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S.No	ARTICLE TITLE	AUTHORS DETAILS	DOI	Date of publication	ARTICLE URL	FIRST AND LAST PAGE No	Abstract
44 Paper id IJRPR-202610660	Automated Text Summarization and Sentiment Analysis Using Python and Natural Language Processing	Mr. Tulsiram Sharma , Mr. Shubham Agrawal	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2913	16.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70238.pdf	1867-1871	Unstructured text accounts for over 80% of modern digital data across enterprise systems, presenting substantial computational challenges for efficient information extraction and real-time decision-making. This paper explores the theoretical foundations and technical integration of Automated Text Summarization (ATS) and Sentiment Analysis (SA) utilizing Python and state-of-the-art Natural Language Processing (NLP) methodologies. We evaluate traditional extractive summarization techniques (TF-IDF, TextRank) alongside modern neural abstractive architectures (Seq2Seq, Transformers such as BART and T5). For sentiment analysis, we trace the evolutionary progression from rule-based lexicon systems (VADER, TextBlob) to fine-tuned transformer sequence classifiers. Finally, we present a robust, unified Python pipeline architecture combining automated abstractive summarization with context-aware sentiment classification, evaluating system performance using ROUGE, BERTScore, and classic classification metrics.
45 Paper id IJRPR-202610544	Optimized Multi-Stage Access Pattern Discovery Using a Hybrid Weighted FP-Growth Algorithm	Mr. M.Rajkumar, Dr. J.M.Dhayashankar	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2914	16.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70240.pdf	1878-1886	The rapid growth of multi-stage access platforms has generated complex user interaction logs that require efficient and accurate pattern-mining techniques. Traditional Apriori-based algorithms perform poorly on such data due to repeated database scans, excessive candidate itemset generation, and an inability to incorporate the varying importance of user-interaction stages. To address these challenges, this study introduces a Hybrid Weighted FP-Growth with Stage-Aware Pattern Mining (HW-FP-SAPM) model and evaluates it on a ally generated benchmark dataset consisting of 1,050 records across 350 users and three interaction stages. Each stage captures distinct item access behaviors, enabling weighted analysis of early, mid, and final user actions. The proposed model employs dynamic stage-based weighting, compressed FP-Tree construction, and conditional pattern mining to extract high-value frequent itemsets with significantly reduced computational cost. Experimental analysis on the dataset shows that the HW-FP-SAPM

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							approach eliminates candidate explosion, reduces scan overhead to two passes, and improves frequent-pattern accuracy by capturing low-frequency but high-importance itemsets within later user stages. The results demonstrate that stage-aware weighting not only enhances association-rule precision but also provides deeper insights into evolving user behavior across access stages. This work contributes a scalable, efficient, and domain-adaptive framework for multi-stage behavioral mining, offering strong potential for applications in e-commerce, digital learning platforms, healthcare monitoring systems, and other interactive multi-session environments.
46 Paper id IJRPR-202610578	Artificial Intelligence in Sustainable Management: Driving Environmental Transitions and Organizational Performance	Onyemaechi Deborah Chinomso, ORCID: 0009-0006-7227-2832) Babatunde Olayinka Alege, ORCID: 0009-0001-6187-9587) Banjo Comfort Janet, ORCID: 0009-0000-7151-8040) AFOLABI IDOWU OLUWATOYIN, ORCID: 0009-0002-0950-7185) Adeyemi Moses Salako, ORCID: 0009-0008-2001-1707) AJEIGBE OPEYEMI TUNMISE ORCID: 0009-0006-4300-7706)	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2915	17.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70265.pdf	2087-2089	Organizations across many industries are changing how they operate as they try to meet environmental targets while staying profitable. This paper looks at how computer systems that make or support decisions (commonly called artificial intelligence) help firms shift toward sustainable business practices without losing their competitive edge. In human resources, AI tools used for hiring and evaluating performance raise questions about whether employees see these systems as fair. Managers need to think about both how decisions are made (procedural fairness) and how outcomes are distributed (distributive fairness), while also linking their talent management to environmental goals. Using the technology-organization-environment (TOE) framework as a guide, the evidence shows that adopting AI strengthens a firm's ability to sense and act on opportunities for sustainable innovation. These capabilities help companies use resources more efficiently, reduce their environmental impact, and meet environmental regulations. In sectors like banking and telecommunications, AI tools improve customer service and regulatory compliance while also cutting energy use and supporting sustainable risk assessment. The paper concludes that weaving AI into everyday management is necessary for firms that want both strong performance and lasting environmental sustainability.
