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SPECTRUM

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IJARIIT SPECTRUM

Spectrum is an e-magazine with the comprehensive collection of all the papers that have been published in our journal over the last two months — Volume 6, Issue 1 (January-February, 2020). This edition brings together 80 papers by 149 authors from 78 institutions. Each entry links to the abstract and the full paper.

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ABSTRACTS

1 A case study on Grid Integrated Micro Grid system

Paper ID V6I1-1144 · Pages 1-6 · Electrical Engineering

Saurabh Rajendra Shelke, Student, Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues Institute of Technology, Vashi
Lijo K Abraham, Student, Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues Institute of Technology, Vashi
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With an evolution in technological and industrial sector, there is an increase in utilization of electrical energy. However, the rapid exhaustion of conventional fossil fuels which led to rapid development in the field of renewable energy for the production of electricity along with distributed energy resources. Micro grid can provide a better backup solution along with main grid for providing continuous power. There is very niche awareness and knowledge about the Micro grid system. In this paper, efforts are made to create an awareness and encourage people to adopt and implementation of Micro grid system for reliable, sustainable and environment friendly power space. This paper involves a case study on installation of a Micro grid system at Adas (18.7789°N, 76.2306° E), Dist-Beed, and Maharashtra. The main issue with location is that as this area comes under drought prone area and receives the annual rainfall of just around 692mm, which results that nearby ParliVaijnath Thermal Plant is shut-off due to scarcity of water and faces the load shedding for an average of 6 hrs/day. The paper provides feasibility in terms of reliability, economics and sustainability using Micro grid system. The analysis suggests that grid integrated Micro grid system is more viable solution to such kind of areas where availability of conventional sources of energy is the main constraint. If grid integrated Micro grid systems are implemented in such rural areas, it would become versatile option for energy through local power generation with help of renewable energy sources. So, the whole study concludes that the implementation of Grid Integrated micro grid system will be more feasible to be implemented in the rural areas at village-level with most reliable, affordable expenses with zero fuel cost and small pay-back period for 24/7 power flow. Thus, the implementation of grid integrated Micro grid system provides a better option for local power generation and it also contributes substantially towards sustainability, reliability and environment.

Keywords: Renewable Resources, Micro Grid, Local Power Generation, Payback Period, DERs

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2 Agile Testing Attributes for the Project Management Methodology in Software Development (IT Projects)

Paper ID V6I1-1147 · Pages 7-8 · Software Engineering

Paramita Dey, Independent Researcher

Agile methodology is gaining prominence in the software industry over the waterfall model. Agile testing follows the Agile statement guidelines treating all members of the cross-functional team as another comer to solve complex problems. Learning driven agile as opposed to plan-driven waterfall embraces business value-based frequent delivery of software rather than a milestone-based delivery which happens towards the end of

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the project.

Keywords: Agile Methodology, Agile Development, Agile Testing

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3 A literature review on the identification & detection of stress in social networks in daily lifestyle

Paper ID V6I1-1163 · Pages 9-11 · Computer Science

Abhinav Singh, Student, Galgotias University, Greater Noida
Dr. Tapas Kumar, Assistant Professor, Galgotias University, Greater Noida
Dr. E Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Galgotias University, Greater Noida

Nowadays the Psychological stress is becoming a threat to people's health, as the time is moving stress level is increasing so quickly. With the rapid pace of life, more and more people are feeling stressed. In the proposed method, we will find the stress state of society very closely related to their relatives or friends in social media and will give work to a large-scale dataset from the real-world social platforms to study the correlation of user's stress states and social interactions. As the peoples are sharing their day to day activities on social media platforms or the interaction between the peoples makes social media so popular in these past few years. The social media platform makes it convenient to hold all the online social network data for stress detection, though the stress itself is a non-clinical and common in our day to day lifestyle. Excessive and chronic stress can be rather harmful to people's physical or mental health. With the development of social networks like twitter, Whatsapp and Facebook, more and more people are willing to share their daily activities and moods with friends through the social media platform. In this, we will first define a set of stress-related textual, visual, and social attributes from various aspects, and after that, we will propose a novel hybrid Model Stress Detection Model (SDM). This proposed hybrid model compression. In this by further analyzing the social interaction in the data, we will also discover the different several fascinating phenomena, i.e. the number of the social structures with no delta connections of the stressed users is around 38% higher than that of the non-stressed users, recommending that the social structure of the stressed users tends to be less connected and less complicated than that of the non-stressed users.

Keywords: Stress detection, Healthcare, Social media, Twitter, Stress management, Quality of life, Self-esteem

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4 Design and analysis of a high-efficiency, cost-effective solar concentrator system for community solar cooking

Paper ID V6I1-1165 · Pages 12-15 · Electrical Engineering

Swati Bhasme, Research Scholar, Technical Education GP, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Dr. Chandrakant Thorat, Principal, Government Polytechnic, Jalna, Maharashtra

Solar concentrating systems are optical systems that concentrate solar energy for conversion into usable energy. Ideally, a solar concentrating system should have the following favourable properties as design criteria: (i) energy-efficient, (ii) cost-effective to construct, and (iii) highly durable even in the presence of variation of

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high temperature and wind. The cost of energy produced by solar thermal concentrators depends on costs of various materials which make up the system, maintenance costs and obviously the amount of solar energy collected. Serious efforts are currently devoted to making solar collector technology economically more competitive. Existing solar concentrating system designs are challenged by energy efficiency and cost of construction. This is because the installation of the major part such as tracking concentrators, are relatively expensive to construct and maintain. These concentrators are generally mostly composed of relatively expensive metallic material (e.g., steel or aluminium), and moreover these large parts need to track with the movement of the sun. Taking into account all advantages and limitations of all CSP technologies a novel design of parabolic solar collector technology is presented in this paper which is modular and effective. The paper describes a novel 2-stage solar concentrating system. This paper is focused on a low-cost solar concentrating system for collecting and concentrating energy from the sun. The design of a solar concentrating system is (SCS) involves a system of concentrating optics, which makes use of two stages of concentration (both primary and secondary concentrators). Unlike most prior solar concentrating systems, it uses stationary primary concentrators composed mostly of concrete, which has very low-cost. The key design and analysis issues are: optical, structural, and mechanical. The paper provides a detailed description of the design issues of this solar concentrating system. The paper also includes a description of the software simulations executed including CAD modelling and MATHLAB computational simulations to simulate solar tracking of the secondary concentrators to analyse overall performance.

Keywords: Solar energy, Primary concentrator, Secondary concentrator, Receiver

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5 A lung cancer disease due to smoker using data mining classification algorithm for the prediction

Paper ID V6I1-1160 · Pages 16-19 · Computer Science Engineering

Rajni Devi, Student, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhaddal, Punjab
Gurinderpal Singh, HOD, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhaddal, Punjab

The smoke exposure detection risk comprises determining the relative risk (RR) of lung cancer in life span by no means smokers linked with environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) disclosure. The most important purpose is to nearby an updated meta-psychiatry of the epidemiological information, even though for a short time converse the tentative confirmation, and learning of smolder forbid. This entire thing aimed to construct an experienced catalog most intimately correspondent to given that spousal smolder is the conventional catalog for learning ETS possessions, women connubial to a smoker having a patently elevated ETS disclosure, as considered by coniine, than women connubial to a non-smoker. Thus, the fallout was selected in the subsequent categorize of fondness for Exposure, disease category, the moment of exposure, disease characterization, and label of no ETS revelation. In adding up, consequences chosen were those attuned for nearly everybody confounders for which penalty were agreed. This advance of deciding on the nearly everyone pertinent consequence permissible the meta-psychiatry to comprise fallout from each learning.

Keywords: Tobacco smoke, COPD, Data mining, Psychotherapy

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6 Decoding the problem with Indian economy

Paper ID V6I1-1149 · Pages 20-21 · Economics

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On one hand, the Economy is worryingly slowing at a persistent pace and on the under that country is burning on issues based on religion, policy, and culture. The Govt for a large part of the year was in denial that there is an actual problem with the economy. But the signals have been quite overwhelming for anyone to deny that our country has entered a phase of economic slowdown and things have been looking quite gloomy do far. Now comes the question of why are we in a state that we find us in today. The World Bank has said that the Indian economy is facing a severe slowdown and has predicted GDP much slower than its earlier predictions. This paper presents a brief review of the factors that led us to this position along with trying to look for solutions

Keywords: Structural or Cyclical problem, GDP, Inflation, Yield Curve, Unemployment

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7 The effectiveness of Video-Assisted Teaching on psychosocial problems of adolescents in terms of knowledge and attitude among school teachers at a selected corporation school

Paper ID V6I1-1171 · Pages 22-24 · Nursing

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Abstract: Psychosocial problems are highly prevalent and one of the hidden public health problems amongst children and adolescents. The present Pre Experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on psychosocial problems of adolescents in terms of knowledge and attitude among school teachers, Coimbatore. 60 school teachers working at Rathinapuri Corporation Higher Secondary School were selected by using Non-Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. Self-administered questionnaire and Likert scale was used to assess the level of knowledge and attitude Calculated paired ‘t’ test value of knowledge (t=29.9) and attitude (t=20.1) showed highly significant at p≤0.01 in pre and post-test, which reveals that Video Assisted Teaching was effective in gaining knowledge and developing favorable attitude on psychosocial problems of adolescents among school teachers. The calculated Karl Pearson’s ‘r’ value (r=0.7) of knowledge and attitude in the post-test showed a positive correlation. Video-Assisted Teaching is an interesting effective way of teaching-learning strategy that can be used at any place, time, all the age group for improving knowledge and developing a desirable attitude.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Video-assisted teaching, Knowledge, Attitude, Psychosocial problems of adolescence, School teachers

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8 Linux based Virtual Assistant in C

Paper ID V6I1-1170 · Pages 25-27 · Artificial Intelligence

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In this paper, we propose a C-based approach to develop a Virtual Assistant for the Linux operating system. The goal is to perform tasks with ease so that the user effort is minimum. We are giving input sentences in the form of Natural Language which is processed by our Pattern classifier after which virtual assistant is performing the tasks based on the results of the pattern classifier. Pattern Classifier's result is the name of a category such as a restaurant, weather, media, etc based on the highest score among all the categories. We are using pattern classifiers, which is much like Multinomial Naive Bayes, the difference is that instead of calculating probabilities this approach is comparing scores of categories which makes this algorithm much simplified. This algorithm is naive because it consists of different independent "features", in this case: words. Each word is considered as a different entity and does not show any relation with other words in the sentence that is being classified.

Keywords: Virtual assistant, Natural language processing, Artificial intelligence, Pattern classification, Personal digital assistant.

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9 Leadership matters!

Paper ID V6I1-1176 · Pages 28-30 · Management

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Annie Valsan, Senior Manager, Christian Medical College, Vellore

Leaders don't create successful employees rather they create successful followers who follow the footsteps of their leaders. The success of any organization largely depends on the manpower it has and especially its leader. Leadership is all about setting an example, instilling the values and ethics, envisioning the future, challenging the process, daring to take risks and recognizing the employees and celebrating the values and victories. Leadership is not something you do to people, but it's something you do with people and the impact that the leader creates on the team matters the most.

