2.2.1 Research Publications

ACADEMIC YEAR
2021 - 2022

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

ACADEMIC YEAR	STUDENT NAME	PAPER TITLE	NAME OF CONFERENCE
2021-2022	ASMITHAAM	AN APPROACH TO DESIGN TECHNIQUES THROUGH TOYS MECHANISM	2 Days International conference on "CONTEMPROARY TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY-CTMPBS 2022"

ACCREDITATIONS & RANKINGS

No.23 | 7 STATE RANK | INDIA'S BEST COLLEGES

PERIYAR MANIAMMAI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

3rd and 4th March 2022

Certificate of Appreciation

This is to Cerfify that ~~Dr./Mr./~~Ms. M. ASMITHAA , B.Arch 5th Year.

of Department of Architecture , PMIST

has participated and presented a research paper titled AN APPROACH TO DESIGN TECHNIQUES THROUGH TOYS MECHANISM

in the Two Day International Conference on " CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY– CTMPBS 2022 " on 3rd & 4th March 2022 organized by Department of Management Studies , Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (Deemed to be University), Thanjavur.

Dr.J.SATHYAPRIYA
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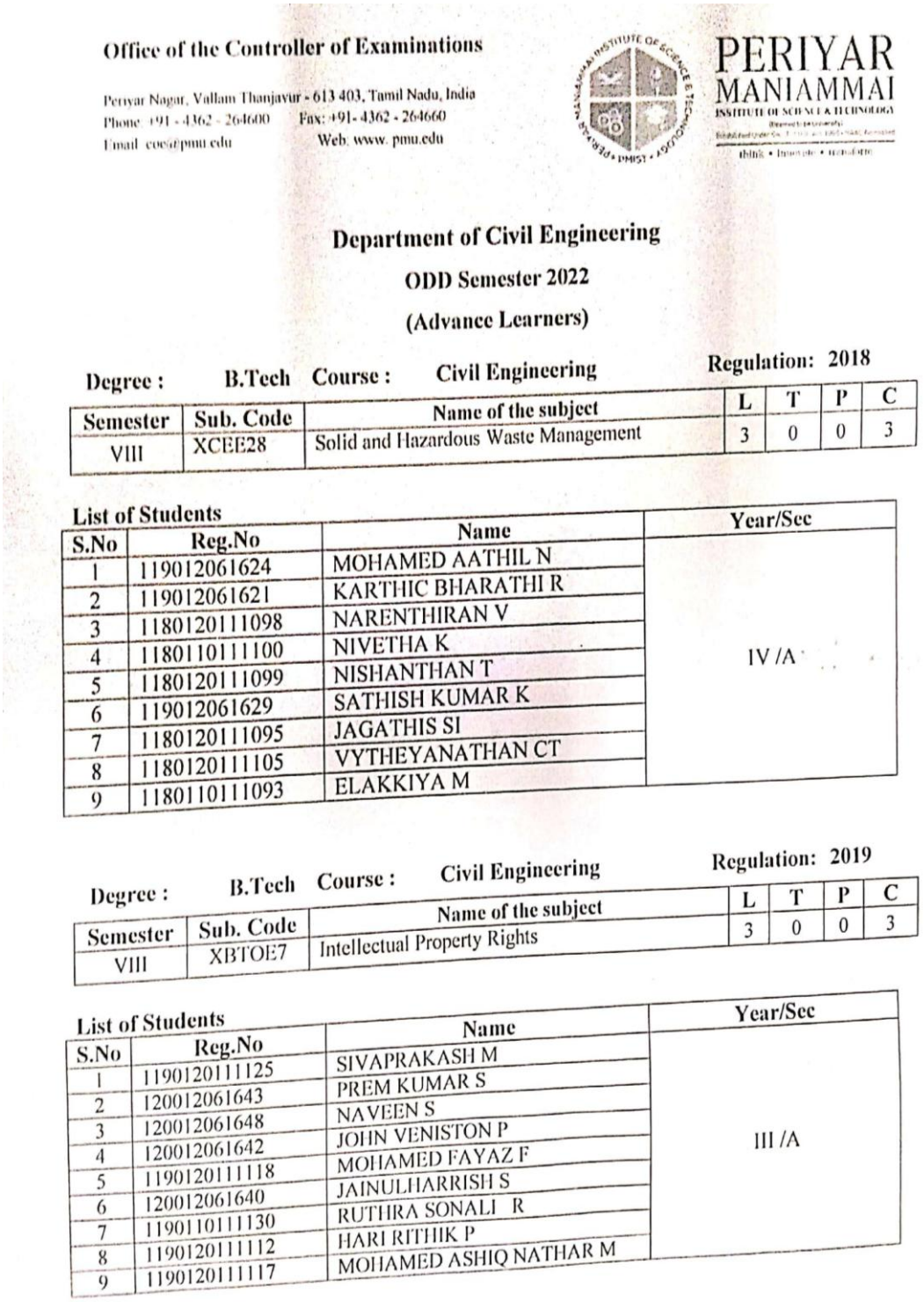
Dr.P.VIJAYALAKSHMI
Dean/FHSM

Dr.A.GEORGE
Dean/Academic

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING



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PERIYAR MANIAMMAI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Department of Civil Engineering

ODD Semester 2022

(Advance Learners)

Degree : B.Tech **Course :** Civil Engineering **Regulation:** 2018

Semester	Sub. Code	Name of the subject	L	T	P	C
VIII	XCEE28	Solid and Hazardous Waste Management	3	0	0	3

List of Students

S.No	Reg.No	Name	Year/Sec
1	119012061624	MOHAMED AATHIL N	IV /A
2	119012061621	KARTHIC BHARATHI R	
3	1180120111098	NARENTHIRAN V	
4	1180110111100	NIVETHA K	
5	1180120111099	NISHANTHAN T	
6	119012061629	SATHISH KUMAR K	
7	1180120111095	JAGATHIS SI	
8	1180120111105	VYTHEYANATHAN CT	
9	1180110111093	ELAKKIYA M	

Degree : B.Tech **Course :** Civil Engineering **Regulation:** 2019

Semester	Sub. Code	Name of the subject	L	T	P	C
VIII	XBTOE7	Intellectual Property Rights	3	0	0	3

List of Students

S.No	Reg.No	Name	Year/Sec
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4	120012061642	JOHN VENISTON P	
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6	120012061640	JAINULHARRISH S	
7	1190110111130	RUTHRA SONALI R	
8	1190120111112	HARI RITHIK P	
9	1190120111117	MOHAMED ASHIQ NATHAR M	

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12	120012061641	JALAL HUSSAIN J	
13	1190120111109	DEVA PRAKASH R K	
14	1190110111131	SHAMILI A	
15	1190120111107	AATHAVAN E	
16	1190120111111	HANUPRIYAN S	
17	1190120111110	DINESH J	
18	120012061639	BALA GUNAA B	
19	1190120111108	CHANDRU R	
20	1190110111123	SATHIYAPRIYA S	
21	1190120111113	JAISHEELAN M	
22	1190110111114	KEERTHIKA P	
23	1190120111115	MOHAMED ABBAS M	
24	1190120111116	MOHAMED ABDULLAH E	

ER/CIVIL 14/7/2021

HOD/CIVIL 14/07/2021

ACADEMIC YEAR	NAME OF THE STUDENT	PAPER TITLE	NAME OF THE JOURNAL
2021-2022	Mohamed Aathil N	Effect of recycled aggregates in alkali-activated dumble shape paver blocks using fly ash.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)
2021-2022	Sathish Kumar K	Effect of recycled aggregates in alkali-activated dumble shape paver blocks using fly ash.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)
2021-2022	Karthic Bharathi R	A comparative study of removal of fluoride from water by tamarind shell and activated alumina	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Jagathis SI	Analysis and design of a shopping complex	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Narenthiran V	Analysis and design of a shopping complex	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Nivetha.K	Experimental investigation of titanium dioxide in permeable pavement	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Elakkiya.M	Earthquake resistant design of a multistorey residential building	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Vytheyanathan CT	Route optimization of solid waste management using QGIS	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
2021-2022	Nishanthan T	Performance evaluation of clay liner for the removal of heavy metal from the landfill.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)

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JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

EFFECT OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES IN ALKALI-ACTIVATED DUMBLE SHAPE PAVER BLOCKS USING FLYASH

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Abstract : Drastic growth in Demolition waste projects in India, there is tremendous amount of Construction Demolition Waste generated by milling and digging of existing demolition waste. Even though CDW gets recycled in new demolition waste, there is still large volume of this material that gets downgraded, especially in urban areas. Therefore, there is a need to effectively utilize the unused CDW in construction industries. The ultimate goal of the present study was to wider the current knowledge about the Construction Demolition Waste as aggregates in alkali-activated concrete paver blocks. The geopolymer paver blocks were then made and tested for compressive strength, dimension, water absorption and aspect ratio. The result was observed that the compressive strength of the blocks increases with increase in Molarity of Alkali solution. The water absorption was within limit. The results for dimensions and tolerances along with the limitations for length, width, and thickness are within the tolerance limits as per IS 15658–2021.

IndexTerms - **Construction Demolition Waste, Fly ash, Alkali Activated, M-sand**

I. INTRODUCTION

Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) is most widely used in construction industries as binding materials. During the manufacture of OPC enormous amount of carbon dioxide released. Therefore there is a need to find new binders to produce more environmental friendly concrete. A hopeful alternative is the replacement of cement with by product material such as fly ash. In this study Alkali activated binder is used as an alternative for conventional cement. Alkali activated binder is formed through the reaction between alumina-silica materials and alkaline activators. The environmental benefits of using Alkali activated binder as a substitute for OPC include reducing CO2 emission up to 80%, minimizing raw material extraction. Every day a huge quantity of construction waste is produced in the construction field. Construction waste is mainly composed of concrete waste. The most common method of managing waste is through its disposal in landfills creating in that way huge deposits of waste. In this situation, recycling has the potential to reduce the amount of waste put into landfills and to preserve natural resources. Concrete paver blocks have recently developed as the most attractive and economically viable option for extensively recycling wastes. Block paving is one type of brick made with concrete, but instead of being used in the wall it is used for external flooring and road work. In this project, dumble shaped interlocking paver blocks for pedestrian traffic are produced using concrete waste aggregates as a replacement for fine aggregates (M-Sand) with fly ash based alkali activated binder. The test specimens are going to be evaluated for the mechanical and durability properties such as dimensions, tolerance and thickness of the wearing layer, water absorption, compressive strength, split tensile strength. The effectiveness of alkali activated binder is going to be addressed.

Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) is most widely used in construction industries as binding materials. During the manufacture of OPC enormous amount of carbon dioxide released. Therefore there is a need to find new binders to produce more environmental friendly concrete. A hopeful alternative is the replacement of cement with by product material such as fly ash. In this study Alkali activated binder is used as an alternative for conventional cement. Alkali activated binder is formed through the reaction between alumina-silica materials and alkaline activators. The environmental benefits of using Alkali activated binder as a substitute for OPC include reducing CO2 emission up to 80%, minimizing raw material extraction. Every day a huge quantity of construction waste is produced in the construction field. Construction waste is mainly composed of concrete waste. The most common method of managing waste is through its disposal in landfills creating in that way huge deposits of waste. In this situation, recycling has the potential to reduce the amount of waste put into landfills and to preserve natural resources. Concrete paver blocks have recently developed as the most attractive and economically viable option for extensively recycling wastes. Block paving is one type of brick made with concrete, but instead of being used in the wall it is used for external flooring and road work. In this project, dumble shaped interlocking paver blocks for pedestrian traffic are produced using concrete waste aggregates as a

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REMOVAL OF FLUORIDE FROM WATER BY TAMARIND SHELL AND ACTIVATED ALUMINA

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Abstract: In our project we compared the effectiveness of chemical and physical treatment methods by treating the water to remove fluoride. In our Study we collected he four number of samples from four cites (Sengippetti, Trichy, Pattukkottai, Kumbakonam) before and after rainy seasons. The physico chemical parameters such as pH, Turbidity, Total Dissolved solids, Fluorides, Chlorides and Total Hardness were analyzed for raw samples as well as treated samples by physical and chemical methods.In physical treatment tamarind shell powder was used to remove fluoride from the water activated alum balls was used to remove fluoride from the water sample. In physical treatment a100mm tamarind powder layer was kept over a layer of bubbles 200mm then retained for 1hr the collected sample was analysed for the phusico chemical properties. In chemical treatment the activated alum balls were used to remove fluoride from the water with the retention time of 30mins.Finally it was observed that the fluoride removal effeciency is more by using tamarind shell powder when compared with activated alum balls.

IndexTerms **– Chemical treatment, phsico-chemical, alum balls, tamarind shell**

I. INTRODUCTION

Fluoride is a ubiquitous element present in earth's crust and is also being added to the environment anthropogenically. It is the most electro negative of all elements. Fluorine is found in the soil and the content of Fluorine in the lithosphere varies between 100 and 1500 g/ton. Fluoride has gained importance due to its dual influences on human beings. In lower concentrations, Fluoride is an essential nutrient which aids in the formation of bones, prevents tooth decay, etc whereas in higher concentrations it causes fluorosis, brittling of bones, curvature of bones, dwarfishness, mental derangements, cancer, etc. and in extreme cases even death. It is estimated that around 260 million people worldwide (in 30 countries) are drinking water with Fluoride content more than 1.0 mg/l. In India alone, endemic Fluorosis is thought to affect around one million people and is a major problem in 17 of the 25 states, especially Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and UttarPradesh.

According to WHO standards, the Fluoride in drinking water should be within a range that slightly varies above and below 1 mg/L (Meenakshi [1]). In temperate regions, where water intake is low, Fluoride level up to 1.5 mg/L is acceptable. The Bureau of Indian Standards, BIS (IS-10500) [2], has prescribed a desirable limit and permissible limit of Fluoride in drinking water as 1.0 and 1.5 mg/l respectively

The objective of the present study is to investigate the effectiveness of naturally occurring and low-cost materials like Rice Husk and Moringa olifera and chemicals like Manganese chloride and Manganese sulphate for removal of Fluorides from water.

Polluting substances that lead to deterioration of water quality affects most freshwater and estuarine ecosystems in the world (Dekker et al., 1995). In the United States, off-site downstream deterioration of water quality has been estimated to cost billions of dollars per year (Pimentel et al., 1995). Monitoring and assessing the quality of surface waters are critical for managing and improving its quality.

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ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A SHOPPING COMPLEX

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Abstract: In this project planning, analysis, structural design and Estimation have been done for a commercial building of shopping complex based on all Indian Standard Codes of practice. Detailing drawings pertaining to the structural design of shopping complex are presented. Analysis of the structure was done using STAAD.Pro V8i. All the structural members like slabs, beams, columns and footings are designed using Indian Standard Code IS 456-2000, IS-875 .The structural components are designed by limit state method. Materials were used as specified by National Building Code. Concrete M20 grade and Fe415 steel bars were considered for all the design. The shopping complex is built with almost all the amenities required for the people to get entertained in their busy schedule. This structure is going to be designed with the view that all the entertainment facilities should be made available under one roof. The overall plot area of the mall is 35070 sq. ft and the built area is around19989 sq. ft.

1. INTRODUCTION

This project deals with Analysis, Design and Estimation of a Shopping complex Building. Thanjavur was selected as smart city on 20th September 2016. It is one of the 11 smart cities in the state of Tamil Nadu. So we selected this project to provide excellent infrastructure and a good quality of life to its citizens. Shopping complex is a building designed for Entertaining the people, which consist of Retail shops and cluster of all other shops, including Food courts and super market. The main objectives is planning a shopping mall with proper ventilation and sunlight, Designing of all structural members based on limit state method of design, Designing of other miscellaneous structures like septic tank by working stress method and analysis work is done by STAAD Pro. The main scope is to Design of slab by using limit state method, Design of beam is done as per IS code, Design of dog-legged and open wall staircase and Design of septic tank as per NBC requirements. The shopping complex is going to be constructed in V.P.Garden which was in raja serfoji college road, Thanjavur.

