

## Document Information

Analyzed document	Rajkumar Sangamlal Lalti Devi Diwakar - Optimising Corosolic Acid Content Leaves Of Lagerstroemia speciosa.pdf (D142535413)
Submitted	2022-07-30 12:15:00
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Similarity	1%
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## Sources included in the report

SA	<b>In vitro and Pharmacological studies on canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston by Mrs. Ekambe Priyadarshini S.Ph.D. (Biotechnology).pdf</b> Document In vitro and Pharmacological studies on canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston by Mrs. Ekambe Priyadarshini S.Ph.D. (Biotechnology).pdf (D25308989)	2
SA	<b>Aswar_Prashant.docx</b> Document Aswar_Prashant.docx (D15060037)	2
SA	<b>Kamala A-Biochemistry-13BCE004-Thesis.pdf</b> Document Kamala A-Biochemistry-13BCE004-Thesis.pdf (D66047174)	1
SA	<b>BOTONY MORE PUSHPALATA PRALHADRAO Ph.D Theses.docx</b> Document BOTONY MORE PUSHPALATA PRALHADRAO Ph D Theses.docx (D45527374)	1
SA	<b>Lagerstroemia speciosa- TAMAN PLANT .docx</b> Document Lagerstroemia speciosa- TAMAN PLANT .docx (D129522298)	1
W	URL: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3468018/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3468018/</a> Fetched: 2020-03-09 21:01:16	2
SA	<b>Kumari Ramona_Botany_211.docx</b> Document Kumari Ramona_Botany_211.docx (D116135111)	1
W	URL: <a href="http://www.thegoodscentcompany.com/data/rw1666981.html">http://www.thegoodscentcompany.com/data/rw1666981.html</a> Fetched: 2021-04-08 07:12:59	1
SA	<b>01 Introduction and review - Anusha T S.pdf</b> Document 01 Introduction and review - Anusha T S.pdf (D30180903)	4
SA	<b>Shikha Srivastava Pharmacy with ref.docx</b> Document Shikha Srivastava Pharmacy with ref.docx (D24874270)	2
SA	<b>Satani Bhavik thesis for plagiarism.docx</b> Document Satani Bhavik thesis for plagiarism.docx (D35007274)	2

## Document Information

Analyzed document	PhD Hedychium coronarium Vaishali Kamath.doc (D139006209)
Submitted	2022-06-02 13:49:00
Submitted by	KARISHMA RAJBHAR
Submitter email	karishmarajbhar@rjcollege.edu.in
Similarity	1.2%
Analysis address	karishmarajbhar.rjcm@analysis.ouriginal.com

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<b>SA</b>	<b>Bio Technology - Kasim Mood Thesis.pdf</b> Document Bio Technology - Kasim Mood Thesis.pdf (D111733474)		2
<b>W</b>	URL: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3781277/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3781277/</a> Fetched: 2020-01-18 12:17:43		7
<b>SA</b>	<b>rough all chapters.doc</b> Document rough all chapters.doc (D120303541)		2
<b>SA</b>	<b>p.docx</b> Document p.docx (D27909496)		2
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"Jagathyeva manaaushyamdham nakinchidvidyate dravyam vashanna naarthiyogayo". (Sutra, Ch.9-verse 10, Ashthanga Hridaya). The ancient physicians of India said and proved that "there is nothing in this Universe which is non-medicinal and which cannot be made use of for many purposes and by many modes. Knowledge and purpose of each substance is required to use it as medicine".

## Document Information

Analyzed document	N-PDF Proposal-Aniket Saraf.pdf (D138288780)
Submitted	5/28/2022 11:21:00 AM
Submitted by	KARISHMA RAJBHAR
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Similarity	2.4%
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SA	<b>Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College Mumbai / Ph.D. Biotech Aniket Saraf.pdf</b>	2
	Document Ph.D. Biotech Aniket Saraf.pdf (D135095846)	
	Submitted by: vedakshubhangi@rjcollege.edu.in Receiver: vedakshubhangi.rjcm@analysis.ouriginal.com	
SA	<b>Satya Shila Singh_Botany.docx</b>	1
	Document Satya Shila Singh_Botany.docx (D113635373)	

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Summary The proposed work aims at exploring the cyanobacterial diversity from saline soils of the salt- affected districts of Gujarat under different climatic seasons using a polyphasic approach. Saline soils represent one of the extreme habitats on the Earth and are characterized by having electrical conductivity  $< 4\text{ds/m}$ , pH  $> 8.5$ , exchangeable sodium percentage  $> 15$  and sodium adsorption ratio  $> 10$ . Saline soils are usually found in arid, semi-arid and coastal regions and are subjected to harsh environmental conditions. The total area affected by salinization in India accounts for 2.95 m ha and maximum salinized soils are found in Gujarat (Vision 2050, ICAR- CSSRI). Cyanobacteria are considered to be an important component of the soil microbial community because of their ability to fix carbon and nitrogen and synthesize exopolysaccharides, which increases the soil fertility and also improves its stability and structure. Cyanobacteria from the non-saline soils have been well documented across the globe, however, their diversity from the saline soils is relatively underexplored. Moreover, the cyanobacterial diversity from the saline soils of Gujarat is also underrepresented in the scientific literature. Therefore, exploring the cyanobacterial diversity from saline soils of Gujarat in different seasons is noteworthy. The hypothesis of the present study is to check whether the seasonal variations have an impact on cyanobacterial diversity of saline soils. This work would also test the efficiency of the 16S rRNA gene and 16S-23S ITS region in identifying the cyanobacterial taxa at the genus and species level. The major experiments would include collection of saline soil samples from different locations of Gujarat in different seasons followed by isolation and purification of cyanobacterial strains. Further, the purified strains would be identified using the combination of morphological and molecular analysis. Furthermore, whole genome characterization of certain cyanobacterial strains selected on the basis of 16S rRNA gene phylogenetic analysis would be performed in order to gain in-depth information about their genetic makeup. The results obtained from this study would increase our knowledge regarding the diversity of ecologically and evolutionarily important bacterial lineage from the extreme habitat. Since it is estimated that with increase in the sea level due to climate change the area under salinization would also increase, therefore, determining the cyanobacterial diversity from saline soils makes this study even more important. Also, determining the cyanobacterial diversity from the saline soils holds substantial importance as saline soils are recognized as a major threat to agricultural productivity and food security in different countries including India, and the strains isolated from these habitats could be further investigated for their ability to reclaim the saline soils.