Keywords: Leadership, Leaders, Inspiration, Followers

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10 Posterior dislocation of shoulder, diagnosis, imaging, and management

Paper ID V6I1-1148 · Pages 31-37 · Health Care

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Traumatic posterior glenohumeral dislocations are rare and accurate diagnosis is frequently missed because of the absence of characteristic symptoms. Posterior glenohumeral dislocations represent approximately 2% to 5% of all traumatic shoulder dislocations(10,34) . A precise determination of the incidence remains difficult because of the frequency with which posterior dislocations go undetected. Proposed explanations for the delay

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in diagnosis include failure of the evaluating physician to include the condition in the differential diagnosis, suboptimal radiographic evaluation and interpretation, and coincidental injuries such as fractures that can confound the patient's presentation (31). A systematization of the clinical and radiological approach including an X-ray and CT scan leads to an early diagnosis and allows a prompt reduction. Posterior dislocation of the shoulder is the most commonly missed major joint dislocation in the body(33). It is imperative that orthopedic surgeons develop a complete understanding of the nature of this injury and its treatment so that patients who present with this condition can be diagnosed and treated effectively. It is commonly associated with an impaction or "encoche" fracture of the humeral head (reverse Hill Sach)which causes locking of the humeral head behind the glenoid. Prompt reduction and good rehabilitation lead to satisfactory results.. Closed reduction is often obtained under general anesthesia. Patients with locked posterior dislocation should be treated based on the general condition and needs of the patient, the duration of dislocation, the size of the impression defect and the experience of the surgeon. Unsuccessful closed reduction is essentially due to a large impression fracture, delayed diagnosis of the dislocation, and anatomical neck fracture(7). Surgical intervention is necessary for old unreduced posterior dislocations. The shoulder should be immobilized after reduction in neutral or external rotation splint or brace for 4 weeks and rehabilitation with progressive passive and active physiotherapy is mandatory afterwords .

Keywords: Shoulder, Dislocation, Ct Scan, Mri, Close Reduction

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11 C.A.A: International Relationship Perspective

Paper ID V6I1-1166 · Pages 38-41 · International Relationship

Rahul, Research Scholar, University of Delhi, New Delhi

Here, we will discuss what is the problem? And what is the background of it with various ideologies? Here we will also try to find what is the Impact of the issue in the international era. During independence from 1947 to 1952, India began to feel that the migration problem will be the biggest conflict in the future. So India's leaders decided to give Indian citizenship rights to the Indian population according to the law and the constitution. Some of the Indian leaders were feeling that this issue has lots of problems. So they decided to bring the "citizenship amendment bill 1955" where all migrate people will be identified as citizens or immigrants, but this provisional was not fully successful so this bill was amended by the time. The last amendment was done on 9-11 Dec 2019, where six religious communities were allowed as an Indian citizen in India who had come before 31dec 2014, like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, and AFGANISTAN and who come after 2014, they will have to follow the common way for getting citizenship as Indian. After this "CAB" bill many protests came against the present government and had been said that this bill is unconstitutional and against the law. Where human's rights are trying to abolish like articles 14 and 15 and it is also against the basic structure of the Indian constitution, it must be changed or stop. So we can see two groups here, one group who is in fever and others who is against the bill. Two different ideologies are giving their points of view. Here, another ideology can be seen, where CAB is affecting India's international relations and third groups of India are presenting their ideology for the CAB. You are the secular country so protect your identity as a secular country In India.

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Keywords: Indian constitution, communities

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12 Iot based intelligent jacket

Paper ID V6I1-1167 · Pages 42-44 · Computer Science And Engineering

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"IoT Based Intelligent Jacket" introduces a wise coat that gives security to ladies' wellbeing and visually impaired help. In today’s world, the basic question in every women’s mind is about her security and harassment issues. The main idea frequenting each young lady is the point at which they will have the option to move openly on the roads even in odd hours without agonizing over their security. This project suggests a new technology to protect women. The second scenario is about the blind people, Blind individuals struggle when traveling from place to place and rely on predefined and repetitive routes with the minimum obstacle to lead them to their destination without an assistant. The project also focuses on the navigation of visually impaired systems. "IoT Based Intelligent jacket" shows a canny coat which gives better security framework to ladies and better route for daze individuals. The system consists of an ultrasonic sensor, GPS Sensor, Arduino UNO, WI-FI module, Power supply, smartphone.

Keywords: Arduino UNO, Ultrasonic, GPS, GSM, LCD, WIFI, Smartphone, Solar Panel, Jacket.

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13 Video classification detection technique for spatial and temporal motion identification using pathway system

Paper ID V6I1-1169 · Pages 45-47 · Electronics Engineering

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In Video classification, the Video scene or the tracking technology, which divides the Video into semantic sections, is an important element for adding insight and searching for metadata for Video. 5 Data augmentation is one of the main methods of addressing the problem of learning to take few shots, but current syntheses are only tackling the detection of crime scene per image when in reality images can contain several movements with respect to crime.

Keywords: Level features, Detector performance, Multimedia applications, Video retrieval, Anomaly dataset

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14 Equal Remuneration Act 1976

Paper ID V6I1-1180 · Pages 48-49 · Management

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The Equal Remuneration Act came into force from 11th March 1976 throughout India in the employment notified for the purpose. In the exercise of the powers conferred under Section 13 of the Act, the central government framed rules known as the Equal Remuneration Rules, 1976.

Keywords: Employment, Powers, Government

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15 An overview of Human resource management

Paper ID V6I1-1181 · Pages 50-56 · Management

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Taking a look at people is a rewarding experience, People possess skills, abilities, and aptitudes that offer a competitive advantage to any firm, No computer can substitute human brain, no machines can run without human intervention & no organization can exist if it cannot serve people’s needs. HRM is a study about the people in the organization-how they are hired, trained, compensated, motivated & maintained.

Keywords: HRM, Organization

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16 Cloud computing in the healthcare sector: Opportunities and challenges

Paper ID V6I1-1185 · Pages 57-59 · Health Care Sector

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Dr. S V. Shri Bharathi, Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Engineering, Tamil Nadu

Cloud computing is also a brand new manner of delivering computing resources and services. Many managers and specialists believe that it'll improve health care services, profit health care analysis, and alter the face of health information technology. However, like several innovations, cloud computing got to be strictly evaluated before its widespread adoption. This paper discusses the construct and its current place in health care and uses four aspects like management, technology, security, and legal to gauge the opportunities and challenges of this computing model. Strategic turning out thereupon would be used by a health organization to figure out its direction, strategy, and resource allocation once it's set to migrate from ancient to cloud-based health services is in addition mentioned.

Keywords: Healthcare, Cloud computing, Quality improvement, Electronic health record

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17 Model for the flow of CCTV footage Supervised Machine Learning rundown Streaming and Storage with the use of third-party auditing in the cloud

Paper ID V6I1-1189 · Pages 60-62 · Computer Science

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Video summaries help to convert long videos into short compact series for easy storage. Most of the CCTV footages are daily event capturing series and need to extract unusual events from these footages. And sometimes these compact footages need to be stored maintaining its integrity and security in some cases. After extracting the unusual events and cut shorting the daily CCTV footage it needs to be streamed wisely to review the same. The reviewing needs to be online or Remotely from any corner of the world. As of now, we don’t have a proper means of what to do with this CCTV footage. And how effectively and wisely we can store the footage securely. Here in this paper, we discuss a flow model for summarizing, extracting unusual events, streaming, and storage. With these methods, the final product would be more content bearing, storage compact, and secure.

Keywords: Video summarization, Intelligent video surveillance; Supervised machine learning; Third-party auditing

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18 Assessment of anti-hepatotoxic potential and antioxidant defence status of aqueous extract of trachyspermumammi seeds to paracetamol hepatotoxicity in albino rats

Paper ID V6I1-1188 · Pages 63-65 · Msc Mlt

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Aqueous extract of Trachyspermum Ammi seeds (AETAS) was evaluated for its hepatoprotective activities in rats. The plant extract (200 and 400mg/kg, p.o.) showed a remarkable hepatoprotective and antioxidant activity against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity is judged from the serum marker enzymes and antioxidant level. Paracetamol - induced significant rise in AST, ALT, ALP, Total bilirubin with a reduction of total protein, albumin, SOD, Catalase, GSH and marked rise in LPO level. Treatment of rats with different doses of plant extracts (200 and 400mg/kg) significantly altered serum marker enzymes, antioxidant levels to near normal against paracetamol treated rats. The activity of the extracts was comparable to the standard drug silymarin (100mg/kg, p.o). Results indicate the hepatoprotective properties of (AETAS) against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

Keywords: Aspartate aminotranferase, Alanine aminotransferase, Alkaline phospatase, Superoxide dismutase, Glutathione reductase, Lipid peroxidase, Po-Per Oral, Aqueous Extract

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19 Collusion in crowdsourced environments and factors that lead to it: A survey

Paper ID V6I1-1183 · Pages 66-72 · Computer Science

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Crowdsourcing is increasingly becoming a means by which individuals and organizations seek to solve problems. This is due to the advantages of crowdsourcing such as greater access to experts, lower costs of access to such experts and ubiquitous opportunities. Platforms are, however, plagued with the challenge of collusion between workers. This intern implies that crowdsourcing service providers will be paying out money for no work done leading to losses. This paper presents a survey on crowdsourcing, types of malicious attacks, motivation for workers to collude, factors that lead to collusion and the way tasks are allocated on these platforms.

Keywords: Crowdsourcing, Collusion, Workers, Task allocation

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20 Review on Anthocyanins as herbal pH indicators

Paper ID V6I1-1192 · Pages 73-76 · Biotechnology Engineering

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In the acid-base titrations, standard synthetic indicators are used to exhibit color change at different pH intervals. Anthocyanins (natural color pigments) in plants exhibit color changes with pH variations. The aim of this study is to investigate the activity of plant extracts, Rosa indica and Rubus occidentalis, to replace the synthetic indicators. Synthetic indicators cause chemical and environmental pollution, are toxic, expensive and rarely available. Methanolic extracts of Rosa indica and Rubus occidentalis exhibit sharp and intense color change in comparison to the standard synthetic indicators phenolphthalein and methyl orange. Herbal indicators are pollution-free, non-toxic, easily available and cost-effective.

Keywords: Anthocyanins, herbal, pH indicators, and plant extract

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21 Fat Embolic Syndrome – Case Report

Paper ID V6I1-1196 · Pages 77-80 · Health Care

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Dr Aklesh Tandekar, Senior consultant critical care, Apollo Hospitals Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra India

Fat Embolic Syndrome is a serious and life threatening condition. It occurs most frequently after fractures of long bones particularly the femur and tibia or intramedullary instrumentation for such bone fractures management. Some non-traumatic conditions such as diabetes mellitus, severe Burns, SLE and pancreatitis etc. can also result in Fat Embolic Syndrome. Young adults irrespective of sex are commonly affected. Its classical presentation consists of an asymptomatic interval following injury followed by pulmonary and

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neurological manifestations combined with petechial hemorrhages over the upper chest and axillae. The management of such cases needs to have high index of suspicions and aggressive approach to combat the condition with exclusion of other conditions. As this dreadful condition is a self-limiting one, the treatment of this condition remains mainly supervised supportive to the most affected organ system mainly pulmonary and cardiac. Mortality related to this condition is critical, starting from 10-20 %. Here is a description of such a fatal case managed well and the outcome was rewarding.

