



Proceedings

2023



International Conference on

Trends in Computing, Automation,
Management, Economics & Applied Social
Science (ICCAMEASS-2023)

**28th October, 2023 at RCET,
Kanyakumari, TN, India**



Hybrid Mode

**Organized by
Rohini College of Engineering and Technology (RCET),
Kanyakumari, India**

**In Association with
Srinivas University, Mangaluru, India &
Azteca University, Mexico**

ABOUT THE INSTITUTION

Rohini college of Engineering and Technology (RCET), founded in the year 2012 by Shri.K.Neela Marthandan, a great Industrialist and philanthropist, stands out as a prestigious Institution of higher learning with a mission of pursuing excellence in education and research. The Institution is run by Dr.N.Neela Vishnu as the pro chairman and Dr.V.M.Blessy Geo as Managing Director. The institution, with dynamic community of students offers 8 undergraduate programs, 6 postgraduate programs and a research program in the Department of Mechanical Engineering with accomplished faculty, high class facilities and premium hostels. The Project cost of Rs.26,75,000/- sanctioned by AICTE under the Modernization and removal of Obsolescence Aspirational-(MODROB-ASP). Project sanctioned worth Rs.5, 00,000/- by Tamil Nadu State Council for science and Technology (TNSCST) for the proposal “Mapping of Science and Technology needs of Tamil Nadu”. The outcome of the faculty research is published in major research journals and reputed international conferences in India and abroad. The Institute facilitates the placement training activities with the help of industry experts and corporate trainers to prepare the students industry-ready, apart from providing placement training right from First year in the regular schedule for the Distinctive Syllabus framed. Over 90% of the eligible students are placed in reputed companies such as Cognizant Technology Solutions (CTS), Capegemini, Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services, Wipro India Limited, Ramco Systems, Nggawe Nirman Technologies etc., with high salary package

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

This Conference will explore the new horizon of innovations from distinguished researchers, scientists, and eminent authors in academia and industry working for the advancements in Science, Engineering and Technology from all over the world. International Conference on Trends in Computing, Automation, Management, Economics & Applied Social Science (ICCAMEASS-2023) aims to bring together. Academicians, Scientists, Research Scholars and Students, to share and disseminate information on knowledge and scientific research works related to Automation, Management, Intelligent Computing and Communication topics and confers the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. The conference will create a path to establish a research relation for the authors and listeners with opportunities for promoting research and developing technologies. We received more than 120 papers & 86 papers are shortlisted for Conference Presentation.



Shri.K.Neela Marthandan,

Chairman, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India.

From Chief Patron's Desk

Dear All, "Learning gives creativity, creativity leads to thinking, thinking provides knowledge, knowledge makes you great"- Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam. These words by - Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam perfectly describe our aim at Rohini College of Engineering and Technology. Beyond providing a sound education, we wish to provide our students a holistic learning experience for life. Our aim is to teach students to LEARN, not just STUDY. Hence, we strive to travel beyond the boundaries of mere books. We have realized that the future is abstract and unknown but the youth in our hands are real and can be Molded. Engineers play the most vital and important role in nation building. They create new inventions using best engineered technologies to make human life more comfortable, secure and productive. In modern times, nations which have rich engineering and experienced technological domains are flourishing economically and are providing better lives to their people. We have excellent potential to grow in diversified areas and excel in Engineering and technological fields. We need enormous number of engineers and managers to write next story of success. We have identified the needs of modern engineering, technology for modern age students, with a vision and mission accompanying transparency, accountability and accessibility which keeps us abreast. I can proudly say that Rohini College of Engineering and Technology is the most modern and sophisticated multidisciplinary institution, imparting quality education and providing a wide and varied arena for the staff and students to showcase their academic and extracurricular talents. As we look at ICCAMEASS-2023, it is important to keep in mind that it represents the collective thinking of a group of innovative individuals with whom I am privileged to work. I am sure that, ICCAMEASS-2023 to be the premiere academic research in Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research.



Dr. N. Neela Vishnu,

Pro Chairman, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India

Patron's Message

Dear All, My heartfelt congratulations to the ICCAMEASS and her team of students and professors for their continued dedication, commitment, hard work and collective creative energies. As the Pro chairman of the institution, my heart swells with pride to see blossoming and spreading its fragrance of excellence and unfold its petals of quality education. This edition of the conference proceedings encapsulates the arrested moments of yet another eventful year in its flow. The ICCAMEASS-2023 conference proceeding faithfully mirrors multifarious activities and the harmonious growth of RCET and also proves to be an outlet for the talent of the engineers of tomorrow. ICCAMEASS-2023 intends to be a leader in facilitating a new kind of discussion not only in Science and Technology with a focus on Computing and Automation but also in Management, Economics and Applied Social Science be at the forefront in strengthening relationships between communities and institutions of higher learning



Dr.V.M.Blessy Geo,

Managing Director, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India

Patron's Message

Dear all, “If you are not willing to learn No one can help you If you are determined to learn No one can stop you” -Zig Ziglar

The conference beautifully records the splendid moments of the 2023-2024 academic year. It is a reflection of the enthusiasm, passion, intensity and dedication of teachers for the profession they have chosen. It serves as a platform to display the creative thoughts and talents of the students. Initiatives like this provide opportunity to the students and encourages their talents. The conference not only strives to transform students into professional graduates but also sensible and responsible young active citizens. I hope that they continue to create delightful academic excellence and a bounty of opportunities to make budding engineers, competent enough to face the future. I would like to extend my warm greetings to the ICCAMEASS-2023 coordinators and send my best wishes for their future endeavors. Once again my well wishes, blessing and support to all participants, and stakeholders of this International Conference



Dr. P. S. Aithal, Ph.D. D.Sc.
Vice Chancellor
Srinivas University,
Mangalore, Karnataka State, India.

Co-Patron's Message

The fusion of computing, automation, management, economics, and applied social sciences has created an exhilarating, dynamic, and constantly changing scene in an era characterized by rapidly expanding technology. I'm delighted to welcome you to the proceedings of this outstanding conference, where we'll be exploring and recognizing the revolutionary trends that are currently reshaping our world. Scholars, academics, and business professionals can gather, discuss ideas, and present their work at the "Trends in Computing, Automation, Management, Economics & Applied Social Science" conference. This event is the result of a group effort of three institutions at international level to broaden the boundaries of human understanding and a common desire for knowledge.

In particular, computing, automation, management, economics, and applied social sciences have all come together in the conference we've organized. It is evidence of the disciplines' growing interconnection and the significant influence they have on society as a whole. This conference is a special opportunity to interact with thought leaders who are at the forefront of these developments in an era marked by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, when ideas like artificial intelligence, automation, blockchain, and sustainable economics are gaining acceptance.

The proceedings is a voyage through the maze of computing, from the complexities of machine learning and data analytics to the frontiers of quantum computing. The roots of automation may be traced in manufacturing, but it now permeates every aspect of our lives, changing the way we live, work, and interact. Our investigation will go into the management area, where the advent of agile project management and digital leadership is transforming business strategies. Behavioural economics, cryptocurrencies, and an increasing focus on sustainability are all contributing to the significant change that is currently taking place in the economics field. The applied social sciences, which enable us to comprehend and negotiate these changes, are at the centre of everything.

This proceedings book serves as a repository for information, creativity, and cooperation. You will discover a wide range of research, approaches, and viewpoints within these pages, reflecting the vitality and diversity of our academic community. In order to encourage discussion, critical thinking, and teamwork among academics, researchers, and practitioners, we provide the most recent study findings and thoughts.

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the authors, reviewers, and organizers whose dedication has made this conference and its proceedings possible. It is admirable that they are so dedicated to increasing knowledge and discovering unexplored regions of our changing globe. I sincerely hope that this proceedings book will be a source of knowledge and inspiration for readers. I urge you to immerse yourself in the lively discussion, accept the changing trends, and use this information as a compass to travel the ever-evolving terrains of computing, automation, management, economics, and applied social sciences as you peruse these pages. I sincerely hope you will find this book to be a useful tool that enhances both your academic and professional endeavours.



Dr. Ricardo Saavedra,

Co-Patron International Conference (ICCAMEASS-2023)

Director & Chair, International Programs Azteca University, Mexico

Co-Patron's Message

It is with great pride, enthusiasm, and anticipation that I invite you, Being Director and Chair, International Program, Universidad Azteca/ Azteca University to this prestigious Int. Conference and also to read the conference proceedings of the International Conference (ICCAMEASS-2023). In enormous amount of work has gone into the development of this conference Proceedings, and I believe you will see that effort reflected in this edition and in the impact, it will have on the field. It's a cliché but a useful one in this case: We are a work in progress actively seeking ideas from campus and community in terms of structure, goals, and vision. We remain open to where we are going and how we will get there.

As we look at ICCAMEASS-2023, it is important to keep in mind that it represents the collective thinking of a group of innovative individuals with whom I am privileged to work. I am sure that, ICCAMEASS-2023 to be the premiere academic research in Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research. We want it to look different, to be different, to be one dynamic Int. Conference as the work going on in our disciplines, a rarity in academic publishing. Further, want it to be a vehicle for a new type of conversation about engineering and Technology and its place in the academic review, tenure, promotion, and reward process. ICCAMEASS-2023 intends to be a leader in facilitating a new kind of discussion not only in Science and Technology with a focus on Computing and Automation but also in Management, Economics and Applied Social Science be at the forefront in strengthening relationships between communities and institutions of higher learning. I congratulate authorities of RCET Kanyakumari, TN, India for their initiatives on developing this International Conference with paper presentation opportunities of different subjects and good to know the ways of both physical and online paper presentation. We are also happy that Srinivas University also for their support to this International Conference.



Dr. R. Rajesh,

Principal, Rohini College of Engineering and Technology
(RCET), Kanyakumari, India

General Chair's Message

Dear All, you are capable more than you know, I whole heartedly appreciate the hardwork, dedication and devotion of all those who made it a successful publication. I am happy to appreciate the diligent efforts and contribution in ICCAMEASS-2023. Education is not just it getting marks. It is in exploring the whole world. My sincere wishes to the Hardworking faculties who are the pillars of this event who spent their golden time to make the students believe that they can.



Dr. P.K. Paul,

FAU (Fellow of Azteca University), Director & General Secretary,
International Conference (ICCAMEASS-2023)
Executive Director (MCIS Program) & Asst. Professor (IST), Head/
Coordinator, Dept. of Computer and Information Science
Information Scientist (Offg.), Raiganj University, West Bengal, India

From Director & General Secretary Desk

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all participants as attendees, paper presenters, speakers, session chairs, national and international advisors of International Conference on Trends in Computing, Automation, Management, Economics & Applied Social Science (ICCAMEASS-2023), organized by Rohini College of Engineering and Technology (RCET), Kanyakumari, TN, India, in Association with Srinivas University, Mangaluru, India and ISMASI, Azteca University Mexico on 28th October, 2023. Further, being DAYIPF / FAU of Azteca University and Director & Co-Chair, ICCAMEASS-2023, I would like to congratulate all the stakeholders and committee members from ICCAMEASS-2023 for taking up the challenge of hosting this event.

I am confident that ICMRM2023 will be a major conference organized to bring together researchers, developers and practitioners from academia as well as industry. With ICCAMEASS-2023 focusing on Computing and Automation but also in Management, Economics and Applied Social Science. It is hoped that individual researchers, developers and practitioners will work hand in hand, in developing this important field of research and pushing it together to be the most important vehicle for value creation within the whole society.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to core authority (Specially Prof. R. Saavedra) of Azteca University Mexico for sponsoring me from the part of ISMASI, Azteca University Mexico and the organizing committee of RCET Kanyakumari, India specially Prof. R. Rajesh and Prof. Reji M from ICCAMEASS-2023 for their efforts in organizing this conference. Once again my well wishes, blessing and support to all participants, and stakeholders of this International Conference.



Dr.M.Reji,

Convener ICCAMEASS-2023, RCET, India

From Convener's Desk

As the conveners of the International Conference on Trends in Computing, Automation, Management, Economics & Applied Social Science (ICCAMEASS-2023), organized by Rohini College of Engineering and Technology (RCET), Kanyakumari, TN, India, in Association with Srinivas University, Mangaluru, India and , Azteca University Mexico , we welcome you to the conference on 28 th October, 2023. The conference involves more than 4 invited lectures from experts in the area of Multidisciplinary topics like Management, Commerce and IoT. For any technologically developed society, the public at large needs to be well equipped with the science and innovation of the time. Our prime motivation for this conference would be to give an ambiance and opportunities for young and budding scientists who will shape India's future in science and technology. In general, the conference is interdisciplinary in nature and will have focused technical sessions throughout. We strongly believe that one-to-one interaction with experts will enable the students to think and pursue their ideas in better ways. This conference is an ideal platform for postgraduate students and graduate students to enhance their scientific and technical knowledge which will benefit them in their studies.

Once again, we would love to have you all here and make this conference your own and get benefitted scientifically. Attending the conference will give you access to newer ideas and collaborations for the future. Let us all work together for a better society for tomorrow.

Keynote Speaker



SRINIVAS UNIVERSITY

City campus, GHS road, Hampankatta, Mangaluru-575001
www.srinivasuniversity.edu.in



Dr. P. S. Aithal, *Ph.D. D.Sc.*

Vice Chancellor

Srinivas University,

Mangalore, Karnataka State, India.

Efficient Technology Management for Effective Automation of Industries in Society

The accelerated advancement of technology has revolutionized industries across the globe, enabling unprecedented levels of automation and efficiency. In-depth examination of the vital field of technology management and its crucial part in orchestrating the smooth automation of primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary industries is provided in this study. Information, communication, and computation technologies (ICCT underlying technologies) and nanotechnologies are included in the broad range of Universal technologies of 21st century that fall under the purview of technology management. The first point made in the article is how crucial good technology management is to the success of industrial automation. It looks at how technology management techniques have changed to meet the varied and dynamic nature of contemporary industries. ICCT can be used to connect and coordinate processes, as well as for intelligent decision-making. Additionally, the potential of nanotechnologies for precise and miniature automation components is being explored. Examining the intricacies related to technology integration, scalability, and sustainability, key challenges and opportunities in technology management are examined. The paper provides insights into best practices for matching organizational goals and strategies with technology management, emphasizing the necessity for flexible frameworks that can adjust to changing market demands. Based on proposed developments of Super Intelligent Machines and technology-based singularity, their impact on Industrial Automation, the consequences of socio-economic and environmental effects of technology-driven automation in companies are also covered in this article, highlighting the significance of ethical and sustainable technology management. It emphasizes the

requirement for moral concerns, skill development, and laws that guarantee a fair transition to automated industrial processes while minimizing potential negative effects. In summary, competent technology management forms the basis for the successful automation of industries in all spheres of society. This paper includes a comprehensive overview of the principles, strategies, and applications of technology management along with ABCD analysis emphasizing the potential for transformative change in the landscape of modern industries in all four sectors and the pressing need to ensure ethical and sustainable practices.



Dr. Prosannajid Sarkar,
Principal Scientific Researcher
Dr. Wazed International Research and Training Institute
Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur
Bangladesh

An Overview of hypertension: Risk factors and its management strategies in the context of Bangladesh

High blood pressure, generally known as hypertension, is a serious public health issue everywhere, especially in Bangladesh. High blood pressure is a recurring medical condition known as hypertension. Cardiovascular disease, strokes, and kidney damage are just a few of the major health issues that can result from hypertension. This study examined the general picture of hypertension in Bangladesh with a focus on its risk factors and management strategies. The study's primary methodology is descriptive analysis of secondary data. Peer-reviewed articles authored in the English language from inception to January 2023 were thoroughly searched for using different databases (e.g., PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar etc.). The search was organized by publication date. The search and a quality evaluation were both carried out independently. In Bangladesh, hypertension is a serious health issue that is primarily caused by food and lifestyle changes. According to the study, there are several risk factors for hypertension in Bangladesh, including an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, a genetic predisposition, urbanization, obesity, and the use of tobacco and alcohol. The study also showed that lifestyle modifications, health education, better healthcare access, awareness campaigns, community-based interventions, public-private partnerships, etc. are effective ways for prevention and management. Bangladesh is experiencing an increase in hypertension due to a number of risk factors. In order to lessen the burden of hypertension and the health consequences it is associated with in the Bangladeshi population, effective management techniques should involve lifestyle modifications and public health interventions. To enhance hypertension management and lessen its influence on public health in Bangladesh, further research and comprehensive healthcare policy including healthcare practitioners, policymakers, community organizations, and the general public would be necessary.



Dr. P.K. Paul,

FAU (Fellow of Azteca University), Director & General Secretary,
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Executive Director (MCIS Program) & Asst. Professor (IST), Head/
Coordinator, Dept. of Computer and Information Science
Information Scientist (Offg.), Raiganj University, West Bengal, India

Latest ICT, Informatics in support of Academic & Business Innovation: Aspects of Educational policies & sustainability

Informatics is a field of practice and study dedicated in information related solutions such as collection, selection, organization, processing and management of Information. Informatics is also called as Information Science. There are close relationships with the ‘Information and Communication Technology’ and ‘Informatics’. Initially only basic sub- technologies considered as main weapon of Informatics and Information Technology practice such as Software Technologies, Web Technologies, Networking Technologies, Database Technologies, Multimedia Technologies and gradually other latest technologies such as Cloud Computing, Big Data, Internet of Things, Edge Computing, Data Analytics, etc. and all these being considered as worthy in building Information and Knowledge Society leading to Knowledge Economy. Educational institutions are key player in developing manpower in the field of IT and Computing. Latest technologies are dedicated in bringing sustainability and overall development. There are universities in abroad and India who are dedicated in developing manpower in mentioned areas for complete development with sustainability. Today’s IT and Computing involvement in society lead the concept of Digital Society and there are ways from educational side to cater the need of such society by providing technologically educated products. Further business houses are highly depends on such technologies for modernization and their advance operation leading to a global village effectively and efficiently.