47 Paper id IJRPR-202610564	Combating Antimicrobial Resistance in the Food Chain Using Bioactive Compounds from Agricultural Waste	Ojo Samuel Adekanmi, ORCID: 0009-0002-8197-807X) Mfon Gladys Nkechi, ORCID: 0009-0007-4614-7779) Stanley Osazuwa Omobude, ORCID: 0009-0002-7940-0818) Queen Amarachi Chibueze,	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2916	17.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70266.pdf	2090-2092	The rise of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria across the food chain threatens public health and medical treatments globally. This problem is heavily driven by the routine use of synthetic antibiotics in livestock farming and chemical preservatives in food processing. Simultaneously, the agricultural sector struggles to manage massive volumes of organic waste, including seeds, peels, and pomace, which contribute to environmental degradation. This research addresses both issues by examining how agri-

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		ORCID: 0009-0004-9082-8051) Comfort Adedayo Fatokun, ORCID: 0009-0002-6840-7440) Motunrayo Racheal Owoyomi, ORCID: 0009-0002-3035-5331)					food waste can be converted into natural antimicrobial agents. By utilizing advanced laboratory techniques to extract bioactive compounds, specifically polyphenols and natural antioxidants, from these waste streams, the food industry can produce highly effective biopreservatives and functional animal feed additives. Replacing synthetic chemicals with these natural extracts significantly limits the proliferation of resistant pathogens in agricultural settings and finished food products. The study concludes that valorizing agricultural waste fits directly into a circular economy model, drastically reducing environmental pollution while providing a sustainable and scientifically backed strategy to protect consumers from antimicrobial resistance.
48 Paper id IJRPR-202610710	Machine Learning Risk Scoring for Predicting Supplier Disruptions and Strengthening United States Supply Chain Resilience	Bridget Akano	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2917	17.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70270.pdf	2107-2118	Global supply chains have become increasingly interconnected, data-intensive, and vulnerable to disruptions arising from financial instability, geopolitical events, transportation constraints, cyber incidents, natural hazards, and operational failures among suppliers. These interconnected dependencies create significant challenges for organizations seeking to anticipate disruptions before they propagate across procurement, production, and distribution networks. Machine learning provides an opportunity to move supply chain risk management from retrospective assessment toward continuous predictive intelligence. This study examines machine-learning risk scoring for predicting supplier disruptions and strengthening supply chain resilience in the United States. It proposes integrating supplier financial indicators, delivery performance, lead-time variability, inventory conditions, geographic exposure, dependency concentration, quality deviations, and external disruption signals into dynamic supplier risk profiles. Supervised learning and ensemble models are evaluated for estimating disruption probabilities and identifying suppliers requiring preventive intervention. The framework further translates predictions into actionable risk tiers supporting supplier diversification, inventory adjustments, alternative sourcing, and contingency planning. Particular attention is given to explainability, data quality, model drift, false-negative disruption predictions, and governance. The study demonstrates how predictive risk scoring can improve early-warning capability while supporting resilient, evidence-driven supplier management.
49	A Multi-Attack Iris Spoof Detection Framework: An	Pooja Rai, Priyesh Kanungo	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2917	17.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70271=V2.pdf	2119-2126	Iris spoof detection is essential for protecting biometric recognition systems against presentation attacks such as printed images, contact

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Paper id IJRPR-202610674	Enhanced CNN-Siamese Network		0926.2918				lenses, and digitally generated iris patterns. This work proposes a CNN-based Siamese network for detecting iris spoofing using genuine iris images and simulated attack variations. The model learns discriminative representations from pairs of iris images and determines whether they belong to the same or different classes using pairwise distance. Multiple spoofing scenarios, including print-like appearance, contact-lens effects, and frequency-spectrum manipulation, are incorporated to evaluate the robustness of the approach. The proposed framework reports strong and consistent performance of $\approx 97.9\%$ on IIT Delhi iris dataset, across all accounted metrics; accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Further, it reports an AUC of 1.00 supporting the strong discrimination capability between genuine and spoofed image specifically on simulation the frequency based synthetic iris-attack instruments. The proposed method is also compared with a few baseline existing methods for analyzing its performance and computational complexity under resource-limited environment.
