



THE
PROGRESS

A JOURNEY TOWARDS PERFECTION

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IN COLLABORATION



6TH International Conference ICMRLGI - 2023

International Conference On Multidisciplinary Research For Local To Global Innovation



ICMRLGI, JULY 2023, E-PROCEEDING

**Peace is the first condition,
without which nothing else can be stable!**



~Sri Aurobindo

Founder of Sri Aurobindo Ashram

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• A GLIMPSE INTO OUR PAST INITIATIVES

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MESSAGES FROM OUR ORGANIZING PARTNERS



~ DR. S. M. GHOSH
MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE PROGRESS

It gives me great pleasure to express my thanks to the organizing team of The Progress to conduct an 6th International Conference on “International Conference On Multidisciplinary Research For Local To Global Innovation” (ICMRLGI) in JULY 2023. This conference will be a significant one and would provide a wonderful opportunity for felloweducators and research scholars to share and exchange their ideas onrecent advancements in Sustainability related issues in Asian countries. I sincerely hope that the dialogue that will get generated at this conference will lead to the implementation of many new ideas in this direction and thus pave the way for further improvements. I am extremely happy that many international experts and delegates will be attending the conference to present their papers and also deliver keynote lectures and invited talks. May this event be an insightful and educational experience for all those who participate in this wonderful occasion. I wish the conference agrand success!”



~ DR. KIRAN BALA PATEL
CO-FOUNDER
OPERATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE PROGRESS

“Education is always a sign of development and learning. It should be research-oriented, helping society to create something new. Thinking in an innovative and new way is significant to cope with technological changes. This Conference provides a forum for scholarly discussion on advance computing. It is also relevant for exploring and searching various aspects of education through the appropriate application of information technology.

The response of contributors and like minded people in the educational fraternity showing their keen interest in this conference is highly motivating. The presentation of such research papers is extremely beneficial for research scholars and a stimulating factor for us to organize such conferences frequently in the future. I sincerely offer my earnest gratitude to those who have contributed through their research papers at the conference. I am sure that the conference would achieve its objective by providing a suitable platform for learning and experiencing the latest advancement in the field of industry. The cohesive efforts of a dedicated and committed team become necessary for organizing such conferences. We are fortunate enough for having such a hardworking team with us. I wish for the grand success of the conference.”



~MS ADITI PATEL
THE PROGRESS
EDITOR

“A true knowledge if not attained by thinking, it is what you are, it is what you become”

-The Mother

As an editor of this proceeding, I have learnt and experienced a great amount of knowledge while editing. This was a great opportunity for me and our team and we are truly looking forward to host and organize this The Progress International Conference 2023 Puducherry Edition.

My heartfelt gratitude to the team and all the participants.

INSIGHTS FROM OUR KEYNOTE SPEAKER



~ TOM SMAHON
CEO, MEGA FORT PTE LTD
SINGAPORE

TOWARDS INNOVATION EXCELLENCE, REFRAINING SOCIO ECONOMICS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICE RELATIONSHIP

“If you just work on stuff that you like and you’re passionate about, you don’t have to have a master plan with how things will play out.” –**Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook Founder and CEO**

Such common refrain from titan of corporation are often used to spur budding startups and are often cited repetitively in many societies where competition is high and resource is short in coming. How far can such exhortations bring to innovation and successful societal acceptance by way of monetization of an idea. The answer to this is far more down to earth than what is achievable from quoting a few encouraging word .

To define success of an innovation, this refers to the process of the successful life cycle of an innovative proposition which are the stages of problem, solution fit, minimum viable product (MVP), product market fit, scale, and maturity. Many institutions teach the life cycle of an innovative start up in a clinical, theoretical way and may even throw in a practical component of a pitch deck session to simulate authenticity of successfully bringing an innovative endeavour to fruition. While this is good as a harbinger of what is to come, truly human element like emotions, cognitive bias and personality characteristics of the technology creator play an even greater part to bring to the table the attributes necessary to see true success in the area of innovation and to get the biggest bang out of every factor of production allocated and effort expended.

