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Email - heggpciphos@mp.gov.in, Website - www.sbsgovtpgcollegepipariya.in, Phone/Fax - 07576-220112

कार्यालय प्राचार्य, शहीद भगत सिंह
शासकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
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NAAC द्वारा B+ ग्रेड में प्रमाणित
ईमेल: heggpciphos@mp.gov.in
महाविद्यालय कोड: 3203
फोन/फैक्स: 07576-220112
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Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade
E-mail: heggpciphos@mp.gov.in
COLLEGE CODE: 3203
PHONE /FAX: 07576-220112
Website: www.gpgcpipariya.nic.in

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**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals
as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years**

Link re-directing to journal source-cite website in case of digital journals

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List of year wise research papers with link and the first pages
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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

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2	Recent Advances in Methods for Synthesis of Carbon Nanotubes and Carbon Nanocomposite and their Emerging Applications: A Descriptive Review	Dr. Satish Piplode	CHEMISTRY	Journal of Nanomaterials	2022	1687-4110	Link103	Link3	UGC Care Listed

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4	Unemployment Analysis during and after COVID-19	Dr. Ravi Kumar Vishwakarma	Mathematical	Ymer Journal	2022	0044-0477	Link105	Link5	UGC Care Listed
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	Nil								
	Publication Year - 2020								
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7	BiOCl nano pellets preparation and their white/solar light mediated photocatalytic activities evaluation on carbamate preticide oxamyl and sythetic dye azure B	Dr. Satish Piplode	CHEMISTRY	Biotechnological Communication	2019	2321-4007	Link111	Link11	UGC Care Listed
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Research Paper

Mycotoxins in Food: Their occurrence, impact on health and Economy and control measures – A review article

Dr. Aneeta Sen¹ Kity Maurya²

¹Asst. Prof. Dept of Economics, SBS Govt. P.G. College, Pipariya

²Asst. Prof. Dept. of Chemistry, SBS Govt. P.G. College Pipariya

Abstract –

Mycotoxins are naturally occurring toxins produced by certain moulds (fungi) and can be found in food. The moulds grow on a variety of different crops and foodstuffs including cereals, nuts, spices, dried fruits, apples and coffee beans, often under warm and humid conditions. Mycotoxins can cause a variety of adverse health effects and pose a serious health threat to both humans and livestock. The adverse health effects of mycotoxins range from acute poisoning to long-term effects such as immune deficiency and cancer. The economic impacts of mycotoxins to human society can be thought of in two ways: (i) the direct market costs associated with lost trade or reduced revenues due to contaminated food or feed, and (ii) the human health losses from adverse effects associated with mycotoxin consumption. This article is an effort to highlight different features of Mycotoxins and their economic impacts so that bad impacts of Mycotoxins can be minimised.

Key Words- Mycotoxins, Economy, Health impact, Moulds, cereals.

Introduction-

Mycotoxins are toxic compounds that are naturally produced by certain types of moulds (fungi). Moulds that can produce mycotoxins grow on numerous foodstuffs such as cereals, dried fruits, nuts and spices. Mould growth can occur either before harvest or after harvest, during storage, on/in the food itself often under warm, damp and humid conditions. Most mycotoxins are chemically stable and survive food processing.

Several hundred different mycotoxins have been identified, but the most commonly observed mycotoxins that present a concern to human health and livestock include aflatoxins, ochratoxin A, patulin, fumonisins, zearalenone and nivalenol/deoxynivalenol. Mycotoxins appear in the food chain as a result of mould infection of crops both before and after harvest. Exposure to mycotoxins can happen either directly by eating infected food or indirectly from animals that are fed contaminated feed, in particular from milk.

Occurrence of Mycotoxins – Mycotoxins are found in various crops, cereals, millets, various plant processed products like coffee, groundnuts etc. There are three types of toxicogenic field fungi: plant pathogens such as *Fusarium graminearum* (deoxynivalenol, nivalenol); fungi that grow on senescent or stressed plants, such as *Fusarium moniliforme* (fumonisin) and sometimes *Aspergillus flavus* (aflatoxin); and fungi that initially colonize the plant before harvest and predispose the commodity to mycotoxin contamination after harvest, such as *Penicillium verrucosum* (ochratoxin) and *A. flavus* (aflatoxin).

