PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE ,ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

ICISET-2021

April 26, 2021

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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1. A Look at the Future and an Open Call FOR Scientific Community

Dr.A.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

What we call science is the systematization of information obtained from nature. Nature has had its own laws from the beginning. Some of these laws are easy to express, while others stretch our understanding and even our sense of logic. Our efforts to understand nature and its workings, that is our production of scientific knowledge, will never end. We may never truly understand the workings of nature, or get close to the real truth. Therefore, it is ridiculous to behave as if we knew all of the workings of nature and to say "this is not scientific; it is in conflict with the (known) laws of science". The clearest example of this is when we see the workings of quantum physics in biological structures. When nature is working, it does not know the laws of our science and doesn't even take notice of them. Nature even sometimes winks at us with "anomalies". We learn from nature but we cannot impose on nature the laws we have learned from it. Each theory set out in this article has its own acceptable points and deficiencies. Whatever our beliefs, theoretical ideas must be supported, and proof derived from experiment must be taken into account, with proof being strengthened by the same experimental method. If necessary, we must be brave enough to rewrite the physics textbooks. When Copernicus provided the proof that Man was not at the centre of the universe, the feeling that people were not privileged but just normal beings created great disillusion. Therefore, adding consciousness as a part of the solution to the measurement problem in quantum mechanics, as part of the approach which places humans back in a privileged position at the centre of the universe, is in conflict with these principles. Quite the opposite, the observer or experimenter, who is in such a privileged position, has set himself up as separate from the rest of the universe (the experimental apparatus, or what is outside us). The paradox is that if it is proved that we are participants in the universe, we will lose our last bastion of privilege, our position as experimenter, observer, or watcher. Such a proof would be the biggest revolution after Copernicus, and Darwin's theory of evolution. Entanglement and non-locality in quantum mechanics and the entwinement of light and gravity in physics are proven but difficult-to believe realities. In contrast, scientific physics journals and their archives publish hundreds of experimentally unsupported and completely theoretical articles on subjects which look more like science fiction. Among these are the Mtheory, D-brane, wormholes, string theory, tachyons, superluminal communication, and the theory of everything. These are thought by many physicists to be within the scope of physical science, or at least are not greeted with antagonism. Involving consciousness in the experimental apparatus and researching that relationship is no more unnecessary than physical research in those border areas. Another approach is that there is no necessity for people to be involved in quantum mechanics. Mathematical symbols denote the state vector or wave function, and there is no pace for metaphysics. The mathematical equations of quantum mechanics give us its

measurements of potentiality, and potential measurements give potential results. That's all there is, and the rest is metaphysics. The approach that if one-day humanity disappears, quantum mechanics will continue to operate its own laws is not scientific, but includes emotional attitudes. If equations are not a reflection of the physical world, we need to search for new equations. The operation of nature is not forced to conform to the laws of science, and moreover nature has never heard of science. Scientists have reduced the operation of nature to a simple form in order to understand it, and never produce scientific knowledge which reflects the actual truth. If nature under certain circumstances shows "abnormality" and ignores the laws which we have set up, we must be able to express that in scientific language. We cannot just bin an anomaly which has the potential to cause a revolution in our understanding of nature because it did not fit our scientific laws and equations, or because we could not find a valid law. The existence of the graviton and the neutrino has been unquestionably accepted: there is direct evidence of their existence, but they have never been directly detected. No one doubts the existence of the omega minus particle, which has been detected twice in 200000 experiments. Against this, even if cases of parapsychology are rare, they appear much more frequently than the omega minus particle. In medicine, presentations of one-in-a-million cases are frequently made. However much a case with exceptional characteristics shows extreme deviation from the normal, it will be used to add to scientific knowledge. There are many cases which show that the consciousness or mind which is imprisoned inside the skull can in ce

2. A Quantum Brain Version of the Quantum Bayesian Solution to the Measurement Problem

Dr.A.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Quantum Bayesianism makes conventional assumptions about conscious experience and the world, which are "deconstructed" here. Conscious experience is succeeded by Heideggerian Existenz as world-thrownness. But unlike Heidegger, Existenz is conceived as a monadological dis-closure in the other-tuned, self-tuned and pasttuned "between" of the quantum thermo field brain's dual mode vacuum state. The wave function is identified with Bayesian expectation conceived as the brain's "self-tuning" capability subject to informative modification. Physical reality is never worldly but quantum at all scales. Worlds are disclosed only in monadological parallel in the quantum brain's tuned between. This version of Quantum Bayesianism offers a novel solution to the measurement problem.

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3. Quantum-Assisted Process of Disembody Under Near-Death Conditions: An Informational-Field Support Model

Dr.Rajeev Srivasthava

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Following the evolution of the concept of information as one of the fundamental components of the universe and analysing the last discoveries of the quantum physics, it is defined the informational (mass free) field of the matter. On this basis and taking into account the informational nature of the mind activity, it is defined an info-creational based model monitoring the human body, associated/connected to matter/antimatter binary system of the universe, allowing to show that the near-death experiences like disembody of information from the non-living matter (brain), time retrovision back to the infancy, peace, detachment and absorbing tube, could be deduced as consequences of such a system, explaining them in its specific terms.

4. Mind and Machine: Interdisciplinarity

Dr.Rajeev Srivasthava

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Abstract

As the world becomes more sophisticated and socio-economically complex, interdisciplinarity (collaboration among two or more disciplines) has become ever more important. In particular, in the field of education, interdisciplinarity is known to enhance creativity and the capacity of people to work together. However, some drawbacks, such as the lack of solid expertise in one specific discipline, have also been exposed. A simple and efficient way of implementing an interdisciplinary study is reported to be one that combines areas that are computable (i.e., science and engineering) and non-computable (i.e., emotions or abstractions often found in the arts and humanities). This approach has been verified in studies conducted in the last four years on mostly first- and second-year undergraduate students with different majors, with close to 1,000 participants, and has successfully shown to yield diverse mixing between different disciplines, with approximately 300 different outcomes. This particular approach to interdisciplinarity is easy and simple to implement, yields different interconnections among various disciplines, exhibits clear measures of success, and can be done along with expertise training in a traditional field.

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5. Theory of Telepathy: an Alternative Interpretation of Psychotic Experiences and Some Tips for Recovery

P.Amulya

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

This article looks at mental illness, in particular psychotic mental illness, such as schizophrenia, and spirituality. It argues that the phenomenon of 'voice hearing', which is present in schizophrenia (but also other mental illnesses) can be understood at least in part as telepathy and can be explained in a spiritual framework. For this purpose, literatures from the parapsychological field as well as spiritual accounts are used. Both fields recognise the phenomena of voice hearing and telepathy, while so far they have not claimed that mental illness can be explained as a spiritual phenomenon. This explanation, however, resembles more the pre-modern interpretations of this illness. This article will conclude with a list of recommendations and tips for recovery from schizophrenia and psychosis.

6. An Information Based Model of Consciousness Fully Explaining the Mind Normal/Paranormal Properties

Mrs.N.Vidya

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

The main informational components of consciousness are described as Operative Informational System (OIS) assuring the reactive short-time adaptation and Programmed Informational System (PIS), assuring the life maintenance and the species survival, working in an integrated manner with the informed matter IM (body). The defined informational subsystems allow to describe consciousness as a sum of cognition centers defined by Ibelieve, Iknow, Iwant, Ilove, Iam, Icreate and Icreated. The cognition center Ibelieve was defined as related with the anti-entropic field of the bipolar universal matter/antimatter informational system, assisting the life structuring and health and explaining the precognition, psychokinesis, near-death experiences and other "paranormal" phenomena. PIS related activity of the cognition centers was described as the projected data in OIS by two components: (1) personal status as survival needs; (2) the info-consequences on oneself perception and action impulses perceived by Iam, Icreate and Icreated, reflecting together with Iknow, Iwant and Ilove the "normal" (regular) mind properties.

Keywords

information based model; consciousness; cognition centers; normal/paranormal mind properties

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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7. Coding by Quantum Entanglement Entropy

Mrs.P.Jyothi

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In our view, the Universe can be described as having two forms of energy: one related to attractive gravitational forces, which is negative, and the other related to mass according to Einstein's formula $E = mc2$, which is positive. The generation of nonequilibrium structures (such as Bénard vortices or chemical oscillations), where energy is conserved, also corresponds to a free lunch, for the price of nonequilibrium structures is entropy, and not energy. In this context, we can specify the origin of negative gravitational energy and its transformation into positive matter-energy. The idea of the Cartesian Theater is that somewhere in the brain, there is a perceptual space that contains the contents of consciousness. Implied by the supposition of this space is that there must also be a viewer (or viewing process) that is the experience of this content. Contrary to this we think that consciousness can be explained without the Cartesian Theater.

8. A Linear Approximate Model of Creativity in Quantum and Chaos Theory

Mrs.D.Anuradha

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

The appearance of creativity is one of the most attractive issues in neuroscience and psychology. Creativity has been investigated qualitatively by using concepts of quantum and chaos theory since the end of the 20th century. Here, we show an explicit mathematical model which tries to explain the dynamics on the development of creativity. The present model is constructed by a linear approximation of chaos theory in nonlinear dynamical system. Also, it is the classical approximation of quantum mechanics, in which Newtonian mechanics is derived. Significant feature of the creativity is an existence of discontinuity which may relate to sudden appearance of idea. Such discontinuous nature relates not only to nonlinear dynamics but also to quantum theory. In this study, we first investigate the characteristics of creative attitudes by means of factor analysis and abstract two chief factors of the creative attitudes; that are "efforts and durability" and "independence and originality". Moreover, we find a significant positive relationship between the emotional experiences and the two creative attitudes. Scholastic ability judged by paper tests, on the other hand, also has a significant positive relationship with the factor of "effort and durability" but not with that of "independence and originality". Secondly, we build a mathematical model on the change of the two chief factors of creative attitudes using the linear approximation in nonlinear dynamical systems. We use the Dirac delta function to express the discontinuity. The calculated results are expressed in a relation between the novelty

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and the workload. The present linear approximation model should be the first one to build mathematically a predictive model of creativity.