Dr. Neil P. Balba,
Chief Digital Officer & Professor
The Lyceum of the Philippines University (LPU)
Laguna, Philippines

EdTech and Society: Transforming Education through Technology

In a rapidly evolving educational landscape, technology, particularly artificial intelligence, stands as a powerful force of change.

Acknowledging this shift, we explore the transformative potential of EdTech and AI. Beyond mere digitization, they enhance learning experiences, making education engaging, personalized, and accessible. With interactive content, adaptive systems, and inclusive tools, they cater to diverse needs, boosting engagement and removing barriers.

However, as we embrace these innovations, we must address challenges such as the digital divide, privacy, screen time, and ethical concerns. The responsibility lies with society, policymakers, and institutions to ensure equitable access and responsible use.

The impact of EdTech and AI extends beyond classrooms, affecting society as a whole. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that these benefits are distributed equitably, leveling the playing field for all learners. Collaboration is key, requiring thoughtful planning and investment.

The transformation of education through technology, particularly AI, is a necessity. We stand at a pivotal moment where we can provide quality education for all, transcending backgrounds and locations. As we convene at this conference, let us engage in meaningful discussions, share insights, and build networks to advance the positive impact of EdTech and AI on education and society. Together, we can revolutionize education, shaping a brighter future for our learners and our world. Thank you, and I anticipate fruitful discussions in the coming days.

HONORARY & ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chief Patrons, ICCAMEASS-2023

- ✚ Shri.K.Neela Marthandan**, Chairman, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India
- ✚ Shri Dr. CA A. Raghavendra Rao**, Chancellor, Srinivas University, Mangalore, India
- ✚ Dr. José Agustín López González Pacheco**, Rector/ Chancellor, Azteca University, Mexico, North America

Patrons, ICCAMEASS-2023

- ✚ Dr. N.Neela Vishnu**, Pro Chairman, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India
- ✚ Dr.V.M.Blessy Geo**, Managing Director, RCET, Tamil Nadu, India

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- ✚ Dr. Ricardo Saavedram** Director & Chair (International Programs), Azteca University, Mexico, North America

General Chair, ICCAMEASS-2023

- ✚ Dr. R. Rajesh**, Principal, Rohini College of Engineering and Technology (RCET), Kanyakumari, India

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- ✚ Dr. P.K. Paul**, Executive Director (MCIS Program), Head/ Coordinator (Dept. of CIS), Raiganj University, India & DAYIPF (Azteca University, Mexico)

Convener, ICCAMEASS-2023

- ✚ Dr.M.Reji**, Associate Professor, Department of ECE, Rohini College of Engineering and Technology (RCET), Kanyakumari, India

Co-Convener, ICCAMEASS-2023

- ✚ Prof. Sonia Noronha**, Professor & Dean, Institute of Port, Shipping & Supply Chain Management, Srinivas University, Mangalore, India

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THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ENHANCING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN RETAIL

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ABSTRACT

The retail sector has seen a significant digital transformation since a few years ago. This change is supported by the implementation of advanced data analytics and predictive technology, which leads to considerable improvements in responsiveness, efficacy, and accuracy across several retail business domains. Undoubtedly one of the driving causes behind this change is artificial intelligence (AI). AI has enabled the use of sophisticated data insights in the retail industry, opening new options for retailers to enhance their processes. The foundation for effective in-store operations in retail spaces is laid by the information that has been gathered from various sources. Amid an AI revolution, the study paper's practical goal is to comprehend the use cases for AI in retail. This study conducts a thorough investigation of the retail use cases of the most recent AI model to improve staff performance. Customer service, supply chain, merchandising, and marketing are the primary areas where AI adoption is increasing staff performance in retail. The adoption rate and security are the main problem areas. The study also suggests a competitive model based on AI use cases to improve worker productivity in the retail industry. Additionally, conversational AI's strategic application is what the future holds.

Keywords - *Artificial Intelligence, Enhancing Employee Performance, Retail Technology, Retail AI model, Machine Learning (ML), Conversational AI.*

FDI - POLICY AND TREND: INDIAN EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To analyse the policy on FDI and the Trend of FDI inflow to India in recent years.

Methodology: The paper is descriptive, discussing changes in FDI policies and analyzing the trend of FDI inflow to India in recent years. analysed. Analysis is carried out using secondary data from the relevant sources

Findings: India received a total FDI inflow of US\$70.97 billion in 2022-23, which includes equity inflows, reinvested earnings, and other capital sources. This marked a decrease from US\$84.83 billion in 2022. India received its highest-ever FDI inflow of US\$83.57 billion in the fiscal year 2021-2022. However, 2022-23 saw a drop in FDI inflows due to global uncertainties. Singapore accounted for the highest inward FDI in India at US\$17.20 billion and other top investor countries include Mauritius, the US, UAE, and the Netherlands. Maharashtra emerged as the top recipient of FDI with a total of US\$14.80 billion. Karnataka followed with US\$10.42 billion, while Delhi and Gujarat attracted US\$ 7.53 billion and US\$4.71 billion, respectively.

Originality: The original idea of the paper is designed by the author and wherever data information is borrowed references are made.

Type of Paper: *Analytical with data analysis of the relevant variables over the years*

Keywords: *FDI, sectors, regions.*

FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES OF E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

E-Governance refers to the use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) by government or public agencies for public governance. E-Governance is carrying out the function of governance through the utilization of ICT. E-Governance is the application of ICT for providing government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of previously existing services and information portals. Digital Governance means to carry out governance process in a digital way to deliver digital services. Our country India is a developing country. However, it must combine the socio-economic goals with good governance. In the age of ICT, nearly every country in the world used ICT in their administration, delivering services to their citizens on time. E-Governance has an effect on every area of the Indian economy. As a result, the Indian government has started to implement e-Governance projects, delivering as many services online as feasible. Different e-Governance projects have been undertaken. The Indian government launched a number of initiatives to encourage e-Governance, such as digital India, e-seva, smart govt, e-kranthi and many more. These initiatives all appear to be more beneficial to the citizens overall. But, there are still certain problems with the adoption of e-Governance. In other words, these problems appear to represent roadblocks to e-Governance success includes socioeconomic, cultural, and technical limitations as well as privacy and security issues. Even if there are numerous difficulties and limitations, the government is certain that these obstacles can be removed, paving the path for the development of e-governance. The financial constraints and issues of e-Governance in India are discussed in this study.

Keywords - *e-Governance, ICT, Digital Governance, e-Governance issues, Digital India.*

**DRIVERS OF THE TRANSFORMING WORK ENVIRONMENT OF HIGHER
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL**

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ABSTRACT

Significant changes in the nature of work and occupations are being brought about by globalization and technological advancements. Higher Education Institutions are now able to relocate services to areas with cheaper wages because of technological advancements. The transition from manual to knowledge work represents a significant change in the nature of work. Higher Education Institutions are changing towards a knowledge-based paradigm wherein professionals manage their own success using structured academic performance indicators and feedback forms. The objective of this research is to determine the drivers for transforming the work environment of Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal. The key objective is to identify the factors that have changed the working environment of Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal. In this study, a framework for the transformation of the work environment is to be developed for Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal.

Keywords - *Changing nature, work environment, technological advancement, Factors of Changing work environment, Framework.*

DEMYSTIFYING PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT ENGAGEMENT: “A STUDY OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING STRATEGIES”

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This research paper aims to unravel the complexities surrounding pharmaceutical product engagement in the context of social media marketing. It delves into the strategies employed by pharmaceutical companies to engage with their target audience while adhering to stringent regulatory frameworks.

Methodology: Employing a mixed-methods approach, this study combines qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Data is gathered from multiple sources, including social media accounts of pharmaceutical firms, case studies, industry reports, and interviews with experts. Qualitative data is analyzed thematically, identifying recurrent patterns in social media marketing strategies, while quantitative data is subjected to statistical analysis to uncover correlations and insights.

Findings: The study yields valuable insights into the social media marketing strategies of pharmaceutical companies. It highlights effective content creation practices, interactive engagement tactics, and successful adaptation to varying regulatory frameworks. Case studies of companies successfully navigating this complex terrain provide practical, industry-specific insights. Moreover, the research identifies how companies ensure compliance with regulatory guidelines.

Originality: This paper contributes to the field by demystifying pharmaceutical product engagement on social media, offering practical insights for industry practitioners, healthcare professionals, and regulatory bodies. The mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses, enriches the understanding of this multifaceted topic.

Type of Paper: This research paper falls under the category of empirical research, combining qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods to provide a comprehensive view of pharmaceutical product engagement on social media.

Keywords - *Pharmaceutical marketing, social media, engagement strategies, regulatory compliance, mixed-methods research, FDA guidelines.*

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MACROECONOMIC TREND OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This paper is to present in the International Conference on ‘Trends in Computing, Automation, Management, Economics & Applied Social Science’ organized by Rohini College of Engineering and Technology Kanyakumari, India, Srinivasa University Mangaluru, India and Azeca University Mexico at RCET, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu India on 28 th October 2023

Puopse : To analyse the macroeconomic trend of India in the recent years.

Methodology: Behaviour of Macro economic variables such as GDP, Inflation, CPI components of budgets (Revenue, Expenditure) are analyzed. Analysis is carried out using secondary data from the relevant sources

Findings: Annual average **GDP Growth rate** of India was 6.21 percent from 2006 until 2023, with highest growth rate in 2022 (9.10 percent) and a record low of -5.80 percent in 2021 (Covid-19). The most important and the fast growing sector of Indian economy are services which contributes more than 60.0 to total GDP. Agriculture, forestry and fishing contributes around 12.0 percent to GDP, but employs more than 50.0 percent of the labor force. Manufacturing accounts for 15.0 percent of GDP, construction 8.0 percent and mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply for the remaining 5.0 percent.

The **Inflation rate** for consumer prices in India moved over the past 62 years between -7.6 percent and 28.6 percent. During 2022, an inflation rate was 6.7 percent. After 2000, the fluctuation in the annual average rate of inflation has reduced

In India the average **Consumer Price Index** is about 133.31 points from 2011 until 2023, reaching an all-time high of 186.30 points in July of 2023 and a record low of 86.81 points in February 2011. The most important category in the consumer price index in India is Food and beverages (45.86 percent of total weight)

Net **Direct Tax Collections** in the last ten years have increased by 160.17 per cent from Rs 6,38,596 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 16,61,428 crore in 2022-23. Tax revenue as Percent of GDP was 7.5 percent in March 2023, which is decreased from the previous number of 7.8 percent for Dec 2022. Despite considerable efforts for widening the tax base, still the number of taxpayers in our country, is about 82.7 million people which is 6.25 per cent of the over 132 crore population

Fiscal deficit in India for the year 2022-23 was 6.4 percent of GDP and the government expects it to further reduce to 5.9 percent next year and aims to bring it under 4.5 percent of GDP by 2025-26

Originality: Paper is originally designed by the author and wherever data and information are borrowed due references are made.

Type of Paper: Analytical with data analysis of the relevant variables over the years

Keywords - *GDP, Inflation, CPI, Tax Revenue, Fiscal Deficit*

**DESTINATION BRANDING AND THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE:
A REVIEW-BASED STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

A major portion of the world economy is depending on the tourism and hospitality services. Many countries are totally relying on tourism for their economy. The sector has been a major source of employment across the globe. With a promising future ahead, the nations are now making their tourism business more organized and systematic by introducing the idea of destinations instead of just “tourism locations”. The government agencies have extended this responsibility to the marketers whose first task is to build and develop strong destination brands. The present study is an attempt to understand the economic aspects of destination branding worldwide as well as in case of specific countries like India, UAE etc. Further, the branding task is not that easy and involves many challenges majorly arising from the tourists’ i.e., the consumers’ point of view. Hence, it is imperative to understand which factors are critical for building destination brands that hold economic value for any destination market. In line to this, the present study also attempts to explore the various dimensions that could help the marketers in the same. The present study is a review-based study where the researchers have consulted the available literature in the field of destination branding. It has been found that developing consumer-based brand equity is the key to build destination brands. Further, the extensive and systematic review suggested that the dimensions namely “destination awareness”, “destination image”, “destination brand experience”, “destination brand identity”, “destination brand personality”, “destination brand trust”, “destination brand quality”, “destination brand loyalty”, and “destination brand meaning”, are crucial in building consumer-based brand equity for destination brands. The study has also proposed a conceptual baseline model based on various possible relationships between the dimensions identified.

Keywords - *Destination branding, Destination Economy, Business Tourism, Consumer-based brand equity, Destination awareness, Destination image*

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF DESTINATION BRANDING: A REVIEW-BASED STUDY

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ABSTRACT

A major portion of the world economy is depending on the tourism and hospitality services. Many countries are totally relying on tourism for their economy. The sector has been a major source of employment across the globe. With a promising future ahead, the nations are now making their tourism business more organized and systematic by introducing the idea of destinations instead of just “tourism locations”. The government agencies have extended this responsibility to the marketers whose first task is to build and develop strong destination brands. However, the branding task is not that easy and involves many challenges majorly arising from the tourists’ i.e., the consumers’ point of view. Hence, it is imperative to understand which factors are critical for building destination brands. In line to this, the present study is an attempt to explore the various dimensions that could help the marketers in the same. The present study is a review-based study where the researchers have consulted the available literature in the field of destination branding and have identified some key dimensions. Firstly, it has been found that developing consumer-based brand equity is the key to build destination brands. Further, the extensive and systematic review suggested that the dimensions namely “destination awareness”, “destination image”, “destination brand experience”, “destination brand identity”, “destination brand personality”, “destination brand trust”, “destination brand quality”, “destination brand loyalty”, and “destination brand meaning”, are crucial in building consumer-based brand equity for destination brands. The study has also proposed a conceptual baseline model based on various possible relationships between the dimensions identified.

Keywords - *Destination brands, Destination branding, Consumer-based brand equity, Destination awareness, Destination image, Destination brand loyalty Paper*

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_09

**THE KEY DIMENSIONS OF KNOWLEDGE-SHARING BEHAVIOUR AMONG
ACADEMICIANS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: A REVIEW-BASED
STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, knowledge has become the primary source of survival and sustainability for organizations across the sectors around the world. It has been acknowledged as a powerful tool for value creation and innovation. Knowledge management activities, especially knowledge sharing, allow businesses to prosper and face stiff competition in the dynamic business environment. The organizations are now developing knowledge management systems comprising proper creation and dissemination of knowledge through effective knowledge sharing practices. With the ever-increasing imperativeness of knowledge sharing among organizations, the education sector, especially higher education institutions, are also adopting these practices. Knowledge being the central pillar of the survival and growth of these institutions, the present study aims to determine the knowledge-sharing behaviour of one of the most important stakeholders i.e., the academicians. In line to this, the study majorly covers two tasks: I. Identifying various factors critical for establishing effective knowledge-sharing behaviour among the academicians, and II. Determining the possible relationships between these factors. The study has identified the following factors that may affect the academicians' knowledge-sharing behaviour: attitude toward knowledge sharing, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, intention to share knowledge, motivation to share knowledge, and organizational climate with sub-dimensions organizational culture, ICT, innovation, and affiliation. Various possible relationships between these variables have been proposed, and a conceptual baseline model has been developed based on these relationships.

Keywords: *Knowledge Management, Knowledge Sharing, Higher Education Institutions, Organizational Climate, Motivation to Share Knowledge, Theory of Planned Behaviour*

**IMPROVISED SEQUENTIAL PATTERN NEURAL CLASSIFIER IN HYBRID
RECOMMENDATION ENGINE**

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ABSTRACT

People now have immediate access to a variety of goods and services, and their lives have improved as a result of the expansion of e-commerce. The marketing, communication, and project management processes all depend on clients. The information needed for fresh insights on the consumer sequential pattern is provided by e-commerce. In this article we identify the frequent periodic (daily, weekly, and monthly) of initial clicks and purchases by evaluating historical data on e-commerce clicks and transactions throughout the time. Then, before applying collaborative filtering, an innovative approach HNRP (Hybrid Neural Sequential Pattern) is implemented to improve the overall accuracy of recommendation. The article then makes advantage of these often-occurring sequential purchase patterns, as well as the connections that are created between clicks and purchases, to statistically improve the user-item matrix and subjectively improve ratings. For better result, the HSPN collaborative filtering algorithm uses the enhanced matrix from our proposed model as input. We suggested HSPR (Hybrid Sequential Pattern Recommendation System) offers more accurate suggestions than the evaluated current systems, according to experimental findings with mean absolute error, accuracy, and recall.

Keywords - *Historical Click, Purchase Data, E-commerce, Sequential Pattern*

**“EFFECT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES IN INDIA”**

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ABSTRACT

Working capital management involves the management of a firm's short-term assets and liabilities. The primary objective is to ensure the company's ability to sustain its operations and meet its short-term debt obligations. Given its crucial role in a company's financial performance, this research paper aims to evaluate the liquidity and solvency positions of six prominent automobile companies in India. If a company wishes to enhance its liquidity, it should consider increasing its working capital. Conversely, if a company seeks to take on more risk for potentially higher profits, it can reduce its working capital relative to its sales. The primary goal of this research paper is to assess the liquidity and solvency positions of six selected Indian automobile companies and compare their performance against industry standards using various financial ratios. The study focuses on specifically royal Enfield Bajaj Motor, Ashok Leyland, Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, and Hyundai. It analyzes their working capital management performance over the period spanning from 2016 to 2022.