This presentation hopes to bring to the fore how the human element forged by once continuous interaction with society brings about a spectrum of learning within the individual that will constant cause one to evaluate

and reevaluate once bias or pre-conceived notions to reach the objective of truly creating something of intrinsic value to society.

To The Participants - As a partner of Sri Aurobindo Yoga and Knowledge Foundation, it gives me great joy to have as many participants in the conclave as possible and be enhanced by the rich diversity and experiences that each one of you bring. Some of us come here with great expectations while others a desire to explore new avenues of academia through interlocution and interaction. Whatever it maybe I extend my sincerest welcome to all from near and far to not only fulfil your expectations but also to forge friendship and exchange of knowledge and understanding of social diversity and the common goal of achieving sustainability in every aspect of environmental, social and governance that you can embrace as a citizen of the commonwealth of global citizens. I look forward to sharing this auspicious occasion with you.

MESSAGE FROM OUR KNOWLEDGE PARTNER



SHRI SHREE CHATURBHUJ MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Dr. Arun Kumar Shrivastava

Founder, Shri Shree Chaturbhuj Memorial Foundation, Bhilai

Jasveer Kaur

Secretary, Shri Shree Chaturbhuj Memorial Foundation, Bhilai

As the world's population continues to age, the well-being and support of senior citizens have become increasingly important. To address the unique needs and challenges faced by this demographic, a comprehensive model called the 3S Model (Service, Suggestion, and Solution) has been developed.

The 3S Model aims to provide holistic care and support to senior citizens by incorporating three essential components: service, suggestion, and solution. The service aspect focuses on delivering personalized assistance and support to meet the daily needs of seniors, ranging from healthcare and personal care to transportation and social engagement. This component ensures that seniors receive the necessary support to maintain their independence and quality of life.

The suggestion component of the model emphasizes the importance of actively seeking input and feedback from senior citizens. By creating platforms and channels for seniors to express their opinions, concerns, and suggestions, their voices are heard, and their unique perspectives are valued. This aspect promotes inclusivity and empowers seniors to actively participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

The solution component of the 3S Model aims to identify and address the specific challenges faced by senior citizens. Through research, collaboration, and innovation, the model seeks to develop practical and effective solutions to improve the overall well-being and quality of life for seniors. This may involve implementing technological advancements, creating age-friendly environments, and promoting intergenerational programs to foster social connections and reduce isolation.

By implementing the 3S Model, communities, organizations, and governments can create a supportive ecosystem that caters to the diverse needs of senior citizens. This model not only emphasizes the importance of providing essential services but also recognizes the value of active participation, engagement, and problem-solving to ensure the well-being and happiness of senior citizens.



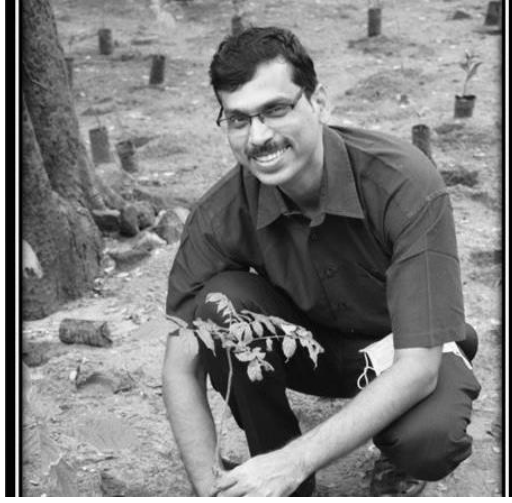
SHREELEKHA VIRULKAR

DIRECTOR OF M. J. GROUP OF EDUCATION

M. J. Group Of Education congratulates all the team The Progress (an initiative of Sri Aurobindo Yoga and Knowledge Foundation) for organizing an International conference ICMRLGI 2023 Puducherry. We are glad to be the part of this event as Knowledge Partners, we would like to share our best wishes with the Co-Organizer, Allied School of Health Sciences and our fellow Knowledge Partners.

