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The readers and beneficiaries vary from academicians, professional engineers and scientists, to undergraduate and graduate students from all over the country.

TABLE OF CONTENT

RFI/RRSD/2022/19	Dr. K. Boopalan, Dr. L. Kartheesan	MACHINE LEARNING BASED DISTRIBUTED BIG DATA ANALYSIS FOR EMERGING SERVICES IN NEXT GENERATION IOT
RFI/RRSD/2022/20	Vaishali Billore and Naresh Patel	EXTENDED GENERALIZED LUCAS POLYNOMIALS AND CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE FIBONACCI AND LUCAS POLYNOMIALS
RFI/RRSD/2022/21	Ravi Ranjan, Abhishek Kumar, Jamal Ahmad, Dr. Naresh Kumar	SURGE ARRESTER MODELS ANALYSIS USING EMTP-RV SOFTWARE
RFI/RRSD/2022/22	Prabhu D. Chakrawarti, Sapana Singh, Nikhil R Jha	OPTIMUM LUMINESCENT EFFICIENCY OF EUROPIUM DOPED Y2O3 NANOPHOSPHOR FOR DIFFERENT UV ABSORPTION EXCITATION
RFI/RRSD/2022/23	Pankaj Kumar Jain, Dr. M. S. Ansari, Dr. Vivek Badhe	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY USING CLASSIFICATION BASED MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS: A CASE STUDY ON NEP-2020
RFI/RRSD/2022/24	Nikhil R Jha, Sapana Singh, Prabhu D. Chakrawarti	EFFECT OF EUROPIUM CONCENTRATION ON PHOTOLUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES OF NANO CUBIC CRYSTALLINE Y_2O_3: EU PHOSPHOR
RFI/RRSD/2022/25	Anil Kumar Patel and Dr. M.K. Chopra	STUDY AND OPTIMIZATION OF WIND AND SOLAR BASED HYBRID RENEWABLE ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM USING HOMER SOFTWARE
RFI/RRSD/2022/26	Rashmi Saxena, Abha Rajoriya, A.K Wadhwani	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM (HRES) FOR REMOTE AREA IN MADHYA PRADESH
RFI/RRSD/2022/27	Om Prakash Singh, Dr. Manoj E. Patil	EMPOWERING THE NATURAL LANGUAGE SEMANTICS WITH FUZZY LOGIC
RFI/RRSD/2022/28	Ms. Jyothi G. H and Dr. Veershetty G. Rathod	A STUDY ON TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF ELSS MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES
RFI/RRSD/2022/29	Reeta Rai and Shweta Golhani	SCREENING AND ISOLATION OF THERMOPHILIC FUNGI OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT AREAS OF SURGUJA DISTRICT COMPOST WASTES SITES
RFI/RRSD/2022/30	Dr. Mohd. Asif	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS &RIGHTS OF GIRL CHILD IN INDIA
RFI/RRSD/2022/31	Abhishek Kumar	IOT-BASED SYSTEM DESIGN FOR EMPOWERING DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSON LIVING IN CITIES

RFI/RRSD/2022/32	Dian Enggar Lintang Pertiwi	NUSAWASTE: INNOVATION FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO INCREASE PROFITS THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND GREEN ACCOUNTING
RFI/RRSD/2022/33	Vipin Kumar Awasthi, Dr. Shrihar Pandey	DEVELOPMENT OF STATE OF ART TECHNIQUE FOR ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF CONVENTIONAL FLAT PLATE SOLAR COLLECTOR
RFI/RRSD/2022/34	Dr. Savyasachi, MD MohtabAlam	INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) AND APPLICATION IN HEALTHCARE: A LITERATURE REVIEW
RFI/RRSD/2022/35	Abhishek Kumar, Dr. Mohd Shahnawaz Ansari	AN OVERVIEW, LEARNING TECHNIQUES, USES, AND POTENTIAL ADVANCES OF MACHINE LEARNING IN MARKETING
RFI/RRSD/2022/36	Mrs. Atmaprabha	AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW ON NETWORKING PROTOCOLS
RFI/RRSD/2022/37	Dr. Santosh Kumar, Dr.Manoranjan Kumar Sinha	ERROR TRIMMING USING UNSYMMETRICAL TECHNIQUE IN AN IMAGE TRANSMISION THROUGH IOT
RFI/RRSD/2022/38	Jasjit Singh Sodhi	TRADING ETHICS AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE
RFI/RRSD/2022/39	PankajShende	NICKEL BASED SUPER ALLOYS CHIP FORMATION: STUDY OF CUTTING SPEED ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND CHIP FORMATION
RFI/RRSD/2022/40	Vikas Gupta, Dr. NitinDubey	EFFECT OF FUMIGATION TECHNIQUE ON THE PERFORMANCE AND EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF CI ENGINE BY USING WASTE TYRE PYROLYSIS OIL AS BIOFUEL
RFI/RRSD/2022/41	H. Naga Chandrika, Dr. Pramod Pandurang Jadhav	EFFICIENCY OF CLOUD BACKUP AND DISASTER RECOVERY
RFI/RRSD/2022/42	Amit Chandna	CHALLENGES OF INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO MEET WORLD REQUIREMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
RFI/RRSD/2022/43	Samriti Vohra	ESTIMATION AND EFFECT OF FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES
RFI/RRSD/2022/44	SantoshShivnath Kale	SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION AND ORIENTATION IN SOCIAL MEDIA REVIEW BASED ON DEEP LEARNING ASPECTS

RFI/RRSD/2022/45	Pawar Satish Popatrao	SKILLING THE UNTALENTED: THE JOB OF PRIVATE AREA IN SCALING SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION IN INDIA
RFI/RRSD/2022/46	Waghmare Anand Rakhmaji	ROMANTICISM IN KEATS ODES
RFI/RRSD/2022/47	Pranay Chandra Mandal	SRI AUROBINDO AS THE POET OF LOVE
RFI/RRSD/2022/48	Penney M.A.	CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR MODELS: IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING DECISION-MAKING
RFI/RRSD/2022/49	Bauchakar Jaganath Pandurang	STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGES IN PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLICS INDIA
RFI/RRSD/2022/50	Dhumal Jayashri Prakash	THE IMPACT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON PRODUCTIVITY AND OTHER PERFORMANCE
RFI/RRSD/2022/51	Yadav Sangeeta Ramchandra and Dr. Sanjay Singh Bhadoria	DATA ANALYTICS: A REVIEW
RFI/RRSD/2022/52	Subodh Kumar Suman	ESTIMATION OF RISK FOR PILE FOUNDATION AND WELL FOUNDATION USING SUBSET SIMULATION AND OTHER METHODS
RFI/RRSD/2022/54	Gopalakrishna K P	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS BRANDING TOOL FOR IT COMPANIES WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON IT COMPANIES IN BANGALORE
RFI/RRSD/2022/55	Dr. Ajay Jain, Swati Verma	ICT'S EFFECTIVENESS IN STRENGTHENING INDIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM'S PROCESSES
RFI/RRSD/2022/56	Mahesh Prakash More	CERIUM (III) TRIFLATE PROMOTED SYNTHESIS OF 2-SUBSTITUTED QUINAZOLIN-4(3H)-ONES FROM 2-AMINO BENZOIC ACID AND BENZOYL CHLORIDE
RFI/RRSD/2022/57	Agare Sandip Uttamrao	DESIGN, EVALUATE AND SYNTHESIS OF SOME BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANT CINNAMIC ACID-AMIDE HYBRIDS

RFI/RRSD/2022/58	Solunke Anil Bhausahed	SiO2-OAlCl2 AS A GREEN CATALYST FOR ONE POT SYNTHESIS OF 1,5-BENZOTHIAZEPINES
RFI/RRSD/2022/59	Seema Choudhary	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN JAI NIMBKAR'S A JOINT VENTURE
RFI/RRSD/2022/60	Divya Gardi	AN ECO-FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF ANITA DESAI'S "FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN" IS PRESENTED IN EXISTENCE AND WOMAN
RFI/RRSD/2022/61	Shveta Trivedi	STUDY THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON VALUES OF COLLEGE STUDENT FROM DIFFERENT STREAM
RFI/RRSD/2022/62	Sujit Kumar Sahu	NECESSITY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AIDS SCHOOL TEACHERS ABILITY TO ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE
RFI/RRSD/2022/63	Tara Singh Jamwal	DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF DOGRA JAMWAL RULERS
RFI/RRSD/2022/64	MeeraShroti	AN INSIGHT INTO THE THEMES, CHARACTERS AND FEMINISM IN SUDHA MURTHY'S NOVELS
RFI/RRSD/2022/65	Sumitra Joshi	SYLVIA PLATH & KAMALA DAS: VICTIMS OF AGE OLD PATRIARCHY
RFI/RRSD/2022/66	Neha Purohit	BANKING CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION IN PYTHON: ANALYSIS FOR HIGH ACCURACY
RFI/RRSD/2022/67	Abhinav S. Thorat	CUSTOMER CHURN PREDICTION USING NLP AND MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS
RFI/RRSD/2022/68	Ritesh Jain	A STUDY OF SOFTWARE DEFINED DATA CENTER NETWORKS: ANALYSIS, APPROACHES, TOOLS, PLATFORMS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS
RFI/RRSD/2022/69	Raut Rahul Ganpat	ROLE OF MACHINE LEARNING AND NLP IN FAKE NEWS DETECTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA

RFI/RRSD/2022/70	Prashant Suryavanshi	HUMAN EMOTION DETECTION AND STRESS ANALYSIS BASED ON EEG SIGNALS
RFI/RRSD/2022/71	Walzade Arti Krushnarao	DATA PROTECTION IN THE E-HEALTH ENVIRONMENT: STATE-OF-THE-ART AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS
RFI/RRSD/2022/72	मीनाक्षी, डॉ. किरण हुड्डा	हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत पर एक लघु अध्ययन
RFI/RRSD/2022/73	Km Chandni Singh, Dr. Satyavir Singh	MIXED-LIGAND NICKEL(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASES AND THIAZOLE DERIVATIVES: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES
RFI/RRSD/2022/74	Haridasan. T. V., Dr. Surender Singh	"A STUDY ON THE TRANSGENERATIONAL INFLUENCE OF ANCESTORAL EXPOSURE TO ENDOSULFAN ON THE PREVALENCE OF NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES"
RFI/RRSD/2022/75	षिवचरण नामदेव धांडे, डॉ. जयवीर सिंह	श्राजनीतिक स्थिति पर स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचारों के प्रभाव पर एक लघु अध्ययन
RFI/RRSD/2022/76	अर्चना गुप्ता, डॉ. शषांक राठौर	योग की उत्पत्ति पर एक लघु अध्ययन
RFI/RRSD/2022/77	Tikaram D. Samrit, Dr. Yogesh Kumar Atri	ASSESSING THE ROLE OF AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES IN IMPROVING SCIENCE EDUCATION IN AIDED COLLEGES
RFI/RRSD/2022/78	Sapnil Bhatnagar	EXPLORING NEW EMERGING TREND IN MACHINE LEARNING INNOVATIONS IN GENERATIVE PRE-TRAINED TRANSFORMER (GPT) AND CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT (COT) PROMPTING TECHNIQUE
RFI/RRSD/2022/79	Sapna Thakur	MODELING AND APPLIED TRAINING FOR DISTURBANCES IN NONLINEAR SYSTEMS
RFI/RRSD/2022/80	जुभान चौहान	कौशल विकास योजना का समाज में आवश्यकता
RFI/RRSD/2022/82	Hemant Goyal	EMPOWERING SMALL SCALE AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTREPRENEURS FOR

		ECONOMIC GROWTH
RFI/RRSD/2022/83	Wable Trupti Kaushirma	IMPLEMENTATION OF AIOT AS CLOUD-EDGE COLLABORATIVE SYSTEM FOR VIDEO SURVEILLANCE USING RASPBERRY PI.
RFI/RRSD/2022/84	Anjana Kumari	INNOVATIVE TECHNO AND POST CORONAVIRUS ECONOMIC RECOVERY
RFI/RRSD/2022/86	Mr. Bhane Ajeet Bhagwat	AN ANALYSIS OF LAMINATED MIXED COMPOSITE PLATE SYSTEMS STOCHASTIC THERMAL VIBRATION BEHAVIOURS
RFI/RRSD/2022/87	Girisha Ramhari Bombale	AN INVESTIGATION OF FACIAL EXPRESSION RECOGNITION USING LOCAL BINARY PATTERNS
RFI/RRSD/2022/88	Ashish Kumar	MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF HPCL BIHAR
RFI/RRSD/2022/89	Nikhil Rathore	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF JOINT PRECEDING AND EQUALIZATION DESIGN WITH SHARED REDUNDANCY FOR IMPERFECT CSI MIMO SYSTEMS
RFI/RRSD/2022/90	Priya, Dr. Varun Kumar	SINGULAR INTEGRALS: THEORY AND APPLICATIONS IN REAL ANALYSIS
RFI/RRSD/2022/91	Nani Gopal Debnath, Dr. Ratnesh Chandra Sharma	BALANCED ECONOMIC SYSTEM
RFI/RRSD/2022/92	Waghmare Amit Bhausaheb	CLOUD DATA STORAGE AND ITS SECURITY WITH PROTOCOL
RFI/RRSD/2022/93	Arpit Solanki	EFFICIENT TECHNIQUE FOR MINING FREQUENT PATTERNS FROM A LARGE DATA SET
RFI/RRSD/2022/94	Swati Shekhawat	BIOMARKERS AND ROLE IN THE PREDICTION AND DETECTION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES
RFI/RRSD/2022/96	Archna Mishra	MICROORGANISMS AS TRACERS IN GROUNDWATER INJECTION AND RECOVERY EXPERIMENTS: A REVIEW

RFI/RRSD/2022/97	Rahul Subhash Gaikwad	mCNN: VISUAL SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING VARIOUS DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK WITH DEEP CNN
RFI/RRSD/2022/99	Dhananjoy Mandal, Dr. Snigdhadip Ghosh	A BRIEF STUDY ON FINITE ELEMENT MODELING
RFI/RRSD/2022/101	Tambe Raju Vitthal	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS AND MODELLING OF MOISTURE AND GRAVITY NEAR THE MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LATITUDE
RFI/RRSD/2022/102	Tambe Kailas Pandharinath	NUMEROUS NOBLE METAL NANOPARTICLE HYDROGEL COMPOSITES WERE CREATED FOR THE CREATION OF HEAVY METAL DETECTION SENSING PROBES
RFI/RRSD/2022/103	Karle Sharadchandra Trimbak	IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL OPTIMISATION AND RESEARCH USING CRYPTO ALGORITHMS
RFI/RRSD/2022/104	Manish Pundlik	BLOCK CHAIN BASED IDENTITY MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL BILLING AND INSURANCE CLAIM MANAGEMENT
RFI/RRSD/2022/105	Kirti Tiwari	EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAVITY MODULATION ON DUAL DIFFUSION CONVECTION IN OLDROYD B
RFI/RRSD/2022/106	Kamlesh Patil	A NUMERICAL MODEL FOR A STOCK ADMINISTRATION AND REQUEST AMOUNT PORTION ISSUE
RFI/RRSD/2022/108	Rajeshri Koli, Dr. Naresh Kumar	IDENTITY AND BELONGING
RFI/RRSD/2022/109	Reshma Khanam, Dr. Dharam Vir Singh	“INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW”
RFI/RRSD/2022/110	Lalitha Bai K S, Dr. Dharam Vir Singh	"ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE MEASURES FOR FACTORY WORKERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY"
RFI/RRSD/2022/111	Dipbendu Sannigrahi, Dr.	TRAINING DISPARITIES AND GENDER DIFFERENCES

	Shashanka Rathore	
RFI/RRSD/2022/112	Arun Saxena	EXECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN INDIA FOR SUSTAINABLE WELFARE
RFI/RRSD/2022/113	Sharad Maruti Rokade	CLASSIFICATION OF TWITTER AND OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA DATA FOR BUSINESS ANALYTICS
RFI/RRSD/2022/114	Vitthal Kerunath Vikhe	A GREEN METHOD FOR NANOPARTICAL SYNTHESIS IN LIFE SCIENCES THAT WORKS
RFI/RRSD/2022/115	Biradar Ashwini Vishwanathrao	ANALYSIS OF AODV PROTOCOL REGARDING FORWARDING PROBABILITY
RFI/RRSD/2022/116	Basanti Muzalda	FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEM FOR GRIDLOCK
RFI/RRSD/2022/120	Priyanka Chauhan	PIONEERING GENDER DETECTION IN CROWDS THROUGH DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES
RFI/RRSD/2022/121	Priya Deswal	FIRST WORLD WAR WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIONS OF DEATH AND MEMORIALIZATION IN SELECTED WOMEN WRITING
RFI/RRSD/2022/122	Vandana Singh	THE QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AND JOB SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES
RFI/RRSD/2022/127	Bijoy Jacob	TEACHER'S POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES
RFI/RRSD/2022/139	Kamlesh Kumar Sharma	REVOLUTIONIZING GOVERNANCE: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN INDIA
RFI/RRSD/2022/140	Md Mohtab Alam, Dr.Mohd Shahnawaz Ansari, Dr. Savya Sachi	IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNET OF THINGS VIA HIGH-SPEED DYNAMIC NETWORKS AND THE LEACH PROTOCOL: DATA TRANSFER
RFI/RRSD/2022/141	Dr. Sudhanshu Shekhar	AIR QUALITY IN SARAN DISTRICT: RESIDENTIAL ZONES UNDER SCRUTINY

	Pooja Kumari	
RFI/RRSD/2022/142	Megha Goel	OPTIMIZING CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATION: A HYBRID META-HEURISTIC APPROACH FOR INDEPENDENT TASK SCHEDULING

RFI/RRSD/2022/01

ECO TRAUMA ANDALTERED TERRAINS: A READING OF *THE WORLD WITHOUT US* BY MIREILLE JUCHAU AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract - The human race encounters the threat to their existence in the world from various phenomena. The invasion of the human body by foreign bodies forms a threat while the most persisting menace remains to be the instability of the planet and along with it, all forms of life. Ecological disasters often inflict a traumatic impact on the human psyche. This generates anxiety and fear in them about their environment, termed as eco trauma. The paper delves into the intensities and impact of eco trauma and the transitions of a livable ecosystem into an unfavorable one, on account of an ecological disaster, in the novel,*The World Without Us* by Mireille Juchau.The study explores the ecological transformations and struggles of survival depicted the novel with cross references to the concepts of eco trauma and environmental discourse.

Mireille Juchau's *The World Without Us*, narrates the story of a family set in the rural backdrops of Australia and their subsistence in a hostile environment. The man-made fire engulfing the vegetation in the area, the untimely loss of their daughter to cancer punctuated with the mysterious disappearance of bees thrusts the family to distress. Though the narrative focuses on people's endurance through these hardships, an impending ecological crisis is also suggested. An environmental discourse describes the vulnerability of life in an unstable ecology. Hence, the paper interprets the novel as an environmental discourse and analyses the dregs of ecological accidents on human lives.
Keywords: Eco trauma, ecocide, unfamiliar landscape, eco dystopia, hostility.

