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Grid And Islanded Operation Of A DG Inverters In Microgrid

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To overcome all power quality problems uses different power conditioning devices. Such as like active power filters, uninterruptible power supplies, dynamic voltage restorers and unified power quality conditioners are protected their consumers loads and protects the system against the power quality problems. This project represents the micro source devices are connected to the utility grid through dc to dc converters and voltage source inverters at the point of common coupling (PCC). At point of common coupling different electrical loads are connected to. The proposed micro grid consists of a photovoltaic array, proton exchange membrane fuel cell and lithium ion storage battery. The photovoltaic array operates main generation unit of the micro-grid. During the sunless hours proton exchange membrane fuel cell operates the main generation unit. The lithium ion storage battery is implemented to operate the peak shaving during the grid connected operation and islanded operation.



Bhavani Jaladi
N. Saida Naik
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Grid And Islanded Operation Of A DG Inverters In Microgrid

J. Bhavani received the B.Tech. in Electrical & Electronics Engineering in the year 2007 and M.Tech. in Power Electronics in the year 2010 from JNTU, Hyd. She is associated with V. R. Siddhartha Engineering College, Kanuru since 2010, where she is presently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering.



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IVC Course Code : 321

ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN (E.T)

First Year

(w.e.f. 2018-19)

Intermediate Vocational Course

- Paper I : Elements of Electrical Engineering**
- Paper II : Electrical Engineering Materials & Wiring**
- Paper III : Electrical Measuring Instruments &
Electronic Devices**



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Paper - I Elements of Electrical Engineering

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ANNUAL SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION FOR I YEAR
ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN COURSE

Part-A		Theory		Practicals		Total	
		Periods	Marks	Periods	Marks	Periods	Marks
1.	General Foundation Course	150	50	-	-	150	50
2.	English	150	50	-	-	150	50
Part-B							
3.	Paper - I Elements of Electrical Engineering	135	50	135	50	270	100
4.	Paper - II Electrical Engineering Materials & Wiring	135	50	135	50	270	100
5.	Paper - III Electrical Measuring Instruments & Electronic Devices	135	50	135	50	270	100
6.	OJT	-	-	365	100	365	100
7.	Total	705	250	770	250	1475	500

On the Job Training: Weekly One day or as per your feasibility.

EVALUATION OF ON THE JOB TRAINING:

The “On the Job Training” shall carry 100 marks for each year and pass marks is 50. During on the job training the candidate shall put in a minimum of 90 % of attendance.

The evaluation shall be done in the last week of January.

Marks allotted for evaluation:

S.No	Name of the activity	Max. Marks allotted for each activity
1	Attendance and punctuality	30
2	Familiarity with technical terms	05
3	Familiarity with tools and material	05
4	Manual skills	05
5	Application of knowledge	10
6	Problem solving skills	10
7	Comprehension and observation	10
8	Human relations	05
9	Ability to communicate	10
10	Maintenance of dairy	10
	Total	100

NOTE: The On the Job Training mentioned is tentative. The spirit of On the Job training is to be maintained. The colleges are at liberty to conduct on the job training according to their local feasibility of institutions & industries. They may conduct the entire on the job training periods of I year and (450) II year either by conducting classes in morning session and send the students for OJT in afternoon session or two days in week or weekly or monthly or by any mode which is feasible for both the college and the institution. However, the total assigned periods for on the job training should be completed. The institutions are at liberty to conduct On the Job training during summer also, however there will not be any financial commitment to the department.

ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN

Paper - I

ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

INDEX

Unit - 1	Fundamentals of Electricity	1
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Unit - 4	Electro Magnetism	46
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Unit - 6	Electro Magnetic Induction	67
Unit - 7	Cells and Batteries	80
Unit - 8	Electro Statics	101

UNIT

1

FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRICITY

Learning Objectives

- To learn concepts of electric current
- To understand resistance, electric potential
- To know the concepts of Conductor, Semi conductor and Insulator
- To study the relation between voltage, current and resistance (Ohms Law) through experiment, discussion and simple problems.
- To study the laws of resistance, specific resistance, effect of temperature on resistance.
- To understand series, parallel and series parallel combinations of resistors through discussion, problem solving.
- To study basic network elements.
- To solve complicated networks using Kirchhoff's law, star-delta transformation by discussion.