We are looking forward to hear our special Key Note Speaker, Tom Smahon.

With immense pleasure we would like wish all the best to our participants, researchers and special speakers.



DR. SASIKANTA DASH

PRINCIPAL

TAGORE GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

TOWARDS INNOVATION EXCELLENCE, REFRAMING SOCIO ECONOMICS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICE RELATIONSHIP

Tagore Government Arts and Science College, Puducherry is located on a campus spanning an area of approximately 15 acres. The ever-increasing exploitation of natural resources by consumerist society has necessitated the **Green Initiative** in this college. Since 2017, the prime objective of the college has been the transformation of barren lands into urban forests. This institution is flourishing in such a way where environmentally responsible practices, education, and research go hand in hand thereby creating a healthy environment for the campus community. The focus has been on sustainable development by employing subsequent practices:

- **Judicial land use and Conservation of Nature**

This campus has around 8000 trees and plants, the **Chola Garden** yields vegetables and fruits in abundance, the **Velu Nachiyar Garden** with many colourful and fragrant flowering plants, and **Veerapandiya Kattabomman Forest** with many indigenous trees that have grown densely. The **Corona Memorial Garden** was created to pay tribute to those who lost their lives to Covid 19. A mini apiary is set up in the orchard for pollination purposes and also to develop a feedback loop between the bees and their food sources. A butterfly zone has been identified and about 30 to 35 species are found in this Butterfly Garden.

- **Management of water resources**

Sangam Kulam, a rainwater harvesting pit with a capacity to store 1.2 million litres of water recharges the underground water tables and also keeps the ground cool and moist which is conducive to the growth of the plants. About 45 lakh litres of water has been routed to the subsurface for groundwater recharge in the past five years.

- **Conserving Energy Resources**

Shanti Aranyam, the Open-Air Classroom lays an emphasis on saving electricity by using natural environments for a teaching-learning experience.

- **Habitat restoration**

The campus is admirably bio-diverse in its flora and fauna. The dense tree and vegetations make it a natural habitat for indigenous birds. A **Zen Garden** complete with a Buddha Statue and a water fountain, houses all the rabbits, ducks, hens and pigeons. The Institution also promotes and encourages a campus tour for visitors to create an awareness of the value of natural resources and sustainable development among people.

MESSAGE FROM OUR SPECIAL SPEAKER



~ PROF. DR. B. SENDILKUMAR

**DEAN AND DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES,
VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH
FOUNDATION-DU, SALEM, TAMIL NADU**

“If you focus on results, you will never change. If you focus on change, you will get results.”

“I feel immense pleasure and happiness in being a special speaker at the Sustainable India International conference on ‘Future Innovation and Sustainable Development for Asian Countries.’ My hearty Congratulations to the team of Sustainable India, Sri Aurobindo Yoga and Knowledge Foundation for having organized this need-of-the-hour Conference.

Education for Sustainable Development empowers learners with knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to take informed decisions and make responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and just society. Education for Sustainable Development is a lifelong learning process and an integral part of quality education. It enhances the cognitive, social and emotional and behavioural dimensions of learning. It is holistic and transformational, and encompasses learning content and outcomes, pedagogy and the learning environment itself.

It is recognized as a key enabler of all Sustainable Development Goals and achieves its purpose by transforming society and empowers people of all genders, ages, and present and future generations, while respecting cultural diversity. As an academician, my focus is to inculcate small changes that will lead to lifelong positive outcomes for a sustainable future.

“In a changing world, Education is the best preparation for being able to adapt.”

Let us work towards a Reliable, Valid and Innovative Education system to help in sustainable development.”