9. A Physical Biology, the Electron Neutrino Mass, and the role of Quantum Mechanics in Nature

Mrs.P.Jyothi

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In science we need to remove physics and earth science from the fundamental natural sciences and treat Biology as a fundamental natural (physical) science. Attempts to keep Biology autonomous because it is holistic, from the physical sciences, are just disguised anthropocentrism. Physical sciences have holistic features also. The autonomy of Biology is at odds with a holistic, integrated science and is preventing progress in science. For example, every cell needs a 'global' communication system to keep order and stability with rapid information transfer across cellular scales. We have yet to figure out how this is achieved. Over the last 30 years, we have understood that quantum mechanics is about information, mostly. However, we do not have a clear understanding of the physical significance of quantum mechanics in nature. Also, the view that quantum mechanics is restricted to the atomic and molecular scale is mistaken and a direct result of the mass of the electron being so big. In 1988 the mass of the electron neutrino was predicted to lie between 0.5 and 0.05 eV/c2 and to have a key role in Biology. This would allow quantum mechanical processes on a cellular and intercellular scale and provide a possible basis for a 'global' information system in the cell and an understanding of the information role of quantum mechanics in nature. Recent non-results, on the electron neutrino mass, from the KATRIN experiment are pushing the upper limit of the electron neutrino mass to less than 0.5 eV/c2 making the prediction of 30 years ago more likely.

10. The Emergence of Mind as a Quantum Field Phenomenon

S.Chandrabhanu

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

A 'field' according to quantum pilot-wave theory (Bush 2015) and quantum field theory (QFT) (Griffiths 2009) when applied to the working of the universe is a fluid that is spread across the universe with a value taken in that space which can change in time. New observations in the fields of quantum fluid mechanics, artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning in machines are providing us novel insights into how quantum processing, memory creation and

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storage work using the laws that governs the quantum world and quantum field theories. Such an understanding can be extrapolated to the workings of the mind to see if similar processes underlie the functioning of living systems. This paper hypothesizes that the construct of the mind is the resultant of chaotic system of interacting subatomic fields driven by force fields that intersperse with the quantum vacuum; a mechanism which has not yet been fully understood. We propose that this integrated phenomenon also gives rise to the subtle mechanisms that help in the formation of memories and also the structures which store these memories as reservoirs. The future of our evolution is the mind which evolves in these boundless intermingling quantum fields and their force fields within the quantum vacuum. With computers getting intelligent we are instantaneously but naively evolving our minds, and in the future, working together with these intelligent machines will augment it further. In fact, the design and working of these AI systems are resultant of the proof of the intelligence of conscious mind. This way the working of mind is always superior to those of the artificial systems that emerge from it.

11. The Impact of Electromagnetic Field on Conditioned Reflex Memory

Mr.P.Swamy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate whether household frequency electromagnetic field affect memory processes. Apparently in various studies researchers note that different frequencies electromagnetic field improve or impair memory. In memory process hormone ghrelin plays an important role, which participates in the neurogenesis processes of memory formation. We have studied effect of electromagnetic field (EMF) on ghrelin`s concentration and memory changes under EMF. We exposed male Wistar rats under EMF. The household frequency electromagnetic field was generated with a GSM mobile phone. For memory tests we used the two feeder and five choice serial reaction time tests (5-CSRTT). With this latter test we studied attention and concentration and in serum we measured the concentration of ghrelin by immunoferminal analysis. In serum ghrelin concentration increased in electromagnetic field exposure group, after 30th day of the exposure level of ghrelin is higher than after 10 day of exposure and the sham control group. During training EMF exposure group rats task needed more trials (sessions) than in sham control group (in 5-CSRTT in sham control and EMF exposure groups, the values were 92,9Â±2,084 and 101,8Â±2,764, respectively. n=10; pï¼œ0.05, in two feeder tests in sham control and EMF exposure groups, the values were 82,7Â±2,989 and 99,1Â±3,903, respectively. n=10; pï¼œ0.05). As for memory consolidation, for performing 5-CSRTT after 30 day of EMF action we received significant differences in the number of correctly performed tasks (sham control and EMF exposure groups, the values were 0,7Â±0,1528 and 0,2Â±0,1333, respectively; pï¼œ0.05) and results in prematurity activities (in sham control and EMF exposure groups 0,5 Â± 0,2236 and 1,5 Â± 0,3416, pï¼œ0.05) and in accuracy (in sham control and EMF exposure groups 0,5 Â± 0,1667and 1,4 Â± 0,2667, pï¼œ0.05). In our study It was found, that EMF

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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affected as well as on learning and memory recall process, but with more advanced research reason, that clinically gave a picture of memory loss mainly related to decreased attention and concentration, which is also confirmed by the increase in concentration of hormone ghrelin, participating in memory processes, under influence of the household frequency EMF.

12. Hazardous Genomic Bioeffects of Home Wi-Fi Systems

P.Amulya

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Abstract

Objective of this study is to investigate the changes of gene expression in rat brain induced by 2,4 GHz wireless radiofrequency electromagnetic field (WiFi -RF EMF). Total RNA was extracted immediately and purified from the rat brain, after 12 hours/day exposed or sham-exposed to a frequency of 2,4 GHz WiFi â€"RF- EMF for 14 days. Roche-Nimblegene-Agilent Microarray System was applied to investigate the changes of gene expression in rat brain. Roche-Nimblegene-Agilent Genespring Software for Microarray Analysis was used in bioenformatic analysis. After 14 days of WiFi -RF EMF exposure, 69 genes in experimental group showed statistical significant down regulation compared with the control group. Ten genes in experimental group showed statistical significant up regulation compared with the control group. In this study, it was detected that WiFi -RF EMF exposure to brain cells resulted with the down and up regulation of transcription level of some important genes.

13. A Quantum Coherence-Recoherence-Based Model of Reality

Mr.B.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

This paper discusses a coherence-recoherence-based model of reality and argues that the world and nature can be grasped as positive and negative loops of continuous coherence-decoherence-recoherence behaviors. In so doing, the paper presents a state-of-the-art about recoherence and claims that the world and nature can be taken as an unceasingly process of decoherence-and-recoherence. Non-linearity and non-equilibrium dynamics prevail in nature.

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14. Towards a Coherent Application of the Beck-Eccles Quantum Trigger

Mrs.B.Harika Goud

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Prior to the 20th century, the strictly deterministic laws of classical Newtonian physics made the integration of a non-physical entity such as volition into a scientific model of brain dynamics a seemingly impossible task. However, the probabilistic laws of quantum physics discovered in the 1920â€™s have provided researchers with a valuable new tool, allowing them to account for non-physical entities like volition while still maintaining scientific rigor. One of the greatest challenges that researchers in this field have faced is the application of the atomic-level laws of quantum physics to the study of macroscopic objects. This paper contributes to this line of research by examining the Beck-Eccles quantum trigger model from a neuropsychological processing perspective. Specifically, experimental results from several recent studies of the effects of mindfulness meditation on attentional skills are considered. These results strongly suggest that volition can be used to induce significant changes in the brainâ€™s ability to maintain focus on a single stimulus. In addition, it is shown that the gradual nature of the induced changes is very much consistent with the contention that the Beck-Eccles trigger functions only at an atomic level, and that nonlinear dynamics, and more specifically the principle of self-organization, are needed to apply the triggerâ€™s effects coherently on a macroscopic level.

15. Gates for Conversation in Microbes

Mr.B.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Gate keeping has been useful to filter information for dispersal, whether for publication or some mode of communication. The ion channels in various microbes organize the flow of communication. The study of ion channels in bacteria has provided beginner insight to the neuron signalling, though the native role of ion channels in bacteria is yet indefinable. We have tried to summarize the structures of cell membranes bound with ion channels in prokaryotes and few eukaryotes. The signalling was combinedly proposed with information processing.

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16. Correlation between Risk Perception and Decision Making in Coal Mine Based on ERP Testing Technology

Mr.P.Swamy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Safety production in coal mine is often faced with great pressure. Security risks often lead to severe life and property loss, which greatly influence economic development and social stability. Risk perception is created on the basis of objective risk. Based on the ERP Technology, the paper regards risks in the coal mine as objective risks and tests the risk perception and risk-based decisions of the subjects. The results show that the main effect of the risk levels is significant, and the interaction of the risk level and the electrode point is not significant. High-risk scenario will lead to more negative emotions and greater fluctuations. Under high-risk conditions, the response time of consistent decisions is shorter than that of inconsistent ones. By analyzing the accuracy rate of the reaction, it is found that the accuracy rate in high-risk scenario is higher than that of the low-risk one. Compared with behavioral test, ERP testing is a more sensitive and effective test method in risk perception process.

17. Decoherence in a Quantum Neural Network

S.Chandrabhanu

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In this study, we propose a spin-star model for spin-$(1/2)$ particles in order to examine the coherence dynamics of a quantum neural network (QNN) unit. Since quantum computing paradigm promises advantages over their classical counterparts, quantum versions of neural networks can be examined in this context. We focus on quantum coherence as a natural resource for quantum computing and investigate the central spin coherence of a spin star model in the time domain in a dissipative environment. More particularly, we investigate the extent to which the central spin coherence time would be prolonged under specïc parameters and spin-coupling Hamiltonians in a Markov environment. We ïnd that Heisenberg XX-type couplings are more favourable for spin coherence time and the increase on the number of ambient spins extend the coherence time only in this coupling scheme. We also show that Ising-type spin coupling is not desirable since it rapidly diminishes the coherence time in a dissipative environment.