Introduction

The fact that amber, when rubbed, was capable of attracting light objects was known to the Greek 2500 years ago. Thales of Miletus became aware of this peculiar property in 600 B.C.

William Gilbert (1544 - 1603), who was Queen Elizabeths physician, made further investigations and learned that many substances besides amber attracted other objects when activated by friction. He called such attractions "electric" after the Greek work "elektron" meaning amber.

In 1729 Stephn Gray found that when a substance has been electrified by friction and then was allowed to touch another substance the power of attraction was passed on to the second substance. Seven years later, Desgauliers, pointed out that some substances possessed the ability to transmit



Dr. Praveen Vabilisetty
Dr. S. N. V. Ganesh

Mitigation of Voltage sag and swell by using DVR

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Voltage sags and harmonics disturb the power quality and this can be overcome by custom power device called Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR). The DVR is normally connected between the source or feeder and critical or sensitive load. The performance of DVR depends on the efficiency of the control technique involved in reference signal generation considering phase angle jumps. The control technique shall compensate the voltage disturbances and shall reject the load current disturbance. If voltage regulation is high, disturbance rejection ability decrease and vice versa Hence a robust and optimal control technique is very much required to compromise between voltage regulation and disturbance rejection. The work is focuses on implementation of various control techniques with suitable voltage source converter topology for proper voltage regulation and disturbance rejection.



Born in Elurupadu, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. Received M.Tech degree from JNTUA Campus and Ph. D from SHRI VENKATESHWARA UNIVERSITY, Uttar Pradesh, India. I am currently Professor and R&D incharge in EEE Department at Potti Sriramulu College of Engineering & Technology, College in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.



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Systematic Method for Detection and Prevention of Fire Accidents in Rail Transport

Innovations in Electronics and Communication Engineering pp 151-158 | Cite as

- B. Vanajakshi (1) Email author (vanaja2birudu@gmail.com)
- N. Mounika (1)

1. PSCMRCET, , Vijayawada, India

Conference paper

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Abstract

Exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure is directed toward a systematic method for preventing fire in a rail transport. The system includes a flame detector which detects fire at a critical fire point in compartments of a rail transport, a control unit which receives the detected fire information from the flame detector for transmitting digital signals, an alarm unit which notifies the detected fire information to the passengers through an alarm, a liquid-crystal display unit which displays a fire presence compartment number of the rail transport, a power activation and deactivation unit which deactivates a power of the rail transport and activates battery bulbs in the compartments of the rail transport, water sprinkling pipes which split the water in the fire presence compartments, a power relay unit which controls the speed of the rail transport, and emergency services alerting unit which transmits an information of detected fire information to the emergency services through a communication network [1].

Keywords

Rail transport Flame detector Alarm Liquid-crystal display unit
Power activation and deactivation unit Water sprinkling pipes
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ICI Cancellation in OFDM Systems Under Stanford University Interim Channel Model

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Keywords

SUI SF SFPC ICI BER

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Unsharp Masking-Based Image Enhancement of Nanodispersed 10O.06 Liquid Crystal Compound

Innovations in Electronics and Communication Engineering pp 23-30 | Cite as

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Abstract

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Keywords

Image enhancement Nanodispersed LC (Liquid crystal) compound

Phase transitions Polarizing microscope Unsharp masking

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Recent Findings in Intelligent Computing Techniques pp 451–458

Human Hand Controlled by Other Human Brain

[Vemuri Richard Ranjan Samson](#) , [U. Bharath Sai](#), [S. Pradeep Kumar](#), [B. Praveen Kitti](#), [D. Suresh Babu](#), [G. M. G. Madhuri](#), [P. L. S. D. Malleswararao](#) & [K. Kedar Eswar](#)

Conference paper | [First Online: 05 November 2018](#)

504 Accesses

Part of the [Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing](#) book series (AISC, volume 708)

Abstract

Presently a days, world confronting a noteworthy reason for the brain illnesses, in each five youngsters one kid has enduring with cerebrum issues today, i.e., twenty rate of world population is experiencing diverse brain maladies. Here we present another innovation, i.e., brain to human peripheral interface (BHPI), which is not the quite same as brain–computer interface (BCI) and brain to brain interface (BBI). The brain-dead patient cannot do day-by-day work with their own muscles, and they require outer assistance from others. In this paper, we have utilized the ECG sensor to get the ECG and EMG signals from the peripherals of the subject and by this, ECG and EMG signals are used to control the brain-dead patient’s hand movement through the electrical muscle simulator. Therefore, this technique can be utilized to lessen the endeavors of the brain-dead patient.