INSIGHTS FROM OUR ADVISORS**WHY RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABILITY?****RAMESH BIJLANI**

(Sri Aurobindo Ashram – Delhi Branch, New Delhi)

Sustainable living is a relatively new but urgent concern, on which depends the survival of life on our planet. I do not know much about the subject of the conference, but I do know something about research. One of my favourite teachers, Professor N.K. Bhide defined research as original and critical intellectual activity. All research starts, or should ideally start, with healthy curiosity, which is formulated into a question, or a set of questions. It would be hypocritical to say that the investigator knows nothing about the likely answers, and is totally unemotional about the answers that the research gives. The bias of the investigator is reflected in a hypothesis, and the dispassionate nature of honest research is wrapped up in the attitude that the investigator would be equally happy whether the hypothesis is confirmed or refuted by the proposed research. When the study has been carried out, it generates data. If the investigator is truly open to any outcome, the statistical tools chosen and the interpretation of the verdict of the tests applied would test the sincerity of the investigator. One can see here a need for the application of the teaching of the Gita that one is entitled only to the action, not to the outcome. One may expect a certain outcome, but should not be attached to the expected outcome. With this understanding, the spiritual seeker can accept any outcome with equal delight.

One of the most widely known quotes of Sri Aurobindo is “All life is yoga,” which means that everything in life is an opportunity for the practice of yoga. How is research an opportunity for yoga? All the way. Does the origin of research reside in genuine and healthy curiosity, or a worldly gain? Does the research seek to answer questions, the answers to which would matter? Are the collection and analysis of data unbiased and meticulous? Are the interpretation and presentation of the results totally unmotivated by personal prejudice or profit? Finally, is the outcome of research made freely available to those who can use it; in this case, for creating a life that helps sustainability in the modern world? Going within to make sure that the answer to these questions is ‘yes’ would be practicing yoga.

Research is a word that is both prestigious and trendy, and therefore likely to be used loosely. While one may capitalize on the current appeal of the word, it is necessary to stay sincere about the intention, process and outcome of research. Knowing those who are at the helm of affairs in Sustainable India, I am confident that the forthcoming conference will trigger much research that answers questions which are critical to the future of our planet.

OPTIMIZING PLANT DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSIOLOGY VIA INNOVATIVE GENOMICS APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY

AASHISH RANJAN

(Scientist, National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi)

The exponential population growth along with the limiting agricultural land and resources have raised serious concerns regarding the food security. There needs to be a substantial increase in crop yield and productivity to feed the growing world population. Moreover, nutritional content of the staple food crops also needs an enhancement to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of world health organization. Developing crop varieties in order to achieve greater yields along with increased nutritional value has been a major focus of plant biologists and breeders with a view to ensuring food availability for an increasing world population under changing environmental conditions.

The optimization of plant developmental traits, and thus overall physiological performance has great potential for sustainable increase in crop yield, as plant performance is strongly associated with, and dependent on, plant development and growth. The importance of plant developmental features in increasing crop yield potential became evident during the ‘green revolution’, when an unprecedented increase in yield was achieved by breeding for semi-dwarf varieties of rice and wheat. A number of plant features and traits, such as plant architecture, leaf morphological and anatomical traits, vascular architecture and flowering time, are important determinants of the overall performance of crop plants. These features can, thus, be considered part of a developmental module that dictates crop performance and yield. Thus, genetic manipulations that alter these developmental traits in a desirable way may mark a significant step forward in increasing crop yield. Engineering or breeding for developmental traits with the aim of improving photosynthetic efficiency, and thus yield, requires a thorough understanding of the genetic basis of these traits.

Innovative genomics approaches could be instrumental in deciphering the genetic basis of desirable developmental traits towards achieving sustainable increases in crop yield and productivity as well as nutritional enhancement. Harnessing the natural variation in key crop developmental traits via Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) would provide the genetic loci and markers to be utilized in crop improvement programs. Similarly, dissecting the genetic mechanisms regulating a desirable trait via transcriptomics and proteomics approaches would provide the candidates for gene editing towards optimization of plant features for higher yield.

