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Abstract

Induction of defense enzymes in rice by ecofriendly pesticide and growth promoting compound (PGPC) against brown leaf spot and blast diseases

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Abstract:

This paper provides an overview on the self-adaptation considered as a human skill that we can train and develop in order to balance our organizations. We try here to explain what kind of organizational structures and behaviours can be used to facilitate and accelerate transformations and changes in our economic and social contexts. We are facing fast changes and new problems in economy and society. this current complexity requires new perspectives in designing and managing organizations. We strive to create organizational models and techniques that are as robust and versatile as biological organisms are and evolve in nature. Self-adaptation is an attribute of several systems in nature: it allows the reliability and scalability of recursive processes based on adjustment of collective behaviour of elements and without a central control of structure. Observing adaptive organisms biology focuses on processes at the sub-organism level. Using the latest molecular and physiological tools the adaptations of organisms to environmental stresses are studied and developed. The regulatory mechanisms are understood, including the genetic constraints, the physiological plasticity and the evolutionary history of the responses of organisms. Leafing through a biology book you will be fascinated by the multitude of self-adaptation solutions implemented by natural organisms: plants, animals and micro-organisms convey crucial information for an understanding of the effects of an environmental change on the organisms and the effects of organisms on the environment change. We suggest an approach able to catalyse transformation in people and organisations exposing behaviours and structures able to optimise themselves. These catalysers sometimes are people (change agents), sometimes are things (digital technologies) and sometimes are pieces of culture (knowledge and experience) and more often are combinations of these three factors. This approach has been used in this research for collecting and analysing results achieved in more than 5 years of

projects evolution in the change management field.

Biography:

Dr. D. John Christopher is working as a Professor of Plant Pathology at Annamalai University (A-Grade Accredited by NAAC), Tamil Nadu, India since 1999. Dr. D. John Christopher has more than 21 years of teaching, administrative and research experience to his credit. He has published more than 80 research articles in prestigious National and International Journals. He successfully organized several Conferences, Workshops, training programmes, refresher courses related to plant diseases and their management. His major research interests are Biological control of plant disease management and role of silicon sources for plant disease management. Prof. D. John Christopher was the recipient of the several prestigious Awards for his outstanding contribution in the field of Plant Pathology. He has successfully completed several research projects funded by Government and Private agencies.

Publication of speakers:

1. NEWTON, D. & Christopher, John. (2018). Evaluation of bio inoculants fortified Lignite Fly Ash (LFA) against sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn) and sheath rot (Saracladium oryzae (Sawada) Games and Haksworth) diseases of rice in Cauvery delta region of Tamil Nadu. Journal of Biological Control. 31. 172-183. 10.18311/jbc/2017/15848.

2. Suthin Raj, T. & Christopher, John & Suji, H.. (2014). Efficacy of Pseudomonas fluorescens on control of chilli fruit rot caused by Colletotrichum capsici. African Jour- nal of Microbiology Research. 8. 2772-2777. 10.5897/AJMR2013.6567.

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