18. Reliability Analysis of Driving Behaviour in Road Traffic System Considering Synchronization of Neural Activity

Dr.A.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

This paper aims to disclose the reliability of driving behaviour in road traffic system. For this purpose, the drivers' electroencephalography (EEG) signals were collected with Emotiv, a portable device, and used for an experiment in actual driving environment. Through the analysis on the synchronization of 14-channel EGG signals, the author identified a proper threshold, and determined whether the brain network nodes are connected or not. On this basis, a brain network model was created for the drivers. The driving behaviour reliability of the drivers was discussed in detailed considering brain network parameters (clustering coefficient and global efficiency) and the power spectrum features of EEG signals. The research results show that, with the increase in driving time, the intercity drivers became increasingly fatigued and their brain network continued to densify, pushing up the network parameters like clustering coefficient and global efficiency. In this case, the neuronal activities became increasingly synchronized across the brain regions. In addition, the two brain network parameters of the drivers were less discrete and more accurate than the fatigue indicator of EEG power spectrum features. Therefore, the analysis of brain network parameters is a precise and feasible method for discussing driving behaviour reliability.

19. The Driver's Steering Feel Assessment Using EEG and EMG signals

Mrs.P.Jyothi

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Whereas the existing steering feel evaluation methods fail to objectively describe subjective feelings, this paper successfully implements physiological features analysis of both mental and physical workload. Several drivers were invited to attend double-lane change tests, during which the electroencephalogram and surface electromyogram signals of their shoulder muscles were obtained. The steering feel was rated subjectively after each test run. Through the comparison of subjective ratings, it was found that physiological features of both mental and physical workload were correlated with maneuverability and lane-change ability. This research sheds new light on measuring driver's response in performance evaluation and provides valuable references for steering feel quantification.

20. An Image Sharing-based Solution for Secure Inpatient Medication Administration

Mr.B.Krishnamurthy

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Patients face risks of health damage from medication error. To prevent such errors, hospitals need a secure medication administration system. Using threshold sharing technology, a secure medication administration method is proposed here. When a patient visits the doctor and the doctor prescribes n medications, a photo of the patient is encoded into n portions. Then the prescription and these n portions are stored in the hospital information system. Any portion provides the smallest quantity of information needed to reveal the smallest part of the original photo. As more portions are received, more of the photo is revealed. Once all n portions have been received, the original photo is revealed with very little distortion, meaning that the method is highly fault-tolerant. Before dispensing medications, the dispensers at the medication counter should scan the tags of all drug packages. If the dispensers at the medication counter have the correct n medications, the computer receives the n portions, and the photos of the patients are displayed on the screen. Then the dispensers at the medication counter know that there are no drugs missing or wrong, and also which drugs belong to which patient.

21. Design of Non Strobe Regenerative Sense Amplifiers for Low Power Application Using 45nm CMOS Technology

T.Kanakaiah

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In this paper introduces a novel sense amplifier to meet the demand of memory in the in a memory cell. To overcome the latency of sensing techniques in memory systems, a new sense amplifier (SA) is required for low power applications. SRAM outperforms all other types of memory, including volatile memory. The sensing latency is analyzed with C bit line and power delivery variations in mind. On the basis of area, power, and delay, the design of a sense amplifier was evaluated. In this paper a high-density SRAMs employ aggressively small bit-cells that are prone to extreme fluctuation, resulting in poorer read SNM and read-current. Furthermore, uncertainty in strobe timing and sense-amplifier offset limit array performance. This paper a non strobe regenerative sense-amplifier that addresses all of these performance issues: Simple offset compensation, in particular, reduces variation susceptibility while putting

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minimum load on high-speed nodes. Influence, and later, ultimate execution of recollection, rises. The designed is implemented in 45nm CMOS technology using Cadence virtuso EDA tools.

22. Detection of an Evil Twin Attack from the Client Side and the Network Administrator Side Without Additional Hardware-A Review Paper

I.SWAPNA

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Wi-Fi is widely used as a source of Internet service in many aspects of life, since wireless networks are indispensable in our time, since there is no home without this service, as well as cafes, educational and health sectors, restaurants, entertainment venues, etc.

Since user data is transmitted over the air, this makes wireless networks and user data vulnerable to many frauds and theft, as radio waves are used as a means of transmitting data between the user and the access point. In fact, wireless networks are being threatened through various fraud methods like Evil Twin using the original network information like name (SSID) and MAC address (BSSID) after disconnecting subscribers to make the target connect to the fake point like a fake original network and through this attack the attacker can eavesdrop on the transmitted data and received by MITM attacks to steal important data such as username, password, bank cards, etc., and due to the spread of smart homes, buildings and factories, the hacker may carry out sabotage after obtaining the information needed to control these places via the Internet, we conclude that this type of attack is very dangerous .

 In this paper, we review the two methods of detecting the twins, the first on the client side and the second on the network administrator side

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23. Offline Signature Verification and Classification Using Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrix and Convolution Neural Network

K.MANJULA

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

.Abstract

Offline signature recognition is one of the most difficult methods of distinguishing patterns, as it requires extrapolation of these skilled processes of forgery that are not available during training, and its challenges also include a few samples and significant variation in the sample category. The use of handwritten signatures occupies multiple areas of everyday life and is largely a secure means of personal identification.

In this research proposed method has been put forward to distinguish signatures whether they are forged or not by using gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) for extract texture of each signature sample then extract features of these samples using Haralick features (Energy, Entropy, Contrast, and Homogeneity). The next step is classification step, at this step used extracted features to specify the signature is forged or not, then use convolution neural network (CNN) as classifier to specify the class of signature.

the result in this research the system works more efficiently with signatures (UTSig) which contains 115 persons for each person 27 sample of signature, now 70% of them use to training and the rest use to testing. After testing the accuracy of the system is98% for signature verification (forgery or not), and 99% for recognize class of signature.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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24. Worksheets on Environmental Pollution E-Student Development for Middle Schoolers to Improve Their Critical Thinking

K.INDUMATHI

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Middle school students' critical thinking abilities were to be improved by developing "an E-student worksheet on environmental" degradation content. Uses the internet in implementing the "e-student worksheet for students." With the help of e-student worksheets, educators may produce a wide range of visual and multimedia materials to aid students in their quest for knowledge. But only three parts of the development research technique were carried out: definition, design, and development. At Primary School, "pupils in seventh grade were studied for this study. Validation sheets, learning implementation sheets, critical thinking skills exams, and student response surveys were all employed in this research." A 95 percent validity rate for the E-student worksheet criterion was found in this investigation. Ninety-three percent of the requirements were met throughout the learning process. "An average N-gain value of 0.75" was used to assess learning efficacy, and student answers were judged to complete an acceptable threshold of 85%. "E-student worksheets on environmental pollution material might boost students' critical thinking abilities in scientific education in middle school," according to this study.

25. Worksheets on Environmental Pollution E-Student Development for Middle Scholars to Improve Their Critical Thinking

S.VASAVI

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Middle school students' critical thinking abilities were to be improved by developing "an E-student worksheet on environmental" degradation content. Uses the internet in implementing the "e-student worksheet for students." With the help of e-student worksheets, educators may

produce a wide range of visual and multimedia materials to aid students in their quest for knowledge. But only three parts of the development research technique were carried out: definition, design, and development. At Primary School, "pupils in seventh grade were studied for this study. Validation sheets, learning implementation sheets, critical thinking skills exams, and student response surveys were all employed in this research." A 95 percent validity rate for the E-student worksheet criterion was found in this investigation. Ninety-three percent of the requirements were met throughout the learning process. "An average N-gain value of 0.75" was used to assess learning efficacy, and student answers were judged to complete an acceptable threshold of 85%. "E-student worksheets on environmental pollution material might boost students' critical thinking abilities in scientific education in middle school," according to this study.

26. The Analytic Thinking Ability Profiles of In-Service Chemists Instructors and Their Perceptions of Analytic Chemistry Instruction

K.YAKHOOB

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

One of the Higher-Order Thinking talents that Analytic Chemist learners must learn is Analytic Reasoning. This research aims to show the relationship between in-service-training chemistry teachers' mindsets regarding education and their Analytic Thinking abilities. In this study, Marzano's metrics assess the qualities of analysis metacognitive strategies. In this investigation, the research was conducted by 16 in-service instructor chemistry teachers using an analytic and logical measurement tool and a thorough evaluation. Moreover, the data acquired was utilized to assist in developing analytic chemistry components. The results indicated that executive functions among in-service chemistry instructors are generally lacking, with an overall grade of 65. (on 100 scales). Going top to bottom, the most challenging steps are describing, making assumptions, judging faults, identifying, and classifying. The components of instructional techniques that got excellent, adequate, and minimal scores in the data findings of in-service chemistry instruction toward Analytic Chemistry learning were developing skills, practical strategies, metacognitive awareness, involvement, and substance relevance. Consequently, in order to strengthen reasoning skills in the education process, instructors' responsibilities and information relevancy must be increased.