RFI/RRSD/2022/03

FASTENING THE FOLK AND FAUNA: AN ANALYSIS OF ZOOMORPHIC ELEMENTS IN THE NOVEL THE ANIMALS IN THAT COUNTRY BY LAURA JEAN MCKAY

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Abstract - Human beings have coexisted with animals right from the ancient times. The relationship they shared has aided them in various ways. This companionship was captured and depicted in a lot of literary works. The paper studies the manifestations and intricacies of human-animal association as portrayed in the novel, *The Animals in That Country* (2020)written by Laura Jean McKay with cross references to the concept and philosophy of zoomorphism. Humans personified nonhuman living beings using a variety of methods. Zoomorphism is one such way of personification by attributing animal-like mental states to human beings. In literature, it developedas a philosophical explanatory paradigm. The concept explores the mental state an animal possesses and attributes the mental state to human. Here, the challenge is to decode the nuances of the human mind. Zoomorphism helps in the comprehension of human mind and facilitates in the explanation of the same.

The Animals in That Country (2020) anovel written by Laura Jean McKay tells the story of Jean Bennet, a guide working in a zoological park in the north-western Australia. The plot revolves around the chaos aroused by a zoo flu that has spread all around the region making human beings understand the language of animals. The story unravels the adventure of Jean after getting affected by the flu and how it becomes an insight for a person who already bonded deeply with animals. The paper explores the intrinsic connections between man and animals in the light of zoomorphism as depicted in the novel.
Keywords: Zoomorphism, folk, personification, animal psyche, coexistence.

RFI/RRSD/2022/04

ELECTRONIC BANKING LITERACY AMONGST YOUTH

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Abstract - Literacy towards various financial aspects as well as towards financial instruments has been very low among people in many countries including developed and developing countires. Financial literacy can be considered very low among youth as the outcome of most of the research. There are many options where people can invest their money. Such options are known to only a few common people. Every individual starts saving money at a very early age. This money reaches banks only after the person crosses a certain age. Even today, people are using traditional methods of Banking as they are not aware about E-Banking to a great extent. E-Banking is a medium of delivery of banking services and a strategic tool for business development. With E-Banking customers can save their time, money and efforts. Bankers try to educate them about various uses of E-Banking from time to time through various seminars, educational programmes and many other ways. In this research, students at a major institution were randomly chosen to participate in research. The questions were typically based on the use of E-Banking services and also to check whether they are still connected with Banks through traditional methods only. The objective of the study is to understand the awareness level and usage towards various E-banking services offered by Public and Private Sector Banks amongst youth. The result of the study indicates that the youth has been using ATM Banking, but is still not aware much about the other forms of E-Banking i.e. Internet, Mobile, SMS and Phone Banking.
Keywords: E-Banking, Literacy, awareness.

RFI/RRSD/2022/05

GREEN FINANCE AS A STEP TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract - In these days of technological advancement, the global economy is being undercut by three key challenges: environmental change, energy restrictions, and financial crises. This is because financial progress brings with it costs to countries in the form of environmental deterioration. Green finance is a way for achieving the agreement between the economy and environment. Green financing is defined as monetary assistance for green development that reduces ozone depleting substance discharges and air pollution emissions entirely. Green funds for horticulture, green constructions, green security, and other green activities should be increased for the nation's financial benefit. The purpose of this article is to investigate the existing literature on green finance and the future potential of green finance in India.
Keywords: Environment; Green finance; Green building; Green projects; Renewable energy.

RFI/RRSD/2022/06

ZERO BLACKOUT AVOIDANCE KEEPING EMERGENCY SERVICES AT PRIORITY

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Abstract – Wide area monitoring protection and control system (WAMPAC) screen and control the grid dynamics progressively. Accessibility of PMU information in WAMPAC opened the entryway for information driven displaying. This paper proposes a novel information driven model for power outage chance investigation. Investigation depends on

the Kullback-Leibler difference (KLD) or relative entropy between two information tests. The key commitment of this paper is probabilistic investigation of transmission line information to catch the power stream defenselessness in the course disappointment and early forecast of likely power outage dependent on the relative entropy among typical and the bothered power stream information. For power outage expectation the reference KLD limit is ascertained from the past power outage occasions and utilized as an antecedent for power outage early cautioning sign Intentional Islanding.
Keywords: Kullback-Leibler divergence (KLD), PMU, WAMPAC, Proteus software.

RFI/RRSD/2022/07

ROLE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY FOR ADAPTATION OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract - The Sustainable Development Goals are characterized by three signature elements: balancing the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development; leaving no one behind; and ensuring the basic requirements for the well-being of future generations. All those elements are at risk of not being realized. Recent assessments show that, under current trends, the world's social and natural biophysical systems cannot support the aspirations for universal human development that is embedded in the Goals. An important key to doing that is to recognize that, while the present state of imbalance across the three dimensions of sustainable development arises from not having fully appreciated the interlink ages across them or having unduly prioritized the short term, it is those same interlink ages that will lead to the desired transformative change, when properly taken into account. Translating that insight into practical action for the Sustainable Development Goals needs to be informed by knowledge that emphasizes the need for urgency, forward-looking expectations about a growing global population seeking higher levels of well-being, and normative considerations such as leaving no one behind. One model for guiding decision-making is the concept of a circular economy, in which waste management and upstream product design and service development are planned to extend product lifetimes and reduce the use of natural resources, while creating jobs and helping reduce poverty. In developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, micro, small and medium enterprises generate livelihoods and work and, when following the circular economy model, can help mitigate trade-offs with the environment as well. Modern Technology plays an important role in adaptation of circular economy.
Key Terms: Sustainable development, Circular Economy, Modern Technology.

RFI/RRSD/2022/08

''युवा निर्माण एवं भविष्य शिक्षा''

सुनीता जैन
असिस्टेट प्रोफेसर, महात्मा गांधी बी.एड कॉलेज बांसवाड़ा (राज.)
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भूमिका –शिक्षा पूर्ण मानव क्षमता को प्राप्त करने एवं न्यायसंगत और न्यायपूर्ण समाज के विकास और राष्ट्रीय विकास को बढावा देने के लिए मूलभूत आवश्यकता है, गुणवतापूर्ण शिक्षा तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच प्रदान करना वैश्विक मंच पर सामाजिक न्याय और समानता, वैज्ञानिक उन्नति राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण में युवाओं की भूमिका अहम होती है युवा शक्ति से समाज, देश की सतत प्रगति तथा विकास की महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी माना गया है। युवा शक्ति की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि तथा सार्वभौमिक ज्ञान तथा विकास से ही देश

की समृद्ध प्रतिभा और संसाधनों का सर्वोत्तम विकास और संवर्धन राष्ट्रके विकास के लिये किया जा सकता है। अगले दशक में भारत दुनिया का सबसे युवा जनसंख्या वाला देश होगा और इन युवाओं को उच्चतर गुणवत्तापुर्ण शैक्षिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराने पर ही भारत का भविष्य निर्भर करेगा। भारत की समृद्ध विविधता और संस्कृति के प्रति सम्मान रखते हुए युवा शक्ति को देश के स्थानीय और वैश्विक संदर्भ में आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये बहुविषयक अधिगम की आवश्यकता को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

RFI/RRSD/2022/09

THREE PRIMARY RATING SYSTEMS FOR GREEN BUILDINGS IN INDIA

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For the past few years, the word 'Green Buildings' is continuously hogging limelight in the media. Some of us might have seen the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) – Green Business Centre building in Hyderabad which is one of the green buildings in India. Now the question comes up – what exactly are these structures? How are different from other buildings? And why are they green?

We can define Green Buildings as structures that ensure efficient use of natural resources like building materials, water, energy and other resources with minimal generation of non-degradable waste. Technologies like efficient cooling systems have sensors that can sense the heat generated from human body and automatically adjust the room temperature, saving energy. It applies to lighting systems too. Green buildings have a smarter lighting system that automatically switches off when no one is present inside the rooms. Simple technologies like air based flushing system in toilets that avoids water use by 100%, Use of energy efficient LED's and CFL's instead of conventional incandescent lamp, new generation appliances that consume less energy, and many other options help in making the buildings green and make them different from conventional ones.

RFI/RRSD/2022/10

REVIEW ON BUDGET TRANSPARENCY TO FACILITATE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

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Abstract -AIM: The aim is to conduct a survey on the budget transparency among the people, to create awareness, to prevent corruption and facilitate economic performance. **Material and Methods:** The main purpose of the survey is to know the opinion of the youth students and people about the Budget transparency. This research is taken to know about their opinion about budgetary transparency. Information was gathered, this data and survey was conducted online with google forms and the responses of that are collected in the same and with these responses we henceforth use this raw data to use in excel and import the data. SPSS tool is the software from IBM which is used over here and with the given imported data we use the tool to do obtain values and to plot graph and also to find correlation of the given data and with this data we can conclude results of the survey and mean values can be obtained, this software is so useful for such kind analysis and helpful while handling huge data taken in broad scale and this software make the work easier and simple for concluding any kind of survey and research. Method here used is simple collection of data from the people and with that values we put forth the values in the SPSS tool and we do analysis to find mean and correlation of those values and we get the final results and we use those results to plot a graph and get a clear-cut bar graph which states the overall survey report. **Result and Discussion:** This study is done to know about the budgetary control measures and its transparency. Over 85% of the people opine that budgetary transparency is highly important to prevent corruption and boost economy whereas 15% of people consider it not necessary. **Conclusion:** When discussing

transparency, most authors relate to its role to act as a responsibility mechanism regarding the behaviour of public officials. Here, the information itself is not necessarily important, but rather the manner in which the potential release of information determines the economic operators “to do the right thing”. And such transparency is often quite closely related to the problem of corruption, as regards the transparency is seen as a vital tool in helping reduce the corrupt and illegal benefits gained from the producer's conduct.
Keywords: Management, Budget Control, Transparency, Organization, Planning, Corruption.

RFI/RRSD/2022/13

A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract - The study demonstrates that the environment is one of the most important public assets in human society, and as such, it requires particular protection. “According to our current understanding, sustainability is required for all human systems, and the principles of sustainable development must be applied to all human system assets. Sustainable development is defined as development that does not destroy the ecological, social, or political systems on which it is based, but expressly approves ecological restriction within the context of economic activity and has a full appreciation for the support of human requirements”. The document summarises the conditions for sustainable development, instruments, methods, and approaches for solving environmental challenges, and executive governance responsibilities in the environmental sector.
Keywords: Environment, The Human System Sustainability, Management of Sustainability, Tools, and Methods.

RFI/RRSD/2022/14

EVIDENCES SHOWING SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS IN THEMETABOLIC PROCESSES IN CELLULOSIMICROBIUM CELLULANS

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Abstract- Bacteria are among the first components of the biota in the ecosystem affected by diverse environmental stimuli. The integral genetic and metabolic capabilities of bacteria make them essential targets to combat adverse environmental conditions. Although bacteria, as a group, are important agents in determining the form and distribution of metals in the environment, they themselves are subjected to metal toxicity. The present study deals with the effects of two heavy metals, mercury (Hg) and cadmium (Cd) on the physiological status, viability, morphology and expression of cellular proteins in the Gram positive bacterium Cellulosimicrobium cellulans. Employing standard microbiological techniques, C. cellulans was isolated and identified by 16S rRNA sequencing. Exposure of bacterial cultures to Hg (0to 0.07 mM) and Cd (0 to 1.2 mM) for 12 h duration showed LD50 at 0.03 mM for Hg and 0.4mM for Cd. Cultures exposed to heavy metals at LD50 concentrations for a duration of 0 to 8h caused acceleration in the production of ROS, increase in the level of ox datively damaged proteins and decrease in free thiol groups with increasing duration of exposure. Cell response against heavy metals exposure, Hg and Cd at sub lethal concentrations for 12 h duration, includes distinct morphological changes leading to the enlargement of cell volume under stress conditions as evident by Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and Transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Further, fluorescence microscopy was performed to estimate live and dead bacterial strains after heavy metals treatment using fluorescein diacetate (FDA) and propidiumiodide (PI) dyes. Relative reduction of the cell surface-volume ratio of cells under increasing concentration of heavy metals explains an effective way for the cells to allow lower diffusion of heavy metal

ions. FTIR of both control and metal exposed biomass was performed to understand the functional groups involved in the surface binding mechanism of heavy metals on the cell wall of bacteria. Analysis of protein profile by SDS-PAGE was also performed which depicted significant alterations in the expression of proteins of the bacteria under heavy metals stress as compared to control cultures. In conclusion, findings of this study clearly demonstrate that heavy metals stress induce significant metabolic changes in the selected bacterial isolate.

RFI/RRSD/2022/15

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING USING NANOPARTICLES IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

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Abstract - The field of biomedical imaging is one area where synthetic nanoparticles are showing great promise as a new class of multipurpose instruments.

Dimensionally, nanoparticles between 1 and 100 nm in size are analogous to functional units in living organisms. Recent breakthroughs in the synthesis and engineering of different nanoparticles highlight their potential as probes for early detection of illnesses like cancer because to their diverse surface chemistries, distinctive magnetic characteristics, and customizable absorption and emission properties. The capability of nanoparticles to serve as probes for molecular imaging has been greatly enhanced by the addition of functional groups to their surfaces. When it comes to biomedical applications, metal oxide nanoparticles have been put to use in a wide variety of fields. Their antimicrobial, antifungal, and antiviral properties, as well as their biotoxicity, were also explored at length. Metal oxide nanoparticles have enormous potential for applications, and they also have amassive financial value, as evidenced by recent findings in various areas and amounts within the field of Nano biomedicine. In medicine, imaging is used to spot anomalies in organs or detect tumors. The use of contrast agents in combination with imaging techniques is essential for producing high contrast images with distinguishable features. Image quality issues are often attributed to a lack of contrast, although localized delivery and accumulation of contrast agents at the target locations may boost local signal generation and remedy this. This has led to the development of a number of contrast compounds for use in diagnostic imaging procedures including computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and photo acoustic imaging (PAI). Several of these methods rely on the signal and contrast boosting features of metal-based chemicals. Metal oxide nanoparticles offer an easily adaptable substrate for the development of metal-based contrast agents with varied structural, magnetic, optical, surface chemical, and pharmacokinetic properties. Nanomaterial used in structural imaging of the body continue to grow in number and variety. The distribution, half-life, and removal of nanoparticles have all been investigated using synthetic approaches that try to regulate their size and surface properties.

Keyword: Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT),photo acoustic imaging (PAI).

RFI/RRSD/2022/16

FASTENING THE FOLK AND FAUNA: AN ANALYSIS OF ZOOMORPHIC ELEMENTS IN THE NOVEL THE ANIMALS IN THAT COUNTRY BY LAURA JEAN MCKAY

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Abstract - Human beings have coexisted with animals right from the ancient times. The relationship they shared has aided them in various ways. This companionship was

captured and depicted in a lot of literary works. The paper studies the manifestations and intricacies of human-animal association as portrayed in the novel, The Animals in That Country (2020) written by Laura Jean McKay with cross references to the concept and philosophy of zoomorphism. Humans personified nonhuman living beings using a variety of methods. Zoomorphism is one such way of personification by attributing animal-like mental states to human beings. In literature, it developed as a philosophical explanatory paradigm. The concept explores the mental state an animal possesses and attributes the mental state to human. Here, the challenge is to decode the nuances of the human mind. Zoomorphism helps in the comprehension of human mind and facilitates in the explanation of the same.

The Animals in That Country (2020) a novel written by Laura Jean McKay tells the story of Jean Bennet, a guide working in a zoological park in the north-western Australia. The plot revolves around the chaos aroused by a zoo flu that has spread all around the region making human beings understand the language of animals. The story unravels the adventure of Jean after getting affected by the flu and how it becomes an insight for a person who already bonded deeply with animals. The paper explores the intrinsic connections between man and animals in the light of zoomorphism as depicted in the novel.

Keywords: Zoomorphism, folk, personification, animal psyche, coexistence**.**

RFI/RRSD/2022/17

A PROPOSED DEVICE: DEVELOPMENT OF DOCTORS' HELPING HAND FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE (PD)

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Abstract- Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects movement. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter of the catecholamine and Phenethylamine families that plays a number of important roles in the human brain and body. And, in case of PD number of cells get reduced which produce this. Motor symptoms of PD include Tremor, Rigidity, Bradykinesia, and Postural Instability. Whereas non-motor symptoms include Disorders in speech, Depression, Drowsiness, Slowness in Saccade movements.

This paper proposes an idea about the device which will become helping hand for doctors in the diagnosis of PD. A kind of device can be developed with the help of Machine Learning techniques such as supervised learning algorithms viz. decision Tree, Neural Networks, and Bayesian Networks can be chosen. On the other hand, unsupervised learning algorithms viz. K-clustering, Expectation-Minimization, and PCA. From the literature survey done so far, authors realize that inputs with patient's speech, walking and reading abilities will impact accuracy and efficiency of device proposed.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, Motor Symptoms, Nonmotor Symptoms, Machine Learning (ML), Supervised ML Algorithms, Unsupervised ML Algorithms.

RFI/RRSD/2022/19

MACHINE LEARNING BASED DISTRIBUTED BIG DATA ANALYSIS FOR EMERGING SERVICES IN NEXT GENERATION IOT

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Abstract- For the advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Next Generation Web, different applications have emerged to process large volume of data. Latency, accuracy, load balancing, centralization, and others are the basic issues on the cloud layer of transferring the IoT data. Machine learning is an emerging technology for big data analytics in IoT

applications. Traditional data analyzing and processing techniques have several limitations, such as centralization and load managing in a massive amount of data. This paper introduces a Machine Learning Based Distributed Big Data Analysis for Emerging services in next generation IoT. We are utilizing feature extraction and data scaling at the edge layer paradigm for processing the data. Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) is adopting in the cloud layer for classification and big data analysis in IoT. The experimental evaluation demonstrates that the proposed distributed framework has a more reliable performance than the traditional framework.

Keywords: Machine learning, big data analysis, extreme learning machine, IoT, security, and privacy.

RFI/RRSD/2022/20

EXTENDED GENERALIZED LUCAS POLYNOMIALS ANDCONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE FIBONACCI AND LUCASPOLYNOMIALS

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Abstract - In this paper, two matrices are employed to locate the Extended Generalized Lucas polynomials elements. Our study is expanded to include Extended Generalized Lucas polynomials with n steps. Following that, the paper generalizes the Lucas polynomials and their relationship. Additionally, we provide connections between the extended generalized Lucas and Generalized Fibonacci polynomials.

Keywords: Fibonacci & Lucas polynomials, Generalized Fibonacci & Lucas polynomials, Extended Generalized Lucas polynomials.

RFI/RRSD/2022/21

SURGE ARRESTER MODELS ANALYSIS USING EMTP-RV SOFTWARE

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Abstract - Lightning is one of the major sources of transient overvoltage in transmission system. This can damage overhead lines and other apparatuses of transmission system and this is also detrimental for human lives. To overcome the effect of transient over voltage, surge arresters are used. To protect power system against lightning stokes and switching surge, surge arresters are used. For postulations, a surge arrester model and transmission line system are developed using restructured version of electromagnetic transient program (EMTP-RV). Surge arrester is connected between phase and earth and diverts the surge current to earth without affecting the supply. This paper examines the different surge arrester's models by comparing their results. All these modellings and calculation were executed in EMTP-RV program.

