CRITERIA 3 (CLARIFICATION)

3.3.2 Cover Pages Table of contents. First Pages of the chosen publication

1)YEAR 2022-2023

(PP81) An Experimental Investigation of Corrosion Removal of Iron/Steel as Specified in the Texts of the Indian Knowledge System

Ashutosh Dandekar, D V Ghewade & S S Kulkarni
PVPIT Budhgaon (Maharashtra)
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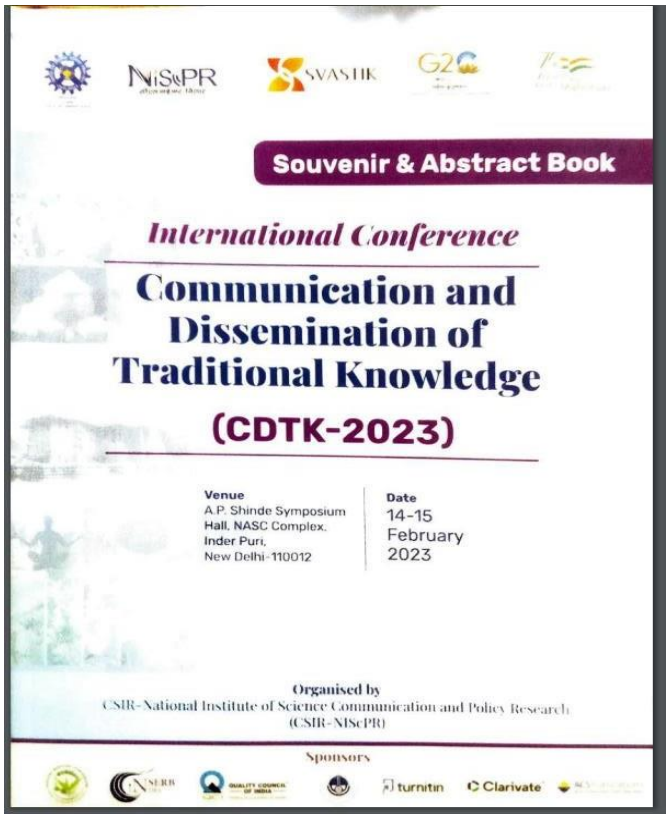
The rich heritage of the Indian Knowledge system contains various branches like Agriculture, Management, Economics, and Ayurveda etc. Today when we speak about the Ayurveda, our concern is limited to the medication only. It is the fact that the present day Ayurveda practice deals with only human's illness. Actually the Ayurveda is divided in to the two branches. First is the '*Rasvada*', that deals with various human diseases and its medical treatments, and the other is '*Dhatuvada*', that describes metallurgical processes. Today Ayurveda is in practice but the '*Dhatuvada*' remained unexplored fully, and partially it is diffused in modern Metallurgy. Already we know some landmarks of the Indian Metallurgy like Delhi Iron Pillar. Several processes of metals are described in the books of traditional metallurgy. Today's need is to validate the processes, and bring it in current practices as far as possible. The article deals with the rust removal process of the iron/Steel as described in Indian literature and its validation through experiments.



Cover Page and Article in the proceeding of CDTK 2023

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Programme Schedule

Scientific Program and Technical Sessio

International Conference On

Communication and Dissemination of Traditional (CDTK-2023)

14-15 February 2023

Organised by

CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Policy Res

Venue: A P Shinde Hall, NASC Complex, New Del

DAY 1: 14 February, 2023

Time	Activity
7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	**Breakfast at Place of Stay**
8:30 AM - 9:00 AM	**Proceed to Conference Venue**
9:00 AM-10:00 AM	**Registration and Tea**
Inaugural Session	
10:00 AM-10:05 AM	Lighting of the lamp and Saraswati Vandana
10:05 AM-10:15 AM	Welcome Address: **Prof Ranjana Aggarwal** Director, CSIR-NIScPR

First Page of Program Schedule of CDTK2023

Web Link:-https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article-abstract/2717/1/070002/2899694/PV-integrated-interleaved-flyback-inverter-for?redirectedFrom=PDF

Cover Page of International Conference on Innovations in Computer Science ,Electronics and Electrical Engineering

RESEARCH ARTICLE | JUNE 22 2023

PV integrated interleaved flyback inverter for residential application

Shubhangi Patil ; Swapnil Y. Gadgune

+ Author & Article Information
AIP Conf. Proc. 2717, 070002 (2023)
https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0143447

Study of an interleaved flyback inverter using a photovoltaic (PV) AC module system is presented in this paper. By addition of auxiliary branch in conventional flyback inverter with soft switching primary switches are switched on and off. For this purpose, only one auxiliary switch is needed to operate both flyback converter. This auxiliary switch works at soft switching condition which increases the efficiency as well as capacity of frequency and reduces the size of inverter. In addition, due to use of resonant auxiliary cell for low time period there is reduction in conduction losses.

Topics

Inverters, Photovoltaics

REFERENCES

1. Z. Zhang, M. Chen, W. Chen, C. Jiang, and Z. Qian, "Analysis and implementation of phase synchronization control strategies for BCM interleaved flyback micro inverters," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 29, no. 11, pp. 5921–5932, Nov. 2014.
https://doi.org/10.1109/TPEL.2014.2300483

First Page of the Article inInternational Conference on Innovations in Computer Science ,Electronics and Electrical Engineering

3) ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

Web Link:-

ICPTech 2021
23 – 24 NOVEMBER 2021

ORAL CIET06

Development of A Semi-Automated Soil and Crop Image Analyst Using Smartphones: A Tool to Enhance the Use of Information Systems in Agriculture

Dhawale, N.M.[1]*, Mat Su, A.S.[2], Ghewade, D.V.[3], Shinde S.A.[4], Desai, V.P.[5], Patil, S.A.[6], and Patil, V.S.[4]

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[3]Principal, P.V.P. Institute of Technology Budhgaon, 416304, Sangli, Maharashtra, India.
[4]Department of Electronics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, 416004, Maharashtra, India.
[5]Department of Computer Studies, V.P. Institute of Management Studies and Research, Vijaynagar, 416401, Sangli, Maharashtra, India.
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snehapatil.ele@pvpitsangli.edu.in (Patil, S.A.)
vaishalipawar494@gmail.com (Patil, V.S.)