Keywords - Automobile Industry, Liquidity, working capital, Current Ratio and Quick Ratio

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Behavioral finance (BF) is the new concepts. Human behaviour is irrational when it comes to investing and making investment decisions from various perspectives. Instead of expressing financial institutional instruments and decisions through various instruments. BF describes investor psychology. However, it is still being investigated whether behavioural factors are homogeneous across various individuals and whether the psychographic characteristics of the individual influence investment decisions.

Purpose and Methodology: The study aims to investigate the role of BF in investors' decision-making through a systematic search using an electronic database i.e., Elicit, Google Scholar to screen the articles. 55 research papers relating to the title were used for screening and 10 full-text articles were assessed. Applying inclusion and exclusion criteria (n=10) allows for the selection of the studies to be included in the meta-analysis.

Conclusion

It confirms that investor psychology plays a significant role in their investment decisions in BF, which is why investors should be careful with their biases, experiences, and emotions.

Keywords -*Behavioral finance, psychographic characteristics, investors, decision-making*

**INFLUENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANISATIONAL
CULTURE WITH A MEDIATING EFFECT OF INNOVATIVE WORK
BEHAVIOUR:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Transformational leadership is embraced by all the employees in an organization, as it motivates the employees to think creatively and develop innovative solutions to problems. Therefore, transformational leaders are seen as promoters of innovative and creative thinking among the employees. When the employees think innovatively, there is innovation generated in the organization. Innovation holds the highest priority due to the constant changes happening in the business environment. Transformational leaders promote innovation but also create a conducive organizational culture to support innovation, as a large part of convenient organizational culture is created by good leadership. Leadership and organizational culture are mostly researched areas independently. However, the relationship between transformational leadership and culture of the organization have not been much rooted into especially with a mediation of innovation. This paper aims at enhancing the knowledge on the association between transformational leadership and organizational culture with innovation mediating the relationship, by way of systematic literature review. 60 articles were selected for further assessment after careful screening from the Scopus database. Articles from the year 2000 to 2023 were taken into consideration for the review. The systematic review has found that there exists a relationship between transformational leadership and the culture of the organization with a mediating effect of innovative work behaviour.

Keywords - *Innovative Work Behaviour, Organizational culture, Systematic Review, Transformational Leadership.*

**DRIVERS OF THE TRANSFORMING WORK ENVIRONMENT OF HIGHER
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL**

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ABSTRACT

Significant changes in the nature of Work and occupations are being brought about by globalization and technological advancements. Higher Education Institutions are now able to relocate services to areas with cheaper wages because of technological advancements. The transition from manual to knowledge Work represents a significant change in the nature of Work. Higher Educational Institutions are changing towards a knowledge-based paradigm wherein professionals manage their own success using structured academic performance indicators and feedback forms. The objective of this research is to determine the drivers for transforming the Work Environment of Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal. The key objective is to identify the factors that have changed the Working Environment of Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal. In this study, a framework for the transformation of the Work Environment is to be developed for Higher Educational Institutions in West Bengal.

Keywords - *Transforming Work Environment, drivers, technological advancement, Factors of transforming Work Environment, Framework, and Higher Educational Institutions.*

**PRIVACY PRESERVING AUTHENTICATION OF CREDENTIALS USING
BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Securing the legitimacy of credentials and protecting the privacy of sensitive information have become crucial in the constantly changing world of supply chain management. Despite the fact that IoT-based supply chain management excels at providing real-time data and prompt responses, it may have trouble maintaining data security, integrity, and trust. The core components of our proposed framework include IoT sensors, smart contracts, and the Hyperledger Indy decentralized identity system. Through this integration, we establish a robust and transparent system for verifying the authenticity of credentials while safeguarding the privacy of sensitive information. Users can selectively disclose only the necessary information to relevant parties, enhancing data protection and minimizing the risk of privacy breaches. This innovative approach not only enhances trust among supply chain participants but also contributes to the overall efficiency, transparency, and security of global supply chains. This article presents a comprehensive evaluation of our framework's performance, including scalability, security, and usability aspects.

Keywords: *IoT, Blockchain, Hyperledger Indy, Self-Sovereign Identity*

**EXPLORING THE USAGE OF AI-POWERED TOOLS IN BOLLYWOOD SPORTS
BIOPICS: A QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS.**

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ABSTRACT

This analytic study investigates the evolving utilization of AI-powered tools in the production of Bollywood sports biopics. The film industry is increasingly harnessing artificial intelligence to enhance various aspects of storytelling, and sports biopics stand as a prominent genre benefiting from these advancements. To discern the nuances of AI's role in this context, this qualitative content analysis seeks to shed light on its impact. The first objective is to explore how AI-powered tools have been employed in enhancing visual effects in Bollywood sports biopics. The second objective involves assessing the role of AI in scriptwriting and narrative development. The third objective delves into the influence of AI on music composition for sports biopics. Through a comprehensive qualitative content analysis of Bollywood sports biopics released between 2012 and 2023, we will discern patterns, trends, and creative innovations driven by AI in visual effects, scriptwriting, and music composition. By focusing on these three key units of analysis, we aim to provide a nuanced understanding of how AI-powered tools are shaping the artistic and technical aspects of storytelling in this captivating genre. This exploration will contribute valuable insights into the intersection of AI and filmmaking, fostering a deeper appreciation of the evolving landscape of cinematic creativity in Bollywood sports biopics.

Keywords - *AI Tools, Visual Effects, Music Composition, Scriptwriting, Bollywood Sports Biopics.*

**BASICS OF AI & ROBOTICS APPLICATION IN
EDUCATIONAL SEGMENT - A REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

The immense growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics into the educational sector has gotten a lot of attention in recent years because it promises to alter the way students learn and educators educate. This review paper offers an overview of the principles of AI and robotics applications in education. It synthesizes previous research, examines essential principles, and emphasizes the possible benefits and challenges of implementation. The robotics impact on education deals with the various sorts of educational robots, including simple programmable robots to advanced humanoid robots, and how they might be used in classrooms and learning environments. The review focuses on how robotics may increase student engagement, encourage hands-on learning, and cultivate transdisciplinary abilities. The paper then looks into the convergence of artificial intelligence and robotics, demonstrating how they complement each other in educational settings. It delves into AI-driven data analytics and machine learning techniques used to improve educational robot capabilities, such as adaptive assessment and feedback mechanisms. The paper highlights the potential benefits of AI and robotics in education throughout, including improved learning results, more student engagement, and the capacity to adjust to varied learning styles. However, it acknowledges the difficulties, such as ethical concerns, the digital divide, and the necessity for complete teacher preparation.

Keywords - *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, E-Learning, Education Technology, Higher-Education, Personalized learning.*

A CASE STUDY IN EMERGING DIGITAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of digital healthcare technologies as a part of digital revolution and transformative role of it in revolutionizing the healthcare infrastructure in India is of immense prospect that policy planners in Indian government have been judiciously implementing over the years. The realization that to bridge the gap between rural and urban health infrastructure, adoption of emerging digital healthcare technologies like EHR, telemedicine, e-health systems, m-health apps, AI-based health interventions, health information technology and wearable healthcare gadgets that take leverages from IoT has taken centre stage in government's planning that it identifies technological possibilities to take India to developed nation status by improving human development index in healthcare and make India a much sought after destination for quality healthcare seekers in the subcontinent. This case study analyses this paradigm and interprets the successes achieved as well as challenges faced in digital strategy development and implementation and concludes by suggesting modes of digital transformation befitting healthcare systems requirements. This case study identifies modern digital healthcare approach adopted by both public and private sector initiatives and summarizes their progress made as a part of Digital India campaign and recommends the proactive measures to be taken by Indian healthcare industry in terms of manufacturing healthcare gadgets and software fulfilling the needs of doctors and patients and justifying promises of Make in India with a dream to make quality, affordable and accessible healthcare within reach to country's population in backward rural areas and improve digital healthcare systems in better equipped urban areas as well.

Keywords - *Health Information Technology, EHR, Telemedicine, e-Health, m-Health, Digital health.*

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN E-COMMERCE-A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

E-commerce is the activity of electronically buying or selling products on online services or over the Internet. The definition of ecommerce business can also include tactics like affiliate marketing. The recent developments in E-Commerce include voice search commands, omni channel sales, post-purchase experience, artificial intelligence, augmented reality, on-site search personalization, mobile commerce, live streaming, chatbots, multipaying methods, etc. In this proposed paper, the recent developments of E-commerce, advantages, disadvantages and applications are discussed.

Keywords: *E-Commerce, Artificial Intelligence, Mobile Commerce, Automation.*

**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONCERN OF DIGITAL HEALTHCARE
SYSTEMS FOR BETTER GOVERNANCE- AN INDIAN CONTEXT**

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ABSTRACT

Digital Healthcare Systems bear great promise for better governance in healthcare sector in India. The age of Digitization brought many benefits to many sectors of administrative functions and healthcare remains one of the biggest beneficiaries. Simultaneously there are many issues of economic and financial nature that have emerged during successful implementation of digitization in healthcare. Issues that remain to be resolved are discussed in this research work and the promise that digitization brings for a credible governance of healthcare has also been explained in this work. After getting independence from an exploitative colonial rule India has come a long way to establish her presence in the global arena in terms of agriculture, industry, services and technology sectors. In this research work this long journey of development as a young nation has been refereed. Similarly the challenges that have been successfully faced have also been mentioned. The fact remains that economic and financial aspects being the prime areas of concerns in any developmental work need to need to be addressed properly. Here in this concept paper a detailed analysis has been presented to discover the paradigm of healthcare systems in India and systematic efforts by both public and private sector to resolve the issues in this particular paradigm. Nations change and so does their approach to development. But technology as a key driver in this development process brings many similarities across the world, hence in this paper, this immense applicability of cutting edge technologies that digital world offers to all has been duly acknowledged. India's adoption and proper utilization of digital healthcare to resolve many issues of economic and financial concerns can throw light and inspire many other developing nations in the Indian subcontinent, has been justifiably presented in this research work, citing the limitations of the approach as well.

**SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF METAVERSE TECHNOLOGY IN ADVANCING
OF SMART CITY: ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Advent of Immersive technology is the innovative invention of advance technology in 21 st century. Emergence of immersive technology moving forward according to the progress and invention of technology. Metaverse is the innovative paradigm of immersive technologies. Metaverse has multifaceted potentialities towards various directions in real world. This is the cutting edge technology and able to compete with other advanced technologies. It has been discovered to change the reality of the universe. Metaverse technology provide a virtual platform to represents the real things or objects artificially. Urban development progress has been accelerated similar to the development of society, culture, and economy. Digitalization is the main objective to develop advance smart society. Relevance of the smart city is deepen in this advance decade. Cities are transforming towards the intelligent city following to the raised demand and prosperity of smart city. Variety of upcoming ICT technologies used in various domain of the smart city. Metaverse included in advanced technologies to accelerate the implementation phases of smart city. Metaverse as the part of the advance technology included in limited areas such as education, healthcare, entertainment fields. This paper shows many aspects of metaverse technology in smart city applications. Therefore, Metaverse technology has specific applications in specific areas and it has numerous potentialities in future. Continuously Invention and experiments is carrying on to apply metaverse technology in tangible aspects. Potentialities and future aspects of metaverse technologies in various domains in smart city stated in this paper. Various economic perspectives of metaverse technology application in smart city are stated in this paper.

**REVOLUTION OF EMERGING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN
TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONTEXT OF
INDIAN SMART CITY: ECONOMICAL ASPECTS**

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ABSTRACT

Good quality transportation system enhances the growth of economy and extends social development in the country. Transportation fills the gap of communication between the places. It helps to improve trading, businesses in different states of the country. Logistic management is another side of transportation of goods from the factory source to the delivery point. Logistics management is the vital to increase the growth of business as well as economic growth of the country. Technology plays the role to improve transportation and logistics management system. Technologies are renovated in regular basis and new technologies are appeared in this era. Emerging information technologies are included to mold the transportation system as smart and intelligent. The modern city is advancing in all the directions nowadays. Modern cities are comprising as smart and advance city. Smart transportation is the essential aspect of smart city. Therefore, advancement of transportation in smart city is very significant. Logistic management is emergent aspect of business. Progress of business extend the economical potency of country. Therefore, modernization of logistic management system is very essential. Role of information technology in transportation and logistics management system is portrayed in this paper. Impact of economic factors in growth of transportation and logistics management system in context of Indian smart cities are emphasis in this paper.

***Keywords** - Smart City, IT, Transportation System, Logistics management System, AI, Cloud Computing, IoT*

**MAGICAL REALISM: A PERSPECTIVE STUDY IN THE BURIED GIANT BY
KAZUO ISHIGURO**

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ABSTRACT

Magical realism is a genre of literature that depicts the real world as having an undercurrent of magic and fantasy. Magical realism is a part of the realism genre of fiction. Kazuo Ishiguro is a master of writing novels, short stories, and plays. His “Buried Giant” is a fantasy novel published in March 2015. The novel centres around an elderly couple. This novel has a variety of mystical elements: ogres, demons, and the ever present fog that makes memory elusive. They end up discovering along the way, though that it leads them in surprising directions.

Keywords - *Magical realism, Euphemism, Stream of consciousness, super natural elements*

**The Influence of Information Security and Privacy Concerns on
Consumer Purchase Behavior**

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E-commerce plays a significant role in Market expansion and economic development, Organizations upload their websites while increasing consumer purchasing and product demand E-commerce uploads a strong security programme against threat. Consumer requirements information, service quality & security, and customer Service (ISSC) can change when customer decision model We collect just 220 customers from the Kanyakumari district who made internet purchases .how they changed consumer behavior Online shopping not only provides a wide range of products, but it also encourages impulse purchases, relies largely on consumer evaluations and ratings, and contributes to environmental concerns. Furthermore, internet purchasing has resulted in novel consumption patterns such as subscription services and the interaction of online and offline shopping behaviors. Understanding consumer behavior shifts is critical for firms and regulators as they adjust to the ever-changing digital economy.

Key words - Economic Development, Consumer Behavior, E-commerce, Online Security

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF FINE TECH ENTERPRISES AT CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

The study deals with the “Financial performance analysis of Fine Tech Enterprises at Chennai”. Due to globalisation and other aspects, at this time period the market has become very competitive. It becomes essential to evaluate the financial performance of the firm to know and understand what the strengths and weaknesses of the firm are. Knowing that clearly will allow the management to make appropriate decisions as to the firm’s improvement in future. This study is conducted by studying the five year balance sheet and profit and loss statement of Fine Tech Enterprises. The primary objective is to identify the financial strength and weakness of the firm by studying the liquidity, solvency and profitability. Secondary data is used for this study. Tools used in this study include ratio analysis, comparative income statement analysis, comparative balance sheet analysis, common size balance sheet analysis and trend analysis. Through this analysis, researcher aims to analyse liquidity and solvency position of the firm, financial strength of the firm and financial growth of the firm. This study also helps to identify the weakness of the firm so decisions can be made for improvisation.

**BANGLADESHS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS BURDENED BY
HYPERTENSION: EXPLORING THE CAUSES.**

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ABSTRACT

In Bangladesh, hypertension, sometimes referred to as hypertension, has become a serious public health concern that is having a considerable negative impact on the nation's ability to prosper economically. Bangladesh's expanding economy has advanced significantly in many areas during the past few decades. Concerns have been expressed concerning the influence of hypertension on the nation's overall well-being due to its rising prevalence. This study examines the complex nature of Bangladesh's hypertension epidemic, taking into account both economic and medical factors. This study mainly based on secondary data, using the review paper as a guide, we looked at the epidemiological trends of hypertension in Bangladesh, emphasizing its upward tendency across all age groups and socio-economic classes. After that, we looked at the financial effects of hypertension, including the direct expenses of medical care and treatment as well as the indirect costs of decreased productivity and higher mortality. This financial burden may impede a nation's efforts to achieve sustainable development. Additionally, we investigate the determinants of hypertension in Bangladesh, taking into consideration dietary practices, genetic predisposition, lifestyle factors, and access to medical treatment. The important factors influencing the prevalence of hypertension are also explored, including socioeconomic inequalities and urban-rural divisions. Designing successful interventions and policies requires an understanding of these drivers. Finally, we talked about possible methods for lowering the prevalence of hypertension in Bangladesh, highlighting the need of early detection, prevention, and health promotion. The study's findings indicated that

Bangladesh's economic progress is hampered by hypertension. As we support expanding economic development, the importance of governmental policies, healthcare infrastructure, and public awareness campaigns in tackling these developing health concerns was taken into consideration. The study will underline how urgent it is to address high blood pressure as a significant impediment to Bangladesh's economic development. This study intends to offer insights that help guide evidence-based policies and initiatives to enhance the country's economic and health well-being by thoroughly examining the sources and effects of this understanding.

Keywords - Hypertension, Economic Development, Causes, Bangladesh.