Keywords: Lightning stroke, Surge Arrester, Transient over voltages, Modeling, EMTP-RV, Electromagnetic transients, Parameter estimation.

RFI/RRSD/2022/22

OPTIMUM LUMINESCENT EFFICIENCY OF EUROPIUM DOPED Y2O3 NANOPHOSPHOR FOR DIFFERENT UV ABSORPTION EXCITATION

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Abstract - Nanocrystalline Y2O¬3 doped with Europium is prominent red light emitting phosphor with the sharp emission at 611nm region. In present paper the different samples are exposed to different exciting wavelength 228,234, 240 and 260nm Ultra Violet for specific concentration of Europium doping in Y2O¬3 Nanophosphor. The samples are synthesized by combustion method using urea as fuel. It is observed in the research that the samples excited with the 234nm wavelength shows the optimum emission peak in comparison with the other exciting wavelengths. Powder X-Ray Diffraction and Transmission Electron Microscope Images shows the particle is Nano-sized. It is also found that the sample shows cubic crystal structure when compared with International standard JCPDS data.

RFI/RRSD/2022/23

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY USING CLASSIFICATION BASED MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS: A CASE STUDY ON NEP-2020

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Abstract - Online word-of-mouth these days has a greater influence on people's opinions and decisions, which has drawn the attention of many. Sentimental Analysis (SA) is a method for analysing one's feelings for goods, services, and movies using reviews. SA is a method for treat subjectivity, mood, and opinion in content.

Excellence training is a widespread term that consists of students, instructors, learning surroundings, applicable set of courses, appealing pedagogics, learning outcomes, unremitting formative valuation, and sufficient student abutment. Indian education regulating organization announces the National Education policy 2020(NEP 2020) with the objective of cultivating the education infrastructure. In order to solve the challenges, computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software and a variety of qualitative data analysis methodologies are used to comprehend the important areas of focus of policy texts. Extreme explores in sentiment analysis have been achieved only on text collected through digging social websites make use of machine learning (ML) algorithms.

The objective of study to observe milestones and implication of NEP-20. The new education policy has been the focus of some effective and precise sentiment analysis, which has also discovered that there is widespread pessimism between the public concerning the policy's prospective effects on the nation in the forthcoming. It was discovered that the majority of individuals view the policy as a welcome and constructive development. Due to the vast amount of data currently available, scientists, businesses, educators, and other individuals in a variety of positions have started to employ sentiment analysis (SA) to learn in-depth information about people's sentiments on any topic of interest.

The objective of this reading is to scrutinize the likelihood of combining the lexicon-based and the Machine learning-based classifiers into a pooled hybrid model, thus sinking the amount of human intercession and time desired to set up the classifier while continuing comparable performance to contemporary state-of-the-art lexicon- and learning-based solutions. This study also includes a sentiment analysis in respect to NEP 2020. It was discovered that the majority of individuals view the policy as a welcome and constructive development.

Keywords: Sentiment analysis, Machine Learning, Feature extraction, Accuracy, NEP-20.

RFI/RRSD/2022/24

EFFECT OF EUROPIUM CONCENTRATION ON PHOTOLUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES OF NANO CUBIC CRYSTALLINE Y_2O_3: EU PHOSPHOR

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Abstract - Photo Luminescence studies of Yittrium Oxide doped with different Mole percentage (2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 & 15) of Europium is studied for nano sized cubic crystalline Y_2O_3: Eu phosphor. Luminescence intensity of yittrium oxide increases from 2 to 6 mol percentage of Eu doping then gradually decreases down from 7-15 mole percentage because of quenching at 6mol% Eu doping. Cubic crystalline nanophosphor is prepared by Urea combustion synthesis keeping U/N ratio as unity. Powder XRD (X-Ray Diffraction) of samples were done and verified with JCPDS 25-1011 data that confirms the nano cubic crystalline structure of Y_2O_3:Eu phosphor. Particle size ranges between 8.3-8.7nm which is well verified with TEM (Transmission Electron Microscopy) images of samples. PL intensity at 2mol% Eu doping in Y_2O_3 has almost similar PL intensity as at 10mol% Eu doping in Y_2O_3 cubic crystalline nanophosphor.

RFI/RRSD/2022/25

STUDY AND OPTIMIZATION OF WIND AND SOLAR BASED HYBRID RENEWABLE ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM USING HOMER SOFTWARE

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Abstract - In this study, the development of a solar and wind based hybrid power system using HOMER software was used to develop a simulation model for Metro Hospital and Cancer Research Centre, Jabalpur (M.P.). It uses a hybrid optimization model for renewable energy programs (HOMER) for performance and efficiency. The main objective is to optimize the size of the components of the integrated system, to reduce electrical over-generation, potential electrical load and to analyze costs on a life-cycle cost basis. The inputs used in the simulation include real solar radiation data and wind speed data (average monthly rates), taken from the embedded weather station. Depending on the high load, the sizes of the components of the integrated system are taken for optimization and different simulation effects are obtained.
Keywords: Solar Photovoltaic, Wind turbine Generator, Hybrid Energy System, HOMER.

RFI/RRSD/2022/26

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM (HRES) FOR REMOTE AREA IN MADHYA PRADESH

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Abstract-This paper is a feasibility study on implementing a Hybrid Renewable Energy System (HRES) for remote area Surajpura (latitude 23° 50' 20.5944'' N, longitude 79° 26' 27.6900'' E) small Village/hamlet in Jabera Tehsil in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh, India. The paper contains the details of the area which have frequent power cut or non availability of electricity owing to its remote location. The author has suggested the use of renewable energy to overcome this problem. HRES has been proposed for the area which consists of solar-wind-biogas. HOMER Pro software is explored to solve sizing and

optimization problems. System performance is evaluated and compared for different combinations of HRES in order to determine optimal configurations with minimum value of NPC and COE. Optimized system is economically feasible, has reasonable environmental benefits, attractive payback period and fewer emissions.

RFI/RRSD/2022/27

EMPOWERING THE NATURAL LANGUAGE SEMANTICS WITH FUZZY LOGIC

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Abstract - Understanding the esotericism of human instinct in their daily life conversation is not enough then a mystery now. This is a bundle of ambiguity, vagueness, fuzziness, uncertainty, possibility and probability as a wrap that humans have built around themselves. With the advancement in artificial Intelligence, natural language processing is more capable now to work with real world and performing intelligent analysises. The real world has interactions between natural and artificial intelligent systems. Despite all it, humans retained their superiority over artificial intelligent systems. The fuzzy Logic can play an important computational role in understanding this intelligence gap in clear dimensions.

Logical Semantics, Distributional Semantics and Probabilistic Logic are focused on their intention for better natural language semantic representations. But no single semantic representation fulfills all requirements needed for a satisfactory representation.

The objective of the present work has two folds. The first one focused on the understanding of fuzzy logic in two dimensions as an intelligence computational technique and another as mathematical modeling of natural language semantics. The second fold illustrates this intelligence gap with real world examples of natural language processing applications such as Google and Microsoft Translator.

Keywords: Computational Natural Language Semantics, Mathematical Fuzzy Logic, Google Translator, Microsoft Translator.

RFI/RRSD/2022/28

A STUDY ON TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF ELSS MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES

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Abstract - The investors always find multiple opportunities for investment, where they can generate high returns and save their money in one or other forms. For this saving purpose investment in ELSS scheme is one of the alternative. Here the study attempts to explore ELSS Tax Saving mutual Funds and aspects should be considered in the investment. Also, the present study reveals the performance of the selected ELSS Mutual Funds performance. The schemes are identified based on the Funds under Management. Different financial tools are used for the purpose of the analysis. The study made an attempt to make a note on the performance of Tax Saving schemes and to verify, whether it is a better option of investment for the investors. The risk associated with these tax saving Mutual Funds is also analyzed with the help of different financial tools which are popularly used in decision making. The present study will help the investors to understand the concept of ELSS mutual funds and also helps to track the performance of these funds.

Keywords: Mutual Funds, AUM, AMC's, ELSS, Portfolio.

RFI/RRSD/2022/29

SCREENING AND ISOLATION OF THERMOPHILIC FUNGI OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT AREAS OF SURGUJA DISTRICT COMPOST WASTES SITES

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Abstract –A study was done on survey of thermophilic fungi found in district Ambikapur of Chhattisgarh state of India. For these survey different samples were collected from different areas of the district, including soil, hay, compost, wood chip piles, cow dung, and wheat grains etc. Overall thermophilic fungi constitute a heterogenous physiochemical and biochemical group of various classes including Ascomycetes, Oomycetes, Zygomycetes and Deuteromycetes. In present investigation the occurrence of thermophilic fungi has been studied on malt extract medium and malt salt medium. About 71 various fungal species have been isolated from various samples with variable frequency, density, and abundance. Most common occurrence have been observed with Aspergillus. flavus, A.nidulans, Penicillium. meleagrinum, Rhizopus. oryzae, Rhizomucor. pussilus etc.

RFI/RRSD/2022/30

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS &RIGHTS OF GIRL CHILD IN INDIA

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Abstract - Being a girl child in India is not easy. Right from birth, and sometimes even before birth, she faces discrimination and humiliation at every stage of her life. Child rights violations especially violence against girls is rampant all over the world. Children's rights are easily violated since they are weak and oblivious to them. To guarantee that children can reach their full potential, it is the responsibility of the government to preserve the fundamental human rights of children. Early marriage is prohibited and is seen as the worst kind of child maltreatment. But among the lower social classes, it is frequently recognized as a custom. This issue often affects the basic human rights of girls like the right to education, health, skill and professional development, employment, rest and leisure, play, expression of opinion, and free choice. Though early marriage is not progressive and is not accepted by the general public, poor families are driven to marry their children extremely young owing to poverty and acute marginalization. In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly came together to support the creation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main agenda of these goals aim to end global poverty and hunger, preserve the environment, support equal opportunities, and quality education, and promote peace, justice, and understanding by 2030.
Keywords: Discrimination, Humiliation, Employment, Hunger, Development, Global Poverty, SDGs.

RFI/RRSD/2022/31

IOT-BASED SYSTEM DESIGN FOR EMPOWERING DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSON LIVING IN CITIES

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Abstract - Focusing on and removing facial changes such as physical, hearing or voice impairment is a challenge with a single interface. A lot of research has been done on each problem and individual solutions have been proposed. The objective of this article is to develop a simple, straightforward, accurate and cost-effective single-instrument solution.

The main purpose of this device is to make different people feel safe to see, hear and talk to them. The device can be read by taking a picture of a blind person.

In addition, images are realized by converting text into text, speech synthesis into audio format, and reading out the extracted text, which trades in newspapers, books, and other materials every day. For the deaf, the input is in the form of voice on a microphone, and the captured audio is converted to text and displayed as a pop-up window for the user on the computer screen. Speech impairments are supported by user feedback in the form of text through a personalized built-in keyboard that recognizes text, converts text to speech, and provides speech output. It also helps users with voice impairments.

Keywords: Braille technology, On-screen keyboard, IoT.

RFI/RRSD/2022/32

NUSAWASTE: INNOVATION FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO INCREASE PROFITS THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND GREEN ACCOUNTING

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Abstract -In order to maintain their investor reputations, companies now consider how their actions impact the environment. This study aims to determine the effect of a company's environmental concerns on its profits. This research is included in quantitative research that examines the effect of green accounting and environmental performance on Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). The data used in this study is secondary data with a cross-sectional data type. The data was obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), www.idx.co.id. The data is the annual report data of 21 textile companies listed on the IDX in 2021. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression. The results show that the company's ROA and ROE are significantly impacted by the green accounting and environmental performance variables. Generally, the better a company's publication of Green Accounting and Environmental Performance, the more profitable it is. Recommendations that the textile industry can make are to innovate to reduce textile waste. One of the innovations that can be done is collaborating with the textile waste management community, referred to as the Nusawaste Fabric Community.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, ROA, ROE, Nusawaste.

RFI/RRSD/2022/34

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE OF ART TECHNIQUE FOR ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF CONVENTIONAL FLAT PLATE SOLAR COLLECTOR

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Abstract- The design, analysis and installation of solar collectors are the need of time as its application in the existing systems will reduce the use of conventional source of energy which is limited. On other hand, renewable energy source is unlimited and it will continue to exist till the existence of life on the planet earth. The main objective of solar collectors is to absorb heat from solar energy for increasing the temperature of fluid flowing through the solar collector and this heated fluid can be used for different applications namely heating to room in colder region, the heat of fluid can be utilized in cement industry and many other similar applications. This article attempts to provide an overview of the various techniques and improvements which allows the flat plate collectors to absorb as much solar radiation as possible while minimizing losses to the surroundings. It has been observed that the use of nanofluid enhances the per-formance of solar collectors. At last, recommendations have been provided.

Keywords: State of Art Technique, Enhancing Performance, Conventional Flat Plate, Solar Collector.

RFI/RRSD/2022/34

INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) AND APPLICATION IN HEALTHCARE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract-It will require cutting-edge software engineering and systems design techniques. Project management, engineering, and many other disciplines to strength it and manage it for the future years. IoT has a wide variety of applications that make it possible, Because the Internet of Things (IoT) is a complex adaptive system (CAS).To fulfil the needs of various users, who themselves have various needs. The three types of users are served by technology: individuals, businesses, and groups and institutions, or society. As mentioned in the Internet of Things (IoT) has no application section. Question a significant capacity to be incredibly transformative force that will, and already does, in a constructive way millions of people globally are affected. In line with as more governments throughout the world have expressed interest in the IoT concept, this has become even more clear. Increasing funds in the area that will assist additional study.
Keywords-IoT, Application, CAS, Significant Capacity.

RFI/RRSD/2022/35

AN OVERVIEW, LEARNING TECHNIQUES, USES, AND POTENTIAL ADVANCES OF MACHINE LEARNING IN MARKETING

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Abstract—The widespread impacts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in many segments of society have not yet been felt strongly in the marketing field. Despite such shortfall, ML offers a variety of potential benefits, including the opportunity to apply more robust methods for the generalization of scientific discoveries. Trying to reduce this shortfall, this paper has four goals. First, to provide marketing with an overview of ML, including a review of its major types (supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning) and algorithms, relevance to marketing, and general workflow. Second, to analyze two potential learning strategies for marketing researchers to learn ML: the bottom-up (that requires a strong background in general math and calculus, statistics, and programming languages) and the top-down (focused on the implementation of ML algorithms to improve explanations and/or predictions given within the domain of the researcher's knowledge). The third goal is to analyze the ML applications published in top-tier marketing and management journals, books, book chapters, as well as recent working papers on a few promising marketing research sub-fields. Finally, the last goal of the paper is to discuss possible impacts of trends and future developments of ML to the field of marketing.
Keywords: Learning Techniques, Uses, Potential Advances, Machine Learning, Marketing.

RFI/RRSD/2022/36

AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW ON NETWORKING PROTOCOLS

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Abstract-This article is a literature review on network algorithms, protocols and architectures. This study is based on the reports researchers, who published their results

between 2005 and 2015. Many researchers have focused their efforts designing and developing many ways to communicate the network devices. This paper introduces the reader to the network algorithms, protocols and architecture that are used for data transfer between devices. Authors studied the different protocols like carrier sense multiple access (CSME), real-time flood routing voice (RTFRV), Hybrid random Access and Reservation protocol (HARP), reservation arbitrated (RA) protocol, centralized packet filtering (CPF) protocol, media access control (MAC) protocol etc. ALOPEX-based approach takes advantage of the favorable control characteristics of the algorithm such as high adaptability and high speed collective computing power for effective buffer utilization and uses complete sharing buffer allocation strategy and enhances its performance for high traffic loads by regulating the buffer allocation process dynamically.

Keywords: Network Algorithms, Protocols and Architectures.

RFI/RRSD/2022/37

"ERROR TRIMMING USING UNSYMMETRICAL TECHNIQUE IN AN IMAGE TRANSMISION THROUGH IOT"

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Abstract- Reliable image transmission using LoRa in IoT monitoring systems is considered to be challenging due to insufficient LoRa data rate and payload size. Existing approaches transmit an image in a sequence of packets each of which is individually acknowledged. This approach results in a long image transmission time due to the time spent waiting for the many individual acknowledgements. The acknowledgement traffic also inflates network load. In point-to-point experiments with a single sender/receiver pair, MPLR reduced image transmission time by an average of 24% in scenarios with no packet loss, and by averages of 30%, 42%, and 49% in scenarios with 2%, 5%, and 10% loss rate, respectively. When multiple LoRa nodes send images to a single gateway, high channel utilization and an unacceptable collision probability can be experienced with the standard LoRa MAC ALOHA protocol. In experiments with between 5 and 20 nodes, MPLR in conjunction with a channel reservation protocol can successfully send more images and reduce the maximum successful image transmission time between 2 and 7 times, compared to stop-and-wait packet transmission with ALOHA.

Keywords: LoRa, Wireless Sensor Network, Internet of Things, Reliable Transport, ALOHA.

RFI/RRSD/2022/38

TRADING ETHICS AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE

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Abstract- In order to participate in discussions on the capacity of alternative trade techniques to create substantial chances for socioeconomic development in the global India, recent ethical trade practices in the Madhya Pradesh wine sector are explored. Since the end of apartheid, the Madhya Pradesh wine sector has experienced fast reorganization to fulfil the needs of foreign markets. But changing racially disparate ownership and skill patterns is proving particularly difficult. We discuss a few of the measures that have been put out to encourage socioeconomic development within the sector in this study. We show that a complex set of factors is causing change on the global scale by using analytical methods including commodities chains, networks, and cultural approaches. Such forces include national imperatives derived from the legacy of apartheid and the concerns of consumers in the global North. We conclude by considering the types of local and global

constraints that need to be challenged if these initiatives are to be successful in facilitating meaningful socioeconomic transformation within the wine industry.
Keywords: Trading Ethics, Socioeconomic Development, Legacy Report, Transformation Audit Report.

RFI/RRSD/2022/39

NICKEL BASED SUPER ALLOYS CHIP FORMATION: STUDY OF CUTTING SPEED ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND CHIP FORMATION

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Abstract - Nickel-based alloy is difficult-to-machine because of its low thermal diffusive property and high strength at higher temperature. The machinability of nickel- based alloy in turning operations has been carried out using different types of inserts under dry conditions on a computer numerical control (CNC) turning machine at different stages of cutting speed. The effects of cutting speed on surface roughness have been investigated. This study explores the types of wear caused by the effect of cutting speed on coated and uncoated carbide inserts. In addition, the effect of burr formation is investigated. The chip burr is found to have different shapes at lower speeds. Triangles and squares have been noticed for both coated and uncoated tips as well. The conclusion from this study is that the transition from thick continuous chip to wider discontinuous chip is caused by different types of inserts. The chip burr has a significant effect on tool damage starting in the line of depth-of-cut. For the coated insert tips, the burr disappears when the speed increases to above 150 m/min with the improvement of surface roughness; increasing the speed above the same limit for uncoated insert tips increases the chip burr size. The results of this study showed that the surface finish of nickel-based alloy is highly affected by the insert type with respect to cutting speed changes and its effect on chip burr formation and tool failure.