27. Cognitive and Strategic Processing of EFL Students their effects to the Listening Skills of EFL Students

A.BHAGYASREE

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

While hearing is essential for communication, it is the least studied skill among English as a foreign language student at the national and international levels (EFL). Furthermore, academics and teachers do not always grasp how listening happens, how it can be taught, and how it can be assessed. Our study looked at the listening processes elicited by EFL students when listening for comprehension to fill this need. "A 30-minute multiple-choice listening test, followed by prompted recalls, was performed by twenty-four students." "Their triggered memory transcriptions, listening notes, and test responses were assessed to see which cognitive processes and approaches they employed while listening and how successful they were as listeners." "Although people used cognitive processes for listening to both lower and higher levels, most participants, both high and low ability listeners, reported relying on more inefficient lever processes" (word recognition and parsing). Participants often use inferencing, elaboration, and understanding monitoring. Cognitive processes and strategies were triggered in a highly interactive and complex way. "The findings have implications for how effective listening abilities should be taught in the EFL classroom, the type of materials that should be used," and the most effective techniques for measuring listening skills.

28. Optimal Virtual Machine Placement Algorithm for Efficient Resource Usage and Energy saving in Cloud Data Center

G.VENKATRAMANA

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In the cloud data centers, with the rapid growth of cloud services there is an enormous amount of energy consumption along with huge number of virtual machine migrations to keep the services running for the user and to maintain the load balance among the data center servers. To utilize the cloud servers efficiently, virtualized data centers approach has come into existence where the dynamic consolidation of virtual machines need the efficient virtual machine placement algorithm which can allocate or reallocate the virtual machine on host by maintaining its workload in a balanced manner thereby reducing the energy consumption of data center. In this paper, the proposed virtual machine placement algorithm performs optimal than the existing algorithms in terms of energy consumption, number of virtual machine migrations and SLA violation rate. The proposed work is tested using cloudsim simulation framework with various planetlab workload traces.

29. Comparative Study for Machine Learning Techniques Used for Diseases Diagnosis Prediction and Analysis

K.SONY

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Various standard machine learning classification algorithms, including Naive Bayes, Decision Trees, K Nearest Neighbors, and Support Vector Machines, have been used to predict prostate cancer patients' prognoses. Due to its effectiveness as a method, deep learning has gained popularity in recent years. In this study, the SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) database was utilized to categorize mortality rates into two unique groups: those

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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happening less than 60 months and those occurring more than 60 months. The findings show that the neural network accurately predicted patients' odds of surviving prostate cancer with the highest degree of precision (85.64%).

30. Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms for Thyroid Disease Prediction

DR.AKULA .GIRIDHAR

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Interest in research has dramatically increased during the past few years on applications in healthcare, such as those related to diagnosis, prediction, treatment planning, etc. The biggest problems in healthcare that hospitals and other institutions face include financial difficulties; staffing shortages; patient safety and quality of care, turnover contagion; and many others. Healthcare data will necessitate a greater focus on data operations in 2022, according to Elbert, as organizations will need to curate and manage data as an asset and produce reusable data. The data availability is made possible with increased access to machine learning research and computational resources. Machine learning aids in the diagnosis of illness, the recommendation of a course of treatment, the improvement of online consultations, the acceleration of drug development, and the enhancement of medical student and doctor training. Although hospital healthcare services are excellent, the standard of service in rural areas is subpar when compared to urban areas. This paper studied healthcare services that have become more and more prevalent in rural areas recently. The results of this study generate and compare lists of the machine-learning algorithms and identify the best reliable predictive algorithm thyroid diseases.

31. Design and Implementation of a Virtualization Security Technique for Cloud Computing

R.SIRISHA

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

Virtualization is critical highlight of cloud computing. With virtualization productivity of computing services can be expanded. Able to make virtual environment on any machine with any working framework. The virtual environment is helpless numerous distinctive security assaults. In this paper we are centering on cross vm side channel attack which is sort of virtual machine assault. In our framework we have created a security program called monitoring program. This observing program continuously monitors the virtual environment and reports the malicious activities done by any virtual machine. Hence utilizing this monitoring program able to screen the activities of all the virtual machines on our framework and we will effectively distinguish the malicious exercises done by any virtual machine. Then depending on reports given by observing program the service supplier can take activity against the malevolent virtual machine.

32. An Antenna For Near Field Application

N.BHARGAVI

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Abstract

In the world of modern wireless communications, an engineer who wants to specialize in communications must have a basic understanding of the role of electromagnetic radiation, antennas, and related propagation phenomena. These articles discuss the performance, characteristics, testing, measurement and use of antennas in modern wireless communication

systems. An antenna is an important part of any wireless communication system because it converts electronic signals (propagating in the RF transceiver) to electromagnetic waves (propagating through free space) efficiently with minimal loss. We use antennas where nothing else is possible, such as when communicating with a missile or in rugged mountain terrain where cables are expensive and take a long time to install. The performance characteristics of the parent system are strongly influenced by the selection, placement and design of the antenna array. In this article, the most accurate type of receiving wire was the aperture type. These radio wires were non-bendable and consisted of an explanatory, paraboloid, tubular or circular shape. A notable limitation of this kind of receiving wire comes from the fact that they could only provide one particular radiation design, and in case it was necessary to filter the signal starting from one point and then the next point, at that point the whole structure had to move, which meant that the satellite it must be re-aligned. This significant weakness prompted the improvement of all the more expensive stage cluster innovations and various advancements where pillar research was abused. The aperture is characterized as a zone, arranged against the direction of the approaching radio wave, which would capture an indistinguishable measure of intensity from that wave, from which it is created by the receiving wire that receives it. Waves of light emission at any time have a thickness of irradiance or energy movement, which is a measure of the radio power passing through a unit area of one square meter.

33. Optimal Virtual Machine Selection Algorithm for Efficient Resource Usage and Bandwidth saving in Cloud Data Center

G.PRADEEP

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In the cloud data centers, with the rapid growth of cloud services there is an enormous amount of energy consumption along with huge number of virtual machine migrations to keep the services running for the user and to maintain the load balance among the data center servers. To utilize the cloud servers efficiently, virtualized data centers approach has come into existence where the dynamic consolidation of virtual machines need the efficient virtual machine selection algorithm which can reduce the number of virtual machine migrations which in turn reduces the energy, bandwidth consumption and SLA violation of the data center. In this paper, the proposed virtual machine selection algorithm performs optimal than the existing algorithms in terms of energy consumption, number of virtual machine migrations, algorithm execution time and SLA

violation rate. The proposed work is tested using cloudsim simulation framework with various planetlab workload traces.

34. The Implementation of Lean Practices in Malaysian Food Manufacturers

N.BHARGAVI

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Abstract

Lean practices was introduced to the manufacturing industry to improved manufacturing performance. The new business model in food manufacturing performance focuses on elimination of waste, high quality packaging and branding system, efficient logistics and procurement, high value-added products, and lower operating costs. Research on lean practices has received much attention with contradictory findings. However, research on measuring lean practices that affect manufacturing performance, especially in food manufacturing, has received little attention. Based on the literature reviewed, it was found that there are three important lean practices concept: the right product is at the right time and location Just-in-time (JIT), waste reduction (Elimination of Waste) and continuous improvement (Kaizen) can affect manufacturing performance. Products and services are always expected to be derived on time to ensure low-cost production and flexibility, by reducing non-value-adding operations or "waste" while fulfilling customers' needs. The survey was conducted through face-to-face interview and e-mail correspondence. There were 282 companies involved as the respondents of the study. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) were performed to test the construct validity or to "confirm" the construct and to test model fits. The findings validated the significant effects of manufacturing lean practices on manufacturing performances in Malaysia's food manufacturing companies on all variables.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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35. Scalable data exchange using robust data exchange availability tactic on MQTT protocol

G.PRADEEP

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Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of interconnected, internet-connected objects that may gather and transmit data via a wireless network without the need for human participation. MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a lightweight Internet of Things communication protocol with a publisher-subscriber messaging structure that allows for data flow across devices with complexities. Hence in this research, the technical complexities in achieving efficient data exchange in MQTT protocol is removed by using Scalable Data Exchange and Redirection of Clients in Large-scale Distributed IoT network thru MQTT protocol, in which the availability and scalability problem caused when the subscriber client could not obtain the data from the broker is removed by using Robust data exchange availability tactic which constructs a topic set table at each broker in the network. Moreover, the issue in handling the crashed MQTT broker while broadcasting the published data is eliminated by using Redirecting data flow control mechanism in which the brokers are controlled by the software-defined network (SDN) controller. Thus, the Scalable Data Exchange and Redirection of Clients in Large-scale Distributed IoT network thru MQTT protocol can be outperforming the other existing model with low delay and high throughput.

36. Paediatric Respiratory Symptom Classification Using Modified Artificial Bee Colony Optimisation

I.SWAPNA

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Abstract

Air pollution is a major problem that has a detrimental effect, not only on people physical health, but also on their whole quality of life. As the number of people who live in these types of cities continues to increase, the strain that their infrastructure is under as a result of rising populations and greater consumption of fossil fuels is getting increasingly severe. Air pollution has been related to a range of detrimental health impacts, some of which include premature death, cardiovascular disease, bronchitis, asthma, and cancer. In this paper, we use lung images of the paediatric respiratory patients to find the possible instances of disease using the process of classifying the images. The images are pre-processed and then it is classified using modified artificial bee colony optimisation algorithm. The model in designed in such a way that it achieves higher accuracy rate than other methods.

37. Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm performances in solving Welded Beam Design problem

DR.AKULA GIRIDHAR

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

In Computer Science, Swarm intelligence (SI) is a collection of algorithms that cooperates the behavior of a group of independent agents in solving various type of problems. These algorithms are inspired by swarms frequently occur in the real world. For instance, birds flocks, Ants colony, fish schools, bee colonies, termite colonies, etc. Two swarm intelligence methods gained a lot of attention from researchers in the 1990s. Specifically, fish schooling and bird flocking. However, academics have shown a lot of interest in the honey bee colony swarm intelligence technique in the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Since honey bee colonies exhibit self-organizational characteristics in a fairly evident manner. Based on the cognitive characteristics seen in those colonies, various honey bee swarm algorithms were created throughout the course of the following ten years. The artificial bee colony algorithm, or ABC for short, is one such algorithm. This approach has been thoroughly investigated and shown to be effective in solving practical issues.