2. SOIL TEST

It is proposed to construct a Shopping Complex Building at Thanjavur. A detailed soil investigation was suggested for estimating the safe bearing capacity of the soil, so that suitable type of foundation can be decided for the proposed structure. The study carried out on 15.07.2021, This report presents complete investigation data and discusses the results to recommend the bearing capacity values at different depths for the proposed structure. Section 2 describes the soil profile and bore log details of one exploratory bore holes. Section 3 of this report gives the grain size distribution curves and its analysis. Section 4 of this report presents the calculated safe Bearing capacity values of soil at various depths. Section 5 of this report reviews the test results and the recommended safe bearing capacity values for design of foundation. Investigation was carried out in one location at the site through exploratory bore hole. Soil samples were collected from bore hole at different depths for conducting laboratory test. Standard Penetration test was conducted at regular intervals and 'N' values were recorded. Undisturbed soil samples were collected and were preserved and transported to the laboratory for detailed identification tests. Based on the field and laboratory tests on the samples collected, the results are furnished in this report. An exploratory bore hole was advanced from the existing ground level using truck mounted rotary drilling techniques supplemented by Betonies mud circulation. This drilling procedure with mud circulation is found most suitable for making exploratory bore hole.

An exploratory bore hole was advanced from the existing ground level using truck mounted rotary drilling techniques supplemented by Betonies mud circulation. This drilling procedure with mud circulation is found most suitable for making exploratory bore hole. The mud circulation was employed through the drill rods and letting it out though the side jets provided in the cutting tool thus preventing any disturbance at the bore hole bottom. Mud circulation was used to stabilize the sides and the bottom of the bore hole, and then to bring the soil cuts to the surface. It is important to note that the mud jet is not used to cut the

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE IN PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

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Abstract: Now a day's pollution is a great threat to our life and the environment. The environment and plant species were badly affected by the pollution from industries and vehicles. As the world's population grows, then the transportation used by people also grows [1]. NOx due to vehicular emission will affect the environment and leads to many diseases such as asthma, cancer, heart diseases, lung diseases, skin related diseases, etc. This paper claims that the strong ability of the concrete will increase if the pore size of the concrete structures will decrease. By using TiO2 in different proportions from conventional concrete for M35 grade as 1%, 1.5%, 2% and cast these different proportions to cubes and let them for curing. After that water absorption test and compression strength test will be conducted. By analyzing the test results to know about the strength of the specimens. The specimen cube is tested at 7, 14, and 28 days to know the accurate results.

IndexTerms **- Permeable pavement, Titanium dioxide, concrete, compression test.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In metropolitan cities population growth, traffic and industrial pollution leads to create more impact on people [2]. Many concrete buildings and natural features were polluted as a result of pollution. The use of titanium dioxide (TiO2) will make concrete buildings less polluted. When these building materials absorb UV rays from the sun, hydroxyl superoxide radicals and anions are created capable of this reacts with NOx pollutant molecules to convert them into less harmful substances and increase the strength of concrete.

1.1 Smog absorbing pavement

Nitrogen oxide is a toxic gas. Exhausted by air is both a fuel-efficient car and a coal-fired power plant. when combined with other chemicals in the air it leads to serious health consequences for city dwellers. Researchers have been searching for new ways to reduce emissions. In this new experiment, the team turned to titanium dioxide (a naturally occurring titanium oxide), a substance known to absorb nitrogen oxide and carbon [3].

1.2 Titanium dioxide

Titanium dioxide is a natural oxide of titanium. TiO2 is the chemical formula. With concrete standard particle size 15nanometers (nm) of (TiO2) nanoparticles were added. It will measure the physical and mechanical features. These nanoparticles help to improve concrete durability and strength instead of cement (up to 2% weight of cement). Rutile, anatase, and brookite are the main ones in the three common types of titanium dioxide. The potential of titanium dioxide (TiO2) as an air purifier in urban and metropolitan areas with high levels of air pollutants has been well recognised. Nanotechnology is concerned with particles that have at least one characteristic dimension in the range of 1 to 100nanometers in length. Asphalt binder particles have different physical and chemical properties at this length scale, owing to their large surface area and quantum effects [4, 5]. Titanium dioxide is dangerous and it is called self-cleaning concrete or white concrete. Not at all, it provides only structural strength but also aesthetic appearance. Rutile is a stable form of titanium dioxide Anatase once brookite does not change, but changes slightly when heated rutile at normal temperatures. Anatase-based TiO2 has been used in this project. Today, applications have been expanding into fog-fighting areas. Titanium dioxide can be used in various fields from paint, to food-colored sunscreen. Type-based on rutile Titanium dioxide is used in this project.

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EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT DESIGN OF A MULTISTOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

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ABSTRACT: Reinforced Concrete Framed Structures are the most commonly adopted buildings construction practices in India. Due to mass consumption of land, urbanization and unavailability of horizontal space increasing cost of land and need for agricultural land, high-rise structures have become highly preferable in Indian Buildings, especially in urban areas. With high-rise structures, not only the buildings have to take up gravity loads, but as well as lateral forces. Now a days many important cities in India fall under high-risk seismic zones, hence strengthening of buildings for lateral load is prerequisite. This project work on **"Earthquake Resistant Design of a Multistorey Residential building"** presents the analysis and design of a G+5 residential Apartment in Zone V. This study aims to analyze the base shear value of the structure by using Response Spectrum Analysis. I have prepared the 2D plan by using AutoCAD 2017. The effect of Seismic waves in multistorey building is studied for different masonry building designed as per **IS 456-2000**. The analysis of the structures is carried out in **STAAD PRO Vi8.** The seismic analysis is carried out as per IS 1893 (Part1):2002 for hard soil. The result was observed that the building can sustain to the maximum of Base Shear and the structure is safe during the time of earthquake.

KEYWORDS: - STAAD PRO, Response Spectrum Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

My main aim is to complete a Multi-storey building that ensure that the structure is safe against all possible loading conditions to withstand in moderate Earthquake magnitude with minor damages. Safety requirements must be met so that the structure is able to serve its purpose with the maintain cost. Detail planning of the structure usually comes from several studies made by town planners, investors, users, architects and other engineers. On that, a structural engineer has the main influence on the overall structural design and an architect is involved in aesthetic details. For the design of the structure, the dead load, live load, seismic and wind load are considered. The analysis and design for the structure done by using a software package STAAD PRO Vi8.
In this project multi-storied construction, we have adopted Response Spectrum analysis for the design of structure. The design is in confirmation with IS 456-2000. The model analysis of building is taken from the journal and calculated manually and has been checked using STAAD PRO Vi8 software package. Therefore, an attempt has been made to present the multi-storied building for residential purpose in the Zone V. The complex consisting of Five storey and the structure is designed based on the theory of Response Spectrum Analysis method which provides adequate strength, **serviceability and durability besides economy.**

1.1 EARTHQUAKE

Earthquake is one in every of the foremost vulnerable disasters experienced by Earth which cause massive and massive damage and destruction to man-made structures like buildings, bridges, roads, dams, etc. Extensively it causes several other disasters like landslide, liquefaction, slope-instability. Seismic waves will arise for the Hypocentre and touches the surface called Epicentre. When the seismic waves reach the bottom level, it causes collapse within the foundation and within the entire structure. Many Geologists and Engineers are acting on it to scale back the key destruction within the world.
The main aim of earthquake resistant building is to cut back the key damage which arises because of maximum Magnitude observed in Seismograph from previous earthquake. The structure should withstand the moderate earthquakes, which can be expected to occur during the service lifetime of structure with damage within acceptable limits. Such earthquake is characterised as Design Basis Earthquakes (DBE). The structure shouldn't collapse when subjected to severe ground motion that might possibly occur at the location. Such earthquake is characterized as Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCK). Earthquake has always been a threat to human civilization from the day of its existence, devastating human lives, property and man-made structures. it's such random calamity that it's very necessary for survival to confirm the strength of the structures against seismic forces. Therefore, there's continuous research work occurring round the globe, revolving around development of

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Route Optimization of Solid Waste Management using QGIS

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Abstract : Thanjavur is one in every of Tamil Nadu's oldest and fastest-growing cities, with a population of three,42,000 in 2021, up 12.6 p.c from the previous decade. exaggerated trash output has come back from the quick development of the population within the Thanjavur Municipal Corporation region, moreover as dynamical lifestyles. this solid waste practise approach doesn't adhere to any scientific solid waste process or disposal methodologies. The gathered solid trash is transferred to the Srinivasapuram (5 kilometre outside of the city) disposal web site, wherever it's disposed of in Associate in Nursing indiscriminate manner. this study critically analyses the content of solid waste and offers solutions for handling it during healthy surroundings, demonstrating that trash is wealth, Garbage could be a resource, and trash is cash. the foremost fashionable, leading, and easy open supply QGIS software system is Quantum GIS (QGIS). It's straightforward to use, expandable, and incorporates a burgeoning community and user base. QGIS is turning into the well-liked QGIS software system for a growing range of people and businesses. to see the simplest path to the marketing location.

IndexTerms **- Solid waste, management, collection, per capita, characteristics, disposal, H2O, contamination, Quantum GIS.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Thanjavur could be a town situated 315 kilometers south of metropolis. This city's population and density have exaggerated dramatically, leading to exaggerated solid waste creation and exerting appreciable strain on municipal authorities in terms of optimum solid waste management strategies. This town produces around one hundred and five tonnes of municipal solid garbage per day. Municipal solid waste (MSW) could be a major supply of worry, particularly in metropolitan areas, and also the downside has gotten worse as a results of shoddy disposal strategies. the acceptable assortment and disposal of solid waste ought to be the responsibility of urban municipal governments. the bulk of solid garbage made in Thanjavur is formed of rubbish from residential and business areas. The disposal of growing amounts of urban solid waste could be a challenge for Thanjavur Municipal.

1.1Solid Waste Management

A total of 124 MT of garbage was produced A total of 124 MT of garbage was made daily. 116 MT of rubbish was collected by the Municipal Corporation's Public Health Vehicles. The Corporation incorporates a compost yard or Solid Waste Management Activities with a complete space of twenty.23 acres. For main rubbish assortment, 225 push carts were used, with twenty serious vehicles and fourteen autos used for secondary waste assortment. the development of a hygienical land fill project at the compost yard, which cost 737.96 lakhs, is sort of finished. the development of a replacement shed and windrows platform, costing 80.00 lakhs, has been finished. A bio-methanation project with a budget of 90.00 lakhs are completed and is prepared for usage.

1.2Site Area and Existing MSW Collection

The Srinivasapuram solid waste marketing facility is around three kilometres from Thanjavur's previous depot and half-dozen kilometres from the city's new depot. near to the Thanjavur fosse is Associate in Nursing open marketing web site. Thanjavur is found between the latitudes of 10o 09'39" N and 11o 14'39" N,

and also, the longitudes of 78o 50' 00" E and 79o 33'39.30" E. The Grand Anaicut canal, Vadavaaru, and Vennaaru rivers ar Cauvery stream branches that undergo Thanjavur. It is bounded on the north by Trichy and Cuddalore districts, on the east by Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts, on the south by Palk Strait and Pudukottai district, and on the west by Pudukottai and Trichy districts. town is set at a height of fifty-nine meters higher than water level. The city incorporates a total size of thirty-six.33 km2 and fourteen divisions that cover fifty-one wards. mistreatment GPS and latitude, the limit of the marketing yard was discovered at 10°47'28.29" North and 79° 7' 31.24" East. The marketing location sits at a height of 48 meters higher than water level. in step with documents, the rubbish web site is thirty-two years previous. From east to west, the study space is bit by bit sloping. the bottom slopes are all fairly low. Figure 1.2 depicts town map of Thanjavur.

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JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF CLAY LINER FOR THE REMOVAL OF HEAVY METAL FROM THE LANDFILL

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Abstract : Solid waste management is one of the most significant problems the Indian government is trying to deal with. In the last two decades, India has witnessed tremendous growth in social and economic sectors. An intensive study has been made to see the performance of the bentonite on the removal efficiency of Heavy Metal from the landfill. A stock solution of 100 mg/litre of lead was prepared by dissolving 1.6 g $Pb(NO_3)$ in 1 L deionized water. Metal solution of required lower concentration was prepared by diluting the of stock solution. The volume of sample was determined to be1 litre. pH adjustment for this study was carried out using 0.1 N HCl and 0.1 N NaOH.The amount of clay is taken in the range of 5 g to 15 g. The mixture of clay and metal solution was stirred for 2 hours at 200 pm on magnetic stirrer. Centrifuge was used to separate the clay from the solution. The concentration of lead remains in solution afteradsorption was analysed in the Spectrophotometer. In this study, the effect of parameters like pH value, metal concentration, amount of clay, agitation time and speedwere examined. The optimal experimental conditions for maximum lead removal was achieved at 0.9 g/L of bentonite clay and solution pH of 10.5. An increase in concentration more than 20 mg/l shows the decrease in percentage of adsorption. It hasbeen observed that maximum adsorption occurs in within 30 minutes. Therefore, it can be said that adsorption is a spontaneous phenomenon. The experimental work proved that the Bentonite clay will be the best option for the removal of heavy metal from thelandfill.

Index Words: Land fill, Liner, Bentonite, adsorption

I. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is one of the most significant problems the Indian government is trying to deal with. In the last two decades, India has witnessed tremendous growth in social and economic sectors. In parallel, the Indian population has grown exponentially too, from 1.028 billion in 2001 to 1.252 billion in 2013. This population growth has seen an increasingly larger population concentration in urban areas due to the availability of more employment sources. With the globalization of the economy and technology development, cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, to name a few, have become megacities with larger populations than most small towns and rural areas of India. This growing population has resulted in the massive production of solid waste. Despite considerable developments in social economic sectors, solid waste management (SWM) systems in India have not kept up with the challenge and remain relatively rudimentary. As a result, around 90 percent of waste is currently dumped rather than adequately landfilled. Production of solid waste reflects the living standards, eating habits and seasonal changes and in the last few years, India has seen a tremendous transformation in each of these aspects. Economic classes have a significant impact on waste production as higher income groups are more likely to use packaged products, resulting in a substantial quantity of waste generated in the form of packaging bags, glass, metals and textiles along with compostable materials like left-overs of vegetables and fruits. Waste produced in urban areas also contain hazardous waste products such as medicines, batteries, colouring products and pesticides. On an average, the municipal solid waste generated in cities is 41 percent organic, around 40 percent inert, with 20 percent potentially recyclable products like plastic, glass and metal objects. Solid waste management (SWM) has emerged as one of the most massive development challenges in urban India. Numerous studies indicate that the unsafe disposal of waste generates dangerous gases and leachates, due to microbial decomposition, climate conditions, refuse characteristics and land-filling operations. During rainfall, the dumped solid wastes receivers water and the by-products of its decomposition move into the water through the waste deposition. The liquid containing innumerable organic and inorganic compounds is called 'leachate'. This leachate accumulates at the bottom of the landfill and percolates through the soil and reaches the groundwater. Areas near landfills have a greater possibility of groundwater contamination because of the potential pollution source of leachate originating from the nearby dumping site. Such contamination of groundwater results in a substantial risk to local groundwater resource user and to the natural environment. The impact of landfill leachate on the surface and groundwater has given rise to a number of studies in recent years and gained major importance due to drastic increase in population. There are many approaches that can be used to assess the groundwaterand surface water contamination. Rajkumar et al.,2010 evaluated the contamination in groundwater due to Municipal solid waste disposal in Erode, Tamil Nadu. This

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

M.Tech Environmental Engineering

ACADEMIC YEAR	NAME OF THE STUDENT	PAPER TITLE	NAME OF THE JOURNAL
2021-2022	Sivasaran SD	Treatment of industrial wastewater using Fenton process	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)
2021-2022	Umamaheswari D	Experimental Investigation on Drinking water purification and providing a Family based water filter unit	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)
2021-2022	Mourian.N	Recycling of railway coach wash water	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)

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TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER USING FENTON PROCESS

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Abstract : In this study, treatability of the real sugar industry wastewater that includes high concentration organic pollutants was investigated with the Fenton process which is frequently used in recent years. The performance of Fenton process is compared for removal efficiency of TDS, DO, COD and BOD. The effects of important factors such as pH, concentration of hydrogen peroxide and Aluminium Sulphate on treatment of wastewater was investigated in Fenton process. The scheduled Fe^{2+} dosage was achieved by adding the necessary amount and Fenton Agent 30V/V & Aluminium Sulphate (1N) added in the ratio of 8%, 10%, and 12%. The maximum removal efficiencies of TDS, COD and BOD were found as 39%, 50% and 55%. in the Fenton process. The results of this study show that the Fenton reaction has the potential to be used as a sugar industrial waste water treatment method in order to remediate organic compounds into simple components and increase its biodegradability.