- **Cereals and Millets -** Cereal grains and their processed food products are frequently contaminated with mycotoxins. Among many, five major mycotoxins of aflatoxins, ochratoxins, fumonisins, deoxynivalenol, and zearalenone are of significant public health concern as they can cause adverse effects in humans. Being airborne or soilborne, the cosmopolitan nature of mycotoxigenic fungi contribute to the worldwide occurrence of mycotoxins. On the basis of the global occurrence data reported during the past 10 years, the incidences and maximum levels in raw cereal grains were 55% and 1642 µg/kg for aflatoxins, 29% and 1164 µg/kg for ochratoxin A, 61% and 71,121 µg/kg for fumonisins, 58% and 41,157 µg/kg, for deoxynivalenol, and 46% and 3049 µg/kg for zearalenone. The



Review Article

Recent Advances in Methods for Synthesis of Carbon Nanotubes and Carbon Nanocomposite and their Emerging Applications: A Descriptive Review

Amel Gacem¹, Shreya Modi², Virendra Kumar Yadav³, Saiful Islam⁴, Aradhna Patel⁵, Vinars Dawane⁶, Mohammed Jameel⁴, Gajendra Kumar Inwati⁷, Satish Piplode⁸, Vijendra Singh Solanki⁹ and Anup Basnet¹⁰

¹Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, University 20 Août 1955, Skikda, Algeria

²Department of Microbiology, Shri Sarvajani Science College, Mehsana, Gujarat 384001, India

³Department of Biosciences, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Mody University of Science and Technology, Sikar, Rajasthan 332311, India

⁴Civil Engineering Department, College of Engineering, King Khalid University, Abha 61421, Saudi Arabia

⁵Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Sciences, Sankalchand Patel University, Mehsana, Gujarat 384315, India

⁶Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel College, Mandleshwar, 451221, Madhya Pradesh, India

⁷Department of Chemistry, Medicaps University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, 453331, India

⁸Department of Chemistry, SBS Govt. PG College, Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh, 461775, Pipariya, India

⁹Department of Chemistry, School of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Mody University of Science and Technology, Sikar, Rajasthan 332311, India

¹⁰Department of Microbiology, Saint Xavier's College, Maitighar, Kathmandu 695586, Nepal

Correspondence should be addressed to Anup Basnet; basnet.a@sxc.edu.np

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Nanomaterials have gained huge applications ever since their discoveries, especially in the field of electronics, medicine, research, and environmental cleanup. Nanomaterials have a high surface area-to-volume ratio along with high surface energies making them suitable for such wide applications. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and carbon nanocomposite (CNC) materials are remarkable nanomaterials that have become the backbone of most industries these days. Both materials have gained huge attention in the last decade by the scientific community. CNTs come in two variants, i.e., single-walled CNTs (SW-CNTs) and multiwalled CNTs (MW-CNTs). Due to their wider applications, CNT synthesis is currently emerging with the advancement in technology. Currently, CNTs are being synthesized by chemical as well as physical approaches. The current review article focuses on the vital research and application for the synthesis of CNTs depending on the quality of the nanotube materials. Controlled routes to their organization and assembly are also discussed in detail over here. The aim is to provide recent advances in the synthesis methods, of CNTs, their current applications, future applications, and the potential of agrowaste and industrial waste for the synthesis of CNTs and nanomaterials.