50 Paper id IJRPR-202610688	WASTE-DERIVED MATERIALS FOR WATER PURIFICATION – A REVIEW	Dr. B. Malini	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2919	17.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70272=V3.pdf	2127-2132	Rapid growth in municipal, agricultural and industrial waste generation has created a dual environmental challenge: waste streams require safe management while water resources require increasingly effective and affordable purification. Waste-derived materials offer a circular pathway in which discarded biomass, food residues, agricultural by-products, industrial wastes, sewage-derived solids and selected plastic wastes are transformed into adsorbents, catalysts, filtration media, ion-exchange materials and multifunctional composites. This review examines recent advances in the synthesis and utilization of waste-derived materials for water purification, with emphasis on material preparation, surface engineering, pollutant-removal mechanisms, regeneration, recovery, environmental safety and scale-up. The review covers agricultural residues, food wastes, forestry biomass, animal-derived wastes, sewage sludge, industrial solid wastes such as fly ash, red mud and slags, and emerging plastic-waste-derived carbon materials. Conversion routes including drying, grinding, carbonization, pyrolysis, hydrothermal carbonization, physical activation, chemical activation, functionalization, mineralization, magnetic modification and composite fabrication are discussed. Their applications for heavy metals, dyes, phenols, pharmaceuticals, nutrients, pesticides, PFAS and other

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						emerging contaminants are evaluated. Adsorption remains the dominant mechanism, but ion exchange, surface complexation, electrostatic attraction, precipitation, redox reactions, photocatalysis and catalytic oxidation increasingly contribute to multifunctional treatment. Recent literature demonstrates that waste-derived biochars and activated carbons can achieve high removal of several contaminant classes, while modified materials can improve selectivity, regeneration and separation. However, laboratory adsorption capacity alone is not sufficient evidence of sustainability. Feedstock variability, chemical activation, leaching of inorganic constituents, regeneration energy, secondary waste, competing ions, real-water performance and end-of-life management must be considered. Field-scale studies remain comparatively limited, and recent literature explicitly identifies scale-up and realistic water matrices as important knowledge gaps. The review proposes a circular-material framework linking waste selection, synthesis, characterization, treatment performance, regeneration, resource recovery and lifecycle assessment. Future progress is expected from hybrid biochar–mineral composites, magnetic materials, waste-derived catalysts, membrane and filtration integration, machine-learning-assisted material optimization, continuous-flow systems and standardized lifecycle and techno-economic reporting. Properly designed, waste-derived purification media can simultaneously reduce waste burdens and improve water quality, but commercialization requires evidence beyond batch experiments and a full assessment of environmental safety.
51 Paper id IJRPR-202610756	Explainable Artificial Intelligence for Continuous Supplier Risk Assessment and Proactive Mitigation Across United States Supply Networks	Igbinabor Okunbor	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2920	18.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP_R70294.pdf	2307-2318 United States supply networks increasingly depend on complex ecosystems of manufacturers, logistics providers, technology vendors, contractors, and specialized service organizations whose changing conditions can create substantial operational exposure. Traditional supplier assessments based on periodic scorecards, questionnaires, audits, and static risk indicators may provide limited visibility into rapidly evolving financial, operational, cybersecurity, and dependency-related vulnerabilities. This study develops an Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) framework for continuous supplier risk assessment and proactive mitigation across United States supply networks. The framework integrates multi-source supplier data with temporal machine learning, anomaly detection, dependency analysis, and dynamic risk scoring to

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							identify emerging deterioration before significant disruption occurs. Explainability mechanisms provide supplier-specific attribution of risk to underlying indicators, enabling procurement and risk teams to understand why risk classifications change and evaluate model-generated warnings. Predicted probability, deterioration persistence, operational criticality, substitutability, and network exposure are subsequently combined to prioritize intervention. The framework links risk intelligence with supplier engagement, inventory protection, alternative sourcing, enhanced monitoring, and contingency activation, establishing a transparent, continuously learning approach to predictive supplier resilience management.