Keywords

Brain to human peripheral interface (BHPI)



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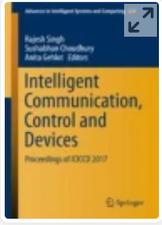
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Abstract

Presently a days, world confronting a noteworthy reason for the brain illnesses, in each five youngsters one kid has enduring with cerebrum issues today, i.e., twenty rate of world population is experiencing diverse brain maladies. Here we present another innovation, i.e., brain to human peripheral interface (BHPI), which is not the quite same as brain–computer interface (BCI) and brain to brain interface (BBI). The brain-dead patient cannot do day-by-day work with their own muscles, and they require outer assistance from others. In this paper, we have utilized the ECG sensor to get the ECG and EMG signals from the peripherals of the subject and by this, ECG and EMG signals are used to control the brain-dead patient’s hand movement through the electrical muscle simulator. Therefore, this technique can be utilized to lessen the endeavors of the brain-dead patient.

Keywords

Brain to human peripheral interface (BHPI)



Intelligent Communication, Control and Devices pp 545–552

Line-Based Successive Cancellation Decoder with Reduced Complexity

[G. M. G. Madhuri](#) , [B. Praveen Kitti](#) & [N. Prasanthi Kumari](#)

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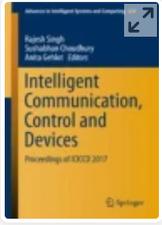
Abstract

The error-correcting codes which achieve Shannon's channel capacity are polar codes for infinite length. In this, we propose an efficient implementation for SC polar decoders with $O(\log_2 N)$ processing elements, where N is code block length. Here, SC decoding processing unit is implemented in logarithmic domain, thereby reducing the multiplication and division operations and low-complex partial sum logic. This decoder architecture has a low dispensation density that allows large polar codes to put into practice. Simulation is done using Xilinx, and simulation results are presented.

Keywords

Successive cancellation decoder **VLSI** **Polar codes**

Partial sum logic



Intelligent Communication, Control and Devices pp 545–552

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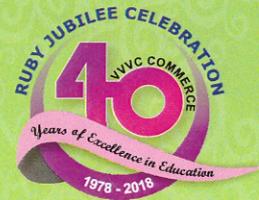
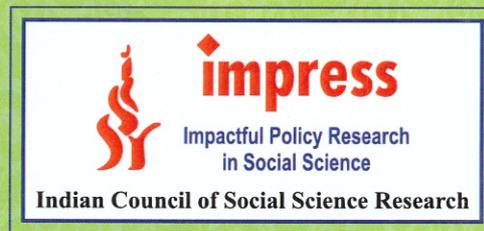
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VIRUDHUNAGAR

Tirumangalam and Usilampatti block of Madurai with womenfolk emerging as harbinger of change by strengthening their economy and improving their socio-economic status. Training programmes has proved its value, in all occupations, as a weapon against poverty and hunger. With access to microfinance, women can earn more, build up assets and protect themselves against set back and business losses. These programmes enable Women to have more exposure in social, economic, political, educational and technical aspects. The impact of training on assets reveals that training strengthens member's & Knowledge on Development Programmes, communication skills and their enhancement of management competencies and capabilities.

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SELF-HELP GROUPS MICROFINANCE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING: "INCLUSIVE GROWTH"

Mr. KUMARASWAMY MANEPALLI

Research Scholar, Annamali University, Tamil Nadu.

Key words: NGOs, SBLP, SHG, inclusive growth,

INTRODUCTION:

The self-help group movement in India began in the 1980s when several NGOs mobilized and organized poor communities in rural areas to provide formal channels for social and financial support. Since its initiation, self-help groups have come a long way. Through economic and social assistance, they have proven to not just uplift the livelihoods of low-income households but also empower their social, economic and political lives. In India today, there are over 69.5 lakh savings-linked SHGs, covering approximately 9.7cr. households. SHGs are more than just a conduit for credit – they also act as a delivery mechanism for various other services, ranging from entrepreneurial training to savings deposits.