IndexTerms - **Fenton, Industrial Wastewater, Chemical Treatment, Hydrogen peroxide.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The presence of many natural pollutants in surface water, ground water and wastewater might also end result from contaminated soil, agricultural runoff, industrial wastewater, and unsafe compounds garage leakage. These natural pollution, along with volatile phenols, benzene, and benzene derivatives, are taken into consideration surprisingly toxic and low biodegradable. In some cases, conventional treatment methods of biological processes are not suitable to remove them. In order to improve water quality, advanced treatment is needed to remove the refractory organics. One of the most effective advanced treatment process is Fenton treatment process [1]. The hydroxyl radical (OH) can be generated from the reaction between aqueous ferrous ions and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), and it can extinguish refractory and toxic organic pollutants in wastewater. In 1894 [2], the Fenton reaction was discovered, and he stated that H2O2 could be activated by ferrous (Fe^{2+}) salts to oxidize tartaric acid. Nevertheless, its application as an oxidizing process for destroying toxic organics was obtained until the late 1960s [3]. The process was generally used to treat wastewater by radical oxidation and flocculation. H2O2 is catalyzed by ferrous ions to decompose into HO and to trigger the production of other radicals, which can fully oxidize organic matters. The hydroxyl radical (OH) has a strong oxidation capacity. Hydroxyl radicals can efficiently oxidize refractory organic pollutants in industrial wastewater and completely mineralized them into Carbon dioxide, inorganic salts and water. In the meantime, the iron complex produced in the treatment of industrial wastewater by Fenton will act the suitable flocculants [4]. The conventional Fenton continuous flow process configuration, including acid regulation, catalyst mixing, oxidation reaction, neutralization. It has many advantages, for instance its high performance and simplicity operated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure for the oxidation of organics and its non-toxicity. Hydrogen peroxide can break down into environmentally safe species like water and oxygen. However, Fenton process has some inherent disadvantages, which limit its application and promotion [5].

II.METHODOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER COLLECTION

Collection of wastewater with by acquiring the necessary permits as per the norms applied in industry (Sugar Mill).

TESTING OF WASTEWATER

The Tests that conducted over wastewater for analyzing its characteristics are, Color & Temperature, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Dissolved Solids, Chemical Oxygen demand, Biological Oxygen demand

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON DRINKING WATER PURIFICATION AND PROVIDING A FAMILY BASED WATER FILTER UNIT

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Abstract : Ground is one of the major sources for drinking water. But direct use of water for drinking is not suitable. Because drinking water parameters are not in standard range, developing countries facing problems in potable water because of inadequacy of economic support and technology. They are need to adopted water treatment. The natural herbs used to removal of contaminants from water and treatment kit at affordable cost. The natural herbs were used to remove total hardness and total dissolved solids. All parameters where in the range of drinking water standards after treatment. This made us to provide a portable kit. For providing safe potable water, an inexpensive portable filter will be the solution. The herbal materials like Vettiver and the material like luffa cylindrical pad which are very cheapest filter materials proves the reduction of hardness and the mud filter which is more economical and hygienic one to put in use. Thus this kind of appropriate technology will be the sustainable solution for the drinking water purification in rural communities.

IndexTerms - **Vettiver ,Luffa cylindrica ,hardness and total dissolved solids**

I. INTRODUCTION

Water is the most important compound for the existence of man. Although we have many sources of water in Nigeria, but safe drinking water is one of the challenges of people of Nigeria as the cost of water treatment is extremely high and consequently has led to continuous increase in water borne diseases as majority of Nigerians cannot afford safe drinking water (Krishnamurthy et.al. 2009). Drinking water conditions have great impacts on people. Sinking water conditions have great impacts on peoples everyday life, especially in developing countries where access to safe drinking water is very limited [S. C. Agbo .,et 2015]. Surface water often is the only source, thus water contaminations are hard to avoid (WHO, 2004) .Unsafe drinking water causes diarrheal and other water borne diseases. According to World Health Organization (WHO) over 99.8% of death caused by poor quality of drinking water in the developing countries avoid (WHO, 2004) . Strongly suggesting a need of safe (free from physical, chemical and biological contaminations) and adequate amount of drinking water. In order to improve water quality, various water treatment techniques (bio sand filter, ceramic filters, boiling water, solar disinfection) are in common practice at household level of many developing countries where centralized water treatment systems are limited. Among many options for household water treatment methods, ceramic filter candles are one of the promising techniques for the developing countries [Clasen T. and Boisson S. 2005]. The main three mechanisms of CS are inhibiting the enzymatic activities, corroding the bacterial cell membranes and negatively interacting with nucleic acids [Daniele S. Lantagne. 2001]. The purpose of the Low-Cost Water Filtration Project is to provide a design for a low-cost, electricity-free water filtration unit capable of eliminating the physical and chemical contaminates of water. [Lopamudra priyadarshini 2013] The contaminants may be particulate matter, dissolved minerals or microorganisms. There are number of methods for purifying water but those are not economical feasible for rural people. Purification of water is most essential for living a healthy life as water acts a major role in day today life, especially in the rural areas the access to safe drinking water is crucial. Drinking of contaminated water may lead to fatal diseases [Agrawal V. K. and Bhalwar R, 2009]. Every house hold should be able to develop its own drinking water purification system. The main aim is development of a low-cost water purification technique. The proposed technique of water purifier consists of combination of materials which are naturally available [Lopamudra priyadarshini 2013 and Chauhan Shweta and K. C. Gupta, Singh Jyoti (2015] (coarse aggregate, sand, pebbles, charcoal, cotton, rice husk) these materials have tendency to eliminate 75-85% of impurities of water. The main aim for implementing this project is to provide a clean, hygienic water for the people residing in rural households who cannot afford the RO, UV purifiers which are expensive. This method can be made cost effective, portable and user friendly. Low scale water treatment techniques, boiling, chlorination, solar water disinfection, natural coagulation and bio-sand filtration are used to remove water related disease causing microorganisms. Bio-sand filter can remove protozoa up to 100 % [G. Palmateer.,et 1999]. Some of these techniques reduce the quality of water, and

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ASSESSMENT AND REUSE OF RAILWAY COACH WASH WATER

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Abstract : Water is the most essential element next to air for our survival. Most of the earth's surface is covered by water. In that, 97% is salt water present in seas and oceans. 2% is in the form of ice. Only 1% is fresh water, which is useful to us. This fresh water is available as surface water and ground water. Waters collected from coach wash centre were taken to the laboratory and analysis was carried out by conducting various tests, to determine the difference in physical and chemical characteristics of the water sample. Railway coach wash water contains oil, grease, sand etc., and main chemical characteristic which is not suitable for gardening like pH, iron, nitrate, ammonia so we can reduce this parameters in ETP and reuse foe washing train coach and gardening purpose. The tests that are conducted for determining the different physical and chemical parameters include: Chemical Parameters: pH, Total Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$, Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$, Calcium as Ca, Magnesium as Mg, Sodium as Na, Potassium as K, Iron as Fe, Oil & Greases, Free Ammonia, Nitrite as No_2, Nitrate as No_3, Chloride as CI, Sulphate as SO_4, Phosphate as PO_4, C.O.D, C.O.D. By doing water treatment for Railway coach wash water by ETP we can reduce the main chemical characteristics in the inlet water collated form collection tank. Main characteristics for reuse the water for washing coach like C.O.D,B.O.D, Turbidity, Oil and grease removal are reduce up to 88% to 95%.And also satisfy acceptable range for watering plants like pH, Alkalinity, Nitrate, Iron, and Ammonia are reduced. After the water is treated outlet water satisfy the acceptable range for gardening. Ammonia content in water is very important presents of high level of ammonia spoil the plants.

Index Terms - **Railway Coach wash water, Effluent Treatment Plant.**

I. INTRODUCTION: Water is the most essential element next to air for our survival. Most of the earth's surface is covered by water. In that, 97% is salt water present in seas and oceans. 2% is in the form of ice. Only 1% is fresh water, which is useful to us. This fresh water is available as surface water and ground water. Water provides goods (e.g. drinking water, irrigation water) and services (e.g. hydroelectricity generation, recreation and amenity) that are utilized by agriculture, industry and households. Provision of many of these goods and services is interrelated, determined by the quantity and quality of available water. Management and allocation of water entails consideration of its unique characteristics as a resource. Recycling and reusing the water means treating and processing the waste water to remove impurities and using the treated water for a wide range of industrial, domestic and agricultural purposes. It is also known as "water reclamation".

Some of the benefits of water recycling and reusing are:

- Water recycling can decrease the discharge of effluents that may damage and pollute the ecosystems.
- Recycled water can satisfy most of the water demands, as long as it is adequately treated.
- Water recycling offers resource and financial savings.
- Waste water reuse contributes to National Development.

The major key to success in water recycling and reuse in terms of health safety and economic viability is the rational combination of wastewater treatment and best practices in the application sites. Detailed analysis has been done on the water used in the process of train coach washing and the waste water coming out of the train coach wash center which requires a proper treatment before it is being used as recycled water or before it is being let in to reuse and gardening use. The flow chart of methodology indicated in the Figure 1

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

ACADEMIC YEAR	NAME OF THE STUDENT	PAPER TITLE	NAME OF THE JOURNAL
2021-2022	PRAGADEESH S & ABINESH B	IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLIGENT ROAD SAFETY AND VEHICLE CRASH PRECLUSION SYSTEM USING IOT.	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJAEM)
2021-2022	GOPI R	ARTIFICIAL PROSTHETIC HAND-AN AID FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJAEM)
2021-2022	MOHAMED IMRAN M	A SMART COST EFFECTIVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJAEM)
2021-2022	JAMAL MOHAMED M & GUNASEELAN R	SEWER CLOGGING PREDICTION SYSTEM BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING USING IOT	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJAEM)
2021-2022	PRAVEEN KUMAR R	A PORTABLE IOT BASED SMART ARTIFICICAL VENTILATOR	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJAEM)

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Implementation of Intelligent Road Safety and Vehicle Crash Preclusion System Using Iot

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ABSTRACT: In recent years, the number of road accidents occurring in and around the country has become increased, it is critical to pay attention to this issue. The primary notion in this work is to instantly convey information about an accident to a nearby hospital. The GPS Module is used to track the location.In addition, a reset button is provided; if the driver presses the reset switch within a short period of time after a minor accident, the information will not be communicated. The second approach is focused with informing the motorist in regions where accidents are likely to occur. The third concept is focused with establishing vehicle communication in assuring road safety. The main objective of this paper is to implement a low cost intelligent road safety and accident preclusion system using IoT.

KEYWORDS: IoT, Accident, Road safety, PIC Microcontroller, Communication.

I. INTRODUCTION

The number of traffic accidents has climbed dramatically around the world in recent years. Every year, around 1.3 million people's lives are shortened as a result of a traffic accident. Non-fatal injuries affect between 20 and 50 million more people, with many of them resulting in disability as a consequence of their injury. The majority of countries lose 3% of their GDP due to road accidents. Pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists account for more than half of all road traffic fatalities. Despite having over 60% of the world's vehicles, low- and middle-income countries account for 93 percent of all road deaths [1-4]. For children and young adults aged 5 to 29, road traffic injuries are the greatest cause of death. Accidents are aired on TV channels and social media almost every day. Road accidents can occur for a variety of causes. Ignoring traffic signals, over speeding, drunken driving, driver distractions, and failure to use safety equipment such as seat belts and helmets are the factors that contribute to road accidents.

Looking at the current system, it appears that following an accident, one must phone the nearest hospital to notify them. This is normally a time-consuming procedure. If a third person does not make a call right away, and there is no one to relay the information to a nearby hospital, serious consequences may result [5-6]. Most individuals will not stop their automobiles on highways, especially national highways, to inform a hospital if they witness an accident, as humanity is failing. The next issue is that most drivers ignore or disregard the warning signs such as radar speed boards, danger zones, and other signs that are placed along the roadside to caution drivers. As a result, our country is experiencing a significant increase in the number of road accidents, with the death rate increasing day by day [7, 8].

II. METHODOLOGY

This paper focuses on three concepts: IoT-based communication, driver alerting about distinct zones, and vehicle-to-vehicle communication (V2V). The block diagram of vehicle unit is shown in Figure 1. IoT-based communication entails automatically relaying accident information to a local hospital.This information, along with the location, will be transmitted.PIC Microcontroller (PIC 16F877A), IoT module, GPS module,

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Artificial Prosthetic Hand-An Aid for Differently Abled Persons

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ABSTRACT:
We use our hands without even considering how important they are in our daily lives. Hands play an important role in our lives, and losing a hand means losing a significant portion of our lives. It's heartbreaking to witness one of our loved ones lose a hand and suffer as a result. The researchers' major goal is to make something useful and cheap for persons who have lost their hands or were born without them. Prosthetic devices have sparked interest in a variety of disciplines, including medical and industrial fields, thanks to their rapid development and technological innovation in mechatronics. A prosthetic device is a machine that is worn on the outside of the body and covers all or part of it. Electric motors produce it. It is suitable for use on the elbow, wrist, and fingers. It can also be utilised for a variety of applications, including physically disabled people, rehabilitation, power support, diagnostics, monitoring, ergonomics, and so on. The majority of current wearable gadgets have size, cost, and weight issues; they are large, expensive, and heavy. The goal of this project is to create a portable, light-weight, and low-cost prosthetic hand for those who are physically disabled. The hand, wrist, and finger are monitored and controlled via a Bluetooth app in this project. A user can do particular movements with the wearable device.

KeyWords: Prosthetic Hand, Bluetooth module, Brushless DC Motor, Low-cost.

I. INTRODUCTION:

We use our hands without even considering how important they are in our daily lives.Hands play an important role in our lives, and losing a hand means losing a significant portion of our lives.It's heartbreaking to witness one of our loved ones lose a hand and suffer as a result.Modern artificial hands, which are advanced and very intelligent, play a vital part in this.The expense of it rises in tandem with its improvements. Bionic and mionic hands, on the other hand, involve muscular motion, which is difficult for individuals to use.This prompted us to consider an alternative approach to the complications that exist in the existing environment. The researchers' major goal is to be useful and cheap to persons who have lost their hand or were born without a hand.The product's effectiveness will allow it to be employed in industries that handle explosive items. The bending variations will be done by voice recognition employed in the hand prototype. Using a microcontroller, the voice commands to a brushless dc motor. It is generated by electric motors.It can be put on either the upper or lower limb.