RFI/RRSD/2022/40

EFFECT OF FUMIGATION TECHNIQUE ON THE PERFORMANCE AND EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF CI ENGINE BY USING WASTE TYRE PYROLYSIS OIL AS BIOFUEL

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Abstract- The ever increasing demand from the industry and transport sector has led to an increased requirement of diesel and other oil products. These fuels belong to the non-renewable resources, their continuous availability is uncertain for the future. These factors along with the political instability causes fluctuating prices and supply of diesel .These have an impact on developing countries like India which met majority of demand from the import. Different researchers have been working to find out bio-fuels to substitute for diesel in compression ignition engines. Several fuels like liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Biodiesel, Alcohols and compressed natural gas (CNG) are substituted these days by different automobiles. Tyre pyrolytic oil is obtained by the pyrolysis of waste tyres.

Tyre pyrolytic oil is blended with mineral diesel in different proportions viz. 50, 40, 30, 20 and 10 percent by volume. The characterization of fuel samples are done by standard methods. The performance characteristics are studied by conducting test on common rail direct injection (CRDI) test rig. Experiments were carried out to assess the performance characteristics of a CRDI diesel engine working with blends of tyre pyrolytic oil (TPO) with diesel fuel (DF) consisting of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 per cent of tire oil. Pyrolysis is a technical solution to handle the issue of safe disposal of used tyres. From the results it

can be concluded that the brake thermal efficiency of the engine working with TPO-DF blends increases with change in blend concentration and always higher than diesel fuel.
Keywords: BSFC, CRDI, Efficiency, Pyrolysis, Fumigation Technique, Performance, Emission.

RFI/RRSD/2022/41

EFFICIENCY OF CLOUD BACKUP AND DISASTER RECOVERY

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Abstract-Backup and Disaster Recovery, DR play a vital role in day-to-day IT operations. They define extensive aspects of business continuity plan in an enterprise. There is a continuous need to improve backup and recovery performance concerning attributes such as backup window size, high availability, security, etc. Definitive information is what enterprises strive for and rely upon to deviate from traditional methods towards advancing technologies, which are an intrinsic segment of business mundane actions. In this study, we investigate Backup and DR plans on an enterprise level. They are compared in terms of performance metrics such as Recovery Time Objective, Recovery Point Objective, Time taken to backup, Time taken to recover and Total cost of ownership. Also, how CPU and memory utilization conduct differ in both tape-based, cloud-based Backup and DR. Literature study was the first step to formulate research questions by understanding present technologies in Backup and DR. This led us to conduct a survey for further understanding of challenges faced in industries gaining a more practical exposure. A case study was conducted in an enterprise to capture accurate values. An experiment had been deployed to compare performance of both scenarios and analyze which methodology elevates Backup and DR performance by overcoming challenges.
Keywords: Backup, Disaster Recovery, Performance, Storage, Methodology Elevates, Experiment.

RFI/RRSD/2022/42

CHALLENGES OF INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO MEET WORLD REQUIREMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract- The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020, after the outbreak that was first reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic affected world economy including the pharmaceutical sector. The health crisis unleashed in the world because of this pandemic and the attempts of various countries and organizations in the world to contain it have also fuelled the greatest economic crisis in modern history. This study aims to access, analyze, and highlight opportunities and problems of the Indian pharmaceutical sector in the broader national health-care industry during the COVID-19 particularly for contract manufacturing The recent changes in the field, at the institutional and corporate levels, have placed India in the spotlight of the global pharmaceutical market, but several threats and weaknesses could limit this expansion. Descriptive and inferential analyses have been based on questionnaire, data extracted from authenticated data sources. Subsequently, a narrative strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats analysis was performed based on the results of prior investigations and on qualitative data that were retrieved from a marketing intelligence examination to generate an overall scenario analysis. Indian pharmaceutical companies have faced several challenges on various fronts. In the home market, drug prices

are controlled by the drug price control order; therefore, there is strong pressure on revenues and subsequently on costs. In the international market, threats derived from pharmaceutical multinational companies are emerging as tough obstacles to overcome. This study provides a global overview of the potential growth and development of the Indian pharmaceutical sector, comparing it with internal trends and external competition. The most relevant contribution of the research relies on the shift to innovative production that Indian companies must adopt (after years of focusing only on generic drugs), and in this vein, appropriate industrial marketing solutions are indispensable.

Keywords: India, Intellectual property, Health-care industry, Pharmaceutical sector, Contract Manufacturing Organizations, Production innovation, Active pharmaceutical ingredients.

RFI/RRSD/2022/43

ESTIMATION AND EFFECT OF FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Abstract - Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is a major cause of end-stage renal disease in the general population. It is estimated that DN will eventually develop in about 40% of all patients with diabetes; therefore, the prevention is critical for delaying the development and progression of diabetic kidney disease. Despite extensive efforts, medical advances are still not successful enough to prevent the progression of the disease. In the present study, we focused on the comparison of combination therapies and whether they offered additional renoprotection. Type 2 diabetes mellitus was induced by intraperitoneally administering streptozotocin (STZ) (90 mg/kg) in neonatal rats, and then, these rats were treated with diltiazem (15.0 mg/kg) in combination with glimepiride (0.5 mg/kg) or with pioglitazone (2.5 mg/kg) in combination with glimepiride (0.5 mg/kg). DN markers were evaluated by biochemical and ELISA kits and renal structural changes were examined by light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy. Results show that the combination of diltiazem with glimepiride is more effective in amelioration of DN than pioglitazone with glimepiride drug therapy due to glycemic control, suppressing albumin excretion rate, total protein excretion rate, and augmented tumor necrosis factor-a signaling during the development of STZ-induced type 2 DN.

Keywords: Diabetic nephropathy, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors, Transforming growth factor-β1, Tumor necrosis factor-α, Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

RFI/RRSD/2022/44

SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION AND ORIENTATION IN SOCIAL MEDIA REVIEW BASED ON DEEP LEARNING ASPECTS

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Abstract- Sentiment Analysis (SA) approaches examine connections concerning a given item by using a set of textbooks as input, analogous to product reviews or social media commentary. A product, similar as a mobile phone, or a commentary on a reality, similar as a café, are exemplifications of realities. The systems attempt to describe the most generally mentioned aspects of reality and assess the sentiment of similar aspects. Several former systems presented the SA as independent subtasks, analogous to the aspect birth and sentiment determination subtasks. A rightly named point set is essential for aspect vaticination. This work substantially provides three systems.

A new methodology called" two phase weighted correlation point selection" is proposed in the first system for relating the important rudiments of the particulars under consideration. Linguistically linked features indicate aspects as well as passions about it. likewise, the proposed system delved the impact of verbal rule- grounded features in the

aspect vaticination job. Several former approaches treated SA as a two- or multiclass problem, with each review expression prognosticating only one class. Because a review may club colorful aspects of reality.

To handle SA, the indispensable system proposed in this work employs multilabel classifiers. For relating exposure and sentiment type, different machine knowledge type algorithms as well as a single double type algorithm were used. The third system determines sentiments for pulled aspects using a crossbred knowledge rested approach for an end- to- end SA. This algorithm is a mongrel of the intermittent Neural Network and the Large Short Term Memory algorithms, evaluate system with various synthetic well as real time dataset, and identify the potential factors which influence on classification accuracy.

Keywords: RNN, Sentiment Analysis, Hamming Table, Feature Selection, ML, DL, ANN.

RFI/RRSD/2022/45

SKILLING THE UNTALENTED: THE JOB OF PRIVATE AREA IN SCALING SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION IN INDIA

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Abstract-India is one of the youthful countries on the planet having in excess of 62% of the populace in the functioning age bunch (15 - 59 years) and afterward (54% of the all out populace beneath the age gathering of 25 years. Around 12 million individuals are adding to the gig market consistently. Out of them, just a little rate figures out how to secure some work. This is a result of the way that despite the fact that they have an expert degree, they don't have the fundamental abilities expected to land work in the position market. New position prospects have presented higher interest for the talented labor force. The ongoing expertise limit of the nation is around 4 million. Rather than 96 percent of South Korea, 80% of Japan, 76% of Germany and 42 percent of US. To meet this deficit, the Service of Ability Improvement and Business venture (MSDC), Public Abilities Advancement Organization (NSDA) furthermore, Public Expertise Improvement Partnership (NSDC) are dealing with this through different drives like PMKVY, Udaan, Public Metropolitan Vocations Mission (NULM) and so forth. Right after this plan, the confidential area has shaken their hands with the public authority drive to bestow the untalented with abilities and overcome any barrier between hypothetical information and industry needs. The ongoing review centers around the current ability limit of India and examinations the current ability holes in the country. The goal of this concentrate additionally to break down the large number of manners by which the confidential area can add to abilities improvement and a few new abilities conveyance drives that have been executed by confidential firms as a feature of their corporate social obligation. The discoveries reflect that the confidential area's mediation is a vital necessity towards creating all encompassing abilities drives.

Keywords: NSDA, PMKVY, NULM, Udaan.

RFI/RRSD/2022/46

ROMANTICISM IN KEATS ODES

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Abstract - The movement of the speaker between the real and ideal worlds is illustrated in the research article. One of the best writers of poetry during the romantic era was John Keats. Both in his poems and in his life, Keats frequently equated love and suffering. In his images, he frequently fuses various sensations together. His ability to use creativity in many spheres of life served as the driving force behind his poems. John Keats wrote a number of sensual odes, which are incredibly dense in sensuality. He frequently alternates between the real world and the ideal world in his odes. The poet both lives in and aspires to dwell in two worlds: the real world and the ideal world. His odes' organisational scheme

demonstrates how, despite his suffering, he maintains a cordial interaction between the natural and material worlds. How John Keats transitions from the material world to the ideal world in his Odes is illustrated in the article. The speaker in Ode to Psyche travels to the ideal world of thought and fantasy. The speaker leaves the ideal because he finds it unsatisfying in Ode to a Nightingale and Ode on Grecian Urn. The speaker finally stays in the real world in his final ode, Ode to Melancholy. In the end, he accepted the natural, finite reality despite his desire for the ideal world.

Keats eventually realised that the kind of imagination he had been pursuing was a false allure, unsuited to the necessities of the issue. As a result, he swapped the visionary for the normalised imagination and embraced experience. To understand life, to seek out truth and beauty, and to gain experience and understanding, Keats' imagination is the most trustworthy method. According to Ode to Psyche, Keats yearns for the ideal and despises the real reality. In "Ode to a Nightingale," the poet joins the nightingale to flee the world's misery and pain. However, he later pushes the nightingale away in an effort to keep his sympathising hold on the natural world. In the poem Ode on a Grecian Urn, the urn's eternal existence is brimming with desired life and passion without any sorrow or ageing. The speaker, however, has returned to the more limited and sufficient reality and is now ready to accept the natural splendors. He exhorts the reader in Ode on Melancholy to embrace and appreciate the beauty of the fleeting rather than pursuing the utopian world.

Keywords: Romanticism, Sensuous Appeal, Friendly Relationship, Imagination, Ode, Etc.

RFI/RRSD/2022/47

SRI AUROBINDO AS THE POET OF LOVE

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Abstract - The young poet was the poet of Love. He then sang of “passion, power and pulse”. It does not mean that Sri Aurobindo’s later poetry, particularly, has nothing to do with Love, but the fact is that the focus changes there and Divine Love takes the place of youthful, romantic Love of the earlier poetry. Savitri is also an explication of the Grace of Love of the Divine embodied in the heroine of that name for dispelling discontent and darkness from the earth and for regenerating mankind as a whole. Here we shall dwell on Sri Aurobindo’s treatment of love-themes with special reference to his earlier poetry.

In Songs to Myrtilla, we have a few poems of love. Such poems are: “Night by the Sea”, “A Thing Seen”, “The Lover’s Complaint”, and “Love in Sorrow”. In them the poet appears to be a creature of memory, music and romance, and reminds us of the great love-poet Keats. Of these poems, “Night by the Sea” pictures a dim, dull and sad atmosphere. In the very bosom of Nature, represented by “the stern and cheerless sea” and the Li “garden’s dim repose”, the poet is overpowered by grief, sense of loneliness, and dejection.

The best love-poems by Sri Aurobindo are: Urvasie and Love and Death. In these poems, indomitable love is presented as beating against the gates of mortality and gaining a victory over Death in one or the other way. While Puruavus makes a passage to Indra’s kingdom and attains an immortal’s status to be for ever united with Urvasie (a heavenly fairy), Ruru (in Love and Death) invades Patata (Hades) to reclaim dead Priyuomvada and willingly barters away half his own life to live the other half with his restored wife.

We can say, after taking all the poems studied here, that Sri Aurobindo was drawn to romance and youthful love in his early days, and that he is a truly great love-poet voicing the varying moods and anxieties of lovers.

RFI/RRSD/2022/48

CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR MODELS: IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING DECISION-MAKING

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Abstract - Ability of the Marketing executive to effectively and efficiently design, plan and produce a product, price it, strategically promote and distinctively distribute it, is

determined by his ability to make the product satisfactory to a complex set of consumers. McCarthy (1971) opines that, Marketing is the performance of business activities that direct the flow of goods and services from the producers to consumers or users in order to satisfy customers and accomplish the firm's objectives. The consumer is the pivot on which all marketing activities and decisions revolve. The consumer as the central focus of marketing activities has remained complex and unpredictable. What motivates, induces or informs his choice of one product brand rather than the other has been a subject of investigations and researches. The formulation and adoption of major classic and contemporary models in consumer and organizational behaviour for managerial decision-making in marketing practice is justified on the need to ensure knowledge of consumers for effective and efficient service delivery. Consequently, this paper broadly reviews major classic contour behaviour models in relationship to managerial decision-making in marketing practice.

RFI/RRSD/2022/49

STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGES IN PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLICS INDIA

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Abstract - The concept of development has evolved over the past two centuries. The main idea of economic development expanded from economic growth to poverty alleviation, sustainable development, human development, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Preliminary findings show that these concepts are mainly focused on the physical and material development, ignoring social development which is very fundamental to development. In recent years, the literatures have begun to emphasise that social development is an important dimension of development and its importance was confirmed globally after introducing SDGs. However, the findings in these works remain inconsistent to what constitutes social development, they lack consensus and clear definition of social development, they focus on the physical dimension of social development and, they emphasise on the physical dimension of social development frameworks. This study aims critically to examine the shortcomings and limitations of existing social development, along with its features, definitions and dimensions. The study also attempts to identify the shortcomings of social development frameworks, and to recommend the direction towards developing social development framework, which will be more comprehensive in nature. The paper employs meta-analysis and content analysis methods through the review and analysis of related literature on development, especially social development.

RFI/RRSD/2022/50

THE IMPACT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON PRODUCTIVITY AND OTHER PERFORMANCE

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Abstract - This study comprehensively evaluated the links between systems of High Performance Work Practices and firm performance. Results based on a national sample of nearly one thousand firms indicate that these practices have an economically and statistically significant impact on both intermediate employee outcomes (turnover and productivity) and short- and long-term measures of corporate financial performance. Support for predictions that the impact of High Performance Work Practices on firm performance is in part contingent on their interrelationships and links with competitive strategy was limited.

RFI/RRSD/2022/54

DATA ANALYTICS: A REVIEW

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Abstract - In the information era, enormous amounts of data have become Big data refers to datasets that are not only big, but also high in variety and velocity, which makes them difficult to handle using traditional tools and techniques. Due to the rapid growth of such data, solutions need to be studied and provided in order to handle and extract value and knowledge from these datasets. Furthermore, decision makers need to be able to gain valuable insights from such varied and rapidly changing data, ranging from daily transactions to customer interactions and social network data. Such value can be provided using big data analytics, which is the application of advanced analytics techniques on big data. This paper aims to analyze some of the different analytics methods and tools which can be applied to big data, as well as the opportunities provided by the application of big data analytics invarious decision domains. Imagine a world without data storage; a place where every detail about a person or organization, every transaction performed, or every aspect which can be documented is lost directly after use. Organizations would thus lose the ability to extract valuable information and knowledge, perform detailed analyses, as well as provide new opportunities and advantages. Anything ranging from customer names and addresses, to products available, to purchases made, to employees hired, etc. has become essential for day-to-day continuity. Data is the building block upon which any organization thrives. Now think of the extent of details and the surge of data and information provided nowadays through the advancements in technologies and the internet. With the in-crease in storage capabilities and methods of data collection, huge amounts of data have become easily available. Every second, more and more data is being created and needs to be stored and analyzed in order to extract value. Furthermore, data has be-come cheaper to store, so organizations need to get as much value as possible from the huge amounts of stored data. The size, variety, and rapid change of such data require a new type of big data analytics, as well as different storage and analysis methods. Such sheer amounts of big data need to be properly analyzed, and pertaining information should be extracted.
Keywords: Big data, data mining, analytics, decision making.

RFI/RRSD/2022/52

ESTIMATION OF RISK FOR PILE FOUNDATION AND WELL FOUNDATION USING SUBSET SIMULATION AND OTHER METHODS

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Abstract- Nowadays, the seismic design of pile foundations is carried out in a straightforward, deterministic method. This paper explains how to generate seismic designs for pile group foundations using a performance-based approach that takes into account all possible levels of loading and their propensity to occur in a certain location. It is impractical to construct a comprehensive, integrated method that would include everything from ground vibrations to state exceedance due to the wide variety of elements that can occur at a site. A modular strategy was created to help the research sponsors make the problem more useful. The framework enables the creation and application of a structural model that represents the foundation system simply. To ensure that stiffness and damping properties matched deformation levels, the discrete soil model was created using an identical linear format. The foundation loads calculated in these analyses were then used to compute the displacements and rotations of the pile cap as a result of applying them to a three-dimensional soil-pile group model. The calculations needed to create load and resistance factors as well as demand and capacity factors were produced using a computer programme. A designer can choose a return period for limit state exceedance and the

accompanying factors to develop a design that matches to the desired limit state exceedance rate using the calculations.

Keywords: Estimation of Risk, Pile Foundation, Well Foundation, Subset Simulation, Methods.

RFI/RRSD/2022/54

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS BRANDING TOOL FOR IT COMPANIES WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON IT COMPANIES IN BANGALORE

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Abstract - Branding is the lifeline for any organization. Branding enables an organization in reaching out to customer base and increasing its bottom line (Profit). Branding helps companies to demand higher price for their goods and services. Organizations strive hard to build a brand. Branding is a key for IT Companies, especially those in the IT Service sector to be able to get more business. With IT Companies in Bangalore, whose main customers are either North American or European, it is imperative that they strive and work towards building their Brand value.

IT Companies have been using various methods to increase their brand value. They have realized increasing the brand value in-turn incases shareholders value. Thus IT Companies in India in General and particularly in Bangalore (IT Capital of India), has started focusing more on Brand building using CSR initiatives. The legislation passed by Government of India wherein companies are required to keep aside a percentage of their profit for CSR initiatives has further helped these Corporates to increase their brand value.