This work describes the development of a semi-automated image analyst tool to process and analyze soil and crop images captured using smart phones. The tool consists of various client and server side processes. In the current version, the server side is fully automated and the client side is semi-automated. A user manual is provided to the clients to help them follow the right set

First Page of the Paper Published in ICP tech 2021

International Conference on Research and Development in Science, Technology, Engineering, Management, Applied Sciences, Pharmacy, Education, Law and Humanities: The Futuristic Approach
ISSN: 2349-6002

Real-World vs Simulation - A Study Towards the Development of a Phosphate Ion Selective Electrode (P-ISE)

Nandkishor M. Dhawale
Associate Professor & HoD, Department of Instrumentation Engineering, P.V.P. Institute of Technology, Budhgaon, Sangli, MH. India

Abstract **- Phosphorus is a scarce and finite resource on the planet, and its non-gaseous environmental cycle makes access to non-mining means unavailable. At the same time, it is also one of the three most important (N, P, K) phytonutrients. It is added to agricultural soil by applying chemical fertilizer and spraying manure. However, when not completely consumed by crops and plants, it can be mobilized under reduced conditions and enter groundwater and surface water as leachate and / or runoff. To reduce the impact on this issue, research in this area is primarily focused on finding more optimal application rates (manure and chemical fertilizers) and efficient ways to recycle phosphorus. Accurate quantification of phosphate recovery can be achieved by performing a number of real-time, high spatial resolution soil measurements. However, there are currently no commercially available sensors that can measure soil phosphorus in real time on the go. The research described in this white paper is a preliminary attempt to solve this challenge.**

and if not completely consumed by crops and plants, can mobilize in reduced conditions and end up in ground water and on surface waters due to leaching and/or runoff respectively [2]. On the other hand according to some researchers, earth's phosphorus is going to reach its peak production by 2030 and the reserves are expected to be completely depleted in 50–100 years. Peak phosphorus is the point in time at which the maximum global phosphorus production rate is reached. Phosphorus is a scarce finite resource on earth and due to its non-gaseous environmental cycle has resulted in alternative means other than mining being unavailable [3, 4].

To reduce the impact on this problem, the research in this domain primarily focuses on discovering more optimal application rates (manure and chemical fertilizers) and efficient methods of recycling the phosphorus [5]. Accurate quantification of phosphate application rates can be done by taking large number

First Page of the Article Published in International Conference on Engineering ,Science,Management ,Applied sciences ,Pharmcy,Education,Law and Humanities :-The Futuristic Approach

Web Link:-
https://www.academia.edu/72186192/Real_World_vs_Simulation_A_Study_Towards_the_Development_of_a_Phosphate_Ion_Selective_Electrode_P_ISE?uc-sb-sw=98807041

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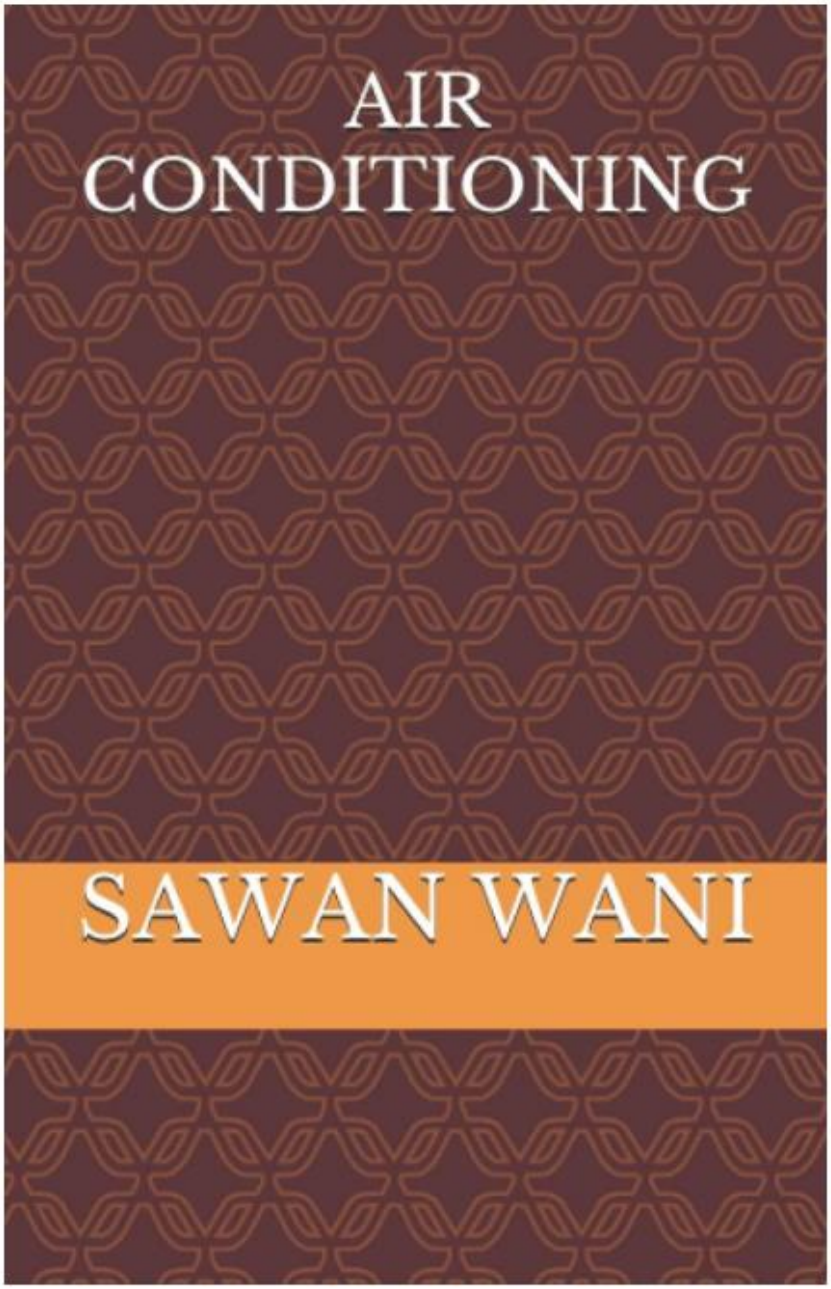