Most existing wearable devices have various issues in terms of size, cost, and weight; they are large, costly, and heavy. As a result, the purpose of this research is to create a human-sized, lightweight, and low-cost artificial hand.Men are far more likely than women to lose their hands, with men accounting for 67 percent of upperlimb amputees. Upper limb amputations are most common during productive working years, with 60% occurring between the ages of 16 and 54. This patient population has significant functional needs, and their expectations of a prosthetic limb reflect this.In recent years, wearable robotics research has aided in the creation of novel active mechatronic lower-limb prosthesis with the objective of reducing the cognitive and physical effort required by lower-limb amputees in everyday living tasks. These devices also allow for the performance of tasks that require active power supply at the knee joint. Lower extremity amputees have movement constraints, which negatively impact their quality

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Sewer Clogging Prediction System Based On Machine Learning Using Iot

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ABSTRACT: India has a huge population with many densely crowdedcities andtowns.So adoptionof a smart undergrounddrainage system is very essential. In order to maintain a city that is clean, safe and healthy at all times, the functioningand monitoring of the entire sewersystem plays a key role. This paper focuses on designing an embedded system with IoT to track down such effluents andgenerate alert signals through wireless networks. In this proposed system, the hardware consists of water flow sensor,water level sensor, rain sensor and gas (methane) sensors, that are collectively used on-site in remote locations tomeasure the water flow rate, water level and gas level in a working sewer. The sensor values are fed to Raspberry Pi3Microcontroller which is the 64-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A53 processor, with 512 KB shared L2 cache. This papersaims at developing an affordable autonomous sewerage system using IoT and overflow prediction is done by usingmachinelearningandwithouthumanintervention.Forproperoperationofsewagesystem,realtimedata collection is done andprediction ofthe level of sludge and significant of the sewer block is carried out water is carried out. Higher runoff volume with large impervious ground and exponentialpopulation growth when exposed to intense rains have overwhelmed the drainage system causing inundation and blockage. These allcould be avoided if a smart system that detects both the water level and water flow rate. A smart system based on IoTwith appropriate analysis of sensor data could be used that would provide real time information monitoringand reporting the data to Municipality or concerned authority. This will prevent manual drain inspection and enablesimmediate response without human intervention or delay. Owing to the difficulty in modelling the complexities ofsewerconditiondeterioration, applicationofArtificial Intelligence (AI)-based techniques such as Decision Tree algorithms has been implemented to develop models that can infer an unknown structural condition based on the data fromsewers that have been inspected and predictive analytics carried out. As a whole, this paper represents the implementation anddesignfunctionsformonitoring,detectingandmanagingunderground drainagesystemwith differentapproaches as a part of smart city implementation.

Keyword: Internetofthings(IoT), Monitoring,MachineLearning (ML),Detecting, Predictionforsmartcity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drainage system plays a very important role inbig cities where millions of people live.Ingeneral, any drainagesystem is known as the basis for land dryness because excess of unused water which include both rain water andwaste water. Drainage conditions should be monitored in order to maintain its proper function. In fact, not all areashave drainage monitoring team. This leads to irregular monitoring of the drainage condition. Irregular monitoring hasmainly contributed to the blocking of the drainage that triggers drainage water flooding in the neighborhood mainly inresidential areas. Manual monitoring is also highly incompetent. It needs a lot of dedicated persons who are only ableto record limited report with low accuracy. The problem arises in such drainage lines that can cause serious issues tothe daily routine of the city. Problems such as blockage due to waste material, sudden increase in the water level aswell as various harmful gases can be produced if proper cleaning actions are not taken

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A Portable Iot-Based Smart Artificial Ventilator

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ABSTRACT
The current COVID-19 pandemic has produced shortages of crucial medical equipment, such as mechanical ventilators. This shortfall affects our regional medical infrastructure, causing mortality rates to rise. Due to the present coronavirus, mechanical ventilators are one of the most crucial equipment. It is difficult to reduce demand since typical mechanical ventilators are expensive, complex in design. Conversely, whereas emergency ventilators can generate shortage gaps Businesses and colleges are currently seeking for profitable ways to overcome this ventilator's flaws. This project mentions different ventilation prototypes that are low-cost, easily deployable, and light-weight. This project's design is a basic automatic manual resuscitation device used before mechanical ventilation. The system uses readily available off-the-shelf components. Non-clinicians can run the device with minimal training and no expertise. This paper intends to shed light on emergency ventilators that are low-cost and quick to deploy while meeting fundamental mechanical ventilator requirements.

Key words: IoT (Internet Of Things), Sensor, Emergency Ventilator, Low-Cost, Portable

I. INTRODUCTION

The present COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the earth greatly. The only solution is to contain the sickness. The best way to handle the sickness is to keep the PIP in quarantine and enforce the location. Remote collection, monitoring, management, and analysis of illness eventions is only possible with IoT [11]. Moreover, wearable technology can monitor and forecast COVID-19 using sensors like heart rate, temperature, oxygen saturation, and others. Wearable tech helps detect the newest covid-19 pandemic. Deep learning can sort sensor data. IoT and Deep Learning have revolutionized health care. These technologies have effectively addressed major medical challenges [19].

As illustrated in Fig. 1, sensors, cloud and IoT architecture offer real time applications for effective solution. COVID-19, like other viruses, travels through stages of infection, starting with asymptomatic incubation. The second stage includes high fever, cold, and cough. The third stage is when the virus is unleashed to spread, and the last step is when the infection is recovered [20]. By observing a patient and isolating him in restricted places, the virus can be contained. Thus, health indices like body temperature, SpO2 and pulse rate can help diagnose new coronavirus eventions. According to recent research, IoT wearable sensors will reach 162 million devices by 2020-22 [18]. The Internet of Medical Things collects data from medical sensors and uses Deep Learning to analyse it to uncover serious situations. Various cloud-based architectures have greatly enhanced assistance for medical emergencies. Data from health sensors are processed using the fog and edge computing paradigms to offer location, low latency and high availability [2, 3, 4].

A. EARLY DETECTION AND REMOTE MONITORING

Wearable devices monitor potential infected people's health symptoms, detect physiological changes, and alert users of possible infection. This early detection approach helps patients self-isolate at the designated location by the authorities [5]. This can help organizations and governments prevent illness spread and environment. Wearable sensors with remote patient monitoring can track the patient's location using GPS [17]. This might enable authorities confine the patient and follow their progress.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS

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2021-22	A.M.Karthik (M.Sc Software Engineering)	"IOT Based Smart E-Bin Using KNN Algorithm"	'Wesleyan Journal Of Research', Vol 31 No 1 (June 2021) ISSN: 0975-1386.
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2021-22	C.Asaithambi(M.Sc Software Engineering)	"Dynamic Transformation Of Teaching Methodology Based On Learner's Emotion Fluctuation Using Machine Learning Algorithm"	'Wesleyan Journal Of Research', Vol 31 No 1 (June 2021) ISSN: 0975-1386(UGC care)
2021-22	D.Kailashprabhu (M.Sc Software Engineering)	"Dynamic Tool For The Identification Of Learner's Emotion Fluctuation Using ECLEF Algorithm"	'Wesleyan Journal Of Research', Vol 31 No 1 (June 2021) ISSN: 0975-1386(UGC care)
2021-22	S.Manosanthi (M.Sc Software Engineering)	"Student Academic Performance Prediction Using SVM In Machine Learning"	'Wesleyan Journal Of Research', Vol 31 No 1 (June 2021) ISSN: 0975-1386(UGC care)
2021-22	A.Renuka devi (M.Sc Software Engineering)	"Students Course Prediction Using Machine Learning"	'Wesleyan Journal Of Research', Vol 31 No 2 (July 2021 ISSN: 0975-1386.

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2021-2022	Karthikram J R (M.Sc Software Engineering)	A smart approach for crypto coins with Robatic Process Automation(RPA)	" International Journal of Analytical and Experimental modal Analysis" Volume XIV Issue IV(April 2022 ISSN: 0886-9367)
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2021-2022	Purushoth G (M.Sc Software Engineering)	Dynamic spectrum access algorithm for the intelligent analysis of the frequency spectrum for cognitive redio system	"Journal of Fundamental and Comparitive Research" Volume VIII No 1(XV): 2022 ISSN: 2277-7067
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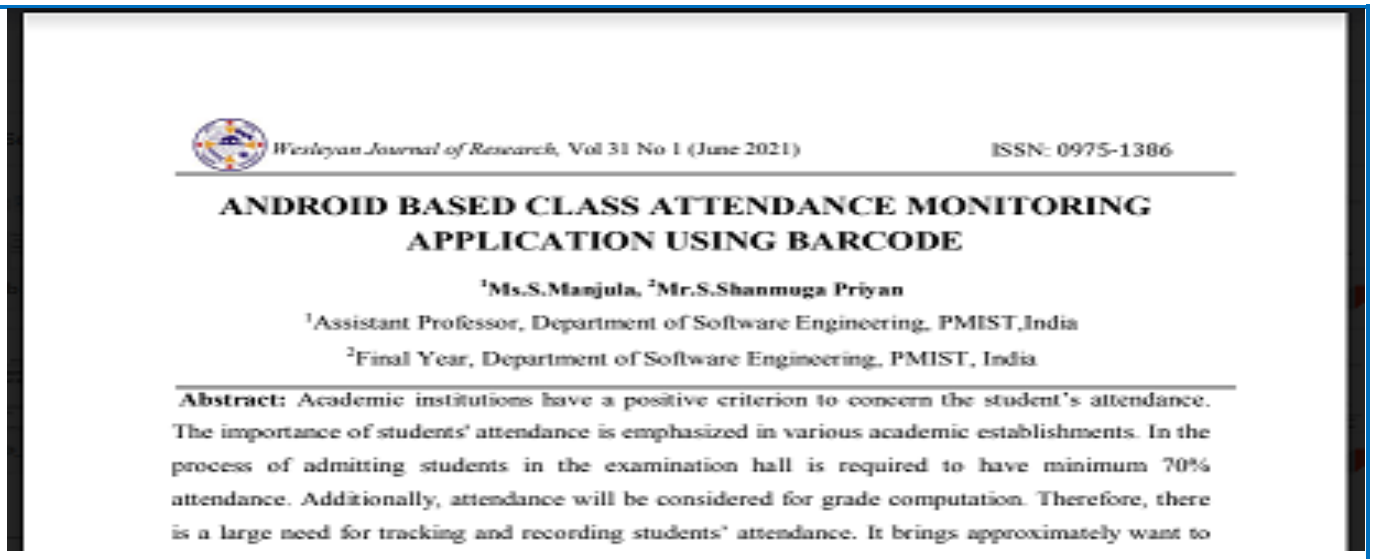
2021-2022	Siddharth S (M.Sc Software Engineering)	A comparison application of 4G and 5G technology in UAV Datalink	"Journal of Fundamental and Comparitive Research" Volume VIII No 1(XV): 2022 ISSN: 2277-7067



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ANDROID BASED CLASS ATTENDANCE MONITORING APPLICATION USING BARCODE

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Abstract: Academic institutions have a positive criterion to concern the student's attendance. The importance of students' attendance is emphasized in various academic establishments. In the process of admitting students in the examination hall is required to have minimum 70% attendance. Additionally, attendance will be considered for grade computation. Therefore, there is a large need for tracking and recording students' attendance. It brings approximately want to

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IOT Based Smart E-Bin Using KNN Algorithm

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Abstract: Solid waste management is one of the major issues that the Republic of India faces irrespective of developed states. It is seen that the majority of the garbage's across the margin are over laden as a result of the waste isn't collected periodically. This leads to spreading some deadly diseases and human health problems. Most of the public dustbin are not properly maintained. In this paper, an IoT based garbage management is proposed, which monitors the precise process of garbage. The proposed system use the ultrasonic sensor, an infrared sensor for detecting the level of waste , how much percentage filled in a bin. Using microcontroller, Arduino as controlling board the proposed system uses ultrasonic sensor as they are precise and have a large range to sense the level of garbage in the bin, Gas sensor will sense the smell percentage as well as it will automatically open the door of bin and close by sensing the persons using IR sensor. CNN, Machine learning algorithm has been implemented for the prediction. For mobile (GSM) the involved person driver of garbage collection vehicle similarly as the involved authority shall learn through SMS. The officers monitoring the standing of waste bins through

An Automatic System for Business Accounting Management Process

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Abstract: The Accounting management software can facilitate for easy calculation of revenue by keeping business details in digital form. This accountancy software will make business operations in an easy, smooth & convenient manner. It is comprised of an accounting manual, associated accounting policies, procedures, and accounting documents. It indicates that efficiency, ease of use, and have an impact on business performances. The other three characteristics are reliability, data quality & accuracy are important for business performance.

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Analysis on Share market and Prediction of share values by Spark and Filter functions

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Abstract: The main aim of this project is to predict share values with various parameters.This project based on sensex prediction in big companies ,where they split their shares to others . Some times if the particular company is in peak that company shares may reach high level but if the company shares gets low it can be sold for less shares .This project deals with the prediction of the share values in such companies before investing the share .It will help the share holders to invest their share to a profitable company.

DYNAMIC TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHING METHODOLOGY BASED ON LEARNER'S EMOTION FLUCTUATION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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Abstract: Education is the most essential basic requirement for the society. The worldwide lock down created very worse effect and negative impact on the student life.The Instructor-Learner relationship should be given more attention in the education sector in the pandemic scenario. All Schools and Colleges are facilitating the students with online classes. Sudden mode transfer of the education from the offline to online could not be adaptable for the students as well as instructors. Face to Face live interactive classes could not be replaced by these online classes. In

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DYNAMIC TOOL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF LEARNER'S EMOTION FLUCTUATION USING ECLEF ALGORITHM

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Abstract: During the pandemic situation, various sectors have been affected. Among those, one of the most affected sector is educational sector. Even though the classes are conducted by the instructors through online, it may not provide the fullest satisfaction of the learner as well as instructor. But in the face to face classes, the instructor stands in front of the all learners and teaches the concepts very interactively by moving here and there. Moreover, the instructor can easily realize whether the learner can able to clearly understand the concepts that he/she teaches from the face reaction of the learner itself. Even though, the video facility is available in the online classes, the instructor could not able to concentrate on the face reactions of each and every

Wesleyan Journal of Research, Vol 31 No 2 (July 2021) ISSN: 0975-1386

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE PREDICTION USING SVM IN MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract – Even through, student takes more step to good marks. But in the side of students confused to how to know next semester marks. Here the solution comes out. This research pays extra attention to the effect of using the internet as a learning resource and the effect of the time spent by students on social networks on the students' performance. The literature review shows that the SVM (Support vector machine) model achieved the best performance and achieved the best classification accuracy .Aiming to provide a proper solution for this problem . students easily find the next semester CGPA using student academic performance prediction. This system classify the students performance and provide recommendations to enhance the students performance and reduce failures. Through Machine learning , SVM(support vector machine) and python.