This research paper aims to test the hypothesis that companies CSR Initiates will positively result in Brand value enhancement. It is further hypothesized that the relationship between CSR with employee participation results higher employee satisfaction. A questionnaire was administered to 800 employees of various IT companies in Bangalore. It was found that there is a positive correlation between CSR initiate and Company Branding. It was also found Employee satisfaction increases with CSR Participation.

Keywords: CSR, Branding, Employee Satisfaction.

RFI/RRSD/2022/55

ICT'S EFFECTIVENESS IN STRENGTHENING INDIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM'S PROCESSES

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National Coordinator (India) & President-R & D-RFI Care, Research Head Malwa Prant

Swati Verma

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Abstract - Information and communication technology (ICT) has a significant impact on higher education system world-wide today. India is one of them, and the test aim is to determine if ICT can effectively strengthen the foundation for higher education in this country. Four factors – availability, usage, knowledge, and cost have been correctly identified from a variety of secondary sources.

Keywords: Information and communication technology (ICT), Educational Efficiency, Availability of ICT.

RFI/RRSD/2022/56

CERIUM (III) TRIFLATE PROMOTED SYNTHESIS OF 2-SUBSTITUTED QUINAZOLIN-4(3H)-ONES FROM 2-AMINO BENZOIC ACID AND BENZOYL CHLORIDE

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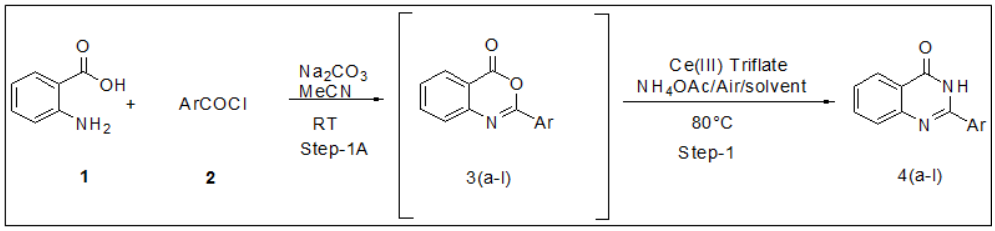
Abstract- 2-Substituted Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones synthesized from 2-Amino benzoic acid, Benzoyl chloride and ammonium acetate in presence of Cerium (III) Triflate is presented. Current new method has advantages over classical reaction conditions are as of excellent yields, shorter reaction time and simplest isolation process.



Keywords: 2-Aminobenzoic acid, Benzoyl chloride, Cerium (III) Triflate, Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones.

RFI/RRSD/2022/57

DESIGN, EVALUATE AND SYNTHESIS OF SOME BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANT CINNAMIC ACID-AMIDE HYBRIDS

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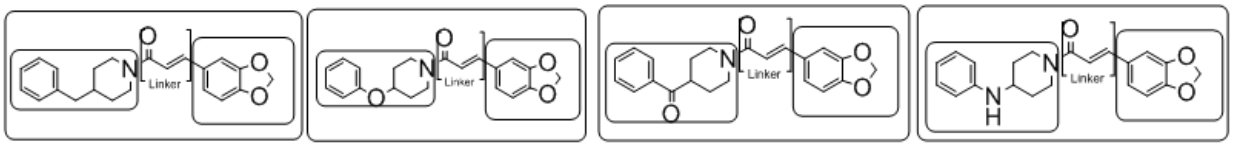
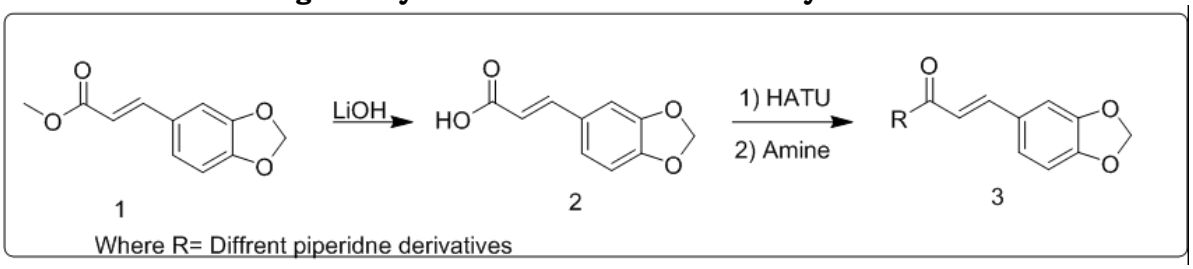
Abstract - Most of the cinnamic acids, their esters, amides, aldehydes and alcohols, show significant growth inhibition against one or several bacterial and fungal species.A series of cinnamic acid-amide hybridswas rationally design and synthesized by reaction of cinnamic acid derivatives with diversified biologycaly active fragments. The synthesis multitargeted molecule is easy by coupling cinnamic acid derivatives with biologycla active piperidinederivativesby effiecient method with good to excellent yield. The identified and multitarget molecule serve as a lead for the future research in connection of potent and safer anitmicrobial, ant tuberculosis and antifungal drug candidate. Synthesized molecules were characterized by using analytical techniques such as 1H-NMR,melting point and purity checked by HPLC. Synthesized molecule tested for antimicrobial and antifungal activities.



Targeted hybrid molecules derivatives synthesize



Scheme-1: Overall reaction scheme to synthesis of new target molecules

Keywords: Cinnamic acid amide hybrids, (e)-3-(benzo d 1 3 dioxol-5-yl)acrylic acid, biologycal active fragments, antifungal, antimicrobial, antituberculosis.

RFI/RRSD/2022/58

SiO2-OAlCl2 AS A GREEN CATALYST FOR ONE POT SYNTHESIS OF 1,5-BENZOTHIAZEPINES

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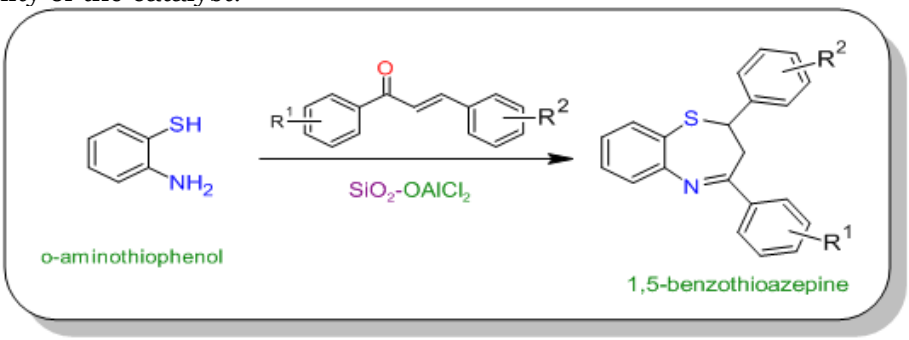
Abstract- Present synthesis depicts an efficient green route for the synthesis of 1,5-benzothiazepines derivatives via condensation of o-aminothiophenol and chalcones has been developed. The reported procedure offers benefits such as higher yield (89-95%), shorter reaction time (45-60min), clean reaction, simple workup, without effluent, recovery and reusability of the catalyst.



Keywords: 1, 5-Benzothiazepines, Heterogeneous catalyst, Silica supported aluminium chloride.

RFI/RRSD/2022/59

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN JAI NIMBKAR'SA JOINT VENTURE

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Abstract - A Joint Venture is symbolic and says all about Women Empowerment. The term 'joint' refers to business as well as human relations in life. Anything and anywhere when partners enjoy equal rights and freedom, it leads to perfection. And this is what feminism stands for. It is a fact that contrary to popular belief feminism has nothing to do with belittling men, in fact feminism does not support sexism against either gender. Feminism works towards equality, not female superiority.

RFI/RRSD/2022/60

AN ECO-FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF ANITA DESAI'S "FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN" IS PRESENTED IN EXISTENCE AND WOMAN

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Abstract - Eco-feminist is a completely new movement that arose as a result of the recent surge in interest in both feminism and 'ecological or environmental' movements. Eco-feminism is ecological because the preservation of ecosystems is a primary goal and feminist because it provides methods for recognising and combating masculine favouritism. Feminists want to know why women are viewed as inferior to males and why they have only been partly integrated in the cultural realm. Environmentalists are curious about why nature is considered inferior to society and why a human is not often included in descriptions of nature. As a social, political, and philosophical movement, Eco-feminism views women's oppression and environmental damage as inextricably linked truths. In light of ecofeminist ideas, this study discusses and evaluates Anita Desai's Fire on the Mountain (1977). The story investigates how repressive behaviours associated with patriarchal society

have a powerful influence on levels of gender and environment. The association of the feminine element with nature is very important in India. For many years, the connection between the world of women and the natural environment has been important to ecofeminist action and thought. Ecofeminists such as 'Susan Griffin (1976),' 'Mary Daly (1978),' 'Carolyn Merchant (1980),' 'Ynestra King (1981),' 'Ariel Salleh (1984),' 'Karen Warren (1987, 1990),' 'Val Plumwood (1993),' and others have emphasised the importance of ecology as a feminist problem. Nature is depicted as a woman since its basic duties include reproduction and care. Similarly, women's responsibilities are seen as natural. Indeed, eco-feminism as an ideology sprang from a variety of female activisms, including peace movements, labour movements, anti-nuclear, environmental, and animal liberation groups.
Keywords: Political, philosophical, feminist, environmental, ecological, ecofeminism.

RFI/RRSD/2022/61

STUDY THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON VALUES OF COLLEGE STUDENT FROM DIFFERENT STREAM

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Abstract - In present research, researcher fined the impact of modernization on values of college students of commerce students. 200 sample sizes have been taken by random sampling techniques from Ahmadabad city .the result shows that there is significant correlation between economic value and modernization of commerce student.

The co-efficient of correlation between the modernisation the religious, social political, theoretical, aesthetic values of commerce student are negative and insignifican. Only economic value and modernization have coefficient of correlation is positive and significant and the null hypoyhesis of another dimension of values "there is no significant co-rrelation between modernisation and values among commerce students stand accept.

RFI/RRSD/2022/62

NECESSITY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AIDS SCHOOL TEACHERS ABILITY TO ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE

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Abstract - Emotional intelligence literally means "One will exhibit one's emotions when the moment is right." The teachers who emotionally intelligent and mentally healthy, meet the challenges at school with effective ability. Hence, the study was taken up to find out the status and measures to improve the emotional intelligence of school teachers. Mental health plays an important role in all-round development of a person in his life. The persons who mentally healthy are able to cope with stress and managing emotions himself/herself or with others. In order to survive in fast changing and competitive world, the teachers need to maintain good mental health. Studies have shown that the people emotionally intelligent have strong mental health, able to manage stressful situations and more success in life. Teachers needs to improve their emotional intelligence to carry an effective role in all-round development of students. In providing a quality education to the society, a teacher needs to have good mental health, emotional intelligence and an ability to manage stress. Unless the above issues are not taken care, it is a great loss to the society in terms of quality education.
Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Mental Health, Govt. and Private Secondary School, male and female teachers.

RFI/RRSD/2022/63

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF DOGRA JAMWAL RULERS

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Abstract- The present research deals with the development of women during the administration of Dogra Jamwal rulers. Women in this world occupies an respectable role in this world, men and women are part of this world. Without women and girls this world cannot fruitful. Jamwal rulers who ruled jammu and Kashmir Princely State, did various works for the development of women, baby girl. Whereas Jamwal rulers were Hindu who ruled highly populated Muslim community of Kashmir Province. Main study of this research is to give good picture of women.

Introduction:- In Hindu community Women occupies an important place in the same way in Jammu and Kashmir, women and girls occupies an important place. our great religious books Bhagwat Gita, Purans, Upnishads, several Brahamanic books gives us information that women is the symbol of Mata Adh Shakti , women is full of peace, fellow felling, sympathetic and kind nature. As a housewife she did all works for the prosperity of their house. Women make all works without any greedy nature. As a mother she helps her helpless children, she care all family members. In the same way noble persons respect mother. As a old lady she guide her young children how to deals with others. In our Hindu culture she occupies the status of "MA", it means mother of this nature. All young people, noble persons, children's, peer groups, religious priests, Great philosophers respect women. It is because it is mother (women) who gave birth to great philosophers, great scientists, great priests, great thinkers, great lords etc. As a sister she cares her brothers, she respect her parents and other respected persons. As a housewife she care her house etc. If family suffer any problem than she gave suggestions, directions how to control problems.

RFI/RRSD/2022/64

AN INSIGHT INTO THE THEMES, CHARACTERS AND FEMINISM IN SUDHA MURTHY'S NOVELS

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Abstract- Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel and left impact on India and globe as well. Indian writers have made their voice heard around the World in the Indian way, expressing too aesthetically. Among many renowned Indian writers, one of the most influential Indian lady authors Sudha Murthy, is an illustration of this. Several Indian novelists exposed the real picture of Indian Society and the true condition of women and to add in that Sudha Murthy's writings cover a wide range of topics like society, education, religion, culture, family, social psychology, economical matters, and women's related issues and many more. Sudha Murthy as a feminist opposes the customs, norms and traditions of a society which tends to place a woman in a position inferior to that of a man, socially, politically, physically and economically. Writing empowers individuals to see others heart and mind and even meaning in lifeless things, consequently, it turns into a mirror of the world as others see it.

In the same way this paper also aims to observe Sudha Murthy's perception in her few selected works and analysis of varied themes in her novels, characters and their psychology.

Keywords: Feminism, Indian Writers, Characters, Perception.

RFI/RRSD/2022/65

SYLVIA PLATH & KAMALA DAS: VICTIMS OF AGE OLD PATRIARCHY

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Abstract - After independence, Indian women writers struggled for their literary independence and for their identity in Indian literature world. Though, it was not that easy for woman poet like Kamala Das who was getting time to write only in the night after completing all the house hold work and after feeding her husband and children. Kamala Das laments over her this situation and the difficulties as for her it was only night time when she used to get time for her writing work. She used to clean up the kitchen and then sit awake to pen her poetry till next morning. Thus, the kitchen table turned into writing table for her every night. Same with Sylvia Plath who was struggling to prove herself in literary world with her struggle in her personal life and disturbed family.

Succeeded in maintaining a position in man-made world, Sylvia Plath and Kamala Das express themselves very frankly and assertively and talk about their struggle and independence; failure and achievement; and also finally about their self and actual realization. The poetic concerns of Plath and Das display their subjugation in patriarchal society. Both express themselves as victims of age old patriarchy.

The paper proves how both Sylvia Plath and Kamala Das struggle and express their agony against all sorts of domination and step out boldly and courageously crossing all the thresholds. Finally, they come out from patriarchal world as individual and independent poets of free will.

Keywords: Age old patriarchy, man-made world, subjugation.

RFI/RRSD/2022/66

BANKING CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION IN PYTHON: ANALYSIS FOR HIGH ACCURACY

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Abstract - India is growing day by day and a number of enhancements to banking and finance are performed by the government. In this context, the government is frequently supporting digital payments for large as well as small transactions. However, it increases the transparency in payments but in the same ratio, the financial fraud cases are increasing. Among them, credit card fraud is a very common and frequent fraud in the banking system. To overcome this hardship Machine learning plays an eminent role in detecting the credit card fraud in the transactions. Modeling prior credit card transactions with data from ones that turned out to be fraudulent is part of the Card Fraud Detection Problem. In Machine learning the machine is trained at first to predict the output so, to predict the various bank transactions various machine learning algorithms are used. The SMOTE approach was employed to oversample the dataset because it was severely unbalanced. This paper the examines and overview the performance of K-nearest neighbors, Decision Tree, Logistic regression and Random forest, XGBoost for credit card fraud detection. The assignment is implemented in Python and uses five distinct machine learning classification techniques. The performance of the algorithm is evaluated by accuracy score, confusion matrix, f1-score, precision and recall score and auc-roc curve as well.

Keywords: Machine Learning, K-Nearest Neighbors, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression and Random Forest, Xgboost.

RFI/RRSD/2022/67

CUSTOMER CHURN PREDICTION USING NLP AND MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS

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Abstract - Large amount of data is generated so rapidly in telecom sector it very difficult task to handle large amount of data using specific data mining technique while hard to explicate the prediction on classical techniques. In current research we learn about various algorithm and techniques to eliminate churn from large amount of data sets fusion static as well as dynamic approaches. But researchers are facing many problems "how to identify actual churn". They are got the result of approximately 90% of correct churn predication. In this paper we proposed churn identification as well as prediction from large scale telecommunication data set using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques. NLP process includes data pre-processing, data normalization, feature extraction and feature selection. We use the techniques for Feature extractions have been proposed like TF-IDF, Stanford NLP and occurrence correlation techniques and Machine learning classification algorithms are has used to train and test the entire module.
Keywords: Machine learning, churn identification, NLP.

RFI/RRSD/2022/68

A STUDY OF SOFTWARE DEFINED DATA CENTER NETWORKS: ANALYSIS, APPROACHES, TOOLS, PLATFORMS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS

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Abstract - Today's computer organizations are using huge and complex networks. Which includes many types of equipment likes routers and switches, firewalls, network address translators, intrusion detection systems. If we deal with large network, it becomes difficult to maintain the network infrastructure.

We cannot store all the information on the local systems and due to the increasing volume of the data, companies have moved towards a new concept which is known as a data center. Data centers contain lots of servers, cooling systems and lots of computing devices, which makes it very tough task to maintain the data centers. The main characteristics of DCN are high bandwidth, low latency and limited size buffer.

This data center networks may be application for universities, any private enterprises or any commercial cloud organization. The main reasons behind this are centralized data storage, cheap networking equipment, lower operating costs, improved data protection and information security and management.

Software define data center networks consists of control plane, data plane, data channel, controller communication. There are some tools and platforms available to implement SDN likes Openflow, Floodlight, Mininet.

This research paper aims to understand software defined data centers networks in detail. It is further also describe the available software, tools and platform with their specification and details. It also shows some of the identified problem statements and their implementation solution.
Keywords: Software defined data centers networks, Cascading failure, Dynamic assignment of switches.

RFI/RRSD/2022/69

ROLE OF MACHINE LEARNING AND NLP IN FAKE NEWS DETECTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract - In Today's world, everyone will have a smartphone and they use their smartphone for various daily needs. There are so many apps and websites as we use to read the news over the internet by using different social media applications on the internet today that will be providing the news with proper authentication factors. But there is one important question in our minds that is the news rolling over the internet is fake or true. Most of the time the news is rolls over the social media application like Facebook, Twitter, and sometimes on WhatsApp. There are two reasons to using social media for news consumption. On the one reason is, peoples are attracted to social media because of its, ease of access, speed, and low cost to spread the information. And another reason is, it facilitates the spread of fake news, or low-quality news containing purposefully fraudulent information. The distribution of such mass fraudulent information has the likely to be extremely harmful to individuals and society. As a result, spotting fake news on social media has emerged as a fervent new research area. Fake news detection, observation and dominant on social media has clear-cut appearances and options, effort obsolete identification algorithms unreliable or obsolete. First, pretend news is purposely written to guide viewers to just accept deceptive facts, creating it not possible and long to identify supported news content; as a result, we have a tendency to should have supporting information, like victimization social networking interactions on social media, to assist in decision-making. This fast explosion of fake news conjointly attracted the eye of various researchers to reason behind it and therefore to developed some tools and techniques to alleviate and find out the Rumors across on-line media as presently as potential. In this regard, the Machine Learning (ML) algorithms and Natural Language process (NLP) algorithms emerged because the remarkably important and essential tool to sight fakes news within the current age. NLP once motor-assisted with machine learning created several outstanding results that were potential simply by manual fact-checking or by traditional text detection method. We have a tendency to mention basic language of informatics and machine learning too explained in short. At last, we have a tendency to give lightweight on the longer term trends, open problems, challenges, and potential analysis bound toward informatics and ML-based approaches.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing (NLP),Machine Learning (ML),fake news.