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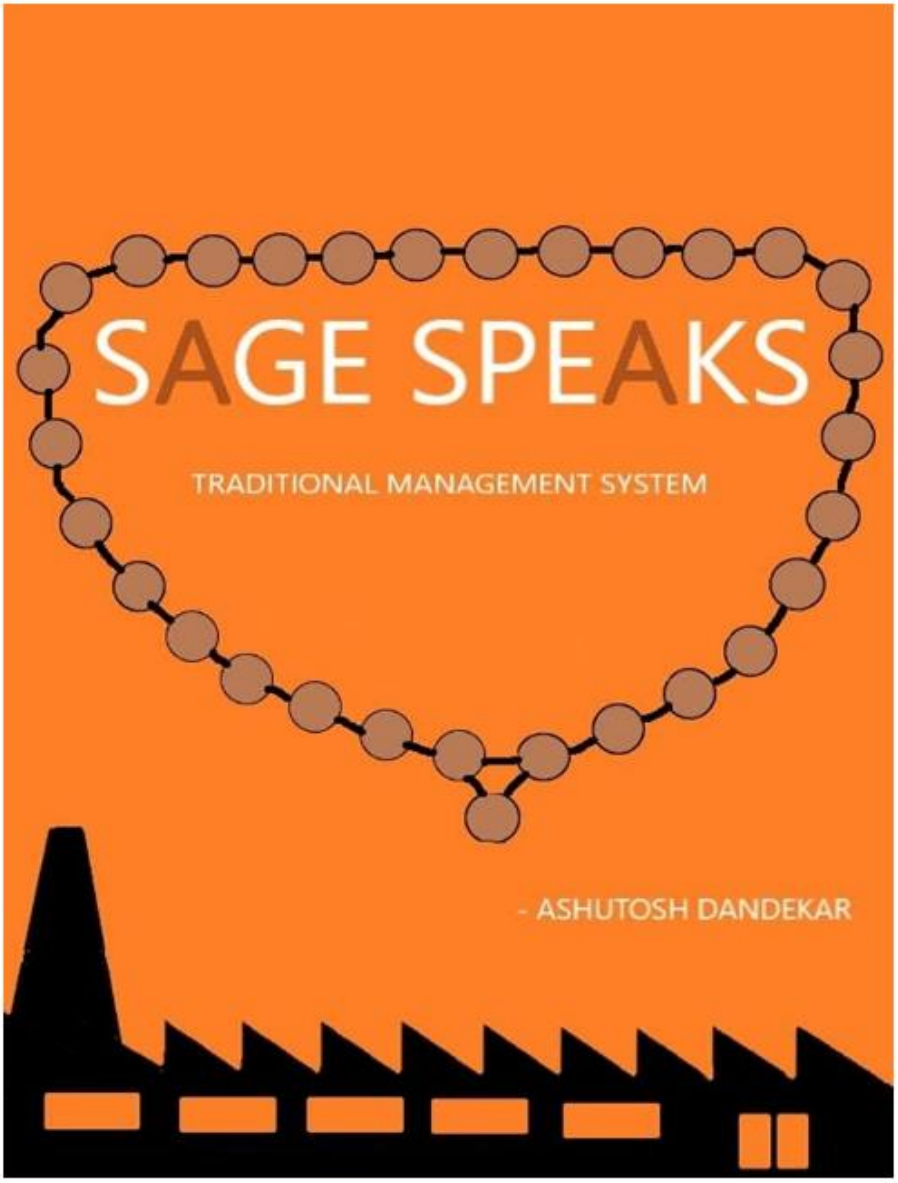

Cover Page of the Book sage speaks-traditional Management System

SAGE SPEAKS

TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To,

ALL TRADITIONAL AND MANAGEMENT GURUS

(Special Thanks to Shree Kutupanand Nath)