AN OVERVIEW OF HYPERTENSION: RISK FACTORS AND ITS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

High blood pressure, generally known as hypertension, is a serious public health issue everywhere, especially in Bangladesh. High blood pressure is a recurring medical condition known as hypertension. Cardiovascular disease, strokes, and kidney damage are just a few of the major health issues that can result from hypertension. This study examined the general picture of hypertension in Bangladesh with a focus on its risk factors and management strategies. The study's primary methodology is descriptive analysis of secondary data. Peer-reviewed articles authored in the English language from inception to January 2023 were thoroughly searched for using different databases (e.g., PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar etc.). The search was organized by publication date. The search and a quality evaluation were both carried out independently. In Bangladesh, hypertension is a serious health issue that is primarily caused by food and lifestyle changes. According to the study, there are several risk factors for hypertension in Bangladesh, including an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, a genetic predisposition, urbanization, obesity, and the use of tobacco and alcohol. The study also showed that lifestyle modifications, health education, better healthcare access, awareness campaigns, community-based interventions, public-private partnerships, etc. are effective ways for prevention and management. Bangladesh is experiencing an increase in hypertension due to a number of risk factors. In order to lessen the burden of hypertension and the health consequences it is associated with in the Bangladeshi population, effective management techniques should involve lifestyle modifications and public health interventions.

To enhance hypertension management and lessen its influence on public health in Bangladesh, further research and comprehensive healthcare policy including healthcare practitioners, policymakers, community organizations, and the general public would be necessary.

Keywords - *Hypertension, Management Strategies, Risk Factors and Bangladesh.*

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_28

**A STUDY OF HEALTH ISSUES AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
AMONG RESIDENTS OF TEESTA BREAKAGE AREA, BANGLADESH.**

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The Teesta Barrage located on the Teesta river is one of the most crucial transboundary rivers of Bangladesh. Teesta Irrigation Project is the country's largest irrigation project, helping to increase agricultural production by providing irrigation facilities in the Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Bogura districts. This study performs a systematic assessment to determine the impacts of upstream anthropogenic water intervention on downstream land use and socioeconomic changes in the livelihood of the farmers, fishermen, and women in the territory. The evaluation was conducted by surveying the local farmers, fishermen, and women through Focused Group Discussion (FGD). In addition, Key Informant Interview (KII) was carried out with Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Water Management Group (WVG), Upazila Agriculture Officer, Upazila Fisheries Officer, and Upazila Nirbahi Officer. The survey findings were supplemented and verified by analyzing the temporal change of land use in the area through satellite image processing. Land Use Land Cover (LULC) maps were generated using multispectral Landsat images of the years 1975 and 2020 during the dry season (January-February) as images from the dry period have the minimum cloud cover. These maps show an increase in the waterbody and cropland after barrage construction as the development of irrigation canals ensured better irrigation. Crop cultivation and irrigation data were collected from BWDB for performing trend analysis of Irrigation Area Performance over a 29-year historical time frame (1993 to 2022). Furthermore, generated seasonal calendar and resource map illustrated a decrease in fish availability and fishing sources. FGD with local women provided significant information on women's contribution to earnings, wage discrimination, and their participation in the decision-making process. The key findings of this study will enable the policymakers and administrators to develop effective mitigation plans for minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts in the study area, restoring ecosystems, and ensuring sustainable local socioeconomic development.

**AN OVERVIEW OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR PROSPECTIVE
IMPACT ON HYPERTENSION TREATMENT IS PRESENTED FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF HYPERTENSION IN BANGLADESH**

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, including in Bangladesh, hypertension, also known as high blood pressure, is a serious public health issue. With the increasing prevalence of hypertension and its associated health risks, there is a growing need for innovative and effective approaches to its management and treatment. This study provides an overview of new technologies and their prospective impact on hypertension treatment in the context of Bangladesh. It explores the current landscape of hypertension in the country, discusses the challenges in managing the condition, and evaluates the potential of emerging technologies to revolutionize hypertension care. Secondary data were used to support this study. Results from the study were examined using descriptive or univariate methods. The study's findings revealed that in Bangladesh, 27.5% [95% CI 26.5, 28.5%] of people had hypertension, 42.5% [95% CI 40.5%, 44.5%] of those with hypertension were aware of it, 87.4% [95% CI 85.3%, 89.5%] of those who were aware were receiving treatment, and 33.8% [95% CI 30.8%, 36.8%] of those receiving treatment had their blood pressure under control. The study's findings also indicated that older people, women, and families with higher income levels had greater prevalence rates of hypertension and lack of knowledge. The rising prevalence of hypertension in Bangladesh, coupled with limited access to healthcare services, presents a pressing public health challenge. Adoption of new technology has the potential to transform hypertension management by improving diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment adherence. However, addressing infrastructure, cost, and regulatory barriers is crucial to ensure these technologies are effectively integrated into the healthcare system. This brief serves as a starting point for further research and policy development to exploit the potential impact of new technologies on hypertension treatment in Bangladesh.

Keywords: *Management, High blood pressure, new technologies, public health, Bangladesh.*

**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE HUNDI SYSTEM ECONOMY OF
BANGLADESH: EVIDENCE FROM THE NORTHERN REGION OF THE
COUNTRY**

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Abstract

Bangladeshi law forbids the use of the informal remittance system known as “hundi”. It is not supported by law. The purpose of this study is to comprehend the benefits and drawbacks of Bangladesh’s Hundi system. Data from 400 respondents in total were used to assess the survey results. The research was conducted using both a qualitative and quantitative technique. The research employed purposive and snowball sampling. Descriptive statistics revealed that three-fourth of the hundi consumers, 40% of the hundi business operators, and 67% of the key informant’s transacted money to India only, and the rest transacted to India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka. All the respondents transacted a huge amount of money to the above countries for the purpose of business, treatment, education and migration. The consumers provided and the business operators took commissions at a rate of 2-10 Taka for money transaction. To transact money via hundi, majority of the respondents did not require to submit/have any document, whereas a few required to provide/have NID and mobile or bank details. The respondents brought goods/products through hundi, and goods/products were— cosmetics, stones, Agri products, medicine, bicycle/bike parts, electronic products, spices, cow, fish, and Sharee. Majority of the consumers felt comfortable sending money through hundi, and majority of the respondents suggested to provide business license/ legal basis to the hundi business. The findings and associated policy recommendations are deemed helpful to understand the impact of hundi system on Bangladesh economy. The findings of this project would help the policy makers and planners formulate appropriate policy and programs regarding hundi system in Bangladesh.

Key Words: *Hundi System, Bangladesh Economy, country, Assessment, Northern Region.*

CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING BLENDED LEARNING AT THE TERTIARY LEVEL TO REDUCE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Bended learning implies purposeful and relevant Combination of face-to-face and online learning, for instance, conducting classes integrating three days face to face and two days online. Within our socio-economic perspective and low speed of internet, the post-Covid-education is expected to be neither fully on-line nor onsite but rather blended in a smarter way. It is widely considered as the new normal for education in different parts of the world as well as Bangladesh. That's why E-learning has become a very prevalent and crucial concept in the educational sector for implementing blended learning. Primary data were collected through face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaire. Through this study the researchers tried to find out challenges faced by the students and the teachers in receiving the advantages of blended learning. For In-depth analysis, semi-structured interviews and Focus Group Discussion sessions about knowledge of blended learning and its challenges were conducted with four teachers, and ten students (five in each FGD session) respectively, and analyzed using thematic analysis. Survey questionnaire method was also used for getting quantitative and descriptive data. The findings were that both groups of teachers and students were very much enthusiastic about blended learning but facing some difficulties to adopt this new normal entity. The results suggested that tertiary level teachers and students have faced such obstacles to the success of blending online and offline education include insufficient knowledge about it, lack of training, lack of teaching materials, network problem, financial hardships (mainly of the students). Several practical recommendations have been presented in this research: how to create a blended learning friendly environment, how to overcome the obstacles for successful application of blended learning and how to enhance socio economic advancement in education sector with social implications which create smart world as well as smart Bangladesh.

Keywords - Socio-economic, Inequality, Blended Learning, Challenge, Bangladesh

FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES OF E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

e-Governance refers to the use of ICT(Information and Communication Technology) by government or public agencies for public governance. e-Governance is carrying out the function of governance through the utilization of ICT. e-Governance is the application of ICT for providing government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of previously existing services and information portals. Digital Governance means to carry out governance process in a digital way to deliver digital services. Our country India is a developing country. However, it must combine the socio-economic goals with good governance. In the age of ICT, nearly every country in the world used ICT in their administration, delivering services to their citizens on time. e-Governance has an effect on every area of the Indian economy. As a result, the Indian government has started to implement e-Governance projects, delivering as many services online as feasible. Different e-Governance projects have been undertaken. The Indian government launched a number of initiatives to encourage e-Governance, such as digital India, e- seva, smart govt, e-kranti and many more. These initiatives all appear to be more beneficial to the citizens overall. But, there are still certain problems with the adoption of e-Governance. In other words, these problems appear to represent roadblocks to e-Governance success includes socioeconomic, cultural, and technical limitations as well as privacy and security issues. Even if there are numerous difficulties and limitations, the government is certain that these obstacles can be removed, paving the path for the development of e-Governance. The financial constraints and issues of e-Governance in India are discussed in this study.

Keywords - *e-Governance, ICT, Digital Governance, e-Governance issues, Digital India.*

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
LESSONS FROM REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS**

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ABSTRACT

Higher education institutions are in greater need than ever of crisis management techniques in a time marked by extraordinary difficulties and uncertainties. In this abstract, the necessity of crisis management in higher education is examined, with lessons learned from actual events highlighted. Numerous issues are affecting the higher education sector today, including those involving the public health system, the economy, campus safety, and others. In order to ensure the resilience and sustainability of higher education institutions, this study aims to clarify the crucial role that crisis management plays in doing so. The abstract starts off by describing how higher education problems change over time and how they affect institutions' standing, finances, and overall stability. It emphasizes the importance of taking preventive measures in order to foresee and lessen catastrophes. This abstract examines a variety of crisis management tactics used by organizations around the world, drawing on a multitude of real-world examples. Plans for emergency response, communication procedures, stakeholder involvement, and scenario-based training are all included in these strategies. The abstract also explores the significance of crisis leadership, highlighting the necessity of having leaders who can handle difficult situations while promoting openness and trust. Additionally, it looks at how technology and data analytics are crucial to crisis management and helps institutions make quick decisions in response to changing conditions. The abstract also discusses the ethical issues that arise while dealing with crises in higher education, emphasising the necessity for institutions to put students, faculty members, and employees' needs first while upholding academic honesty and ethical norms. In order to better prepare for and respond to disasters, this abstract emphasises the collaborative character of crisis management and encourages higher education institutions to build alliances and join networks for information-sharing. It emphasises that while crises are unavoidable, competent crisis management can lessen their effects and guarantee that academic excellence is still pursued in the face of difficulty.

Keywords - *Crisis management - Higher education - Real-world scenarios – Leadership – Resilience*

**GOVERNANCE AND DECISION-MAKING MODELS IN
MODERN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

Global higher education institutions are going through major changes as a result of evolving sociological, technical, and economic influences. The altering landscape of governance and decision-making frameworks in contemporary higher education is studied in this abstract. It sheds light on the difficulties and opportunities academic institutions encounter as they manage sophisticated administrative structures and respond to altering educational paradigms. A summary of the historical history of governance models is offered at the opening of the abstract, underlining the transition from old hierarchical systems to more decentralized and inclusive alternatives. It talks about how crucial it is for governing boards, CEOs, and academics to build institutional governance and promote a shared decision-making culture. The significance of governance models being in line with the institution's mission, values, and strategic objectives is also highlighted. This abstract also explores the role of external stakeholders, such as governmental organisations, accrediting organisations, and community partners, in the governance of higher education. It stresses how vital it is for institutions to maintain a balance between independence and responsibility, particularly when it comes to collecting public financing and following standards. The abstract addresses the significant difficulties that modern higher education is currently grappling with, including globalisation, greater competitiveness, and learning digitization. It analyses how these issues call for flexible and responsive decision-making models that can react to swiftly evolving educational contexts. The abstract also looks at new trends in governance and decision-making, notably shared governance models that emphasise cooperation between administrators, personnel, and professors. The use of data analytics and decision-making supported by evidence is frequently explored as a technique for influencing strategic planning and resource allocation. The success and sustainability of higher education institutions are ensured by good governance and decision-making processes, as this abstract's conclusion indicates. It believes that these models have to be adaptive, flexible, and responsive to the individual requirements and goals of each institution. To enable institutions to survive in a continuously changing environment, governance, and decision-making structures must likewise adapt in tandem with higher education.

Keywords - *Governance models - Decision- making models - Higher education governance – Academic institutions - Institutional transformation*

PRIVATE EDTECH COMPANIES IN INDIA: THE TECHNO FINANCIAL ASPECT

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ABSTRACT

Education sectors are one of the growing sectors in India. The implementation of various basic and emerging technologies in the education sector has led to rapid changes in the education system. With the use of technology, the education system has now changed from traditional classroom based education to digital education. Various private companies have established their businesses in the education sector. With the adoption of various technologies like artificial intelligence, cloud computing, big data analytics, etc., EdTech companies are growing rapidly. The EdTech companies have setup Digital Education infrastructure for the scientific delivery of education to the learners. The EdTech companies have tried to synthesize different areas like- Education, Technology, Pedagogy, Business, Economics, Finance, Politics and many more. The intelligent system of learning with scientific based personalize study material and special doubt clearance have considered try to make the relationship between curriculum, syllabus and pedagogy. This paper discusses about the private EdTech companies in India. This paper discusses the financial aspects of these private EdTech companies. Different basic and emerging Technologies used by the private EdTech companies have also discussed in this paper.

Keywords - *EdTech Company, Basic Technology, Emerging Technology, financial aspects*

E-LEARNING: IT'S FOUNDATION, AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES & ISSUES- AN INDIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

In the era of digital transformation, education has gone through a remarkable evolution. Advances in technology have not only revolutionized the way we learn but have also redefined the boundaries of traditional education. E-learning, a prime example of this transformation, has become the foundation of modern high-quality education systems worldwide. It has not only widened access to education but also opened up many opportunities for us. It has also created numerous challenges for human society especially in the context of a diverse and populous country like India. This study is based on the description about the E-learning and their data that are collected from different sources. To analyze this study about E-learning in Indian context, this research paper describes about the introduction, history and evaluation, foundation, advantages, disadvantages, tools, technologies, issues, government initiatives. This study also examines about the online education and degrees in India. Through this study we have learned about the different Universities which offer online education and degrees in our country, as mentioned in the official website of the University Grants Commission (UGC).

Keywords - E-learning, Digital Education, Education Technology, Online Education, Higher Education

FUZZY-BASED CONTACTLESS PATIENT MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM IN SMART HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Hospitals are finding it difficult to observe safety procedures like maintaining social distance in this Covid circumstance. This study provides an overview of potential IoT-based solutions for the issue of corona spreading in hospitals. The safety of patients, doctors, and other medical staff is the primary goal of this SMART hospital. Without having to touch the patients, the technique we suggested would let the doctors classify the patients as normal or abnormal. On the basis of the observed parameters, the proposed controller once more classifies the aberrant patient into a severe or non-severe category. The serious patient should thereafter be hospitalized and monitored by periodically measuring a set of parameters. With the aid of the wifi module, the server will be updated with those facts. Three colors—Red, Yellow, and Green—will be used to indicate the severity of the patient's health condition. Green represents the negative covid result, Yellow represents the intermediate situation, and Red represents the patient's serious condition. The doctor and the patient's caregiver receive an alert message if a red or green condition occurs. Following a video conference to assess the patient's health, the doctor suggests the non-severe category patient to undergo a 1-week home isolation with medication. When the quarantine period at home is finished, the patient must go to the hospital, or the GSM module will send an alert message.

Keywords - *IoT, GSM Module, Fuzzy Logic System, COVID Parameters.*

EDGE DETECTION TECHNIQUE VERSUS CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORK FOR BONE FRACTURE DETECTION FOR BETTER ACCURACY

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to get better accuracy in bone fracture detection using Convolutional Neural network over Edge Detection Technique for better accuracy. Materials and Methods: Bone Fracture Detection using Convolutional Neural Network having more accuracy and less errors when compared with Edge Detection Technique.

Results: The accuracy rate of Convolutional Neural Network is 93.7990% where the Edge Detection Technique is 76.5155%.

Conclusion: In this paper Conventional Neural Network and Image processing Technique are compared for the detection of bone fracture we identified that Conventional Neural Network is having more accuracy when compared to Image Processing Technique.

Keywords: *Accuracy, Bone Fracture, Edge detection, Convolutional Neural Network, Fracture Detection, Image processing.*

A NOVEL DENOISING METHOD USING ITERATIVE MEAN, MEDIAN AND FUZZY FILTERS FOR CARDIAC MRI IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular disease is one of the deadliest disease types in the world. Cardiac MRI provides better visualization of the heart and helps to identify the stage of the disease. Early diagnosis improves the rate of recovery. In this medical Practice, the Cardiac MRI images are much affected by salt and pepper noises which yields wrong results in medical diagnosis. This paper develops a new method for the removal of salt and pepper noise efficiently using the iterative procedure which involves median, fuzzy and mean filters. The iterative utilization of these denoising filters significantly improves the noise removal power of the proposed filter. This filter can be effectively adapted with the Cardiac MRI images so that the diagnostic performance of cardiac diseases is extensively improved. This novel Cardiac MRI enhancement filter can be used as tool to make Clinical decision for Cardiac diagnosis.