1. Introduction

With the advances in nanotechnology and nanosciences, a drastic change is observed in the field of material sciences. Being small in size and having a high surface area-to-volume ratio (SVR), nanoparticles have gained huge attention in the

field of electronics, medicine, and environmental cleanup [1, 2]. Among all the nanoparticles, carbon-based nanoparticles like graphene and carbon nanotubes are most widely exploited for industrial applications. Currently, CNTs have overpowered all carbon and metallic-based nanoparticles due to their unique and remarkable properties like high mechanical



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University of Technology Brunei, Brunei

REVIEWED BY
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Delhi Technological University, India
Bulgariu Laura,
Gheorghe Asachi Technical University
of Iasi, Romania
Gordana Gajic,
University of Belgrade, Serbia
Sandeep K. Malyan,
National Institute of Hydrology
(Roorkee), India
Ram Naresh Bharagava,
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar
University, India

*CORRESPONDENCE
Pankaj Kumar,
pankajb434@yahoo.com
Virendra Kumar Yadav,
yadava94@gmail.com
Byong-Hun Jeon,
bhjeon@hanyang.ac.kr

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Environmental and human health implications of metal(loid)s: Source identification, contamination, toxicity, and sustainable clean-up technologies

Pankaj Kumar^{1,2*}, Amel Gacem³, Mohammad Tauheed Ahmad⁴,
Virendra Kumar Yadav^{5*}, Snigdha Singh⁶, Krishna Kumar Yadav⁷,
Mohammad Mottahir Alam⁸, Vinars Dawane⁹, Satish Piplode¹⁰,
Parul Maurya⁶, Yongtae Ahn¹¹, Byong-Hun Jeon^{11*} and
Marina M.S. Cabral-Pinto¹²

¹Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC),
Hyderabad, India, ²Department of Environmental Science, Parul Institute of Applied Sciences, Parul
University, Vadodra, Gujarat, India, ³Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, University 20 Août
1955, Skikda, Algeria, ⁴College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia, ⁵Department of
Biosciences, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Mody University of Science and Technology, Sikar,
India, ⁶School of Environment and Sustainable Development, Central University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar, India, ⁷Faculty of Science and Technology, Madhyanchal Professional University, Bhopal,
India, ⁸Faculty of Engineering, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, ⁹Department of
Microbiology and Biotechnology, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel College, Mandleshwar, Madhya Pradesh,
India, ¹⁰Department of Chemistry, SBS Government PG College, Hoshangabad, India, ¹¹Department of
Earth Resources and Environmental Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea, ¹²Geobiotec
Research Centre, Department of Geoscience, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal

Environmental pollution is becoming more prevalent in both human life and the ecosystem. The increased use of fossil fuels, mining, and the burning of wastes, as well as industrial wastewater discharge, are polluting natural resources such as water, soil, and air. Metals (loid)s (Cu, Cr, Cd, Zn, Ni, Pb, Hg, Sb, Sn, and As) contribute to several ecological problems when exposed to humans and the environment resulting in serious health and environmental risks. The pollution of aquatic and terrestrial sites with these elements is an issue of environmental as well as public health significance. The present review highlights environmental problems instigated by the toxic metal (loid)s, their source, and respective health/environmental concern along with the importance of creating low-cost, environmentally acceptable clean-up technologies for treating household and industrial wastewater. Various physical, chemical, biological, and/or biochemical as well as their various combinations have been described from the sustainable technological point of view. Techniques such as ion exchange, membrane filtration, photocatalysis, bioremediation, phytoremediation, economical biosorbents, and nanomaterials have been discussed in detail along with respective recent case studies to gain a significant insight towards the solution of the environmental problems focused and action-oriented sustainable



Unemployment Analysis during and after COVID-19

Ravi Vishwakarma

Shaheed Bhagat Singh Govt. PG College, Pipariya 461775, MP, India

E-mail: ravirdvv@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we focus the unemployability in India and various parts of the country with their earning resources. The main of the paper is to review and analysis the situation at the time of covid-19 and after pandemic specially the stream down impact, inequality and unemployment, joblessness among the young generation, wages and earnings of young generation workers and labor force participation rate (%) by age and location. Then, the comparison of some states with India overall unemployability with special reference Madhya Pradesh is proposed and states the challenges of unemployment situation in India.