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1) THE MANAGEMENT

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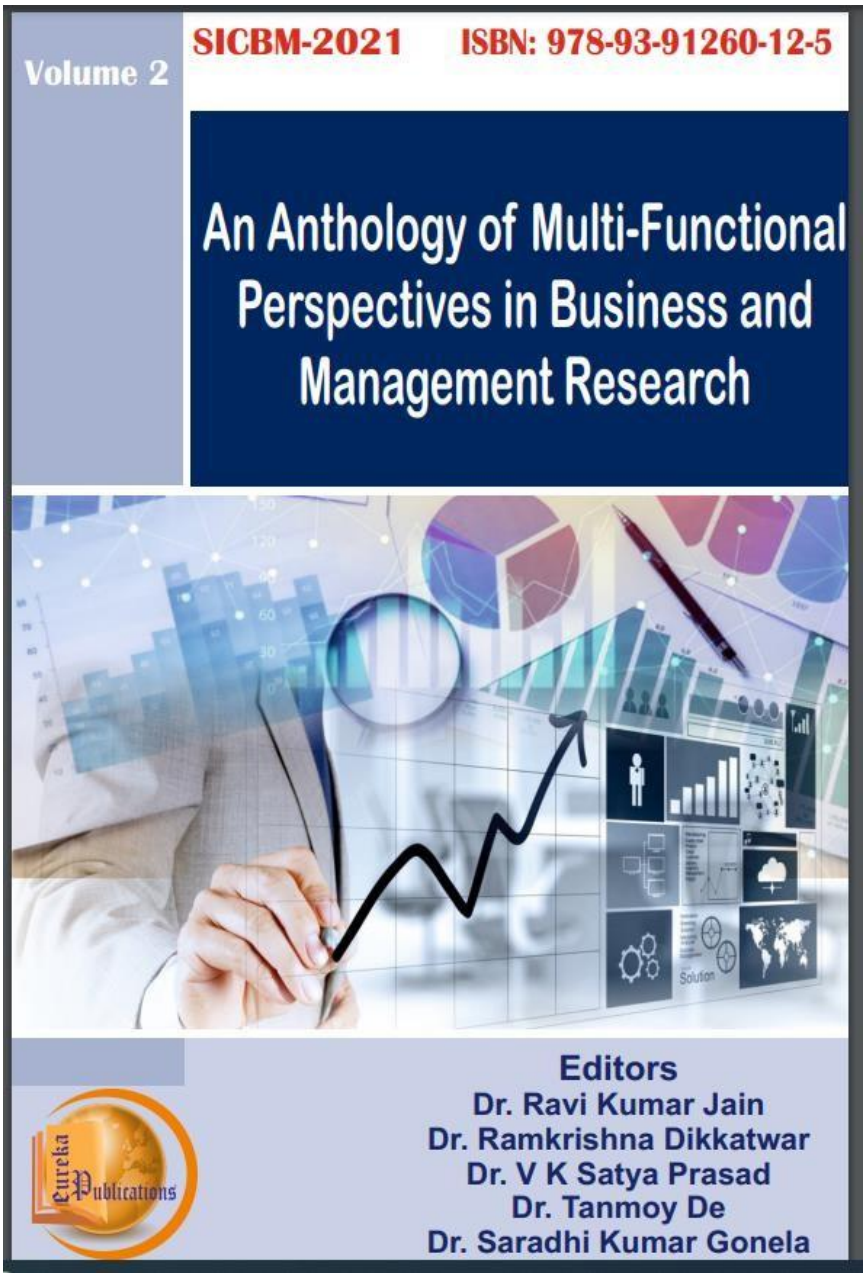

Cover Page of the conference on An Anthology of Multifunctional Perspectives in Business Research and Management

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Importance of Innovation Management in the Educational Institutes in India and Necessity of Partnership with Business Sector For IT

Ms. Dandekar Indraja Amarendra[1], Mr. Joshi Akhilesh Kedar[1], Mr. Dandekar Ashutosh Ramchandra[2], Mr. Patil Vishal Panduranga[2], Dr. S.S. Kulkarni[3]

[1]Student, B.Tech (Mechanical Engineering), Padmabhooshan Vasantraodada Patil Institute of Technology, Budhgaon: 416304 Sangli (Maharashtra-India).
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[3]Professor, Padmabhooshan Vasantraodada Patil Institute of Technology, Budhgaon, India.

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Abstract

In the current competitive environment invention management has become an essential practice for inventors and innovators. Decades ago, the educational institutes in India, apart from top institutes like IIT's and IIM's, were not quite aware of the concepts like creativity, invention, and innovation. However, fortunately, the situation seems to have changed drastically in the past two years. The ministry of education has taken the initiative to establish the Innovation Cell in higher educational institutes to boost innovation, resulting in a sudden upsurge in innovation-related activities during academics. Even though all these changes are positive, they are not enough to establish India as an innovation hub on the global platform. Hence to provide the framework for nurturing innovation and its continuation throughout the entire course from school to higher education is the need of the hour. Also, different observations suggest that most of the generated IPR cannot be commercialized; due to various reasons. For overall industrial and technological growth, it is essential to turn these innovations into commercial businesses. Thus, a smart innovation management system is required to be set up at the institutional level and, improved participation of industries is also necessary. The objective of this

Article in the of the conference Proceedings on An Anthology of Multifunctional Perspectives in Business Research and Management

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IIM
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International Marketing Conference
iMarC-2021

INNOVATIONS IN CONTEMPORARY MARKETING
THEORY AND PRACTICE

21st–22nd April, 2021

ABSTRACTS

Organized by
Indian Institute of Management Shillong

Editors
Prof. Bidyut Jyoti Gogoi
Prof. Pratap Chandra Mandal

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Review of Sustainable Marketing Strategies for MSME and Start-ups in the Manufacturing Sector and an Innovation into IT

Dandekar Indraja Amarendra[1], Joshi Akhilesh Kedar[2], Dandekar Ashutosh Ramchandra[3], Patil Vishal Pandurang [4], Kulkarni S.S.[5]

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ABSTRACT

In 2015 during the independence speech address, the prime minister of India had announced the Startup India Initiative. Post this announcement, the Ministry of Education established an Institute Innovation Council in the year 2018. The purpose of this startup policy is to boost entrepreneurship activity. India has the world's third startup ecosystem. The total number of startups recognized by DPPIT is above forty thousand. There has been an exponential growth of startups in the past three years. As the government promotes the theme 'going green', green startups and related technologies will have a bright future. However, if we analyze the data, there are few sustainable startups. It is a fact that there is a need to create awareness about sustainable products among the communities, but the main issue is the marketing of sustainable products. The giants have the resources for the formulation and implementation of sustainable marketing strategies. But the MSME sector lacks the same. The purpose of this article is to propose sustainable marketing strategies for startups in MSME and the manufacturing sector and also the methodologies to implement them.