Despite the scale and potential of SHGs to improve the lives of some of India's poorest citizens, surprisingly little rigorous evidence has been produced on the impact of SHGs. Today the MFIs want the government to empower them for mobilizing savings. With increasing demand for rural finance, and the inadequacies of formal sources, the MFIs have immense opportunities in the new avatar of micro credit in India. However, in the light of recent experiences, and the need for qualitative growth, we suggest that MFIs should be managed with better scrutiny in terms of finance and technology as well as social responsibility. This is of utmost importance in order to upgrade MFIs from thrift and credit institutions to capacity building and livelihood- sustaining associations of people. Microfinance is one such strategy for inclusive growth, which can be explained as provision of financial services such as loans, savings, insurance, financial literacy, etc. Those who promote the concept of microfinance as an inclusive development tool believe that such unrestricted access will help in poverty alleviation and uniform growth

NEED OF THE STUDY:

The study, Inclusive growth through microfinance and entrepreneurial training: An impact study, uses a randomized control trial approach to analyze the impact of self-help group program on a broad set of socio-economic indicators (e.g. consumption, expenditure, income, credit and savings patterns, business creation and profitability, health, education, food security).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The objective of the study is to broadly test whether microfinance improves well-being, researchers will also analyze the impact of microfinance and business training on the following outcomes: consumption, savings and borrowing, business creation and profits, access to water and electricity, vulnerability to shocks, education, health and sanitation, domestic violence, and intra-household decision making.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this study the secondary data is collected from the following sources –

1. Self Help Groups reports
2. RRBs reports
3. Micro finance and other financial service providers' statistical reports
4. Discussion with public and official persons
5. Books

This study is unique in two ways: a) it is the first randomized control trial impact evaluation of the self-help group model and b) it measures the combined impact of microfinance and entrepreneurial training on well-being.

DISCUSSION CONTEXT OF THE SELF-RELIANCE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS IN MICRO-FINANCE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT:

Despite witnessing substantial progress in financial sector reforms in India, it is disheartening to note that nearly half of the rural households even today do not have any access to any source of funds- institutional or otherwise. Hardly one-fourth of the rural households are assisted by banks. Hence the major task before banks is to bring most of those excluded, i.e. 75% of the rural households, under banking fold. But the task is not so easy

HUMAN DIMENSION IN INFORMATION AGE



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PROS AND CONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON COMMERCE

KumaraSwamy Manepalli,
Research Scholar,
Department of Business Administration,
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Abstract:

People's trust are sometimes bridged when information technology which ought to be seen as a medium or a tool for facilitating online transactions and the delivery of online goods and services within the twinkle of an eye is perceived as a conduit for online extortion and manipulations of all sorts via the internet in the name of online transaction of goods and services. Perhaps, some factors for this recurring menace could be accompanied to the advent of the Internet and information technology revolution. Information and Communication Technologies and e-commerce are inseparable terms as the e-commerce industry is absolutely dependent on ICT for its operations and intensification. Ecommerce is also referred to as application of ICT in business and commerce. ICT is an umbrella term which involves usage of computers, including hardware, software and networks used to communicate, store and manage the requisite information. The concept of e-commerce has been evolving since a number of years and is causative to the economic growth of several developed and developing economies.

INTRODUCTION:

It is imperative to say that information technology has become the pivot on which the operation of commerce rest on. Be that as it may, the commerce is one of the fastest growing industries worldwide, which is as a result of the pivotal role information technology has to play in the commerce industry. At this juncture, commerce could mean the whole system of an economy that constitutes an environment for business. According to Gharegozi et al (2011) Information Technology is the design, creation, utilization, support and management of computer-based information systems in fostering the transactions of information product and services. Better still, Information Technology could be seen as a tool that improves the form of information product and services. The form of information product may include the activities of the information life cycle. Some of these activities are information creation, processing, dissemination, storage and disposal. The emergence of the Internet gave rise to electronic commerce in carrying out business transactions and services. Here the internet is the infrastructure that fosters electronic or online transaction of goods and services.