INNOVATIVE & SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

DR. HEMANT SOOD

(Associate Professor, Department of Bt & BI,
JUIT, Wagnaghat, Solan, HP, India)

The definition of "Sustainable Development" is described as development that satisfies current generational demands while not overusing or abusing natural resources in order to protect them for the coming generation. Sustainable development has three goals: first, "economic," which will help to achieve balanced growth; second, "environment," which will help to protect the ecosystem; and third, "society," which will ensure that all people have equal access to resources.

The fundamental tenet of sustainable development is the incorporation of environmental, social, and economic considerations into every decision-making process. The scenario of sustainable development envisions a future in which fundamental institutional changes take place and policy adopts an integrated approach to economic, social, and environmental goals with development as the overarching goal that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future. By gradually altering the methods we create and use technologies, sustainable development constantly motivates us to protect and improve our natural resources. Solar energy and crop rotation draws the main focus for sustainable development. But innovations in agriculture towards sustainable development is the most desirable target to be achieved globally by all nations.

In Agriculture innovation like Satellite Imaging using GPS takes advantages of AI and make crop control adaptive using weather prediction, temperature, and rain prediction. Hydroponics with Specialized Robots can be used for fine control in dry crops. Drones are used in precision agriculture where the optimized concentration of various fertilizers used for maximizing crop yield. Also, the optimized combination of water content, temperature, sunlight- and crop density can be found to maximize productivity. Drones are useful to spray fertilizers, water, pest control solutions in such remote areas. Also, the fruit collection, crop cutting etc can also be managed easily by advance AI and robotics with the help of drones and robots. True sustainable development acknowledges that human existence and wellbeing are inextricably linked to the health of the planet's natural system.

RESEARCH PAPER ABSTRACTS

1. AN EFFICIENT MODEL TO DETECT SOCIAL NETWORK MENTAL DISORDERS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Aastha Shrivastava

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A person is said to be suffering from a mental disorder if their cognition, emotion control, or behaviour are all affected. Despite the prevalence of mental illness, it is often under diagnosed. There is a lot of curiosity about the link between depression and social media. Individuals' well-being is negatively impacted by social media use, according to several experts. Many attempts have been made to analyse individual postings using Machine Learning (ML) methods to identify mental patients on social media. Datasets taken from different social media platforms and the sorts of characteristics used in the identification of mental disorders are discussed in this study. Research methods included decision trees, random forests, support vector machines, recurrent neural networks, convolutional neural networks as well as logistic regression. In comparison to the other methods, the Convolutional Neural Network, also known as (CNN), achieved the best accuracy, which was 91.08 percent, for the diagnosis of mental conditions. Accuracy rates of 85.87 percent, 81.22 percent, and 85 percent were achieved by using other methods such as random forests, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and recurrent neural networks (RNN), respectively. It has been shown that ML techniques, when useful to text data collected from users of social media platforms, can be an effective method for detecting depression and can one day serve as supplementary tools in the field of public mental health.

Keywords—Machine Learning; Depression; Social-Media; SVM; CNN.

2. SALMAN RUSHDIE AND MULTICULTURALISM: EXPLORING THE LITERARY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS

Mr. Mohit Bhanudas Sawe

Research Scholar

Dr. Akshay V. Dhotre

Associate Professor

Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur

Salman Rushdie is a well-known author and essayist, and the purpose of this research paper is to analyze and explain his significant contributions to the multiculturalism discourse. Rushdie's masterpiece "Midnight's Children" and other books, including "The Satanic Verses," deal with the experiences of people from the Diaspora, cultural identities, and the difficulties of surviving in a globalized, multicultural world. This article addresses Rushdie's investigation of multiculturalism via an interdisciplinary lens, emphasizing how his writing has influenced cultural awareness, identity development, and the quest for a more inclusive society.