Keywords: *Joblessness, Unwarranted work, Work-family boundary, Disparity, Youth redundancy, Unemployment interventions.*

1. Introduction

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) said that the Pandemic crisis prompted a spike in the nation's joblessness rate to 27.11% for the week finished May 3, up from the under 7% level before the beginning of the pandemic in mid-March. The Mumbai-based research organization said the pace of joblessness was the most noteworthy in the metropolitan territories, which establish the greatest number of the red zones due to the COVID cases, at 29.22%, as against 26.69% for the rustic regions. Experts have been cautioning about the apparition of joblessness since the time the nation was put under lockdown. Scenes of travellers escaping metropolitan focuses including Delhi and Mumbai just affirmed the since quite a while ago held worries on their work as the financial action went to a grinding stop. The administration has so far reported salary and food backing to the weak individuals as a major aspect of a ₹1.70 lakh crore monetary boost to the monetary, budgetary and perhaps helpful emergency, and is additionally reflecting on a second round of measures soon. A harming sway on an economy as extensive as India's caused because of a complete lockdown was inescapable. Joblessness went up to 24 percent on May 17, 2020. This was perhaps a consequence of a reduction popular just as the interruption of the workforce looked by organizations. Moreover, this caused a GVA loss of in excess of nine percent for the Indian economy that month.

This Research work speaks on the cumulative vision of a gathering of researchers in professional brain science who have looked to build up an examination plan



Poly(lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) as sustained drug delivery vehicle for melanoma therapy

Akhand Pratap Singh^a, Om Prakash^{a,b}, Sunil Kumar^{a,c}, Aparna Shukla^a, Pralay Maiti^{a,*}

^a School of Materials Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi 221005, India

^b Kashi Naresh Government Post Graduate College, Gyanpur, SRN Bhadohi 221304, India

^c SBS Government Post Graduate College, Pipariya, Hoshangabad 461775, India

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ABSTRACT

The suitability of poly(lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) as sustained drug delivery vehicle for melanoma treatment has been revealed through paclitaxel (PTX) encapsulated PLGA nanoparticles (NPs) and PLGA film. The efficacy of PLGA-PTX formulations in different forms has been compared using both *in vitro* and *in vivo* melanoma model. Drug release from both the delivery systems has been compared using *in vitro* drug release assay and eventual chemotherapeutic effects indicate greater impact of NPs as compared to film due to higher surface area and better encapsulation efficiency. *In vitro* application of PLGA-PTX NPs and film led to significantly reduced melanoma cell proliferation. These results are successfully extrapolated in mice melanoma model causing considerable reduction in melanoma tumor volume and expression of melanoma inhibitory activity protein as compared to pure drug and control group. The greatest advantage of the sustained drug delivery systems is visualized in the form of least damage to vital organs such as liver, kidney and spleen as confirmed through histopathological examination. Liver and kidney function tests using blood serum also indicate least side effects in the groups treated with PTX encapsulated PLGA film and NPs as compared to pure PTX. The present study demonstrates the significance of PLGA as sustained drug delivery vehicle and its application in melanoma tumor treatment.

1. Introduction

Polymeric film and NPs are considered among the efficient drug delivery systems. Poly (lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) has been used as a potential biomaterial in a wide range of biomedical applications. PLGA films and NPs have tremendous application as drug delivery vehicles and encapsulation of drugs to these carriers ensure adequate concentration of drug over a prolonged period through sustained drug release [1–3]. The major reason of widespread application of PLGA is attributed to its biocompatibility, biodegradability and approval of various agencies for clinical use [4,5]. PLGA is soluble in a variety of solvents and can be given any shape and size as per biomedical needs. Due to low hydrophilicity, PLGA absorbs less amount of water and ensures slower degradation which provides an added advantage in sustained drug delivery applications [6]. The PLA and PGA ratio along with molecular weight of PLGA directly affects the degree of crystallinity and melting point of the polymer. Higher glycolic acid content in PLGA is known to facilitate the faster degradation [7]. Additionally, nature of