With the emergence of e-commerce, marketplace is extended beyond the traditional physical market and available everywhere: at work, at home, and boundaries is removed; one can carry out business transactions elsewhere via mobile devices, anytime. Geographic location "Marketspace" is created; shopping can take place anywhere. Customer convenience is enhanced, and shopping costs are reduced.

Methodology:

1) Objective of the Study:

The study to assess the role positive and the negative impact of information technology on commerce by taking into consideration some of the positive impact of information technology to include: global reach, convenience, quicker delivery, information density, customer satisfaction and Supply chain efficiencies., Meanwhile, information technology has posed some negatives impact on commerce such as concerns over Privacy, security, payment, and contact, delay in the time of delivery of physical products, and uncertainty of product delivery.

2) Source of Data:

With a view to achieve the objectives of the present study, the secondary sources like periodicals, magazines, text books, journals, reports information has been utilized.

Discussion on Context:

POSITIVE IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON COMMERCE:

1. **Global reach:** E-commerce technology permits commercial transactions to cross cultural and national boundaries far more conveniently and cost-effectively than is true in traditional commerce. Here the traditional physical market is discarded as a result of a wireless society, which was made evident by the internet. They are initiatives to increase the access between a company and their current and potential customers through the use of the Internet. ... The website itself should be multi-lingual, easy-to-use, and have the ability to secure customer information.
2. **Information Density:** *Information density* in *e-commerce* markets make prices and costs more transparent. Price transparency refers to the ease with which consumers can find out the variety of prices in a market. Cost transparency refers to the ability of consumers to discover the actual costs merchants pay for products. At the same time, these technologies increase greatly the currency, accuracy, and timeliness of information—making information more useful and important than ever. As a result, information becomes more plentiful, less expensive, and of higher quality.
3. **Convenience:** transaction convenience, benefit convenience and post being convenience. Electronic commerce includes buying, selling and exchanging of the products and services on the web. This is seen as one of the biggest advantages if information technology in commerce, in that customers have the access to a host of services literally at the tip of their fingers. Nevertheless, customers can buy whenever they want, from more location at any time of the day. This increases their choice. When customer are exposed with numerous choices, they can decide on a product with a better features at a more competitive price.
4. **Quicker delivery:** Information technology enables quicker delivery of online products such as software, games, music, which can be downloaded. Quicker delivery is one of the enormous impact of information technology on commerce which makes it imperative for consumers who want to use the product immediately as opposed to waiting longer.
5. **Customer satisfaction:** With information technology, consumer can receive more information a product via the internet and make a more informed decision. Greater information leads to more confidence to make a purchase decision. More information also leads to enhanced consumer satisfaction because the consumer has a better idea about how to use the product. More so, information technology enables customization of products so that customers can have a product that suits their exact needs.
6. **Supply chain efficiencies:** The use of information technology in commerce can lead to a reduction in the inefficiencies relating to supply chain. Some of the benefits are reduced

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BEHAVIORAL BIASES IN INVESTMENT DETERMINATION EXERCISE

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ABSTRACT

An individual who knows and understands these behavioral science is capable of knowing abilities and improving investment decision. One of the main thing that confuse investors to make a final decision, is the presence of lot of choices. When an investor has a lot to choose from, mind starts second guessing. Options that have identical products or similar prices tend to confuse investors. In such scenario, instead of making a rational choice, investors are randomly choose one option that can turn out to be unexpected one in the future. Behavioral Finance has been able to derive the behavioral dynamics that can be combined with the logical thinking. In order to make best financial decisions, which is free from any type of emotions for financial investments, one need to stay rational. There is an economist deep inside each and every individual. It suggests that the structure of the information and characteristics of participants of the market plays an important role in decision making of the investors as we as the overall outcome of the market. It is the study of the influence of psychology on the behavior of investors or financial practitioners and ultimately, the subsequent effect on the markets. It focuses on the fact that investors are not always rational, have limits to their self-control, and are influenced by their own biases.