52 Paper id IJRPR-202610757	Integrating Geopolitical, Cybersecurity, and Operational Signals for Dynamic Third-Party Risk Intelligence in United States Supply Chains	Igbinabor Okunbor	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2921	18.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70295.pdf	2319-2330	United States supply chains increasingly depend on globally distributed networks of manufacturers, logistics providers, technology vendors, cloud platforms, and specialized service organizations, creating interconnected exposures that conventional third-party risk assessments may inadequately capture. Geopolitical instability, cyber threats, operational disruption, trade restrictions, infrastructure failures, and supplier concentration can interact dynamically, transforming localized vulnerabilities into cascading supply-chain consequences. This study develops an integrated framework for dynamic third-party risk intelligence by combining geopolitical, cybersecurity, operational, transactional, and supplier-dependency signals within a unified predictive environment. Temporal analytics and machine-learning techniques are applied to identify emerging deterioration, anomalous behaviour, persistent risk patterns, and cross-domain interactions before significant disruption materializes. The framework incorporates supplier-specific baselines, dependency mapping, explainable risk attribution, prediction confidence, and continuously updated composite risk scores to support differentiated early-warning classifications. Risk intelligence is subsequently connected with proactive interventions including supplier engagement, inventory protection, alternative sourcing, cybersecurity escalation, and continuity activation. The proposed approach advances third-party risk management from periodic, domain-specific assessment toward integrated, forward-looking intelligence capable of strengthening operational resilience across complex United States supply networks.
53	Using Explainable Artificial Intelligence to Predict Student	Bode Bawasah	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2921	19.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70315.pdf	2530-2539	Student attrition remains a persistent challenge in higher education, affecting institutional performance, educational equity, resource

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Paper id IJRPR-202610775	Dropout Risk from Learning Management System Behavioural Data Early		0926.2922				allocation, and learners' long-term academic outcomes. The expansion of digital learning environments has created extensive behavioural data that can reveal changes in student engagement before conventional academic indicators identify withdrawal risk. This study proposes an explainable artificial intelligence framework for early prediction of student dropout using longitudinal behavioural data captured through Learning Management Systems. The framework integrates login frequency, session regularity, content access, assessment submissions, discussion participation, inactivity duration, learning-resource consumption, and temporal engagement changes to construct dynamic student-risk profiles. Machine-learning models are developed to estimate dropout probability at successive stages of the academic period, while explainability techniques identify the behavioural factors contributing to individual predictions. Particular emphasis is placed on distinguishing temporary disengagement from persistent behavioural deterioration and determining how early reliable warnings can be generated. Model performance is evaluated using discrimination, calibration, class-imbalance-sensitive metrics, prediction lead time, and explanation consistency. The proposed approach supports transparent early-warning systems that enable institutions to identify emerging disengagement patterns and implement timely, evidence-informed student support interventions.
54 Paper id IJRPR-202610806	Study-Disjoint Machine Learning for Concrete Compressive Strength	Muhammad Safi Ullah, Laiba Qamar	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2923	20.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70337.pdf	2679-2687	This study developed and evaluated machine-learning models for predicting 28-day cylinder compressive strength of concrete using a literature-derived dataset of 1,456 mixtures collected from 136 source studies. Eight recorded mixture quantities were used as the original inputs. Source-study identity and cross-study duplicate relationships were incorporated into the validation design to prevent linked observations from appearing on both sides of a train-test split. Seven prediction approaches were assessed using repeated nested grouped cross-validation, with model selection and hyperparameter tuning performed only within the training partitions. ExtraTrees gave the lowest mean outer-fold error among the evaluated model families, with an MAE of 9.758 MPa, RMSE of 12.884 MPa, and study-macro-MAE of 10.392 MPa. Conventional random validation produced substantially more optimistic performance than study-disjoint validation; for ExtraTrees, R ² decreased from 0.844 to 0.471 and MAE increased from 4.783 to 9.807 MPa. Applicability-domain assessment showed higher errors for observations classified outside the represented training domain. Permutation importance identified the water-to-binder ratio as the strongest model-specific

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							predictor. Group-aware prediction intervals achieved approximately 91% empirical coverage for a nominal 90% level. The results show that study-disjoint validation provides a more rigorous estimate of model transferability across literature-derived concrete datasets than conventional random splitting.