Keywords: *Green Marketing, Sustainable Marketing, Green Products, Green Startups*

Sample Article the proceeding of the Conference on Innovations in Contemporary Marketing Theory and Practice


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e- Proceeding of theInternational Conference on "Global Trends in Science, Technology,Humanities, Commerce & Management",(January 1-3,2022)
ICGTSTHCM-2022

Extraction of sugarcane wax from filter cake

Sanjay L.Bhagat[1], Sandeep A.Thakur[2], Pranav Pathak[3]

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Abstract

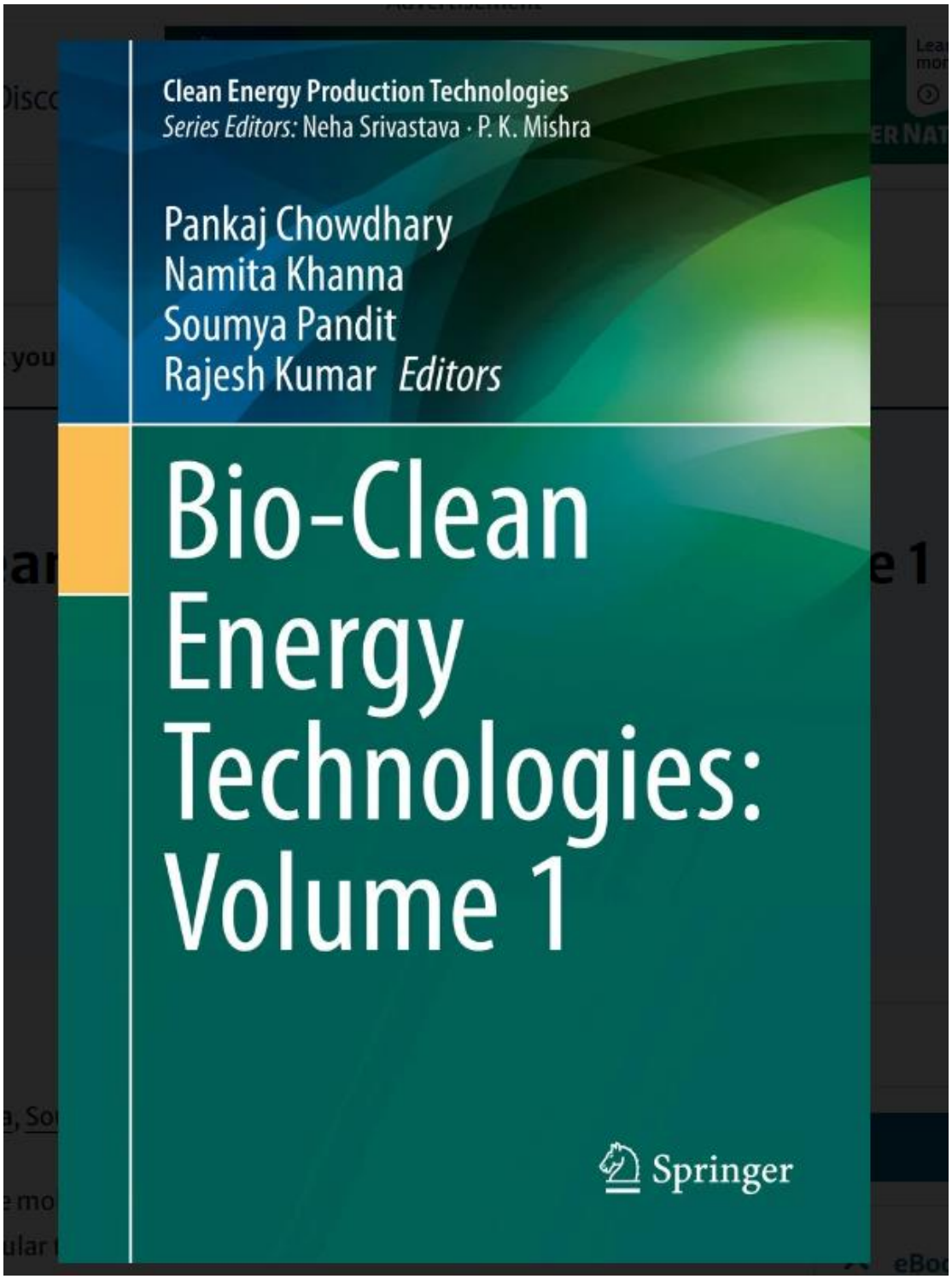
Waxes have important specific properties for food and cosmetic uses, and for cleaning and polishing applications. The knowledge of the characteristics of waxes is essential for their application. Wax recovered from sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum) filter cake, a by-product of the sugar and alcohol industry, represents a potential alternative to carnauba, beeswax, and synthetic waxes, considering the enormous resources of raw material in sugarcane growing countries. Crude wax solvent extraction and fractionation were studied in this paper. Filter cake extracted with Benzene yields 6 to 7 % crude sugarcane wax. Purified sugarcane waxes presented analytical indexes similar to those of commercial bee and carnauba waxes.