Keywords - *Salt and pepper noise, Cardiac image denoising, cardiac image enhancement, Fuzzy filter, Mean filter, Median filter.*

**NIMBLE AND STURDY ECG BIOMETRIC APPROACH
FOR HUMAN AUTHENTICATION – PLEXNET**

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ABSTRACT

The electrocardiogram's (ECG) promise as a biometric is being studied by researchers. Throughout the previous 20 years. The vitality required for safeguarding the biometric information is incorporated into ECG. From harmful attacks on the system. This essay presents a creative pairing of the Two prepared deep neural network models, ResNet and DenseNet, were employed to identify ECG biometric data. The concept of transfer learning is used to produce enhanced models. One stacking model is produced by combining the aggregate knowledge of four refined models, i.e. 'PlexNet' The PlexNet uses transfer learning in addition to ensemble learning. Consequently, developing a unique ECG biometrics approach that is more reliable and secure than current methods for deep neural networks. The suggested collection for human identification is tested using the two open datasets PTB and CYBHI. The trial findings show the model's effectiveness, with the best recognition rate on healthy and unhealthy subjects recorded at 99.66%. The suggested ECG biometric technique further demonstrates its robustness to signal gathering techniques, dataset sizes, and subject health issues.

**A NOVEL STRATEGY TO ENHANCE THE ACCURACY OF HUMAN
EYE PUPIL DETECTION USING HOUGH TRANSFORM COMPARED
WITH HYBRID CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK**

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Pupil detection is widely utilized in biometric identification, face recognition, education, Psychophysiology, gesture recognition, driver monitoring, medical diagnostics, neuroscience research, gaze estimation, cognitive processes, eye-tracking systems, and security purposes. Identifying and detecting the pupil within the human eye is a basic computer vision job known as pupil detection. In order to regulate how much light enters the eye, the pupil, which is the black, circular opening in the centre of the iris, is very important. Due to changes in lighting, obstacles such as eyeglasses or eyelashes, and changes in eye shape brought on by movement and emotion, pupil detection can encounter certain difficulties. In eye hospitals, manual joystick alignment or eye mounted cameras are preferred for predicting eye-related problems, but both methods require more time. The proposed approach also overcomes these limitations and helps the doctor to perform an accurate detection. To get through these problems and enhance the accuracy of the human eye pupil, a comparison between the suggested hybrid Convolutional Neural Network and the Circular Hough Transform is carried out. The suggested technique efficiently achieves an accuracy rate higher than the Circular Hough Transform.

Keywords: *Pupil Detection, Accuracy, Hybrid Convolutional Neural Network, Circular Hough Transform*

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**DEEP LEARNING-BASED MODEL FOR DIAGNOSING AND PREDICTION OF
ALZHEIMER'S AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE WITH MULTI-MODAL MRI
BRAIN IMAGES.**

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD) are debilitating neurodegenerative disorders that affect millions of individuals aged above 60-85 worldwide. Early and accurate diagnosis is crucial for effective management and intervention. According to NINCDS-ADRDA criteria, various cognitive domains get impaired in AD and PD: memory, language, perceptual skills, attention, constructive abilities, orientation, problem solving and functional abilities. We considered certain parameters such as Medial Temporal Atrophy where volume of the hippocampus is taken into consideration, and Posterior Cortical Atrophy which implies atrophy of precuneus, cingulate gyrus, posterior part of temporal lobe are taken into consideration to diagnose AD and PD. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has emerged as powerful tool for the non-invasive examination of brain structure, offering valuable insights into the pathological changes associated with these diseases. In this study, we propose a deep learning-based approach for the automated detection of AD and PD using multi-modal MRI brain images. Our methodology leverages convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) to extract high-level features from multi-modal MRI data. We integrate T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and functional MRI images to capture comprehensive information about brain structure and function. Furthermore, we employ transfer learning techniques with pre-trained models to enhance the network's ability to generate patterns associated with AD and PD. To evaluate the performance of our proposed method, we conduct experiments on a diverse and well-curated dataset of MRI brain images, encompassing both healthy controls and patients diagnosed with AD and PD. Our results demonstrate exceptional accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity in distinguishing between healthy and diseased individuals, even in the early stages of these neurodegenerative conditions. The potential impact of this research extends beyond early diagnosis, as it can assist clinicians in monitoring disease progression and treatment effectiveness.

Keywords - *Convolutional Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Networks, MRI brain images, Transfer learning*

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ANALYSIS OF NOISE PRODUCED BY CONTRA ROTATING PROPELLERS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONCEPT OF AN ADJUSTABLE CONNECTING ROD

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ABSTRACT

Contra rotating propeller engines are more efficient than standard aircraft engines, but their use in commercial aircraft is constrained by their loud noise. This article used numerical simulation to explain how axial spacing affects the noise generated by the different F7/A7 configurations for establishing the need of an adjustable connecting rod. The F7/A7 blade geometries created by using Open VSP software developed by NASA. The geometries are created with axial spacing's of 10.3 cm, 6 cm, 14.5 cm, 16.5 cm, and 20 cm, and Ansys Fluent is used for performing numerical analysis. The acoustic spectra of these F7/A7 configurations are obtained using the FW-H acoustic analogy. The experiment results of the 10.3 cm axial spacing configuration of the F7/A7 blades were validated using numerical simulation in this paper. The acoustic spectra of five different axial spacing's were also generated using numerical simulation setup within the frequency range of 2000Hz. The tonal and broad band noise components of the various configurations were compared. The results show that increasing the axial spacing reduces the noise produced by propellers as well. From the results we get the optimum axial spacing between the front and aft propellers where less noise effects are produced.

Key words - *Axial spacing, Contra rotating propellers, F-WH acoustic model, Acoustic spectra, Tonal noise, Broadband noise*

EVALUATING OPTIMIZERS AND PERFORMANCE IN PREDICTING COVID-19 DISEASES WITH DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, which recently manifested as a pandemic, was brought on by the unique virus coronavirus. Human infection by the COVID-19 virus is occurring quickly throughout the world. The disease spreads because suspected patients cannot get timely treatment due to a shortage of (RT-PCR) kits. Radiologists studied advancements in radiological imaging, such as CT scan images, which produce thorough views of the body of outstanding quality, to come up with an alternative. The deep learning algorithms Xception, VGG16, and Inception V3 were examined in this study. These algorithms are based on the convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture, and they are applied in the technique that was suggested. The evaluation will use 20% of the data from the test and 80% of the data from the training. The dataset includes 812 lung CT scan pictures from Kaggle, including 386 non-COVID class photos from healthy persons and 426 COVID class images from COVID patients. A comparison table that uses different optimizers like Adam and AdamW with various learning rates describes the accuracy of deep learning architectures. The results for Xception, VGG16 and InceptionV3 are 99.6%, 97.3%, and 98.4%, respectively. The results of the investigation reveal that, in comparison to all other deep learning models, the Xception architecture with Adam optimizer provides greater accuracy.

Keywords: *COVID-19, optimizer, Xception, Inception V3, and VGG 16*

E-VOTING SYSTEM USING BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND CONSENSUS ALGORITHMS FOR SECURE AND FAST TRANSACTIONS OF VOTES

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ABSTRACT

This abstract present E-voting system using block chain technology and consensus algorithms. Presently, elections are conducted using ballot-boxes, electronic voting machines (EVMs) and E-voting system. Elections conducted using ballot-boxes or EVMs requires lot of time, infrastructure, and human resources and has no mechanism to verify votes and avoid election frauds. In E-voting system, voters can cast votes remotely using electronic devices like computers, laptops, mobile phones, EVMs, etc., connected with server via internet and votes can be stored in database for verification. E-voting system can overcome the limitations of conducting elections manually but are vulnerable to cyber-attacks and may lead to vote rigging. E-voting system using block chain technology and census algorithms can overcome above said limitations in conducting elections. Specifically, proposed system is related to secure and fast transactions in storing, counting and verifying votes in block chain network. Proposed system comprises: voter devices, election administration devices, centralized server and block chain network with decentralized distributed digital ledgers. Voter device run applications for voter's registration, casting votes, encrypting voting data, and sending encrypted voting data to centralized server and decentralized distributed digital ledgers in block chain network. Election administration device runs application for approval or rejection of voters, entering details of election candidates who contest in the election; verifying vote counts of each election candidate stored in centralized server and decentralized distributed digital ledgers of block chain network. Centralized server has application for decrypting voting data and database for storing details of voters, election candidates, voting data and vote counts of each election candidates. Block chain network has applications for decrypting voting data and application for storing, and verifying votes of each election candidates in the decentralized distributed ledgers of block chain network. Various consensus algorithms such as proof of Authority, Proof of Work, Proof of Stake, Delegated Proof of Stake and Proof of Activity can be used in block chain network for storing, counting and verifying votes. But effective consensus algorithm need to be identified for fast transaction of votes. Experiments are conducted to evaluate the performance of consensus algorithms using throughput time as metrics and preliminary results show Proof of Authority algorithm stores, counts and verify votes in the block chain network in less time compared to other consensus algorithms.

**AN IOT ENABLED PHOTOVOLTAIC PARAMETERS MONITORING
SYSTEM UTILIZING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK**

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ABSTRACT

The residential, commercial, and industrial demand for electricity in India is increasing day by day. That is why it is important to improve the existing methodology of supplying electricity and also reduce the electricity loss to fulfill the electricity demand. The Electricity energy management Process is an important factor in increasing energy efficiency. This paper presents a standalone Photovoltaic panel parameter monitoring system based on the Internet of Things for a Smart grid. IoT-based photovoltaic battery systems can play crucial roles in the development of Smart grids. Smart grids are intelligent systems that use advanced communication and control technologies to manage the generation, distribution, and consumption of electricity. Photovoltaic grids are designed to deliver clean energy to residents, business areas, and industries. However, power loss during transmission can be a challenge that affects the efficiency of PV smart grids. The IoT-enabled technology for monitoring Photovoltaic parameters such as temperature, voltage, current, and soc with Convolutional Neural Network algorithm can be applied to analyze and predict their behavior. The proposed system can improve energy efficiency and reduce the cost of the system by reducing the power loss during transmission in the PV Smart grid, which can be achieved by monitoring PV panels using Convolutional Neural Network.

Keywords – *Smart Grid, Photovoltaic, Internet of Things, Convolutional Neural Network.*

AN EFFECTIVE DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE FOR POWER TRANSMISSION LINE COMPONENT FAULT DETECTION.

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ABSTRACT

Maintaining the health of the power system via monitoring the state of the transmission lines eliminates unwanted outages and lowers the cost of repairs and maintenance. Monitoring the status of power transmission line system using remote sensing techniques is an interesting area of research. Remote sensing techniques have substantially aided in the detection of mechanical loss and power line corrosion. Very high-resolution photos such as those from aerial surveys, UAV images, and Lidar point clouds data, are required for remote sensing techniques to check the electricity power transmission network particularly in remote locations. The most cutting-edge technology for examining electrical wires for damage and defects right now is UAV monitoring. The images obtained from UAV can be processed using deep learning techniques such as Single shot multibox Detector (SSD). SSD can process these images with high speed and accuracy.

Keywords- *Deep Learning, SSD, UAV images*

**SMART GLOVES FOR GESTURE BASED COMMUNICATION WITH VERSATILE
AI TECHNOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

In India, a significant challenge looms large as approximately 63 million individuals in the mute community struggle to effectively communicate with those outside their immediate social circles due to the limited prevalence of sign language knowledge. The primary concern stems from the scarcity of accessible products that can empower completely mute individuals to engage, communicate, and lead fulfilling lives. Additionally, a secondary issue arises in the absence of efficient communication tools between caregivers and the device users, making it challenging to share crucial information like location or daily activity updates when necessary. Moreover, the dearth of affordable solutions exacerbates the situation, rendering the few available products prohibitively expensive for many in this community. Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires innovative and cost-effective solutions that can bridge the communication gap and enhance the quality of life for the deaf and mute population in India. The smart gloves are equipped with speakers in the right hand glove to signal different sentences and in the left hand glove to signal to access artificial intelligence through glove while also monitoring the wearer's pulse for distress, automatically sending location-based emergency messages to caretakers and nearby individuals if the pulse exceeds or falls below the threshold; furthermore, they enable users to send messages to caretakers, and activate lights in dark environments for enhanced visibility.

Keywords— *Visually Impaired, Real Time System, Arduino, Ultrasonic sensors, GPS.*

SMART PARKING SYSTEM USING IOT

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ABSTRACT:

The Smart Parking System employs IoT technology and Arduino microcontrollers for efficient urban parking management. Ultrasonic sensors in parking spaces detect vehicle presence, communicating with Arduino controllers. These devices use IoT connectivity to transmit data to a cloud-based server that maintains a real-time occupancy database. Users access parking information via a mobile app, which offers real-time space availability, navigation, and reservations. Parking facility operators monitor the system's performance through a web-based dashboard. In operation, sensors detect vehicles, Arduino devices transmit data, the server updates the database, and users access information through the app and dashboard, streamlining the parking experience.

Keywords - Parking, IoT, Arduino, navigation

ENERGY EFFICIENT SENSOR BASED KINEPOWER TRANSDUCER

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ABSTRACT

Electricity consumption has been increasing significantly. When considering electronic devices, they must be connected to a power source via a cable to receive power; otherwise, batteries can be used. Batteries need to be charged, replaced and maintained in a variety of ways. For example, continuously charging microcells using standard charging techniques is not feasible in places such as villages, border areas, forests and hills where remote control devices are commonly used. Therefore, other techniques must be created to keep the battery fully charged and without the need for external energy consumption. Because walking is the most frequent activity in people's daily lives, every time they walk, they waste energy. We convert this energy into electrical energy using the piezoelectric effect, which is used by piezoelectric sensors to provide output energy in the form of alternating voltage, in order to maintain and use it. Use piezoelectric sensors placed under floor coverings to capture energy from vibrations caused by foot traffic and use it to generate and store energy. The energy generated by the sensor is stored in a lithium battery. The goal of the proposed work is to use a converter to convert the mechanical energy of walking/running and stepping into electrical energy, which can then be used in power electronic devices short. This article will use this energy source to support the charging of everyday devices as well as for operational purposes and in other public spaces.

Keywords - *sensor, energy, transducer, energy*

IMAGING METHODS FOR ACRYLAMIDE DETECTION IN STARCHY FOOD ITEMS TO PRESERVE FOOD QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Food has a big impact on how healthy and happy people are. Nutritional deficiencies and a number of deadly illnesses can result from poor dietary quality. One of the most important phases in satisfying customer demand for high-quality, safe food items is food quality evaluation. The majority of starchy foods can naturally contain acrylamide, a dangerous chemical molecule that causes cancer, when cooked at high temperatures. Products from bakeries, such as bread, cookies, coffee, cereal, and pastries, are particularly representative of this. The Maillard reaction happens when certain amino acids and reducing sugars are heated to temperatures over 120 °C, as is the case when utilizing culinary techniques like frying, baking, roasting, or toasting. A possible health risk associated with acrylamide has been identified. In this article, an effective and non-destructive imaging method for detecting acrylamide in starchy foods is reviewed. This study will be helpful to maintain food quality and guarantee food safety for applications involving food processing.

Keywords – *Acrylamide, Maillard reaction, asparagine, carcinogen, chronic disorders, destructive method, imaging techniques.*

**WEARABLE ANTENNA WITH FIVE BAND NOTCHED
CHARACTERISTICS FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

In this letter, a miniaturized wearable antenna is proposed, which has five band-notched characteristics. The antenna uses Rogers 5880 as the dielectric substrate, with a thickness of 0.508 mm. Due to its thickness, the antenna can be bent slightly and used in the wearable field. The antenna is fed by a microstrip line with an input impedance of 50 Ω . Through the design of notch structures inside the radiating patch, on either side of the feed line, and on the bottom of the substrate, five notch bands are made possible. More notch bands can be produced by employing a new structure, which produces two notch bands as well as adding metal on the substrate's sides that allows current to be introduced into the notch structures on the bottom of the substrate. Based on this, it is possible to achieve great space utilization and little interaction among notch structures. The proposed antenna has overall size of $30 \times 25 \times 0.508$ mm³ and covers the entire UWB spectrum from 2.56 to 12.7 GHz except notch bands from 2.58 to 3.21 GHz, 4.05 to 4.29 GHz, 5 to 5.64 GHz, 8.60 to 9.05 GHz, and 9.20 to 10.32 GHz. By applying the antenna to the doctor's chest badge, the number of swiping cards by hands can be reduced, which is convenient and avoids bacterial pollution and it is also used in the ambulance wherein the sensors are used to check the patient's heart rate, respiratory rate, BP, Temperature, infection and the information will be sent to the Doctor via the transceiver and so that the Doctor can make things ready to treat the patient. This antenna is fabricated in cloth and so that the patients can wear them during the checkup which is so convenient to both the doctors and patients. Thus, the antenna has a useful purpose in the medical development. Index Terms— Band-notched, medical application, slot, ultrawideband (UWB) antenna, wireless body-area network (WBA)

Keywords - Wearable Antenna; substrate; RF Transceiver; sensors; Monitoring system.