drug is also a crucial factor in determination of degradation and release rate from PLGA matrices [8]. Potential encapsulation of wide range of drugs in PLGA offers several biomedical and therapeutic applications. For example, drug embedded PLGA nanocarriers overcome the shortcomings of pure drug by increasing the drug bioavailability, tolerability and therapeutic index [9]. Precisely, drug loaded PLGA prolongs the systemic circulation time of drug and thereby increases the therapeutic efficacy with minimum side effects [10]. Furthermore, PTX is a potent anti-cancer drug as evidenced by beneficial pharmacological effects in a wide range of solid tumor types such as breast, ovarian and prostate cancer [11,12]. Paclitaxel encapsulated PLGA film and NPs have tremendous application in cancer therapy and prevention including melanoma treatment [3,13,14].

Conventional treatment methods of melanoma include surgery, cryotherapy, chemotherapy, photodynamic therapy and immunotherapy [15,16]. Unfortunately, clinical responses to most of these therapeutic approaches are very poor and melanoma treatment remains a challenge in cancer research [17]. Conjugation of potential anti-cancer

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: pmaiti.mst@itbhu.ac.in (P. Maiti).

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An efficient mathematical model for solving one-dimensional cutting stock problem using sustainable trim

Ravi Vishwakarma^{a,*}, P.L. Powar^b

^a Department of Mathematics, SBS Govt PG College, Pipariya, Distt- Hoshangabad, M.P., India

^b Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, R.D. University, Jabalpur, M.P., India

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ABSTRACT

The cutting process is an important stage of the industries which are dealing with cutting of small pieces from large items in such a way so that the wastage should be minimum. In this study, we present an effective model for solving one-dimensional cutting stock problem (1D-CSP) using sustainable trim based on Cesàro means of order λ (λ is real > -1), with the provision of cutting at most two order lengths at a time, which is acceptable in many practical cases. Additionally, we present the comparison of the model with Residual Greedy Rounding (RGR) and CUT. It is shown that increased sustainable trim decreases the total trim loss by providing greater variety of stock lengths, which can be effectively used in future orders.

1. Introduction

The Cutting Stock Problem (CSP) occur in many industries like transmission towers, paper, readymade garments, metal, textile etc. (Gradisar et al., 1997, 1999; Shahin and Salem, 2004; Lu and Huang, 2015). Several types of these problems have been tackled by economists, computer scientists and mathematicians, who considered minimization of wastage, cost, space, time and consumption of stock or maximization of profit, total production etc. (Gradisar et al., 1997, 2002; Poldi and Arenales, 2009; Cherri et al., 2009; Lu and Huang, 2015; Powar et al., 2017). Initially, the cutting stock problem was identified as a research problem by Kantorovich (1960). Later, many researchers (Gilmore and Gomory, 1961, 1963; Dyckhoff, 1990; Gau and Wascher, 1995; Haessler, 1992; Scheithauer, 1991; Gradisar et al., 1997; Cui et al., 2015a, b) entered into this field and tried to resolve this problem of optimization on several industrial processes.

Typology plays an important role for categorizing the problems and understanding the extensive literature. Therefore, Wäscher et al. (2007) proposed an improved Dyckhoff's typology (Dyckhoff, 1990). The difference between the cutting stock problems and bin packing problems is only in the variability of input (Cintra et al., 2007). The solution of these problems are either exact or heuristic. The exact methods are mostly effective for problems of small scale. Therefore, the majority of authors propose heuristic or combined methods.