Keywords: Fat embolisam, Long Bone fractures, Polytrauma, Respiratory Distress

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22 QoS optimization in wireless sensor networks using multi-hop multi clustering algorithm in a heterogeneous network

Paper ID V6I1-1162 · Pages 81-84 · Networking

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The method provided did improve the energy consumed for each simulation round is reduced and also the energy left is increased. The major breakthrough is that by implementing the proposed program the delay for each simulation round is not only greatly reduced but also uniformed, It is also clearly visible that the throughput in (bit per second) is drastically increased. When compared with traditional methods. The existing paper provides an interesting method using Lagrangian Relaxation(LR) to control the adaptive switching of hop-by-hop QoS routing. The method utilized timely information collection to validate and respect the QoS requirements of all the nodes making the whole network obeying the QoS parameter. This is done by utilizing the modified Markov Chain model for prediction. Multi-hop multi-cluster QoS algorithm using Matlab proposed and implemented a new optimized method our QoS based multi-path routing using ‘k’ neighbors based node switching in corresponding hops. The node will be switched if and only if the QoS threshold and distance threshold value is satisfied. The switching of nodes improved drastically on Throughput. The proposed algorithm has a little high drop ratio as compared to the existing algorithm which is partially due to the multi-path approach in packet splitting. If all the portions of the split packet are not received, the overall packet is dropped. This introduced a marginally higher packet drop ratio which can be managed later on and provides the scope for further improvement.

Keywords: Lr (Lagrangian relaxation), Markov chain, Qos (Quality of service), WSN (Wireless sensor networks), Energy left, Throughput, Packet drop, Routing, Hop, Cluster, Nodes, Threshold

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23 Expression for the relative change of height when the distance between the viewer and the body changes; and its cosmological applications

Paper ID V6I1-1191 · Pages 85-87 · Cosmology

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Imagine you are looking at a body, and then you keep moving behind from it. How does it appear? The body appears to be decreasing in height. So we normally use trigonometry to find the height, but it is always the third person and if we want to calculate the height of the body in the frame of reference of the viewer, hence we cannot use trigonometric ratios. So we need to derive a new expression; the relative height is dependent on; the distance between the bodies, the angle of sight and the original height. Also, we can apply this on heavenly bodies like any star that looks small from earth but is very large. So we can use the derived expression to find the radius of the star and the distance.

Keywords: Relative height, Angle of sight, Distance, Original height

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24 Intelligent identification of Acute kidney injury empowered with Heterogeneous Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System

Paper ID V6I1-1199 · Pages 97-102 · Intelligent System

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In this article, a new Heterogeneous-Layered Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System (HL-MFIS) is proposed to detect the Acute Kidney Injury. The proposed computerized system Detect of AKI Using Heterogeneous Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System (DAKI-HL-MFIS) Expert System, can detect the Acute Kidney Injury or No-AKI. The Expert System has two input variables at layer-I and seven input variables at layers-II. At layer-I input, variables are Creatinine and BUN that detects the output condition of a Kidney to be Normal, or Acute Kidney Injury. The further input variables at layer-II are Glomerular filtration rate, urine Albumin, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, and phosphorus that determine the output condition of Kidneys like Acute kidney Injury and other reasons that arise due to enzyme vaccination or due to past Kidney Injury. The overall accuracy of the DAKI-HL-MFIS Expert system is 90.5%.

Keywords: MFIS, Creatinine, AKI, Albumin creatinine ratio, BUN, Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, Calcium, Phosphorus, Albumin, DAKI-HL-MFIS, ES

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25 Role of oral glutamine in reducing the severity of radiation induced oral mucositis – A prospective randomized study

Paper ID V6I1-1200 · Pages 103-111 · Radiation Oncology

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To determine the effect of oral Glutamine powder supplement in reducing radiation/chemoirradiation induced oral mucositis in patients with Head and Neck malignancies Design and Methodology: An open-label single-blind randomized controlled trial was conducted. Arm A - Radiotherapy/Chemoirradiation who were randomized to receive oral Glutamine powder supplement in addition to the regular oral care protocol. Arm B - Radiotherapy/Chemoirradiation who were randomized to receive regular oral care protocol only without Glutamine supplement. Results: Forty-eight patients were accrued in the trial, 24 in the control arm and 24 in the study arm. All patients completed the treatment protocol except 4 patients in a control group who discontinued treatment after 4 to 5 weeks. The number of patients in the control Vs study arm of the Chemoirradiation group was 16 Vs 15 and in Radiotherapy group 8 Vs 9 patients. The occurrence of Grade 3 mucositis was less in the control arm 30% Vs 40% but the onset was later among patients in the study arm (week3). In the Chemoirradiation group requirement for analgesic (92.8% Vs 53.8%), topical anaesthetic(35.7% Vs 7.6% - significant), occurrence of mouth pain(28.5% Vs 15.3%) and Ryles tube feeding (28.5%vs15.3%) were less in the study arm and also tolerated more number of cycles of concurrent chemotherapy (76% Vs 14% p= 0.036). The number of patients having a break in treatment (0% Vs 42.8% -significant) and occurrence of oral thrush (16% Vs 28.5%) was more in the study arm of Radiotherapy only group but the number of patients included was small (6 Vs 7). Nausea and vomiting was the predominant complaint in study arm probably induced by the study mouth wash. The occurrence of dryness of oral mucosa and throat was more in the study arm of the chemoirradiation group but less in radiotherapy only group. Inference: Overall the addition of oral Glutamine powder supplement along with oral care protocol during treatment did not show significant benefit. But there seems to be some benefit with the use of study mouth wash in the chemoirradiation group only. Since the sample size is small will need to do the study with larger numbers to document statistically significant benefit

Keywords: Glutamine powder, Oral care protocol, Oral mucositis, Radiotherapy, and Chemoirradiation

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26 Effect of air volume in musical drums on the quality of sound produced

Paper ID V6I1-1205 · Pages 112-116 · Physics

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To find if there is any correlation between the quality of sound produced and the volume of air present in the membranophones. Materials and methods: The experiment was conducted in an anechoic room with proper sound insulation. The drums were placed on the stands and were marked with a circle of radius 3 cm for

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accuracy of strikes. In total 15 strokes were recorded to decrease the uncertainty in the force. The data was recorded through a microphone and transferred to a system. The data were analyzed and plotted using Audacity's in-built function. Results and conclusion: With an increase in the depth, the air has more room to move around and when a sound is produced, the increased volume allows the air to lose energy easily to the surrounds and maybe clash around with each other to decrease its frequency and producing multiple unique sounds at the same time.

Keywords: Membranophones, Sound, Drum

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27 Investigation on mechanical and tribological properties of Boron Carbide and CNT reinforced Copper-based composites

Paper ID V6I1-1204 · Pages 117-124 · Mechanical Engineering

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Dr. Shivanand H. K., Professor, University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering, Bengaluru, Karnataka

The current work focuses on the influence and contribution of multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWCNT) and boron carbide (B4C) to the mechanical and corrosion properties of copper matrix composites. Different weight fractions of nano- B4C and MWCNT-reinforced copper composites were prepared using the ultrasonic-assisted stir casting methodologies. Various tests such as density, tensile, compression, hardness, and corrosion were conducted as per ASTM standards. The addition of reinforcements showed enhancements in the mechanical properties such as tensile strength, compressive strength, hardness and corrosion resistance of the composites due to the uniform dispersion of the secondary reinforcement in the copper matrix and the self-lubricating effect of the MWCNTs. Further, the weight of the composites decreased with the strength characteristics increasing leading to the enhancement in strength to weight ratios of the composite specimens. The effects of the nanoparticle distribution in the matrix and the dispersion of the composites were characterized using high-resolution scanning electron microscopy. The results of experiments highlight the use of experiential reinforcing limits of B4C on the mechanical behavior and corrosion characteristics of copper composites.

Keywords: Copper, Boron carbide, Carbon nanotubes (Cnts), Composites, Stir casting, Mechanical, Tribological corrosion, Characteristics

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28 Comparative study on using different types of sands around Tepi Town, Southern Ethiopia

Paper ID V6I1-1138 · Pages 125-128 · Construction Engineering And Management

Wondimagegn Tadesse Borku, Student, Mizan - Tepi University, Tertiary institution in Tepi, Ethiopia

Concrete is an intimate mixture of Coarse Aggregate, Sand (Fine Aggregate), Cement and Water. In building construction, most of the activities are executed using concrete so that concrete materials quality is important. Construction materials used in construction determine the behavior of the structure and resulted in any types of failures or defects. The objective of this study was to compere different types of sands used in building

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construction project around Tepi town, specifically to identify different types sands used in Tepi town, to determine engineering properties sands and to compare with standard. The methodologies includes, data collection methods (field observation and laboratory test), and organized data, data-analyzed and conclusion made from the result of data analysis and forwarded recommendations. From site observation, for fine aggregate they used four sand types namely: gambela, dimma, Tepi and Meti sand. Based on the findings, the determined properties of materials includes silt content of sands, 4.64%, 3.85%, 9.26%,11.67%; respectively,Compacted unit weight,1407.94Kg/m3,1498.00Kg/m3,1348.92Kg/m3, 1303.08Kg/m3; and Dimma, Gambella, Tepi and Meti respectively. The compressive strength for concrete in 28th days was 30.3Mpa, 33.8Mpa, 22.91Mpa, and 24.64Mpa, Dimma, Gambella, Meti and Tepi sand respectively by using the similar course aggregate. All the above results were compared with the standard specifications. The researcher recommended that the owner of the project must check the quality of materials, follow up and supervision during construction period. Finally, for consultant, check and approve concrete materials according to the specification.