NOVEL DUAL – BAND MIMO ANTENNA FOR 5G MOBILE TERMINATION

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a compact dual-band multiple-input– multiple-output antenna, consisting of four antenna pairs, is presented for fifth-generation mobile terminal applications. Each pair includes two tightly arranged monopoles. By folding the L-shaped monopoles into U-shaped structures, both the 3.5 GHz band and 4.9 GHz band can share the same decoupling inductor. By adding stop-band filter on the monopole, dual-band operation can be provided by a single branch. The size of the dual-band antenna pair is merely $19 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$. The measured -6 dB bandwidth can cover 3.4–3.6 GHz and 4.8–5.0 GHz, with port isolation higher than 12 dB. The measured radiation efficiency varies from 41% to 59% in the lower band, and varies from 38% to 62% in the upper band.

Index Terms—Dual band, fifth-generation (5G) communication, multiple-input–multiple-output (MIMO) antennas, mobile terminal antennas.

Keywords— Antenna design, Frequency bands, MIMO technology, Mobile terminal applications, Beamforming, Signal coverage, Antenna efficiency, Wireless connectivity, Signal strength, Interference mitigation.

THE IMPLANTABLE ANTENNA FOR WIRELESS MEDICAL DEVICES

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ABSTRACT

This letter presents a compact and broadband circularly polarized (CP) implantable antenna for wireless implantable medical devices (WIMDs) in the 2.4 GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical band. The proposed antenna consists of a main radiator, a stacked parasitic structure, and a full ground, with its entire dimension of $9.8 \times 9.8 \times 0.889$ mm³. For size reduction, a modified square ring with a mitered cross inside is adopted as the main radiator. By splitting one arm of the mitered cross, the compactness can be further improved while exciting the potential CP radiation. The stacked parasitic structure not only ensures a satisfactory 3 dB axial ratio bandwidth of 28.7%, but also helps to achieve -10 dB impedance bandwidth of 30%, with a peak realized gain of -24.7 dBi. The antenna was integrated into two types of dummy WIMDs and analyzed in the human phantoms (scalp and heart) to evaluate its device-level performance and robustness. A fabricated prototype was measured in the minced pork, and the measured results agree with the simulated ones.

Index Terms—Broadband, circular polarization, implantable, antenna, miniature antenna, wireless health monitoring

RG-ALU: A REVERSIBLE LOGIC GATE-BASED ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT IN AN FPGA

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the method presents a novel for building a high-performance Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) by combining reversible logic gates with an HDL implementation on an FPGA. The objective of this strategy is to increase ALU efficiency by capitalizing on the energy efficiency and data persistence of reversible logic. Careful gate selection and HDL design contribute to the development of an ALU architecture that minimizes data loss during processing. Simulations on a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) validate the ALU's efficiency, power savings, and adaptability. Integration of reversible logic gates is vastly preferable to conventional ALUs. This study demonstrates that modern computer systems may benefit from the construction of efficient and long-lasting ALUs using the HDL-based FPGA approach.

Keywords— *Field Programming Gate Array (FPGA), Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), Hardware Description Language (HDL), Digital Circuit Design.*

**DESIGN AND IMAPLEMENTATION OF HIGH SPEED ADDER
USING QUANTUM DOT CELLULAR AUTOMATA**

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ABSTRACT:

The power, area and complexity are the major issues in the VLSI circuit design. In this work, fast adder designed and implemented with the Quantum dot Cellular Automata (QCA). The QCA design reduces number of cells required to design a circuit and area compare to existing designs. The QCA cell is a basic building block of nanotechnology that can be used to make gates, wires and memories. The basic logic circuits used in this technology are the inverter and the Majority Gate (MG), using this other logical circuits can be designed. In this project, adders of various types implemented in QCA, where cell count, time, power and area are analyzed using QCA designer 2.0 tool.

**NON- INVASIVE DETECTION OF BONE CRACKS USING PLANAR
MONOPOLE ANTENNA WITH MACHINE LEARNING**

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ABSTRACT

This research article proposes the design and analysis of planar monopole antenna for bone fracture detection using machine learning algorithm. The proposed antenna has inverted triangle shaped radiator in the front plane, partial rectangular shaped ground in the rear plane and fed with 50Ω microstrip line. The dimension of the antenna is $30 \times 32 \text{ mm}^2$ and fabricated on FR4 substrate having thickness of 1.6mm. The designed antenna generates peak resonance at 2.45 GHz with 1.68 dB gain and 85.3% efficiency. The specific absorption rate (SAR) of the designed antenna is $< 0.81 \text{ Watts/kg}$. The antenna has been used for bone crack detection in a non-invasive manner. The deviation in the peak resonance frequency has been utilized for fracture detection process. The designed antenna has been operated along with the human arm model which is having bone with crack and no crack. The reflection coefficient characteristics are collected for various bone crack(no crack, 1mm,5 mm and 10mm) scenarios. The important features such as Mean, Standard Deviation (σ), Mean Average Deviation (MAD), Skewness and Kurtosis has been extracted from the reflection characteristics. Then the different machine learning data classifier algorithms such as k-Nearest Neighbor(kNN), Naïve Bayse(NB), Support Vector Machine(SVM) are trained with the help of extracted features and tested using another data set. All algorithms are able to predict and differentiate cracks having width 5mm and above, bur kNN detects the cracks having dimension as small as 1mm width.

Keywords - Bone Crack, Monopole, Feature Extraction, Machine Learning, Non-Invasive

WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION USING A MICROCONTROLLER

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ABSTRACT

Wireless power transmission using microcontrollers is an innovative technology that allows for efficient energy transfer without physical connections. This abstract focuses on the generation of wireless power transmission using microcontrollers with a specific emphasis on the transmitter coil, excluding the receiver side. The proposed system utilizes microcontrollers as the central component for power generation in the wireless transmission setup. The microcontroller-based transmitter circuit generates a high-frequency alternating current (AC) signal, which is then amplified and transmitted through a specially designed transmitter coil. The transmitter coil plays a crucial role in generating a magnetic field that facilitates wireless power transfer. The microcontroller controls the frequency and power level of the AC signal, optimizing the efficiency and range of power transmission. Although this abstract focuses solely on the transmitter coil and its integration with microcontrollers, it is important to note that a receiver side is typically required for wireless power transmission systems. The receiver side includes a receiver coil, rectification circuitry, and voltage regulation to convert the transmitted power into usable direct current (DC) voltage. This abstract highlights the concept of wireless power transmission generation using microcontrollers, specifically emphasizing the transmitter coil's role in the system. It discusses the advantages of this approach, such as flexibility and adaptability, and acknowledges the need for a complete system involving both transmitter and receiver components. Further research and development in wireless power transmission using microcontrollers are necessary to optimize efficiency, range, and integration with receiver-side technologies.

**ENHANCED SYSTEM FOR RAILWAY TRACK FAULT DETECTION USING AI
BASED SOLAR POWER**

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ABSTRACT

India's rapid development has greatly expanded its railway network, becoming one of the world's largest. However, safety concerns arise due to the development of cracks in railway tracks, which can jeopardize passenger safety and operational reliability. Manual track inspection is labour-sensitive and often less effective, requiring skilled technicians and consuming considerable time. To address this issue, this project focuses on creating an automatic railway track crack detection system. This innovative system, known as the Robust railway crack Detection scheme(RRCDS) utilizes a TSOP IR receiver sensor assembly to detect cracks in railway tracks. Its primary objective is to prevent train accidents by timely crack detection. Additionally, it has the capability to alert authorities through SMS messages, Providing the precise location via GPS and GSM Modules. Furthermore, the system includes a distance measuring sensor that displays the track deviation distance between railway tracks.

Keywords: Global Positioning system (GPS), Global System for Mobile Communication(GSM), Liquid Crystal Display(LCD)

FOOD IMAGE RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHM

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Abstract: Food image recognition has become a popular research topic due to its numerous applications in the food industry, healthcare, and dietary monitoring. Traditional methods for food image recognition involve handcrafted feature extraction and classification algorithms. However, these methods have limitations in accurately recognizing food images due to their inability to capture the intricate details and variations in food images. To address these limitations, a proposed deep learning method using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) algorithm has been developed. The proposed technique can automatically extract features from raw food images and achieve high accuracy in food recognition. The dataset used for this study was obtained from Food-101, a popular platform for machine learning competitions. The results of the proposed deep learning method showed that it outperformed traditional methods in food image recognition, achieving an accuracy of over 95%. This high accuracy suggests that the CNN algorithm is a promising approach for food image recognition. The proposed deep learning method has numerous applications, including food recommendation systems, dietary monitoring, and health assessment. By accurately recognizing food images, the proposed method can assist in monitoring and regulating dietary intake, promoting healthier lifestyles, and assisting healthcare professionals in disease management.

Keywords - Food image recognition, Food industry, Convolutional Neural Network, Deep Learning, Healthcare, Feature extraction, Convolutional layers

SURVEILLANCE ROBOCAR USING ESP32 CAM

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ABSTRACT

Surveillance systems have become increasingly crucial for ensuring security and monitoring invarious environments. This project presents the design and implementation of a SurveillanceRobocar based on the ESP32-CAM module, a versatile microcontroller with a built-in camera. The Surveillance Robocar is a mobile and autonomous surveillance solution that can navigateand capture visual data in real-time. The ESP32-CAM module serves as the brain of the system,providing the necessary processing power and the ability to capture and transmit high-quality images and videos. It utilizes Wi-Fi and the integrated camera to capture and stream livefootage. The Robocar is designed to navigate its environment autonomously or can be controlledremotely through a user-friendly interface on a smartphone or computer. The user can commandthe Robocar to move in different directions, stop, or even return to its base station. The real-timevideo feed allows users to assess and monitor the surroundings effectively. Overall, thisSurveillance Robocar project leverages the capabilities of the ESP32-CAM module to create an efficient and adaptable surveillance solution that offers mobility, real-time video streaming, andremote control. Its potential applications range from home securityand monitoring to industrialsurveillance, making it a valuable tool in enhancing situational awareness and ensuring safety.

Keyword- *ESP32-CAM module, Wi-fi, Motor drivers, Video streaming, Autonomous surveillance*

**DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATIC TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE DETECTION
APPLICATION USING ML ALGORITHMS**

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ABSTRACT

The diagnosis of tuberculosis and maintaining data on the disease now depend on quick, accurate non-invasive testing. Modern machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) techniques that employ characteristics of cough for TB diagnosis are motivated by recent investigations. In this work, we present system concepts for TB cough analysis, with the goal of developing an application for user-friendliness. The sounds of the cough convey important information about the glottis' functioning under various respiratory pathological situations. As a result, respiratory illnesses like COVID-19 can be recognized by the peculiarities of cough sounds. Our suggested model is designed by training with the TB coughs and is a convolution neural network based approach. Finally, we look into the application of several types of algorithms and evaluate their accuracy. Our findings show high performance in detection of virus.

Keywords: TB detection, cough sound, CNN model, de-noising.

THE PLASMONIC INFLUENCE OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES AND THE INFLUENCE OF PROTECTIVE LAYER IN THICKNESS ON MgF₂ ANTIREFLECTION COATINGS FOR IMPROVING SOLAR CELL EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of MgF₂ as an anti-reflection coating on solar cells has been demonstrated both with and without the addition of silver nanoparticles. The FDTD (finite-difference time-domain) technique was used to run the simulation. Applying MgF₂ as an antireflection coating greatly enhanced solar cells' efficiency. The effectiveness of the MgF₂ coating was improved by the addition of silver nanoparticles. This is because the active layer of the solar cell absorbs lighter thanks to the plasmonic effect. The open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) was stable between 0.895666V and 0.899027V for a thickness range of 50 nm to 1000 nm for the front protective layer. There was a rise from 21.7056 mA/cm² to 23.7523 mA/cm² in the short circuit current (JSC). The rate of improvement propagates elevated from 16.1705% to 17.7715%, and the fill factor (FF) went boosted from 0.831773 to 0.832321. Based on these results, including MgF₂ with or without silver nanoparticles in solar cells appears to be a viable strategy for achieving this goal.

Keywords— MgF₂, Antireflection coating (ARC), Protective layer, silver nanoparticles, Light reflection, Light absorption.

GATE VOLTAGE IN CNT DEVICES: OPTIMIZATION OF DRAIN CURRENT IN CARBON POWERED HIGH 'K' DI-ELECTRIC DEVICES OVER CONVENTIONAL SILICON BASED MOSFET DEVICES FOR LOW POWER APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The voltage threshold has a trustworthy influence on the performance of silicon devices, notably carbon enabled field effect transistors (CNTFETs). It has been found that using lanthanum oxide as a di-electric as a replacement in the conventional silicon devices shows the large effect on the gate control of CNTFETs. Lanthanum oxide is one such material that was just introduced. In this work, the gate voltage of lanthanum oxide-based CNTFETs was compared to that of conventional silicon-based devices. The results showed that lanthanum based gate oxide insulators implemented in carbon based field effect transistors in comparison with silicon enabled gate oxide devices results in lower gate voltage provides a huge impact on leakage current with ultra-low power consumption than typical silicon-based devices. This work illustrates how lanthanum oxide can be a good alternative to conventional silicon-based electronics and shows the benefits of employing it as the gate oxide material in CNTFETs.

Keywords— CNTFET, Nano-hub, Drain current, Insulator Thickness, Di-electric, Oxide thickness, leakage current, Gate oxide Gate voltage

**EMERGING POWER MANAGEMENT OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES IN ELECTRIC
VEHICLE CONFIGURATION**

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ABSTRACT

Internal Combustion Engine based transportation rapidly increases the impact on the environment. Due to the massive growing rate of global warming due to the carbon emissions from the vehicles, the introduction of electric vehicles on the road is something that can bring a major change and help us in the fight against air pollution. To curb this situation the solution is the development of electric vehicles with zero pollution motor which don't run on fossil fuels but electricity stored in the batteries of the vehicle. The other major highlight is that, electric vehicles ask for a very low running and maintenance cost. Apart from that, they can have frequent starts and stops with a smooth acceleration without the overall system getting overloaded. The Power Management Strategies automatically ensures that the vehicle has enough battery power to start the engine, based on the battery charge state and the temperature. This paper sequentially surveys the key point of Electric vehicle configuration, fuel economy and its control strategy and also make the various energy management in Electric vehicle. In addition, this paper review systematically qualitative and quantitative algorithm in all type of EMS used in HEV and compare them with existing approaches.

INDEX TERMS: *Full electric vehicle, hybrid electric vehicle, architecture, online EMS, offline EMS, optimization-based EMS, fuel economy, vehicle performance, optimal control strategy, real-time optimal power management, intelligent transportation.*

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON ENGINE PERFORMANCE OF
BIODIESEL EXTRACTED FROM MIXED AND INDIVIDUAL NON-EDIBLE OIL**

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ABSTRACT

Biodiesel is gaining a lot of attention owing to its ecofriendly nature and its capability to replace fossil fuels in near future. Now, researchers are working to find out more ways to derive this energy efficiently from feedstock. Considering this fact, the focus of current research is to derive biodiesel efficiently without any losses and wastage during trans- esterification, by which, oil from feedstock is converted to biodiesel with the help of a catalyst. Thus, a new Nano catalyst MgO/MgFe 2 O 3 is synthesized and utilized for deriving biodiesel by trans-esterification process. The Nano catalyst, which is heterogeneous in nature, synthesized by grinding method. The feedstock under consideration is jatropha, rubber seed and silk cotton seed. The derived biodiesel is then blended as per ASTM D7467. Initially the properties of biodiesel extracted are studied in detail as per standard norms. In order to obtain maximum engine output a comparative analysis of engine performance is done between the biodiesel made by mixing the oil extracted from all the three type of seeds and individually extracted biodiesel. **Keywords:** *Bio-fuel, Bio-diesel, trans-esterification, Nano Catalyst, Brake specific power consumption, indicated specific power consumption, Torque, Efficiency*

**ICT BASED RADAR SYSTEM FOR OBJECT DETECTION
BY USING ARDUINO**

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ABSRTACT

The RADAR SYSTEM, which employs electromagnetic waves to detect many physical components including distance, speed, position, range, direction, size, etc., is used to apply radio detection and ranging in various locations such as military installations and commercial applications. Use of radar system has been developed greatly, especially in the field of navigation. In this research we study the existing navigation technologies and proposed an Arduino based radar system. It has advantages over other radar systems as the kit reduces power consumption and connects programmers to wide range or Arduino programmer and opensource code. The system consists of a basic ultrasonic sensor placed upon a servo motor which rotates at a certain angle and speed. This ultrasonic sensor is connected to Arduino digital input output pins and servo motor also connected to digital input output pins.

Keywords - *Arduino, Ultrasonic sensor, Servo motor*

**PREVENTION OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING TRUST BASED LAYER
INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT

There are several issues in the wireless sensor network due to security problems faced during communication between the nodes. In a wireless sensor network, the attacker examines the security parameters by deploying various attacks at each layer. To overcome this issue Trust based layer Intrusion Detection System (TBL-IDS) is proposed to detect the attacks at each layer in the wireless sensor network. Based on the trust metrics deviation the trust value of a sensor node is calculated at each layer attack. The three layers such as a physical layer, MAC layer, and network layer are meant to trustworthiness. Based on the key trust metrics of the layers sensor node trust at a specified layer is calculated. By combining trust values individually at each layer total trust value of the sensor node is measured. Depending on the threshold of the trust malicious node is detected from the sensor node. The performance of the proposed TBL-IDS is compared with the parameters such as detection accuracy rate and false rates. The DOS attack at the physical layer, back off time attack at MAC layer and bias injection attack at the network layer is implemented here. Also, Cross layer attack at MAC and network layer is implemented using simulation. Experimental results show that the proposed TBL-IDS establish better result compared with other methods.