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STUDENTS COURSE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Renuka devi.A

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Email-renusoftware99@gmail.com

Abstract- ***Even though, parents take more steps to choose better course for their children's. But in the side of students choosing the right course is the big confusion. Here the solution comes out. this paper" Students course prediction using machine learning"aiming to provide a proper solution for this particular problem. Prediction of students course after schooling became an easy desire and it helps most of the educational institute admission process. That is essential in order to help at confused students and parents what course to choose after their schooling for higher studies. This method is totally depend upon the student's Mark they scored in the respected classes 9,10,11,12 and Hobbies. Through machine learning and python***

NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEM

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R.Vanitha
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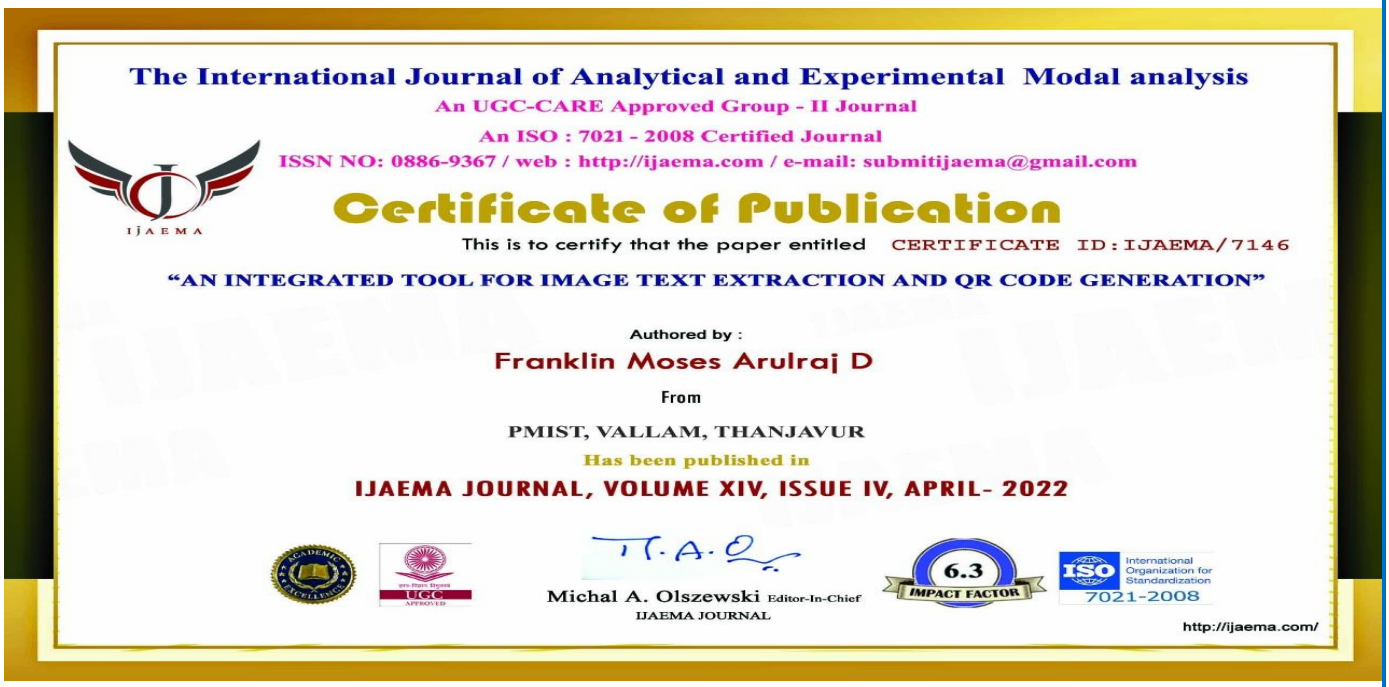
Abstract:

In Past few years number plate recognition System widely used to detecting the vehicles number plate for security purposesthis paper purposed to using computer vision algorithm to Identify the number plate location optical character recognition (ocr) is identify the text from imagein this paper we will see the how to recognize the vehicle number plate.



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From
PMIST, VALLAM, THANJAVUR
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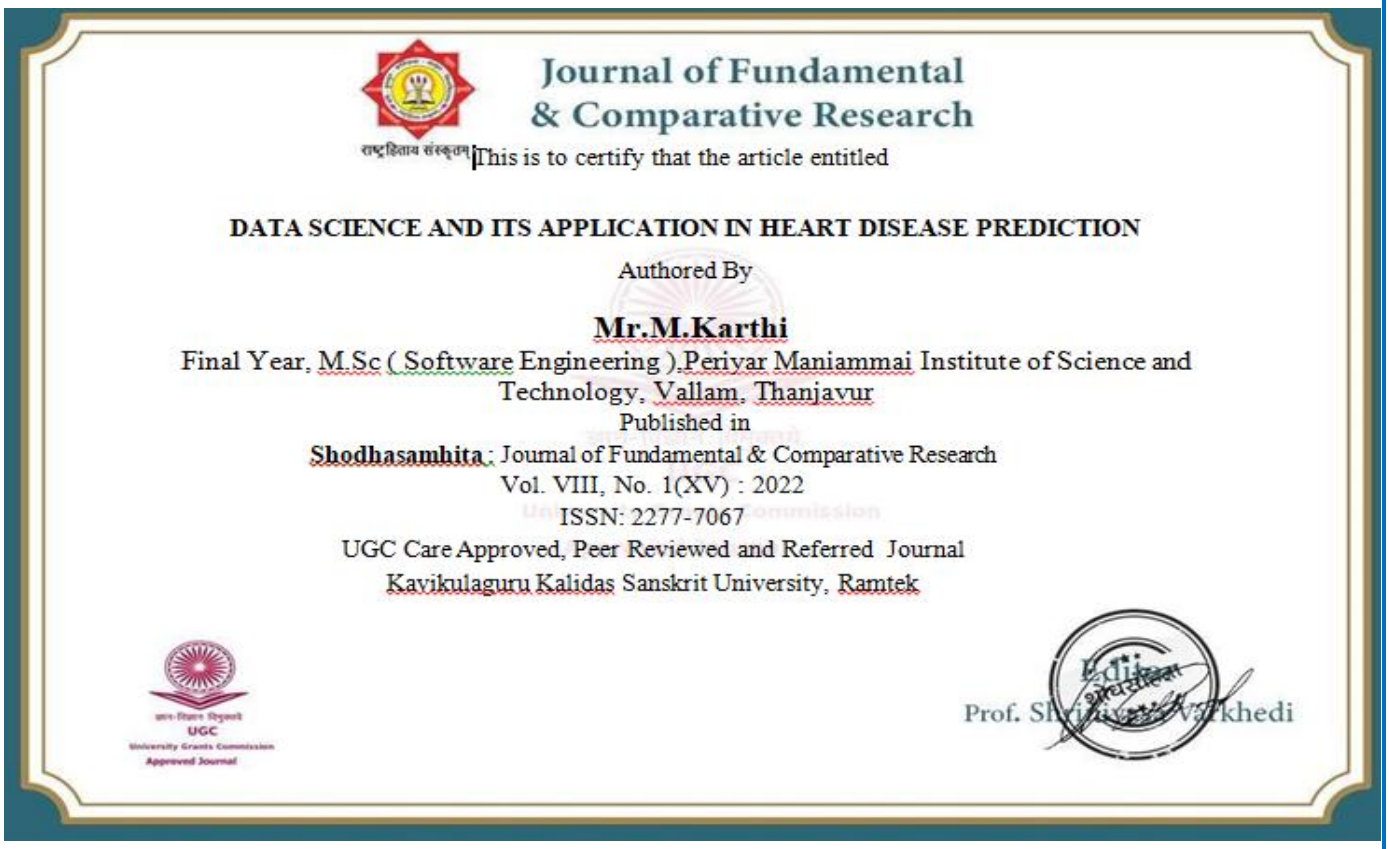

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Authored by :

Mr. J R KARTHIKRAM

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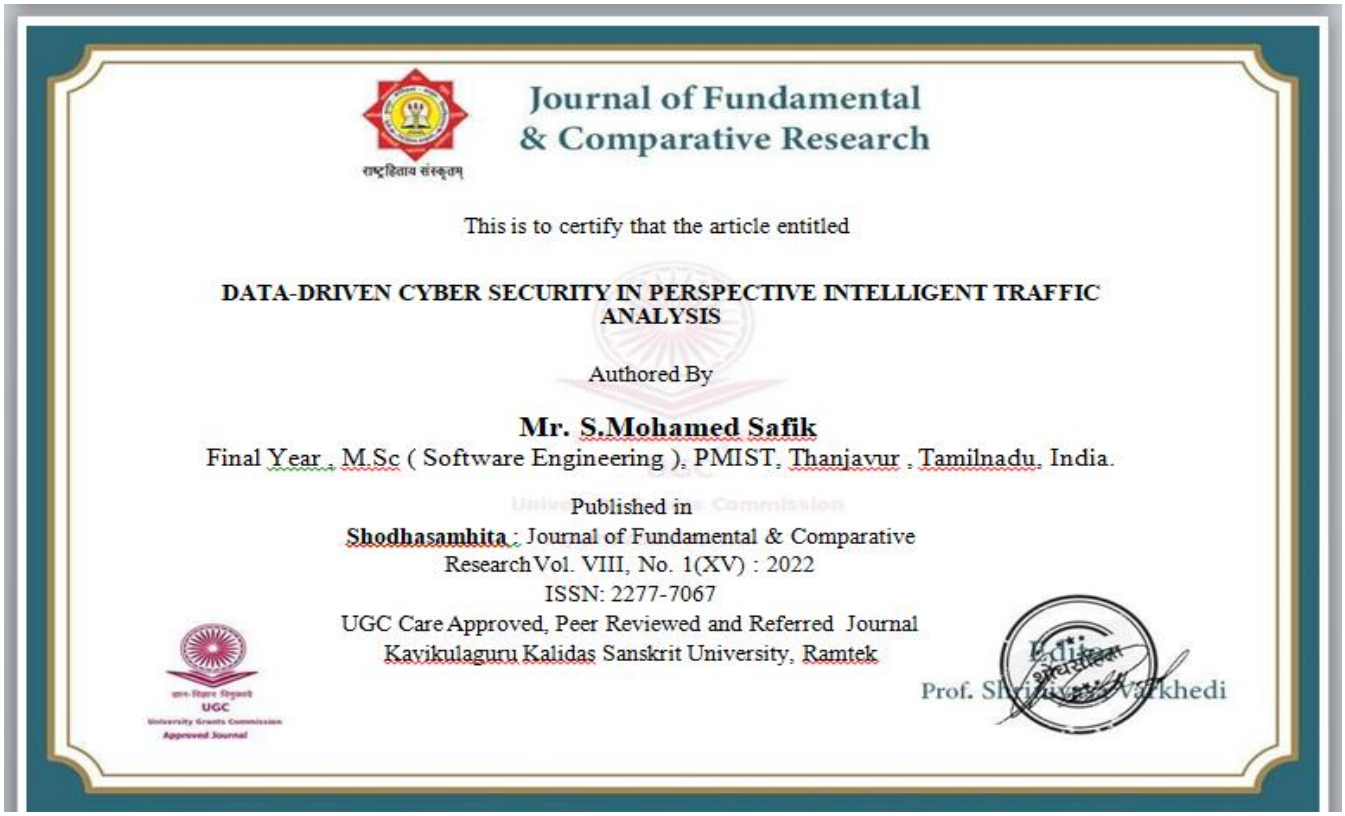

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From

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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2021-22	ABINAYA .A	A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY POTTERY BUSINESS	Journal of the Oriental Institute, ISSN: 0030-5324, UGC CARE LIST NO. 135, Vol. 71, Issue. 02, No.06, 2022, pp. 21-26
2021-22	AMEERA SAJENA.M	STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS BRANDED READYMADE GARMENTS IN THANJAVUR	Journal of the Oriental Institute, ISSN: 0030-5324, UGC CARE LIST NO. 135, Vol. 71, Issue. 02, No.06, 2022, pp. 45-50
2021-22	ARUNKUMAR.A and BALA MURGAN MS	CONSUMER ATTITUTE TOWARDS GREEN MARKETING IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT	SHODHSAMHITA : JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL & COMPARATIVE RESEARCH VOL. VIII, NO. 1(XIV) : 2022 ISSN: 2277-7067
2021-22	ATCHYAYAN.J	A STUDY ON STAFF RETENTION MANAGEMENT IN SATHIAPAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED INTAMILNADU	JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI, ISSN: 0972-0766, Vol. XCV, No.15, 2022
2021-22	ADITHYA.D	INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY OF THE STUDENTS	Journal of the Oriental Institute, ISSN: 0030-5324, UGC CARE LIST NO. 135, Vol. 71, Issue. 01, No.15, 2022, pp. 217-220
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A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY POTTERY BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

The present study shows that the pottery business in the study area is suffering from irregular supply of raw materials, lack of working capital, obsolete technology, lack of diversification of products, competition from the organized sector, good marketing facilities, management problems and lack of research and development efforts. It can solve the problem and develop the business at its best level. In this paper various problems and prospects are discuss in details. Both the qualitative and quantitative method was adopted for primary data collection. The primary data were collected through interview schedule. The Secondary data were collected from different magazines, news, papers, journals, websites and others.

Keywords: Pottery, Problems prospects

INTRODUCTION

Pottery is a one-of-a-kind art form in which clay is used to create things. It's formed by shaping a ceramic (typically clay) body into the desired shape and firing it at high temperatures in a kiln that removes all of the water from the clay, causing reactions that result in permanent changes such as increased strength, hardening, and shaping. Before or after firing, a clay body can be decorated; nevertheless, clay must be prepared for various shaping procedures. Produces a variety of clay and ceramic artefacts, including flower pots, water and grain storage jars, big vessels for distilling rice spirits known as rakish, cooking pots, tableware, stoneware cups, bowls, and plates, stoneware pitcher and mug, and so on. The pottery business units are located on Keel vasal Street in Thanjavur's District. These are primarily seen in rural locations. Pottery business operations are carried out on a family basis, and they are characterized by poor technology and low levels of production.

In a mainly rural country with a very low income and simple requirements, pottery plays an important role. These are mostly focused in rural areas. Old-style in nature, this business doings are carried on household basis and are characterized by low technology and low levels of production. The artisans himself is the owner and works on his own inventiveness and with his own capital. A scientific and technical information is missing due to illiteracy and poverty

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STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS BRANDED READYMADE GARMENTS IN THANJAVUR

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ABSTRACT

Consumer behaviour consists of how the consumer emotions, attitudes and preferences affect buying behaviour in branded. The present study aimed examine the consumer behaviour towards branded . Under convenience sampling method, the respondents are selected data were collected by using structured questionnaire from 135 respondents. The collected data were analyzed by using simple percentage, chi-square and one sample t-test

Keywords: consumer behaviour, attitudes.

INTRODUCTION

The consumer behaviour is individual customers, groups, or organizations choose, buy, use, and get rid of concepts, commodities, and services to satisfy their wants and needs is understood as consumers behaviour. It refers to the consumer's actions within the marketplace and also the motivations behind such actions. The covering industry's factory-made finished textile product embody branded clothes. Ready-made clothes area unit off-the-shelf clothes that may be purchased off the shop or on-line. The present study aimed examine the consumer behaviour towards branded readymade garments. Under convenience sampling method, the respondents are selected data were collected by using structured questionnaire from 140 respondents. The collected data were analyzed by using simple percentage, chi-square and one sample t-test.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the brand awareness of various readymade garments
- To find out the consumer preferences towards branded readymade in Thanjavur

RESEARCH OF METHODOLOGY

Research Design is the overall plan for conducting the research in order to find out the answer for the research question / hypotheses set in the beginning .The researcher should know not only the explore methods or action but also methodology.

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CONSUMER ATTITUTE TOWARDS GREEN MARKETING IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Green marketing is the process of products that are considered to be safe for the environment. Green marketing is highly popular around the world. Consumer awareness and motivation are driving factors in the industry and they are voting for green marketing. The environment has evolved and consumer perception has changed in benefit of green marketing.Green is slowly and steadily becoming the symbolic colour of eco consciousness in India. With this background data have been collected to know the level of awareness of the consumer in Tanjore.Green environmental and eco – marketing is example of innovative marketing techniques that aim to question and provide a significantly different perspective rather than simply refocus, alter, or enhance existing marketing thought and practise. More specifically, green environmental and eco marketing are techniques that strive to address the misalignment of marketing as it is now conducted with the ecological and social realities of the larger marketing context.

Key words: green marketing, eco- friendly products, ecological marketing, marketing environment, awareness.

INTRODUCTION:

Green marketing definition can be little confusing because of word can reference to anything other than greening products development to the actual ad campaign.alternative name for such forms of advertisingincludes sustainable marketing environmental marketing green advertising eco brand management organic marketing etc. there are multiple environmental issue that have been addressed by the creation of goods and services of services. Therefore, a company eco- friendly productscan really be marketed in a number of ways.

