trends.

On behalf of STET Women's College, I am highly obliged to the research scholars who have made it in the conference and presenting their papers on various themes of innovative research approaches, which is need of the hour. These papers would ultimately enlighten all of us present here on the need for all life science researchers and using it judiciously, saving it for our future generations.

I strongly feel that acting collectively is the need of the hour and uniting our students for this event. It is my most sincere hope that owing to our relentless endeavors, this conference will help our students take strong resolutions on how they can move closer towards the attainment of their goals.

I wish the organizing committee and sponsor for supporting this conference. Through this meet, the department of Microbiology prove its versatility and added the gem of pinnacle.

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to be 'S. Amudha', written in a cursive style.

Dr.N.Thajuddin, D.Sc., FRSB, FLS., FMSI, FMBSI, FNABS.

Professor, Department of Microbiology, School of Life Science,
Bharathidasan University, Trichy




Greeting Message

I am delighted to know that the PG and Research Department of Microbiology, Sengamala Thayaar Educational Trust Women's College, (Autonomous) Sundarakkottai, Mannargudi- 614016, Tamil Nadu, India in organizing **International Conference on “Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement”** (CRALSFA- 2023) on 15th February, 2023. Every progress related to human health has been achieved through biological research and every medical intervention in use today is the result of innumerable discoveries in biology, some made in the distant past. Due to increasing population, rapid industrialization, urbanization and fast exploitation of natural resources, the choice of the topic is really the need of the hour, since students and researchers can understand the benefits of biodiversity, need for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and utilize them on varied areas such as agriculture, environment, energy and health for the benefit of society at large scale.

The organizers should be appreciated for choosing the thrust areas of the conference from Clinical and Molecular Microbiology, Drug design and Delivery, Microbial products, Microbial Nanotechnology, Dairy and Food Microbiology, Plant-Microbe Interaction, Agricultural Microbiology, IPR etc. I am sure that the deliberations from this conference will enlighten the young minds to pursue their career in the frontiers of Bioscience research, in view of commercial opportunities available in economically vital areas of human and animal health. Taking this opportunity, I congratulate the Chairman, STET Group of Institutions, Correspondent, STET Women's College, Principal and organizing secretary, Dr. N. Uma Maheshwari and the organizing committee members of this conference on a topic of current interest.

I wish the international conference a significant one with a great success.



Dr. M. Kalaiselvam

Professor and Director
CAS in Marine Biology
Faculty of Marine Sciences
Annamalai University
Parangipettai - 608 502



I am happy to learn that the International Conference on "Converging Research Approaches in Life Sciences for Future Advancement - 2023 (CRALSFA-2023)" is being organized by PG and Research Department of Microbiology, STET, Bharathidasan University and scheduled to be held on 15 February, 2023. Life sciences hold the key for the sustainable development of society and deliver valuable biomedical products for human health care, augmentation of food and feed, biopesticides, and herbicides, conservation of environment, and other applications. Sustained Agriculture and development of novel health care biopharmaceuticals are highly competitive and utmost priority in the sustenance of life. The use of nanomaterials in the production of goods, drug formulations and delivery has shown superior properties compared with their conventional counterparts, due to their distinctive nanoscale features. Clinical biotechnology is known to decrease infection, reduce scar tissue growth, and to promote bone growth among other benefits. Microbial biotechnology has potential to provide solutions against several agriculture-related problems such as insect pest management, adverse effects of chemical pesticides, and development of improved crop varieties. I wish that the scientific deliberations based on recent developments and future perspective of Life science that is to be held during the conference would contribute to creation of a world that is hunger-free and disease-free in the future.

A handwritten signature in green ink, which appears to be "M. Kalaiselvam", followed by the date "07/02/23". The signature is written in a cursive style.

**Prof. A. Panneerselvam, D.Sc.,
Editor in Chief
International Journal of Scientific Transactions in
Environment and Technovation**



Message

It gives me great pleasure in felicitating the Department of Microbiology, STET College (Women), Mannargudi for organizing the International Conference on “Converging Research Approaches in Life Science for Future Advancement (CRACSFA – 2023)” on 15th February 2023.

My heartiest congratulations to the organizers for choosing an appropriate theme for the international conference.

I hope the Scientists participating in conference will deliberate the issues and come out with proper recommendations which will be immense use for the industrialist and public.

I wish the International Conference a grand success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "A. Panneerselvam". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined.

Professor. A. Panneerselvam, D.Sc.,

ABS. NO: CRALSFA – 23/237

Comparative in Vitro Antioxidant Evaluation of Standardized Select Medicinal Herbs Trapa Bispinosa and Picrorhiza Kurroa Royle Ex Benth

Author Name : Ms. S. Sasikala Research Scholar and Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to investigate the *in vitro* free radical scavenging activity of whole plant of *Picrorhiza Kurroa Royle Ex Benth* and fruits of *Trapa Bispinosa*. The various solvents extract *viz.*, aqueous, methanol, acetone, chloroform and petroleum ether. The antioxidative properties of the plants have become a great interest due to their possible uses as natural additives to replace synthetic ones. Our results of study showed that all the extracts exhibited potent antioxidant activity. Among the ten various solvents extracts methanolic extract exhibited higher potency of free radical scavenging activity which is highly related to the presence of hydroxyl groups in the phenolic compounds. Hence our study suggest that methanolic extract can be used as a good source of natural antioxidants for health benefits and further isolation of bioactive compounds is required for identifying the unknown compounds to establish their pharmacological properties in near future. *In vitro* free radical scavenging activities of the extracts were assessed against DPPH and hydroxyl radicals. The metal chelating activity and reducing power ability of the extracts were studied and assayed. The free radical scavenging activity was found to be high in methanolic extract for DPPH and hydroxyl radicals in a concentration dependent manner followed by chloroform, aqueous, acetone and petroleum ether extracts. The metal chelating activity and reducing power ability was also found to be high in methanolic extract. The difference in scavenging potential of the extracts may be due to variation in the percentage of phytoconstituents extracted in five solvents. These the result suggests that the methanolic leaf extract of *Trapa Bispinosa* and *Picrorhiza Kurroa Royle Ex Benth* could serve as a potential source of antioxidants and can be explored as a therapeutic agent in free radical induced diseases in near future.

Key words: *Trapa Bispinosa*, *Picrorhiza Kurroa Royle Ex Benth*, Pharmacognosics