Keywords: Concrete Material, sands, and properties of materials

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29 Causes of defects in building costruction projects and its recommended remedial measures: A case study in Tepi Town, Southern Ethiopia

Paper ID V6I1-1141 · Pages 129-131 · Construction Engineering And Management

Wondimagegn Tadesse Borku, Student, Mizan - Tepi University, Tertiary institution in Tepi, Ethiopia

Building defects is one of the major components of building problems that significantly needed attention. Minor defects can develop into serious ones, causing failure or sudden collapse, endangering lives and becoming more costly to rectify. As the researcher observed, most defects presented on the Tepi town buildings, due to absence of a serious follow-up and maintenance are: cracking, peeling of paint, defects on plastered structures, defects of roof, defects of rainwater goods (downpipes, gutters, and eaves), defects of stair, dampness penetration and vegetable growth on building. Based on the questioners and interview results the most dominant causes of defects in Tepi town is poor quality of materials with the highest mean rank value 4.21 and also other causes are poor workmanship with mean score value 4.05, inadequate supervision 3.73, poor maintenance during defects occurred 3.70, poor construction practices 3.72, Mix design problems 3.66, poor management system 3.68 and dampness problems 3.61 The methodologies would be applied to achieve the objective of the research, data had been taken literature survey, problem identification by field surveying, design of data collection methods observation, interview & questioner), organized data, data-analyzed and conclusion drawn from the result of data analysis. The researcher concluded that defective in building construction is mostly a result of poor quality of materials, poor workmanship, inadequate supervision, poor maintenance, poor construction practices, and poor management system and most of it can be attributed to poor building materials and poor workmanship. The rate of defective construction can be minimized by the use of quality building materials, competent workmen, proper management system and adequate supervision.

Keywords: Defects of building construction, Cause of defects in building construction, Remedial

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30 Investigation of coarse aggregate size effect on compressive strength of C-25 concrete

Paper ID V6I1-1142 · Pages 132-135 · Construction Engineering And Management

Wondimagegn Tadesse Borku, Student, Mizan - Tepi University, Tertiary institution in Tepi, Ethiopia

Ethiopia one of the fastest-growing country in the world so from many sectors of the construction industry is one of them and in the construction industry there are many challenges that are generated during construction activities not identify the aggregate size for concrete have a negative impact on the compressive strength of concrete. So this research have identified the effect of aggregate size on compressive strength of C-25 concrete. This study aims at assessing the effect of aggregate size on compressive strength of C-25 concrete, comparing the result with the standard and to provide solution along with determining workability of concrete made from different sized coarse aggregates. This study has given a vast understanding on the effect of aggregate size on compressive strength of C-25 concrete. Significant to major stakeholders like: consultant, contractor, in order to minimize construction defects, cost, and poor quality of materials during construction which may cause defects and also be a guide for other researches. In order to satisfy the above objectives laboratory tests should have to be conducted. These tests are: Sieve analysis, Slump test, Silt content of sand, Specific gravity and absorption of fine aggregate, Specific gravity and absorption of course aggregate, Moisture content of aggregate and Compressive strength of cubic concrete test. After collecting and analyzing all laboratory results researcher have seen that compressive strength and workability have increased with increasing of aggregate size. The researcher has concluded that Coarse aggregate size is directly proportional to the slump (workability) of fresh concrete with constant water-cement ratio and the Compressive strength of a concrete increases with an increase in coarse aggregate size until it reaches 37.5mm and declines above the 37.5mm. And as per the ES and BS size 37.5mm has a mean of 27.15mpa within 28 days of curing this makes it relatively stronger. Researcher recommend that aggregate size 37.5mm can be used for mass concrete structures and size 19.3mm and 63mm with compressive strength of 23.58mpa and 23.65mpa have average strength and can be used to light buildings and to increase the workability of concrete one should increase maximum aggregate size.

Keywords: Concrete, Aggregate, Compressive strength, Construction defect, Workability

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31 “VISION VIA VIBRATION”-A wearable device for the visually impaired – Guides the blind to pick the objects

Paper ID V6I1-1187 · Pages 136-138 · Iot

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The main objective of developing “VISION VIA VIBRATIONS” is to help the visually impaired to actually interact with the environment. The proposed device will integrate a camera to view the user's environment and

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implement machine learning algorithms to interpret this data as a collection of objects. It will also utilize a novel directional haptic feedback system, enabling interactions with objects

Keywords: Machine learning, Haptic feedback system, Visually impaired

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32 Enhancing periocular recognition using Bayesian support vector machine attractive for recognition

Paper ID V6I1-1161 · Pages 139-143 · Deep Learning

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Periocular recognition has been an active research area in the field of biometrics. The periocular region is normally a rectangular region localized by the eye center or the inner and outer corners of the eye. Choosing features that represent the reliable and discriminative properties of the periocular region is one of the most critical tasks in the periocular recognition problem. This project tackles this feature extraction problem and proposes a novel approach to efficiently extract discriminative properties of the periocular region with high recognition performance. The proficiency to learn robust features from the images makes the Bayesian support vector machine (BSVM) attractive for recognition. Harlick features and edge histogram descriptor is used to extract the features of training images.

Keywords: Biometrics, Periocular Recognition, Extraction, Bayesian support vector machine, and Harlick features

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33 Nutritional, Nutraceutical and Pharmacological properties of Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum): A Review

Paper ID V6I1-1210 · Pages 144-146 · Food And Nutrition

Md Jiyaul Mustafa, Student, Independent Researcher

Buckwheat is a multipurpose crop, gluten-free, pseudo-cereal. It is cultivated at a high altitude in different regions of the world and in India. In India, It is considered as a neglected crop in due to its required climatic conditions to for cultivation, low productivity, low economic value and also lack of awareness of important properties of the plant. Buckwheat have high nutritional, Nutraceutical properties due to its high composition of amount 67-75% starch,7-21% protein,1.2-4.3% lipids ,5-11% dietary fibers and 1.8-4.2% minerals. It shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory,anti-diabetic, antit-umeric, anti-stress effect and also reneal and wound healing properties. These reviews show the history, distribution, nutritional, nutraceutical and pharmacological properties of Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum).

Keywords: Buckwheat, Nutritional, Nutraceuticals, Pharmacological, Rutin

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34 Investigation of engineering properties of soils found in Arba Minch Zuria (Limat to Shara)

Paper ID V6I1-1150 · Pages 147-156 · Geotechnical Engineering

Saol Toyebo, Student, Wolaita Sodo University, SNNP Region, Ethiopia

The objective of this thesis is to investigate the engineering properties of the soils found from Limat to Shara and understand the nature of the soils. Arba Minch town is located in Gamo Gofa Zone in SNNPRS at a distance of about 505km from the National Capital city, Addis Ababa, and 270km far from the Regional Capital city, Hawassa. Arba Minch town is one of the rapidly developing towns in Ethiopia and new construction activities were appearing in the town. Investigating the characteristic of supporting soil is vital in order to have a safe and stable foundation. To achieve this objective, in order to determine the engineering properties of soils were accompanied on selected 24 soil samples, which were taken from Limat to Shara at not more than 500m interval, and the procedure used for analysis was done according to ASTM standard. This paper presents the field and laboratory test results of soils that were performed to determine the Engineering properties of soils from Limat to Shara. The test results showed that the field density ranges from 1.61 to 1.96g/cc. NMC ranges from 5.22 to 33.58%. LL ranges from 28.04 to 64.23%, PL ranges from 20.68 to 32.06%, and PI ranges from 4.16 to 33.21%. And from FSI results 12.5% are medium expansive soils were obtained. From plasticity characteristics of the study area falls in low to high plasticity characteristics are observed. The USCS classification soils are classified as CH, MH, CL, ML, SC, SC-SM, GC, and GC-GM. And AASHTO classification of soils is fallen in A-2-4, A-4, A-6, A-7-5, and A-7-6. The Compaction test result showed that maximum dry density (MDD) of the study area ranges from 1.57 to 1.93g/cm3 and the optimum moisture content (OMC) ranges 14.40 to 30.50%. The unconfined compressive strength test result ranges from 99.10 to157.17kPa. And direct shear test results, internal friction angle (Φ) and cohesion (C) falls for TP-11, C = 10.71kPa and Φ = 35.37°, for TP-12, C = 9.42kPa and Φ=36.80°C.Finally, from dimensional consolidation test results, the Compression index, Cc ranges from 0.43 to 0.53, Swelling index, Cs ranges from 0.06 to 0.1, and Pc vary between 67 to 98kPa.

Keywords: Natural soils, Index and Compressible characteristics, Shear strength parameters

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35 Investigation on some of the engineering properties of soils found in Shanto town

Paper ID V6I1-1156 · Pages 157-164 · Engineering

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Yetmgeta Mekonnen, Student, Wolaita Sodo University, SNNP Region, Ethiopia

Investigations of the underground conditions at a site are a prerequisite to the economical design of the substructural elements. The objectives of this paper are to investigate some of the engineering properties of soils found in shanto town. In order to achieve objectives this study, 20 soil samples were taken at an average depth of 1.5m and 3m from different kebeles based on future expansion of the town and different laboratory tests were accompanied on the collected soil samples. The test results showed that the NMC ranges 18.07% to 45.22%, Y ranges from15.28 to 19.17 KN/m3, Gs ranges from 2.66 to 2.75, LL ranges from 55 to 87%, PL

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ranges from 29.4 to 42.2%, PI from 25 to 45%, qu ranges from 112.6 -206.7kN/m2, Su ranges from 56.31-103.33 KN/m2, over consolidation ratio greater than 1 and compression index ranges from 0.110 to 0.246. Based on the laboratory test results, the study area soil was characterized as highly inorganic clay with soil class of A-7-5 and A-7-6 according to AASHTO soil classification scheme and inorganic clay of high plasticity (CH) according Unified Soil Classification System. One-dimensional consolidation test shows that the area under investigation is overconsolidated in its natural state with an over consolidation ratio greater than 1 and has a compression index ranges from 0.110 to 0.246.

Keywords: Investigation, Soil, Engineering properties

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36 Geotechnical characterization of subgrade soils on Arba Minch –Wolaita Sodo main road to Zefine town

Paper ID V6I1-1157 · Pages 165-172 · Engineering

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Construction of the various pavement layers is very much dependent on the geotechnical characteristics of the subgrade soils. The aim of this paper is to characterize the subgrade soils of Arba Minch - Wolaita Sodo main road to Zefine town. To achieve these objectives, twenty soil sample pits were selected from different representative parts of the existing road at a 1km interval. The laboratory test results showed that the NMC ranges from 9.29% to 15.86%, Percentage finer ranges from 63.36% to 78.31%, LL ranges from 31.53% to 60.27%, PI ranges from 6.49% to 39.02%, GI ranges from 4 to 31, OMC ranges from 14.00 % to 17.74 %, MDD ranges from 1.74 g/cc to 1.98g/cc, CBR ranges from 2.05% to 9.08% and CBR swell ranges from 1.05% to 3.66%. Based on this results the study area was characterized as silt and clay soils, and for the soils classification under A-4, A-5 and A-7-6 according to AASHTO soil classification system and from all soil samples the subgrade strength class based on CBR value, for the soil samples, from TP1 to TP 3 were S1 and TP9, TP16, TP18 and TP19 were S4, and the remaining soil samples S3 class.

Keywords: Subgrade Soil, Geotechnical Characterization.