OBJECTIVES

- To learn about customer attitudes towards the green marketing.
- To influence the customer perception of green marketing and their products.
- To determine whether there are substantial variations between men and women in Thanjavur

A STUDY ON STAFF RETENTION MANAGEMENT IN SATHIAPAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED INTAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

The ability of an organization to prevent employee turnover or the number of employees who quiet their work voluntarily in a certain period of time, Employee retention has a direct impact on the performance and success of a company. Hence 100 individuals in Tamilnadu are selected stratified sampling method. The primary data collected directly from the employees through a structured questionnaire. Tactical like a tools chi-square test

KEYWORDS: *Employee Retention, Prevent Employee Turnover.*

INTRODUCTION:

Retaining staffs is one of the most pressing concerns facing business today, especially in the construction industry. Gone or the days when businesses could expect to be able to hire the best couple and keep them on until they retired. In addition to the loss of production, there are also additional costs associated with the search for an alternative. Employee retention is critical in every business. Successful businesses understand the importance of retaining their top staff and are always seeking for new ways to accomplish. Employees leave for a variety of reason, including obscure and unchallenged participation, poor supervision, insufficient peer support, and limited career development, as well as a lack of recognition, limited control over work, equity, and awareness of more attractive opportunities in other organizations. When these employees leave, there will be a complete loss. Employee retention statics should be considered so that an employee can stay with a company for as long as possible. Because there are so many options, obtaining their personnel is a difficult task. Employee loss entails the loss of knowledge, capital, skills, and experience. Shortage of skilled workers leads to loss of money and productivity.

OBJECTIVES:

- To identify the factors influencing job satisfaction.
- To identify the factors responsible for staff turnover.
- To examine the steps taken by the management to retain employees.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The objective of this study is to determine out what factors can influence staff retention in the company.
- The studies also focus into the nature of retaining employees in order to make the staff to feel comfort.

INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY OF THE STUDENTS

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Abstract

Creativity and innovative is most important in almost all the field. The creativity helps to create the innovative thoughts and also find the better way to solve the solution in any critical problems. Assessing the creativity among the young aspirants is most essential. So the present paper is aimed to examine the creativity of students who pursuing their programme in Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science and Technology (PMIST). The study is purely are fundamental academic disciplines and educational activities. Creativity is active process necessarily involved in innovation. It is a Learning habit that requires skill as well as specific understanding of the contexts in which creativity is being applied. The creative process. is at the heart of innovation and often the words are used interchangeably. The Studies found that creative and innovation teaching methods make a particular concept clear to the students. The study collected the primary data from the respondents through questionnaires Schedule by adopting convenience Sampling method. The researcher collect data from the 150 respondents and collected data were analysed by applying the tools like simple percentage analysis, chi-square test.

Keywords: *Innovation, Creativity, student.*

INTRODUCTION

Creativity and innovation are getting progressively vital for the event of the twenty first century data society. Education is seen as central in fostering inventive and innovative skills. Power and innovation will play a vital role within the data society, because the fruitful knowledge base dialogue conferred during this report demonstrates. It's a capability that everybody will develop, and it will so be fostered or, likewise, inhibited. Instructional actors have the facility to unlock the inventive and innovative potential of the young. Creativity Assessment Inventory (CAI) was developed to measure six dimensions – challenges, freedom, liveliness, openness, conflict and risk tasking. It contains 24 statements, four for each of the six aspects. A respondent checks each statement , indicating the extent to which it is true for him or her (on a four point scale) this instrument is self-administered.The importance of Innovation in education will be a rather intangible thought and may mean various things to totally different folks. However, there a terribly real and tangible edges of innovation in education. Innovation cannot be tested or ranked, however it will be inculcated and designed up in students.

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THANJAVUR ART PLATE ARTISAN'S - CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

The Thanjavur Art Plate is a world-famous design that is uniquely made in Thanjavur. The art plates produced at the household level. It is coming under the category of a small handicraft cottage industry. Thanjavur Art Plate artists are having creative, architecture and imaginary skills to produce articles. It is a craft made of metals like silver, copper, and brass that is embossed with figures of Gods and Goddesses in the centre. This study aims to examine challenges and prospects of artisan of Thanjavur art plate. Primary data is collected to prove the objectives of the study. The random sampling method is used to collect data. The number of respondents for this study is 155. The statistical techniques like simple percentage and chi-square test are applied.

Keywords: *crafts, metals, skills.*

INTRODUCTION

Thanjavur's Creation Art plates are a type of traditional handcraft that requires meticulous attention to detail and dexterity. Art plates are made of two more expensive noble metals, Silver and Copper, as well as alloys like Brass. Purchase of metals for creating Art plates is becoming increasingly challenging as metal prices continue to rise. Art plate manufacture necessitates a variety of skilled and experienced workers, including a heavy metal worker, a gem maker, and a relief setter. As a result, the craftspeople' work is collaborative.

They have to deal with a variety of issues, including financial and marketing issues, in order to manufacture and sell their product. Many craftsmen are employed as daily wage workers, and no financial institutions are willing to assist them in becoming self-employed This handicraft, which is a traditional art of a particular community and is heavily engaged in Thanjavur Town, necessitates a high level of skill and patience. China and Thailand have developed brass-like metal alloys. These items are less expensive, lighter, and do not lose their lustre. The most pressing issues confronting Thanjavur Art Plate craftsmen are product development and marketing, raw material prices, globalisation, and a lack of information technology, all of which pose significant challenges to the industry.

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CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

The aim of this article was to look into the issues that women entrepreneurs in Thanjavur district. A women entrepreneur is someone who takes on a difficult role in order to meet her personal requirements and become economically self-sufficient. This study used a convenience sampling strategy to collect primary data from respondents via questionnaire. The researcher gathered information from 100 respondents' individuals and analyzed it using collected from interview-based procedures. It can be including from sample percentage analysis and the chi-square test.

Keywords: Women entrepreneur, Challenges, problems.

INTRODUCTION:

Women have out from behind the four walls of their homes to give their strength in today's communities. a wide range of activities, including economic ones Women who, until recently, were restricted to their homes.Activities once limited to certain professions such as education, nursing, office work, and medicine are increasingly being introduced into professions such as business, industry, trade, and agriculture. Horticulture. Agarbati-making, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries Tailoring. Garment manufacturing, pottery, doll-making, ornamental items, and beekeeping are all examples of industries. Parlors, spas, and other similar establishments As a result, both unorganized and structured industries can benefit from the leadership of women entrepreneurs. The notion of a female entrepreneur is relatively recent. In terms of notion, whether a man or a woman is an entrepreneur, the two are not that dissimilar.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the problems and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in running their business.
- In order to achieve the degree of success, they must assess the kind of challenges and problems they face.
- To investigate the major strengths and weaknesses of women entrepreneurs' environmental challenges and opportunities to their businesses.
- To find out the ways to overcome from the problems faced by them.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Davis (2011): This research investigated information on women entrepreneurs demands in terms of service areas and delivery methods. They also looked at the disparities between urban and rural entrepreneurs. Data was acquired for the

A STUDY ON SALES PROMOTION TOWARDS SMALL SCALE RETAILERS

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Abstract

Retailers employ sales promotion as a frequent targeting approach, personal value and sales promotion technique preferences that lead to customer happiness and desire to acquire high involvement products are mainly unknown. From a retailing service viewpoint, this study used a pseudo-experimental factorial design to investigate the differences in purchase satisfaction and behavioural intention across consumers' distinct personal values and sales promotion strategies preferences for high involvement products. The findings of this study add to what we already know about related areas of sales promotion, as it examines the impact of personal value and sales promotion technique preferences on purchase pleasure and behavioural intention. According to the findings, it is critical for practitioners to understand the impact of personal value and sales promotion technique preferences, especially when choosing appropriate tactics for better market segmentation and targeting for high involvement products.

INTRODUCTION

A retail sale occurs while a commercial enterprise sells a products or services to an individual for his own use. The aspect of the sale that qualifies it as a retail transaction is that the consumer is the buyer.

Ecological complicated is comprised of the population, organization, and generation in reaction to the surroundings. As the population are various and complicated it's going to of interest to see the location of retail agency. Retail organizations encompass both massive and small-scale stores, and both reply to the environment at both nearby and wider local stage at exclusive technological Capabilities.

Competition is a key mechanism for explaining the organization of economic capabilities and the spatial distribution of human populations and services. The competitive environment of small-scale shops retails the direct and indirect effect of competition such as big-scale outlets, small-scale stores alike and other informal operators. Though competition is frequently

A STUDY ON CONSUMER ATTITUDE ON BRAND PREFERENCE TOWARDS LED PRODUCTS IN HAVELLS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PATTUKKOTTAI

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ABSTRACT

Consumer preferences are defined as the subjective tastes as measured by utility of various bundles of goods. Fast moving Electrical products items that are sold rapidly and at generally ease. This present study is mainly focused on brand Preference toward electrical products on Havells and also examine of the most preferred electrical products of Havells. This study is based on the primary data which is collected from the respondent under purposive sampling method. The data were collected from 150 respondents through questionnaire. The collected data were analysed by applying simple percentage and chi-square test.

Keywords: Brand preference, Consumer Attitude, Electrical Products, Branded Products.

INTRODUCTION:

The Havells Electrical Company is a company established by Qi mat Rai Gupta in 1937 and based in Punjab, India. It produces Electrical products under the name Havells Electricals, which include Lightings & Panels. It is spread across locations in India, the United States, the Australia, and Europe, while its products are sold in 60countries across the world.

Havells is the present portfolio of Electrical, Electronic, Home Appliance, well-being and Cable products; Havells has evolved into a 'head-to-heel' Electrical wellness company. Pioneering research by Havells's research centre has converted Electricity Centre into a complete range of proprietary formulations dedicated to Trending, Up-to-date and longevity. Today, worldwide, the Havells brand is synonymous with safe and efficacious Electrical Goods. Lightings and research lie at the heart of product development at Havells.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out the factors influencing purchasing of the Havells products.
- To analysis the satisfaction of electrical products on Havells Pvt Ltd.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mr. S. Vineeth (2005) made "A learn about on Brand choice direction of Surface light with one of kind reference to Trichy town". The goal of the find out about used to be to understand about the commercial effect of Surface light and discover out the pleasure degree of the customer out of 100 customers,50% felt the rate is high and the most positive media of advertisement was once determined to be television.

FACTORS AFFECTING TEENAGER'S PREFERENCE TOWARDS BRANDED PRODUCT

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Abstracta

Consumer preference plays an important role in purchasing a branded product. The preference is a taste of individual consumers, measured by their satisfaction level after purchasing goods. The present study aimed examine the teenager behaviour towards branded products. Under the convenience sampling methods the respond are selected data were collected from by structed questionnaire from 120 respondents. The collected data were analysed by using simple percentage analysis.

Keywords: Consumer preferences, Branded Products

INTRODUCTION

Branded products and teenagers preferences are important factors in explaining a big sector. Teenagers are an essential demographic for branded goods manufacturers to target. "A recognisable product, service, person, or location enhanced in such a way that the buyer or user perceives relevant, unique additional values that are most closely aligned with their needs," says one definition of a brand. Any logo, sign, signature, or statement that can be used to represent a product is referred to as a brand. The main reason for bringing together teenagers is that they have a lot of brand skills and knowledge. According to the findings, students recognised brands based on their age groupings, with older age groups having more brand recognition. On the other side, a study is being performed to determine what brand names means to children, how they react to branded items, and what their preferences are for branded products. The branded products in India is HiDesign,Louis Philippe, Flying Machine, And Designs, American Swan, Royal Enfield.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND AMALGAMATION IN CORE SECTOR – A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STEEL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The iron and steel sector are a very complex field that is intimately associated with the world economy. The development of the steel industry is not only closely related to the development of the economy as a whole. The financial analysis is the process of identifying the financial strength and weakness of a business by establishing relationships between the balance sheet and profit and loss account. The purpose of this paper is to study the financial performance of selected steel industry units. In this paper, financial ratios such as liquidity, solvency, profitability, and efficiency are studied for selected units in the steel industry in India. The steel industry is the backbone of the country's growth and development. A country's rate of steel consumption indicates its socio-economic development. The secondary data was collected from the Annual Reports of Tata Steel, JSW Steel, and SAIL Steel from 2010-2011 to 2020-2021. Analysis of balance sheet ratios and capital structure ratios was performed to forecast the market performance after amalgamation.

Keywords: Financial performance, Annual report, Amalgamation, Balance sheet ratio

INTRODUCTION

Iron and steel sector is the backbone of an economy. The steel industry is important in the country, and it is the foundation of infrastructure construction. It is one of the primary vehicles of economic development of a country. Increase in the use of iron and steel leads to infrastructural development and rapid industrialization of the country. According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru," Steel is a symbol of strength of the economy and portent of the glory of India of the future. Iron and steel are basic requirements for all types of construction and manufacturing activities. It is used as a basic material of manufacturing all types of machinery,

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PRE AND POST PERIOD FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF AMALGAMATED COMPANIES IN STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

Amalgamation is a crucial instrument for business expansion in Iron and Steel Industry. It is a process, which is very essential nowadays for the growth and survival of the business. The need of amalgamation in iron and steel industry is to keep older plants modernized and upgraded to better energy efficiency levels. The purpose of this paper is to study the concept of Amalgamation in detail by taking examples of iron and steel industries. The objective is to find out the major issues associated with pre and post amalgamation situations with special emphasis on the financial aspect. The main aim of the study is to analyze the capital structure of the companies before and after amalgamation. The Secondary data was collected from the Annual Report of TATA Steel Industry, JSW Steel Industry, SAIL Steel Industry from 2010-2011 to 2020-2021. The various ratios like Balance sheet ratios and Capital Structure ratios were analyzed to forecast the overall performance in the market after amalgamation.

Keywords: Amalgamation, Iron and Steel Industry, Capital Structure, Overall Performance, Annual report.

INTRODUCTION

Amalgamation is a crucial instrument for business expansion. A company can expand in a variety of ways. It has the ability to grow both inside and externally. Internal growth can be achieved if a company increases its current operations by upscaling capacity or starting a new company with new investments in existing product markets. It can expand internally by establishing new units in new markets or producing new products. However, if a company wishes to expand domestically, it may face challenges such as the size of the present market being limited, the existing product not having future development potential, or regulatory restrictions on capacity expansion. Furthermore, a company may lack the specific knowledge required to enter a new product or market, and, most importantly, it may lack the financial resources to do so. The concept of merger and amalgamation is clearly clarified within the Companies Act 2013, even though the term 'merger' isn't defined under the Organizations Act 1956 or the Income Tax Act, 1961. A merger is the combination of at least two substances into one; it isn't just the gathering of benefits and liabilities of individual elements, but also the joining of elements into one company.When two or more existing firms merge and a new company is formed to

A STUDY ON STUDENTS SATISFACTION SURVEY TOWARDS FACILITIES OFFERED BY PMIST

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ABSTRACT

Providing a comfortable and nurturing environment to the students is clearly a good practice. This improves performance and also promotes the mental well-being and stability of your student population, which are conducive to both short- and long-term learning goals. The aim of the study is to identify the students' satisfaction towards infrastructure and campus life. This study is to analyse the satisfaction level of students on academic, faculty and administration of the campus. The primary data was collected from the students from various departments in PMIST. Questionnaire was used to collect primary data. The questionnaire has been distributed to 155 students by adopting a systematic multi-stage sampling method. The statistical tools like simple percentage and chi-square test were applied to analyse the collected data to know the student's satisfaction towards the infrastructure, campus life and teaching learning process of the educational institution. The finding reveals that the students are overall satisfied with the facilities offered by PMIST.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Campus life, Academic aspects, Administration and Faculty interaction.*

INTRODUCTION:

The institution's backbone is its students. They are the primary means of disseminating the institution's name and reputation. They are the institutions' word of mouth. As a result, knowing the level of student satisfaction in the schools is critical. Because the brighter the present and future of the institutions, the more delighted they are. The Student Satisfaction Survey is an effective instrument for improving the quality of life and learning for students. It assesses students' happiness and priorities, revealing how happy they are as well as the issues that are most important to them. Institutions can employ student satisfaction evaluation to assist them highlight their strengths and suggest areas for growth.