In this paper, ABC was utilized to assess the efficiency of the Beam welding method (BWM) problem, which belongs to Single-Objective Constrained Optimization Problems of the Engineering field. As part of the solution, multiple beginning parameters for the artificial bee colony algorithm are provided. This is done in an attempt to discover the algorithm's optimum beginning settings. The minimum, maximum, and mean results of the penalized objectives functions (PFit) are then computed.

38. A Systematic level mapping of Mushroom Cultivation using Internet of Things (IoT)

DR ARUL DALTON

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Abstract

With the advent of new technologies, IoT came into existence and created its niche in the technological world with its outperforming functionalities. Without human intervention, things can communicate with each other and perform their defined actions. Integration of different sensors helps in collecting real time data in different applications. Smart farming is described as the application of modern technologies to farming practices in order to achieve continuous improvement in farming procedures, resulting in increased productivity. The Internet of Things (IoT) is blending with modern agriculture because it enables farmers to track their farms in real time and access all of the information they need from any place at any time. Mushroom cultivation has also experienced the similar trends. The production and quality of crops can be improved by controlling the climate for mushroom cultivation, as the ideal environmental conditions such as temperature, carbon dioxide, humidity, water, sunlight, nutrient, and pH can be monitored and regulated using modern IoT enabled techniques.

39. Environmental factors have an impact on how effectively university student's study

DR.ARUL DALTON

Princeton Institute of Engineering & Technology for women

Abstract

It's equally crucial to have a conducive environment for learning as it is to possess fundamental abilities. How well a student learns can be significantly influenced by their learning environment. The first step in learning how to have quality and learn successfully is to establish a productive learning environment that can result in better learning outcomes. This research will help identify the contextual elements that affect pupils' ability to learn effectively. The learning environment is made up of various elements like background noise, ambient light, equipment, textbooks, lesson plans, instructional strategies, etc. These elements will help create a positive, welcoming learning atmosphere. It can make things better or worse and impact students' psychological well-being.

This research article presents the systematic literature mapping (2007-2020) of the current technologies been used in mushroom cultivation using IoT with sensors. Review of IoT technologies such as gateway, types of sensors, communication system, experiment nature and user interface is presented. The advantages and disadvantages of usage of these modern technologies in mushroom cultivation are also discussed. It is found that wireless sensor networking is helpful in maintaining and controlling optimum environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and carbon dioxide. Automated systems overcome traditional methods in an efficient way.

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40. College freshman and the variables influencing their communication abilities

T.KANAKAIAH

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Most firms' recruitment practices over the past few years have revealed that most recent graduates encounter numerous challenges during job interviews. In addition to a lack of expertise and relevant experience, another critical factor is a lack of necessary soft skills to function and integrate the public sector. The ability to communicate effectively is one of the most crucial soft talents, both in life and at work. The remainder is dependent on interpersonal connections. The ability to build and sustain connections, integrate into society, and project confidence are all aided by communication skills. All relationships depend on an effective communication. Anyone can benefit from good communication skills at any stage of life. A good effect on many facets of life will result from improved communication skills. The success of social interactions, confidence, and happiness all rise. Your chances of meeting new people and making friends will grow with improved conversational abilities. A person's capacity to connect with others, convey their individuality and draw crowds, and gain more self-assurance are all aided by effective communication. These developments are also improvements in the self-development process. It has been demonstrated that those who are able to connect will be successful in today's cutthroat, demanding, and globally integrated employment market, especially first-year students, recognize the value of communication. As a result, this study demonstrates the influences on first-year university students' communication abilities.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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41. Monitoring And Numerical Modeling Of The Full Scale Experimental Embankment On Soft Douala Clays Of Cameroon

N.Pavani

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Abstract

An experimental embankment for access to the bridge was constructed to obtain data on the compressibility of the soils encountered as well as on the rate of consolidation, which were less characterized. These data on the behavior of alluvial soils under the load of the embankment (amplitude and rate of settlement) allow to deduce their characteristics at large-scale compressibility. The test embankment was implemented on a 60 m length for a height of 8 m; of which 4.15 m overload compared to the final level of the project. The load provided by the embankment was estimated at 142 kPa. This embankment was instrumented by the settlement gauges, and the evolution of its behavior followed during the work phase. A Finite Element numerical modeling of the embankment was also carried out in order to predict its behavior. The comparison of experimental and numerical results was carried out. From this study, there is a good agreement between the results of the numerical modeling and the results of experimentation in real size on the site. The results obtained are a good example of the effectiveness of the methods employed; A final settlement of 1.75m (experimentally) against 1.99m (numerical modeling) was obtained.

42. The Effect Of Bottom Ash As A Material Fine Aggregate Substitution On The Strength Of Porous Concrete

M.Naresh

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Abstract

Bottom ash is the residual product of coal combustion which can be useful for the utilization of porous concrete mixtures. In this study, bottom ash was used as a substitute for fine aggregate in the manufacture of porous concrete. Bottom ash has a larger and heavier grain size with a characteristic dark gray color. The purpose of this study was to determine the strength of concrete using bottom ash as a fine aggregate substitution material. The percentage of using bottom ash as a fine aggregate substitution material is 0%, 10, 20% and 30%. The research was carried out at the Structure and Materials Laboratory of the Indonesian Muslim University, Makassar, South Sulawesi. The specimens used were 24 cylinders with a diameter of 15 cm and a height of 30 cm. The tests carried out were in the form of compressive strength, split tensile strength and porosity tests with a design concrete quality of 17.5 MPa. From the research results, the results of the compressive strength test obtained the optimum bottom ash composition when using 21.61% bottom ash with a maximum compressive strength of 20.02 MPa at 28 days of age, the split tensile strength test obtained the optimum bottom ash composition when using 21 bottom ash .73% with a maximum split tensile strength of 2.42 MPa at 28 days of age while for the porosity test the optimum bottom ash composition was obtained when using 22.12% bottom ash with a minimum porosity of 17.86%. From the results of the analysis using the exponential statistical method, the relationship between porosity and split tensile strength is obtained by a minimum porosity of 17.86% and a maximum split tensile strength of 2.47 MPa, for compressive strength a minimum porosity of 17.86% and a maximum compressive strength of 20.02 MPa with an optimum bottom ash composition of 21.61%.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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43. Analytical Study Of Construction Equipment Management System At Construction Sites

V.Sandeep

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Abstract

This paper reviews research and development activities conducted over the past few decades on construction equipment management practices. It studies the prevention of vacuum created by the lack of proper material handling at construction sites. It is on the analysis of factors that affect the effective material management in building construction projects. Materials management is an important tool and factor in project management and control to improve productivity in construction projects. In order to execute a building project effectively, it is important to have the right materials in the right place at the right time. Many researchers have shown that construction materials and equipment can make up more than 60-70% of the total cost for a typical construction project. Improper handling and maintenance of materials on site can adversely affect project cost. Materials management practices need to be implemented on construction industry projects. A properly implemented materials management program can achieve a timely flow of materials and equipment for employment, resulting in better planning, increased labour productivity, better scheduling and lower project costs. In addition, proper maintenance of the material component improves the productivity and cost efficiency of a project and helps in completing construction projects on time and efficiently. One of the major problems of delay in construction projects is maintenance of materials and equipment. Therefore, it is necessary to study and implement material management practices in all construction industries. However, this review focuses on the various content management methods adopted on paper sites and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of content management on construction sites.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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44. Ansys Modelling Behaviour Of The Reinforced Concrete Beam With The Effect Of Various Reinforcement Type And Concrete Strength

K.Geetha

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Abstract

The failure behavior of reinforced concrete beam structural elements was modeled using computer software, ANSYS, to create the study presented in this paper. This study's goal was to ascertain how lower concrete and steel quality affected the way single reinforced concrete beam structural parts failed under tensile failure conditions. In this investigation, eight specimens of a straightforward 200x400x3000 mm with 2D16 single-reinforced beam have been modeled. A concentrated load will be applied to the beam in the middle of the beam span until it is collapsed. According to the study's findings, the quality of steel does not significantly change when the ultimate load is a flexural crack, and neither does the quality of concrete, which results in a smaller flexural capacity but a larger deflection. The crack pattern is also not significantly affected by this change. According to SNI 2847:2019, the flexural capacity of the ANSYS software analysis is comparable to the simplified calculation analysis, with a discrepancy of adequately reasonable. It is advisable for the low concrete steam rength beam with a low grade of reinforcement, whilst the higher concrete strength by using high-grade rebar.

45. Tariff Sensitivity And Travel Time Planned For Passenger Transport In Balangan Regency

P.Sravanthi

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Abstract

Balangan Regency, which is an expansion district, is still in the process of developing infrastructure. There are still many areas of Balangan that have not been touched by public transportation, this makes it difficult to move goods and people. This is due to the absence of inter-village and urban transportation routes. The low ability of the community to pay for transportation costs and the long distance traveled are of course a problem in itself that can cause the decline in the function of public transportation. Another factor that causes changes in transportation needs is of course the unpredictable weather. When the weather is sunny, motorbikes are the easiest choice for people with middle to lower economic levels. In fact, all levels of society tend to have motorbikes for quick and concise transportation. The sensitivity of travel time for the selection of Motorcycle and Microbus modes in terms of the shift in the value of the travel time attribute with the amount of fast time and slow time Microbus which remains in sunny and rainy weather conditions, so that the values entered in the travel time sensitivity graph have shown a decrease in value. The probability when the Microbus travel time is enlarged, this also happens to the Private Car and Microbus modes when the travel time value is added, there is a reduction in the probability value up to 0. Tariff sensitivity for the selection of Motorcycle and Microbus modes in terms of shifting the value of the tariff attribute with the amount of the tariff the lower and upper rates for Microbuses are fixed in sunny and rainy weather conditions.