55 Paper id IJRPR-202610507	Using Iron and Sulphur Ratio Against Biomarkers to Delineate Oil Accumulation Depth in the Niger Delta	Nmerukini C., Abrakasa S., Chiazor F. I., Njoku, G. O.	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2924	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70349.pdf	2793-2799	Iron/vanadium (Fe/V) and dibenzothiophene/phenanthrene (DBT/P) ratios are widely used, independently, as proxies for detrital input and reduced-sulphur availability during source-rock deposition. This study brings the two together, alongside a suite of biomarker maturity and source-input ratios, for six Niger Delta oils (Utorogu, Ohaji, Abo, Escravos, Bonga, and Agbada), to test whether their combined signature can help differentiate the relative burial or accumulation position of oils across the basin. Two facies groups emerge consistently across Fe/V, V/Ni, and DBT/P zonation: a low-Fe/V, high-V/Ni group (Utorogu, Ohaji) linked to restricted, reducing, terrestrially influenced settings, and a high-Fe/V, low-V/Ni group (Escravos, Bonga, Agbada) linked to more detrital-rich, sub-oxic marine to outer-delta settings, with Abo occupying an intermediate position. Biomarker maturity indices (S/(S+R) C ₃₁ hopane), however, cluster tightly around 0.6–0.7 across all six wells, indicating a broadly uniform thermal history that does not track the Fe/V-DBT/P grouping. This suggests that, in the present dataset, iron and sulphur-proxy variability is controlled more by source facies and depositional redox than by differential burial depth. Because no elemental iron or sulphur measurements and no direct reservoir depth data were available for these samples, the iron and sulphur components of this study are represented by proxies (Fe/V and DBT/P) rather than bulk elemental values, and the conclusions regarding accumulation depth are offered as a testable framework rather than a calibrated depth model. A path toward a fully quantitative version of this approach combining a degree-of-pyritization-type iron–sulphur index with depth-tagged samples is outlined for future work.
56 Paper id IJRPR-202610730	Beyond the Screen: The Effects of Video Gaming on the Academic Performance of Intermediate School	E. B. U. Cabungcal, Prof. Lilia D. Antonio, Prof. Rhodora B. Balunsat, Prof. Jayson L. Jamco, Prof. Merlyn C. Maniego	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2925	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70353.pdf	2825-2835	This study aimed to determine the perceived positive and negative effects of video gaming on the academic performance of intermediate schools' pupils across different profile variables at Andres C. Ruiz Elementary School. Specifically, it examined how factors such as type of device used, type of video game played, hour spent gaming, and academic averages relate to pupils' perceptions of gaming effects.

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	Pupils					A descriptive-comparative research design under a quantitative approach was employed. The study involved 51 Grade IV to VI pupils, who were surveyed using a printed questionnaire validated for content and reliability. Data were analyzed using frequency and percentage distributions to describe pupils' profiles, weighted means to assess levels of agreement on the positive and negative effects of gaming and one-way ANOVA to examine differences across multiple categories. Findings revealed that smartphones were the most commonly use device for gaming, while pupils preferred Puzzlers and Party games and Multiplayer Online Battle Arena (MOBA) games. Nearly half of the respondents played 0-2 hours per day, and the majority achieved high academic averages (90-100). Pupils strongly agreed that gaming enhanced learning new English words or concepts, practicing problem solving skills, and improving planning and strategizing for school tasks, while acknowledging some negative effects such as procrastination, rushing assignments and skipping reading or studying tasks. However, no significant differences were found in perceptions of positive and negative effects when respondents were grouped according to type of device, type of game, hours spent gaming or academic averages. Based on these results an educational infographic was designed and developed to summarize the perceived effects of video gaming and promote responsible gaming habits. The infographic was distributed and discussed by the pupils' advisers to raise awareness and encourage a balance approach between leisure and academic responsibilities. It is recommended that educators integrate discussions on digital literacy and responsible gaming within the curriculum and consider employing game-based learning strategies to support academic engagement. The study highlights that with proper management, video gaming can be a constructive activity that foster cognitive, social and academic growth among intermediate schools' pupils.