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37 Experimental investigation of waste plastic bottles as partial replacement of aggregates in flexible pavements

Paper ID V6I1-1155 · Pages 173-187 · Engineering

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Global plastic pollution reported that; 1 million plastic bottles bought every minute, 100,000 marine animals killed by plastic each year, 500 years to degrade in the environment, 90% of bottled water contain plastic

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particles. Ethiopia is facing rapid urbanization and industrialization leading to the packing of different industrial products with plastic bottles which finally becomes waste and on the other side, pavements are behaving different structural failures and surface defects before the end of the construction period and service year. In order to minimize the above serious problems, this research was initiated to do the experimental investigation of a waste plastic bottle as partial replacement of aggregate in the bituminous concrete mix through a dry process to enhance the desired performance of bitumen concrete mix and to reduce plastic bottles disposal problem. Before applying PET bottles as additives, optimum bitumen content was determined for conventional bitumen concrete mix which is selected as 5.33%; upon which the effect of PET bottles experimented. Waste plastic bottles are collected and cut into pieces using scissors. Then it was melted in an oven at 180^{o}c for 30 minutes. Then after cooling down, it was pulverized. Finally weighing the required amount of pulverized plastic and replacing the aggregate by 0%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10% by weight of aggregate, the marshal test was held and volumetric properties on each specimen were computed. Based on the laboratory result, the optimum plastic content was selected at the specimens that have high stability; high bulk density and minimum air void values are 20.66 KN, 2.59gm/cm3 and 3.25% respectively. The optimum plastic content is selected at 4% of plastic bottle by weight of aggregate. Lastly, this study concluded that partial replacement of aggregate by the waste plastic bottle can increase the overall performance of the bitumen concrete mix. Finally, this study recommends it is better to apply this new construction technology on the ground and to adopt it. It is better to know the cost benefit analysis on partial replacement of aggregate by waste plastic bottles in flexible pavements.

Keywords: Bitumen Concrete, Modified Bitumen, Optimum Binder Content, Optimum Plastic Content, Plain Bitumen

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38 IoT enabled Smart Monitoring of Coronavirus empowered with Fuzzy Inference System

Paper ID V6I1-1218 · Pages 188-194 · Internet Of Things

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Almost 3,000 cases of respiratory disease due to a new coronavirus from Wuhan, China were registered between 1 December 2019 and 26 January 2020. The diagnosis of coronavirus in a human being on a wide scale was so hectic. This proposed research implements an Internet of Things (IoT) approach enabled by Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) to intelligently and efficiently predict the coronavirus known as ' IoT enabled Smart Monitoring of Coronavirus empowered with Fuzzy Inference System (IoTSMCFIS) ' which smartly monitors and predicts either human is the victim of Coronavirus or not. For simulations, the IoTSMCFIS proposed system uses MATLAB 2019a and the proposed system indicates promising results regarding the simulations.

Keywords: IoT, IoTSMCFIS, FIS, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, WHO

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39 A review on energy and exergy analysis of single stage ammonia water absorption refrigeration system

Paper ID V6I1-1225 · Pages 195-197 · Thermal

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In the field of HVAC engineering, electricity has been utilized to energize the air-conditioning and refrigeration systems since the last decades. Normally one-third to half of the annual total electricity consumption is used for air-conditioning and refrigeration in the metropolis worldwide as reported. The most commercially developed solar cooling technology is the absorption system. In an absorption cycle, a refrigerant and an absorbent are a pair of substances that work together. NH3-H20 and LiBr-H20 are the most common working pairs in refrigeration and air conditioning absorption refrigeration system. Although the NH3-H20 cycle is an older technology, it still remains essentially applied to large scale process plants, and LiBr-H20 absorption cycle concentrates most of the current research.

Keywords: Adsorption refrigeration, Coefficient of Performance, Exergetic Efficiency

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40 Performance analysis of hazed images using Laplacian weight fusion with saliency map

Paper ID V6I1-1232 · Pages 198-203 · Computer Science And Engineering

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Submerged pictures are debased because of disperses and assimilation, bringing about low difference and shading mutilation. Right now, a novel self-comparability based strategy for de-dissipating and super goals (SR) of submerged pictures is proposed. The conventional methodology of preprocessing the picture utilizing a de-dispersing calculation, trailed by the use of an SR technique, has the constraint that the majority of the high-recurrence data is lost during de-dissipating. The super-settled pictures have a sensible clamor level after de-dispersing and exhibit outwardly more satisfying outcomes than traditional methodologies. Moreover, numerical measurements exhibit that the proposed calculation shows steady improvement and that edges are altogether upgraded. Submerged pictures are hard to process in light of low differentiation and shading bending. The in-water light spread model was proposed quite a while prior however is moderately convoluted to be utilized in actuality. A successful procedure to improve the pictures caught submerged and corrupted because of the medium dissipating and ingestion. Our technique is a solitary picture approach that doesn't require particular equipment or information about the submerged conditions or scene structure. It expands on the mixing of two pictures that are straightforwardly gotten from a shading redressed and white-adjusted form of the first debased picture. The two pictures to combination, just as their related weight maps, are characterized to advance the exchange of edges and shading difference to the yield picture. To keep away

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from that the sharp weight map changes make antiquities in the low recurrence segments of the remade picture, we likewise adjust a multiscale combination methodology. By applying shading minute and combination systems for improve nature of submerged pictures. The proposed strategy execute on MATLAB R2013a. The nature of the submerged pictures can be resolved on-premise of PCQI, UCIQE, and UIQM. The procedure Laplacian Weight Fusion with Saliency Map (LWFSM) empowers to investigate picture quality parameters for decreased murkiness levels of submerged pictures. The trail result shows that the normal estimation of PCQI, UCIQE, and UIQM is improved by 5.18%, 2.62%, and 6.17% separately.

Keywords: Image De-hazing, Super-resolution, PCQI, UCIQE, UIQM, WMFGC.

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41 Geomorphological Studies in Yelimineti Vagu Watershed Area

Paper ID V6I1-1231 · Pages 204-207 · Civil Engineering

Dr. S. S. S. Muntaz Vali, Professor, Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana

Information on landforms is an important input for land management. The aspects of morphography, morphogenesis, morphochronology and morphometry are vital inputs in preparation of geomorphological maps.The relief, slope, depth of weathering type of weathered material, thickness of deposition, nature of the deposited material and the assemblage of different landforms play an important role in defining the groundwater regime, especially in the hard rocks and the unconsolidated sediments. Geomorphological studies have been carried out to identify the land forms in the study area. The specific geomorphic groups in the study area are Hills, Plateaus, Pediments and Pediplains. The major rock groups in the study area are Peninsular Gneissic complex, Deccan trap and basic intrusive rocks. Using satellite imagery geomorphic units are identified and mapped.

Keywords: Geomorphology, Geology, Satellite data, GPS. Yelimineti Vagu watershed

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42 Adjustment among adult deaf peers: A case of Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow

Paper ID V6I1-1223 · Pages 208-211 · Education

Danveer Gautam, Assistant Professor, Hind P. G. College, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

In this study “Adjustment among Adult Deaf Peers: A Case Of Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow” was conducted during study M.Ed.Spl.Ed.(HI) course work since 2014 to identify the factors that may influence adjustment among adult Deaf Peer the basis of locality, basis of severity, basis of age, the basis of qualification and gender. This study deals with a review of previous work done in the field of adjustment. Many references of some related studies conducted abroad and in India. Objectives of study the adjustment among adult deaf peers studying in DSMNRU as the basis of Locality, Severity, Age, Qualification, and Gender. The hypothesis of study there will be no significant adjustment among adult deaf peers studying in DSMNRU as the basis of locality, severity, age, qualification, and gender. Delimitation of the study Taking into consideration the time and resources on the disposal of the research, the present study was delimited in terms

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of sample and areas of study aspects as under The study was delimited to adult deaf peers studying, The study was delimited to adult deaf peers studying, confined to the graduate, postgraduate male and female adult deaf peers studying in DSMNRU only. Research is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge. It helps in studying the problem where solutions are to be derived fully or partly from the facts. Design of the study: Survey Method is only in the abstract as logical entities that we can distinguish between matter and methods in reality they form an organic whole determine method analogously as objective determines means and content and spirit determine style and form in literature. Descriptive design- it is the study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study. The population of the study all the adult deaf students studying at a higher level at a University level. In this study total population 42 adult students of DSMNRU, Lucknow.

Keywords: Adjustment, Locality, Deaf-culture, Hard of Hearing, Adult deaf peers, Age, Gender, Severity, Qualification

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43 A review on barcode localization method

Paper ID V6I1-1233 · Pages 212-213 · Computer Engineering

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Barcodes are used in many commercial applications; thus, fast and robust localization is important. There are various techniques for barcode localization which are characterized by accuracy and speed. In this paper, we provide a review on different techniques for barcode localization i.e. Morphological Operations, Bottom-Hat Filtering, YOLO (You Only Look Once) along with its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Barcode localization, Morphological operations, Bottom-hat filtering, YOLO (you only look once).

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44 Adaptation and implementation of agile project management methodology in software development

Paper ID V6I1-1234 · Pages 214-215 · Software Engineering

Paramita Dey, Independent Researcher

Adaptation And Implementation Of Agile Project Management Methodology In Software Development

Keywords: Agile Project Management

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45 Hiding secret image data into video files using 3- LSB technique

Paper ID V6I1-1238 · Pages 216-219 · Stegnography

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Stegnography is a process to hide the secret message which we want to hide from the outside world in another

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media file while the cryptography is another security process in which a data form is changed to another so that it cannot be accessed directly. In the proposed work, 3-Least Significant Bit (3-LSB) will be used to hide the image message into a video. In the Proposed algorithm from the input video a frame with maximum motion detection and high intensity of a pixel is extracted using threshold value .60 to calculate the highest value of pixels which is treated as the target frame for hiding message. In this target frame image will hide using Least Significant approach. The resultant video becomes the stegno video. The reverse process is performed on the stegno video to extract the image file from that video file. The proposed system is tested on various input videos and various input images are used as a message to hide in these videos. Performance of the proposed system is also compared with the performance of the existing system and it is evaluated that the proposed system generates better results in terms of PSNR, MSE and Hiding Capacity than that of the existing system.

Keywords: Video stegnography, Least significant bit technique, Maximum motion detection.

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46 Hiding secured text data in audio signals using 3-LSB technique

Paper ID V6I1-1239 · Pages 220-223 · Stegnography

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Steganography is that the limit and examination of encompassing lined messages during a perspective that no one, nearby the sender and foreseen beneficiary, interfaces the part with the message, a kind of security through nonattendance of clearness. A lot of work has been developed for audio steganography. But there are various problems in the existing techniques. Existing frameworks utilize just word reference-based pressure method which can be supplanted by the mixture pressure systems to accomplish progressively precise outcomes. Existing frameworks have low SNR values which must be improved to utilize the framework in real circumstances. In the proposed work we have used the I-LSB Technique and Adaptive Huffman Compression Technique on audio signals to obtain secure stego-signal. I-LSB uses three bytes of the audio signal to hide the text data. The results are improved as compared to the existing approach which reflects that the new approach is better in terms of security and speed in data transmission.

Keywords: Audio stegnography, LSB, I-LSB, RLE, Huffman compression.