46. Optimisation Of Used Shredded Tyres As Fine Aggregate Replacement For 15 Mpa Concrete

N.Pavani

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The exponential growth in the random disposal of used tyres and the increased environmental threats that come with it is becoming a very serious concern in most developing countries especially those in Africa. This research investigated the use of waste tyres from landfills in Namibia as fine aggregate replacement for sand for 15 MPa concrete. Seven different concrete mixed designs containing 2%,4%, 6%, 8% and 10% percentage of shredded tyres was used to replace the same percentage of sand. Six mixed designs were pre-treated using sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution while the seventh mixed design was untreated shredded rubber tyres at 4%. Destructive Compressive, tensile and flexural strength tests on the rubber tyres modified concrete was done. A non-destructive method of testing on rubber tyres modified concrete was also done. Using the 0% rubber as the control sample, results of compressive and tensile strengths decreased as the rubber tyre content increased while the flexural strength indicated no decrease as the rubber tyre content increased. On pre-treating the rubber tyre, results indicated that the strength of interfacial transition zone as well as the compressive and tensile strengths result improved compared to the unwashed rubber tyre modified concrete. Results of the flexural strength revealed no increase or decrease in results, when comparing the treated with the untreated rubber tyre content

47. Experimental Study Of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer Laminates Retrofitted Rc Beams

N.Pavani

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The use of composite materials and strengthening systems have gained attention for structural reinforcement and strengthening solutions in concrete, masonry, and timber structures in need of repair or upgrade. While many studies have addressed external strengthening of undamaged concrete members with various spacing of the wrappings, design considerations such as member cross-section, stirrup and reinforcement ratio, and level of strengthening, little or no information exist on repair of previously damaged members. This paper seeks to consider the performance of prior-damaged reinforced concrete (RC) beams strengthened by externally bonded carbon fiber reinforcement polymer (CFRP) laminates to enhance the beam's load carrying capacity and failure mode. The five (5) beam specimens (1 plain concrete beam, 1 control RC beam-B1, 1 pre-loaded CFRP-B2 wrapped RC beam-B3, and 2 CFRP wrapped RC beams-B4 and B5) of dimensions of 100 mm $\times$ 200 mm $\times$ 1520 mm were reinforced with two 12.7 mm diameter bars as main reinforcements, two 9.5 mm diameter two-legged stirrups spaced at 150 mm with a clear cover of 25 mm. CFRP strips of width of 25 mm and a length of 400 mm were epoxy bonded to the underside of the CFRP wrapped beams with a centre-to-centre spacing of 120 mm. Ultimate loads, load-deflection relation and failure pattern were recorded for each beam as the beam failure progression and damage states were observed. The results of the study indicate that, 1) there is a marginal increase in first crack and ultimate loads. The first crack load increase was 15-40%, while that in the ultimate load was between 5-18%; 2) the CFRP wrapped beams experienced a flexural mode and found to be due to debonding of the FRP wraps.

48. Study Of Rubber Aggregates In Concrete: An Experimental Investigation

M. Madhu babu

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Concrete is one of the most popular building materials. The construction industry is always increases its uses and applications. Therefore, it is required to find alternative materials to reduce the cost of concrete. On the other hand, Non-biodegradable waste i.e. water bottles, cool drink bottles and disposable glasses, shredded or crumbed rubber etc., is creating a lot of problems in the environment and its disposal becoming a great difficulty. The objective of this paper is to investigate the use of rubber pieces as coarse aggregate in the concrete. Concrete tested with varying percentages of rubber from 10 to 50% of normal aggregates. Compressive strength, split tensile strength and flexural strength of concrete is measured and comparative analysis is made.

49. Effect Of Addition Of Combination Of Admixtures On The Properties Of Self Compacting Concrete Subjected To Alternate Wetting And Drying

A.Rajani

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

This paper presents an experimental investigation on the effect of alternate wetting and drying on the properties of SCC produced by the combination of admixtures such as (Superplasticizer + Viscosity modifying admixture +Air entraining agent + Accelerator), (Superplasticizer + Viscosity modifying admixture +Air entraining agent +Retarder), (Superplasticizer + Viscosity modifying admixture +Air entraining agent + Water proofing compound) and (Superlasticizer + Viscosity modifying admixture +Air entraining agent + Shrinkage reducing admixture).The specimens were subjected alternate wetting and drying for 45 cycles and 60 cycles. Resistance of SCC containing the above combination of admixtures is found to be satisfactory for alternate wetting and drying.SCC show lesser resistance when it is subjected to 60 cycles of alternate wetting and drying as compared to 45 cycles of alternate wetting and drying. SCC produced with above combination of admixtures show better resistance to alternate wetting and drying as compared to SCC produced with combination of admixtures (SP+VMA) only.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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50. Influence Of A Fine Glass Powder On Strength Of Concrete Subjected To Chloride Attack

J.Sangeetha

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Abstract

Increasing emphasis on the use of sustainable materials in construction has led to the use of a variety of cement replacement materials in concrete. One such material, with an under-utilized potential is glass powder, given the vast amounts of glass that is present in the solid waste stream of any major city. In this paper, an attempt has been made to find out the strength of concrete containing waste glass powder as pozzolana. Cement replacement by glass powder in the range 5% to 40% in increments of 5 percentages has been studied. Replacement of 20% cement by glass powder was found to be beneficial when concrete was subjected to chloride attack.

51. Modeling Of First Crack For Lightweight Palm Oil Clinker Reinforced Concrete Beams With Web Openings By Response Surface Methodology

B.Nithesh Ikshwaak

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Abstract

This paper proposes modeling for first crack of lightweight Palm Oil Clinker (POC) reinforced concrete (RC) beams with web openings using Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The suggested model is developed to predict the first crack for the possible comparison with the experimental measurements. The first crack has been investigated against three parameters namely, depth of beams, location of openings and length of openings. The results of this work showed that the developed model has a good adaptability and high accuracy.

52. Experimental Investigations On Offshore Floating Structural Systems - Method Of Error Analysis

N.Pavani

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The measured data from any experiment is subject to uncertainties due to a number of factors. These can be classified as those which can be eliminated, those which cannot be eliminated or minimized. The main objective of the error analysis is to quantify the unavoidable errors and to estimate gross errors. In other words, the uncertainties in the measurement system are to be estimated. Errors in experimental observations are gross errors, systematic errors and random errors. Gross errors are mostly human errors. These includes mistakes in reading instruments, using wrong settings, making wrong entries, and doing wrong calculations on measurement results. These errors do not follow any statistical description and cannot be easily eliminated. But these can be avoided by taking great care and repeating the measurements. Systematic errors are errors which could be evaluated and in most cases, can be corrected. These can be instrumental errors, environmental errors, and observational errors. Instrumental errors occur due to defects in the instruments, improper use, loading errors etc. An example of improper use is that of using the instrument outside its range. Loading effect means the changes in the measured quantity due to the introduction of the measuring instrument. Environmental errors include the errors due to variations in temperature, pressure, humidity, and external magnetic fields. These errors can be eliminated or reduced keeping environmental parameters constant during the period of observation, using instruments like self compensating gauges and vacuum sealed instruments. These can also be corrected by computing the errors due to these factors. Observational errors occur due to errors in reading the instrument like parallax error. This also depends onthe person taking the reading. In spite of the precision of the instrument, two persons may record different readings. In the present experimental study, the various data from the different instruments were acquired through a computer based system and hence most of the observational and recording errors are eliminated. The auto zero adjustment in the data acquisition system minimizes the zero error to negligible values. The calibrations factors were incorporated in the data acquisition program and thus, the possible mistakes in computation were also reduced. The uncertainties in the calibration and measurement stages for all the instruments in the system are estimated.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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53. Programming Management For Fixing Priority To Identified Transport Facility Projects Using Expert System In Salem City , Tamilnadu

A.Rajani

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Abstract

Salem is the fifth largest city with a population of 7.54 lakhs (2011) in Tamil Nadu. Local Authorities faced with great difficulties to identify required various road improvement projects. Local authorities have inadequate funds to improve these road networks from all angles at any point of time. Repair or improvement works may have to be under taken on a basis which has to be decided based on socio-economic, administrative, technical, political factors etc., The identified road network selected for the study comprises 162 road links in Salem Corporation. Existing traffic condition, surface condition of carriageway, street lighting, footpath condition and drainage condition in the Salem Corporation area has been studied in detail. Traffic volume count survey was conducted on the idendified 162 road links in Salem Corporation. Identify the type of transport facilities required for the road links. In programming process, priorities are set for project implementation. In programming process, priorities are set for project implementation. Even in cases where a formal process ofpriority setting does not exist, the allocation of organizational and financial resources for the development of some projects over others is an implicit setting of priorities. The important technique devised in this study is working out priority indices based on measures of current conditions of the facilities. There are two approaches for fixing the priorities to select road links to improve existing conditions. In the first approach priorities are fixed mainly based on hierarchy of road net work and considering location of road links with weightages assigned to the road links In the second approach priorities are fixed mainly based on location of road links and considering hierarchy of road net work with weightages assigned to the road links.