INTRODUCTION

Cognitive error and extreme emotional bias can cause investors to make bad investment decisions, thereby meaning that they act in irrational manner. Over the past decade, field of behavioral finance has evolved to consider how personal and social psychology influence financial decisions and behavior of investors in general. The main problem with individuals and their decision making skills is that they have the urge to carry their entire history of development with them. Behavioral Finance has been able to derive the behavioral dynamics that can be combined with the logical thinking. Today, an individual who knows and understands these behavioral science is capable of knowing his abilities and improving them. The main reason investors put their hard earned money into something is to get profit out of it. However, they are well aware of the fact that profit is not the only thing they should expect. With every investment, the chances of meeting loss are equal as of the profit, but these two probabilities do not leave same impact on the investors.

METHODOLOGY

1) Need of the Study

Scope of the study is very broader and covers the major components of behavioral patterns i.e. Loss prevention and Pursuit of reward. The study covers up the entire market moves between the fear and the greed which are two extreme ends of loss prevention and pursuit of reward. The study critically evaluates the role of Behavioral Biases in Making Investment Decision.



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A RESONATE INITIATIVES OF GOVT. OF INDIA FOR INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract

The Indian employment market is uncertain. The number of unemployed is ever increasing. In this context, both the Central and State governments are working on to develop entrepreneurship as recourse to employment problems. In order to do so, there needs to be specific skill and knowledge set needed from the individual who is looking for entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the key to India's development. It is important as it utilized local resources, employment and rural development. Entrepreneurship can be viewed as a creative and innovative response to the environment and an ability to recognize, initiate and exploit an economic opportunity. An entrepreneur is an innovator who introduces something new in an economy. Innovation involves problem solving, an entrepreneur is a problem solver. An entrepreneur does things in a new and a better way. In the present paper entrepreneurship along with initiatives taken by the Govt. of India discussed in brief manner.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, startups, NGOs

Introduction

Entrepreneur is a person who innovates, allocates and manages the factors of production. This particular person has the ability to perceive latest economic opportunities and to device their exploitation. This particular person is the supplier of resources, supervisor and coordinator and ultimate decision maker. Entrepreneur has the greatest chance of success by focusing on a market niche either too small or too new to have been noticed by established businesses. The new generation entrepreneurs are well educated and are capable of understanding the fluctuating trends of markets. The entrepreneurs in most of the cases are having business family background. In certain cases the new generation has started after facing a lot of difficulties from their first generation. In these cases the new generation is very careful in selecting their business career. Entrepreneurship has been a male-dominated phenomenon from the very early age, but time has changed the situation and brought women as today's most memorable and inspirational entrepreneurs. In almost all the developed countries in the world women are putting their steps at par with the men in the field of business.

An entrepreneur is a person who develops a new idea and takes the risk of setting up an enterprise to produce a product or service which satisfies customer needs. All entrepreneurs are business persons, but not all business persons are entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is the activity which is being carried out by the Entrepreneur. Generally

FACILITATION TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIAN CAPITAL MARKETS

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Introduction

The liberalization policies initiated in India in the early 1990s brought about radical changes in the conduct of stock market. Rising globalization, deregulation, and foreign portfolio investments made the Indian stock exchanges competitive and efficient in their functioning. With the rise of equity culture across the globe, even India which has a long history of stock exchanges, has witnessed a perceptible shift in the proportion of investor's participation in equity markets. The role of investors is the key to success of market guided economic system and since it is they who pump their savings into the markets, their investments need to be channelized to the most rewarding sectors of the economy.

Additionally, a global sell-off was triggered after fears of creeping inflation and higher borrowing costs compounded volatility in the markets across the globe. It caused FPIs to withdraw money from emerging markets like India, which are

riskier than developed markets and more susceptible to global risks. However, FPIs renewed interest in Indian markets after a forgettable February could be largely attributed to falling markets and a slight depreciation in the rupee in February and March, which made Indian equities comparatively an attractive buy for foreign investors. One of the most dominant investors groups that has emerged to play a critical role in the overall performance of the capital market are Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs). Foreign Investment refers to investments made by residents of a country in financial assets and production process of another country. After the opening up of the borders for capital movement these investments have grown in leaps and bounds. But it has varied effects across the countries. It can affect the factor productivity of the recipient country and can also affect the balance of payments. In developing countries there is a great need of foreign capital, not only to increase their productivity of labor but also helps to build the foreign exchange reserves to meet the trade deficits. Foreign investment provides a channel through which these countries can have access to foreign capital. It can come in two forms: foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment (FPI). Foreign direct investment involves direct