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47 Performance Benchmark using Machine Learning

Paper ID V6I1-1242 · Pages 224-226 · Machine Learning

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Software Performance testing is one of the important aspects of testing a product. It is more important when we have a cloud application, i.e. not a standalone application but a web application. Many of us use various tools like JMeter to test the performance of different web requests. But how do we analyze the results of JMeter? A failed Request is easy to catch. What about performance degradation? How do we know if a request performed worse than the previous runs or not? How do we take into consideration other environmental

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parameters – memory, processing power, operating system limits, etc? Performance benchmark using machine learning is one of the ways using which we can take care of some of these manual study and detection of performance regressions which may otherwise go unnoticed.

Keywords: Anomaly Detection, Benchmarking, Isolation Forest, Performance Testing, Principal Component Analysis, Regression Results, Web Application

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48 Food tourism: An effective marketing tool for the Indian tourism industry

Paper ID V6I1-1201 · Pages 227-230 · Hospitality And Tourism

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The travel industry writing computer programs is a primer to the improvement of fruitful the travel industry the board. Dissimilar sightseer's goals everywhere throughout the world have demonstrated that legitimate programming could lessen negative impacts and improve and protect the travel industry showcase around there or state. In this manner, programming can be proposed as a sine qua non of the travel industry arranged economy improvement achievement. The initial phase in the in every one of the phases of traveler travel, few writing computer programs is to recognize the viable components. One of the principle certain variables that voyagers consider in picking the goal is sustenance. As Lacy and Douglass referenced "each visitor is a veering gourmand". A worldwide meeting on cooking and the travel industry was held in November 2000, in Cyprus. It was recognized, in a larger part of articles, the nearby suppers the neighbourhood dinners assume the main job in inspiring visitors and increment the travelers. From snow-spotted pinnacles that crown the nation to the sluggish backwaters down south, from the grittiness of the east to the spunk of the west, India offers an assortment of mind stirring sceneries for remote visitors. While the travel industry is blooming a seemingly endless amount of time after a year, developing as the most recent pattern of 2014 are nourishment visits. Concurring the World Food Travel Association (WFTA), sustenance the travel industry is "the interest and happiness regarding special and significant nourishment and drink encounters, both far and close".

Keywords: Gourmand, meals, tourist, WFTA, food tours

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49 A study on competitive sorption of combined heavy metals in low permeable soil

Paper ID V6I1-1243 · Pages 231-234 · Environmental Engineering

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A widespread and pervasive global problem now existing in the environment is the subsurface contamination. The contaminants found may include wide range of toxic pollutants such as heavy metals, radionuclides, and organic compounds. Thus there is an urgent need for the remediation of these sites. The knowledge of sorption

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characteristics of the contaminants in the soil helps in the selection of appropriate method of remediation in order to achieve the maximum eddicacy. Only if appropriate method is chosen, the remediation can be done effectively. In general, sorption refers to the transfer of mobile contaminant ions from the pore fluid to soil particle surfaces, rendering them immobile. For the study, the soil sample was collected from Tamil Nagar, Tirunelveli and a combination of heavy metals like zinc and copper was selected as this combination of contaminants is been reported as most prevalent in major of the industrial effluents. The particularity of these contaminants is that these are the most widely found elements in most of the industrial effluents. The influence of the initial concentration of the heavy metals on the sorption capability of soil was studied. It was found that increased initial concentration of heavy metal in the pore fluid, results in increase amount of heavy metal uptake per unit weight of the sorbent of heavy metal. Data analysed plotted using Langmuir isotherm concludes that copper is preferably more adsorbable on soil than zinc.

Keywords: Heavy metal, Remediation, Sorption, Sorbent, Langmuir Isotherm

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50 Analysis of handover mechanism on mobile IP

Paper ID V6I1-1246 · Pages 235-237 · Computer Science

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Mobility management protocols use various layers of the protocols for the past years. This protocol uses various handoff for various types of applications. The aim of this paper is to investigate handoff concepts in wireless communication. Mobility is an important feature of wireless cellular systems. As a mobile subscriber move between various radio networks, handoff/handover is needed to continue the active process. The continuation of an active call is one of the most important quality measurements in wireless mobile cellular systems. The handover process enables a mobile cellular system to provide such a facility by transferring an active call from one cell to another cell. This paper represents the approaches, types, and techniques used for transferring an ongoing call from the current cell to the next adjacent cell.

Keywords: Handoff, Protocols, IP

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51 Study on preparation of ready to serve mixed petal beverage and its health benefits

Paper ID V6I1-1224 · Pages 238-240 · Food And Nutrition

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In our surroundings, thousands of edible flowers are found such as hibiscus, rose, lotus, jasmine, etc. Up till now flowers were not popularly known as edible commodities but were widely used for decorative or worship purposes. But some research has found that several flowers contain Vitamin A and Vitamin C, calcium, phosphorous, iron and potassium. This study focuses on the preparation of mixed petal juice with added mint

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leaves, lemon juice, and sugar syrup. Flower petals were washed and then boiled in water with the addition of sugar and mint leaves and also lemon juice for change in organoleptic values.

Keywords: Rose, Hibiscus, Mint, Petals

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52 Estimation and parametric analysis of heat transfer coefficient for a solar still: A review

Paper ID V6I1-1222 · Pages 241-243 · Mechanical Engineering

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Solar still is a device which is used to obtain fresh drinkable water from saline water with the use of solar radiations and solar desalination process. There is a number of solar still designs and various ways to increase its performance. So, in this review paper, an attempt is done to do an analysis of the heat transfer coefficient on various parameters (PCM, Specific height, Aspect Ratio, Insulation, Thickness of glass, angle of slope and absorbing plate).

Keywords: Solar still, Design parameters, PCM, Absorbing plate, Freshwater, Desalination process, Heat transfer coefficient

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53 National library and information network a solution for 21st-century library

Paper ID V6I1-1235 · Pages 244-246 · Library And Information Science

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The knowledge is generated at many points in the world from research institutions, universities industries, and commercial organizations. From the point of generating the knowledge is recorded and communicated through a variety of channels. The effective and horizontal transfer of information is becoming vital in the process of economic development of the country. Therefore a planned approach to organizing the information to ensure that information gaps are plugged and free-flow exchange of information on a centralized basis. The National Library and Information Network as a powerful National force is now being recognized by the government, industry, and education. The National Library and Information Network is a means of achieving national objectives through a very economical way and effective utilization of Information and helps to reduce the wasteful duplication of intellectual effort and expense incurred in providing duplicate coverage of the same materials. A National Library and information network is the only solution to meet the need and requirements of the 21st-century library.

Keywords: Library network, Network system, NLIC, RLIC, BLIC, LIU.

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54 Defensive architecture – A design against humanity

Paper ID V6I1-1251 · Pages 247-251 · Architecture

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A city should give its best to all those who reside in it. They might be the rich enjoying a fantastic view of the skyline from their balconies, or the poor who settle themselves under the flyovers for a night or two. Apart from all the living classes, a city can be completely accepted as livable only when it welcomes the homeless and those in need of a small shelter. In recent years, public architecture has involved both negative and positive issues of having homeless within the city. Some cities across the globe aspiring to build ‘less-ugly’ public spaces introduced the concept of ‘defensive architecture’, but in reality, these ideas turned out to be unkind actions against the homeless. Defensive architecture involves gating off the doorways and left-over urban spaces, which provide some refuge for those who have to sleep rough in cities, yet these spaces, are made uninhabitable for them. These concepts that are considered as a step forward to a better and high standard living prove to be a blot on humanity. In this paper, defensive architecture is explained as a hostile practice that creates a devastating psychological effect on the homeless. It further argues how an intention to make the cities’ investors and consumers feel safe in turn actually created hostile environments and that much more empirical research is needed on this topic.

Keywords: Defensive Architecture, Moral Considerations, Right to Public Space

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55 Environmental sustainability conventional cooking fuel

Paper ID V6I1-1258 · Pages 252-254 · Commerce

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Natural maintainability is the paces of inexhaustible asset gather contamination creation and non-sustainable asset exhaustion that can be proceeded uncertainly on the off chance that they can't be proceeded inconclusively, at that point they are not feasible. Thus, there is a need to unify these government efforts under a common framework, with a cooking fuel of Lpg, Fire wood, Charcoal renewable substitutes vision (and mission) to achieve clean, affordable and sustainable cooking energy for every Indian household. In any case lpg is still normally a prevalent option than most by far of the impact of the examination.

Keywords: Sustainability, Household, Cooking Fuel, Environmental.

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56 Design and Performance Analysis of an Interior Permanent Magnet Brushless DC motor using ANSYS Electronics.

Paper ID V6I1-1261 · Pages 255-260 · Automotive Engineering

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The paper demonstrates the design process of an Interior permanent magnet brushless D.C motor and the subsequent performance analysis by varying the parameters such as windings, stator and rotor slots, and maximum input current and circuit type. Initially, the stator and rotor setup in the motor is designed as an ANSYS RMXPRT model and it is followed by variation in the design parameters. The model is then analysed under a fixed operating load conditions and based on the simulation results various performance characteristics are deduced. The performance curves establish the relationship between various motor designs based parameters such as motor torque, efficiency, power with rated speed variations and induced phase voltage with electrical degrees in the motor operating range. This concludes the parametric analysis of the BLDC motor. The second portion of the research deals with electrical simulation of the designed PM machine in an ANSYS Maxwell suite. It utilizes a 3-D model of the motor and with the necessary boundary conditions and initial operating inputs delivers a no-load simulation and full-load data set of the electrical motor. The objective behind the simulation is to calculate the value and obtain a characteristic curve for the cogging torque of the motor.

Keywords: IP Magnet Brushless DC Motor, Performance Characteristics, Cogging Torque, Electrical Simulation, Maxwell Design, ANSYS RMXPRT.

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57 A survey on energy consumption and initiate some emerging energy conservation techniques for wireless sensor networks

Paper ID V6I1-1240 · Pages 261-264 · Computer Science And Engineering

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A wireless sensor network is an emerging field because of its ample applications in various fields and the least cost. A wireless sensor network is a group of small sensor nodes that communicate through a radio interface. These sensor nodes are self-possessed of sensing, computation, communication, and power as four basic working units. But restricted energy, communication capability, storage, and bandwidth are the major resource constraints. Our survey is based on energy consumption various aspects of wireless sensor networks.

Keywords: Reconstruction, Path recording, Energy harvesting, Path Speculation, MNT

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58 Regeneration of the tissue with antibiotic resistance through stem cell gene therapy

Paper ID V6I1-1262 · Pages 265-268 · Microbiology And Biotechnology

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N. L. Prasanna, Student, Dr. V. S. Krishna Government Degree and P.G. College, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Nowadays stem cells are being used as a panacea for almost all diseases due to their ability to regenerate tissues and organs. Pluripotent stem cells, as well as the induced pluripotent stem cells, were involved in breakthrough inventions over world wide. Regenerating the tissue by stem cells has a great impact in curing many diseases. But still - something working doesn’t mean that it cannot be improved. Applying the theory of expressing the desired gene in plants through vectors, we can also improve the stem cells' ability to not only regenerate tissue but also with resistance against a particular disease.