54. Modeling Of Ultimate Load For Lightweight Palm Oil Clinker Reinforced Concrete Beams With Web Openings Using Response Surface Methodology

N.Pavani

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

This paper proposes a model for ultimate load of lightweight Palm Oil Clinker (POC) reinforced concrete (RC) beams with web openings using the Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The suggested model is developed to predict the ultimate load for a comparison with the experimental measurements and optimizes load capacity and design accordingly. The ultimate load has been investigated against three parameters, namely depth of beams, location of openings and length of openings. The results of this work show that the developed model has good adaptability and high accuracy.

55. Sustainability Perceptions On Wastewater Treatment Operations In Urban Areas Of Developing World

V.Sandeep
Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Implementation of the sustainability concepts in water use and management have received considerable attention all over the world. These efforts have led to the initiation of well-coordinated attempts to ensure reliable wastewater management systems across wide range of industrial or commercial operations. The choice of wastewater treatment technology in a particular organizational setting is often influenced by large number of factors. In the case of rapidly expanding developing state like Kerala, the decision on the choice of wastewater treatment unit in an organization is often based on the acceptability of the pollution control agencies than through any rigorous evaluation for the process sustainability. The research initiatives undertaken elsewhere have emphasized the need for evaluation of three broad aspects of sustainability - economic, environment and social - in the planning and design of wastewater treatment units. This paper examines the degree of acceptability of the sustainability concepts in the wastewater treatment operations for Indian scenario. The assessment is made based on the information collected on the wastewater treatment operations carried out at a few selected cases. The research outputs bring to light the areas that need strengthening of organizational capability in taking environmentally, economically and socially conscious decisionmaking relating to wastewater treatment operations.

56. Environmental Hazard And Disaster In Disposing Marble Slurry

N.Pavani

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Abstract

Considerable marble reserves exist in Rajasthan, an Indian state. The industry generates an extremely large number of wastes from mined areas in the form of mine wastes to processing and polishing wastes at gang saws locations. Production of marble slurry, the waste dust along with heat consumes more than 43,000 litres of water per hour per gangsaw. The rapidly advancing marble industry generates heaps of uncontrolled wastes which are piling up in the absence of proper disposal systems. Before it is too late, damage to environment and human health might reach point of no return. It is, therefore, uppermost and urgent that both utilization and disposal systems are developed SIMULTANEOUSLY. This has to be done as fast as possible and on the priority basis. Marble slurry is alkaline having pH value of 9.1 which can help utilization as admixture to concrete leading to rural construction and reconstruction. Moisture contents and water absorption properties were found to be very low resulting into dryness and presence of fine particles. Crops are damaged and human health gets deteriorated. The investigation of effect of marble slurry on crops and lands was done, that is, on existing crops like garden grass, wheat crops and sunflower. The severity of the crisis is indicated from observations of damage.

57. Application Of Green Building Concept For An Integrated Township Project- A Case Study

A.Rajani

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Abstract

The use of Ecosystems for recreation, wealth enhancement and other selfish purposes is growing. However, the capacity of Ecosystems to provide these services has declined significantly. Reversing the degradation of Ecosystems while meeting increasing demands for their services is a major challenge. It is called as a solution, technique, an attitude or a lifestyle, turning GREEN is possibly the only way out of this mess we have created ourselves for. Virtually, all earth's Ecosystems have been significantly transformed through human actions. Changes have been especially rapid in the last 50 years and today the fastest changes are taking place in developing countries. Ecosystems are particularly affected by large scale construction. In the instant project work a case study is planned to undertake the GREEN home features as per the guidelines framed by the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC), Hyderabad for the construction & development of an integrated township project at Besa, Nagpur. The land use plan is covered under Residential prototypes i.e. Bungalows, Row Houses, Apartments, Sky Villas, EWS etc. and Non-residential Prototypes such as Commercial centers, Educational Institutions, Health Service Centre, Public utilities, park, Gardens, landscape etc. All these amenities shall be within 1.50 Km radius. In addition to this there are infrastructure network like Roads, Drainages, Water Supply, Electrification, Gardens etc. Following factors are studied within the IGBC norms as Site Efficiency Water Efficiency Energy EfficiencyMaterials Indoor air Quality The above concepts are being applied to an integrated township project as per IGBC format on 300.22 acres of land under the Stare Government Notification. After the application of the concept a LEED Rating System (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Designs) is proposed as per IGBC framework which indicates the credit points claimed under each stream cited above. The total points are evaluated as 77. Out of these points the LEED point gained are to be worked out depending upon the application of above streams and declare the Rating. The LEED Rating is done as under. Rating Points Certified 30-37 Silver 38-44 Gold 45-52 Platinum 53-77.

58. Finite Element Analysis For Structural Response Of Rcc Cooling Tower Shell Considering Alternative Supporting Systems

N.Pavani

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Abstract

Hyperbolic RCC free standing cooling towers constitute an important component of systems dealing with thermal power generation or nuclear power generations. Keeping in view modern requirements these structures constitute high rise structural systems.it is a normal practice to adopt one of the following kind of supports to the shell part of the tower. 1. Fixity at the base 2. I type of column support at the base 3. V type of column support at the base With a view to compare the relative influence of the supports on the structural response offered by the shell for available case history Finite Element Analysis employing higher order Mindlin formulation have been undertaken. The comparison has been made of the self-weight loading, static wind loading and pseudo static seismic activities the loads are calculated as per the recommendation of relevant IS codes.

59. Concrete-Steel Composite Beams Of A Framed Structure For Enhancement In Earthquake Resistance

N.Pavani

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Abstract

Behavior of flexural members in a framed structure is a function of their stiffness properties. These stiffness properties in turn depend upon the ductility of the member. Conventional reinforcement of Torsteel bars if replaced by rolled steel sections may change these properties. This also reduces the congestion of reinforcement at the beam column junction and facilitates for more ductility. This is advantageous for high rise structures most susceptible to earthquakes. This paper covers a comparative study of members with conventional reinforcement and reinforcement using rolled steel sections. Beams were cast and tested for failure load and deformation by keeping the percentage of reinforcement and cross section the same. Experimental results were compared analytically using software ANSYS. Results show that the use of rolled steel sections is more effective in terms of load carrying capacity in flexure, deflection and stiffness properties.

60. Computation Of Buckling Strength Of Reinforced Concrete Columns By The Transfer-Matrix Method

B.Nithesh Ikshwaak

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Abstract

The existing methods for predicting of the buckling strength of reinforced concrete are satisfactory for the usual cases of use. However their applicability remains limited. The approximate methods apply only for shorts columns with a small eccentricity of a compression force. The other existing methods impose restrictive conditions: a partially loaded column cannot be modelled by the known methods; concentrated horizontal load or a concentrated moment applied in an unspecified point of the column cannot be treated. The restrictions on the modes of fixing of the supports limit the studies to hinged-hinged columns or to cantilever. The interest of the matrix transfer method for the calculation of the buckling strength of reinforced concrete columns is its flexibility. It allows studying all the external loading cases and all conditions of supports.

61. Engineering Utilization Of Marble Slurry

M.Naresh

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Abstract

Marble slurry is a processing and polishing waste of marble mining industry. Its huge quantity of the order of 20% out of mined resources is dumped on any empty land, agricultural fields, pasture lands, river beds and road sides. The present dumping practices have been creating a number of nuisances and problems including environmental and human health. Scientific disposal systems but with more emphasis on engineering utilization have to be developed simultaneously and as fast as possible. Construction industries can be the main user of marble slurry whether in bulk or minor quantities. The utilization of marble slurry in mortar either by substitution or addition ,in damp proof course(DPC)replacing sand by 50% marble slurry as leak proof material, formwork removing agent, curing and white washing mixture were investigated by field experiments and observations. Formwork removal was easily obtained with smooth surfaces. Using slurry in curing proved to be more efficient, cheap and more beneficial to the concreting process having hardening and gaining strength more than normal. White washing with 50-50 slurry and lime was proved to be the best option.

62. Research on the effects of part time job on university students regarding learning process as well as daily life

K Ananda Kumari

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Nowadays, it is common for students to work part-time to cover their lives and earn extra income and student in Ho Chi Minh city is no exception. However, part-time jobs will affect the student's living and learning process. Besides, there is also an opinion that when working part-time, students will learn more experience than in school. Therefore, this article aims to study the influence of part-time work on outcomes. student learning outcomes. **Methodology**: The article was completed based on a comparison of current and previous studies. By using Likert scale, the article compares opinions and finds results and finds suitable solutions. **Results**: This study shows that there is a difference in learning outcomes through actual surveys of two students in FPT University who have part-time jobs and don't work part-time. Research has found the effects of part-time jobs, which are the factors that make students' academic performance decrease. **Conclusions**: From those bases, the research has proposed solutions and recommendations to help FPT University students get a part-time job to improve their study results.

63. Development status and prospect of agricultural production in the Asia-Pacific region

K Ananda Kumari

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Since the post-war period, the agricultural production in the Asia-Pacific region has developed greatly, especially in the developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and the development speed of agricultural production is faster (see Table 1). For example, between 1965-1973 and 1973-1984 in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, the average annual growth of agricultural production value was 4.8%, 3.7% and 4.1%; growth rate. The average annual growth of China's agricultural GDP during this period reached 2.8% and 2.8% respectively

64. Brief Discussion on the Role of International Law of Value in Shenzuo Xiamen Special Economic Zone

Authors

R.Swapna

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

After several years of construction in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, a highly developed commodity economy is taking shape. Although Xiamen Special Economic Zone started late, the commodity economy is also developing rapidly. A diverse system of commodity relations characteristic of state capitalism is rapidly forming in these two special zones. This system determines the law of value to become the primary economic law of the special zone, and promotes the successive transformation of value decision, the role of the international law of value gradually expands, and finally becomes the main economic regulator of Shenzhen and Xiamen special zones (hereinafter referred to as special zones).