57 Paper id IJRPR-	Motivational Factors Influencing Women's Entrepreneurial Intentions: Evidence from Dakshina	Nanditha Sunil, Dr. Shivashankar Bhatt	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2926	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70354.pdf	2836-2846 Purpose. Women in India start businesses at a fraction of the rate men do, even in districts where they are as educated and as economically active. This paper asks which motivational factors actually shape the entrepreneurial intention of women in Dakshina Kannada, a coastal Karnataka district with high female literacy and a long trading history,

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202610804	Kannada						and how strongly each one matters. Design and method. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used. Data were gathered from 214 women across the Mangaluru, Bantwal, Puttur, Belthangady and Moodbidri taluks through a structured questionnaire administered between June and August 2026. Respondents were reached through purposive and snowball sampling from self-help group registers, skill-development centres, postgraduate management classrooms and two district-level women entrepreneurs' associations. Six motivational constructs drawn from the Theory of Planned Behaviour and the push-pull tradition were measured on five-point Likert scales. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alpha, Pearson correlation, multiple linear regression, independent samples t-test and one-way ANOVA. Findings. The six factors together explained 61.2 per cent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy carried the largest weight, followed by need for achievement, desire for autonomy and family support. Economic necessity did not emerge as a significant predictor, and institutional or financial support fell just short of significance. Women from business families reported significantly stronger intention than those without such a background. Implications. For this sample, entrepreneurship is a chosen path rather than a fallback. Interventions that build confidence and competence are likely to move the needle further than subsidy announcements alone, and awareness of existing support schemes appears to be the weaker link rather than their design.
58 Paper id IJRPR- 202610829	From Resource Access to Enterprise Resilience: A Resource-Activation Framework for Rural Women Entrepreneurs	Nanditha Sunil , Dr. Shivashankar Bhatt	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2927	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70355.pdf	2847-2854	Purpose. Rural women entrepreneurship is often discussed through separate themes such as finance, digitalisation, social support, skills, market access and empowerment. This paper argues that the more important question is how rural women convert dispersed resources into usable entrepreneurial capacity and, finally, into business resilience. The paper develops a new conceptual framework that connects Resource Access, Resource Activation Capability, Entrepreneurial Agency, Market Embeddedness and Enterprise Resilience, while recognising contextual frictions as a boundary condition. Design and approach. The paper follows an integrative conceptual review of open-access literature with DOI identifiers on women entrepreneurship, rural enterprise, financial inclusion, social capital, digital capability, entrepreneurial agency, market access and resilience. Evidence from India and comparable emerging-economy settings is synthesised rather than statistically pooled. Findings. The proposed framework distinguishes between having access to a

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							resource and being able to activate it for business use. It argues that digital, financial, social and institutional resources become consequential when women can combine and deploy them through a resource-activation capability. This capability is expected to strengthen entrepreneurial agency, which in turn supports market embeddedness and enterprise resilience. Five postulates are developed, including a negative boundary role for contextual frictions such as mobility restrictions, care responsibilities, procedural complexity and restrictive social expectations. Originality/value. The paper offers a resource-to-resilience explanation that is different from models that treat finance, technology, social capital or empowerment as isolated predictors. It shifts attention from resource possession to resource activation and from short-term entrepreneurial entry to the capacity to remain connected, adaptive and viable in changing rural markets. The framework is intended to provide a testable basis for future CB-SEM, PLS-SEM and longitudinal research on rural women entrepreneurs in India.