Keywords: Pluripotent stem cell, Induced pluripotent stem cell, Desired gene Vectors, Tissue, Antibiotic resistance gene, Gene therapy, Abnormal genes, Stem cell gene therapy, In vitro mutations, Tumors, Cancers, Biomarkers controllers

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59 Preparation of multigrain Khakhra from legumes and study its nutritive values

Paper ID V6I1-1268 · Pages 269-271 · Food And Nutrition

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Khakhra is a thin cracker commonly consumed in Gujrat and Rajasthan. Khakhra is more like readymade roasted papad made from mat bean, wheat flour, and oil but there are several varieties of cereals and legumes that can be used in the preparation of Khakhra are available[1]. Grains and legumes have a unique place in human civilization as it serves as an important source of protein, vitamins, and minerals[2]. As technology emerged we developed several products from legumes and cereals like extruded product RTE snacks etc. This paper focuses on the development of Multi-Grain Khakhra. It was prepared by using Wheat, Gram, Rice and Mung flour in standardized proportions flour were mixed with dry ingredient and dough were made by adding milk instead of water. The dough was given the shape of tortia and then Roasted.

Keywords: Legumes, Wheat flour, Gram flour, Rice flour, Mung flour

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60 A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding hypertension among Hypertensive Clients in middle adulthood in general medicine OPD of Birla hospital Gwalior M.P.

Paper ID V6I1-1267 · Pages 272-274 · Nursing

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Hypertension is the conman cardiovascular disorder now recorded as a major health problem. Hypertension is the chronic medical condition in which blood pressure in arteries is elevated than the normal range. In this study, the descriptive research design is used and nonprobability continent sampling technique is used for selection of the sample, the sample is a hypertensive client in Medicine Ward OPD OF Birla hospital, and the sample size is 50 .and data are collected by a structured questionnaire. The level knowledge score regarding hypertension among the hypertensive client are different from the finding of study conclude the highest % of hypertensive client (38%) Was in the group 25 to 35 year, majority of sample according to gender are (54%) from female, highest % (32%) are from below high school, majority of sample occupation (56%) are housewife, majority of sample are belong the nuclear family (74%) majority of sample are belief in Hindu religion. highest parentage (72%) belong to the rural background. The reason for conducting in this study in Birla hospital because most people comes from rural area they having very less exposure of knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Hypertension, Client, Medicine, Hospital, Stroke.

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61 Synthesis, characterization and screening of novel glycoside derivatives of thiourea for antimicrobial activity

Paper ID V6I1-1265 · Pages 275-280 · Pharmaceutical Chemistry

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This research highlights the synthesis of glycoconjugates and recent progress in the development of glycosylated derivative therapeutics. This study lies in the discussion of recent mechanistic theories and supporting experimental evidence on chemical glycosylation on compounds. Here synthesized 10 novel glycosylated derivatives of Thiourea. Glycosylation reaction is achieved by using D-glucose and D-fructose. They were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, and 1HNMR spectroscopies. All the synthesized derivatives were screened for in-vitro antibacterial activity against Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escheria coli, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Keywords: Glycosylation, Thiourea, Phenol, Aromatic aldehyde, Antibacterial activity

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62 Sniffer in a network

Paper ID V6I1-1244 · Pages 281-282 · Information Technology

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A sniffer is a device used to read, monitor and capture network data exchange between networking devices. These are generally used by network administrators to monitor the incoming and outgoing traffic in the network. It acts like a web filter, firewall tester and troubleshoots client-server relationships. If the packets are not encrypted, it gives you a full view of data inside the packet (passwords, PINs and privacy information). When the network is slow, we need to know the bandwidth of the network and is being used by whom. Sniffer can monitor the performance by hop-by-hop network path analysis and can minimize the downtime. If there is high traffic in the network it might be an indication of a hacker in the network, it can highlight the unusual spikes in the traffic. Here two sniffers are placed in between two routers to monitor the outgoing and incoming ICMP packets in a network.

Keywords: Sniffer, Sniffing, Packet sniffing, Web filter, Traffic monitor, firewall tester

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63 Exposed Proteomes of Brachyspira pilosicoli responsible for the overall decline in poultry and pig’s meat production

Paper ID V6I1-1283 · Pages 283-288 · Bioinformatics

Ullas Prasanna Sadarahalli, Research Scholar, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Karnataka

Brachyspira pilosicoli is a gram-negative spiral-shaped, obligate anaerobe bacterium belongs to the spirochete family, the pathogen causing diarrhea, reduced growth rate, reduced egg and meat production, and quality. In recent years, there has been a substantial rise in the rate of Brachyspira pilosicoli infections, as well as the emergence of the virulent and antibiotic-resistant Brachyspira pilosicoli strains. So there is an urgent need for the identification of the therapeutic potential target and development of new drugs for the treatment and prevention of Brachyspira Pilosicoli infections. In the current investigation, we used approach by reference protein (RefSeq. Protein) the individual 1378 protein sequence was entered in DELTA-BLAST against proteomes of pigs (taxid: 9821) pigs & lt; 2 & gt; (taxid: 9823), chickens (taxid: 9031) and result of 27 protein sequences no similarity was found, these 27 protein sequences were again compared against the database of essential single genes individually and 9 of them had no similarity and 18 protein sequences were taken out which had similarity and their protein name, biological process, molecular function and role in virulence have been mentioned and discussed.

Keywords: Brachyspira, Zoonotic

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64 Brand preference and brand loyalty of rural consumers towards jewellery purchase in South India

Paper ID V6I1-1289 · Pages 289-297 · Jewellery

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This research paper focuses on the association between brand perception and brand loyalty of rural consumers towards jewellery in South India. Effective analysis is also conducted to understand the various factors that have an influence over rural consumer's behavior towards branded and non-branded jewellery in India. The research also aims to study the nature of the association between price and store preference of rural jewellery consumers.

Keywords: Brand Perception, Brand Loyalty, Branded Jewelry, Non-Branded Jewellery and Store Preference

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65 Cybersecurity risks associated with the Internet of Things: A review of related literature

Paper ID V6I1-1269 · Pages 298-302 · Computer Science And Engineering

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The Internet of Things (IoT)is the network of physical objects accessed through the Internet that can identify themselves to other devices and use embedded technology to interact with internal states or external conditions. The continued growth of the internet of things phenomenon has led to influx of a number of cybersecurity risks. This paper aimed at analyzing the most common classes of cybersecurity threats associated with IoTs and their impact to the security of the information systems. To achieve this, we examined and reviewed cybersecurity risks related literature of the IoT leading to the specification of the Internet of Things cybersecurity landscape. Finally, this review provides insights for cybersecurity risks evolution, suggesting tools, methods and potential approaches that can help ensure a safe IoT environment.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Cybersecurity risk, Security threats

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66 Experiment investigation on mild steel grade E 350 C using CO2 laser beam machining

Paper ID V6I1-1276 · Pages 303-308 · Manufacturing Engineering

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Laser beam machining is a predominantly used non-conventional process to cut the desired shape of sheet metal, plate, section and boxes with greater accuracy at least time. A co2 laser beam machine to be cut the

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mild steel grade E 350 C as thickness(TH) of 12 mm, 16 mm and 20mm. In this research work, a selected input parameters(IP) were laser power(LP), cutting speed(CS), gas pressure(GP), nozzle diameter(ND), focal length(FL), and nozzle distance(NDS). The experiment investigated the effect of this input parameter on output parameters(OP) like kerf width(KW), Perpendicularity(PR), surface roughness(SR), hardness(HRD) and heat-affected zone(HAZ). An experiment to be designed by the Taguchi L27 orthogonal array. After the analyzed result, to get the optimum input parameter for good cutting quality.

Keywords: CO2 laser beam, Laser power, Cutting speed, Gas pressure, Nozzle diameter, Focal length, and Nozzle distance.

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67 Effect of industrial effluent on the plant growth and activity of enzyme amylase

Paper ID V6I1-1281 · Pages 309-312 · Science And Technology

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Industrial effluents are ranked as the highest pollutants among all industrial wastes. The industry effluent is highly toxic to flora and fauna due to the presence of excess amount of dissolved solids, chlorides, sulphides, chromium with a very high BOD, COD and conductivity in the effluent From the Common effluent treatment plant (CETP), treated effluent was analyzed for physico-chemical characteristics and its effect on seed germination, á-amylase activity and early seedling growth and 100% of the effluent, suggested á-amylase enzyme dependent inhibition of seed germination. In contrast, compared to the control, shoot length, leaf length, á-amylase activity (IU/g) and fresh weight biomass (g/plant) of seedling found to decrease as the effluent concentration increased.

Keywords: Physico-chemical parameters, Seed germination, á-amylase activity, Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)

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68 Effect of maraging steel on the bacteria occurring in drinking water: Zero cost water purification system

Paper ID V6I1-1284 · Pages 313-318 · Science And Technology

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There are many villages in India, where there is no filtration and purification system. In recent years, there is considerable research in the field of water purification materials used in purifiers, filters, and chemicals used as antimicrobials. The traditional methods of water purification have many drawbacks, such as corrosion of containers used, coating dissolution, pitting and ageing effect and cost. Stainless steel has a corrosion problem which leads to an increase in impurities and costs. The plastic materials through have handling, transport, and cost advantage but they impart a smell due to dissolution of material of containers. Therefore, it is necessary

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and essential to avoid the drawbacks of traditional water purification and storage.

Keywords: Maraging Steel, Corrosion, Purification, Filtration

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69 Performance analysis of Vigilance Control Device (VCD) In electric locomotives of Indian Railways and design of a Drowsiness Detection and Warning system

Paper ID V6I1-1287 · Pages 319-323 · Embedded System

M. Senthamil Selvan, Indian Railways

A Vigilance control device (VCD) is a safety device designed and installed in Electric locomotive to keep the loco pilots in the vigilant state. These devices are available in all the Electric locomotives in Indian railways since the year 2003. Having served more than 15 years in the locomotive, the performance of the VCD in keeping the loco pilots is critically analyzed. Further, it is proposed the design of an embedded system that will function as an intelligent drowsiness detection and warning system. This proposed system will replace the existing Vigilance control device of the locomotive with additional and essential features of detection of drowsiness in early-stage and alert the Crew of the Train operation. The system will have advantages over the existing Vigilance control device it detects the drowsiness for behavioral measures in a non-invasive way, which will be preventing the Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD) in Electric locomotives

Keywords: Vigilance Control Device, Drowsiness detection, Signal Passing at Danger

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70 Study of domestic refrigerator system with R-134a and blends of HC R290/600a

Paper ID V6I1-1286 · Pages 324-330 · Mechanical Engineering

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In domestic refrigerators and refrigeration systems, the most widely used refrigerant is R134a. It must be phased out soon according to Kyoto protocol due to its high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1300. Hydrocarbon mixture (HCM) is an alternative refrigerant for Hydro Fluorocarbon (HFC) and Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) compounds due to their lower GWP and zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). The impact on the environment is also reduced due to the usage of hydrocarbon mixture in different mass ratios. In the present work, an experimental investigation has been made with a hydrocarbon refrigerant mixture composed of R290 (Propane) and R600a (Isobutane) as an alternative to R134a in a single evaporator domestic refrigerator. The primary object of the proposed work is to evaluate the performance parameters like compressor power consumption, Discharge temperature, Refrigeration effect, Coefficient of performance (COP), cycle efficiency and Ton of Refrigeration with an optimized mixture of R290 and R600a refrigerant and compare it with the performance of R 134a refrigerant. The investigation aims to find out the optimized blending mixture of R290

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and R600a refrigerant and validate it towards REFPROP software. The hermetically sealed compressor (Capacity 1/4 T) to be used to analyze the performance of the refrigeration cycle. From the comparative analysis of both refrigerants, it was found that hydrocarbon blend of R-290 and R-600a in 30%-70% on a mass basis given a better performance than R-134a refrigerant.