Keywords: Cultural identity, multiculturalism, hybridity, Diaspora etc.

3. A STUDY OF CLASSROOM ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO MATHEMATICAL UNDERSTANDING OF SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS OF BIRBHUM DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL

RINKU PAL

Faculty of Matiari

B.eD College Matiari,

Nadia, West Bengal India

The present study focuses on the relationship of classroom adjustment and mathematical understanding of secondary level students. The study included 40 students from two different secondary schools of Birbhum district. Descriptive survey method has been used in this study, standardized adjustment Inventory for school students(AISS -ss)by A.K.P Sinha and R.P Singh and self-made mathematical understanding test tools have been used. It was determined that there is no significant difference between classroom adjustment and mathematical understanding of secondary level students of Birbhum district.

Keywords : Classroom adjustment, Classroom adjustment and mathematical understanding, Mathematical understanding on Classroom adjustment.

4. MALWARE DETECTION SYSTEM USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE.

Aakansha Patel

In this paper we propose a malware detection system using machine learning technique. Coping with malware is getting more challenging give their relentless growth in complexity and volume. Malwares not only affect the personnel computers but also it targets other related devices which is growing very fast. One of the most common approaches in literature is using machine learning technique to automatically learn models and to develop technology to keep pace with malware evolution.

In last decade proliferation growth in the development of computer malware has been done nowadays, cybercriminals attacker use malware as a weapon to carry out the attack on the computer system. Internet is the main media to execute the malware attack on the computer system through emails, malicious websites and by drive and download software. Malicious software can be a virus, Trojan horse, worms, root kit, adware or ransomware. We studied many research works published between 2013 to 2023.on the basis of that research work a concrete strong system is required to solve this problem.

5. INFORMATION DIFFUSION IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS BY DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Abhishek Kesharwani

The majority plays a very important role in making decision. There is a diffusion technique in social media which attract the many researchers to find the frequency of spreading data through different nodes. Diffusion is like a data mining technique where we find out the similarity and most frequent item set. It is very important to analyse the each post made in the social media. There are mainly two types of post mainly Positive and negative post. The first type is post is positive post where there is positive or good impact to the society. The second type of post is negative post where there is negative or bad impact to the society. There will be controversy in the social media on the second type of the post, there is a chance for the cybercrime of cyberbullying. The data present in social media is unstructured and it is difficult to understand and all the data is collected and preprocessing and apply the deep learning technique on different nodes of social media network. The exact meaning of unstructured data is analyses and web mining to get hidden knowledge from it. The proposed model will detect and analyse such type of problem in the social media by using the various machine learning techniques and also compared the output with the existing different models. Also, the suitable conclusion should be find out for the benefit and integrity of the society.

6. PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS AMONG OUTDOOR SPORTS PERSON, AS A PREDICATOR OF RISK TAKING TENDENCY

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This study aimed to assess the correlation between Psychological Hardiness and Risk Taking in Outdoor Sports person. The total sample consisted of 30 outdoor players (Football, Basketball, Volley ball). The subjects were selected randomly using simple random sampling technique; from various private and government physical education colleges and sports club of Nagpur City. The age of the subjects range from 20 to 30 years. Sing Psychological Hardiness Scale was used to measure psychological Hardiness and Risk taking Questionnaire of Virendra Sinha and P. N. Arora was used for measure Risk taking behavior. Data was analyzed using correlation. The results show that there is no significant correlation between psychological Hardiness and Risk Taking in Outdoor Sports Person.

Keyword : Psychological Hardiness, Risk Taking, Outdoor game.