The One Dimensional Cutting Stock Problem (1D – CSP) can be of two

types standard and general (Gradisar et al., 2002). The 1D-CSP is said to be General if all stock lengths are different and if stock lengths are of the same length or a few groups of stock lengths are of standard lengths, then we get Standard 1D-CSP. For standard 1D – CSP, Gau and Wascher (1995) designed a problem generator CUTGEN1 which allows comparison of different solution methods. Poldi and Arenales (2009) presented some heuristic methods in case of limited quantities of available stock lengths for standard 1D – CSP. Scheithauer (1991) investigated the handling of residual stock lengths which can be used in further cutting process and solved the continuous relaxation problem by column generation procedure (Vanderbeck, 1999). The cutting stock problem is solved by using relaxed linear programming problem. Then, there is difference between the optimal objective function of original problem and its relaxed problem (Rietz and Demepe, 2008). This difference is called gap. The size of this gap has been considered to formulate the principles for construction of instances of the one-dimensional cutting stock problem with large gaps by Rietz and Demepe (2008). Valério de Carvalho, (2002) have been derived the relations between the corresponding LP relaxations and their relative strength and developed branching scheme in the exact solution of these problems by using branch-and-price.

After completion of cutting process, the residue of stock length, if it is large enough, to be used in future cutting process is called useable leftover (Poldi and Arenales, 2009), otherwise is a waste (Cherri et al., 2009). Linear programming and sequential heuristic procedure were

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: ravirdvv@gmail.com (R. Vishwakarma), pjrdvv@rediffmail.com (P.L. Powar).

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BiOCl Nano Pellets Preparation and their White/Solar Light Mediated Photocatalytic Activities Evaluation on Carbamate Pesticide Oxamyl and Synthetic Dye Azure B

Satish Piplode^{1*}, Vinars Dawane², Vaishali Joshi³ and Brijesh Pare⁴

¹Department of Chemistry, Govt. P G College Pipariya Hoshangabad MP India -461775

²School of Environment and Sustainable Development, Central University of Gujarat Gandhinagar Gujarat India- 382030

³Department of Chemistry, Govt. P G College Manawar Dhar M P India - 454446

⁴Department of Chemistry, Govt Madhav Science P G College Ujjain M P India- 456010

ABSTRACT

A quick, reliable, simple and one-pot sonochemical method has been discussed for the synthesis of BiOCl nanomaterial by using Bismuth Nitrate as a precursor along with HCl, Ammonia and L-lysine in water medium at 298.15 K under the designed and developed open glass double-walled beaker reactor. The nanomaterial was further characterized by using PSA, DLS, FTIR, BET, FT-RAMAN, Photoluminescence spectroscopy, HRXRD and HRFESEM. As a result, highly pure and well crystalline BiOCl nano pellets were obtained. HR-XRD results revealed their sizes between 40-50 nm followed by PSA, DLS and HRFESEM analysis. The prepared nanomaterial was tested for its photocatalytic activities under the designed and developed reactor on a carbamate pesticide Oxamyl and a synthetic dye Azure B under the white light lamp and solar light. Prepared BiOCl nanomaterial showed the impressive photocatalytic activity against pesticide under solar light only and able to degrade selected dye under both lights. Present results concludes a potential future utilization of BiOCl nanomaterial as great environmental remediation technology for various hazardous as well as persistent compounds removal.

KEY WORDS: BIOCL NANOMATERIAL, SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, OXAMYL PESTICIDE, AZURE B DYE AND PHOTOCATALYSIS.

INTRODUCTION

The Bismuth oxychloride has been extensively studied as an impressive material and a promising technology in the field of oxide-based semiconductors and heterogeneous

catalytic degradation of various organic contaminants as well as environmental remediation purposes (Chen et al., 2010; Guerrero et al., 2014; Gao et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018). BiOCl class of nanomaterials are very efficient photocatalytic semiconductor catalysts (Zhao et al., 2014) because of specific layered structures (Zhang et al., 2006), various 1D and 2D-dimensional arrangements (Yang et al., 2019) and nanonetwork assemblies (Guo et al., 2018) viz. nanoflakes (Li et al., 2011), nanoflowers (Cheng et al., 2012), nanofibers (Zhang et al., 2016), nanowires (Wu et al., 2016), nanobelts (Wang et al., 2017), nanosheets (Shi et al., 2018) and several other self-similar micro (Mendez-Alvarado et al., 2020) - mesosphere structures (Guo et al., 2012; Xie et al., 2015; Ji et al.,

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*Corresponding Author: satish.piplode@gmail.com

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