65. Equipment investment trends of Japanese companies after the appreciation of the yen

R.Swapna

Abstract

 The five western countries jointly intervened in the international financial market, the exchange rate of the yen against the dollar rose rapidly. In February 1986, it reached 180 yen against the US dollar, broke through the 160 yen mark in May, and now fluctuates around 154 yen. The continued appreciation of the yen is a heavy blow to export-oriented Japanese companies. Many companies began to adjust their business strategies and reprogram their equipment investment plans. In this regard, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan made a report on the trend of secondary equipment investment in Japan's entire industry in February and May

66. Research on the current import substitution and export substitution models in my country

R.Swapna

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Under the current conditions of increasing internationalization of production, the economic growth of developing countries is actually a process of continuous import substitution and export substitution in various industries. Therefore, how to properly handle the relationship between the two often becomes the key to the success or failure of industrial policies in developing countries. Judging from the situation in my country in recent years, due to the lack of clear industrial policies, the phenomenon of competition for projects, investment and foreign exchange between import substitution industries and export substitution industries has become increasingly serious. As a result, it not only causes a great waste of resource allocation, but also creates a situation where exports cannot go up and imports cannot go down, and the development of the entire national economy is constrained by the balance of payments

67. The Motivation and Characteristics of the Third Industrial Structure Adjustment in South Korea

Naga Raju

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

In the early 1960s, South Korea established an "export-oriented" development strategy, focusing on the development of labor-intensive light and textile industries; in the early 1970s, through "heavy chemical industrialization", the industrial focus shifted to the capital and technology-intensive heavy chemical industry; In the 1900s, the new transformation of the industrial

structure was actively implemented. While continuing to develop capital and technology-intensive industries, technology- and knowledge-intensive industries were developed in a planned way, and industrial policies were adjusted accordingly

68. Review and Prospect of International Monetary System Reform in the First Lecture of International Finance

Naga Raju

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The evolution of the Bretton Woods system The "international monetary system reform" generally referred to now refers to the reform of the current international monetary system since the collapse of the Bretton Woods system. However, since this issue is directly related to the Bretton Woods system, we must review the evolution of the Bretton Woods system, otherwise, we will not be able to figure out the ins and outs of the current reform of the international monetary system. (1) The main features and functions of the Bretton Woods system In July 1944, 44 countries held the "United and Union National International Trade" held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA

69. Utilization of foreign capital first talk about understanding the world in light of national conditions, actively and steadily utilizing foreign capital

Bollaram Divya
Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The utilization of foreign capital is an important form of current international economic cooperation. Opening up to the outside world and invigorating the economy internally is the guiding principle for the development of a socialist economy with Chinese characteristics determined by the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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Party of my country. A major strategic decision for economic development in the historical period. Actively and effectively utilizing foreign capital is an important strategic measure to implement the party's policy of opening to the outside world and to accelerate my country's socialist modernization drive. What is the use of foreign capital? This is a concept closely related to the export and import of capital. A certain country invests its own capital (including capital, technology and equipment) into another country or several countries, that is, exports its own capital abroad.

70. The role of cultural factors in Japanese technology transfer

Bollaram Divya

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

In the process of realizing economic modernization after World War II, Japan continuously introduced technology from European and American countries, carried out technology transfer activities, rapidly improved the level of its own science and technology, and promoted and realized the high-speed growth of Japan's economy. There are many factors that affect the success or failure of Japanese technology transfer, and the cultural factor cannot be ignored. This article only discusses the role of cultural factors in Japanese technology transfer.

71. Economic consolidation and economic development prospects of Asia-Pacific countries

Naredla Sowjanya

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

Since the 1980s, countries (regions) in the Asia-Pacific region have carried out economic adjustments one after another. The main trends of economic adjustment and economic development prospects of major countries (regions) in the Asia-Pacific region are now analyzed. Adjustment of the US Economic Policy to the Asia-Pacific Region Since the second half of 1984, the US economic situation has deteriorated significantly. In 1985, the growth rate of the

US gross domestic product dropped from 6.6% in 1984 to 2.3%, the annual inflation rate was 3.5%, the unemployment rate was 7.2%, and the fiscal deficit was reduced from 1984

72. The New Stage of Overseas Direct Investment of Japanese Automobile Industry and my country's Countermeasures

Gogulothu Anitha

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

The automobile industry is Japan's largest manufacturing industry sector and one of the important pillar industries of the Japanese economy. Its output value accounts for 1/10 of all industrial production, and its export value accounts for 1/15 of all commodity export value. However, the development of Japan's automobile industry to overseas is extremely unbalanced, mainly in the following aspects: first, automobiles have become Japan's largest export commodity, but the proportion of foreign direct investment in the automobile industry in Japan's total foreign direct investment was 1975-1980. has been below 3% over the years; within the manufacturing

73. Some Features and Prospects of South Korea's Economic Management in the 1980s

Murugani Sushma

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Abstract

The outstanding feature of South Korea's economic management in the 1970s is that it pursues high growth rate and ignores the development of micro-coordinated training. South Korea has raised the slogan that "exports should reach 10 billion US dollars, and per capita income should reach 1,000 US dollars" to attract the attention of people inside and outside South Korea. This slogan has long been achieved as an economic goal. However, it conceals and distorts the South

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74. Asia Pacific Economy and Peer-to-Peer Trade

Vanga Anusha

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

In recent years, global overproduction, falling commodity prices, global economic recession, oil market chaos and the strengthening of trade protectionism have not only slowed down the development of world trade but also led to changes in trade patterns - in the ancient times of mankind The peer-to-peer trade formed on the basis of commercial "barter" has suddenly emerged. According to the estimation of relevant experts, the current world reciprocal trade volume accounts for about 30% of the world's total trade volume, and it is expected that by 2000, the reciprocal trade volume will account for half of the world's total trade volume. peer-to-peer trade.

75. Some Features and Prospects of South Korea's Economic Management in the 1980s

Yedla Ramadevi

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Abstract

The outstanding feature of South Korea's economic management in the 1970s is that it pursues high growth rate and ignores the development of micro-coordinated training. South Korea has raised the slogan that "exports should reach 10 billion US dollars, and per capita income should reach 1,000 US dollars" to attract the attention of people inside and outside South Korea. This slogan has long been achieved as an economic goal. However, it conceals and distorts the South.

76. A comparative analysis of the road of land scale management in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan

Muddagoni Gouthami

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Abstract

Many developing countries and regions have more people and less land. After the land reform, a pattern of scattered management of small plots of land has been formed. This kind of management pattern has mobilized the enthusiasm of landless and landless peasants in a certain period, and produced far-reaching political and economic significance. However, with the transformation of traditional and backward manual farming into modern agricultural management, the land system of small and decentralized management has been impacted, exposing many limitations and inertia, and even become one of the obstacles to the further development of agriculture. Agricultural family operations or family farms (enterprises) have become the dominant form of operation in the rural areas of these countries and regions.

77. Law On Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures And Cooperative Foreign Investment Enterprises (While)

Pathi Ram Prasad

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Abstract

Foreign-funded Enterprise Law (1) Concept of Foreign-funded Enterprise Law Foreign-funded enterprises refer to foreign companies, enterprises or other economic organizations or individuals established in China in accordance with relevant Chinese laws and all capital invested by foreign investors. Said "wholly-owned enterprise" or "wholly foreign-owned enterprise". The foreign-related economic laws and regulations formulated by the state in order to adjust the economic activities and economic relations of foreign-funded enterprises are the foreign-funded enterprise law, which has a narrow sense and a broad sense. In a narrow sense, it refers to the Law of the

People's Republic of China on Foreign-funded Enterprises, and in a broad sense, it refers to the general term for legal norms regulating the economic management relationship and economic cooperation relationship of foreign-funded enterprises. China's foreign investment legislation.

78. India's Tax Policy To Attract Foreign Investment

Ganapuram Uma Rani

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Abstract

In 1948, the Nehru government began to formulate economic development plans, arranged national priority development projects, and announced some social development goals. In 1951, the Nehru government began to implement the first "five-year plan". However, the private economy has always played a dominant role in the Indian national economy. Statistics in the mid-1960s showed that more than 80% of all India's products came from the private sector. Due to the small business sector of the government, it is seldom directly involved in the production process, but the use of economic means and tools is very important

79. Thinking On The Countermeasures For Developing My Country's Enterprises' Transnational Operation

Pudari Balaraju

Princeton institute of Engineering & Technology for womens

Abstract

With the rapid development of science and technology, the trend of world economic and trade grouping and regionalization is increasing day by day, and international operation has become the main form for developed countries and more and more developing countries to participate in international division of labor and competition. International operation includes two aspects: "inviting in" and "going out". Since the mid-1980s, my country has developed rapidly in terms of "inviting in" such as attracting foreign capital and introducing technology; while "going out" with capital, technology, labor services and commodities as a whole, developing transnational operations.

ISBN: 978-81-952622-4-3

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80. Perspective and Countermeasures of the Problems of Three-funded Enterprises in Guangzhou

Malavath Meenakshi

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Abstract

In the 12 years since the reform and opening up, Guangzhou's foreign-funded enterprises have developed rapidly. From 1979 to June 1991, 2,056 foreign-funded enterprises in the city established 2,056 projects, with a contractual utilization of foreign capital of nearly 3.27 billion US dollars and an actual utilization of foreign capital of 1.07 billion US dollars. In 1990, the total industrial output value of the three foreign-funded enterprises in the city reached 6.598 billion yuan, and the export value was 350 million US dollars, accounting for 42.2% of the city's total foreign trade export value. It has become one of the main forces for developing an export-oriented economy. However, due to lack of experience, there are still many contradictions and problems in the development of foreign-funded enterprises. Book.