Keywords: *Sugarcane wax, Extraction, Press mud, Benzene*

Introduction-

Sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum L.) is one of the industrially important crops mainly grown in Brazil and India. India has just over 500 sugar mills, with nine states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana in the northern region; Maharashtra & Gujarat in the western region and Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the southern region) holding 95 % of them. Most mills are either privately owned or co-operatives

The global production in the year 2009 was reported to be 1900 million tones of which India



Cover Page of the Bio-Clean Energy Technologies: Volume 1

Clean Energy Production Technologies

Editors

About this book series

The consumption of fossil fuels has been continuously increasing around the globe and simultaneously becoming the primary cause of global warming as well as environmental pollution. Due to limited life span of fossil fuels and limited alternate energy options, energy — show all

Electronic ISSN 2662-687X

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Series Editor

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Nanocatalyzed Transesterification of Thumba Oil for Biodiesel Production Using Hydrodynamic Cavitation

Chapter | First Online: 31 May 2022
pp 249–267 | Cite this chapter

Abhijeet D. Patil, Saroj S. Baral & Prashant B. Dhanke

Part of the book series: Clean Energy Production Technologies ((CEPT))

Abstract

Available fossil fuels are decreasing day by day. So the use of renewable sources like alkyl esters (biodiesel) is increasing in CI engines. Biofuel or fatty acid alkyl ester (C_{13}–C_{23}) is derived from short-chain alcohols. Various processes are reported to formulate from animal fats and vegetable oils. Alcoholysis is a commonly employed biodiesel preparation method where oil is mixed with suitable CH_3OH or C_2H_5OH and a suitable catalyst. Alcoholysis mainly reduces the viscosity of oils as well as lowers the Sox and NOx emissions from the oil. Various techniques are available to carry out alcoholysis reactions

Article in the book series/conference of the Bio-Clean Energy Technologies: Volume 1

Conference Proceeding of NCRTET Cover Page

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IARJSET

ISSN (Online) 2393-8021
ISSN (Print) 2394-1588

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology

National Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering and Technology

Adarsh Institute of Technology & Research Centre, Vita, India

Vol. 9, Special Issue 1, April 2022

Maize Oil Blended With Diesel as an Eco-Friendly Energy Source

A. P. PATIL, Dr.A.A.PATIL

Lecturer, Mechanical Dept., Bharti Vidyapeeth Institute of Technology (Poly.), Kolhapur, India

Associate Professor ,Maths Dept.,P.V.P.I.T Budhgaon,Sangli,India

ABSTRACT: Petroleum – based fuels is a finite resource that is rapidly depleting. Consequently, petroleum reserves are not sufficient enough to last many years. Considering also the fact that petroleum – based fuels, can cause many environmental problems, imbalance of trade, high oil process etc., it becomes necessary the development of alternative fuel sources. At this paper will be examined the use of diesel-maize oil mixtures in diesel four-stroke engine. The mixtures used are the following: diesel-5% maize oil (k5), diesel-10% maize oil (k10), diesel-20% maize oil (k20),diesel-30% maize oil (k30), diesel-40% maize oil (k40), diesel-50% maize oil (k50). For those mixtures the gas emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen monoxide (NO) are being measured and the fuel consumption is also examined

Key-Words: - Bio fuels, maize oil as a fuel, Gas emissions,

I. INTRODUCTION

Diesel engines have been in use since the late 18th century. The first diesel engine was developed to run on a peanut oil .Once the technology becomes widely known in the 1900's, the abundance and low cost of fossil fuels, caused a paradigm shift away from vegetable based fuels. At the turn of current century, the same paradigm was beginning to shift back, due to rising fuel costs, the environmental impact and an abundance of waste feedstock available. In India, most of the heavy transportation plants, agricultural plants and power generation plants are powered by diesel engines. Thus there is a demand to find alternative fuels for diesel engines. It is thus very essential to make all possible efforts to search for alternative fuel oils.

A number of renewable energy sources, have been considered to achieve the above objectives. Some of them are Biogas, Alcohol, Hydrogen and vegetable oils. Particularly in tropical countries like India, oil seeds are produced by cultivation. Therefore vegetable oils are more dependable, sources of energy.

In the present conditions, even though the use of diesel is less expensive in engine in course of time, the natural sources will be exhausted and hence its price is bound to increased, then it would be appropriate to use vegetable oils as fuel oils. If vegetable oils are used as fuel oil, there is wide scope for, huge production of oil seeds. Hence cost of vegetable oil automatically will come down. In the present work, a study of the performance of C.I. Engines with maize oil and diesel blends, as fuels are made. The most serious drawbacks for vegetable oils, however is, it's very high viscosity, thus making is very difficult to inject into the cylinder and higher carbon residue, which makes, exhaust smoker than diesel oil.

In this paper, to study the performance characteristics, the experimental setup consists of a single cylinder four stroke diesel engine, coupled to eddy current dynamometer. The mixtures used are the following: diesel-5% maize oil (k5), diesel-10% maize oil (k10), diesel-20% maize oil (k20),diesel-30% maize oil (k30), diesel-40% maize oil (k40), diesel-50% maize oil (k50). For those mixtures the gas emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen monoxide (NO) are being measured and the fuel