Keywords: *Denial of Service; Network Security; Trust; Sensor.*

**ENERGY DEMAND PREDICTION FOR EV CHARGING USING
SMART METER DATA**

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ABSTRACT

Energy demand forecasting has become more complicated even with the latest computational methods. This is because there energy grids are being introduced with highly volatile generators like solar Pv and consumers like Ev charging fleets. The demand prediction of EV charging consumers have become very important for utilities and EV fleet owners. The realtime data from SMART meters can be utilized for the prediction. The study focus on suitable machine learning algorithms to forecast the EV demand using smart meter data.

Keywords – *Energy utility, Solar Distributed Generation, load prediction, renewable*

Energy

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC STANDARDS OF THE PARENTS AND ITS
CORRELATION WITH THE ONLINE SAFETY OF THEIR CHILDREN, PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The field of child-computer interaction has garnered significant interest from researchers worldwide. Nevertheless, the discourse around the protection of children's digital safe, that includes privacy and security remains significantly underrepresented in both Bangladesh and the broader global south. In situations where a significant portion of senior and adult persons lack awareness regarding optimal strategies for effectively utilizing digital gadgets and tools, it is difficult to anticipate a higher level of proficiency among younger individuals. Privacy generally encompasses the capacity of individuals to exercise control over, get access to, and govern their personal data. In contrast, the security system serves to mitigate the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or cyber intrusions, therefore safeguarding the data from potential compromise. Previous studies have indicated that the responsibility for safeguarding the digital privacy and security of children lies with both parents and children themselves. Regrettably, a dearth of scholarly investigations exists within the domain, hindering the ability to systematically monitor and analyze the potential relationship between parental socioeconomic status and the privacy and safety of their offspring. This research aims to discover the correlation. This study employed semi-structured interviews with a sample of 48 parents and 42 children from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, including high income, middle income, and low-income groups. The collected data were subjected to statistical analysis. The findings of this study indicate that children from high income families are more susceptible to online safety issues compared to their counterparts from low-income households. This vulnerability is attributed to factors such as the widespread availability of internet access and personal digital devices, greater purchasing power on online platforms, and a lack of parental monitoring. This study presents a limited number of recommendations for parents and children across various socioeconomic backgrounds in order to enhance the state of internet safety for children.

Keywords: *Children, Privacy, Security, Cyber Awareness, socioeconomic status*

**ADSORPTION OF SYNTHETIC TEXTILE
DYE ON VARIOUS ADSORBENTS - A KINETIC AND EQUILIBRIUM STUDIES**

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ABSTRACT

Adsorption of synthetic textile dye on various adsorbents has been studied. The effect of various experimental parameters has been investigated using a Batch Adsorption technique (BAT) to obtain information on treating effluents from the dye industry. The extent of dye removal increased with decrease in the initial concentration of the dye and increased with increase in contact time, amount of adsorbent used and the initial pH of the dye solution. Adsorption data were modeled using the Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherms and first order kinetic equations. The kinetics of adsorption was found to be first order with regard to intra-particle diffusion as the rate determining step. The adsorption capacity of dye has been compared. The result indicates that KAC is the best low cost adsorbents that can be used in wastewater treatment for the removal of colors and dyes.

Keywords: *Adsorption of Textile Dyes, Batch Adsorption technique, adsorption isotherms, Kinetics of adsorption.*

**DIAGNOSIS OF BENIGN MELANOMA AND ATYPICAL SKIN LESIONS FROM
DERMOSCOPIC IMAGES BY IMPLEMENTATION OF ABCD FEATURE EXTRACTION
RULE**

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ABSTRACT

Melanoma is the type of melanocyte skin cancer that is in the epidermic layer of the skin. Melanoma levels are in rising order and found to be harmful if not detected at its initial level. Skin cancer is usually detected visually, resulting in diagnostic screening with dermoscopic examination, pathological assessment and biopsy. Due to the pulverized differences in the presence of skin lesions, automatic image recognition is very fascinating. Deep convolutional neural network is used to surmount this challenge. A new prediction model, which classifies the skin lesions of benign, atypical and malignant melanoma from dermoscopic images, was created in this process. The injured image of the patient is processed under various steps such as pre-processing followed by segmentation using the clustering algorithms such as K-means and Fuzzy-C means clustering algorithms. Convolutional Neural Network is used to extract the ABCD features in feature extraction process. Finally, the classification and detection are executed and its quality measures are analysed with 98.43% accuracy, 99.77% specificity, 99.83% sensitivity for the suggested technique. The findings drive that the new learning model improves the current algorithm and could be used to assist medical practitioners in classifying skin lesions.

Keywords—ABCD; CNN; FCM; K-means; Melanoma

ICT BASED AUTOMATIC PLANT WATERING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The goal of this project is to make watering plants at home easier with the use of an automatic plant watering system. This system continuously senses the moisture content of the soil, turning on or off the water pump based on that content. The Arduino UNO, which is programmed using the Arduino IDE software, controls every step of the process.

Keywords - Arduino UNO, water pump, soil moisture content.

CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PERSONNEL THROUGH ICT INTERVENTIONS AND ITS IMPACT: A CASE STUDY IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper, we have evaluated the performance of various ICT interventions to empower agricultural extension personnel, especially the Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO) and Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO), who are the major stakeholders in Bangladesh's existing agricultural extension system. Due to the vast geographical area and the number of farmers, poor training, and monitoring, it is always challenging for extension officers to keep track of their services and gain up-to-date agro-knowledge in developing countries. Different ICT applications and tools, such as online and offline agro-consultation services, a digital diary for recording the daily activities of the SAAOs, a monitoring system for the UAOs, and audio-visual materials have been developed for aiding the extension personnel. After collecting data from Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), surveys, and server-side data analysis, the evaluation was done. This study found that ICT applications have improved the knowledge base, efficiency, confidence level, and acceptance of the SAAOs. CCS Concepts: • Human-centered computing → Human-computer interaction (HCI); User studies.

Keywords -Empowering Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO), Agricultural extension system, ICTD, Bangladesh, HCI4D, ICT Interventions

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_75

**ADVANCEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CHEMOINFORMATICS WITH THE
APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING**

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ABSTRACT

Our understanding of molecular interactions, drug design, and chemical synthesis has undergone a paradigm change as a result of the multidisciplinary merger of chemistry and informatics in the field of modern scientific discovery. This study provides a thorough examination of the significant advancements in chemoinformatics that have been made possible by the potential for transformation of machine learning techniques. In order to provide an excellent understanding of chemoinformatics's crucial role in illuminating the chemical cosmos, the study begins by explaining its basic concepts and principles. The debate then dives into the developing field of machine learning, highlighting how it can be applied to and modified for the study of chemistry. By enabling predictive modelling, pattern detection, and knowledge extraction from enormous chemical datasets, machine learning enhances chemoinformatics. Additionally, a wide range of machine learning techniques used in chemoinformatics, such as molecular property prediction, drug discovery, virtual screening, and molecular generative models, are painstakingly listed and evaluated in this study.

Keywords-Chemoinformatics , Machine Learning , Molecular Sciences , Drug Discovery , Data-driven

Chemistry , Big Data in Chemistry

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_76

Exploring the Evolution and Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Science Fiction Cinema

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ABSTRACT:

The research Paper examines the complicated interplay of AI and science fiction films, which charts its evolution in terms of depiction while examining how it impacts society's perceptions. Traversing historical epochs, from early portrayals in classics like "Metropolis" to contemporary narratives in films like "Her" and "Ex Machina," the study employs a qualitative analysis of keycinematic works. In methodological terms, this research is based on a chronological framework which examines the evolving themes, ethical issues and transformation of artificial intelligence characters. In order to understand recurring themes and their implications, a qualitative content analysis has also been applied. The paper reveals the symbiotic relationship between movie stories and society's perceptions, shedding light on how science fiction cinema has a role to play in shaping national opinion about artificial intelligence, influencing ethical concerns, technological progress, and social attitudes.

Keywords- Science Fiction Cinema, Artificial Intelligence, Narrative Innovation

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PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_77

Agriculture Rover for Machinery Farming

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ABSTRACT:

The main aim of agriculture rover is to do multi tasks with the help of a single machine, as it reduces the amount of money that the farmer spent on various practices with different skilled labours and machines.

Keywords-Rover , Farming, Machine, Fabrication.

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_78

**DETECTION OF INTELLIGENT MACHINE FALUT USING DEEP LEARNING
CLASSIFICATION**

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ABSTRACT:

The development of fault detection techniques for rotating equipment has long been a focus of study, and both scientists and engineers are paying greater attention to artificial intelligence-based methodologies. Artificial neural networks, particularly deep learning- based methods, are frequently used to extract fault characteristics or categorise fault features obtained by other signal processing techniques. These studies and methodologies are closely connected. This project proposes the detection of intelligent machine faults using deep learning classification. For the purpose of classifying machine faults, this project developed the methods of a deep learning algorithm. The input dataset is pre-processed to make the process easier. Data pre-processing is the stage of data analysis that includes researching the observed data. After pre-processing, the dataset is fed into the segmentation block. K-means segmentation is used for image segmentation, and morphological operations are used to accurately determine the size and shape of the faults. It tries to make the intra-cluster data points as similar as possible while also keeping the clusters as different as possible. The classifications of long-short-term memory networks (LSTM) are contained in the deep learning technique. The LSTM classifier is constructed to classify the faults based on their type and is used for fault diagnosis in that region. For the purpose of identifying the performance of the model, this proposed paper produced a confusion matrix.

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_79

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NUTRIENTS AND POLLUTION STATUS OF MANAKUDY
AND THENGAPATTANAM ESTUARIES**

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ABSTRACT:

The pollution status and the nutrient contents were studied in the estuaries of Manakudy and Thengapattanam at Kanyakumari district. The purpose was to access the quality of water from the estuarine sources in three different seasons. Water samples were analyzed for physico-chemical parameters including pH, Electrical conductivity, turbidity, TDS, alkalinity, total hardness, DO, BOD, Nutrient elements, Major elements, Carbonate elements, Mobile elements. The concentration of most of the investigated parameters in the water samples from the Manakudy estuaries were exceeded the permissible limit of WHO and CPHEEO water quality guidelines and the water quality is very poor in Manakudy estuary than other estuaries.

Keywords -Seasonal variations, Mobile elements, Nutrient elements, water quality index.

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_80

**REVIEW OF CHEMICAL TREATMENTS, MANUFACTURING METHODS, AND
POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR HYBRID COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH
NATURAL FIBER**

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ABSTRACT:

The lightweight, eco-friendly, and sustainable properties of natural fiber reinforced composites are attracting the attention of automakers and researchers. The purpose of this study is to introduce readers to natural fiber reinforced composites and to discuss their many aspects, including chemical treatments effects on the fibers, production methods, and prospective uses. In this Polyester bio composite was produced utilizing Areca fiber and corn husk bio char. Uses for natural fiber reinforced composites in the automotive, aerospace, construction, entertainment, and sporting goods sectors are discussed. Mechanical test such as Tensile, Flexural, impact, hardness and thermal characteristics of the composites were enhanced as a result of the chemical treatment of the natural fiber, as shown in the conclusion.

**A Semantic Driven CNN – LSTM Architecture for
Personalised Image Caption Generation**

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ABSTRACT

Image Captioning is generating a human-readable textual description or a sentence about an image. The proposed semantic driven CNN-LSTM architecture comprises of the feature extraction process, semantic keywords extraction, facial recognition, and encoder-decoder LSTM networks. A pre-trained CNN is used to extract features from an image. A semantic keywords extraction module is used to identify the objects present in the image. The objects identified are labeled as the semantic tags present in the image. It increases the efficiency of captions in describing the objects and inclusion of these semantic labels in the captions. The LSTM based language model generates the captions by producing one word at a time. The facial recognition system identifies and recognizes the celebrity faces in the images, we have collected faces dataset which has facial images 232 celebrities. The instances of the person in the sentence were replaced with their names and personalized captions were generated. The Bilingual evaluation understudy (BLEU) and METEOR scores were generated to calculate the precision of generated captions.

Comparison of Bone Fracture Detection using Innovative Convolutional Neural Network over Region based Convolutional Neural Network for Better Accuracy.

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective of this project is to get better accuracy in bone fracture detection using Innovative convolutional Neural network (CNN) over Region based Innovative convolutional Neural Network (R-CNN) for better accuracy. Materials and Methods: Bone Fracture Detection using Innovative convolutional Neural Network having more accuracy and less errors when compared with Region based Convolutional Neural Network Technique. There are two groups; each group consists of 20 samples. Results: The accuracy rate of Innovative Convolutional Neural Network is 87.2865 % where the Region based Convolutional Neural Network is 71.9175 %. Conclusion: In this paper Conventional Neural Network and Region based convolutional Neural Network are compared for the detection of bone fracture. we Identified that the Innovative Conventional Neural Network is having more accuracy when compared to Region based convolutional Neural Network.

Keywords-*Accuracy, Bone Fracture, Innovative convolutional Neural Network, Fracture Detection, Region based convolutional Neural Network, Radiology.*

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_83

**BEYOND CONCRETE JUNGLES: URBANIZATION AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE
IN ANITA DESAI SELECT NOVELS**

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ABSTRACT:

Literature has long explored the theme of urbanization, using it as a backdrop to show the changing nature of human experience in the fast developing metropolitan environments. This paper delves into the novels written by acclaimed Indian novelist Anita Desai to look at how she depicts the complex relationship between urbanization and the human experience. Through an analysis of her select novels-“Clear Light of Day”, “In Custody,” and “Fasting, Feasting,” this paper explores the multifaceted dimensions of urban life as viewed through the perceptive literary prism of Desai.

The paper begins by providing a contextual overview of urbanization in post-independence India, where fast urban growth has altered social, cultural, and economic dynamics. Desai’s works explore the tension between tradition and modernity, highlighting the challenges faced by characters in urbanization. “Clear Light of Day” and “In Custody” explore the erosion of traditional cultural values.

Anita Desai’s narrative style vividly portrays urban landscapes, allowing readers to immerse themselves in sensory experiences, making the city a character and shaping the protagonist’s trajectories. This paper explores Desai’s portrayal of urbanization, focusing on the role of gender in female characters, such as Maya in “Clear Light of Day” and Uma in “Fasting, Feasting,” who navigate the complexities of urban life, contending with societal expectations, patriarchy, and the pursuit of personal freedom within the city’s constraints. This study highlights how Anita Desai’s novels offer a complex view on the cultural, psychological, and gender-related aspects of urban living in post independence India, serving as a compelling reflection on the human experience within urbanization. Her writings continue to be a testament to literature’s enduring value in shedding light on the complex interplay between human experiences and the changing urban environment.

Keywords-*Urbanization, Indian literature, gender dynamics, human experience, post-independence India.*

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_84

Effects Of Basalt Fibres Reinforced Concrete For Marine Applications

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the state of the art of basalt fibre, a comparatively recent material. Basalt fibre is a nonmetallic, high-performance fibre derived from basalt rock. Fibre enhances concrete's physical qualities and works as a fracture arrester. Basalt fibres offer potential for use in marine structures, but few data exist to evaluate the influence of seawater immersion on their mechanical behaviour. The goal of this study is to forecast the influence of basalt fibre on the properties of M30 grade concrete at various basalt fibre concentrations (i.e. 0.2 %, 0.25 %, 0.3 %, 0.4 %, and 0.45 %). A variety of mechanical qualities, including compressive, split, tensile and flexural strength, as well as durability, are assessed by casting and testing concrete specimens. These properties include resistance to acids and alkalis, resistance to sulphates, and resistance to porosity. The research purpose is to compare strength of reinforced concrete present or in absence of basalt fibres utilising cubes, cylinders, and concrete beams of grade M30.

Keywords -Basalt fibre, Compressive Strength, Split Tensile Strength, Flexural Strength.

PAPER ID: ICCAMEASS_85

A Selective Fusion Method For Achieving Enhanced Sensing In Cognitive Radio

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ABSTRACT:

Ever since the evolution of next generation connected devices and advanced digital technologies in the field of wireless communication, the number of connected devices competing in every day spectrum market is increasing day by day. In addition to this growth in technology, it also leads to scarcity of spectrum resources. That is, the number of connected devices are exceeding the allotted quantity of spectrum. But at the same time, it is noted that spectrum is also not utilized in an efficient manner at all durations and locations. Hence to address the above issues of spectrum scarcity and under-utilization, Cognitive Radio (CR) technology is being developed. Spectrum Sensing is an important functionality of CR, which has to be performed in an efficient and economic manner with higher accuracy. Fusion rules employed in CR have to be designed in such a way that, sensing errors and prediction errors are minimum. Improved hard and soft fusion methods are being employed previously to obtain linear results in sensing. In order to address the trade-off existing between hard and soft fusion methods, a selective fusion method, which is a combination of hard and soft fusion techniques is being proposed in this research work. A combined selective fusion method is also being proposed, which improves the performance of selective fusion method. The simulation results prove that the proposed methods are observed to address the trade-off between both bandwidth efficiency and detection performance and also obtain higher detection. The simulations are carried out using MATLAB R2016a to analyze the sensing performance of the proposed fusion algorithm with respect to the existing methodologies.