OBJECTIVES:

- To identify the satisfaction towards infrastructure & campus life.
- To analyse the satisfaction on academic, faculty, administration of the campus.
- To offer remedial measures to improve the satisfaction of students.

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STUDENTS PERCEPTION TOWARDS TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS ADOPTED BY PMIST

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Abstract

Education has become a central area of reform due to changes in student characteristics, improvement in modern information and communication tools, and greater demands from higher education focusing on employability and entrepreneurship. The aim of the study is to identify the perception of students towards teaching-learning process. The primary data was collected from the students from various departments in PMIST. Data was collected by using questionnaire. The questionnaire has been distributed to 155 students by adopting a systematic multi-stage sampling method. The statistical tools like simple percentage and chi-square test were applied to analyse the collected data to know the student's perception towards teaching learning process of the educational institution. In this study, it is suggested that the Wi-Fi facilities need to be improved and students are averagely satisfied with the academic facility.

Keywords: *Teaching, Learning, Perception.*

INTRODUCTION

A teacher assesses students' understanding needs, establishes specific learning objectives, formulates teaching and memorizing strategies, enforcing a plan of work, and assessing how the instruction is going. Teaching is the act of interacting with people so that specific things are learned. In essence, education's goal is to make learning beneficial and meaningful, which is achieved as a result of teaching. These two processes are closely related. A teacher is someone who instructs or advises another. The role of the teaching learning process is very

BRAND LOYALTY TOWARDS HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS ON HIMALAYA IN THANJAVUR

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Abstract

Consumers were turning "back to nature" and herbal and nature remedies were in high demand. These changing tendencies offered interesting opportunities for Himalaya. In today's world, Himalaya is regarded as a key ingredient in herbal health care products, and now- a-days consumers are highly conscious of purchasing herbal products. This present study is mainly focused on brand loyalty towards health care products on Himalaya. It examines the consumer satisfaction of health care products of Himalaya. This study is based on the primary data which is collected from the respondent under purposive sampling method. We collected data from 150 respondents through a questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed by applying simple percentage and chi-square. This study detailed analysis of brand loyalty of health care products on Himalaya in Thanjavur. This article concludes with some feasible solutions of providing more offers to the customers of health care products.

Keywords: *Brand loyalty, Himalaya, Health care product, consumer satisfaction.*

INTRODUCTION

Himalaya Herbal Health care's products were all natural and chemical -free, and they were a unique blend of current science and research with the age-old notion of ayurveda. Ayurveda 'ayur' means 'life' and 'Veda' means 'knowledge' is a traditional technique and process used in India. Himalaya Drug Company is an Indian company founded in 1930 by M.Manal. Herbal healthcare pioneer Himalaya is recognized around the world for its scientifically validated products. Himalaya has evolved into a 'head -to- heal' herbal wellness company. It produces

REVISED TARIFF RATES' EFFECTS ON SELECT TELECOM SERVICE PROVIDERS

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Abstract

Depending on the services they provide, telecommunication service providers charge different amounts to subscribers. Telecom firms have recently increased their service fees. It is no exaggeration to state that it wreaked havoc in a variety of areas. The major goal of this direct field study is to look into the consequences of price rises that come out of nowhere. This inquiry relied on primary data. The essential data for the analysis was gathered from schedules. The datasets in this study were examined using simple percentage analysis and chi-square tests. The information was gathered at Vallam, in Thanjavur district. According to the results of our poll, the majority of the family's income was spent on network-related services. Many of the subscribers expect the tariff rates to match the affordable prices of the services they provide.

Keywords: *revised tariff, telecom service providers, and effects.*

INTRODUCTION

Over 150 years ago, the telegraph industry in India was formed for the advantage of the British East Indian Company. Telecommunications networks are used to connect computers that are located in different locations. These networks are managed by computers. A telecommunications network is a combination of computing and telecommunications resources that are used to transmit data from one location to another. As of December 31, 2021, India had 1154.61 million wireless subscribers, including inactive users, according to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). In this essay, we've looked at Reliance Jio, Airtel, Vodafone Idea, and BSNL, which are the top four telecom firms in India.

BRAND LOYALTY TOWARDS CONSUMER GOODS ON HIMALAYA PRODUCTS IN THANJAVUR

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ABSTRACT

Consumer brand loyalty is a proportion of how an association's all out item acts corresponding to a lot of customer necessities. Fast moving customer goods is items that are sold rapidly and at generally ease. This present study is mainly focused on brand loyalty toward consumer goods on Himalaya products. It examines of the most preferred consumer goods of Himalaya. This study is based on the primary data which is collected from the respondent under purposive sampling method. The data was collected from 150 respondents through questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed by applying simple percentage and chi-square test. This study detailed analysis brand loyalty of consumer goods on Himalaya products in Thanjavur. This article concludes feasible solutions of Assembling and appropriation measures while as yet keeping up and improving the quality of our items.

Keywords: *Brand loyalty, Himalaya products, consumer goods, consumer satisfaction.*

INTRODUCTION

The Himalaya brand is known for its pharmaceuticals, as well as their herbal wellness products, which were created by Mohammed Manal in the year 1930. One of the top competitors in the face wash and lip care market, this trade mark of Indian origin sells their products to more than a hundred countries worldwide, with offices in India, the United States, the Middle East, and Europe.

The company offers pharmaceuticals, personal care, baby care, well-being and animal health products at the present, becoming a 'head-to-toe' herbal wellness company. Observing the company's most important asset and investing in them is vital for Himalaya. Each Himalaya employee is an individual and contributes to the success of the organization in their own unique way by being given creative freedom in their research and cultivating a culture of diversity and open communication. In recent decades, Himalaya's Research Center has pioneered the conversion of Ayurveda's herbal tradition into a comprehensive line of specialized formulations for health and well-being. This is why today, the Himalaya brand is synonymous with safe and effective herbal medicine.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To identify the factors influencing brand loyalty towards Himalaya product.
- To access the consumer satisfaction of Himalaya products.
- To study the most preferred consumer goods of Himalaya.

IMPACTS OF REVISED TARIFF RATES IN SELECT TELECOM OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT

For this analysis, selected telecom carriers' revised tariff rates were used. The ramifications of the updated tariff plans that went into effect in 2021 will be the focus of this research. It also includes the subscriber's thoughts in the aftermath of chosen telecom carriers' tariff rate increases in 2021. It also affects the purchase and satisfaction mindsets of customers. This has a bigger impact on customer preferences and telecom operators' revenues. This inquiry relied on primary data. A questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. A simple random sample strategy is employed in this study with the help of statistical software for social science (SPSS). The data in this study was examined using a simple percentage analysis and a chi-square test. The information was gathered from respondents in Vallam, Thanjavur district.

Keyword: *Revised tariff rate, telecom operators, tariff plans.*

INTRODUCTION

Telecom has grown at a breakneck pace during the last decade. These advancements have had a significant impact on the lives of people. In four main networks, rates on mobile data plans have been raised in order to limit the amount of money lost as a result of providing free and low-cost data to users. To compensate for such losses, network operators implement new data plans. Telecom companies offer a variety of tariff plans based on the services they provide to consumers. The unexpected increase in tariff prices will have a significant impact on subscribers' daily lives and financial restrictions. In this study, we investigated the factors that influence subscribers' reactions to a sudden increase in tariff rates.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the impact of the revised tariff on selected telecom network operators,
- To find out the influence of a subscriber's purchase decision after the sudden hike in telecom network rates.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Silva, K.A., investigated the issue of customer retention in the Sri Lankan telecommunications industry (2009). The ability of an existing service provider to provide value to the client was found to be the most crucial factor in the author's research. Following that came assurance and response. The legal undertaking tangibility and the payment terms were the least essential variables. In terms of mobile number portability in the Indian telecom market, Kumaravel and Kandasamy (2011) determined that Idea Cellular, Bharti Airtel, and Vodafone emerged as the most favoured mobile service operators. Hitesh Parmar and Jaidip Chaudhari (2012) conducted a study of 100 consumers in Surat City to assess customer satisfaction before and after the implementation of Mobile Number Portability. The network's infrastructure is inadequate.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECT CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The present study is conducted to estimate the contribution of cement manufacturing companies towards the Corporate Social Responsibility activities in accordance with the New Companies Act of 2013 and examine the CSR trend and its performance in various dimensions. The present study is based on the secondary data, which is collected from the published annual reports of the company. For analyzing the data, the study selects the leading cement manufacturing companies in India namely Ultra Tech Cement Limited, Ramco Cement Limited, and JK Cement Limited. The study collected the financial data of the company from the year 2014-15 to 2020-2021. To analyze the data, the researcher applied ratios for various dimensions analyses for assessing the association between the amount spent towards CSR and performance of the company in liquidity, profitability and solvency of the sample companies.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Profitability, Liquidity, Solvency, Efficiency, Overall performance

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a non-supervisory business model that allows a company to be socially responsible for itself, its stakeholders, and the public. Companies can be aware of their impact on all societal corridors, including profitable, social, and environmental, by engaging in commercial social responsibility, also known as commercial citizenship. CSR refers to a company's decision to conduct business in ways that benefit society and the environment rather than harm them. Commercial social responsibility is a broad concept based on foundation and diligence. Through CSR programmes, philanthropy, and levy conduct, businesses can help society while also enhancing their brands. CSR is important not only for the community, but also for businesses. Through CSR enterprise, workers and associations can form a stronger bond, which can boost morale and make both workers and employers feel more connected to the world around them.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chopra and Marriya (2013) revealed that education is an important part of many businesses' plans, because needs exist in all geographic areas, across all subject areas, and for all types of people. There is a strong desire to change the current state of education, as well as the impact of business on larger society's prerequisites. According to the above

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AN ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE USAGE AND SATISFACTION OF RESOURCES BY THE ASPIRANTS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

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Abstract

This study is designed to examine the effective usage and satisfaction of resources by the aspirants for the competitive examinations. A structured questionnaire is utilized to collect the data from 120 respondents including the pursuing and completed graduates in PeriyarManiammai Institute of Science and Technology-PMIST, Vallam, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu. Simple Percentage Analysis and Chi- Square test were used on the processed data. The findings reveals that the effective usage of resources by the aspirants of the competitive exams is more from the internet and e-resources than all other resources.

Keywords: Aspirants-competitive exams-satisfaction-resources-level of utility.

INTRODUCTION:

India's education system is rapidly evolving and educational establishments and government departments across the country administer a variety of tests to find the best candidates. Competitive exams are yearly central exams in which candidates are ranked according to their grades and only the top rankers are selected based on the requirements for respective categories, while the others are rejected. Because of their intellectual knowledge and ability to select the best information resources available in abundance, an information literate person achieves success in his career and life .Evolution of internet has changed the information history. Many resources reach an endless number of users, but what an individual needs is the ability to identify and use the best information sources.

OBJECTIVES:

- To determine the utility of resources used by the aspirants for competitive examinations.
- To learn about the sorts of information sources that are available to aspirants as well as how they might be used.
- To determine the level of satisfaction with materials available to aspirants for competitive exams.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- The study is considered only primary data.
- Primary data collected through a questionnaire method and by collecting responses from the aspirants with special reference to PMIST.

TOOL USED FOR ANALYSIS:

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi Square test

SAMPLING:

The size of the sampling greatly depends upon the Aspirants of the competitive exams. The total number of samples taken are 120. The sampling used in our study is purposive random sampling.

AN INQUIRY INTO ENERGY DRINKS PREFERRED BY THE SPORTSMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Optimal hydration plays a crucial role in athletic performance, including activities before, during and after athletic competition. Energy drinks have become very popular among sportspersons and the general population. They typically contain carbohydrate, caffeine and nutrients proposed to enhance mental and physical performance. Therefore, the central aim of this present study is to evaluate the sportsman perspectives and importance of energy drinks. The research method of this study is based on primary data. Simple random sampling which is adopted here. For this study 25 samples are collected from the sportsperson's perspective about the brand image and preference.

Keywords: *Hydration, sports drinks, sports performance*

INTRODUCTION:

The perspective about sports drink varies from person to person. The majority of its uses are during sports and exercise. It is also consumed as pre or posts workout drink. Energy drink is a fluid which made up of water and other essential micro- nutrients. Hence, The perspectives of sportsman on energy drinks is that it recovers from all the physiological illness by maintaining their body hydration, helps their body to recover from Stress Situation replenish the lost fluid and also provide essential electrolytes and carbohydrates which ultimately helped them to execute better performance output. The Sports industry is one of the prominent industries in our country to increase our country's economy. The currently available commercial sport drinks are good to consume which is capable of meeting the energy needs of an athlete. Even though there are many energy drinks in the market with good effects there are also many side effects in them when it is consumed continuously. The combination of Caffeine with sport drinks will be very harmful to the gastrointestinal function. Where the combination of protein to a carbohydrate sports drinks are giving high potential to the athletes as the carbohydrate sport drinks doesn't give the same energy level. The main purpose of the sports drink is to consume water in addition with other beneficial components. There are many kinds of sports drink which are Gatorade, Isostar, Lucozade Sport and Powerade.

STATEMENT THE PROBLEM:

Based on the reviews the research gap is identified and various problems are found that the Excessive gulping of energy drinks can lead to dangerous consequences, Energy drinks can become very addictive, High on sugar which may cause health disorders, gain excessive weight gain which affects their physical fitness and the excess combination of the various components among the sportsmen.

A STUDY ON SYNERGISTIC EXPERIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING THE RETAIL QUALITY OF THE SPORT EQUIPMENTS

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Abstract:

India is a country with large youth population and young talents. Even though technology has been growing day-by-day some problems and issues remain unchanged in our country. The purpose of this study is to identify the performance of the sports industry towards the development of domestic sport goods manufacturing and the obstacles faced in the marketing, distribution and selling process. This study focuses towards how the sports equipments are selected by the buyers, the usage of the equipments, brand influence and loyalty. There is high domination of other country's brand in sports sector. Primary data has collected from the sport store retailers in Thanjavur district by utilizing convenient sampling method, 40 respondents are identified and the data collected through well structure questionnaire.

Keywords: *Sports equipments, Retail quality, Online shopping, Retailers*

INTRODUCTION:

Sports is considered as an important element in improving the physical wellbeing of every individual's life. Sports acts as a reflection of our countries unity and diversity which is liked by people across the region. Sports are engaged in our day- to-day activities to keep us energetic in body as well as mind. Government has taken many initiative measures to develop our country's sports sector. This study focuses in ascertaining the retail quality of the sport goods which includes factors influencing the purchasing behavior of consumers, problems faced by the retailers, revenue generation and export performance of the industry. Rapid development of the technology in sports training, the efficient development in sports sectors depicts the basis for the future growth in sports. After the Covid19 pandemic people around the world are became more health conscious. Their involvement in sports is increasing day-by-day. Sports industry is one of the most prominent industries worldwide in terms of creating job opportunities and generates huge revenue. In 2020, India's sports industry will be worth over 16 billion Indian rupees. It is expected to be increased to 150 billion in 2024. There are many institutions which are playing an important role in rising of the sports economy in India. They are Indian Premier League, advertisement and sponsorship revenue, growth of fantasy games, government initiatives. During the pandemic due to the absence of live sports it leads to the rising of much OTT- Over the Top streaming service that delivers content over the internet which led to a rise of digital sports and attracted mass investors.

A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MARKETING A KHADI PRODUCT IN THANJAVUR

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Abstracts:

Till now, no systematic and specific study has been made to assess the performance of on problems and prospects of marketing a khadi product. The problems basically found in the study area include problems related to support organization and government, manpower, adequate infrastructure, marketing, and technology. The aim of the study is to find the marketing problems of khadi products. The study has been conducted in Thanjavur city. This study is to access the marketing strategy and identify the factors influencing the purchase behavior of the customer and give the remedial measure to increase the sales of the khadi products in Thanjavur town. The primary data was collected from the various shops in Thanjavur town. A structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data. The questionnaire has been distributed to 120 workers. The statistical tools were applied to analyze the collection of data to know the problems and prospects of marketing on the khadi products of Thanjavur.

Keyword: *Problems of marketing, Marketing strategy of khadi, Remedial measures.*

INTRODUCTION:

khadi (pronounced khadi,Khd)derived from khaddar, is a hand-spun and woven natural fiber cloth popularized by Mahatma Gandhi during the Indian subcontinent's freedom movement. The term 'Khadi' is used in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. During 1917-18, the Sabarmati Ashram produced the first piece of hand-woven cloth. Gandhi used the term 'khadi' to describe the coarseness of the cloth. Cotton is normally hand spun and weaved into the textile. It may, however, incorporate silk or wool, which are all spun into yarn on a charkha spinning wheel. It's a versatile fabric that keeps you cool in the summer and toasty in the winter. Khd/khaddar is occasionally starched to give it a firmer feel to improve its appearance. It is widely accepted in the industry.

PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN TAMILNADU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANJAVUR

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Abstract

The tourism has played a most important role to transform the world into a globalized economy where all countries can exchange trade, business and culture and shares. The interest of shared benefits based on tourism industry. This study examined the promotion and development of tourism in the area of Thanjavur. The scope of this study deals with the analyzes of the issues pertaining to the location of thanjavur Big Temple is dealt through in this study. The survey method is issued in the study is generally based on primary data. To collect primary data from the visitors, a structure questionnaire is prepared. The total number of samples taken were 150. The convenient Sampling method is used to collect data. It has been analysed by using the statistical tools such as Simple Percentage Analysis Method and Chi-square Tests. This paper gives suggestions to promote and develop the Tourism Industry.

Keywords: *Green Resources, Hygiene, Tourism, Tourists.*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism renews the mind, brings happiness, entertainment, pleasure, and gives new experiences, and so on, to the tourists. There is a financial multiplier impact in tourism that affects a variety of stakeholder sectors such as railways, airlines, surface transport networks, telecommunications, cruise liners, hotels, and other lodging establishments. Most products, services, and people move through tourism than any other sector. An important part of the global economy is played by the travel and tourism business. In 2014, it is expected to create 123320 Crores in additional revenue, employment, and foreign currency as one of

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA AMONG STUDENTS IN PERIYAR MANIAM-MAI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Social media makes a big contribution to the online world by connecting a group of people to communicate and share the information. The Main objectives of the study is to identify the behavior of students towards social media and how social media is influencing students. This study is conducted to check the impact of social media usage among students. This is a survey type research and here the data was collected through questionnaire. The study was conducted in Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science and Technology. The total sample size was One Fifty (150).

Keywords: *social media, students, Impact*

INTRODUCTION:

Usage of Social media has become more popular among students. Social media are interactive technologies that helps to share information and ideas. It makes a contribution to the world by connecting people all over the world. Social media is also considered as an educational tool among students. Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter Are some the most used social media networks.

It allows them to interact virtually with the world. Social media has become a great platform for students to show their talents. Depending on their interest, communities, students and family's students will utilize social media to keep in touch with their friends.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To Analyze the factors influencing Social media.
- To Study the behaviour of Students towards social media.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study depends on primary data on collect information from the respondents through questionnaire. Statistical tools were analyzed to collect the data. Primary data were collected through questionnaire using simple random sampling method.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The Sample was collected through questionaries from one fifty (150) students among Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science and Technology.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS WITH REFERENCE TO PERIYAR MANIAMMAI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Information and Communication Technology use in the classroom is important for the students to get opportunities. ICT Generally means technology-based teaching and learning process. Information and Communication Technology Includes Computer, Internet which is widely used in educational field. The aim of the study is to find the usage of ITC tool in the field of education. The study has been conducted in PMIST. A structured questionnaire was prepared to collect primary data. The questionnaire has been distributed. The Primary data was acquired from 50 respondents and analyzing simple Random sampling were used to complete the article. The statistical tools were applied to analyze the collection of data to know the information and communication technology in teaching and learning process.

Keywords: *information and communication, internet, Tool.*

INTRODUCTION:

The use of computer-based communication that incorporates into the daily classroom instructional process is referred to as Information, Communication, and Technology (ICT) integration in education. Teachers are seen as key players in using ICT in their daily classrooms, in addition to preparing students for the current digital era. This is because ICT is capable of providing a dynamic and proactive teaching-learning environment. While the goal of ICT integration is to improve the quality, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness of instruction delivery to students, it also refers to the benefits of networking learning communities to meet the challenges of current globalization. ICT used in a variety of ways to assist both teachers and students in learning about their respective subject areas. Educational videos, stimulation, data storage, database use, mind-mapping, guided discovery, brainstorming, and other forms of technology-based teaching and learning are all available. Music and the World Wide Web (www) will make the learning process more enjoyable and meaningful. Students, on the other hand, will benefit from ICT integration where they are not restricted to the classroom. Hands-on activities in a technology-based course are designed to supplement a limited curriculum and resources. To help them gain a better understanding of the subject. It also assists teachers in creating lesson plans that are effective, creative, and interesting, resulting in active learning from students. Previous research has shown that using ICT in the classroom improves the learning process and maximizes students' abilities.

INVESTOR BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS INVESTMENT AVENUES

***B.Gowri,**
****M. Divya Dharshini, N. Helen Angelica,**

ABSTRACT

A country's economic status is adversely influenced by investor's behaviour. This present study is conducted to analyze investors behaviour towards investment avenues. This research is focused to determine the numerous elements that influence investor behaviour in the aftermath of a stock market catastrophe. Investments are appealing to many individuals due to the fact that they have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and to see the results of their choices. Not all investments will be profitable, as investor's whims not always result in fruitful returns. Because as an investor, they have to take risk in order to put their resources in investment avenues. It involves long-term growth and short-term growth.

The aim of study was to focus into investors' assessments of the primary causes of the crisis, as well as the relationship between money losses and shares invested in high and low-rated companies. This study is based on the primary data which is collected by conducting a survey. This research took 120 respondents from public who invests on investment avenues such as stock market, chit funds, mutual funds, life insurance, post office savings. The statistical tools such as ranking co-relation and ANOVA method applied to prove the objectives of the study.

Keywords: *Investor, Stock market, Risk, Return, Long-term growth, Short-term growth and Investment Avenues.*

INTRODUCTION

A stock market is a place where people can purchase and sell shares and stocks in any publicly traded corporation. A unit of ownership is "Share" in a corporation. The stock is made up of all of the company's shares. When you buy stock in a publicly traded company, you can earn if the company does well, and vice versa. It can also sell at any time.

Investments are classified based on their risk levels. Risk is dependent on things such as the past performance of the firm, its governing body, government involvement, etc., in this case Indian investments are divided up into three different risk categories. They are

- Low Risk No Risk Investments.
- Medium Risk Investments.
- High Risk Investments.

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AN ANALYSIS OF COMPETENCY AND DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS REQUIRED FOR ASPIRANTS IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the competency and digital literacy skills of the aspirants in the competitive examinations. A structured questionnaire has utilized to collect the data from 120 respondents including the pursuing and completed graduates in PeriyarManiammai Institute of Science and Technology(PMIST), Vallam, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu. Simple percentage analysis and Chi-square tests are used on the processed data. Results of the study indicates that college faculty members become the key to the competency skill of the aspirants in competitive examinations, the obtainment of resources by the aspirants of competitive exams is more from the internetthan from all other sources, and the majorly utilized source of information is e-resource than that of any other resources.

Key words: *Aspirants, Competency, Digital literacy skills, Competitive Examinations.*

INTRODUCTION

Competitive exams in India are intended for recruiting the suitable candidates for a right job and mainly held for public sector organisation. So, the aspirants require information in order to learn about the proper education and vacancy positions in various competitive examinations. The Central Government, State Governments, and Public Sectors all have competitive exams. Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Bank exams, Railway Recruitment Board, and other competitive exams are held on a national basis. The eligibility level for various types of competitive tests ranges from secondary school to post- graduate, depending on the type of competitive exam. Competitive examination aspirants must have access to adequate information sources in order to prepare for these exams. Competitive exam candidates can acquire resources for competitive exam preparation in variety of ways. They rely on both physical and digital electronic resources.

OBJECTIVES:

- To analyse the basic knowledge of the aspirants or respondents in acquiring various resources and digital literacy skills of the competitive examinations.
- To identify the sources used in procuring resources for competitive exams by the aspirants.
- To identify the sources used in procuring resources for competitive exams by the aspirants.

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CUSTOMERS'S SATISFACTION TOWARDS BANKING SERVICES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ICICI BANK AT THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This paper measures the customer satisfaction in banking services of ICICI Bank in Thanjavur. The purpose of the paper is to reveal the customers perception of the bank which would be important for the future growth of the bank. 140 respondents were selected by random sampling method and data was analysed and interpreted. This study reveals the customer satisfaction among its employees and take further action in order to enhance the quality of service.Customers are growing more tech savvy, and ICICI Bank has made strides in this area, as indicated by this poll. Although some consumers have experienced numerous issues, the most of them are delighted with the ICICI bank's services in Thanjavur.

Keywords: *Banking Services, Customer Satisfaction towards banking services, ICICI Bank at Thanjavur District.*

INTRODUCTION

Any financial system's backbone is the banking sector. Various divisions of the Indian banking industry include current accounts, savings accounts, home loans, auto loans, personal loans, education loans, consumer durable loans, credit cards, and debit cards, among others. In India, there are a variety of banking drivers that contribute to the industry's growth. Bankers must provide quality and efficient services to meet changing customer preferences and to stay ahead of competitors. In the development of the Indian economy, the banking sector is extremely significant. The financial system has not progressed satisfactorily prior to the country's independence. Rather than providing services to the general public, the bank's goal back then was to make a profit. It is a strategic objective for all institutions involved in customer service delivery. Customer dissatisfaction leads to a dwindling clientele. When there is a lot of competition, even minor discontent might lead to customer loss. Customer satisfaction is important for attracting new consumers and keeping current ones.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the factors that influence the customers in choice of bankingservices.
- To identify the problem faced by the customers while availing banking services.
- To provide remedial measures in order to improve the banking services.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- The view of bank marketing in the modern era of internet banking necessitates a new version. This is due to the financial organization's employment of modern technologies, which has resulted in a significant improvement in service quality.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MARKETING STRATERGY IN HANDLOOM PRODUCT

***Dr.G. Arulselvi,**
****Mr. S. Rambabu, Ms. R. Revathi,**

ABSTRACT:

Due to the ineffectiveness of marketing techniques and information employed in the industry's activities, handloom industries have a low demand for their products. The aim of the study is to find the marketing problems of the handloom products. The study has been conducted in Thanjavur city with the help of handloom workers club. This study is to analyze the marketing strategy of the handloom worker and to give the solution of their problems The primary data was collected from the various Handloom shops from the Thanjavur town. A structured questionnaire was prepared to collect a primary data. The questionnaire has been distributed to 70 handloom workers. The collected data were analyses by using SPSS with Univariate measures, such as mean, mode and standard deviation. The statistical tools were applied to analyses the collection of data to know the problems and prospects of marketing on the handloom products of Thanjavur.

Keywords: *Handloom industries, Handloom products, Marketing problems, Thanjavur*

INTRODUCTION:

The self-consumption sector, rural market (where weavers conduct their own marketing), distant domestic market (mainly urban and out of reach of weavers), and export markets are all part of the country's handloom market. Master weavers and individual dealers jointly sell 90 percent of the country's handloom items. Traders either sell these products directly to consumers or function as middlemen, supplying wholesalers and retailers. Merchant exporters and manufacturer exporters handle the majority of exports, with the former acquiring their supplies from manufacturers and master weavers and the latter having their own production facilities.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To study the challenges that handloom products confront in terms of marketing.
- To analyse the marketing tactics of handloom fabrics.
- To offer suitable suggestions for the development of handloom industry in general and marketing of handlooms in particular.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE:

Guru Moorthy and Rangachari (2002)[1] noticed the handloom industry's challenges in Tamil Nadu The handloom sector's primary challenges, according to the report, include yarn shortages and irregular supply, yarn price variations,

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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE TOURISM INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANJAVUR

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Dr.R.Sathishkumar, Assistant Professor, Deapartment of Commerce, Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu.

Ms.R.Shalini, Final year B.com., (Hons), Deapartment of Commerce, Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu.

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Abstract

The tourism sector has played a critical role in the globalization of the economy, allowing all nations to freely do business and share culture while also benefiting from the public good. India is a popular destination for travelers from across the world, and the state of Tamil Nadu, in particular it is well known for its rich cultural heritage. Thanjavur is called as Granary of Tamilnadu. It attracts people from all over the globe because of its climate, natural beauty, and abundance of greenery. This study analyzes the tourists' problems and challenges such as environment, hygiene, transport problems, etc. It is based on primary data with structured Questionnaire method. The information for this study was gathered from the Saraswathi Mahal Library in Thanjavur. The convenient Sampling method is used to collect data. The sample size is 165. Percentage Analysis Method and Chi-square Tests have been used to examine the data. This paper gives suggestions to overcome the challenges which are faced by the visitors of the tourist places in Thanjavur.

Keywords: Hygiene, Tourism, Tourists.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism renews the mind, brings happiness, entertainment, pleasure, and gives new experiences, and so on, to the tourists. There is a financial multiplier impact in tourism that affects a variety of stakeholder sectors such as railways, airlines, surface transport networks, telecommunications, cruise liners, hotels, and other lodging establishments. Most products, services, and people move through tourism than any other sector. An important part of the global economy is played by the travel and tourism business. In 2014, it is expected to create 123320 Crores in additional revenue, employment, and foreign currency as one of the economy's fastest-growing industries. In both affluent and developing nations, tourism has a significant economic and social effect. As a result, the local population's well-being and happiness are enhanced. Consequently, the tourism sector is a highly mixed one, with several businesses offering a wide range of goods and services to travelers. Therefore, a country's total economy grows as a result of the growth of the tourist business.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Paper Presented in the International conference and accepted for publication ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022				
S.NO.	**REGISTER NO.**	**NAME OF THE STUDENT**	**PAPER TITLE**	**NAME OF THE JOURNAL**
1.	120012359023	Dinesh K	A Study on Fuzzy decision making for selection of cropping –patterns.	ISSN2008-6822(Online)International Journal of nonlinear analysis and applicationsthe ISSN portal https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2008-6822
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29.	119011164049	Santhini M	A Study on Fuzzy Logic and its application in Examination system.	March 16th and 17th
30.	119011164050	Shruthi K		
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32.	119011164052	Sri durga devi. C		
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ABOUT PMIST

Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (PMIST) is proud to be a unique institution of higher learning and academic excellence. In an endeavour to fulfil the dreams of our Mentor Thanthai Periyar and Annai Maniammaiyar, PMIST is dedicated to its societal responsibility for transforming students from different parts of India and abroad into stalwarts by igniting their hidden talents. The institution is making efforts to create new horizons in the arena of higher education and research. Curriculum innovation is given priority by the institution to make the courses industry and research oriented. The dedicated and qualified faculty members routinely preach and practice for outcome based learning which leads towards an excellent academic career for the betterment of the students.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Mathematics was established in the year of 1988. Mathematics in PMIST has a rich and varied past, a vibrant present, and looks forward to leading ever more diverse and pioneering work in the future. The department has been contributing active research in various fields of Mathematics such as Algebra, Graph Theory, Fuzzy Sets, Fuzzy Logic, Matrix Theory, Fuzzy Inventory Management, Number Theory, Probability and Stochastic Processes, Operations Research, Statistics and Fuzzy Topology.

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Last date for registration	09.03.2022
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Title of the Paper: A STUDY ON PROBABILITY THROUGH SIMULATION USING MATLAB

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Title of the Paper: TIMETABLE SCHEDULE USING CONNECTED GRAPH COLOURING

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