INGREDIENTS INFLUENCING PERSONNEL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESILIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Resilient individuals are able to turn stressful events into opportunities for personal growth and benefit, exploiting the chances in ever great challenges. A resilient workforce is healthy, energetic, durable, and enthusiastic with fast, friendly, flexible, and focused workers in it. In an increasingly fast-paced world, the ability to effectively manage a positive work/life balance is a top priority for employees, which is where dynamic working can play an important role. The principle of dynamic working is to focus on the output and key deliverables of an individual rather than the number of hours spent at work. Ultimately if output levels are high and all responsibilities are taken care of, then it doesn't really matter where and when they are achieved. One of the most costly things for a business is losing and replacing talented members of staff, which is why retention and engagement are high on the agenda for most HR directors. Dynamic working is instrumental in instilling a high-trust, high-performance culture within a business. It enables employees to integrate work seamlessly into their day-to-day lives by operating at times of the day when they are more productive and able to devote the necessary time, and effort into their projects. It is, thus, very critical to look at a truly tenant-focused, consistent and global platform for measuring and comparing office buildings — both for tenants seeking their “best fit” building and landlords seeking to highlight competitive advantage. Many multinationals initially implemented workplace strategy as a means to improve space utilization with the aim of reducing costs. However, this way of thinking is now changing, as more companies look to strike a balance between reducing costs, improving productivity and enhancing the overall work experience

Revitalizing the Self-Help Groups Undergo Silent Revolution in India

Kumaraswamy Manepalli
Pottisriramulu Chalavadi Mallikharjuna Rao

Introduction:

The self-help group movement in India began in the 1980s when several NGOs mobilized and organized poor communities in rural areas to provide formal channels for social and financial support. Since its initiation, self-help groups have come a long way. Through economic and social assistance, they have proven to not just uplift the livelihoods of low-income households but also empower their social, economic and political lives. With the ever expanding scope of the self-help group channel, it is important for stakeholders to invest in providing the right kind of support to maximize the impact these groups can have on livelihoods.

Observations in a narrow:

- Households in the treatment sample (i.e. households that had been randomly selected to be part of a self-help group) were 10% more likely to save on a regular basis and 5% more likely to have outstanding loans.
- Moreover, households with self-help group members were 8% more likely to have formal loans (largely driven by loans from self-help groups) and 9% less likely to have informal loans (driven by a drop in loans taken from friends and shopkeepers).
- Women in self-help groups also scored 6% more on average on the empowerment index – a scoring tool based on political and community engagement parameters to assess the women's agency in their public lives.

Need of the Study:

The study, Inclusive growth through microfinance and entrepreneurial training: An impact study, uses a randomized control trial approach to analyze the impact of self-help group program on a broad set of socio-economic indicators (e.g. consumption, expenditure, income, credit and savings patterns, business creation and profitability, health, education, food security).

Objective of the Study:

Identifying and developing framework that lead to high level of access to the financial system and its services by the poor and vulnerable groups, disadvantaged areas and lagging sectors.

Research Methodology:

In this study the secondary data is collected from the following sources –

1. Self Help Groups reports
2. RRBs reports
3. Micro finance and other financial service providers' statistical reports
4. Discussion with public and official persons
5. Books

Discussion Context of the Revitalizing SHG:

Activities of Self Help Groups:

Majority of the groups were formed during 1999, after being motivated by Government officials and some of them are formed out of own interest. The groups conduct weekly meetings regularly and majority of the members participate regularly and achieve their objective through perseverance.