Keywords-Spectrum Sensing, Fusion Rules, Detection Performance, Cognitive Radio

**OPTIMISATION OF ECONOMIC DISPATCH IN THERMAL GENERATION
USING DRAGON FLY ALGORITHM**

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ABSTRACT:

This research presents a new approach to solve Static Economic Dispatch (ED) using Dragonfly Algorithm (DFA) technique with several generator constraints to search the optimal solution and the minimum of total generation operating cost. Conventional optimization methods assume generator cost curves to be continuous and monotonically increasing, but modern generators have a variety of nonlinearities in their cost curves making this assumption inaccurate, and the resulting approximate dispatches cause a lot of revenue loss. For a more precise and accurate result, Dragonfly Algorithm is used as the optimisation tool. The proposed method considers the nonlinear characteristics of a generator such as ramp rate limits, power balance constraints with maximum and minimum operating limits and prohibited operating zone for actual power system operation. The effectiveness and validity of the proposed algorithm has been tested by solving Economic Dispatch problem for above mentioned objectives in the standard IEEE-30 bus system. The results are compared with other heuristic methods and the comparison clearly shows the superiority of the proposed Dragonfly Algorithm over the heuristic techniques for solving Economic Load Dispatch problem.

Keywords-*Economic Dispatch, Valve point loading, Dragon fly algorithm.*

Economic Dispatch Problem Using Valve Point Loading Effect by Firefly Algorithm

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ABSTRACT:

The major issue in power system is Economic Dispatch problem. It is an optimization problem and to reduce the total generation cost of units by satisfying equality and inequality constraints. Most of the classical problem formulation in ED problem presents deficiencies due to the simplicity of the cost models. In real life generating stations the valves control the steam entering the turbine through separate nozzle groups. Each nozzle group achieves best efficiency. Here, the economic dispatch problem formulation takes in to account of non-smooth fuel cost function due to valve point effects and making this to a real world problem. The main objective of this project is to optimize the cost using Firefly Algorithm [FA]. This algorithm is a type of swarm intelligence algorithm based on the reaction of a firefly to the light of other fireflies. The objective is to determine the optimal combination of power outputs of all generating units in order to minimize the total cost satisfying constraints and load demand in each interval. The proposed approach has been examined and tested with the numerical results of ED problems with three- generation units.

Keywords- *Economic Load Dispatch(ED), Firefly Algorithm(FA),Valve Point Loading Effect, Particle Swarm Optimization.*

ADSORPTION OF SYNTHETIC TEXTILE DYE ON VARIOUS ADSORBENTS - A KINETIC AND EQUILIBRIUM STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Adsorption of synthetic textile dye on various adsorbents has been studied. The effect of various experimental parameters has been investigated using a Batch Adsorption technique (BAT) to obtain information on treating effluents from the dye industry. The extent of dye removal increased with decrease in the initial concentration of the dye and increased with increase in contact time, amount of adsorbent used and the initial pH of the dye solution. Adsorption data were modeled using the Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherms and first order kinetic equations. The kinetics of adsorption was found to be first order with regard to intra-particle diffusion as the rate determining step. The adsorption capacity of dye has been compared. The result indicates that KAC is the best low cost adsorbents that can be used in wastewater treatment for the removal of colors and dyes.

Keywords: *Adsorption of Textile Dyes, Batch Adsorption technique, adsorption isotherms, Kinetics of adsorption.*

AGRICULTURE ROVER FOR MACHINERY FARMING

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of agriculture rover is to do multi tasks with the help of a single machine, as it reduces the amount of money that the farmer spent on various practices with different skilled labours and machines.

Keywords: *Rover, Farming, Machine, Fabrication.*

**OPTIMISATION OF ECONOMIC DISPATCH IN THERMAL
GENERATION USING DRAGON FLY ALGORITHM**

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Abstract: This research presents a new approach to solve Static Economic Dispatch (ED) using Dragonfly Algorithm (DFA) technique with several generator constraints to search the optimal solution and the minimum of total generation operating cost. Conventional optimization methods assume generator cost curves to be continuous and monotonically increasing, but modern generators have a variety of nonlinearities in their cost curves making this assumption inaccurate, and the resulting approximate dispatches cause a lot of revenue loss. For a more precise and accurate result, Dragonfly Algorithm is used as the optimization tool. The proposed method considers the nonlinear characteristics of a generator such as ramp rate limits, power balance constraints with maximum and minimum operating limits and prohibited operating zone for actual power system operation. The effectiveness and validity of the proposed algorithm has been tested by solving Economic Dispatch problem for above mentioned objectives in the standard IEEE-30 bus system. The results are compared with other heuristic methods and the comparison clearly shows the superiority of the proposed Dragonfly Algorithm over the heuristic techniques for solving Economic Load Dispatch problem.

Keywords: *Economic Dispatch, Valve point loading, Dragon fly algorithm.*

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**ECONOMIC DISPATCH PROBLEM USING VALVE POINT LOADING EFFECT
BY
FIREFLY ALGORITHM**

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ABSTRACT

The major issue in power system is Economic Dispatch problem. It is an optimization problem and to reduce the total generation cost of units by satisfying equality and inequality constraints. Most of the classical problem formulation in ED problem presents deficiencies due to the simplicity of the cost models. In real life generating stations the valves control the steam entering the turbine through separate nozzle groups. Each nozzle group achieves best efficiency. Here, the economic dispatch problem formulation takes in to account of non-smooth fuel cost function due to valve point effects and making this to a real world problem. The main objective of this project is to optimize the cost using Firefly Algorithm [FA]. This algorithm is a type of swarm intelligence algorithm based on the reaction of a firefly to the light of other fireflies. The objective is to determine the optimal combination of power outputs of all generating units in order to minimize the total cost satisfying constraints and load demand in each interval. The proposed approach has been examined and tested with the numerical results of ED problems with three- generation units.

Index Terms - *Economic Load Dispatch(ED), Firefly Algorithm(FA), Valve Point Loading Effect, Particle Swarm Optimization.*

DETECTION OF INTELLIGENT MACHINE FALUT USING DEEP LEARNING CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The development of fault detection techniques for rotating equipment has long been a focus of study, and both scientists and engineers are paying greater attention to artificial intelligence-based methodologies. Artificial neural networks, particularly deep learning-based methods, are frequently used to extract fault characteristics or categorise fault features obtained by other signal processing techniques. These studies and methodologies are closely connected. This project proposes the detection of intelligent machine faults using deep learning classification. For the purpose of classifying machine faults, this project developed the methods of a deep learning algorithm. The input dataset is pre-processed to make the process easier. Data pre-processing is the stage of data analysis that includes researching the observed data. After pre-processing, the dataset is fed into the segmentation block. K-means segmentation is used for image segmentation, and morphological operations are used to accurately determine the size and shape of the faults. It tries to make the intra-cluster data points as similar as possible while also keeping the clusters as different as possible. The classifications of long-short-term memory networks (LSTM) are contained in the deep learning technique. The LSTM classifier is constructed to classify the faults based on their type and is used for fault diagnosis in that region. For the purpose of identifying the performance of the model, this proposed paper produced a confusion matrix.

**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND DNA BINDING MODES OF
CARBAZOLE BASED SCHIFF BASE MOLECULE**

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ABSTRACT

The discovery of cis- platin as a chemotherapeutic agent has pioneered the search for superior anticancer drugs within the domain of inorganic chemistry. Carbazole ligands have had quite the spotlight in this search due to their chemical and biological properties. They are known to be good intercalators, its antimalarial qualities, has induced apoptosis in several tumor cell lines of glioma and when combined with ruthenium, has exhibited the induction of apoptosis upon multiple cell lines. The synthesis, spectroscopic characterization, and DNA binding interactions have been studied for novel carbazole based Schiff base (CS). Absorption titration and competitive binding studies with ethidium bromide have produced binding constants within the magnitude of 10⁵ and 10⁴, respectively, suggesting that the complexes bind fairly strongly to CT-DNA. Thermal denaturation studies indicate that our complexes do intercalate with DNA, while other possible DNA binding modes inherent to our complexes (phosphodiester cleavage, minor groove binding, adduct formation) have not been determined with precision.

Key words:

Carbazole; DNA, ethidium bromide; binding; anti cancer.

**REVIEW OF CHEMICAL TREATMENTS, MANUFACTURING METHODS, AND
POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR HYBRID COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH
NATURAL FIBER**

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ABSTRACT

The lightweight, eco-friendly, and sustainable properties of natural fiber reinforced composites are attracting the attention of automakers and researchers. The purpose of this study is to introduce readers to natural fiber reinforced composites and to discuss their many aspects, including chemical treatments' effects on the fibers, production methods, and prospective uses. In this Polyester bio composite was produced utilizing Areca fiber and corn husk bio char. Uses for natural fiber reinforced composites in the automotive, aerospace, construction, entertainment, and sporting goods sectors are discussed. Mechanical test such as Tensile, Flexural, impact, hardness and thermal characteristics of the composites were enhanced as a result of the chemical treatment of the natural fiber, as shown in the conclusion.

**A SEMANTIC DRIVEN CNN – LSTM ARCHITECTURE FOR PERSONALISED
IMAGE CAPTION GENERATION**

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ABSTRACT

Image Captioning is generating a human-readable textual description or a sentence about an image. The proposed semantic driven CNN-LSTM architecture comprises of the feature extraction process, semantic keywords extraction, facial recognition, and encoder-decoder LSTM networks. A pre-trained CNN is used to extract features from an image. A semantic keywords extraction module is used to identify the objects present in the image. The objects identified are labeled as the semantic tags present in the image. It increases the efficiency of captions in describing the objects and inclusion of these semantic labels in the captions. The LSTM based language model generates the captions by producing one word at a time. The facial recognition system identifies and recognizes the celebrity faces in the images, we have collected faces dataset which has facial images 232 celebrities. The instances of the person in the sentence were replaced with their names and personalized captions were generated. The Bilingual evaluation understudy (BLEU) and METEOR scores were generated to calculate the precision of generated captions.

**STUDENTS SATISFACTION LEVEL WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT IN
SELECTED INSTITUTIONS OF UTTAR DINAJPUR DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL,
INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Learning using electronic devices and various technologies is a new dimension for the students. A student also learns through e-Learning based online mode beside the on campus based face to face mode. The students faced many benefits and challenges in using Digital technology based learning. The Teaching – Learning process become more attractive while using technology in the Education sector. The learners get more interest to learn something in the newer way. The learners' satisfaction level also very with the advancement of technology. In this paper it has tried to find the relationship among use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and satisfaction level of the students of selected institutions of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal, India. It has tried to find the correlation matrix and regression among the data collected from the students. Primary sources have been used to collect the data to analyze the satisfaction level of the students after the use of ICT in Education. Convenience sampling technique has been used to select the Primary Data. Post Graduate and Under Graduate students from Raiganj University, Raiganj B.Ed College from Baba Saheb Ambedkar Education University, Raiganj Surendranath Mahavidyalaya from University of Gour Banga, Raiganj Government Medical College and Hospital from West Bengal University of Health Sciences have been selected to collect the data. The paper finds the students satisfaction level of after the use of ICT in Education in the selected institutions.

Keywords - ICT, online education, technological support

INTERDISCIPLINARY BRIDGING: APPROACHES IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND SLA

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ABSTRACT

This paper explains the concept of Interdisciplinary Bridging and reviews a number of practical demonstrations of its application in the realm of educational science. Interdisciplinary Bridging can be described as a specialized approach to translate specific information or finding from a scientific domain into an adjacent scientific field in order to make the inherent information applicable to the researched area and thus cast a bridge from one scientific discipline to another. The employed methodology consists of the meticulous isolation of core factors and translating them into reasoning chunks that are then subsequently processed by a suitable machine. The machine is then instructed to apply the same methodology backwards and gets input through nuanced linguistic expertise that it applies into a backwards-translation in order to acknowledge applicable data from another scientific domain. The prompt engineering has to acknowledge possible comprehension pitfalls and be constantly reassessed and fine-tuned, which requires deep understanding of the targeted factors, the underlying domain as well as an intricate understanding of Language Models. In the following paper, there are presented a number of *examples*, where this approach was tested on specific cues in general educational science, besides a more specific delve into employment of Interdisciplinary Bridging to identify possible machine learning algorithms that could help grasp and further examine the process of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) through the lens of Chaos and Complexity Theory (C/CT) frameworks. Those are then specifically examined upon their applicability through identifying and translating essential and highly refined cues. Overall, the examples brought forth in the experiments provide a valuable insight into how the applied methodologies led to advanced cross-disciplinary relay and application of large amounts of data, for the purpose of enhancing educational science and applied linguistics alike.

Keywords - Bridging, SLA, Applied Linguistics, Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence

ARE RANDOM FORESTS MORE SUITABLE THAN BAYESIAN NETWORKS TO IDENTIFY RELATIVE SUBSET HIERARCHIES IN SLA?

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ABSTRACT

Given the preliminaries of C/CT in SLA, which have been assessed sufficiently in prior investigations, we want to assume, that SLA has a chaotic nature and the interconnectivity of influential subsets is too complex to identify, and so is the number of subsets. Yet, in the two preceding works of this topic, we agreed on the perspective, that SLA is ultimately deterministic, and thus I am confident to make the assertion, that there are relative hierarchies among the subsets, that could eventually be identified. Given accurate methodology of measurements, and a sufficiently investigated number of datasets (educational machines are bound to gather an enormous amount of metrics in the near future), we would eventually be able to get more insight into the interplay of dynamics in those nonlinear models. This paper suggests some approaches that target specific frameworks for further investigation and explains, why especially Bayesian Networks can be ruled out. Bayesian Networks proved useful for other methods in preceding works, however, in the given scope of this investigation, Random Forests appear much more applicable.

Keywords: *SLA, Chaos and Complexity Theory, Complex Dynamic Systems, Subset Hierarchy, Relative Hierarchies*

MANET INTRUSION DETECTION WITH DEEP RNN-ELM BASED ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development and popularization of Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) have brought many security issues in network. Intrusion detection system, an effective security technology which can efficiently detect malicious data in complex network environment. Due to the complexity of MANET, traditional intrusion detection systems are ineffective. To cope up with the issues, the deep RNN-ELM based MANET intrusion detection has been proposed in this paper. The NSL-KDD dataset has been employed for MANET intrusion detection. The stacked sparse auto encoder has been utilized for feature extraction which converts high dimensional data to low dimensional data. On the extracted features, the recurrent neural network (RNN) is used to learn the behavior of the important features and at end layer the extreme learning machine (ELM) classifier is employed as a classification model to determine the occurrence of intrusions in the MANET. The experimental result shows that the proposed framework outperforms the state-of-the-art techniques with the accuracy of 98.3% for intrusion detection.

Keywords—*MANET, Intrusion detection system, stacked sparse auto encoder, recurrent neural network, extreme learning machine*

**ENHANCING DIABETIC RETINOPATHY SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION
WITH DUAL OPTIMIZATION IN DEEP LEARNING MODELS**

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ABSTRACT

In developed countries, Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is the main factor contributing to avoidable blindness in people of working age. A healthy retina is made up of blood vessels, optic discs, and the macula; any abnormalities to these components are indicators of a real eye ailment. This research proposes machine learning techniques for detecting diabetic retinopathy by using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The classification of retinal lesions from non-lesions using CNN classifiers is examined. Retinal images can be evaluated using machine learning-based medical image analysis. The Contrast-limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) Filter is used for preprocessing the input image. The Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) is used for image segmentation section. The Speeded-Up Robust Features (SURF) is used for feature extraction and finally CNN proposed and hybrid genetic and ant colony optimization (HGACO) algorithm is used for clarify the DR images. The method also examines the datasets for the identification, classification and segmentation of diabetic eye disease that are obtainable from retinal fundus images. The experiment outcomes demonstrate the higher performance of our suggested strategy (up to 95% accuracy) and indicate that the proposed model predicts all stages of DR in contrast to the current methods.

CROP SAFE GUARD

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ABSTRACT

Technology plays a major role in everyone's life, to develop a country, G.D.P(gross domestic product) plays a key role. Every countries Agriculture G.D.P plays a major role in the growth of the nation. Especially in India, agriculture is the backbone of economy. But, because of animal interference in agricultural lands, there was a huge loss of crops around 45% every year. Elephants, Wild Pigs and other animals causes in various sector in agriculture such as by depredation of crops, damaging grain stores, water supplies, houses and other assets, injuring and death of humans. Although, the existing methods like electric fencing and other techniques are not completely efficient take place.

**AN EFFICIENT, SECURE AND LIGHTWEIGHT AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM
FOR VANETS USING ANFIS-WOA AND LBK**

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ABSTRACT

The vehicular network is made up of a variety of vehicles and additional parts, which connect to a variety of sensors and is supported by verification. By broadcasting Emergency Messages (EMs) in advance between vehicles, Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs) can play a role in reducing incidents caused by traffic. The current authentication systems either prioritize security or inexpensive features. Contrarily, confidentiality during credentials is crucial. This project proposes a secure, efficient, and lightweight authentication system for VANETs by using an ANFIS-based WOA (Whale Optimization Algorithm). Artificial neural networks (ANNs), also known as the Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS), are a type of artificial intelligence (AI). The proposed approach creates an efficient, secure network by combining location-based keys with an ANFIS-based WOA for reduction of features. Location-based keys (LBS) are used for designing security systems for sensor systems. WOA belongs to the meta-heuristic algorithm family and is a swarm intelligence organization. The Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) is used for feature selection and tuning parameters of the ANFIS. Location based keys are generated by using Lagrange polynomial. It reduces the threat to attacker problem. Additionally, an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed method in comparison to other protocols for authentication reveals that it is highly efficient in terms of compute, communication, and energy costs. This project is implemented with NS2 software.

Keywords — Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System, Whale Optimization Algorithm, Location-based keys.