59 Paper id IJRPR-202610822	APPROACHES TO SYMPTOM EVALUATION IN KENT, BOENNINGHAUSEN, BOGER AND SYNTHESIS REPERTORIES: A NARRATIVE REVIEW	Richa S.K., A.S. Suman Sankar , Aysha Bushra M., Suryagayathri V., Aarathy V.	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2928	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70356.pdf	2855-2859	Background: Repertorisation is the structural bridge between case-taking and remedy selection; four influential repertories in the development and teaching of homoeopathic repertorisation — Kent's Repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book (TPB), Boger's Synoptic Key, and Schroyens' Synthesis 9.1 — rest on distinct assumptions about which symptoms deserve the most clinical weight. Objective: To trace the historical and philosophical evolution across these four repertories, with attention to how each author's grading logic shapes the totality that is finally repertorised, and to discuss how these differences may influence the construction and analysis of the repertorial totality. Methods: A narrative review was conducted using databases like PubMed, Google Scholar etc and homoeopathy-specific sources, searching for English-language literature published up to September 2026 using terms including "repertorisation," "Kent's repertory," "Boenninghausen," "Boger," "Synthesis repertory," and "symptom grading." Classical repertory texts were consulted directly where accessible; peer-reviewed publications reporting prospective or statistical evaluation of repertorial grading were reviewed in full and prioritised where available.

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							Results: Kent's hierarchy privileges mental and general symptoms as the chief individualising markers; Boenninghausen builds totality from location, sensation, modality and concomitant through the doctrines of analogy and grand generalisation; Boger synthesises Boenninghausen's four-fold symptom with pathological generals and time/tissue-affinity considerations; Synthesis 9.1 retains Kent's structural skeleton while integrating source-verified additions from the other schools. Prospective studies using Bayesian and likelihood-ratio approaches have identified discrepancies between selected Kent repertory entries and empirically derived symptom–remedy associations. These findings raise questions regarding the reliability of the traditional typeface grading system, although the available studies concern selected rubrics and cannot be extrapolated to the repertory as a whole.^{1,2,3}. Conclusion: The four repertories embody differing, historically traceable readings of Hahnemannian totality, and at least one of these readings — Kent's absolute typeface grading — has been empirically questioned in peer-reviewed research; repertory selection based on the characteristics of the presenting case and aware of this evidence, is a matter of clinical judgement rather than mechanical procedure.
60 Paper id IJRPR- 202610823	Cardioprotective Role of <i>Malus domestica</i> Peel Phytochemicals in Myocardial Infarction: A Review	Divyansh Kitkiriya , Vishal Kumar, Satish Saini , Manoj Sharma	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2929	21.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70357.pdf	2860-2865	Myocardial infarction is a major cardiovascular disorder associated with inadequate coronary blood flow and progressive myocardial injury. Ischemia and subsequent reperfusion can cause oxidative stress, calcium overload, mitochondrial dysfunction, inflammation, and cardiomyocyte death. Excessive generation of reactive oxygen species further aggravates cellular damage and disturbs normal cardiac function. <i>Malus domestica</i> (apple) is a rich source of biologically active compounds, with the peel containing considerable amounts of phenolics, flavonoids, anthocyanins, and other phytoconstituents. Compounds such as quercetin, catechins, phloridzin, isoquercitrin, and ursolic acid have been reported to possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. The reviewed evidence suggests that these constituents may help reduce oxidative stress, regulate inflammatory signaling, and support mitochondrial function.

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							Overall, the available literature indicates that the combined action of apple peel phytochemicals may contribute to protection against myocardial damage.