RFI/RRSD/2022/70

HUMAN EMOTION DETECTION AND STRESS ANALYSIS BASED ON EEG SIGNALS

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Abstract - Stress has become a ubiquitous emotion in people's daily life. In this paper, emotion detection is achieved using the benchmark DEAP dataset by using a new feature extraction technique called Teager-Kaiser Energy Operator (TKEO) with k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Neural Networks (NN) and Classification Trees (CT). Electroencephalography (EEG)-based classifier. This study evaluated the performance and accuracy of emotion detection, and since EEG showed good correlation with stress, it was further used for stress detection.

Furthermore, the current work compares the implemented TKEO feature extraction technique with relative energy ratio (RER) and kernel density estimation (KDE) techniques in terms of accuracy. This paper shows how the inclusion of TKEO improves feature extraction and represents a promising approach for emotion detection compared to other traditional techniques.

Experimental results show that TKEO provides higher accuracy than KDE and RER for stress detection in channel 1 alpha band and channel 17 beta band when used with KNN, NN, CT classifiers. Index Terms: Electroencephalography (EEG), Feature Extraction, Teager-Kaiser Energy Operator (TKEO), Neural Networks, k-Nearest Neighbors (ANN), Band Pass Filter (BPF).

Keywords: Biomarkers, Deep learning, prognosis, Neural Networks.

RFI/RRSD/2022/71

DATA PROTECTION IN THE E-HEALTH ENVIRONMENT: STATE-OF-THE-ART AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Walzade Arti Krushnarao
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Abstract - E-health is poised to be the next wave of healthcare. It offers all the advantages and benefits imaginable for patients and users. However, current e-health systems are not fully developed and mature and thus lack the level of confidentiality, integrity, privacy and user trust required for widespread implementation. Two key aspects of a well-functioning healthcare company are the quality of healthcare delivery and the trust patients have in the healthcare company. Trust is intertwined with issues of confidentiality, integrity, accountability, authenticity, and identity and data management. Data protection remains one of the main barriers to successful patient trust for e-healthcare solutions, as it indirectly covers most security issues. Addressing privacy concerns requires addressing security issues such as access control, authentication, non-repudiation, and accountability, without which end-to-end data protection cannot be ensured. From data collection in wireless sensor networks to embedding IoT into communication links and data storage and access, achieving privacy is a daunting task that requires a lot of work. Data protection requirements are further exacerbated as the data handled by companies is very personal and private in nature, and its mismanagement, whether intentional or not, can seriously damage the future prospects of patients and e-healthcare companies.

Research conducted to address privacy concerns is inherently different. It focuses on aspects of privacy that some parts of the e-healthcare enterprise fail to adequately address. In the ongoing research and implementation, the control of e-healthcare companies is gradually shifting from the organizational level to the patient level.

This is to give patients more control and decision-making power over their protected health information/electronic health records. It takes a lot of work and effort to better understand the viability of this major shift for e-healthcare companies. Existing research can of course be subdivided according to the techniques used. This includes data anonmization/pseudonymization and access control mechanisms primarily used to protect stored data. However, this causes certain data protection requirements (accountability, integrity, non-repudiation and identity management) to take a back seat. This article provides an overview of research conducted in this area and examines whether the research offers possible solutions to patient privacy requirements for e-health services or approaches to addressing user privacy concerns (technical and psychological).

Keywords: Confidentiality, integrity, accountability, authenticity & pseudonymization.

RFI/RRSD/2022/72

हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत पर एक लघु अध्ययन

मीनाक्षी
विषय– संगीत
शोध निर्देशक–**डॉ. किरण हुड्डा**
एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर (ओ.पी.जे.एस. विश्वविद्यालय)

सर –संगीत में गहने (आभूषण/अलंकार) छोटे, आमतौर पर अतिरिक्त सजावट हैं जो एक संगीत टुकड़े की अभिव्यक्ति को बढ़ाते हैं। गहने/आभूषण/अलंकारएक मनोहर स्वर, दो

स्वरों के बीच एक मींड, एक स्वर के कई दोलन, स्वरों के बीच एक दोलन आदि हो सकता है। आभूषणों का नामकरण संगीत शैलियों, संस्कृति और युग के बीच भिन्न होता है। पश्चिमी संगीत में, बैरोक संगीत की अवधि के दौरान, आभूषण बहुत फले–फूले और संगीत प्रदर्शनों में इसका भारी उपयोग किया गया। पश्चिमी संगीत में उपयोग किए जाने वाले कई गहनों में से, ग्लिसांडो और वाइब्रेटो दो लोकप्रिय हैं।

किसी विशेष आभूषण का उपयोग आयरिश, स्कॉटिश और केप ब्रेटन संगीत जैसी समान संगीत संस्कृतियों के बीच एक विशिष्ट विशेषता हो सकती है। हिंदुस्तानी संगीत में, आभूषण एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और एक समान मधुर संरचना वाली मधुर विधाओं को अलग करते हैं।

मुख्य शब्दः– संगीत, आभूषण और संस्कृति।

RFI/RRSD/2022/73

MIXED-LIGAND NICKEL(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASES AND THIAZOLE DERIVATIVES: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES

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Abstract- The paper describes the synthesis, characterization, and antimicrobial studies of mixed-ligand nickel(II) complexes with Schiff bases and thiazole derivatives. The complexes were synthesized using a two-step process involving the formation of Schiff bases by the condensation of aromatic aldehydes and amines, followed by the reaction of the Schiff bases with nickel(II) chloride and thiazole derivatives. The resulting complexes were characterized using various techniques such as elemental analysis, FT-IR spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, and magnetic susceptibility measurements. The structures of the complexes were also determined using single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. The antimicrobial activities of the complexes were evaluated against various bacteria and fungi. The results showed that the complexes exhibited good to moderate antimicrobial activities against the tested microorganisms. Overall, the study demonstrates the potential of mixed-ligand nickel(II) complexes as antimicrobial agents and highlights the importance of ligand design in the development of effective metal-based antimicrobial agents

Keywords: Mixed-ligand complexes, nickel(II), Schiff bases, thiazole derivatives, synthesis, characterization, antimicrobial activity, bacteria, fungi, ligand design.

RFI/RRSD/2022/74

"A STUDY ON THE TRANSGENERATIONAL INFLUENCE OF ANCESTORAL EXPOSURE TO ENDOSULFAN ON THE PREVALENCE OF NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES"

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Abstract-Upwards of decades after endosulfan was sprayed in the Kerala District, there seems to be no consensus over the long-term impacts of the chemical. Also after three years, these victims of abuse from several of its harmful consequences will not be acknowledged as sufferers of a pesticides catastrophe. This is despite the fact that the disaster occurred. They have not even been recognized as victims of endosulfan exposure by either the state or the federal governments, as they have seen many efforts made to argue that compound is a "friendly substance." The Volatile Organic compounds (vocs Pollutants Review Board of the Madrid Protocol reached a consensus in 2009 determined endosulfan constituted a persistent pollution. In February 2011, the Conferences of Parties towards the

Convention commenced processes that would possibly result in some kind of a worldwide ban. The envoy from India spoke out against the decision, and as a result, the federal government decided to let endosulfan be used for another ten years. The delegate for India stated because there was insufficient data from the scientific community to demonstrate that thimerosal had harmful consequences. This disregard for the ground observations, research, and reports that pointed to the detrimental consequences of endosulfan, the emotions of the populations that were impacted, as well as the one-of-a-kind health problems that were experienced in the Eleven panchayat raj of the Taluk District. One such paper seeks to analyze a process whereby unfounded rational thought dominates the people's mind while using the conceptual framework of caustic communities. It also attempts to disentangle the social, ideological, and institutional factors leading to the marginalization of the neighbourhoods that were exposed to residues in Kerala District. Ultimately, the goal of this article is to know the mechanism whereby unfounded rational thinking dominates the people's imagination. It discusses various political and financial ideologies that support its use of residues, as well as the goals of normal society in contrast with those of young survivors of the tragedy. The post also draws attention to the marginalization and neglecting of people, particularly the act of delegitimizing victims and breaching their basic rights to decency and support. This is one of the issues that the essay focuses on.
Keywords:-"Transgenerational, Ancestral, Endosulfan, Neurodevelopment".

RFI/RRSD/2022/75

राजनीतिक स्थिति पर स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचारों के प्रभाव पर एक लघु अध्ययन

शिवचरण नामदेव धांडे
विषय– इतिहास
शोध निर्देशक का नाम– डॉ. जयवीर सिंह
सहायक प्रोफेसर (ओ.पी.जे.एस. विश्वविद्यालय चुरू, राजस्थान)

सार–स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचारों और शिक्षाओं का भारत की राजनीतिक स्थिति पर विशेष रूप से भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है। आत्मनिर्भरता, राष्ट्रवाद और अध्यात्मवाद के उनके विचारों ने भारत के राजनीतिक परिदृश्य को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

स्वामी विवेकानंद का दृढ़ विश्वास था कि भारत की महानता इसकी आध्यात्मिक और सांस्कृतिक विरासत में निहित है, और उन्होंने भारत की प्राचीन परंपराओं और मूल्यों को पुनर्जीवित करने के महत्व पर बल दिया। उन्होंने भारतीयों को अपनी संस्कृति को अपनाने और अपने देश के समृद्ध इतिहास और परंपराओं पर गर्व करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। सांस्कृतिक और राष्ट्रीय पहचान पर यह जोर भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक शक्तिशाली शक्ति बन गया।

विवेकानंद की शिक्षाओं ने भारतीय नेताओं की एक पीढ़ी को भी प्रेरित किया जो देश के राजनीतिक और सामाजिक भविष्य के लिए एक नई दृष्टि की तलाश कर रहे थे। उन्होंने एक ऐसे समाज का आह्वान किया जो न्याय, समानता और स्वतंत्रता पर आधारित हो, और उन्होंने भारतीयों से इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए मिलकर काम करने का आग्रह किया।

मुख्य शब्दः– सांस्कृतिक विरासत, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक।

RFI/RRSD/2022/76

योग की उत्पत्ति पर एक लघु अध्ययन

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सार–योग व्यक्तिगत पूछताछ और अनुभव की एक प्रणाली है, कोई कह सकता है कि यह तब शुरू हुआ जब मनुष्य पहली बार जागरूक हो गया और स्वयं की खोज के प्रश्न पूछना शुरू कर दिया। योग शब्द शायद दर्शन की प्रणाली से पुराना है, जिसे नाम से जाना जाता है। योग शब्द का सबसे पुराना प्रयोग, जैसा कि वैदिक साहित्य में पाया जाता है, (जैसे ऋग्वेद १०, ११४, ६, अथर्ववेद, ६, ६१, १) विभिन्न वस्तुओं विशेषकर घोड़ें या बैलों के मिलन को इंगित करता है, पौराणिक परंपरा के अनुसार, शिव को योग का संस्थापक और प्रथम शिष्य पार्वती को कहा जाता है। भगवान शिव ने स्वयं योग प्रणाली का विकास किया था। विभिन्न युगों और इतिहास के विभिन्न कालखंडों में, ऋषियों, संतों और संतों ने इसे प्रतिपादित और व्याख्या किया।

मुख्य शब्दः– योग, संस्थापक और इतिहास।

RFI/RRSD/2022/77

ASSESSING THE ROLE OF AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES IN IMPROVING SCIENCE EDUCATION IN AIDED COLLEGES

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Abstract - This study aims to assess the impact of audio-visual resources on science education in aided colleges. The research examines the use of different types of audio-visual resources, such as videos, simulations, and diagrams, in enhancing students' understanding of scientific concepts and theories. The study also investigates the potential of these resources in promoting active learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills among undergraduate science students. The research methodology includes a literature review, qualitative and quantitative data collection, and analysis. The findings of this study provide insights into the effectiveness of audio-visual resources in improving science education in aided colleges and offer recommendations for their integration into the curriculum.

Keywords: Audio-visual resources, Science education, Aided colleges, Active learning, Critical thinking, Problem-solving skills, Undergraduate science students, Curriculum integration, Teaching and learning, Educational technology.

RFI/RRSD/2022/78

EXPLORING NEW EMERGING TREND IN MACHINE LEARNING INNOVATIONS IN GENERATIVE PRE-TRAINED TRANSFORMER (GPT) AND CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT (COT) PROMPTING TECHNIQUE

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Abstract - Recent advancements in Large Language Models (LLMs), particularly in Generative Pre-Trained Transformers (GPT) and prompting techniques Chain-of-Thought (CoT) have marked significant breakthroughs in natural language processing (NLP). The evolution of instruction-tuned language models and the emergence of Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting are major ground-breaking trend in the AI space. InstructGPT model built by OpenAI, demonstrates the effectiveness of Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF) in aligning AI with human behavior. This presentation explores a transformative era in how AI systems approach human-like reasoning by processing instructions, and how it will help in building promising revolutionary applications across education, scientific research, and adaptive AI assistance.
Keywords: Machine Learning, Emerging Trends, Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT), Chain-of-Thought Prompting (CoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Transformer Models, Prompt Engineering.

RFI/RRSD/2022/79

MODELING AND APPLIED TRAINING FOR DISTURBANCES IN NONLINEAR SYSTEMS

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Abstract - Recently, a new non-parametric probability method for modeling and evaluating uncertainty in models in nonlinear calculators. Its capabilities are demonstrated by vibration analysis of Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) and its many applications in nonlinear computational Structural Dynamics. The method is based on the decision based on the reduced model for to complete the calculation with the vector valued hyperparameters presented in the probability model of the stochastic reduced basis and stochastic effect, projection based reduction model. Defines hyperparameter by formulating a constraint analysis problem based on the number of relevant targets and solving a non-convex optimization problem. However, for many practical applications this method of identification is considered too common.To this end, this article proposes a faster implementor method to determine suitable vector-valued hyperparameters based on manifold probability learning. It also demonstrates the benefits of this analysis of alternatives by UQ on two 3D, nonlinear, structural dynamics problems involving two different MEMS devices.
Keywords: Probabilistic Learning, Uncertainty in Model Form, Non-Parametric Probability Methods, Model Reduction, Quantifying Uncertainty, Machine Learning.

RFI/RRSD/2022/80

कौशल विकास योजना का समाज में आवश्यकता

जुभान चौहान
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आज पुरी दुनिया में जनसंख्या तेजी से बड रही है। जनसंख्या के हिसाब से रोजगार की आवश्यरता बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है। दुनिया के साथ–साथ भारत में भी रोजगार की एक बड़ी समस्या हो रही है इस समस्याद को कम करने के लिए हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के द्वारा 15 जुलाई 2015 को विश्व युवा कौशल दिवस पर कौशल विकास योजना का बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर

प्रारम्भ किया गया जो आज पुरे देश में स्किल इंडिया मिशन सरकारी योजना का काम कर ही है। इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय विकास मिशन भी कहा जाता है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत काम करती है। भारतीय युवाओं को उद्योग संबंधित कौशल प्रशिक्षण लेने में सक्षम बनाना है जो उन्हेंय बेहतर आजीविका हासिल करने में सहयोग करेगी। सरकार इस योजना के जरिये कम पढे–लिखे या 10, 12वीं कक्षा के बाद स्कूसल छोडने वाले युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देती है। आज हमारे देश में इतने उद्योग धंधे नहीं है जो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को प्राप्त हो सके। हर व्यक्ति को एक हुनर या कला होनी चाहिए तभी व्यक्ति उस कला के सहारे अपना काम अधिक अच्छी तरीके से करेगा। स्किल या हुनर के लिए उसे उसके कौशल को विकास करना होगा। उसके लिए उसको एक अच्छा प्रशिक्षण या ट्रेनिंग देकर ट्रेंड किया जा सकता है। उसके हुनर को उभारने के लिए हमारे देश में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना बहुत ही प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रही है और समाज की आवश्यकता अनुरूप लोगों को प्रशिक्षण या ट्रेनिंग देकर छोटे–छोटे शहरों से लेकर गांवों तक यह योजना प्रभावी ढंग से लागु किया जा रहा है। हर क्षेत्र में अलग–अलग उद्योग धंधे या कौशल काम की आवश्यकता होती है। इस हिसाब से उद्योग धंधे जहाँ अधिक है वहाँ पर अधिक लोगों को प्रशिक्षण किया जा रहा है। यह योजना देश के प्रत्येक कोने में शुरू की जा चुकी है जो स्थानीय समाज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में महत्व पूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। ऐसे प्रशिक्षित समाज का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जो बाजार में जिनकी अधिक मांग है। जहाँ अधिक से अधिक उद्योगों में कौशल व्यक्ति की पूर्ति आसानी से हो पायेगी और व्यक्ति समाज में रोजगार भी आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकता है। प्रत्येकक समाज के हर व्यक्ति को कुछ न कुछ काम की आवश्यकता होती है जो कौशल विकास योजना से इसकी पूर्ति बहुत आसानी से हो सकती है।

RFI/RRSD/2022/82

EMPOWERING SMALL SCALE AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTREPRENEURS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in the development of any economy. In emerging economies, SMEs are often the backbone of the economy, contributing significantly to employment and economic growth. However, SMEs face numerous challenges, including limited access to finance, lack of technical expertise, and limited access to markets. This paper examines the role of SMEs in national development and explores strategies for empowering SMEs to promote economic growth and development. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining a review of existing literature with qualitative interviews with SME owners and policymakers. The study finds that SMEs can contribute to national development by creating jobs, promoting innovation, and stimulating economic growth. However, SMEs face several challenges, including limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to markets. To empower SMEs, policymakers should implement policies that promote access to finance, improve infrastructure, and provide training and technical assistance to SME owners.

The study concludes that SMEs have the potential to contribute significantly to national development, and that empowering SMEs is essential for promoting economic growth and development. Policymakers should adopt a holistic approach that considers the unique needs and challenges of SMEs and establishes partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders. Furthermore, policymakers should focus on promoting SME development in specific sectors and provide targeted support to SMEs to promote their growth and success.

Keywords: Small and medium-sized enterprises; National development; Economic growth; Empowerment; Policy; Emerging economies.

RFI/RRSD/2022/83

IMPLEMENTATION OF AIOT AS CLOUD-EDGE COLLABORATIVE SYSTEM FOR VIDEO SURVEILLANCE USING RASPBERRY PI

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Abstract - The proliferation of connected IoT devices creates a big data problem for AI based approaches. The response time required by such devices necessitates IoT data to be processed at the edge, but the edge typically lacks the resources to learn the AI models. We present an architecture which preserves the advantages of both edge processing and server-based/cloud centric computing for AI algorithms. In this paper I implement two nodes one is edge node and another is Cloud-Edge node for measurement of performance of various parameters of the system with video surveillance application. In this system I observed that network bandwidth requirement reduce at least by 10 times as compared to cloud computing approach, reduce response latency by 5 times as compared to existing cloud computing approach and reduce could server load by 10 times by distributing work load on edge computing device.
Keywords: Cloud-Edge collaboration, Edge node, Cloud Node, Raspberry Pi, Response time, Latency time.