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3)Year 2020-2021

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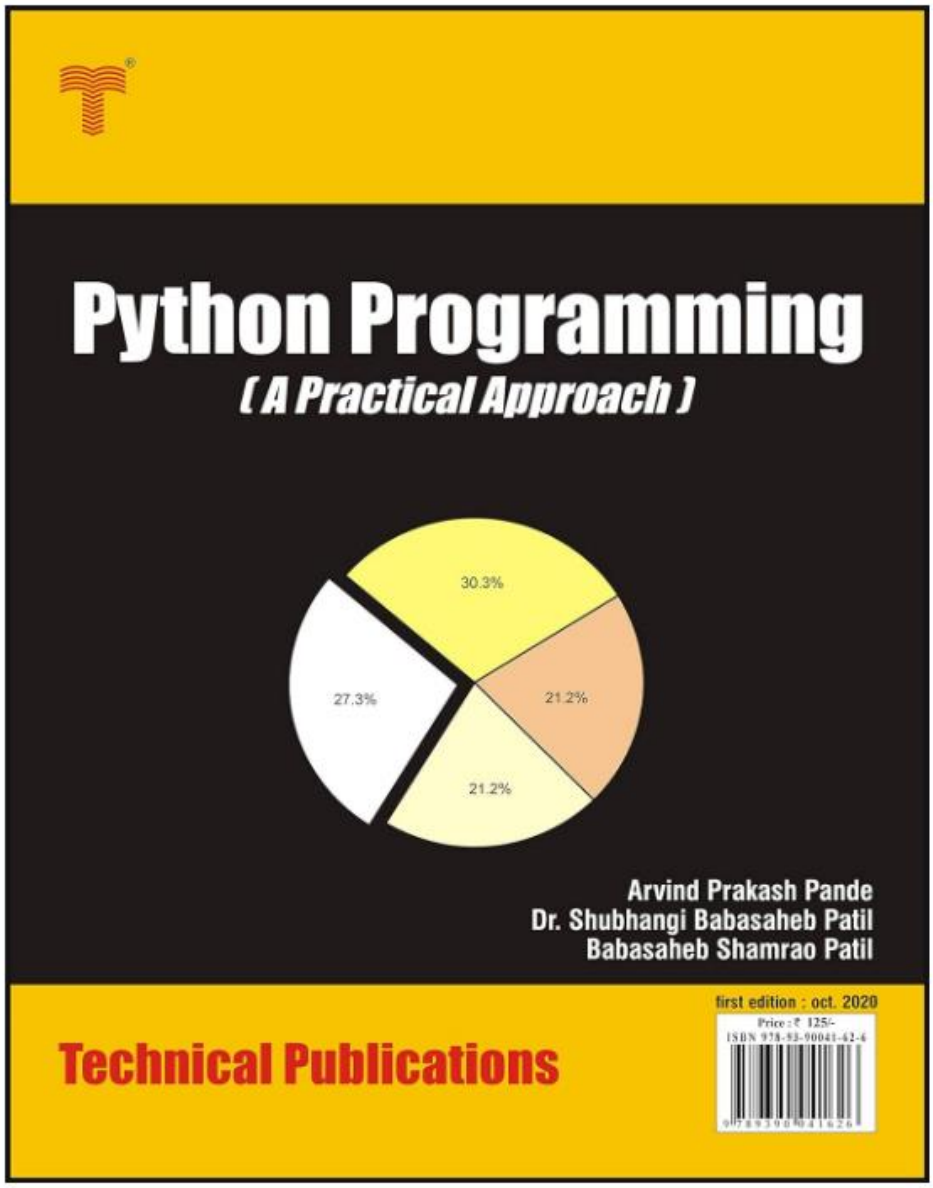

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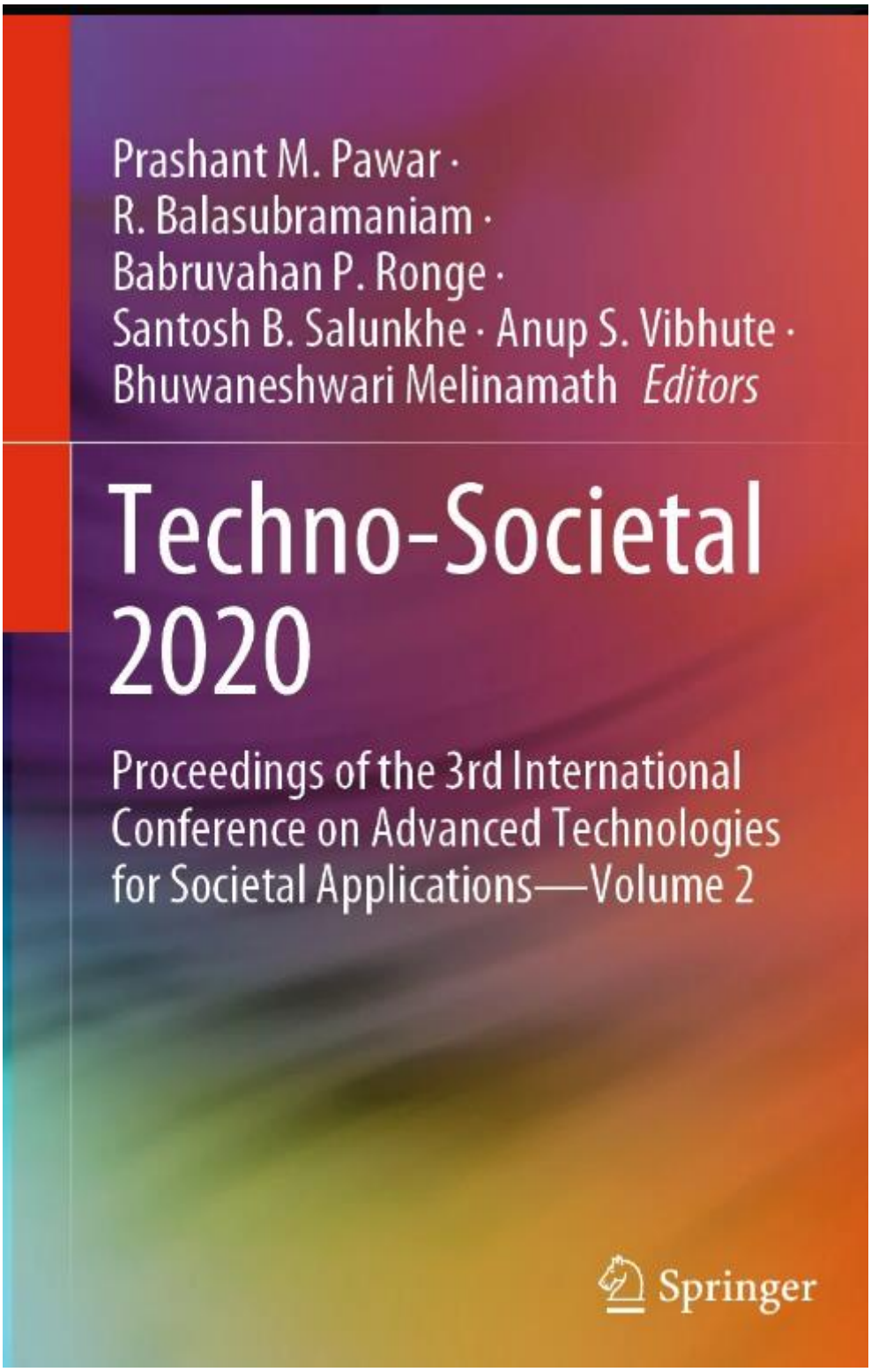