61 Paper id IJRPR-202610684	Responsiveness, reliability, and reclaim: A literature review on managing passenger satisfaction in airport baggage operations	Naresh A/L Kumarasamy, ORCID iD: 0009-0004-5887-9414	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2930	22.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70302=V2.pdf	2389-2396	This article develops an integrated framework of passenger satisfaction in airport baggage operations. The framework attempts to explain how responsiveness and reliability influence passenger satisfaction through Baggage Reclaim Process Efficiency, while recognising the role of risk assessment. Premised in the SERVQUAL model, the framework identifies responsiveness and reliability as essential dimensions of service quality. Responsiveness reflects prompt assistance, timely communication, and efficiently resolving baggage-related concerns. Reliability suggests the accurate, consistent, and dependable delivery of passengers' baggage. The proposed framework positions Baggage Reclaim Process Efficiency as a mediator through which Responsiveness and Reliability translate into passenger satisfaction. The framework is further supported by Expectation–Confirmation Theory that explains passenger satisfaction as a result of the comparison between expected and actual baggage reclaim experiences of passengers. It is also supported by Process Improvement Theory that explains how the principles of continuous improvement and operational efficiency can improve process performance and passenger outcomes. Therefore, efficient baggage delivery, accurate information, and effective service recovery are likely to enhance passenger satisfaction. Understanding that airport baggage operations are prone to delays, congestion, and other disruptions, the framework incorporates risk assessment as a moderator affecting the relationship between the service-quality dimensions and passenger satisfaction. The article argues that Responsiveness and Reliability alone are inadequate unless translated into efficient operational processes supported by risk assessment capabilities. The framework provides theoretical and practical insights for improving airport baggage operations and identifies opportunities for future empirical testing across diverse contexts.
62 Paper id	The Role of Perceived Ethical Leadership in Enhancing Frontline Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction	Jemima N. A. A. Lomotey, Anthony K. Apekey	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2931	22.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70371.pdf	2957-2971	This study examined the role of perceived ethical leadership in enhancing frontline service quality and customer satisfaction within multinational banks operating in Ghana. Using a quantitative cross-sectional design,

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IJRPR-202610743	in Multinational Banks						data were collected from 350 frontline employees and 175 customers across six multinational banks in Ghana's financial services sector. Perceived ethical leadership was measured using the Ethical Leadership Scale, frontline service quality was assessed using the SERVQUAL instrument, and customer satisfaction was measured using the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI). Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation, hierarchical regression, and mediation analyses were conducted using SPSS and PROCESS macro. Results revealed significant positive correlations between perceived ethical leadership and frontline service quality ($r = 0.57, p < .001$), frontline service quality and customer satisfaction ($r = 0.63, p < .001$), and perceived ethical leadership and customer satisfaction ($r = 0.48, p < .001$). Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated that perceived ethical leadership significantly predicted frontline service quality ($\beta = 0.55, p < .001$) and customer satisfaction ($\beta = 0.42, p < .001$), and frontline service quality mediated the relationship between perceived ethical leadership and customer satisfaction (indirect effect = 0.24, 95% CI [0.17, 0.32]). The findings underscore that employees who perceive their leaders as ethical are more likely to deliver high-quality frontline service, which in turn enhances customer satisfaction. Implications for leadership development, service quality management, and customer relationship strategies in multinational banks are discussed.
63 Paper id IJRPR-202610709	<i>Onion Peels: Review on Composition and Wellness</i>	Dr. Sankar Prasad Paik	https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.07.0926.2932	22.09.2026	https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V7ISSUE9/IJRP R70373.pdf	2978-2982	Onion is one of the most consumed foods in the world. Gradually the demand of onion in the Globe increases due to increasing in population, agricultural-based industries, hotels and restaurant businesses etc. That used onion generates a huge amount of waste from their peels and unused part of onion. The dry skin of onion (peels) is thrown out in the land which creates a huge problem in solid waste management. With the rise in the discourse around zero-waste cooking, more and more people are looking for alternatives to use the peels and skins of vegetables that are often tossed out in the making. Brown onion skin and also the external layers are rich in fiber, polyphenolics compounds, flavonoids and the discarded bulbs contain sulfur compounds and fructans. Flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds that may improve cholesterol levels and also have different biological prosperities. The flavonoids can improve the bad cholesterol or low-density lipoprotein in people suffering from obesity. The brown skin of onion (peels) could be used as a functional ingredient in dietary foods with high functional value because this is rich in compounds that can provide benefits for human health. In this review, we

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							mainly highlight the chemical components present in dry onion skins and how it can be used for wellness and be a part of circular economy.
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