Keywords: Global Warming Potential, Ozone Depletion Potential, REFPROP, VCRS, HCM

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71 Isolation, partial purification and characterization of Lectin protein from soybean seeds (Glycine Max) and its cytotoxicity against Hela Cells

Paper ID V6I1-1282 · Pages 331-336 · Science And Technology

Vanita Bhanudas Karale, Research Scholar, Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Maharashtra
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Plant lectin proteins have a wide range of biological importance. In this research work the isolation,partial purification and characterization of the lectin proteins from the Soybean seeds (Glycine max) have been reported. The lectin proteins was purified with the help of ion exchange chromatography and further gel filtration chromatography on DEAE Cellulose column and Sephadex G-100 column respectively. Human blood group A was used for the agglutination assay. Lectin Protein concentration was determined by Lowry method and further analysis was done by SDS- PAGE. Samples were dialysed against phosphate buffer saline (PBS) and SDS-PAGE was done to identify the molecular weight of fractions. Further, haemagglutination assay was performed for sample of crude, 20% cut, 60% cut, 90% cut, dialysed samples, 60% ion exchange chromatography portion using A type blood group. The highest titer value was obtained from agglutination assay the sample from gel filtration chromatography i.e.512HU and the specific activity is 6400 HU/mg. The partially purified lectin protein gave a single protein peak on ion exchange chromatography. On SDS-PAGE electrophoretogram, many bands were observed, out of which one band was of 30 kDa which is supposed to be the band of lectin. The partially purified lectin show cytotoxic activity against HeLa cell line. The highest inhibition of HeLa cells i.e. 63.8% was observed at the concentration of 250µg/ml. Thus, the IC50 of partially purified lectin protein was found to be 99.2µl/ml.

Keywords: Soybean Lectin, SBL, Ion Exchange Chromatography, HeLa Cells, SDS-PAGE, Haemagglutination Assay.

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72 Motivational level towards the use of ICT among level 2 primary school pupils

Paper ID V6I1-1294 · Pages 337-342 · Education

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The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is steadily integrated into teaching and learning process. Therefore pupils' exposure and opportunities in using ICT in learning has become an important factor.

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The purpose of this research is to investigate the level of motivation towards the use of ICT among ESL learners in primary school level. Thus A group of 70 level two (year 4, 5 and 6) pupils of a suburban primary school in Alor Gajah, Melaka were chosen as respondents for this research. The research adopted quantitative methods to find out the motivational level of pupils in learning the English Language towards the use of ICT in the 21st century learning. Finding showed that the ESL pupils are motivated to use ICT in learning where in specific of this research, the level of motivation among female pupils are higher than male pupils. In conclusion, it is good if educators could find a way to be more competence in integration of ICT in teaching and learning process based on what barriers teachers are facing in using ICT in their daily classrooms in schools.

Keywords: ESL Pupils' Motivation, ICT, Gender Differences, 21st Century

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Inventory Management in Indian Industry (A study of Maruti Udyog Limited)

Paper ID V6I1-1260 · Pages 343-348 · Commerce & Management

Dr. Wakchaure Rajaram Nathaji, Professor, Shridi Sai Rural Institute's, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Rahata, Maharashtra

Material constitutes a very important position of total cost of finished product in most of the manufacturing industries. Therefore, proper recording and control over material cost is essential. Material control may be as, the regulation of the procedures for requisitioning, buying receiving, storing, handling and uses of material, also its applies the system for A, B, C classification of components is based mainly on cost and consumption of a particular component. This system also provides for various risk factors. The inventory management in Indian industry are developed in a systematically in the modern business world and also to evaluate the concept as well as precepts pertaining to inventory management develop in Indian industry, as a special reference of Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL).

Keywords: Inventory, Management, Industry, Manufacture, Material Control, Production

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A study of seasonality based investment strategy for Indian Mutual Funds

Paper ID V6I1-1292 · Pages 349-354 · Management - Finance

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Research issue: To determine the perfect day to invest and to redeem the mutual fund schemes. To evaluate the risk and return of the equity mutual funds (Regular-GROWTH). Objective: To study the day effect of the selected scrip's in the mutual fund industry from 2014 -2018 To find the performance of the scrips and to find out the exact day to invest in selected mutual funds companies. Research tools: Skewness, kurtosis, returns, risk, beta Findings: This study enables market participants to develop trading strategy which could fetch abnormal profits on the basis of the past pattern.it conducts the investigation of the day effect on the volatility of major stock market indexes for the period of 2014 to 2018. The highest return occurs on 24th day of every month and thus it supports the day effect. Practical Implication: this study suggests the traders invest in scrip's on the basis of the past patterns; this could earn them more profits

Keywords: Day Effect, Return, Volatility

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75 Activity-based English language learning: A contemporary learner-friendly approach for developing speaking skills in the over-crowded classrooms

Paper ID V6I1-1298 · Pages 355-359 · English Literature

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Developing speaking skills in the English language is strenuous work for a non-native speaker of English. Even a trained facilitator also goes through troublesome situations as in most of the cases, Indian classrooms are crowded. Minute attention and remedial classes seem uncertain due to the lack of time, space and scope. Limitations of learning teaching materials are also important issues in the Indian learning-teaching environment. In this circumstance, this work is a sort of action research or remedial work in search of effective activities that can be constructively solicited for the benefit of the target learners' group. Listening is a necessary part of the learning process of speaking skills. But in a developing country like India, it's tough to arrange contemporary audio-visual gadgets always. So the language-related activities are designed is such a way that by using the least amount of learning teaching materials, an instructor will be able to guide the learners. The set-backs of all the nineteen methods, approaches and techniques are already known worldwide. Without stressing on a particular method or instead of developing a new method, this work is a sincere attempt to incorporate relevant activities to enhance the speaking skills of the learners. The salient idiosyncrasy is to accomplish a standard joyful learning session which should be continuous, comprehensive and focused simultaneously.

Keywords: Activity, Method, Approach, Organized, Regular, Proficiency, Facilitator, Learner-Friendliness, Expertise, Standards, Supportive, Speaking, Writing, Listening, Topic, Memory, Upskill, Orators, Booster, Classify, Technology

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76 College Portal

Paper ID V6I1-1293 · Pages 360-361 · Web Application

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Due to lack of proper medium for students and management to interact and there is a chance that students can miss any critical notification from management such as student's fee alert or any announcement regarding events organized in college. This application does all automated work regarding maintaining and disseminating all information, which is extremely useful in colleges. The creation and management of accurate & update information regarding a student are critically important in college. The administrator and student are two primary functional requirements in the given system. Proper login with time & role-based secure access is provided to admin, faculty & students.

Keywords: College Portal, Virtual College, Portal, Web Application

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77 Animation in education sector

Paper ID V6I1-1302 · Pages 362-364 · Ui Ux

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We are always looking for new and better ways to educate the young. Research Suggests when children are having fun, they tend to learn better. It’s even scientifically proven that retention of information is higher when it is communicated using both visual and verbal communication. I feel animation as a training medium offers exciting possibilities for meeting the needs of 21st century learners. The use of animation instruction can significantly enhance student learning if properly designed and implemented. We often say that visual memories are the strongest memories and that’s what we need to implement it the education sector using animation. This paper gives a brief idea about the animation, its role in the education sector, advantages and the benefits of animation in education sector.

Keywords: Animation, Learning, Education sector, Visual memories

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78 Origin of Conglomerate/Breccia rocks, How did they arrive at Lonar Crater? Buldhana District, Maharashtra, India

Paper ID V6I1-1299 · Pages 365-375 · Maharashtra

Raju D. Jadhav, Independent Researcher
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Conglomerates are rocks of silicates (stones/pebbles/gravels/cobbles), etc. cemented together in a matrix, were observed on the temples roof tops, near the lake periphery of Lonar Crater and the fragments of these rocks

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found surrounding the temple periphery. To investigate how these rocks did came here, what was the purpose of these rocks being found on the temple roofs? detailed study was under taken. The XRF analysis carried out showed that these fragmented rocks of conglomerate origin SiO_2 is found to be dominant i.e., between 53.40-99%, with other components such as Al_2O_3, MgO, SO_3, CaO, Fe_2O_3, ZnO and CuO as minor compositions. From the studies carried out, the conclusion drawn showed that all the glassy nature of rock fragments showing high percentage of SiO_2 found at Lonar Crater are components of conglomerate rock fragments, whether it be white rusting, non white rusting, white pebbles/silica pebbles etc., are all of conglomerate rock fragments. This paper reports a detailed study about how did these rocks arrive here at Lonar Crater and placed on the roof tops of the temples? What was their source and origin? Why were they brought here? What was the purpose of bringing here? This work being of preliminary investigations, a small attempt has been made to search answers to the above questions.

Keywords: Lonar Crater, Lake Periphery, Clast Breccias/Conglomerate Rocks, Temple Rooftops

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79 Review on copy move forgery image detection and classification

Paper ID V6I1-1300 · Pages 376-379 · Electronics And Communication Engineering

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Digital image is an essential part of today's everybody life. We use digital images in various fields like social networking sites, e-commerce companies, jobs, courtrooms, academics, insurance fields etc. Any unauthorized person can easily make changes in anybody digital image and use it in place of authorized person and takes benefits. To identify the original and tampered digital images we need some detection techniques to recognize the image is actual or tampered.

Keywords: Copy, Optimization, Blocks Features

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80 Review of brain tumor classification by texture base optimize features

Paper ID V6I1-1301 · Pages 380-383 · Electronics And Communication Engineering

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Generally, experts perform certain evaluation procedures over these medical images which leads to operational errors. These errors require huge amount of time for making evaluations. MR images are qualitatively and quantitatively analysed by experts as per their experience. But it is limited to human eye, which is restricted up to 8 bits of grey level. Edge detection has its own reputation in image processing. Region boundaries and edges are quite similar, there is an iterative alteration of intensity at the region boundaries. Edge detectiontechniques recognized the edges which are non-continuous. There is a requirement of closed regionboundaries, to segment an object from an image. The expected edges are the boundaries which lie betweenobjects. It means edge based detection supports image segmentation.

Keywords: Brain, Optimization, ANN, CNN

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