7. NAVIGATING THE DIGITAL LANDSCAPE: STRENGTHENING TEACHER'S COMPETENCE THROUGH EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

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Educational technology is a systematic and organized process of applying modern technology to improve education quality (efficiency, optimality, reality, etc.). The implementation of educational technology reflects its impact on the performance of students and teachers. Students can get information and solve it in the form of information such as video, text, book, and research review in the form of a virtual tool. The use of educational technologies in teaching provides better interaction with students, and better reception of information because students acquire knowledge through visual, auditory, and kinesthetic means. The study aims to investigate computer proficiency among elementary teachers and the need to integrate (ICT) in schools in the central zone of Chhattisgarh. A study was conducted on the design and development of computer proficiency of classroom teachers. For this purpose, researchers collect from 160 samples of primary school teachers by 41 items. Items were prepared in a survey format. The reliability of the scale was established with the help of test-retest and Cronbach's Alpha method which were found to be appreciably high. The researcher analyses the items of computer skills using the Likert compound rating method on a

five–point rating scale. It is the teacher’s responsibility to teach the next generation. Teachers need to be prepared for the future in order to do their jobs at a high level. For this, they need to constantly improve and update themselves. Therefore, they can provide personal development and help students by creating effective learning and teaching methods. Therefore, the study suggests that educational technology development plans should include activities to strengthen and develop teachers’ knowledge and skills regarding the use of ICT.

Keywords: - Educational Technology, Computer Proficiency, Technology Learning Development.

8. IMAGE FILTERING WITH DEEP LEARNING

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Deep learning and conventional image processing methods are used for picture segmentation, image enhancement, noise reduction, geometric modifications, and image registration. Processing of 2D, 3D, and arbitrary big images is supported by the toolbox. In this work different filtering works are discussed. An image can be enhanced or modified using the filtering process. The application can filter an image to highlight particular elements while removing others. Filtering is used to accomplish image processing tasks like edge enhancement, sharpening, and smoothing.

Keywords:- Image processing, Image segmentation, Image filtering.

9. ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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A teacher is the builder of the future of any society. Even the best curriculum, syllabus, methods and techniques are useless, if the teacher is not competent. If a teacher is not performing effectively, the whole educational system is likely to collapse. Many psychological factors of human personality affect the performance of teachers and mental health is one of the important factors. Teachers should be disciplined and must have a sound and positive attitude toward students. Mental health is the balance that is likely to exist between different aspects of human personality such as emotional, physical, social etc. A happy and satisfied human is said to be mentally healthy. A mentally healthy human is more fit and effective in all areas of human life.

Teacher is that component of the educational system which directly influences the learner by modifying his behaviour in the right direction, so it is highly essential that a teacher must possess good mental health. For effective development of the learner the teacher must be mentally healthy, fit and alert. Presently it can be asserted that the teacher is under a lot of mental pressure as he has to deal with students as well as parents and administrators, which in turn affect his working and performance. Mental health of teachers is a deciding factor in achieving aims and objectives of education. Many studies have been conducted to assess the effect of mental health of the teachers on the burnout among teachers and found that bad mental health is responsible for it. It can be said that the tendency of burnout in teachers having poor mental health is more as compared to the teachers having sound mental health.

10. LOCUS OF CONTROL AS A PREDICTOR OF DEFENSE MECHANISM AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Defence mechanisms are psychological strategies brought into play by various entities to cope with reality. They can be categorised into maladaptive and adaptive defences. Maladaptive defences are harmful kinds of behaviour which harm the individual. It uses coping mechanisms that are not productive. It hinders the development of the individual and causes an increment of anxiety and tension. Adaptive behaviour allows individuals to adapt in a positive manner to various situations. Locus of Control is a construct that is said to be part of our personality (Rotter, 1966). The basic idea of locus of control is that it describes the extent an individual feels in control of what happens to them and the extent to which they, as an individual, can influence changes in their own life. The stage of adolescence in human development is characterised as the typical and complex stage. The time is called adolescence, which there is the end of childhood, and after this stage, the adulthood stage begins. This is the period of physical and various aspects of development. The changes occurring in this stage are responsible or play an important in the development of personality integration. The study will provide a foundation for exploring the effect of these variables on adolescents.

Keywords:- