



KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Affiliated to Bharathiar University

Accredited by NAAC

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

KGiSL Campus, Coimbatore – 641 035

Criteria III - Research, Innovation and Extension


3.3 Research Publication and Awards

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years

Screenshots of the Research Article

Year 2019-2020



3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 6

	<p align="center">Journal of Critical Reviews</p> <p align="center">ISSN- 2398-5125 Vol 7, Issue 4, 2020</p>
<p align="center">STUDY SKILLS AND REFERENCE SKILLS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDENTS</p>	
<p align="center">Dr.S. Rammanohar Pari¹, S. Gomathy², Susilavictor³, V. Vanitha Jeyakumari⁴</p>	
<p align="center">¹Department of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. ²Department of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. ³Department of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. ⁴Department of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.</p>	
Received: 15.01.2020	Revised: 22.02.2020 Accepted: 28.02.2020
<p>Abstract The aim of this paper is to develop four core of communication skills, Listening Skills, Speaking Skills, Reading Skills and Writing Skills among the language learners. Each skill is important for a language learner. Listening Skills and Reading skills are considered as 'Passive Skills', whereas speaking skills and writing skills are considered as 'Active Skills'. The two important skills to develop writing skills are study skills and reference skills. A language teacher should provide opportunities for his/her students to develop their study skills and reference skills. This paper discusses the importance of these skills for the language learner.</p> <p>Keywords: Screening, Scanning, Intensive/ Extensive Reading.</p>	
<p>© 2020 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) DOI: https://doi.org/10.21889/ajcr.07.04.317</p>	
<p>INTRODUCTION "The word thesaurus means a treasure-house or treasure" There are a number of instructional tools that can be called essential aids to language learning and teaching; they are important for the reference purposes, locating, sorting and retrieving information, and study. Since the aim of teaching is teaching learners how to learn, there is a need for educating the skills of self-study among the learner. Unfortunately, not much attention is paid to this aspect in the classrooms.</p> <p>STUDY SKILLS Note-taking, shortening and transfer the information involving graphic and pictorial material, charts, tables, maps, etc., the library practice is locating the sources of information; make into summaries, etc., these are the 'survival-kits' or the 'tool-kits' that are necessary for successful and informed living in the competitive world of today.</p> <p>REFERENCE SKILLS While referring dictionaries, 'word' books and encyclopedia are important. Dictionaries are the most instructive tool for the learners' nowadays dictionaries are giving guidance for not only the pronunciation, spelling and meanings but also examples of usage with illustration, difference in the British and American spelling, collocations, exceptions and a whole information are necessary to learn English. Learners must have been taught how to use such dictionaries. For example, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English gives picture of illustration for the 'birds'; pictures are given for sparrow, kingfisher, pigeon, woodpecker, crow, robin, etc., the names of the parts like feather, wing, bill, etc., are shown for a bird; it also gives expressions like 'birdie'. A person who gets up early will be successful', with the 'single stone' to kill two birds, etc. Learners have been trained to work up such dictionaries often so that their vocabulary gets extended. Longman Important Activator is a word-book that contains all necessary information to help the learners to put their ideas into words. For example, under the entry agree, one can find all necessary way of expressing agreement with 'Help Boxes' that give the most common mistakes when learning English; it also gives situation-based essential communication and essential grammar. There is also a workbook to go with the Activator. The</p>	<p>Reader's Digest Reverse Dictionary helps the reader to get the words on the tip of their tongue. Macmillan Dictionary for advanced learners come with a CD-ROM; two similar but separate editions, one for the British mixture and another for the American mixture, are available. This dictionary is highly pioneering and user friendly.</p> <p>OTHER BASIC REFERENCE BOOKS An encyclopedia is another useful resource of information and knowledge. An encyclopedia is arranged in an alphabetical order wise by subject. On the back of each volume the letters illustrate the subject covered; for example, Volume I A-C covers all subjects, the first letters of the titles are between A and C. There are cross-references for certain subjects: e.g. 'see also' Vol IV. There is also a catalog at the end of the last volume to help the users. There are also a number of shortened versions of dictionaries and encyclopedia in the market. The thesaurus is another useful manuscript for reference purposes. A thesaurus is a communicate dictionary in which, the ideas are being given; one can find the word or words and phrase or phrases by which the idea may be most appropriately expressed. This arrangement is according to the meanings of words; which gives all synonyms in terms of meaning categories. For example, in the section on an arrangement of ideas, we find all words are related to intellect, absence of intellect (mental-power), thought, idea, curiosity, incuriosity, attention, inattention, care, neglect, etc. Under intellect, we find all related words.</p> <p>LISTENING AND TAKING NOTES While you listen to lectures, follow these useful tips for taking down better notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get ready before the lecture starts, with a pen/pencil and a notebook. 2. Listener entire attention should be on the lecture. It is better if listener knows the lecture topic before hand so that listener can tune their self to the content of the lecture. Even if listeners don't know it before hand, listener can get it in the first few minutes of the lecture if listeners are attentive. 3. Listener should focus on the essential points in the lecture. The jokes and fun should only be enjoyed and
Journal of critical reviews	3525

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 7

	IMPACT FACTOR – 5.61	LangLit <i>An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal</i>	ISSN 2249-0169	
CHALK AND TALK METHOD OF TEACHING VOCABULARY IS BETTER THAN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
DR.S. RAMMANOHAR PARI, Assistant Professor, Department of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 641 035.				
ABSTRACT <i>The aim of this paper is to discuss about chalk and talk method of teaching vocabulary. English is a living language new words are constantly being added while others disappear through lack of use. Words are power full tools, we need a good vocabulary. Reading books and newspapers regularly will be useful to improve the word power to the learners. Most skill-building vocabulary teaching methodology begins with a list of words that will appear in the story or text. What is good vocabulary? Good vocabulary fits our needs, Good vocabulary gives us confidence, Good vocabulary helps us to understand, Good vocabulary is varied, Good vocabulary is exact, etc.,</i>				
Introduction: The aim of this paper is to discuss about chalk and talk method of teaching vocabulary. English is a living language new words are constantly being added while others disappear through lack of use. Words are power full tools, we need a good vocabulary. Reading books and newspapers regularly will be useful to improve the word power to the learners. Most skill-building vocabulary teaching methodology begins with a list of words that will appear in the story or text. What is good vocabulary? Good vocabulary fits our needs, Good vocabulary gives us confidence, Good vocabulary helps us to understand, Good vocabulary is varied, Good vocabulary is exact, etc.,				
Read with Interested: Read good magazines, newspapers and books so that you will be presented with an interesting wide range of vocabulary. The reader is serious about improving their vocabulary, reader need a good dictionary and thesaurus. Example: Aware, Aligning, Abuse, Announced, Absolutely, Behind, Broad, Beyond, Concern, Common, Contest, Crucial, Condition, Continuous, Complaint, Development, Definitely, Discussion, Delivered Delegation, Determine, Distribution, Formation, Finalize, Fact, Facilities. A dictionary will help you to understand the meaning of a new word and thesaurus will allow you to follow up your research by showing you a range of synonyms for a given word.				
Build your vocabulary:				
Vol. 6 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org		324	February, 2020 Contact No.: +91-9890290602	
Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, HFC, DRJI				



3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 8

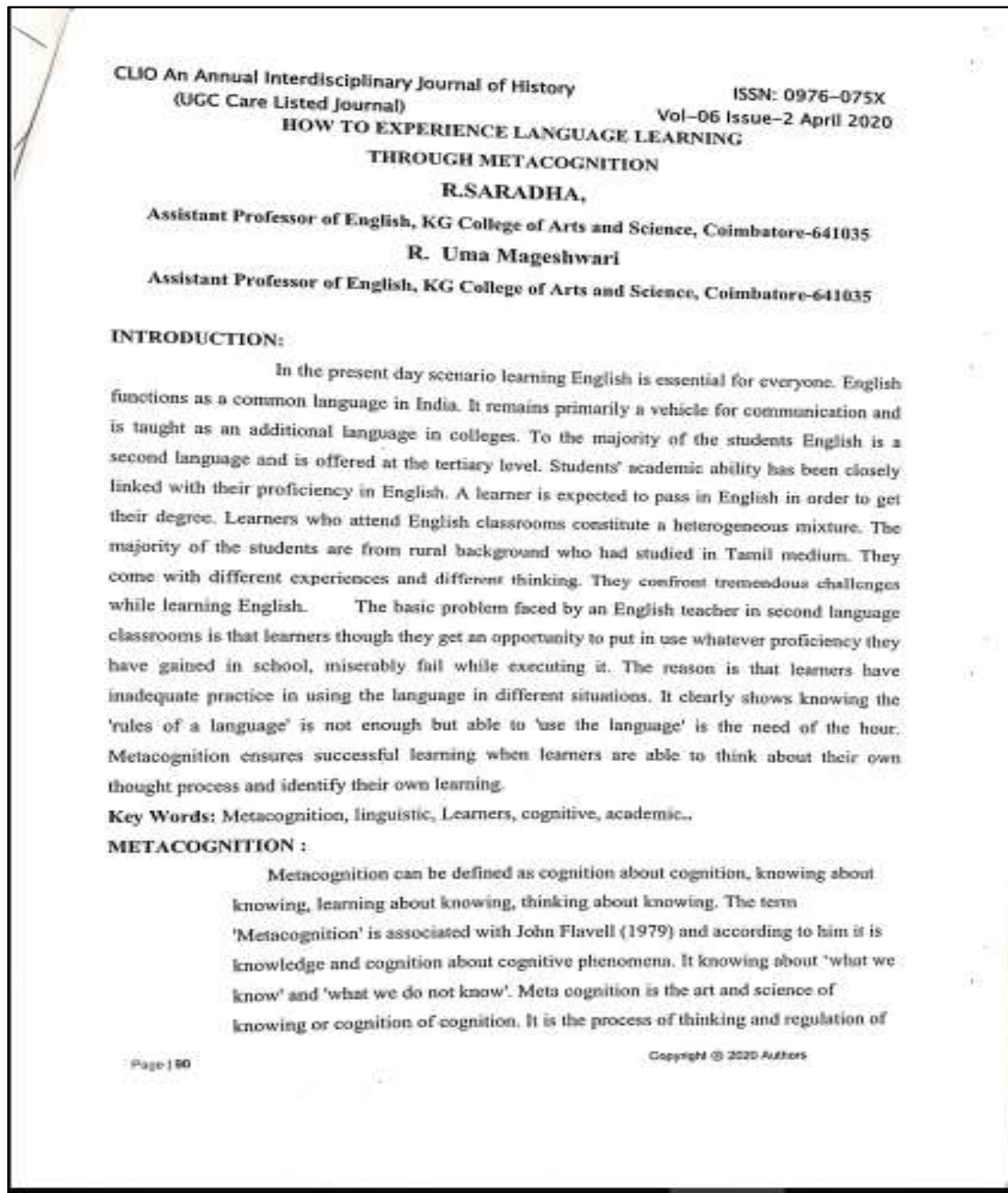
	IMPACT FACTOR – 5.61	LangLit	ISSN 2349-6189	
<i>An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal</i>				
THE SEARCH OF SYAMANTAKA IN THE KRISHNA KEY				
DR.S. RAMMANOHAR PARI Assistant Professor Department of English KG College of Arts and Science Coimbatore – 641 035				
ABSTRACT:				
<p><i>Kalki, the tenth Avatar of Lord Vishnu, in Kaliyuga Mahavishnu will exist in this world, who will travel by white horse to all over the places in the world. Kalki the destroyer of evil and preserver of good, these are the common faiths of Hindus. But in this novel "The Krishna Key" Sampath Sharma (Taarak Fakir) believes himself the tenth Avatar of Vishnu, the author Ashwin Sanghi gave huge historical information's of our country, since the time of Mahabharatha, how our ancestors used nuclear weapon in the great Mahabharatha war. Krishna was one of the possessors of Syamantaka – the alchemy stone, later it has been claimed by many rulers. Now Sir Khan, who wanted to attain that alchemy stone (Syamantaka), whether he succeeded his ambition? Or Not? The author used several lineages of Lord Krishna; they are Anil Varshney, Dr.Nikhil Bhojaraj, Rajaram Kurkude, Devendra Cheddi and Dr. Ravi Mohan Saini. These people having four different seals, which directed to attain Syamantaka Stone. The novel is so interesting, while reading many mysteries keep the readers from the first page to the last page.</i></p>				
Key Words: Sanskrit Sloka, Sarasvati Civilisation, Descendant of Yadu, Nuclear, Physics, Ancient Time, Modern Time, Inhabitants, Somnath Temple, Virindhavan Temple, and Agra etc.,				
Introduction:				
<p>The third novel of Ashwin Sanghi, "The Krishna Key" (2012), initially the novel revolves around the search of four seals. The four different seals are possessed by Anil Varshney, Archaeologist at Kalibangan, later he gives the four seals to his friends Dr.Nikhil Bhojaraj, at Gujarat, Rajaram Kurkude, a nuclear Scientist at Jodhpur, Devendra Chheddi, a life sciences researcher in Chandigarh and Dr.Ravi Mohan Saini, Professor of History in St. Stephen's College, Delhi. For attaining four different seals, except the history Professor they were brutally murdered. The Police suspects and arrested Dr.Ravi Mohan Saini. In the police custody Professor says, that he doesn't kill his four friends, he says about the significance of the seals. The seals have the clue to achieve the Alchemy stone, Syamantaka. The murderer wanted to get the Syamantaka Stone. So, the murderer kill his four friends and taken that four seals. Then the police realized Professor is not the serial killer, they released him. At the end of the novel author conveys the message to the reader, we have to protect Fakir than achieving the Syammantaka Stone, which has been placed between inner and outer shell of the Taj Mahal Tomb.</p>				
Vol.6 Issue 1 Website: www.langlit.org		120	August, 2019 Contact No.: +91-9890290602	
Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI				

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 9

Mukt Shabd Journal	Issn No : 2347-3150
<p align="center">The Power of Witches Exhibited in Shakespeare's <i>Macbeth</i></p> <p align="center">V.VANITHA JEYAKUMARI B.Sc, M.A, M.C.A, M.Phil, B.Ed., B.A.,(M.A) Assistant Professor KG College of Arts and Science Coimbatore. Mobile.no: 9944127152 Email : vanitha_jayitha@yahoo.com</p>	
<p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Many people believe in witches, who with the power of devil could harm others by their strange actions and their powers. They could see into the future of anyone and could bring evil into any one's life. It is analyzed that in the Shakespeare's play Macbeth, he used witches to foretell the future of Macbeth. It is made clear that witches do not create evil but they have a keen interest and delight in encouraging human evil. Here they tried to encourage Macbeth to carry out his own ambition with wrong motive. At the beginning Macbeth is a brave and honest general, loyal to the rightful king Duncan. But at the end Macbeth turns to be a cruel tyrant, who kills the loving king and others, whoever crossed his line. This shows that ambition and guilt have terrible effects on a man and he loses his good character.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Ambition, Destruction, Evil, King, Prophecy, Reveal, Witches</p>	
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Witches are often blamed as the cause of things going wrong such as illnesses or untimely deaths or any failure. People, particularly weak minded old women are accused of being witches and were burnt to death. Belief in witchcraft always exists in the world, past and present. Shakespeare used witches in his play "Macbeth" and shows us that these witches are used to motivate someone to do their own evil ambitions and check their own evil powers whether they could carry out what they had expected them to do.</p>	
<p>THEMES AND VIEWS FROM MACBETH</p> <p>The central theme of the play "Macbeth" is the destruction caused when an ambitious man seizes power and works against social and political order. Macbeth and Banquo are generals in the army of Duncan, King of Scotland. They just have defeated an army of Norwegian invaders and Scottish rebels. They meet the three witches on their way. They address Macbeth as Thane of Cawdor and prophesy that he will be the future King of Scotland.</p> <p>Macbeth : Speak, if you can; what are you?</p> <p>First Witch: All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!</p> <p>Second Witch: All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!</p>	
Volume IX Issue V, MAY/2020	Page No : 328

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 10

	IMPACT FACTOR – 3.61	LangLit	ISSN 2349-5189	
<i>An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal</i>				
RELIGION AND SOCIAL OPPRESSION OF BAKHA IN UNTOUCHABLE BY MULK RAJANAND				
V.P.MALATHI Assistant Professor of English KG College of Arts & Science KG Campus, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore				
ABSTRACT <i>Mulk Raj Anand was a novelist, short-story writer and art/critic. He wrote of the people, for the people and as a man of the people' (Indian Writing). Apart from this, he was a man who thinks, loves, works, walks and travels. His main concern was about the invisible majority of India.</i>				
Introduction <p>Indian literature in English entered in India from the beginning of the first decade of the 19th centuries. A serious effort had been taken to identify its nature. International figures were Toru Dutt, Sarojini Naidu, Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi, R.K.Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao reached peak of excellence. Indo-Anglican literature is popular both in India and abroad. It denotes the writing of Indian men, about India and their system of life. All international figures have written both in English and Indo-Anglican literature. It had common features namely, the presentation of personal view against the background of modern Indian history, the conflict of values between the family and the individual and awareness of social changes. It gave new dimension to Indian Literature. The novelists were keenly interested in political and social themes. That was the period of new sociological novels entered in literature. Their main concern was to bring realistic picture of life in the Indian literature. Anand dreams about the past glory that plays an important role in the character of his novels.</p> <p>Indian author's works were based on past memory which was influenced by western impact. The medium of English helped the writers to create the new ideas in their writing. Artist ideas vary but its message must be derived from 'Art from Art's sake'. (Henry James I). Anand writes with mission not for the sake of art or hobby but based on condition of man, humanism and unprivileged classes in the society.</p> <p>Indian literature was not only affected by language and culture but also by humanism, love of man, instincts and impulses. Humanism is the concern of human being or mankind to uplift them to human dignity and self-realisation. Humanists are more positive in their approach and lover of all things on earth.</p> <p>The novel of Anand has sting of Marxism. It has right to change the society and to question the society. He creates his heroes more realistic in the plot of the novels. His heroes come</p>				
Vol. 6 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org		257	February, 2020 Contact No.: +91-9890290602	
Indexed: ICL, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, HFC, DRJI				

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 11

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 12

Juni Khyat
(UGC Care Group I Listed Journal)

ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 2 May 2020

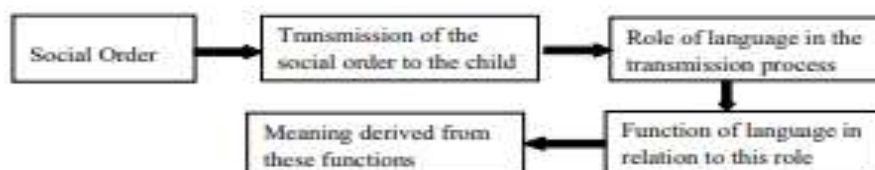
**INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY GROUPS ON LANGUAGE
EXPOSITION – A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO R.K.NARAYAN'S *MR.SAMPATH***

**R.Saradha, Assistant Professor of English, K.G. College of Arts and Science,
Coimbatore – 641 014.**

LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

The relationship between language on the one hand, and society or culture or behaviour, on the other, has never been denied. But according to the most traditional viewpoint, it is society that determines language. Researches, most often, view language and society as two separate entities and then study it; thus regarding one as the cause and the other as the effect. Most of the time society or one of its surrogates is the object of knowledge and language is taken as the easy – to – handle intermediary that leads to goal. According to Labov (Chatman, 1972) language is "a sensitive index of many other social processes"; it is a relatively easily studied matter that allows us to draw conclusions about the structure of society. In other words, one can say that language reflects society. A study of language helps in understanding the social set up; for it throws light on the cultural and economic background.

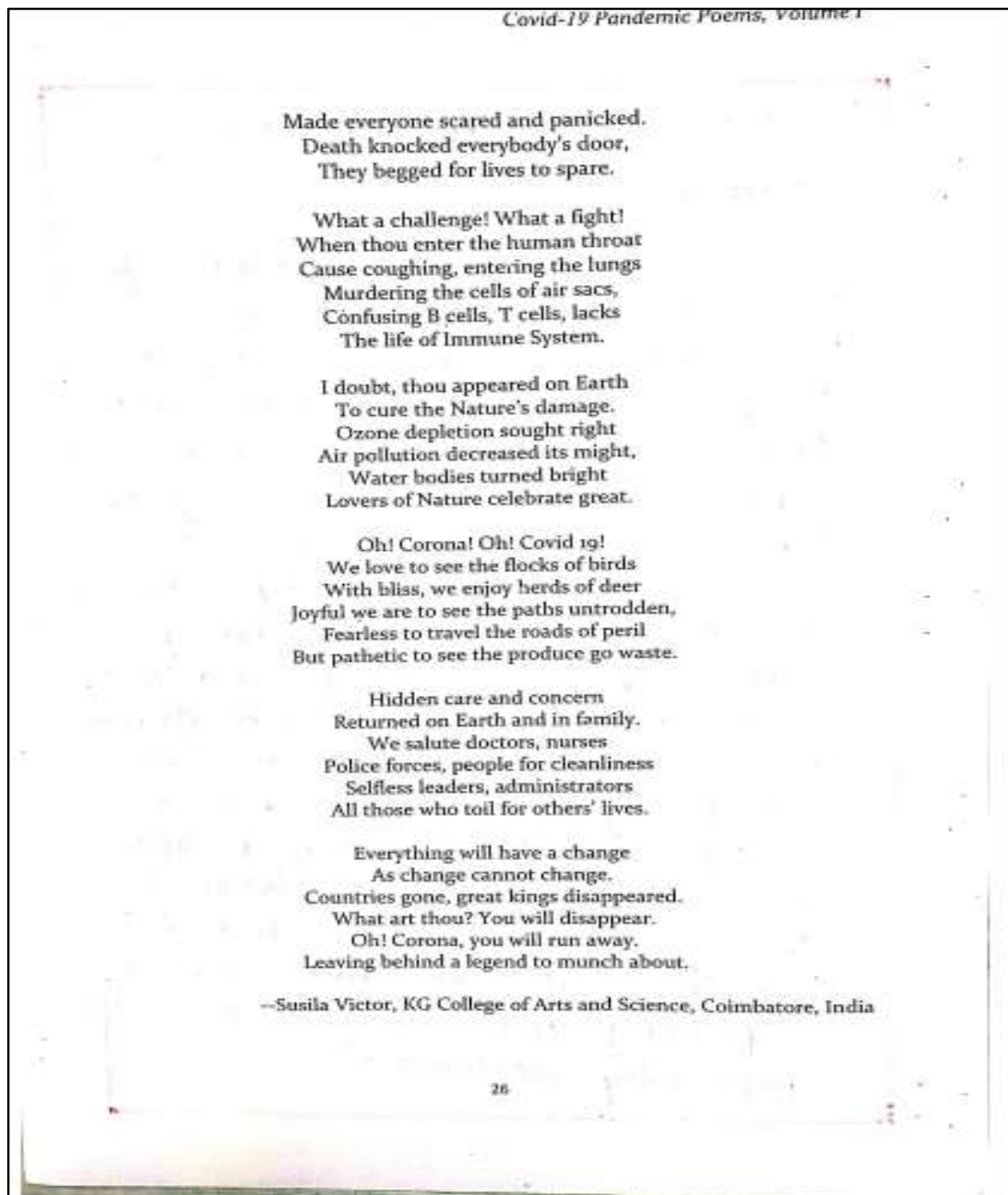
At the basis of Halliday's model(or language is the act of interaction between the subject and his environment. The environment is seen as the social fabric where the individual is placed as the social being. Language is viewed as the most important means for the transmissions of social structure from one generation to the next. The following figure gives a schematic representation of the relationship between language and society



According to the above model an analytical understanding of language presupposes an understanding of society; that is the system of social meaning out of which language grows.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 13

Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology	Issn No : 1006-7930
<p align="center">Hunger in Kamala Markandaya's <i>A Handful of Rice</i> and Bhabani Bhattacharya's <i>So Many Hungers!</i></p>	
<p align="center">Ms. M. Gayathri, M.A., M.Phil., Assistant Professor of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 35.</p>	
<p align="center">Ms.A.Mercy Kiruba Glory, M.A., M.Phil., Assistant Professor of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 35.</p>	
<p align="center">Mr.A.Mahendran, M.A., M.Phil., Assistant Professor of English, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 35.</p>	
<p>Abstract</p> <p><i>Each human being is in a row behind riches in order to fulfil hunger, especially Food. Hunger varies according to the person's living and stance. Fate also plays an enormous role in the same ferry. If hunger change for poor in the affair of food, it is wealth, blissful living, and Socio-Political status for wealthy person. The poor people are the mere sufferers due to the political and social setting of the country. Injustice forces them to become foodless and their dreams have no value. The researcher focuses on how poor are suppressed and suffer in the phase of different hungers in the chosen novels. The theme of hunger revolves around the two novels Kamala Markandaya's <i>A Handful of Rice</i> and Bhabani Bhattacharya's <i>So Many Hungers!</i> There are similar situations found where poor people face personal as well as social, economical problem due to greedy black-marketers even in spite of having their dream.</i></p>	
Volume XII, Issue III, 2020	Page No: 5999

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 14

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 15

JASC: Journal of Applied Science and Computations

ISSN NO: 1076-5131

**CONFLICT OF "GENDER AND MISOGYNY" IN KIRAN DESAI'S
"THE INHERITANCE OF LOSS"**

Mrs. R. Uma Magadhwar,.

Assistant Professor,

Kg college of Arts and Science,

Coimbatore – 641033.

Abstract

And the Lord said, it is not good that the man should
 Be alone; I will make him a help meet for him....And
 The rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made
 He a woman, and brought her unto the man. (Gen.2:18, 22)

Here in two verses is the man's traditional view of women, which assumes her as a subordinate position which implies that she is his natural companion. It is also evident from individual biographies, and in many literatures most men have shared their positive view. But at the same time it is also seen that there has been a darker side of attitude on women.


Key words: Emotion, Violence, Brutality, Relationship.

The inheritance of loss explores the two dynamics relationship in the colonial and post-colonial world. The relationship between the judge and Nirmal and Sai and Gyan's create similar patterns when there is distance between the partners the relationship remain loving and caring. Desai portrays the women in these relationships in a sympathetic light.

The book takes a critical attitude of misogyny often found in Indian culture, and exposes how men dominate women. As a newly married couple the judge feels shy and shows more love for Nirmal. The sense of superiority is shown when he returns from Britain, criticizing Nirmal for her cultural background which leads him too physically and emotionally abuses her. When Nirmal got married she was only 14 and he was 20. At the wedding night the judge restrained himself for having loved with her as she said. The family mocks at him and they tell the judge to force her.

The single loving experience which Nirmal got from the judge was when he took her for a bike ride. Their relationship was forgotten when the judge leaves to the university and when he returns back their relationship takes a turn for the worse. The judge becomes violent towards her when he realises that she had taken the judge's powder puff. These brutal actions are even supported by the misogyny in the neighbouring society as well the judge family members even lock her in her bedroom as she was "too spirited". His brutality not only stops her, but continues when he finds that she had been squatting on the toilet seat, he pushes her head into the toilet bowl. As a consequence, Nirmal breaks down and stops caring for her appearance, which gives way to the judge to insult her more. The judge calls her ignorant, hits her, and stings a jug of water into her face when she unknowingly becomes a part of a committee for an opposing

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 16




International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation
ISSN:1475-7192

[Home](#)
[About](#)
[Editorial Board](#)
[Current Issues](#)
[Archives](#)
[Contact Us](#)

Volume 24 - Issue 8

SEARCH FOR SELF IDENTITY IN SHASHI DESPANDE'S NOVELS

 SARAVANAN.V, MS.M.GAYATHRI, RUMA MAGESHWARI, MALATHI.VP, AMAHENDRAN

Abstract


Literature is a river which flows on unbroken from one age to another. Writers who belong to one age continue to write far into the following age. Literary trends and movements overflow from one literary epoch into another, there is much overlapping and there are no water shutters to control it. Literature to be appreciated and enjoyed must be viewed as a whole. It is not the result of calculating the profit or loss involved in resisting the tastes of the multitude; it is the exposition of the artist and impact it is the real experience the artist. It takes up themes from everyday life and treats them in such a way that we get glimpses of a better life. All great literature is the bond that connects man with man; it renders man-made boundaries devoid of meaning, and another object of literature is to inspire and elevate man and alter the set up of his mind. Indian literature is very older than that of the Himalayas. Ancient India was highly advanced in literature, philosophy, religion, science, music and the performing arts.

Paper Details

Volume: Volume 24	Year: 2020
Issues: Issue 8	Month: June
Keywords: Identity, Social, Literary, Sensibility and World	DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24I8/PR281401
	Pages: 14198-14209

[Login / Register](#)

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 17

	<p>International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.177 Volume 7 Issue 17, June 2019- Available at www.ijraset.com</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">An Analytical Study on Employees Compensation & Benefits of the Organization with Special Reference to Selected Textile Industries in Southern Region of Tamilnadu (India)</h2>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. M. Gowrisankar¹, Mr. U. Rahul² ¹MBA., M. Phil., PGDCA., Ph.D, Head & Associate Professor, Maharaja Arts and Science College, Coimbatore-641407 ²MBA., Research Scholar (M.Phil In Management), Maharaja Arts and Science College, Coimbatore-641407.</p>	
<p>Abstract: Current scenario compensating the employees according to the performance and which highly motivates them, the priority and right of employees. There is a strong link between compensation management and employee benefits. The paper is an effort to determine the relationship between compensation management and employee beneficial in garment industries. The variables which have impact on employee benefits are wages & salary, working hours and promotion system. The objective of this research paper is to analyze compensation management practices required to retain employees and maintain them. The main aim of this research paper is to study compensation management and related aspects and to know the impact of compensation management and employee get benefit in private sector in Tiruppur city. The research paper makes use of structured questionnaire administered to the selected respondents for data collection has been done. The results revealed that there is positive relationship between compensation management and employee. The rank analysis showed that the factor which contributes more to the employee benefits in job security of employees whereas promotion system results in more satisfaction.</p> <p>Keywords: Compensation Management, Employee benefit, Wage and Salary, Promotion system, performance.</p>	
<h3 style="text-align: center;">I. INTRODUCTION</h3>	
<p>A. Background of the Study Human Resource Management (HRM) has never been as significant as it is today. Companies want to attract, retain and motivate humans to meet objectives. Today Humans are regarded as one of every company's assets so they need to be efficiently and effectively managed. One of the tools companies use to attract, retain and motivate its people is Compensation Management. Compensation is an integral part of human resource management which helps in motivating the employees and improving organizational effectiveness.</p> <p>B. Types of Compensation Direct Compensation is remuneration provided to employ in exchange for their labor and services. What makes it direct is that it is given to the employee without an intermediary. Under direct compensation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pay: It consists of wages and salaries received for performance work. It can be base pay and merit pay based on job performance. 2) Incentives: They are provided for the employee's benefit, but is not given directly to the employee. Under indirect compensation there are two performing work. It can be piece wage, commission, bonus, profit sharing, stock option etc. <p>Indirect compensations are provided for the employees benefit but is not given directly to the employee. Under direct compensation there are two types of compensation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Benefits are the payments addition to pay. They can be <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Pay For Time Not Worked: paid vacation, holidays, leaves ii) Protection Programs: Pension, Gratuity, Insurance etc iii) Executives Benefit: Free Newspapers, telephone etc 	
<p>©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved</p>	<p>2538</p>

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 18

The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	ISSN NO: 0886-9367
<p align="center">Use of Factor Analysis in Service Research- Evidence From Indian Railways</p> <p>P. Ashok, Doctoral Research Scholar and Assistant Professor Department of Management, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.</p> <p>Shanthi Rangasamy Associate Professor, Department of Management, Kaamadhenu Arts and Science College, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India.</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Railways being a monopoly play a vital role in the transportation sector. Without Indian railways it is highly impossible to travel for long distance especially middle and lower class family. This study tries to find out the factors that influence the quality of service provided by Indian railways. The research design is descriptive in nature. The sampling design is stratified sampling. The area of sampling is Coimbatore division. The sample size is 150. Factor analysis is done to find out the factors which influence the service quality of Railways. After factor analysis, eight factors are identified which are Convenience, Connection, Tangibility Communication, Responsiveness, Reliability, Assurance and Empathy.</p> <p>Key Words: Monopoly, Passenger, Service Quality, Transportation, Passenger Satisfaction</p> <p align="center">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Indian Railways is a major mode of transportation for the Indians. It has segmented its services to all classes of people. Special trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi are targeted to high class people. Some trains are targeted to pilgrims like Tirupathi express. Local trains are run to target working people, students etc., In superfast trains, AC I & AC II tier are targeted to high class people, AC III and Sleeper are targeted to middle class and low class passengers. Passengers who travel for short distance and suddenly board unreserved class.</p>	
<small>International Conference on "Strategic Human Resource Management", Erode Arts And Science College (Autonomous), Erode, Tamil Nadu</small> Volume XI, Issue VIII, August/2019	9367Page No:1159

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 19**Women and Entrepreneurship****Dr. Vimala Gracy.P,** Dean, KG college of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.**Abstract**

Women entrepreneurship development is an essential part of human resource development. The development of women entrepreneurship is very low in India, especially in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. Women have become aware of their existence their rights and their work situation. However, women of middle class are not too eager to alter their role in fear of social backlash. The progress is more visible among upper class families in urban cities. This paper focuses on women entrepreneur. Any understanding of Indian women, of their identity, and especially of their role taking and breaking new paths, will be incomplete without a walk down the corridors of Indian history where women have lived and internalized various role models.

When women moves forward, the family moves the village moves and the nation moves

-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Key Words: Features, Qualities, Role, challenges, talents....

Introduction

"Somebody once said, educate a woman & u will educate a family. I am saying empower a woman to become an entrepreneur, & you will create an entire family of entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship is the need of the nation right now, it is the surest quickest way to make INDIA a super power.

Women entrepreneurs may be defined as" A women or group of women who initiate, organize and run a business enterprise". m GI has defined "An enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital & giving at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women".


Definition

According to Cantillion—entrepreneur is the agent who buys means of production at certain prices, in order to sell at prices that are certain at the moment at which he/she commits him/herself to his cost.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 20

<p>VOLUME No. 10 (2020), ISSUE No. 02 (FEBRUARY)</p> <p>ISSN 2231-1069</p> <p>A STUDY ON CUSTOMER EXPECTATION TOWARDS CAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MIDDLE INCOME GROUP IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT</p> <p>Dr. VIMALA GRACY.P DEAN KG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE COIMBATORE</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The automobile sector is a key performer in the global and Indian economy. The automobile industry in India is one of the largest in the world and one of the fast growing globally. The study covers consumer expectation towards car with special reference to middle income group in Coimbatore city. Sample size is 100 is all obtained through simple random sampling and Chi-Square Analysis in Coimbatore. The study found that the important factors such as exterior, convenience, performance, safety, economic aspect, attitude to mark and after sales & service are considered and expectation by the consumers before decision making. So the manufacturers have to analyse all these factors and find out the best suitable tools for promoting their cars in India. Hence it is concluded that in order to fulfill the expectations of the consumers a proper market survey should be conducted to ascertain their needs and expectations, and accordingly they should be fulfilled to satisfy the customers and enter this hot to buy cars.</p> <p>KEYWORDS Coimbatore, customer expectations, car choices, middle income group.</p> <p>JEL CODES M50, L62.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>In Indian Economy, the automobile industry occupies a prominent place. Due to its deep forward and backward linkages with several key segments of the economy, the automobile industry has a strong multiplier effect and is capable of being the driver of economic growth. Today there are a number of new brand cars available in the market. Even though, new brands are available in the market purchase depends on the product which is far long way around. Before buying a particular brand of car their past experience, advice of others is considered rather than advertisement and others factors. One of the essential tasks of marketing management is to understand the buying behavior of the target market. It is necessary to know who, how, when and why consumer buys a product and also to know who makes the purchase decision and also influence such decisions. For the last few years, India has been witnessing an unprecedented boom in the car market. A number of new brands of cars are being introduced every year by new and popular companies. The companies are marketing their products with some product differentiation in product features like model, colour, and gear type, high mileage to meet the need variation of multi-state customers and to capture substantial shares of market. The success of any product mainly depends upon the awareness and preference of the consumers towards that product. The awareness and preference of product in turn depends upon many factors such as its functional design, brand name, price, appearance, brand image etc.,</p> <p>STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM</p> <p>Now a day's four wheeler become a basic and rather than a luxury one. There is a rapid growth in four wheelers industries. Number of companies is offering four wheelers in different models and with superior technology. Marketing of any products whether durable or non-durable involves a systematic and established process through which the business is able to move their products to its consumers. A number of brands of four wheelers are available in the market with product differentiation in different product feature therefore consumer has a wide choice of four wheelers brands. There are many numbers of factors that may influence the customer preference such as price, fuel economy, design, driving comfort appearance etc. Small car being an innovation drew the attention of consumers and huge part of consumers started buying them initially.</p> <p>SCOPE OF THE STUDY</p> <p>Under this study present situation car is a necessity and forms a part of life to even the middle class people. There are many models are available in cars. All models are differentiated in many ways. Therefore, there is a significant of buyers of cars, particularly towards Maruti Company.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the factors influencing the choice of brands 2. To study the customer opinion of cars. 3. To measure the satisfaction of car owners. <p>LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study is confined to Coimbatore District only. 2. The study is based upon prevailing consumer's behaviour. The consumer behaviour may change according to time, fashion technology development etc., 3. Time and cost constraints. 4. The data collected is based on the questionnaire the result will be vary according to the opinion of individuals. 5. The study areas are limited one. <p>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</p> <p>Bagli, in his study focused that "consumer behavior means the art of individual directly involved in obtaining and using economic goods and services, including the decision processes that precede and determine these acts. It is the process whereby individuals decide whether, what and when, where, how and from whom to purchase goods and services".</p> <p>Suganya R. (Jan 2015) in her research paper highlights the effect of brand equity on consumer purchasing behavior on car. The paper speaks that brand plays vital role in car sales, not only to attract but also to retain customers. The author concluded that brand awareness and perceived quality proved to influence the brand loyalty. Also brand loyalty and brand association affect customers' attitudes towards brand.</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT A Monthly Double-Blind Peer-Reviewed (Refereed/Judged) Open Access International e-Journal - Indexed in the International Serial Search Engine http://ijrcam.org.in/</p>	5
--	---

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 21

	European Journal of Business & Social Sciences	ISSN: 2235-767X Volume 07 Issue 07 June 2019 Special Issue
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Customers' Satisfaction of Star Hotel Service With Reference To Coimbatore City – A Study</h2>		
<p style="text-align: center;">J.K. Bharath Research Scholar, Ph.D. – Part Time Department of Commerce Thavathiru Santhalinga Adigalar Kalai, Ariviyal Tamil Kaloori, Perur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. N. Tamilchelvi Head, and Associate Professor, Department of Commerce Thavathiru Santhalinga Adigalar Kalai, Ariviyal Tamil Kaloori, Perur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.</p>		
<p>Abstract</p> <p>People are in need of products and service for comfortable living, products may transfer one place to another. But, the service could move one to another place. People have to travel to get the service benefits of institutions, societies, hospitals, hotels and etc. People may spent more than a day to reach their designation, for business / to meet their relatives. Food and shelter are must while travelling. Hotels fulfil their needs through their best service. Hotel management could not find all the variables to find the satisfaction level of the customers, so this study is important to find the level of satisfaction of customers. The following are the objectives of the study. (i) to present the socio economic factors of the sample respondents; (ii) to find the variables which influence the level of satisfaction and (iii) to gives suggestions to the hotel management. The researcher has chosen Coimbatore city, the researcher selected only 4 star hotel for this study to measure their level of satisfaction. Likert five point scale used to find the level of satisfaction of the sample respondents. Structured questionnaire used to collect data from the sample respondents. Simple random sample method adopted for data collection. the researcher issued 200 questionnaire to the respondents, they given adequate time to fill their details, finally 183 questionnaire were collected back, entire 182 questionnaire were used for analysis. Researcher concluded that the technological update must to face the new generation customers, new generation complete their entire work over smart phone, they having smart mobile and application to spread the information and issues. The management could use the same technology for hotel development.</p> <p>Keywords: customer satisfaction, hotel service and star hotels.</p>		
<p>Introduction</p> <p>People are in need of products and service for comfortable living, products may transfer one place to another. But, the service could move one to another place. People have to travel to get the service benefits of institutions, societies, hospitals, hotels and etc. People may spent more than a day to reach their designation, for business / to meet their relatives. Food and shelter are must while travelling. Hotels fulfill their needs through their best service. All income group people are travelling around the world. Hotels charges are depends on the hotels facilities and services. Business development is much complication and tuff because of more competition, owner would like to prolong their business. They should satisfy their customers to survive in the market, service sectors also should do the same for their</p>		
Available online: https://journals.eduindex.org/index.php/ejbss		Page 57

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 22

© 2020 JETIR May 2020, Volume 7, Issue 5	www.jetir.org (ISSN-2349-5162)
<h2>“A STUDY ON SHARE PRICE MOVEMENT IN SELECTED IT INDUSTRY IN INDIA”</h2>	
<p>* Dr.K.Karuppusamy M.Com., MBA., M.Phil.,PGDCA.,PGDCCM.,Ph.D. Assistant Professor , NIFT – TEA College of Knitwear Fashion Tiruppur.</p>	
<p>* Dr.R.Perumalsamy M.Com., M.Phil.,PGDCA.,Ph.D Head of the Department Department of International Business, KG Arst & Science College , Saravanampatti., Coimbatore.</p>	
<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The stock exchange provides a market place for the purchase and sale of securities. The origin of stock market goes back to the time when securities representing the property of promise to pay were first issued and may transferable from one person to another.</p> <p>Stock prices change everyday by market forces. By this we mean that share prices change because of supply and demand. If more people want to buy a stock (demand) than sell it (supply), then the price moves up. Conversely, if more people wanted to sell a stock than buy it, there would be greater supply than demand, and the price would fall.</p> <p>Understanding supply and demand is easy. What is difficult to comprehend is what makes people like a particular stock and dislike another stock. This comes down to figuring out what news is positive for a company and what news is negative. There are many answers to this problem and just about any investor you ask has their own ideas and strategies.</p> <p>This study is focus on Share Price movements of TCS & WIPRO.</p>	
<p>1.1 INTRODUCTION TO STOCK EXCHANGE</p> <p>The stock exchange provides a market place for the purchase and sale of securities. The origin of stock market goes back to the time when securities representing the property of promise to pay were first issued and may transferable from one person to another.</p> <p>The earliest records of security dealings in India are meager and obscure. The east India Company was the dominant institution in those days and business in its loan securities were started to be transacted near the close of eighteen century.</p> <p>By 1830, it was perceptible increase in the volume of business in stocks and shores. The trading list was breaded in 1839 and quotations appeared in the newspapers for inviting the attention of persons engaged in the stock market.</p>	
JETIR2005375	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR) www.jetir.org 456

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 23

Energy Conservation of Sensor Nodes in Wireless Sensor Networks

Saraniya

Sleep/wake-up scheduling is one of the fundamental problems in wireless sensor networks, since the energy of sensor nodes is limited and they are usually un rechargeable. The purpose of sleep/wake-up scheduling is to save the energy of each node by keeping nodes in sleep mode as long as possible (without sacrificing packet delivery efficiency) and thereby maximizing their lifetime. In this paper, a self-adaptive sleep/wake-up scheduling approach is proposed. Unlike most existing studies that use the duty cycling technique, which incurs a tradeoff between packet delivery delay and energy saving, the proposed approach, which does not use duty cycling, avoids such a trade-off. The proposed approach, based on the reinforcement learning technique, enables each node to autonomously decide its own operation mode (sleep, listen, or transmission) in each time slot in a decentralized manner. Simulation results demonstrate the good performance of the proposed approach in various circumstances.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 24

DOI: 10.26643/rb.v11i10.9328 • Corpus ID: 207977364

An Empirical Evidence of Global Warming and its impact on India's Agricultural Production

Dr. P.Prema, Ms. R. Kanchana • Published 10 October 2019 • Environmental Science • Restaurant Business

India is a large country with all types of climates and different kinds of soil requiring different types of farming. Most of the agricultural land in India is dependent on rainfall for irrigation. India has about 15 Agro-climatic zones with different types of farming methods and crops. As most of the population is dependent on agriculture and two-third of the country depend on monsoon rains to aid in agriculture, any change in frequency of the rains will affect these areas critically... [Expand](#)

[View via Publisher](#)journals.eduindex.org[Save to Library](#)[Create Alert](#)[Cite](#)

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 25

The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis

ISSN NO: 0886-9367

**Homomorphism and anti homomorphism in Intuitionistic
fuzzy ideal of $M\Gamma$ group in near rings****S.K. MALA**

Associate Professor,

Department of Mathematics,

KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore - 35

E Mail - malapalaniselvam64@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the effects of homomorphism and anti homomorphism on the domain and codomain of Intuitionistic fuzzy ideal of $M\Gamma$ group in near rings are explained by few theorems.

KEYWORDS

Intuitionistic fuzzy ideals of $M\Gamma$ group in near rings, homomorphism and anti homomorphism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Atanassov K. T introduced intuitionistic fuzzy sets in 1986. This is as an extension of fuzzy sets which was introduced by Zadeh L. A in 1965. The abstract concept of near rings developed by Pilz G., later expanded into fuzzy near rings and intuitionistic fuzzy near rings. Jun Y. B studied fuzzy Γ rings in 1992 and fuzzy $M\Gamma$ group elaborately in 1995. Kim S. D analyzed fuzzy ideals of near rings in 1996. Later the characteristic of intuitionistic fuzzy ideals in Γ rings are discussed by Palaniappan N in 2010. Sathyanarayana. B studied fuzzy ideals over near rings along with their properties and represented it as a graph. Intuitionistic fuzzy ideals of $M\Gamma$ group was introduced. Their homomorphisms with properties and effects are discussed in this paper. Saravanan. V defined and explained homomorphism and anti-homomorphism in intuitionistic fuzzy sub semi ring of a semi ring.

2. PRELIMINARIES**2.1 Definition:**

Let $(N^*, +)$ be a group and Γ be a non-empty set the N^* is called a Γ near ring if there exists a function from $N^* \times \Gamma \times N^* \rightarrow N^*$ satisfying


- (i) $(n_1 + n_2) \alpha_i n_3 = n_1 \alpha_i n_3 + n_2 \alpha_i n_3$
- (ii) $(n_1 \alpha_i n_2) \alpha_j n_3 = n_1 \alpha_i (n_2 \alpha_j n_3)$ for all $n_1, n_2, n_3 \in N^*$ and $\alpha_i, \alpha_j \in \Gamma$.

2.2 Definition:

Let N^* be a zero symmetric gamma near ring and μ^* defined from N^* to $[0, 1]$ is said to be a fuzzy ideal of N^* if it satisfied


KG College of Arts and Science	Criterion 3 – Research, Innovation and Extension	3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years
--------------------------------	--	--




3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 26



[Contact Us](#)
editor@ijrar.org
[Peer Review , Refereed , Indexed , Multidisciplinary, Multilanguage, Open access](#)

[WhatsApp Only +91 6354477117](#)
[All Policy](#)
[Call For Paper](#)
[Submit Paper Online](#)
[Curent Issue](#)
[Archi](#)


[HOME](#)
[IJRAR](#)
[EDITORIAL](#)
[FOR AUTHOR](#)
[CURRENT ISSUE](#)
[ARCHIVE](#)
[CONFERENCE PROPOSAL](#)
[SUBMIT F](#)


Call For Paper
September 2022



Call For Papers
September 2022
Volume 9 |
Issue 3
Last Date :
30-Sep-2022

Review Results :
Within 02-03 Days

Paper Publication :





Published Paper Details:



Paper Title


K-SEMI SIMILAR INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY MATRICES


[Click Here to Download Article](#)


Published Paper PDF : - <http://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR19K7258>


Published Paper URL : - http://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR19K7258


Published Paper PDF Downlaod: - <download.php?file=IJRAR19K7258>


Authors

P.Poongodi

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 27

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-10, August 2019Graph of an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Ideal of MT
Groups in Near Rings

S K Mala, M M Shanmugapriya

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to establish a relationship between intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) theory, graph theory, intuitionistic fuzzy graph theory with the ideal algebraic structure of a near ring in MT group. The idea of graph of an intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) ideal, the regular graph of an intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) ideal and their isomorphism in MT group of near rings are discussed. Also, few properties of theirs are studied here as theorems

Keywords: Graph of an intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) ideal, regular graph of an intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) ideal, isomorphism of graphs of intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) ideals in MT group of near rings.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of near ring has been applied in geometry, topology, differential equation and automation has been introduced by Pilz et al. [10] with various properties and characteristics are derived. In 1996, Zadeh et al. [15] introduced fuzzy sets by defining membership function for a crisp set. As an expansion of fuzzy set by including non-membership to fuzzy set, Atanassov [1] introduced (IF) set with different operations and their characteristics are analysed. In 2005, Jianming et al. [2] merged ideals of near rings in intuitionistic fuzzy set.

As near ring has their application in automation, topology and ideal in order theory and graph theory, a graph is extended to fuzzy graph and discussed their applications in decision process also, by Rosenfeld et al. [11] in 1975. Sathyanarayana and Prasad et al. [12] expanded near rings with ideals of fuzzy and theoretical idea of graph theory by explaining theorems and representing ideals into graphs.

In 1996 Kim and Kim et al. [4] introduced fuzzy ideals of NR and Jun et al. [3] implemented the fuzzy ideals in INR. The theory of IF ideals of near rings was initiated by Zhan et al. [16] and some related properties were obtained. Fuzzy ideals in gamma rings have been characterized by Palaniappan et al. [9] as extension of ideals of gamma rings in IF sets. Karunambikai et al. [5,6] introduced IF graph and discussed various characteristics by classifying strongest arc and weakest arc, strongest path and weakest path, alpha strong, beta strong, delta weak.

IF ideals of M gamma groups in near rings has been introduced and discussed its few properties by Mala and Shanmugapriya [7]. Shanmugapriya et al. [13] discussed homo-morphism in Q -intuitionistic L fuzzy sub near rings of a near ring. The algebraic structure of semi group with fuzzy theory and graph theory was connected as fuzzy graph of semi group. The notion of fuzzy ideal graph of semi group was generalized by Murali Krishna Rao et al. [8]. Later, intuitionistic fuzzy representations of intuitionistic fuzzy groups were discussed in detail by Sharma [14].

II. METHODOLOGY

IF ideal is extended to a graph in MT group of a near ring. Examples are discussed to explain their order, size, total degree along with theorems by proving them. Isomorphism of graphs of an IF ideal is defined and few theorems are derived using their characters. This is extended and proved for the complement graph also.

A. GRAPH OF THE IF IDEAL

Let $G(V, E)$ be a graph of an ideal $I(\mu, \gamma)$ of a (N, \cdot) of near ring if

- $\mu(xy) \geq \max\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$
 - $\gamma(xy) \leq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$ for $\{xy\} \in E$.
- Then $G(V, E)$ is called graph of the IF ideal $I(\mu, \gamma)$ and denoted as $G(V, E, \mu, \gamma)$.

B. ORDER, SIZE OF THE GRAPH OF THE IF IDEAL

Let $G(V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be a graph of the IF ideal I . The order of G is specified as $(\mu(p), \gamma(p))$ and it is represented by $O(G)$.

Let $G(V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be a graph of the IF ideal I . The size of G is defined as $(\mu(xy), \gamma(xy))$,

where $\{xy\} \in E$ and it is represented by $S(G)$.

C. DEGREE & TOTAL DEGREE OF A GRAPH OF AN IF IDEAL

The degree of the vertex v of the $G(V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ is defined as $(\mu(uv), \gamma(uv))$ where

$u \in v$ and it is defined by $D(v)$. Let $G_i(V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be a graph of the IF ideal I . Total degree of the vertex $v \in V$ is specified as $(D\mu(u) + \mu(u), D\gamma(u) + \gamma(u))$. It is denoted by $TD(u)$.

Revised Manuscript Received on August 05, 2019

S K Mala: PhD- Research scholar, Department of Mathematics, Karupagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641021

M M Shanmugapriya, Professor, Head(i/c), Department of Mathematics, Karupagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641021

Retrieval Number - J95140881019/19CBEIESP
DOI: 10.35940/ijitee.J9514.0881019

3154

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication



3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 28

<p>The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis ISSN NO: 0886-9367</p> <p>A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF DAM BREAKAGE PROBLEM USING FVM</p> <p>Miss.Abinaya.S Miss.Vishnu Prabha .C</p> <p>M.Sc. Mathematics, Department of Mathematics, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-35</p> <p>Email : abinayakgcas@gmail.com</p> <p>Miss.Geetha Ramani</p> <p>Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-35, Tamil nadu.</p> <p>Email : geethu758@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The works on dam breakage problem using finite volume method (FVM), Finite difference Method (FDM) and finite Element Method (FEM) are described. The finite volume method is the easier and understandable method when compare to other methods in numerical simulation to solve various hydraulic engineering problems. This paper also deals with the schemes in mathematical modeling for dam breakage problem.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Dam Breakage Problems</p> <p>Many interesting topic are increased under the field of water recourses and environment production and ecology management. But the main cause are happening now a day in Dam-break hydraulics and hydrology also given the occurrence of meteorological events because of natural climatic changes and nature of historic dam failures. It is very important to make safe management of some reservoir operation for Prediction of the shape, magnitude, and timing of a flash flood resulting from a dam failure. Problems of all dam breakage problems are largely constrained by the comparatively small spatial scales that can be realistically accommodated in laboratories with physically experimented are well known. Dam breakage deals with various numerical methods that are gives real solution and prevention for the future problems.</p> <p>The different types of numerical methods are available to solve the various types of partial differential equations. Most of the research using the numerical integration of nonlinear hyperbolic partial differential equations is solved mainly by FDM, FVM, FEM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Method of characteristics 2) Finite element method 3) Finite difference methods 4) Finite volume method 5) Spectral method <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>Volume XII, Issue I, January/2020 Page No:130</p>
--

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 29

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

Home Editorial Board Journal Topics Archives About the Journal Submissions Privacy Statement Contact

Home / Archives / Vol. 29 No. 2 (2020): Vol 29 No 2 (2020) / Articles

ON SYMMETRIC CIRCULANT INTERVAL VALUED FUZZY MATRICES

P.Poongodi et. al

PDF

Abstract

In this paper, we introduced the concept of k- symmetric circulant and s- symmetric circulant Interval Valued Fuzzy Matrices(IVFM) as a generalization of symmetric circulant fuzzy Matrices. The basic concepts, theorems and properties of k-symmetric circulant Interval Valued Fuzzy Matrix and s-symmetric circulant Interval Valued Fuzzy Matrix are discussed with examples.

How to Cite
et. al, P. (2020). ON SYMMETRIC CIRCULANT INTERVAL VALUED FUZZY MATRICES. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(2), 2119 - 2127. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/3631>

More Citation Formats

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 30

GEDRAG & ORGANISATIE REVIEW - ISSN:0921-5077

<http://lemma-tijdschriften.nl/>

HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION USING SVM MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

A.Gokila Vani¹, Dr. V. Saravanan²,¹Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Computer Science, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore & Ph.D. Scholar, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.²Associate Professor & Head, Department of IT(PG), Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.Email : gokilavani@gmail.com, drvsaravanan2017@gmail.com

Contact no. : 9789498209

Abstract: Recently the analysis of hyperspectral images (HSI) acquired by remote sensors has gained substantial attention and is increasingly becoming an active research discipline. The classification of surface features from satellite imagery is one of the most important applications of remote sensing. The recent development of sensor technology resulted in the possibility to develop hyperspectral sensors which can acquire remotely sensed images in hundreds of spectral bands. Indeed, hyperspectral imagery provides a profuse source of information for various earth observation themes and applications. Despite this potential for information extraction, the classification techniques can provide better performance like high volume data processing, high dimensional space modelling, etc. Therefore, in processing hyperspectral images, the classification approaches have been proposed to hyperspectral data for spaces reduction.

Keywords: Hyperspectral images, Machine learning, Classification and SVM

1. INTRODUCTION

Hyperspectral imaging (HSI) is a rising field where the upsides of optical spectroscopy as an investigative instrument are joined with two-dimensional article representation acquired by optical imaging. The "hyper" in hyperspectral signifies "over" as in "too much" and alludes to the huge number of estimated wavelength bands. Hyperspectral images are spectrally over decided, which implies that they give abundant spectral information to recognize and recognize spectrally one of a kind materials [1]. Hyperspectral imagery gives the possibility to more exact and point by point information extraction than conceivable with some other sort of remotely detected data. In HSI, every pixel of the image contains spectral information, which is included as a third element of qualities to the two-dimensional spatial image, creating a three-dimensional data 3D shape, some of the time alluded to as hypercube data or as an image block. A basic, understood case of a three-dimensional data block is the regular RGB shading image, where every pixel has red, green, and blue shading. Hyperspectral data solid shapes can contain retention, reflectance, or fluorescence range data for each image pixel. It is

accepted that HSI data is spectrally inspected in an excess of 20 similarly disseminated wavelengths. The spectral range in hyperspectral data can reach out past the unmistakable range (bright, infrared). Hyperspectral imaging is a spectral imaging obtaining where every pixel of the image was utilized to get a lot of images inside certain spectral bands [2]. Hyperspectral imaging is a procedure that examinations a wide range of light rather than simply allocating essential shading (red, green, blue) to every pixel. The light striking every pixel is separated into a wide range of spectral bands so as to give more information on what is imaged. The algorithm and the image handling strategies related with HSI are a result of military research, and were basically used to recognize targets and different articles against foundation mess. Before, HSI has seen common applications, and has especially been valuable in satellite innovation. Hyperspectral imaging is a strategy consolidating spectroscopy and imaging, where each image is obtained at a tight band of the electromagnetic range. Hyperspectral image examination has developed into one of the most strong and speediest developing innovations inside

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 31

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-105, August 2019**Heuristic Search Based Feature Selection and
Discretized Self-Organized Map Clustering for
Spatio-Temporal Pattern Discovery**

R.Sarala, V.Saravanan

Abstract: Spatio-temporal pattern discovery is an essential one in data mining for predictive analytics. Since it manages both space and time information depending on their characteristics and the preferred applications performances. The predictive analytics uses the Spatio-temporal features to discover future outcomes. The several works have been done in the Spatio-temporal pattern discovery. But the accurate pattern discovery is the major challenges. In order to improve the accurate pattern discovery, Heuristic Best-First Search based Discretized Self-Organizing Feature Map (HBFS-DSOFM) Model is introduced. The HBFS-DSOFM model comprises two processes namely, Spatio-temporal feature selection and clustering. Initially, the Heuristic Best-First Search Algorithm is used for selecting the relevant Spatio-temporal features from the large dataset for pattern discovery. Best-first search explores a decision tree for selecting the relevant Spatio-temporal features through the maximum information gain value. After that, the Spatio-temporal data are clustered with the selected features by using Discretized Self-Organizing Feature Mapping Algorithm for Spatio-temporal pattern discovery. In Discretized Self-Organizing Feature Mapping, input spatio-temporal data is connected to the prototype neurons through the synaptic weight. For the clustering process, weights of the neurons (i.e. cluster) are initialized with random values. After that, the Manhattan distance is used to compute the distance between the input vector and cluster weight value. The gradient descent is applied to discover closest distance. The cluster whose weight is closest to the input data is grouped into the particular cluster. Then the weight of the cluster is updated with the previous weight value for grouping the entire data. This clustering process gets iterated until it satisfies termination condition. Finally, the outputs of Spatio-temporal data are combined to form a spatio-temporal pattern for efficient predictive analytics. Experimental evaluation is carried out for El Niño Dataset and taxi trajectory dataset using the factors such as time complexity, clustering accuracy, and false positive rate. The results confirm that the proposed HBFS-DSOFM model increases the Spatio-temporal pattern discovery in terms of high clustering accuracy with a less false positive rate as well as minimum time complexity. Based on the clarification, HBFS-DSOFM model is more efficient than the state-of-the-art methods.

Keywords: Spatio-temporal pattern discovery, Spatio-temporal feature selection, Heuristic Best-First Search.

Revised Manuscript Received on July 08, 2019.

Mr.R.Sarala is a Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Science at KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. Email: saralarajasekaran@gmail.com

Dr. V. Saravanan, Associate Professor & HEAD, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Department of IT, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore - 641 028

Information gain, Discretized Self-Organizing Feature Mapping, Manhattan distance, gradient descent

1. INTRODUCTION

A Spatio-temporal data has become widespread in several applications like public health, public safety, financial fraud detection, transportation, weather forecasting and so on. A Spatio-temporal database comprises the structural variations in space and time. Unlike the traditional dataset are continuous, boundless, and it has a time-variant data distribution. It is a difficult and complex task to discover the interesting patterns from this database. Therefore an efficient data mining techniques such as clustering and classification are used for solving the above issues. Data mining is the process of extracting the significant patterns from the datasets to extract the information and it transforms into a required structure for future use.

A multi valued decision systems approach was developed in [1] for determining the Spatio-temporal patterns from the time series data. In this approach, the rough set theory was applied to choose the important features from the dataset. The accurate clustering was not carried out to find the Spatio-temporal patterns with less error rate. A hierarchical trajectory clustering based periodic pattern mining (PPM) approach was developed in [2] for finding the various Spatio-temporal patterns. Through the hierarchical clustering approach, it detects more periodic patterns, the time complexity was not minimized.

A forward feature selection and random forest algorithm were introduced in [3] for enhancing the performance of the Spatio-temporal prediction. The algorithm failed to prevent the over-fitting in machine learning applications. Gaussian dissimilarity based Similarity Profiled temporal Association Pattern Mining approach was introduced in [4] for identifying the related temporal patterns and minimizing the dissimilarity using fuzzy approach. The approach does not consider the spatial patterns for efficient predictive analytics. A Spatio-temporal data classification method was presented in [5] with the multidimensional chronological patterns. But the feature selection was not performed to improve the Spatio-temporal data classification with minimum time. A trajectory clustering approach was developed in [6] for discover the spatial and temporal travel patterns. The approach does not obtain accurate

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 32

Sampling Distributive Discriminant Random Decision Tree Classification for Spatio-temporal Pattern Prediction

[← Back to Archives](#)

R. Sarala and Dr.V. Saravanan

[Login](#)

Abstract

A spatio-temporal pattern prediction is to forecast the future events based on the time and location information. The spatio-temporal pattern prediction has been done using various techniques but still not efficient for accurate prediction with minimum time while handling the big dataset since the dataset comprises the more features and more data. Therefore, the Sampling Distributive Chi-square based Stochastic Discriminant Random Decision Tree Classification (SDC-SDRDTTC) technique is introduced to enhance the spatio-temporal pattern prediction accuracy (PA) with lesser time. Initially, Multi-dimensional Isomap Scaling based CURE data clustering algorithm finds all possible distributions (i.e., clusters) based on time and location from large dataset for pattern discovery. The CURE data clustering algorithm extracts the spatio-temporal pattern. After pattern extraction, Sampling Distribution Chi-squared Test is used for pattern selection from extracted pattern for prediction. In addition, Sampling Distributive Chi-Squared Test applied for selecting the spatio-temporal pattern based on the score value. After pattern selection, Stochastic Discriminant Random Decision Tree Classifier (SDRDTTC) presents ensemble learning method for classification and prediction through constructing the multitude of decision trees. A classifier comprises several weak learners. For each decision tree, selected pattern are given as input randomly. The results of decision tree are combined and the votes are generated. The majority votes of patterns are considered as global spatio temporal pattern and it is used for prediction of future events with higher PA. Experimental analysis is performed with El Nino Dataset and taxi trajectory dataset with different metrics namely PA, false positive rate (FPR) and prediction time (PT). From the results, it is evident that SDC-SDRDTTC technique obtains higher PA with lesser time and FPR than the conventional methods.

[Volume 12 | 03-Special Issue](#)[Pages: 1429-1440](#)

DOI: 10.5373/JARDCS/V12SP3/20201395

[Download PDF](#)

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 33

<p><i>GEDRAG & ORGANISATIE REVIEW</i> - ISSN:0921-5077 http://lemma-tijdschriften.nl/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PREDICTION OF SPATIOTEMPORAL MINING USING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R. Sarala¹, Dr. V. Saravanan²</p> <p>¹Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India and Ph.D. Scholar, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.</p> <p>²Professor & Head, Department of IT, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Email: rsarala3011@gmail.com, drvsaravanan2017@gmail.com Contact No: 9994552286</p> <p>Abstract: Spatiotemporal pattern is viewed as the reshaped arrangement or relationship of specific occasions or highlights of spatiotemporal. To distinguish these groupings or affiliations, for example, the spatiotemporal patterns of wrongdoing events, proper separation based and length-based estimations are expected to oblige the size or state of the pattern. Genuine world ST patterns can be of various sizes and shapes after some time, and non-consistently disseminated over space. The analytical learning of spatiotemporal successions expects to create future pictures by knowledge from the authentic edges, where spatial advents and temporal varieties are two pivotal structures. This paper proposed a predictive methodology of Spatio-temporal utilizing recurrent neural network. A machine learning approach of persistent neural networks, stands apart as a suitable worldview for without model, data-based prediction of nonlinear dynamical frameworks. By applying this methodology in Spatiotemporal pattern, the prediction mistake is limited.</p> <p>Keywords: Data Mining, Spatiotemporal, Machine Learning, Prediction and Recurrent Neural Network.</p> <p>1. INTRODUCTION</p> <p>A Spatio-temporal data has gotten broad in a few applications like general wellbeing, open security, money related misrepresentation recognition, transportation, climate anticipating, etc. A Spatio-temporal database involves the basic varieties in space and time. Not at all like the conventional dataset are ceaseless, unfathomable, and it has a time-variation data dispersion. It is a troublesome and complex errand to find the fascinating patterns from this database. In this manner, a proficient data mining method, for example, bunching and arrangement are utilized for tackling the above issues. Data mining is the way toward separating the noteworthy patterns from the datasets to remove the data and it changes</p> <p>VOLUME 33 : ISSUE 02 - 2020 Page No:11</p>
--

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 34

OPEN ACCESS
International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-8 Issue-12, October 2019

Multi-Objective Hyper-Heuristic Improved Particle Swarm Optimization Based Configuration of Support Vector Machines for Big Data Cyber Security

Aswanandini.R, Muthuman.N

Abstract: The massive increase of information in the big data era has not only created data processing problems, but also the data security issues. These big data cyber security issues can be handled effectively using machine learning algorithms among which the Support Vector Machines (SVM) has better results on big data classification problems. Defining the proper configuration of the SVM requires expert knowledge in selecting the kernel function and other parameters and this can significantly improve its classification results. In this paper, the SVM configuration process is modelled as a multi-objective optimization problem by considering the false positive rate, false negative rate and model complexity parameters. A Hyper-Heuristic Improved Particle Swarm Optimization (HHIPSO) framework is developed to optimize the SVM multi-objective optimization problem by incorporating the hyper-heuristics and improved particle swarm optimization algorithm. The proposed hyper-heuristic framework includes the high-level strategy for controlling the selection of low-level heuristics by search process and the low-level heuristics generate the new SVM configuration solutions using different rules of PSO. The effective selection of the kernel function and the respective parameters of the SVM should result in better values of false positive rate and false negative rate and also reduce the complexity. The evaluation of the proposed HHIPSO is performed on two cyber security problems and the obtained results illustrated that the proposed approach is effective in improving the classification of big data cyber security problems than the other algorithms.

Keywords: Big data, cyber security, Support Vector Machines, multi-objective optimization, hyper-heuristics, Hyper-Heuristic Improved Particle Swarm Optimization.

INTRODUCTION

Modern digital information era has created the space for high volume of data to be generated and stored by the advanced technologies and Internet of Things (IoT) [1].

This rapid growth of the Internet data has also exponentially increased the frequency of cyber-attacks. The cyber-attacks cause extensive damages to the networks and hence to tackle them the cyber security systems have been designed and installed. Cyber security techniques and processes are assigned with the role of thwarting the illegal cyber-attacks to protect the computers and networks from the cyber damages [2]. They perform the major function of protecting the shared information for improving decision making; detecting the vulnerable attacks in applications; prevent unauthorized accessing of networks and secure the confidential network information [3]. Most of the larger companies have their own cyber security network while other organizations make use of such solutions from security organizations like Accenture, IBM, CISCO, etc. [4].

Recent cyber security solutions have inclined more towards the monitoring of network and Internet traffic to identify and avert the bad actions [5]. This is entirely different from the traditional cyber security solutions which focus only on the detection of bad signatures for unauthorized access. While the traditional systems were aimed at detecting the malware by scanning the incoming traffic against the malware signatures, they are relatively weaker with detecting only limited threats [6]. These traditional techniques including the intrusion detection, firewalls and anti-virus software have become ineffective in tackling the hackers as the attack strategies are highly destructive than the older versions [7]. In addition to this, the presence of big data has increased the critical condition as gigabytes of data are transferred between each node of the computer networks; making the hackers job of entering the networks very easier and cause severe damage without getting traced [8]. The big data problems are majorly due to the organizations providing access to their data networks allowing the partners and consumers to access all data and making it vulnerable to the cyber-attacks. Similarly, the big data has also increased the skills of hackers to evade the traditional security systems. Also, the big data has made it difficult to identify the attacks when initiated and the attack is only known after the damage is done to the hardware and software components [9].

To address these security threats linked to the big data, the big data analytics can be used for cyber security analytics by employing the big data techniques to evade the cyber-attacks [10].

Received Manuscript Received on October 28, 2019.
* Correspondence Author
Aswanandini.R^a, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D. Scholar, Sr. Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, Assistant Professor, KG College of Arts and Science, aswanandini@kg.ac.in
Dr. Muthuman.N, Ph.D., Professor & Head, Department of Mathematics(CA), Sr. Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, muthuman@kg.ac.in.

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (IJITESP). This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

Review Number: IJITEE/1081219/2019GATECIP
DOI: 10.35940/IJITEE.IJITEE1081219
Journal Website: www.ijitee.org

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

3892

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 35

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Alochana Chakra Journal ISSN NO:2231-3990 </div>
<div style="text-align: center;"> <h2>Analyzing Network Security using Deep Learning</h2> <p>M.Vinod Kumar^{*1}, G.Priyadarshini^{*2}, N.Sriram^{*1}</p> <p><i>*Department of Computer Applications, KG College of Arts and Science.</i></p> <p>vined.mphil10422@gmail.com priyadharshini.g@kgcas.com ariram.4747@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract— The network security is always vulnerable due to hacking like activities. As deep learning performs better than machine learning techniques this paper presents a network security situation prediction method based on BiLSTM. We built an improved BiLSTM neural network model to predict network security data. Deep learning models include CNN, RNN, LSTM and its variations. This paper compares prediction using LSTM and BiLSTM.</p> <p>Keywords— Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Network Security, LSTM, BiLSTM.</p> <h3>I. INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>The existence of network is everywhere now days. At the same time the network security and network vulnerability is also yields importance. Several technologies have been deployed for dealing with network security, predicting network security violations. Network security situation prediction is based on network security situational awareness further forecast and evaluates the future possible network status, over a period of time to be able to predict in advance to some extent network security attacks, can help the network administrator has more time and preparation to cope with the possible arrival of threats, the reasonable allocation of network resources, adopt preventive measures against the network.</p> <p>Now a day researchers have used various machine learning and neural network models to predict network security situation. However these machine learning techniques are not helpful to attain higher accuracy. In order to improve the accuracy of network secure situation BiLSTM is used.</p> <h3>II. RELATED WORK</h3> <p>Bass et al. first coined the word network security analysis and caused widespread concern [1]. Olabelurin et al. come with the prediction framework based on entropy clustering for detection of DoS attack phase and active defense against attack events [2]. Xingzhu et al. come up with an extended IPSO-RB network intrusion detection model based on the relationship between RBF neural network feature subset and parameters [3]. Such situation assessment has the problems of the complex model and low universality. In the aspect of situation assessment, network situation assessment can be regarded as a classification problem based on a large amount of marked data. The XGBoost algorithm proposed by Chen et al. is a classification method in recent years [4].</p> <p>As for the prediction model of the neural network, the performance of the recurrent neural network (RNN) is outstanding. Graves et al. proposed the gate structure to solve the gradient disappearance problem and built the LSTM [5]. Cho K. et al. further optimized the gate structure on the basis of LSTM and built Gated Recurrent Unit neural network (GRU) to make the network more simple and efficient [6]. But the structure of the network remains complex. In</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> Volume IX, Issue V, May/2020 Page No:7183 </div> </div>

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 36

GEDRAG & ORGANISATIE REVIEW - ISSN:0921-5077

<http://lemma-tijdschriften.nl/>**The role of pivotal Data Structures in Blockchain Technology****Dr. S. Vidhya**

Associate Professor, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

Abstract

A blockchain is a decentralized and distributed digital ledger that saves transactions on thousands of computers around the globe. This technology was developed to support digital currency bitcoin and is measured the most operational technology. One of the major component of blockchain is distributed ledger. This paper is proposed to be an overview of some basic concepts data structures that are integrated in distributed ledger of blockchain technology.

1 INTRODUCTION

A blockchain is the time stamped series of immutable records that are manipulated by the group of computers. There is no centralized authority. The information in the blocks can be viewed by anyone.

**Figure 1 : Characteristics of Blockchain technology**

- Immutable means the content cannot be changed. The data in the block cannot be altered. Once a block of information is stored on blockchain, it cannot change.
- There is no centralized server to manage the functionality of the blockchain. It uses special type of network referred as peer-peer network.
- The timestamp in blockchain is mainly used for verification purpose. A timestamp is referred as "Proof of existence". Any digital data can be timestamped.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 37

International Journal of Control and Automation

Home Editorial Board Journal Topics Archives About

Home / Archives / Vol. 12 No. 6 (2019): Vol 12 No 6 (2019) / Articles

Improving the Quality in Indian Higher Education Using Lean Six Sigma

MR. P. SURESH KUMAR et al.

PDF

Abstract

Education is the only process which is key feature for human kind to evolve them in this wonderful universe. There are number of properly structured approaches to educate. Different stake holders are involved to produce a successful cycle of education for people. In India there are different levels of education according the age of person and the successful completion of their levels in respective cycle of education. As country India is having huge amount young age people population. The most important task of the society is to guide this huge young member to enrich their knowledge in all means. Now this is the big challenge of academicians to achieve this daunting task with high quality. Even then the government is approaching this matter with lot of efforts by providing lot of standards to its vendors in the name of different agencies. Yet the meeting of quality in all form of process is a hindrance.


How to Cite
et al., M. P. S. K. (2019). Improving the Quality in Indian Higher Education Using Lean Six Sigma. *International Journal of Control and Automation*, 12(6), 477 - 482. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJCA/article/view/3130>

More Citation Formats

Issue
[Vol. 12 No. 6 \(2019\): Vol 12 No 6 \(2019\)](#)

Section
Articles

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 38



Journal of Critical Reviews
ISSN- 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 9, 2020

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTING LEAN SIX SIGMA IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

P. Suresh Kumar¹, Dr.R. Ravichandran²

¹Research Scholar, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.
²Secretary & Director, KGSL Institutions, Coimbatore.

Received: 03.03.2020 Revised: 05.04.2020 Accepted: 07.05.2020

Abstract
Ea.

Keywords: Can

© 2020 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.09.03>

INTRODUCTION

Higher Education is inevitable process of society which producing a wonderful product called educated human being. In larger picture of universe the human kind evolved only because of education in the respective fields of matters according to their requirements. At present the higher education process is serving differently according to the geographical location. All the industries around the globe are working according to the customer requirements and to produce the product in quality at a best, finally the quality of product alone determining the present and future survival of manufacturers in the business. Respectively the higher education sector is in the position to address the quality in its all process to ensure error free service is reaching to its customer. In this study the detail view of higher education framework, process flow, primary and secondary stakeholders are clearly explored. Later in the study the importance of LSS in higher education is discussed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The adolescent people are the royal customers of higher education. It is the important duty of higher education institutions to transform them as well educated human being who is ready to serve the society and as well as to make an impact in their personal life. The higher education process and flow is encompasses of very huge variables, dependencies and protocols in it. The individual institution is constructed by three important factors which is shown in fig (1).

Management

The Management is important stake holder of individual higher education institutions who are pivotal for providing the entire platform for students and teachers to explore knowledge and education.

Academic and Non-Academic Staffs

Key players of the educational process are academic and non-academic staffs. The entire education system framework is constructed and executed by the both academic and non-academic staffs. Who are classified by hierarchical levels according to their achievements and expertise in their respective field work.

Students

The real beneficiaries of the higher education system are students. Students have their own role and specifications according to their academic plan in the respective institutions. Students are integral part of all activities because all the parameters in the system either directly or indirectly revolve around them.

The overall layout of higher education working structure in an individual institution is classified into two layers in table (1).




Fig. 1: Trilemma of Higher Education


Table 1: Classification of Higher Education Responsibilities

Layer 1: Management Role & Responsibilities	Governing Council Students In-taking Process Infrastructure Fiscal Management Faculty & Staff Recruitment
Layer 2: Academic & Non Academic Plan	Academic Plan Attendance Management Exam Management Non Academic Activities

The role and responsibilities of management is very keen in higher education process, the forming of governing council first and foremost. Governing council people regulate the process for getting the affiliation for required courses from the university under which they affiliated. People with the experience in council they will form all technical and non technical aspects of institutions along with proper team to track the process.

Journal of critical reviews

18


3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 39


International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation
ISSN:1475-7192

Home	About	Editorial Board	Current Issues	Archives	Contact Us
----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

Volume 24 - Issue 3

Teaching Learning Process Assessment based on Students Evaluation

 S. Vijaya, L. Padmavathy, P. Lavanya and T. Prabha

Abstract


In the past two decades, teaching in higher education has been risen in status and given much importance especially in improving Teaching Learning Methodology from the evaluation of Teachers done by students. Different parameters of teaching methods of faculties taken into account and evaluated through students to find out best teaching methodology. As feedbacks are given from the consumer's point of view, most importantly students' evaluation reports provide faculties with important feedback.

Paper Details

Volume: Volume 24	Year: 2020
Issues: Issue 3	Month: March
Keywords: Teaching Learning, Evaluation, Higher Education, Students.	DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24I3/PR2020310
	Pages: 2740-2750

[Login / Register](#)

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 40

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-108, August 2019																							
<h2 style="text-align: center;">A Model based Test Pattern Generation and Testing Framework for IoT Applications</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">V.Sathyavathy, D.Shammuga Priya</p> <p>Abstract: The whole world is entering towards the trend of smart technology. Internet of Things (IoT) is an important domain behind this enormous growth. A simple IoT system consists of a device or actuators or sensors, which are connected to software with the help of an internet. The embedded sensors can be monitored and managed from remote place through the network from anywhere in the world internet. There are various applications that are supported in this domain due to this feature. They are smart agriculture, Home automation, been applied in various domain like Home automation, Patient Health Monitoring, Smart City, Smart Agriculture and much more. The usage of these applications is increasing day by day, so there arises a need for verifying and validating the IoT devices in all aspects.</p> <p>The test automation framework that generates test pattern for various testing of IoT application domains that deploys in a sequence process of test patterns which can be easily started for the development of IoT scenarios described. To test their IoT device, there is a need for proper testing techniques for IoT applications through different IoT developers follow their own strategy. The main goal of the automation framework is to reduce the effort in the testing process and to make the test process easier for testing the IoT applications by generating various test patterns various tests depends on a number of IoT test patterns, which allows the process of various operations in the future extension.</p> <p>Keywords: Test Pattern, Internet of Things, Test Model, Testing Framework.</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">I. INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>The IoT network in future, the number of devices which is connected and services provided will be increased that will be reflected in a heterogeneity and diversity of embedded software, hardware platforms, network protocols, and service providers [1]. The realization of the IoT paradigm implies many challenges that need to be addressed, including availability, reliability, mobility, performance, scalability, interoperability, security and management. Healthcare is only one of the domains that will benefit from the vast range of solutions IoT can provide. There are number of faults that can be tested out by using several tools in the IoT that can be pointed out. With the knowledge that failures in IoT applications can have dire consequences, the importance of ensuring their correctness becomes apparent.</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">II. RELATED WORK</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the exact use cases [2]. Testing the application domains for various factors such as functionality, reliability, scalability, Performance, usability, security, and much more for it to be successful. To address this issue, this work aimed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the exact use cases and test cases of existing test solutions Identify the short-comes of existing test solutions. Formulating an IoT framework and designing test patterns <p style="text-align: center;">Table 1: Consequences of Testing in IoT</p> <p>IoT research in the field of healthcare has been focused on improving the quality of care through remote</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Issues</th> <th>Consequences of Testing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Testing for IoT Solutions is specific</td> <td>To define efficient test strategy for IoT Solutions is a difficult task</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Security and privacy threats</td> <td>For security testing and authorization aspects there is an increasing demand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost effective and energy consumption</td> <td>More efficient methods and techniques are in great demand to select cost effective variants to test</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry standardized IOT devices</td> <td>There is a need for more automated integration testing, that are possibly efficient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demand rises for the lower prices for the IoT devices</td> <td>Both manual and automation process are required to test the number of variants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ensuring the reliability of service</td> <td>In edge testing multiple users under limited connection needed to be tested specifically for life-critical systems</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>health monitoring solutions, there is already some work in the area of standards and protocols, presenting solutions designed for specific deployment scenarios.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 2: Deployment scenario in health care</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project</th> <th>Deployment Scenarios</th> <th>Protocols</th> <th>Standard</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Revised Manuscript Received on July 06, 2019. V.Sathyavathy Ph.D Research scholar, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education. Dr.D.Shammuga Priya Professor, Department of CSE&AIT, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education</p> <p>Review Number: JIJTJ088T050R201908423P DOI: 10.35540/ijitee.17081.088T0519</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Published By: Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering & Sciences Publication</p> <p style="text-align: right;">  IJITEE International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering ISSN: 2278-3075 </p>		Issues	Consequences of Testing	Testing for IoT Solutions is specific	To define efficient test strategy for IoT Solutions is a difficult task	Security and privacy threats	For security testing and authorization aspects there is an increasing demand	Cost effective and energy consumption	More efficient methods and techniques are in great demand to select cost effective variants to test	Industry standardized IOT devices	There is a need for more automated integration testing, that are possibly efficient	Demand rises for the lower prices for the IoT devices	Both manual and automation process are required to test the number of variants	Ensuring the reliability of service	In edge testing multiple users under limited connection needed to be tested specifically for life-critical systems	Project	Deployment Scenarios	Protocols	Standard				
Issues	Consequences of Testing																						
Testing for IoT Solutions is specific	To define efficient test strategy for IoT Solutions is a difficult task																						
Security and privacy threats	For security testing and authorization aspects there is an increasing demand																						
Cost effective and energy consumption	More efficient methods and techniques are in great demand to select cost effective variants to test																						
Industry standardized IOT devices	There is a need for more automated integration testing, that are possibly efficient																						
Demand rises for the lower prices for the IoT devices	Both manual and automation process are required to test the number of variants																						
Ensuring the reliability of service	In edge testing multiple users under limited connection needed to be tested specifically for life-critical systems																						
Project	Deployment Scenarios	Protocols	Standard																				

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 41

	<i>Karthikeyan S et al., IJSSRR 2019, 8(2), 1633-1646</i>	
	Research article	Available online www.ijssrr.org
ISSN: 2279-0543		
<i>International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews</i>		
Evolution of Amorphous-Si, CIGS and CdTe Solar Thin Films With a Comparative Market Analysis and Reliability Measures		
Karthikeyan S^{1*} and Thirunavukkarasu P²		
^{1*} Department of Electronics, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-641020, Tamilnadu, India. Email: karthikeyanlogeshb@gmail.com		
² Department of Electronics, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-641020, Tamilnadu, India. Email: iruvarasu@yahoo.co.in		
ABSTRACT		
<p>The current paper gives the prominent reviews of three important thin film solar technologies, namely Amorphous silicon (α-Si), Copper indium gallium selenide (CIGS) and Cadmium telluride (CdTe). Also discussed, the way these technologies are evolved based on their hold in the market and the reliability. The α-Si technology has almost been wiped out from the applications in terrestrial areas and hence the other two technologies are became a major share holder in the market. Thus, the CIGS and CdTe techniques are becoming healthy competitors for the primitive solar cells that are crystalline. However, the duration of the existence of a thin film solar technique is a major issue for the exploration of the possibilities of building "An integrated PV cell system" that needs to be answered, prior spending the time and money.</p>		
KEYWORDS — Thin Films, Solar Cells, Amorphous Silicon, CdTe, CIGS, PV		
*Corresponding Author		
Mr. Karthikeyan S		
Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Electronics, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore - 641020, Tamilnadu, India. E-Mail: karthikeyanlogeshb@gmail.com , Mob. No: +91 8870433456		
<i>IJSSRR, 8(2) April - June, 2019</i>		Page 1633

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 42

Alochana Chakra Journal

ISSN NO:2231-3990

A STUDY ABOUT VARIOUS IMAGE DENOISING ALGORITHMS

Anun Prasad. M¹, Nandakumar. N², Senthilkumar. M³
Assistant Professor^{1,2,3}, Department of Electronics and Communication Systems,
KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.

Abstract: Denoising is an indispensable task to restore the image from corrupted pixel and improve the image quality. Image denoising is an important task in the image processing. The image captured by modern cameras is affected by noises which destroy the image quality. Therefore reduction of noises is an important task without losing their image features such as edge corners and sharp structures of images. The several methods are proposed by various researchers and each has its own advantages and disadvantages. This method is done in pre-processing step in the image processing. In this paper, several kind of literature for reducing the impulse noise from the image is given. First, this paper provides the major challenging of image denoising techniques. The performance metrics of image denoising methods are given in this paper. The images affected by the impulsive noise or salt and pepper noise are removed by the identification and removal is studied from the literature. These types of noises are introduced in the image through image acquisition stage. It can be removed by linear and non-linear filters. The median filter provides better performance even though it didn't preserve the information of image when the noise density is high.

Keywords: Salt and Pepper Noise; Impulse Noise; Denoising; Median Filter;

1. Introduction:


Image denoising is an important step in the image processing because the presence of noise. This work done in preprocessing stage where several type of noises affect the image quality are Gaussian noise, impulse and speckle noise in the time of image acquisition and the transmission (Yu et al., 2017). The type of noises are lead due to quick transients, malfunctioning camera sensor pixels, timing error in analog to digital conversion, external disturbance, transmission of noisy channel. The presence of impulse noise can be detected by the image appearance and brightness quality of the image. The impulse noise affect the image due to the conversion of analog to digital and occurrence of dead pixels in the image (Gonzalez,

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 43

<p>Mukti Shabd Journal</p> <p>ISSN NO : 2347-3150</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL ROBOTS IN DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS – A REVIEW</p> <p>NANDAKUMAR.N¹, ARUN PRASAD.M², KARTHIKEYAN.S³, Assistant Professor^{1,2,3}, Department of Electronics and Communication Systems, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. INDIA.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>As indicated by an ongoing report by Credence Research, the worldwide clinical mechanical technology advertise was esteemed at \$7.24 billion of every 2015 and is relied upon to develop to \$20 billion by 2023. A key driver for this development is interest for utilizing robots in insignificantly intrusive medical procedures, particularly for neurologic, orthopedic, and laparoscopic procedures. As an outcome, a wide scope of robots is being created to serve in an assortment of jobs inside the clinical condition. Robots having some expertise in human treatment incorporate careful robots and restoration robots. The field of assistive and helpful mechanical gadgets is additionally extending quickly. These incorporate robots that assist patients with restoring from genuine conditions like strokes, empathic robots that aid the consideration of more seasoned or truly slow-witted people, and mechanical robots that take on an assortment of routine assignments, for example, disinfecting rooms and conveying clinical supplies and hardware, including prescriptions. In this paper we have study about different types robots growth in medical filed.</p> <p>KEY WORD:Medical Robots, New technology, Human replacement.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>The mechanical autonomy is significant for medical procedure. Key innovative research in clinical apply autonomy and mechanization is presently fundamental in the medical field. Negligibly obtrusive medical procedure dependent on careful mechanical autonomy can diminish recuperation time, speed mending and decrease scarring. The foundation of the insignificantly obtrusive careful idea and the innovative turn of events and utilization of negligibly intrusive gadgets have enormously improved the viability of careful tasks. Moreover, the automated additionally has numerous applications after activity. As of late, with the fast improvement of apply autonomy, we can accomplish negligibly intrusive entry point, presentation and surgery. Careful mechanical technology has in reality become another development point and innovative hatchery in the cutting edge medical procedure.</p> <p>Volume IX, Issue V, MAY/2020</p> <p>Page No : 1933</p>
--

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 44

<p>Mukt Shabd Journal</p> <p>Issn No : 2347-3150</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE SENSING IN DIFFERENT STAGES – A REVIEW</p> <p>Nandakumar.N¹, Senthilkumar.M², Gladstone Duraisami.R³, Assistant Professor^{1,2,3}, Department of Electronics and Communication Systems, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, INDIA. nandakumar.n@kgcas.com, senthilkumar.m@kgcas.com, gladstoneduraisami@kgcas.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p>Remote sensors gather information by identifying the vitality that is reflected from Earth. These sensors can be on satellites or mounted on airplane. Remote sensors can be either inactive or dynamic. Detached sensors react to outer boosts. They record normal vitality that is reflected or radiated from the Earth's surface. The most widely recognized wellspring of radiation identified by aloof sensors is reflected daylight. Interestingly, dynamic sensors utilize interior upgrades to gather information about Earth. For instance, a laser-pillar remote detecting framework extends a laser onto the outside of Earth and measures the time that it takes for the laser to reflect back to its sensor. Remote detecting has a wide scope of uses in various fields. In this paper we study the improvement of remote detecting in various stages.</p> <p>KEY WORD:Remote Sensing, Air boon, Satellites, Object detection.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION:</p> <p>Remote detecting can be characterized as the assortment of information about an item from a separation. People and numerous different sorts of creatures achieve this assignment with help of eyes or by the feeling of smell or hearing. Geographers utilize the procedure of remote detecting to screen or measure marvels found in the Earth's lithosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and environment. Remote detecting of the earth by geographers is normally finished with the assistance of mechanical gadgets known as remote sensors. These contraptions have an incredibly improved capacity to get and record data about an article with no physical contact. Regularly, these sensors are situated away from the object of enthusiasm by utilizing helicopters, planes, and satellites. Most detecting gadgets record data about an item by estimating an article's transmission of electromagnetic vitality from reflecting and emanating surfaces.</p> <p>Remote detecting symbolism has numerous applications in mapping land-use and spread, farming, soils mapping, ranger service, city arranging, archeological examinations, military perception, and geomorphological looking over, among different employments. For instance, foresters utilize elevated photos for getting ready backwoods spread maps, finding conceivable access streets, and estimating</p> <p>Volume IX Issue V, MAY/2020</p> <p>Page No : 1090</p>	
---	--

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 45


International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation
ISSN:1475-7192

Home About Editorial Board Current Issues Archives Contact Us

Volume 24 - Issue 6

EARLY FINDING OF CERVICAL CANCER WITH THE HELP OF AROUSAL FLUID

▲ N.Nandakumar, D.Shalini, S.Suresh, Dr.Manimehalai.P

Abstract

In current scenario for women breast, vagina and cervical cancer is very normal spreading disease. The se types of cancers are very difficult to find in initial stage. To overcome this problem our proposed research is support to find the initial stage of vagina, cervical cancer without any critical testes, using slide with help of arousal fluid. It finds to be useful to medical professional, especially for oncologist and gynecologist. Using this slide the individual patient also knows the disease in initial stage in simple home procedure for aid of detect early cervical, vagina cancers.

Paper Details

Volume: Volume 24	Year: 2020
Issues: Issue 6	Month: February
Keywords: Arousal fluid, Vagina cancer, cervical cancer, Slide, Home procedure	DOI: 10.37200/IJPR.V24I6/PR261188
	Pages: 12085-12089

Login / Register

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 46



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429

Volume 8 Issue 11 Apr 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

Screening of High Yielding Tea (*Camellia Sinensis*) Clones using Enzymes and Canonical Discriminate Analysis with Yield

Dr. D. Shalini

Assistant Professor, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract: In the present study, clonal and time of sampling (seasons) were significantly recorded variation in terms of productivity related enzymes and their participatory role in dry matter productivity. Rubisco (ribulose-bisphosphate carboxylase) played a prime role followed by MDH and PEPC. This was clearly established by the correlation studies where the Rubisco had higher correlation coefficient value followed by MDH and PEPC. Studies were conducted to analyze productivity related enzymes in UPASI tea clones and integrate it with yield data to develop a model to predict the yield of an unknown tea accession. Results showed that the Rubisco activity significantly differed among the UPASI tea accessions. It ranged from 0.058 (UPASI-11) to 0.122 (TRF-1). All UPASI clones were classified as moderate to good yielders. TRF-1 emerged as a high yielding clone with higher Rubisco activity. Linear regression analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between the Rubisco activity and yield.

Keywords: RUBISCO, Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase, Malate dehydrogenase

1. INTRODUCTION

Important characteristic feature of green plants is photosynthetic carbon dioxide assimilation where the plants convert the radiant energy to fix the atmospheric carbon dioxide into simple sugars and then more complex organic molecule. This process provides the major input of energy into the biosphere and it is an important initiative reaction in terrestrial food chain and balancing the oxygen level in the atmosphere. The biochemical process supporting the life on the earth depends, in terms of energy, on oxidative reactions. In order to complete the carbon cycle it is necessary to release the carbon dioxide back to the food chain. Final product of metabolic pathways based on carbon where carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.

The only versatile enzyme capable of fixing the carbon dioxide in the presence of radiant energy is Rubisco (Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase).

Several studies have reported that ribulose 1,5 bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase (Rubisco) activity and photosynthetic capacity are the possible limiting factors for plant growth and development (Rogers et al., 1996). The rate of photosynthesis and biomass accumulation depends largely on the quantity and activity of Rubisco. Rubisco is the first and key enzyme in the Calvin cycle of photosynthetic carbon dioxide assimilation in C3 plants. It catalyzes the fixation of atmospheric CO₂ to ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate (RuBP) to form two molecules of 3-phosphoglycerate (3PGA) which is subsequently used to build organic molecules. The enzyme is extremely inefficient and its carboxylation activity is compromised by competing side-reactions, the most notable being with another atmospheric gas, O₂. Both CO₂ and O₂ are mutually competitive at the same large subunit active site. Whereas carboxylation accounts for net CO₂ fixation, oxygenation leads to the loss of CO₂ in the photo respiratory pathway. In order to catalyze photosynthetic CO₂ fixation at high rates, large amounts of Rubisco are required to compensate the slow catalytic rate of the enzyme. It has been estimated that Rubisco accounts for a quarter of leaf nitrogen and up to half of the soluble protein in leaves of C3 plants and it is probably the most abundant protein of the world (Portis 1992).

Aoki (1990) reported that changes in the amount of proteins and RuBPC activity had no correlation with the changes in photosynthesis in tea. Significant positive correlation between RuBPC/RuBPO and photosynthesis was reported earlier in tea (Raj Kumar, 2005). There was a negative relationship existed between RuBPC/ RuBPO and photorespiration. These relationships indicated the importance of the specificity of between RuBPCO to CO₂ and O₂. When the specificity of RuBPCO to CO₂ increases, there would be an increase in photosynthesis besides an increase in RuBPC/RuBPO. Increased catalase activity could also have contributed to an increase in photosynthesis by declining the photorespiration. Although the pathway of photorespiration is well understood, its regulation towards increasing biomass productivity is less known. Crop productivity influenced by a number of variables which can inhibit, stimulate, alter or modify the biomass productivity. Cultural operations like plucking (Spurgeon Cox and Raj Kumar, 2004), pruning (Spurgeon Cox and Raj Kumar, 2006; Soby Mathew, 2010), nutrient management (Verrin et al., 2001), irrigation (Radhakrishnan and Venkateswaram, 2006), incidence of pests and diseases (Baby 2001), man made stress like mechanization (Marimuthu et al., 2003; Raj Kumar et al., 2010) and ecological variables (Raj Kumar and Mohan Kumar, 2009).

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 47

© 2019 IJRAR June 2019, Volume 6, Issue 2

www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

A Study on Growth of India's External Debt with Special Reference to Multilateral Portion

Dr.K.Vishnupriya

Dr.N.Eswaran

Abstract

The Growth of India's economy has been depending on the various dimensions of external debt in the modern scenario. The Internal debt is not alone possible to make the flourish growth of the economy. In this regard, each and every emerging economy is creating external debt. In recent time, the India's external debt has been made tremendous scope for expanding the global trade activities. The main purpose of this study is to understand how the multilateral debt is dominating role in India's External debt.

KEYWORDS: Government Borrowing, Non Government Borrowing, Concessional, Non Concessional, Multilateral Debt

Dr.K.Vishnupriya, Associate Professor, Department of Management, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 641035, Email id: privawelcome@gmail.com, Mobile number : 9047804747

Dr.N.Eswaran, Vice Principal, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore – 641035, Email id : dreswaran01@gmail.com.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 48

<p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH VOLUME 9, ISSUE 02, FEBRUARY 2020</p> <p>ISSN 2277-8618</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Classification Of Outliers For Predicting The Heart Disease Using Distributed Data Mining With Ai</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. P. Ajitha</p> <p>Abstract: Artificial intelligence is used for training the data to automatically predict the heart occurrence using heuristic approach. Outliers reduce the accuracy, classifying and removing it improves in predicting the heart disease. Distributed data mining helps to collect the data from various different sources to predict the heart occurrence based on the incoming data. Proposed methodology in this paper provides the heuristic approach for the faster classification and accuracy in the prediction. Existing methodologies does not use heuristic approach. Ensemble of AI and heuristic provides better approach for identifying the heart disease occurrences.</p> <p>Index Terms: Artificial Intelligence, Classification, distributed data mining, heart, heuristic, Outliers, Prediction, Support Vector Machine.</p>	
<h3>1. INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>Distributed Data Mining is to analyze, classify and predict the data in various different sources. Distributed Data Mining handles of large volumes of data from various sources. When the nature of data is big, there is need to preprocess the data is an important one. For handling the big data preprocessing is a necessitated one. Dimensionality Reduction is another way to reduce the size of data without having major mishap on the true or essential data. Principal Component Analysis is one of the techniques to handle big data in an environment for the distributed data. When the data size is substantial, there will be group of instances which may deviate unusually from the normal or existing data and identifying that small group of instances is the goal of outlier detection. Regardless of the paucity of the deviated data, its presence may make difference to the solution model such as the distribution or principal directions of the data. Rapidly growing gap between the amount of collected data and data processing capabilities of conventional computers are very high. According to the Moore's Law, the processing power of an "average computer" doubles every 18 months, while, according to Lyman and Varian from Berkeley, the amount of stored data doubles every 12 months. In addition to this growing gap, there is an increasing need to analyze the data more quickly, more precisely, and more "intelligently". In addition to the traditional data mining tasks: classification, regression and clustering, some new challenges emerged, which require completely new algorithms for latest analysis and growing power of data. To cope with this overwhelming data flow, several frameworks for distributed data mining, together with specialized data mining algorithms, have been invented, e.g., Hadoop and MapReduce, Spark, DASK.</p>	<h3>2. LITERATURE SURVEY</h3> <p>Distributed Communication Decision Tree Algorithm for Disseminated and Heterogeneous Environment [1] discusses the collection of data from the distributed and heterogeneous environment. The type of data it utilized was of any type or in any nature to smoothen the processing easier. Multiple sources of data collection is the base essence of distributed data mining. But all the type of data it considered was only homogeneous. This paper is one of type which dealt with heterogeneous nature. All the existing methodologies including this deals with data without outliers consideration. Privacy Preserving Distributed Association Rule Mining Approach on Vertically Partitioned Healthcare Data considers and discusses the importance of data mining in healthcare for improving the medical research. Privacy issues during the collaborative data mining for medical research have been discussed [7][2]. To solve this, an efficient approach for privacy preserving association rule mining on vertically partition healthcare data. The theoretical and practical analysis of proposed algorithm are also discussed here. Further, proposed approach can also be applied for other applications (e.g. Correlation between heart disease and food habit of patients). Big data in healthcare: management, analysis and future prospects[3] discuss the Big data analytics leverage the gap within structured and unstructured data sources. The shift to an integrated data environment is a well-known hurdle to overcome. Interesting enough, the principle of big data heavily relies on the idea of the more the information, the more insights one can gain from this information and can make predictions for future events. The exponential growth of medical data from various domains has forced computational experts to design innovative strategies to analyze and interpret such enormous amount of data within a given timeframe. The integration of computational systems for signal processing from both research and practicing medical professionals has witnessed growth. The continuous rise in available genomic data including inherent hidden errors from experiment and analytical practices need further attention. However, there are opportunities in each step of this extensive process to introduce systemic improvements within the healthcare research. High volume of medical data collected across heterogeneous platforms has put a challenge to data scientists for careful integration and implementation. The both and integration of big data within the past few years has brought substantial advancements in the health care sector ranging</p>
<p>Dr. Ajitha, is currently working as Associate Professor, KG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India. ajitha.p@kgas.ac.in</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LISTED 2020 www.ijstr.org</p>	

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 49

J.Viba Mary et al, International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing, Vol.8 Issue:10, October-2019, pg. 159-163

Available Online at www.ijcsmc.com

International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing
A Monthly Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology

 **ISSN 2320-088X**
IMPACT FACTOR: 6.399

IJCSMC, Vol. 8, Issue. 10, October 2019, pg. 159 – 163

A Study on MANET and its Security Concepts

Author 1: **J.Viba Mary**
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Software Systems,
KG College of arts & science,
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India-641035
Phone no - 9500896380
vibamphil@gmail.com

Author 2: **K.Gomathi**
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Software Systems,
KG College of arts & science,
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India-641035
gomathisfw@gmail.com
Phone no – 8870856581

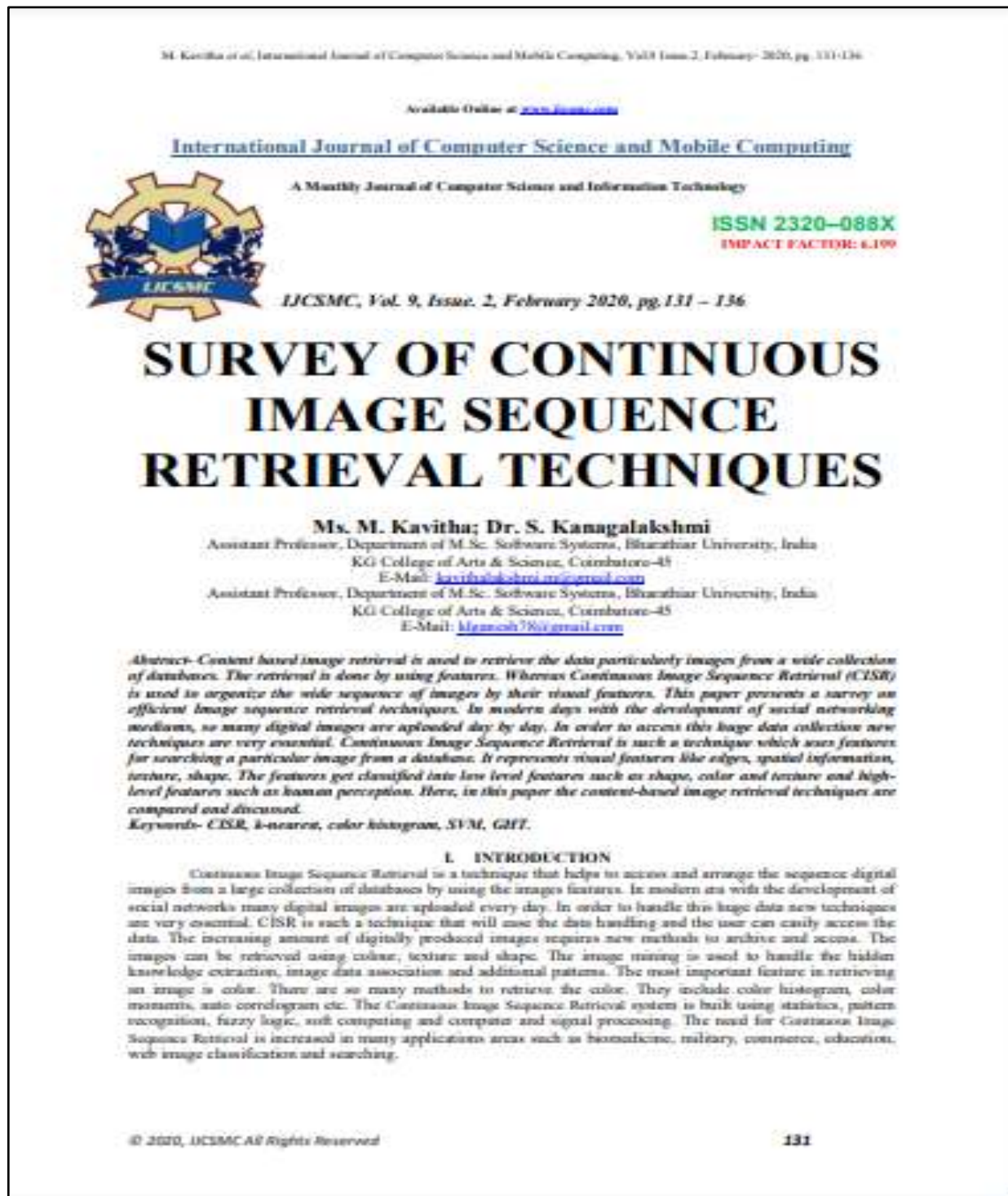


ABSTRACT: *The Computer Network technology is developing rapidly and the recent advances have introduced a new technology for wireless communication over the internet in future in MANET. It becomes the popular research topic in recent years. Security has become one of the most important challenges against malicious behaviours and nodes in MANET and there are more studies focused on several security problems. After quantifying and analysing the network information Security elements like integrity, availability and confidentiality, we are going to discuss about the overview of security issues in detail with respect to services, parameters, applications, attacks and challenges, some of the applications that is used in MANET and also the various types of attacks that can be involved internally as well as externally such as delay of packets, time consumption and bandwidth etc.,*

KEYWORDS: *Security Issues, Network Security, MANET, Security Elements*

© 2019, IJCSMC All Rights Reserved 159

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 50



3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 51

IJRECE VOL. 7 ISSUE 2 APRIL-JUNE 2019

ISSN: 2393-9028 (PRINT) | ISSN: 2348-2281 (ONLINE)

Effective Job Scheduling in Grid Computing using Deadline Environment

R. Ananthi Lakshmi, PhD Scholar, Dept Of Cs, Kg College Of Arts And Science, Coimbatore.

Dr. R. Ravichandran, Secretary, Kg College Of Arts And Science, Coimbatore.

Abstract- The challenging issues in grid computing are to design efficient and reliable task scheduling algorithm for efficient utilization of grid computing. Grid approach provides the ability to access, utilize, and manage variety of heterogeneous resources in virtual organizations. Grid differs from normal distributed computing by the way of resource sharing and monitoring. Job scheduling is an important task of a grid computing system. In this paper we proposing a new Improved Prioritized Deadline (IPD) based scheduling algorithm for effective job scheduling with deadline constraints. Performance comparison of the algorithm has been done with the other task scheduling algorithms such as Earliest Deadline First (EDF) and Round Robin Scheduling algorithm (RRS). The proposed algorithm has more processing power of the resources while in job scheduling and shows a good results with respect to the number of job.

Keywords- Job Scheduling, Task, IPD, Deadline.

I. INTRODUCTION

Grid is a collection of different nodes where in all of them contribute any combination of resources. The basic idea of Grid Computing is to create a large and powerful virtual computer which is a collection of heterogeneous distributed environment. Job Scheduling is used to choose the most suitable resource for a job to be considered. (i) The job scheduling system is responsible to select best suitable machines in a grid for user jobs, (ii) The management and scheduling system generates job schedules for each machine in the grid by taking static restrictions and dynamic parameters of jobs and machines.

In recent years, the researchers have proposed several efficient job scheduling algorithms that are used in grid computing to allocate grid resources with a special emphasis on job scheduling [4]. Usually Improved Prioritized Deadline algorithm (IPD) It has considered the task deadline constraint associated with the task for its execution. Many grid users are highly interested in the timely execution of the tasks under the given deadline constraints. Most of the existing scheduling algorithms have not considered deadline perspective for task execution. To evaluate the performance of the scheduling algorithms we have used synthetic workload traces.

There are three main job scheduling [1] in a grid. Phase one is a resource discovery, which in turn generates a record involving initial resources. Level two consists of accumulate the resources as well as selecting most effective set to the

application elements. During the last level the task will be executed

II. JOB SCHEDULING

Job Scheduling are types of applications responsible for the management of jobs, such as allocating resources needed for any specific job, partitioning of jobs to schedule parallel execution of tasks, data management, event correlation, and service-level management capabilities. These job scheduling [1] form a hierarchical structure, with meta-schedulers that form the root and other lower level schedulers while providing specific scheduling capabilities that form the leaves. These schedulers may be constructed with a local scheduler implementation approach for specific job execution, or another meta-scheduler or a cluster scheduler for parallel executions. The jobs submitted to Grid Computing schedulers are evaluated based on their service-level requirements, and then allocated to the resources for execution. This will involve complex workflow management and data movement activities to occur on a regular basis.

The job scheduling system is responsible to select best suitable machines in a grid [5] for user jobs. The management and scheduling system generates job schedules for each machine in the grid by taking static restrictions and dynamic parameters of jobs and machines. The various types of Scheduling Infrastructures in Grid Computing are:

- Centralized
- Hierarchical
- Decentralized

Centralized defines a Single job scheduler on one instance. Hierarchical defines two job schedulers, global and local level. Decentralized means no central instance, distributed schedulers interact and perform scheduling. Centralized Scheduling is divided into two types.

III. RELATED WORK

A dynamically schedules the tasks without requiring any prior information on the workload of incoming jobs. This approach models the grid system in the form of a diagram such as state transition, employing a prioritized IPD algorithm with task replication [2] to optimally schedule tasks, using prediction information on resource utilization of individual nodes. Simulations, comparing the proposed

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 52

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH VOLUME 8, ISSUE 11, NOVEMBER 2019

ISSN 2277-8616

Ensembled Spectral Reweight Boost Clustering For Energy Aware Target Object Detection In Wsn

T.S.Prabhu, Dr.V.Jaiganesh

Abstract : WSN comprises a collection of sensor nodes (SNs) distributed with small in size. To monitor the presence or absence of a particular target within the communication range, the SNs are deployed in the network. Energy is a foremost resource in target detection since the SN has inadequate battery capacity. Energy limitation of SN leads to lessen the network lifetime (NL). The several methods are developed for target detection but it still not improving the detection accuracy with minimum energy consumption (EC). In order to improve target object detection with improved NL, an Ensembled Spectral Reweight Boost Clustering Based Target Object Detection (ESRBC-TOD) technique is introduced. At first, numbers of SNs are arbitrarily positioned in the network. Then, ensemble clustering is performed by measuring the initial energy and residual energy (RE) of SN. The ensemble clustering technique initially constructs the 'n' weak learners. The spectral clustering algorithm is used as weak learner to cluster the SNs based on the RE level. The Reweight boosting technique combines the weak learners and converts a strong one. Then, the SNs are grouped into diverse clusters with higher accuracy and lesser error rate. For energy efficient target detection, the cluster head (CH) is chosen in WSN. The cluster comprise one CH and several member nodes. Cluster member identifies the target node within the cluster and transmits the information to CH. After that, CH gathers information of target object and transmit to sink node via the neighboring CH. Sink node sends the gathered information to base station (BS) for finding the target objects. This leads to increases the target object detection accuracy (TODA). Simulation is performed with different metrics namely EC, TODA, false alarm rate (FAR) and target object detection time (TODT). The observed results show that the ESRBC-TOD technique effectively improves the TODA and minimizes the EC, FAR as well as TODT from the state-of-the-art methods.

Keywords: Wsn, Target Object Detection, Residual Energy, Spectral Clustering Algorithm, Reweight Boosting Technique, Cluster Head

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor network (WSN) includes the SNs to observe and gather the data and organizing the data at BS. SNs are scattered in monitoring field and coordinate with other SNs to produce high-quality information about the target object. Target object detection is an important application in WSN where the SNs monitor and report the location of objects entered into the network. Target object detection is applied in different various applications namely battlefield surveillance, wildlife monitoring, security and so on. However, the energy efficient target detection plays a challenging issue resulting in minimizes the NL. Therefore, energy efficient target detection is performed to increase the NL using ensemble clustering techniques. In [1], a novel mobile target detection algorithm (NMTDA) was presented depends on information theory and adaptive clustering algorithm to enhance the TODA. The designed algorithm minimizes the FAR of target detection but it does not design an algorithm with greater robustness and lower EC. An improved energy-efficient tracking cluster structure was developed in [2] to predict the target object with minimum EC. The multi-target detection and tracking were not performed with minimum time. An adaptive-head clustering algorithm was designed in [3] for obtaining better energy efficiency and target tracking quality using a master node. The designed algorithm failed to improve object detection accuracy. A density-based clustering method was developed in [4] for multi-target detection. Though the method minimizes the misdetection, the energy resource was not considered in the target detection for increasing the NL. A Neyman-Pearson detection method was developed in [5] for cluster-based WSN. The exact target detection was not performed. A fuzzy c-means clustering approach was developed in [6] for improving the target detection performance with less false alarm probability. The designed method failed to choose the CH for minimizing the target detection time. Consensus-based distributed target detection and tracking algorithms were designed in [7]. The designed algorithms failed to detect the multiple existences of the targets within the network. Generalized locally-

optimum techniques were introduced in [8] for identifying the non-cooperative target. Though the techniques minimize the false alarm rate, the target detection time was not lessened. Based on energy control mechanism, a k-means++ clustering algorithm was designed in [9] to detect the target. The designed clustering algorithm increases the target detection rate but the performance of target detection time remained unchanged. An Index Modulation method was developed in [10] for cluster-based target-detection with minimum decision error rate. The method failed to perform the energy efficient target detection for enhancing the NL. From the existing survey, the conventional techniques have a few limitations such as lack of improving the TODA, more detection time, high false alarm rate, high EC and so on. Such kinds of issues are addressed by introducing a novel clustering technique called ESRBC-TOD to improve TODA.

The major contribution of the proposed ESRBC-TOD technique is summarized as follows.

- ◆ To enhance the TODA with lesser EC, ESRBC-TOD technique is proposed. For detecting the target object, the number of SNs is deployed in sensing area. To cluster the SNs, the reweight boosting technique utilizes spectral clustering algorithm as weak learner. The higher energy nodes are selected as CH that gathers information of target object from cluster members and transmit to sink node with lesser EC. Sink node transmits the gathered information to BS. BS discovers the target object within the network based on the received information.
- ◆ To lessen the FAR, CH finds the nearest CH via Euclidean distance measure to send the information of target object to sink node. The sink node act as a data collector which gathers the sensed information and sent to BS for target object detection. This process reduces the incorrect data transmission of SNs.

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 53

International Journal of Control and Automation

Home Editorial Board Journal Topics Archives About + Search

Home / Archives / Vol. 13 No. 2s (2020): Vol. 13 No. 2s (2020) Special Issue / Articles

Weighted Majority X-Means Ensemble Cluster Based Quadratic Discriminant Analysis for Resource Efficient Target Object Detection in WSN Using IOT

T.S.Prabhu, Dr.V.Jaiganesh

[PDF](#)

Abstract

Energy efficiency is a considerable problem to be resolved during the process of target object detection in WSN because it determines the lifetime of the sensor network. Several research works are developed for target object detection in wireless network using different techniques. But, the object detection accuracy of existing techniques was poor. Besides, the amount of energy utilization was more. In order to overcome such limitations, Weighted Majority X-means Ensemble Clustering based Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (WMXEC-QDA) technique is proposed. Initially, the WMXEC technique considers numbers of sensor nodes that are arbitrarily positioned in wireless network and which are communicated using IOT. After that, WMXEC-QDA technique applies X-means Ensemble Clustering (XEC) algorithm where it generates 'n' number of weak X-means cluster result for each input sensor node in network. Then, XEC algorithm applies weights for each weak X-means cluster result. Subsequently, WMXEC-QDA technique designs a strong cluster by considering majority weights of all weak X-means cluster results with lower false positive rate. Finally, designed strong cluster in WMXEC-QDA technique groups each sensor node into consequent clusters with minimal amount of time complexity. Followed by, the WMXEC-QDA technique determines sensor node with higher residual energy as cluster head in order to effectively gather data about the target objects. After data gathering, cluster head forwards it to the sink node by means of the nearest cluster head. Then, sink node transmits the sensed data to the base station where it applies Quadratic Discriminant Analysis to precisely determine the target objects within the network. This assists for WMXEC-QDA technique to enhance the accuracy of target objects detection in WSN with lower time. The WMXEC-QDA technique conducts simulation work using metrics such as object

How to Cite
T.S.Prabhu, Dr.V.Jaiganesh. (2020). Weighted Majority X-Means Ensemble Cluster Based Quadratic Discriminant Analysis for Resource Efficient Target Object Detection in WSN Using IOT. *International Journal of Control and Automation*, 13(2s), 312 - 329. Retrieved from <http://www.ijcaonline.org/journal/index.php/IJCA/article/view/13308>

More Citation Formats

Issue
[Vol. 13 No. 2s \(2020\): Vol. 13 No. 2s \(2020\) Special Issue](#)

Section
Articles

International Journal of Control and Automation
Not yet assigned quartile

SJR 2021
0
powered by iScinaggy.com

Make a Submission

ELSEVIER

Indexed by
Scopus

Downloads
Paper Format
Copyright Form
Special Issue Proposal Form

3.3.1 / Research Papers Published / Data Template / Row No. 54

	P. Lavanya, IJSRR 2019, 8(2), 952-963	
Research article	Available online www.ijrr.org	ISSN: 2279-0543
<i>International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews</i>		
Fuzzy Particle Swarm Optimization Based Feature Learning Vector		
P. Lavanya		
Department of Information Technology Kg College of Arts and Science Coimbatore.		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Data mining is the process of analyzing data from the different huge amount of data to increasing the cost, revenue and useful information from the databases. Data mining is applied successfully in the business background, weather forecast, medicine, transportation, healthcare, insurance, and government. The clustering is an unsupervised learning without predefined class identifiers and it is a process of partition the data set into several groups based on the similarity which done by their distance. Most researchers were used the Euclidean distance that obtained by differentiating between centroid and data item. The data sets have many features that's all features are not important to solving the clustering problems. In this circumstance, assign weights to their features that improving the performance of clustering accuracy and reducing its computational time. In this present work, Feature Weighted Fuzzy Particle Swarm Optimization (FW-PSO) algorithm used to solve unsupervised classification and the this algorithm produced superior result than Fuzzy Particle Swarm Optimization.</p>		
<p>KEYWORDS: Data Mining, Euclidean Distance, Clustering, Feature Weighted Fuzzy Particle Swarm Optimization</p>		
*Corresponding author:		
P.Lavanya		
Department of Information Technology		
Kg College of Arts and		
Science Coimbatore.		
IJSRR, 8(2) April – June, 2019		Page 952