1. Self-Management:
In a self-management (writing accounts, writing minutes of meeting, going to bank for transactions and getting entries in pass books), only group leaders are playing a major role because the other members have faith in the group leader (or) avoid taking responsibilities.
2. Loans:
Majority of the group members have availed loan for their own occupational development, health, education and marriage purposes. The amounts are availed with these purposes.
3. Decision Making:



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Abstract:

The existing data can be further processed by using data mining techniques for novel discovery of knowledge. Classification is one of the techniques used for knowledge discovery. One of the most popular models used for knowledge representation is decision trees due to its easy of interpretation. Class imbalance data sources are of the critical and most popular data sources for their real time availability. The existing classification techniques are bottle necked in the scenario for skewed distributed data. To address his short coming, we have proposed a novel algorithm With In class Majority Under Sampling (WIMUS) for improved learning. The results generated are encouraging to show that our proposed approach is effective on class imbalance data sources.

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Automatic Brain Tumor Detection Using Fast Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm

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Abstract

Brain tumor is an uncontrolled development of tissue in any piece of the brain. The tumor is of diverse sorts, and they have disparate particular and divergent taking care of. At present, most of the existing algorithms detect only single tumors and does not serve the need for multitumor detection. This paper is to execute of simple algorithm for recognition of extent and state of multiple tumors in brain magnetic resonance images. Divergent sorts of calculation were created for brain tumor recognition. In any case, they may have a couple of deficiencies in identification and extraction. After the division, which is done through fuzzy c-means calculations the brain tumor is recognized and its definite area is distinguished. Looking at toward alternate calculations, the execution of fuzzy c-means gives a sufficient result on brain tumor images. The persistent stage is controlled by this procedure.

Keywords

Brain tumor **Fuzzy C-Means** **Thresholding**



Innovations in Computer Science and Engineering pp 249–254

Automatic Brain Tumor Detection Using Fast Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm

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Abstract

Brain tumor is an uncontrolled development of tissue in any piece of the brain. The tumor is of diverse sorts, and they have disparate particular and divergent taking care of. At present, most of the existing algorithms detect only single tumors and does not serve the need for multitumor detection. This paper is to execute of simple algorithm for recognition of extent and state of multiple tumors in brain magnetic resonance images. Divergent sorts of calculation were created for brain tumor recognition. In any case, they may have a couple of deficiencies in identification and extraction. After the division, which is done through fuzzy c-means calculations the brain tumor is recognized and its definite area is distinguished. Looking at toward alternate calculations, the execution of fuzzy c-means gives a sufficient result on brain tumor images. The persistent stage is controlled by this procedure.

Keywords

Brain tumor **Fuzzy C-Means** **Thresholding**

Extensive data set analysis & prediction using R

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Abstract: Large volumes of data now available in online by several applications. Predictions about future events are difficult in case of Big data. Several applications where these predictions are required are Predicting conformation of waiting list seats in Railway reservations, prediction of some diseases based on health conditions of humans and prediction of students Grades in examination. In the sectors of medical, Railways, airlines and APSRTC fields predictive analysis is useful for taking prevention measures and for future planning. Predictive analytics is a process that comes under the data analysis. Using R we can predict Large data sets in faster manner. This paper predicts the survival of the passengers based on few factors. By considering Titanic data set analysis is performed. Based on the factors gender, class, and age survival of passengers is predicted. Decision Tree and random forest algorithms are used for prediction and for comparing the test data with trained data set.

Key words: Predictive analysis, Titanic data set, Survival Rate, Decision Tree, Random Forest. Medical Applications.

1. Introduction

Predictive analysis is required in many applications to predict the behavior or output of some instances based on the past history and outputs and outcomes already achieved. Manually To perform analytics on large data sets is very difficult and time consuming process. success of prediction is also low when its performed manually. This paper proposes a method to perform Data analysis using statistical analysis tool. Nowadays many Statistical Tools are available in market. By considering R studio here data analytics is performed. Titanic data set is considered for predictive analysis.

2. Literature survey

a. inde proposed couple of algorithms like Random forest(RF) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation(LDA) over R package in order to analyze the large volumes of data using R-studio.

b. Praveena discussed different data visualization techniques data analysis algorithms and issues related to privacy of big data in survey paper. She specified about various big data tools like HADDOP, MAP REDUCE, RAPIDMINER and other business intelligence tools for data visualization.

c. S. Bhanumathi discussed about how predicative analysis is preformed in various applications. Applications considered are health care, education, governance, consumer orientations, and hotel governance.

d. Hyun Jeong spring proposed methods for text analytics of feedback provided by users on hotel using R studio and analytics tools.