Cover Page of Techno societal 2020

Ashutosh Dandekar, Akhilesh Joshi, Indraja Dandekar, Narayan Hargude, Amod Shrotri & Satish Kulkarni

Abstract

The traditional Indian knowledge system has always encouraged skill-based learning, wherein entrepreneurs played a key role in society. As per the ancient Indian culture, there are thirty-two streams of 'Vidyas; (Knowledge) and Sixty-four types of the 'Kalas' (Arts). Every Indian village was a self-dependent and smart village in those times. There was a system called 'Bara Balutedars', which was implemented to drive the routine administration as well as the economy of the village. The system could be considered as the backbone of the rural economy. However, after the nineteenth century, it was disintegrated gradually. Especially, after globalization, the condition of Indian villages worsened and the prolonged effect of the policies adopted at that time can be observed even today. The rural population in India is facing difficulties regarding education, healthcare, and entrepreneurship. Today, the rural Indian economy is mostly based on agriculture. Other businesses associated with agriculture like poultries, dairies, cattle-farming, etc. are also contributing. However, apart from agro-based industries, the establishment of other industries is necessary to boost the entrepreneurship in rural areas. The purpose of this article is to put forth the facts about traditional Indian knowledge system and how the traditional products like cow products can be helpful in foundry businesses to encourage entrepreneurship in rural India.

Article Page Published in Techno societal 2020

First Page of The Article Published in ICICNIS2020

Exponential Grey Wolf Optimization Technique for Quick Centroid Assessment in Data Clustering

ICICNIS 2020

6 Pages • Posted: 22 Jan 2021

Amolkumar N.Jadhav
Padmabhooshan Vasantraodada Patil Institute of Technology, Budhgaon, Sangli

Prasad V. Phalle
Padmabhooshan Vasantraodada Patil Institute of Technology, Budhgaon, Sangli

Vinodkumar J. Shinde
Padmabhooshan Vasantraodada Patil Institute of Technology, Budhgaon, Sangli

Date Written: January 20, 2021

Abstract

Current things in bunching tell that molecule swarm grouping (PSC) might be a precise instrument for settling distinctive bunching undertakings. This work updates a few sections of the PSC calculation and shows why and how the necessities are to be an endeavour for enhancing its proficiency and duplications of PSC. In this current work, we alluded to it as quick centroid appraisal (RCE). RCE makes effortlessness in updating of PSC rules and unequivocally decreases general computational many-sided quality by expanding the effectiveness of the molecule courses. On standard assessments with a manmade datasets which has eighty measurements and a size of 5000, Rapid Centroid Estimation variations having emphasis time of under 0.1s, which it analyses to the redundancy times of 2s for PSC and altered PSC (mPSC). On UC Irvine (UCI) machine learning datasets, RCE deviations are a lot faster than PSC and mPSC, and make groups with the greatest cleanliness and exceptionally upgrade in advancement speeds. For instance, the RCE variations are more than 100 times quicker than PSC and mPSC in view of the UCI bosom tumour dataset. It can be chosen that the RCE variations are more slender and quicker than the PSC and mPSC and that the current streamlining strategies ought to likewise expand the predominance of bunching and duplicability.

Keywords: RCE, PSO, Computational Complexity, Dataset

Suggested Citation:

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Smart Phone Camera based Weighing Scale for Kitchens in Household Applications

Vaishali S. Patil[1], Santosh A. Shinde[1] and Nandkishor M. Dhawale[2]

Journal of Physics: Conference Series, Volume 1921, First International Conference on Advances in Smart Sensor, Signal Processing and Communication Technology (ICASSCT 2021), 19-20, March 2021, Goa, India

Citation Vaishali S. Patil *et al* 2021 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1921** 012025

DOI 10.1088/1742-6596/1921/1/012025

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Abstract

Measurement of physical variables is the most important task in manufacturing, production and trading of each and every produce. E.g. our clothes cannot be stitched properly without taking bodily measurements by a tailor. Household furniture if produced oversize cannot be brought inside homes if the measurement's of door at entry was not considered in prior. Kitchen food cooked by every fellow Indian sisters, mothers, and daughters can produce some mouthwatering tastes, only if all cooking ingredients were mixed in the right proportion's, else many have experienced the odds, with special attention to salt, sugar, chili powder, turmeric powder, and other spices. Cooking food is an art and science both and the ingredients to be added in proportion are measured in prior using tools such as measuring spoons, cups and sometimes using weighing scales. Often measurements are carried with confidence of eyes and hands without use of tools, with special attention if one does not have a

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