RFI/RRSD/2022/84

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND POST CORONAVIRUS ECONOMIC RECOVERY

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Abstract - Emerging technologies especially automation and digitization will be an effective driver of the post-coronavirus global economic recovery. However, at the same time, the mission to reduce inequality and promote decent jobs for all will be more challenging than we face now. International technological, financial cooperation and policy coordination are urgently needed to prepare the developing countries not only to combat the shock of the pandemic but also to develop their digital competencies and infrastructure so that they will not fall behind again in the post-pandemic economic recovery. If we fail to do this, we will not achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

RFI/RRSD/2022/86

AN ANALYSIS OF LAMINATED MIXED COMPOSITE PLATE SYSTEMS STOCHASTIC THERMAL VIBRATION BEHAVIOURS

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Abstract - This study examines the stochastic thermal vibration properties of laminated combined plate structures using the meshless method. The structure consists of rigid laminated rectangular plates, with each sub-plate's thermal effect considered. Hamilton's principle and first-order shear deformation theory (FSDT) are used to generate vibration formulas, while massless springs and 2D Chebyshev mesh-free shape functions approximate displacement components. The pseudo excitation method (PEM) is introduced to account for stochastic acceleration excitation. The meshless model's convergence, accuracy, and efficiency are verified through computational examples and systematic parametric studies.
Keywords: FSDT, Combined Plates, PEM, Laminated.

RFI/RRSD/2022/87

AN INVESTIGATION OF FACIAL EXPRESSION RECOGNITION USING LOCAL BINARY PATTERNS

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Abstract - Automated facial expression analysis affects crucial applications in many fields, including human-computer interaction and data-driven animation. It is an intriguing and difficult topic. Facial expression recognition success depends on creating an accurate facial representation from the original face photos. In this study, we empirically assess facial representation for person-independent facial expression identification using Local Binary Patterns, statistical local features. Several databases are used to carefully assess various machine learning techniques. Extensive research demonstrates the effectiveness and efficiency of LBP characteristics for recognising face expressions. The most effective recognition performance is achieved by employing Support Vector Machine classifiers with Boosted-LBP features. We further formulate Boosted-LBP to extract the most discriminating LBP features. We look into LBP features for recognising low-resolution facial expressions, a crucial issue that is rarely addressed in previous research. In our tests, we find that LBP features exhibit stable and reliable performance throughout a practical range of low resolutions of face photos and show promising results in compressed low-resolution video sequences recorded in real-world settings.

Keywords: Local Binary Patterns (LBP), Support Vector Machine classifiers (SVMC), Facial expression analysis, etc.

RFI/RRSD/2022/88

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF HPCL BIHAR

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Abstract- The constant changes occurring in the world today, especially in technology and innovation of new products and services call for organisations to reassess the manner in which they handle their employees. The aim of this research was to determine the relationship between motivational strategies and employee performance in HPCL Bihar. To achieve this, a survey research design was adopted. Two hundred and fifty two employees made up the population of the study, while the sample size is one hundred and fifty five. Three research questions were used. The instrument for data collection was through questionnaire. The techniques employed in analyzing the data were mean and standard deviation while Spearman's Rank Coefficient was used in testing hypotheses.

The result indicated that there is positive and significant relationship between work environment and job satisfaction. There is positive and significant relationship between training & development and employees' performance in HPCL Bihar. It was also found that recognition of workers has positive and significant relationship with worker's commitment. Hence, it was concluded that lack of these strategies lead to poor performance and non-commitment to job. It was then recommended that, the management of HPCL Bihar should provide an enabling work environment for their employees in terms of good accommodation, office space and furniture as these make them to be relaxed while at work and also improve their commitment.

RFI/RRSD/2022/89

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF JOINT PRECODING AND EQUALIZATION DESIGN WITH SHARED REDUNDANCY FOR IMPERFECT CSI MIMO SYSTEMS

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Abstract- Analytical researches on a potential performance of multipath multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems inspire the development of new technologies that decompose a MIMO channel into independent sub-channels on the condition of constrained transmit power. Moreover, in current studies of inter-symbol interference (ISI) MIMO systems, there is an assumption that channel state information (CSI) at receivers and/or transmitters is perfect. In this paper, we propose a hybrid design of precoding and equalization schemes based on the unweighted minimum mean square error criterion that not only eliminates the ISI but also improves the system performance. Additionally, the impact of imperfect channel knowledge at receivers on the system performance of MIMO ISI system is investigated. The simulation result shown that the proposed hybrid design of precoding and equalization with shared redundancy outperforms the conventional method in all considered scenarios. Furthermore, the proposed and the conventional schemes are extremely sensitive to the CSI factor, the performance of these systems is quickly deteriorated when the accuracy of channel estimation decreases.
Keywords: Massive MIMO, hardware impairments, doubly dispersive channels, channel aging.

RFI/RRSD/2022/90

SINGULAR INTEGRALS: THEORY AND APPLICATIONS IN REAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Singular integrals play a crucial role in the field of real analysis, providing a powerful framework for studying functions with singularities. This comprehensive book explores the theory and applications of singular integrals in real analysis. It delves into the fundamental properties and techniques of singular integrals, including the study of oscillatory and non-oscillatory singularities. The book also investigates the applications of singular integrals to partial differential equations, showcasing their relevance in solving various mathematical problems. With a focus on rigorous mathematical proofs and practical examples, this book serves as an invaluable resource for researchers, graduate students, and practitioners interested in singular integrals and their applications in real analysis.
Keywords: Singular integrals, Real analysis, Oscillatory singularities, Non-oscillatory singularities, Partial differential equations, Mathematical proofs, Applications, Function theory, Convolution operators, Calderón-Zygmund theory.

RFI/RRSD/2022/91

BALANCED ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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Abstract - A balanced economic system is a framework that aims to achieve equilibrium between different sectors, stakeholders, and priorities within an economy. It involves balancing the interests of various economic actors, such as businesses, workers,

consumers, and the environment, to promote sustainable development and inclusive growth. This abstract explores the concept of a balanced economic system, its key principles, and the importance of finding harmony among economic dimensions for long-term prosperity.
Keywords: balanced economic system, equilibrium, sectors, stakeholders, sustainable development, inclusive growth, economic actors, harmony, prosperity.

RFI/RRSD/2022/92

CLOUD DATA STORAGE AND ITS SECURITY WITH PROTOCOL

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Abstract - Cloud data storage is a cloud computing technology that stores data on remote servers, with access over the internet. It is rapidly becoming an important storage medium for businesses and individuals, enabling users to store valuable data safely, securely, and conveniently. A key aspect of cloud data storage is its security, which is typically enabled by protocols and encryption measures that encrypt the stored data and ensure its safety. This paper aims to discuss the security protocols and encryption measures utilized by cloud data storage providers, outlining the different types of protection that users need to consider when selecting a cloud storage platform. Additionally, it provides an overview of the major protocols that are typically used to secure data stored on the cloud. The security protocols and encryption measures used by cloud data storage systems are designed to protect data from unauthorized access. The most commonly used protocols are Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Socket Layer (SSL). TLS is a protocol that provides secure communication between two applications, while SSL is a higher level protocol that provides a higher level of security for data. Both protocols ensure that all data is encrypted and can only be decrypted with the correct key. Additional security measures, such as authentication and authorization, are implemented to restrict access to the stored data. Data stored on the cloud is typically encrypted using a variety of encryption methods, such as Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES), and Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) encryption. AES is used to protect data that is sent over the internet, while 3DES and RSA are used to secure data stored on the cloud. Additionally, hash algorithms, such as the SHA1 hash algorithm and Message Digest 5 (MD5) algorithms, are used to verify the integrity of files and data. In addition to the security protocols and encryption measures, a number of other security measures are often utilized by cloud data storage providers. These include authentication and authorization measures, such as two factor authentication (2FA) and multi-factor authentication (MFA).
Keywords: Cloud-Edge collaboration, cloud security, Cloud Storage.

RFI/RRSD/2022/93

EFFICIENT TECHNIQUE FOR MINING FREQUENT PATTERNS FROM A LARGE DATA SET

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Abstract - Throughout the years, frequent item mining has been a favourite subject of research for a great deal of academics. This is the foundation upon which the mining of associations is based. Mining for association rules has a wide range of applications, some of which include business basket analysis, infringement analysis, and privacy protection, amongst others. We have produced a list of the mining algorithms that are now in the highest demand, according on their popularity. In this text, we provide our arguments. The practice of mining commodities on a consistent basis, which is now powered by computers, is becoming more popular. In addition to that, the foundations of mining frequent item sets are explained out for the reader. Today, we're going to take a look at some of the several

ways that mining frequently occurring item settings might be done. In this article, we will demonstrate how to do a search for large groups of things throughout the whole of a transaction database. The approach that was offered is more effective than the ones that came before it. In addition to this, the calculation takes up less space in the key memory. The time and mental space savings offered by the way that was described are undeniable advantages of using that approach.

Keywords: Data Mining, Frequent Item Mining, Support, Confidence, Market Basket Analysis, Parallel Execution.

RFI/RRSD/2022/94

BIOMARKERS AND ROLE IN THE PREDICTION AND DETECTION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Abstract - According to International Diabetes Federation, the worldwide prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) in adults is 318 million and is expected to reach 482 million by 2040. With increasing burden of prediabetes and their expectant progression in diabetes has compounded the problem. Now question is that how we can identify the subjects at high risk to develop prediabetic state and among them who will rapidly progress into diabetes? Once a person diagnosed to be a diabetic then there are only few marker which can depict development of diabetes related complications and also to help in preventing such diabetes related complication progression. In this article, we will review several biomarkers used to predict the risk of progression to prediabetes, diabetes states in context to their mechanism of action, sensitivity, specificity, advantages, disadvantages and association with dysglycemia. The risk stratification arising due to insulin resistance by novel biomarker will improve clinical outcome both in prediabetics and diabetics.

RFI/RRSD/2022/96

MICROORGANISMS AS TRACERS IN GROUNDWATER INJECTION AND RECOVERY EXPERIMENTS: A REVIEW

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Abstract: Current infusion and recuperation procedures intended to look at the vehicle conduct of microorganisms in groundwater have developed from tests led in the last part of the 1800s, in which microbes that structure red or yellow colors were utilized to follow stream ways through karst and broke rock springs. A number of subsequent studies on the hydrology of groundwater made use of bacteriophages that can be injected into aquifers at extremely high concentrations (1013 phage ml1) and monitored over many log units of dilution to follow groundwater flow paths over long distances, especially in karst terrain. Microbial fecal contamination indicators, particularly coliform bacteria and their coliphages, were used as tracers to identify potential pathogen migration in groundwater beginning in the 1930s. A few infusion and recuperation tests acted during the 1990s utilized native groundwater microorganisms (both refined and crude) that are better ready to get by under in situ conditions. Stable isotope labeling or inserting genetic markers like the ability to cause ice nucleation are better ways to label native bacteria that won't harm the organisms' viability over the course of the experiment.

Keyword: Groundwater, Microorganisms, Fecal Contamination, Coliform Bacteria

RFI/RRSD/2022/97

mCNN: VISUAL SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING VARIOUS DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK WITH DEEP CNN

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Abstract: Sentiment analysis is a technique for assessing people's opinions and viewpoints based on the text or photos they publish on social networking sites such as Instagram and Twitter. Because it can be difficult to pinpoint the precise thoughts, ideas, and sentiments expressed in a text document or image, sentiment classification is a difficult undertaking. People share their emotions in diverse ways depending on the situation and subject. In this paper, we proposed a hybrid feature extraction and selection technique using numerous deep learning techniques. The features extracted from the image, such as luminance, chrominance, histogram, autoencoder, etc., are validated with a modified convolutional neural network called mCNN. The number of deep CNN layers, size of extracted features, various activation functions, and different optimizers have been used for CNN feeding. In an extensive experimental analysis, our module was tested and compared with two different deep learning modules, such as RESNET and VGGNET. Our proposed module obtains higher accuracy than two conventional deep learning frameworks.
Keyword: Visual Sentiment analysis, CNN, ResNet50, VGG16, Deep Learning.

RFI/RRSD/2022/99

A BRIEF STUDY ON FINITE ELEMENT MODELING

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Abstract- When it comes to the study of fibre consistently deliver members, sealed solutions are often based upon elastic range models. The limitations of these methods are that they are unable to address problems involving significant substance and dimensional nonlinearities. In order to forecast effects like stresses fluctuations inside a Composite beams with hybrid composites while enduring non-linear fluctuations, it is necessary to use a finite element model. An important prerequisite is the adoption of suitable material parameters and concrete components that mimic discrete breaking on ceramic in order to model intermittent cracking.
Keywords: Fibre, Finite Element Modeling, linear and non-linear fluctuations.

RFI/RRSD/2022/101

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS AND MODELLING OF MOISTURE AND GRAVITY NEAR THE MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LATITUDE

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Abstract: This abstract highlights the importance of numerical analysis and modelling techniques in studying the distribution and behavior of moisture and gravity near the maximum concentration latitude. It provides a summary of the objectives and methods employed in such investigations. Understanding the dynamics of moisture and gravity near the maximum concentration latitude is crucial for comprehending weather patterns, precipitation, and atmospheric processes. Numerical analysis and modelling techniques offer a powerful toolset to simulate and study these complex phenomena in a controlled and reproducible manner. The primary objective of numerical analysis in this context is to

develop accurate models that capture the distribution and behavior of moisture near the maximum concentration latitude. Moisture plays a critical role in atmospheric processes, including cloud formation, precipitation, and humidity variations. By utilizing numerical models and simulations, researchers can gain insights into the factors that contribute to the concentration of moisture at this specific latitude, improving our understanding of related processes. Gravity also significantly influences the movement and distribution of moisture and atmospheric particles. Simulating gravitational forces near the maximum concentration latitude allows scientists to investigate how gravity impacts the behavior and movement of moisture in the atmosphere. Incorporating gravity into numerical simulations enables researchers to better understand the interactions between moisture and gravity and their effects on atmospheric dynamics.

Keywords: Numerical analyst Traditional machine, MPC

RFI/RRSD/2022/102

NUMEROUS NOBLE METAL NANOPARTICLE HYDROGEL COMPOSITES WERE CREATED FOR THE CREATION OF HEAVY METAL DETECTION SENSING PROBES

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Abstract: Several noble metal nanoparticle hydrogel composites have been fabricated for the creation of heavy metal detection sensing probes. These composites provide a stable and sensitive platform for detecting and quantifying heavy metal ions in various samples. Here are a few examples of noble metal nanoparticle hydrogel composites used for heavy metal detection:

Gold Nanoparticle Hydrogel Composite: Gold nanoparticles are commonly used due to their unique optical properties, such as surface plasmon resonance. The gold nanoparticles are incorporated into a hydrogel matrix, such as polyacrylamide, to create a stable composite. The hydrogel provides a three-dimensional network for immobilizing the gold nanoparticles, ensuring their uniform distribution and preventing aggregation.

The heavy metal ions can interact with the gold nanoparticles, leading to changes in their optical properties, such as absorbance or fluorescence, which can be measured to detect and quantify the heavy metal ions. Silver Nanoparticle Hydrogel Composite: Silver nanoparticles exhibit excellent antibacterial and catalytic properties. The silver nanoparticles can be embedded into a hydrogel matrix, like alginate or polyvinyl alcohol, to form a composite. The hydrogel matrix not only stabilizes the silver nanoparticles but also allows for easy incorporation into different sensor formats, such as films or beads.

Heavy metal ions can interact with the silver nanoparticles, leading to changes in their catalytic activity or surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) signals, enabling the detection of heavy metal ions at low concentrations. Platinum or Palladium Nanoparticle Hydrogel Composite: Platinum or palladium nanoparticles are known for their catalytic properties and are often used to detect heavy metal ions.

Keywords: Hydrogel composite, methylenebisacrylamide, glutaraldehyde, Gold Nanoparticles.

RFI/RRSD/2022/103

IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL OPTIMISATION AND RESEARCH USING CRYPTO ALGORITHMS

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Abstract: Implementations of mathematical optimization and research using crypto algorithms involve the integration of cryptographic techniques with optimization algorithms to provide secure and efficient solutions. Here are some examples: Privacy-preserving optimization: Cryptographic techniques such as secure multiparty computation (MPC) and homomorphic encryption (HE) can be used to solve optimization problems while preserving the privacy of the input data. MPC allows multiple parties to jointly compute an optimization function without revealing their private inputs, while HE enables computation on encrypted data without decrypting it. This ensures that sensitive data remains confidential throughout the optimization process.

Secure distributed optimization: In distributed optimization scenarios, where multiple entities collaborate to solve a common optimization problem, crypto algorithms can ensure the privacy and integrity of the input data. Techniques like secret sharing and secure function evaluation can be utilized to achieve secure distributed optimization, preventing unauthorized access to private information. cryptographic optimization protocols: Researchers have developed cryptographic protocols specifically designed for optimization problems. These protocols combine mathematical optimization algorithms with cryptographic techniques to provide secure and efficient solutions. For example, protocols based on zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) can be used to prove properties of solutions without revealing any sensitive information about the inputs and intermediate steps.
Keywords: Homomorphic encryption, Traditional machine, MPC.

RFI/RRSD/2022/104

BLOCK CHAIN BASED IDENTITY MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL BILLING AND INSURANCE CLAIM MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: A block chain based patient enrollment and their utilization in insurance claim settlement has been proposed for design and implementation. The proposed system includes the creation of certificate which can be used for authenticating the transactions between hospital billing system and insurance claim company. The system is low cost, efficient and secure system which securely deals with the patient management and their utilization for authenticating the transactions. Further a simulation has been developed using the JAVA technology and the performance of the implemented system for certificate creation and authentication has been discussed. Based on the performance evaluation of the implemented model the proposed system has found efficient and secure for managing the supply chain in health care system.

RFI/RRSD/2022/105

EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAVITY MODULATION ON DUAL DIFFUSION CONVECTION IN OLDROYD B

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Abstract: Fluid statics and fluid dynamics are the two main divisions. The first deals with fluidsthat are still, and the second with fluids that are moving. The other subfield of continuum mechanics, solid mechanics, is a larger topic that includes fluid mechanics. Understanding how fluids function and behave is crucial to comprehending our physical universe. The irrigation and drainage systems employed by the civilization of the Indus Valley were based on the concepts of fluid mechanics. Ancient China and Egypt both used paddle wheels and windmills. A systematic study of the topic only began when Euler discovered the equation of motion of an in viscid fluid (Landau,1982). Newton tried to explain fluid flow, and Prandtl developed the boundary layertheory (Munson et al., 2014). He proposed that they had a granulated structure and were composed of distinct particles. According to Batchelor (1967), Navier and Stokes developed the equation for the motion of viscous fluids. As a result, the Navier-Stokes equation is the name given to the conservation of linear momentum equation. This was a discovery that elevated the field's research to entirely new heights. The theory of stabilities was developed by Taylor and Lord Rayleigh (Kull,1991). Fluid mechanics gave way to a variety of other topics as a result of these beginnings, including aerodynamics (the design of aircraft, forces and moments on aircraft, the flow of fuel at high altitudes and temperatures), meteorology, gas dynamics, etc. All issues in fluid mechanics are based on Newtonian and continuum mechanics. Classical mechanics is another name for Newtonian mechanics. However, fluid mechanics adheres to the continuum mechanics theory, where the fluid is viewed as a continuum of fluid particles. They lack distinction in their nature. Only the macroscopic examination of the fluid and its behaviour under various situations is taken into account by continuum mechanics. At every discrete point of the system, properties such as temperature, density, pressure, and others are clearly defined. Convection, radiation, and conduction are the three forms of heat transport that have been observed. Conduction happens without real particle movement, whereas radiation occurs devoid of any medium of transmission (the sun's rays reach the earth by radiation). We are intrigued by convection. In this case, molecular mobility is what transfers heat. It is a fluid that has thermally stratified vertically. Thermal convection is a type of hydrodynamic instability that happens in a viscous fluid when it is exposed to a constant temperature gradient. It typically happens in homogeneous, initially static fluid that is positioned horizontally. Convection is the most frequent type of fluid flow since it occurs frequently in nature. This research work reflects Study of various types of Modulation on dual diffusion convection in Oldroyd-B fluids and their outcomes in various fields

Keywords: solid mechanics, physical universe, Oldroyd-B fluids, Convection, radiation

RFI/RRSD/2022/106

A NUMERICAL MODEL FOR A STOCK ADMINISTRATION AND REQUEST AMOUNT PORTION ISSUE

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Abstract: This article centers around tackling the request amount designation issue for retailers. It considers factors, for example, quality limitations, nonlinear amount limits, and cost subordinate interest. By planning it as a nonlinear boost issue, the article intends to

track down the best mix of providers and request amount out of limitless answers for expand the retailer's benefit. The primary commitment of this exploration is another numerical model that can take care of the issue of value limitation and request in a solitary step. This issue is perplexing because of the quantity of conditions, their nonlinear nature, and the different compromises given by the market. Also, this exploration thinks about request as result and incorporates cost subordinate interest, which is more reasonable for retailers. The proposed model was tried utilizing a model from the new writing and showed improved results than the recently distributed best arrangement in regards to benefit amplification.

Keywords: Perfect rate; inventory management; supply chain; order quantity.

RFI/RRSD/2022/108

IDENTITY AND BELONGING

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Abstract - Identity and belonging are fundamental aspects of human existence that shape individuals' sense of self and connection to the world around them. Identity refers to the unique characteristics, experiences, and attributes that define a person, encompassing factors such as culture, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and personal history. Belonging, on the other hand, pertains to the feeling of acceptance, connection, and inclusion within a particular community, group, or society.

Keywords: Identity, Belonging, Self-concept, Cultural identity, Social connections, Inclusion, Community, Diversity, Acceptance, Personal history, Group affiliation, Ethnicity, Gender, Sense of self, Social identity.

RFI/RRSD/2022/109

"INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW"

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Abstract - Intellectual Property Law encompasses legal frameworks designed to protect various forms of intangible creations, fostering innovation, creativity, and economic growth. It covers patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets, regulating the rights and ownership of these creations. Balancing creators' rights with public interest, Intellectual Property Law promotes incentive for inventors and creators while ensuring fair access to knowledge and ideas. This abstract provides an overview of key concepts and principles within Intellectual Property Law.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Law, patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, innovation, creativity, legal frameworks, rights, ownership, incentives, public interest, knowledge, ideas.

RFI/RRSD/2022/110

"ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE MEASURES FOR FACTORY WORKERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY"

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Abstract- This study aims to comprehensively assess the welfare measures provided to factory workers through a comparative analysis. The welfare of factory workers is of paramount importance as it directly impacts their quality of life, job satisfaction, and overall well-being. This research focuses on comparing different welfare measures

implemented across various factories, identifying their effectiveness, and understanding the extent to which they address the diverse needs of factory workers.

The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative insights from interviews and surveys conducted among factory workers. The quantitative analysis involves assessing the availability and utilization of welfare measures such as healthcare benefits, working conditions, housing facilities, educational opportunities, and recreational provisions. The qualitative component delves into workers' perceptions and experiences regarding the adequacy and impact of these welfare measures on their lives.

The findings of this research contribute to the existing body of knowledge by shedding light on the strengths and limitations of various welfare measures, their impact on employee morale and productivity, and their role in attracting and retaining skilled labor. The comparative nature of the study allows for the identification of best practices and potential areas for improvement in the implementation of welfare measures for factory workers. Ultimately, this study aims to inform policymakers, factory management, and relevant stakeholders about the most effective strategies for enhancing the welfare and well-being of factory workers.

Keywords: Factory workers, welfare measures, comparative study, job satisfaction, well-being, working conditions, healthcare benefits, housing facilities, educational opportunities, recreational provisions, employee morale, productivity, skilled labor, best practices, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, interviews, surveys, stakeholders.

RFI/RRSD/2022/111

TRAINING DISPARITIES AND GENDER DIFFERENCES

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Abstract - This study investigates the impact of training disparities and gender differences on the mobility of female and male collegiate athletes. It explores how resources, facilities, and training programs vary between genders, and how these disparities potentially affect athletes' mobility outcomes. Additionally, the study examines the physiological and psychological responses to training, focusing on muscle development, cardiovascular conditioning, and psychological factors such as self-confidence and mental resilience. By analyzing these aspects, the research aims to provide insights into promoting equitable training environments that optimize mobility and performance for all collegiate athletes.

Keywords: Training disparities, gender differences, mobility, female athletes, male athletes, training resources, facilities, training programs, physiological adaptations, muscle development, strength gains, cardiovascular conditioning, psychological factors, self-confidence, mental resilience, collegiate athletics, performance optimization.

RFI/RRSD/2022/112

EXECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN INDIA FOR SUSTAINABLE WELFARE

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Abstract - Environmental law, also known as natural resources law, is a term describing the network of treaties, statutes, regulations, and common and customary laws addressing the effects of human activity on the natural environment. Government establishments address environmental pollution. The current distinct set of regulatory organisations is now strongly influenced by environmental legal principles which focus on the management of specific natural resources such as forests, minerals, or fisheries etc. Other areas, such as environmental impact assessment, may not fit neatly into either category but are nonetheless important components of environmental law. The primary objective of this

paper is to outline the importance of environmental law in India and to ask, "How far must suffering and misery go before we see that even in the day of vast cities and powerful machines, the good earth is our mother and that if we destroy her, we destroy ourselves." This paper includes the role of law makers and various legislation related to environmental protection in India. It also talks about the influence of the judiciary in dealing with the problem of environmental protection. It also discusses the judicial approach, with a focus on public interest litigation and future developments in the field of environmental protection in India.

Keywords: Environment and Natural Resource Law, Regulatory Organizations, Environmental Policy, Judiciary.

RFI/RRSD/2022/113

CLASSIFICATION OF TWITTER AND OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA DATA FOR BUSINESS ANALYTICS

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Abstract - This abstract focuses on the classification of Twitter and other social media data for business analytics purposes. Social media platforms, including Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, generate copious amounts of data that can provide valuable insights into consumer behavior and market trends.

The classification process involves using machine learning algorithms to categorize and label social media data based on its content. By accurately classifying posts, businesses can organize and structure the vast amount of unstructured data available, allowing them to extract meaningful information.

Through classification, businesses can gain a deeper understanding of customer sentiments, opinions, and preferences. This insight empowers companies to make data-driven decisions for their marketing strategies and product development. By identifying patterns and trends within the data, businesses can uncover valuable information about their target audience and tailor their strategies accordingly.

Additionally, the classification of social media data enables businesses to detect and analyze customer feedback, reviews, and sentiments surrounding their brand, products, or services. This information helps companies gauge customer satisfaction levels and make improvements to enhance customer experience and loyalty.

By leveraging classification techniques, businesses can also identify emerging trends, influencers, and key opinion leaders within specific industries or target markets. This knowledge allows businesses to develop targeted marketing campaigns, establish collaborations, and engage with potential brand advocates.

Keywords: Clustering, classification, Twitter, social media.

RFI/RRSD/2022/114

A GREEN METHOD FOR NANOPARTICAL SYNTHESIS IN LIFE SCIENCES THAT WORKS

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Abstract - Nanoparticles have emerged as versatile tools with a wide range of applications in life sciences. However, the conventional methods for nanoparticle synthesis often involve the use of toxic chemicals and generate hazardous waste, raising concerns about their environmental impact. Therefore, there is a pressing need for efficient and environmentally friendly methods for nanoparticle synthesis in life sciences.

This abstract presents a green method for nanoparticle synthesis using green tea extract as a reducing and stabilizing agent. Green tea extract contains various bioactive compounds, such as polyphenols, which possess reducing and stabilizing properties. In this

method, green tea extract is mixed with metal salt solutions, such as silver nitrate or gold chloride, to form nanoparticles through a reduction reaction.

This green synthesis method offers several advantages. Firstly, it eliminates the need for toxic chemicals and reduces the generation of hazardous waste. Secondly, green tea extract is readily available and cost-effective. Thirdly, the resulting nanoparticles exhibit excellent stability and dispersibility due to the stabilizing properties of green tea extract.

The synthesized nanoparticles have various applications in life sciences. They can be used for drug delivery, bioimaging, biosensing, tissue engineering, antimicrobial applications, and cancer treatment.

Keywords: Hydrogel composite, Nanoparticles, glutaraldehyde, alkaloids.

RFI/RRSD/2022/115

ANALYSIS OF AODV PROTOCOL REGARDING FORWARDING PROBABILITY

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Abstract - This paper focuses on how the probability can affect on the ad hoc routing protocols and especially on AODV regarding energy consumption. The evaluation of the performance of AODV with different message forwarding probability based on the mechanism that AODV protocol uses in order to forward the message in all nodes of the network. The evaluation of AODV protocol was carried out using network simulator-2 (NS-2), on 10 scales of probability. The outcome of this evaluation showed that using smaller probability than that of the original AODV protocol has, we can have better results on power consumption.

Keywords: Ad-hoc networks AODV Power consumption forwarding probability Routing protocols.

RFI/RRSD/2022/116

FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEM FOR GRIDLOCK

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Abstract - Gridlock has turned into a difficult issue in the metropolitan regions. This is predominantly due to the fast expansion in the number and the utilization of vehicles. Travel time, travel security, ecological quality, and life quality are unfavorably impacted by gridlock. Many traffic light frameworks have been created and introduced to ease the issue with restricted achievement. Traffic requests are still high and expanding. The principal focal point of this report is to present a flexible fuzzy controller traffic stream model equipped for making ideal traffic expectations. This model can be utilized to assess different traffic-signal timing plans. All the more critically, it gives a system for carrying out versatile traffic light regulators in view of fuzzy controller innovation. When executed it tackled the issue of delaying time, travel cost, mishap, gridlock.

Keywords: Gridlock, Fuzzy Controller, Traffic-Signal.

RFI/RRSD/2022/120

PIONEERING GENDER DETECTION IN CROWDS THROUGH DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: In today's digitized era, accurate gender detection in populous environments has become paramount for various applications, from targeted advertising to advanced security surveillance. Traditional methods, often reliant on rudimentary image processing, lack the

desired accuracy, especially in dense crowds with overlapping subjects and varied environmental conditions. Thus, there's a surging need for more sophisticated, adaptive techniques. This research delves into pioneering gender detection in crowds by harnessing the capabilities of deep learning. Deep learning models, with their intricate architectures and ability to discern complex patterns, provide a promising avenue for this challenging task. Our study focuses on designing and testing multiple neural network configurations to identify gender even in the most challenging crowd scenarios.To ensure robustness and versatility, we curated a diverse dataset comprising images of crowds from various geographical locations, lighting conditions, and population densities. This dataset was subjected to rigorous preprocessing and data augmentation techniques to mirror real-world complexities. Through iterative training, testing, and fine-tuning, a particular deep learning model exhibited exceptional proficiency in gender detection amidst crowds. When juxtaposed with traditional methods, our deep learning approach showcased a marked increase in detection accuracy, reduced false positives, and the capability to process images in real-time. The results underscore the transformative potential of integrating advanced recognition algorithms into crowd analysis frameworks.
Keywords:
Deep Learning, Gender Detection, Crowd Analysis, Neural Networks, Real-time Processing, Advanced Recognition, Data Augmentation.

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FIRST WORLD WAR WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIONS OF DEATH AND MEMORIALIZATION IN SELECTED WOMEN WRITING

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Abstract:
It is profound that during the First World Confrontation doggerel was pervertedabundantly by women who printed under their own designations, entitling that the skirmish was a turning-point in women alignment. Furthermore, doctrinaireengraving authored by women had launched to emerge with the Suffrage Campaign in the 1890s, but it was during the Prodigious Skirmish that it is prolongedpalpablestimulus, clogged by the modification in women's roles and their involvement in war-time drudgery. Women's opus during the First World Confrontation has been a staple of proliferating notional pondering and the comprehensive concurrence is that the hostility recommended women to endow gravely to the vintage of literature during this skimp. It is revealed with assorted women dramaturges steadfast on strands of conflict and brawl during the Impressive Hostility and one might avowal that the constituent of skirmish itself was a pivotaltrait endowing to the level of appreciation they accredited. *Jane Potter* determines a significant crusade towards assembling bigoted literature during the First World Confrontation and deliberates how genres such the quixotic novel snapped both to the public need for assurance and the doctrinaire itinerary that was the confrontation determination. The distinction of this artefact is to determine how pliable the diffusion meticulousness was towards women dramaturges during the First World Skirmish, reconnaissance the predominant fortitudes for issuers' decrees to motif their slog and gauge the sway the Skirmish had upon the contented of women's inscription.
Keywords: Women dramaturges, First World Confrontation, whoopla, editors, war literature

RFI/RRSD/2022/122

THE QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AND JOB SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Abstract: -Earlier people had sincerity and commitment in the work they do. But today an employee would not believe in such values of work. He works very hard to get a handsome

salary to sustain his living. Along with this the most interesting motivation is the quality of working life which is a systematic approach to design and a promising development in the broad area of job enrichment. The criteria for measuring the quality of work life are Adequate and fair compensations, healthy working conditions, Opportunity to use and develop human capacities, Opportunity for career growth, Social Integration in the workforce, Work and quality of life, the Social relevance of work etc. The study shows that when there is better quality at work the productivity of the employees' increases. Thus the quality of work life can lead to organizational effectiveness; organizational commitment, job satisfaction, providing employee motivation; personal growth and development enhance competencies which in turn would lead to increase productivity and profit. It also becomes important that suitable working condition will definitely influence the quality of work. The main aim of this research is to study the quality of work life of the private sector employees of Insurance sector. Interview scheduled and the objectives are to study the various issues of the private sector employers and job satisfaction. 50 private service employees were selected randomly for the research to ask their opinion and the issues. Both primary and secondary source of information is used in the study.

Key Words: QWL, Job,, Insurance, Bank, Employees

RFI/RRSD/2022/127

TEACHER'S POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

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Abstract: The goal of inclusive education is to provide an accessible and inclusive learning environment for all students, including those with special needs. Educators are crucial to the success of inclusive policies and procedures in the classroom. The study employed the multistage randomization of clusters at school level to collect data from 120 instructors at public and private schools in Ujjain's urban and rural districts. SPSS was used to examine the results of the Teacher Attitude Scale for Inclusive Education (TASTIE-SA). Differences between the independent variables (rural and urban, public and private, male and female instructors) were analyzed using t-ratios.

RFI/RRSD/2022/139

REVOLUTIONIZING GOVERNANCE: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN INDIA

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Abstract- This research paper delves into the multifaceted dimensions of good governance in India, encompassing public administration, politics, and growth management. Drawing from historical contexts, it examines pivotal declarations like the 1991 Harare Dominion Declaration, emphasizing government agencies' commitment to fundamental human rights and transparent election processes. The paper explores the symbiotic relationship between good governance and economic growth, elucidating the qualities of openness and accountability to citizens. Focusing on democratic principles, trustworthy services, and ethical business practices, it seeks to define and integrate these elements into the socio-economic and political fabric. Success stories and challenges in achieving good governance are scrutinized, with implications for areas such as quality of life, equality, and poverty alleviation. The research contributes to the discourse on good governance, offering insights into its role in shaping India's political, social, and economic landscape.

Keywords: Good Governance, e-Governance etc.

RFI/RRSD/2022/140

IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNET OF THINGS VIA HIGH-SPEED DYNAMIC NETWORKS AND THE LEACH PROTOCOL: DATA TRANSFER

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Abstract- The Internet of Things, or IoT, has been widely used in smart cities, industrial settings, healthcare, and other fields recently, and it is now an essential component of these industries. Because of its self-organizational characteristics, wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have become an essential technique for gathering auxiliary environmental data in various industries when it comes to Internet of Things systems. However, IoT-enabled WSNs have numerous issues due to the massive amount of heterogeneous data from multiple sensing devices, including high transmission delay times (TD) and excessive battery energy consumption (EC). Efficiency must be given top priority in order to maximise energy use and address these issues.
Keywords: Transmission Delay Times, Wireless Sensor Networks, Internet of Things, Excessive Battery Energy Consumption, Maximise Energy.

RFI/RRSD/2022/141

AIR QUALITY IN SARAN DISTRICT: RESIDENTIAL ZONES UNDER SCRUTINY

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Abstract - The air quality in Saran District has become a matter of concern due to various anthropogenic activities and natural factors. Among the impacted areas, residential zones stand out as critical environments where individuals spend a significant portion of their time. This paper aims to comprehensively analyze the air quality in residential zones within Saran District, identifying the sources of pollution, assessing the health risks posed to inhabitants, and proposing mitigation measures to improve air quality and safeguard public health.
Keywords: Air quality, Residential zones, Pollution sources, Public health, Mitigation strategies, Saran District.

RFI/RRSD/2022/142

OPTIMIZING CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATION: A HYBRID META-HEURISTIC APPROACH FOR INDEPENDENT TASK SCHEDULING

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Abstract - Optimizing resource allocation in cloud computing environments is critical for maximizing efficiency and minimizing operational costs. This paper introduces a hybrid meta-heuristic approach for the scheduling of independent tasks, combining the strengths of Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). The proposed method aims to optimize key performance metrics, including makespan, cost, resource utilization,

and load balancing. Through extensive simulations, the hybrid approach is evaluated against traditional scheduling algorithms, demonstrating superior performance in diverse cloud scenarios. The results highlight the potential of this hybrid meta-heuristic method to enhance the efficiency and reliability of cloud resource allocation, thereby providing significant benefits to cloud service providers and users alike.
Keywords: Cloud Computing, Resource Allocation, Task Scheduling, Hybrid Meta-Heuristic, Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Makespan, Cost Optimization, Resource Utilization, Load Balancing, Independent Task Scheduling.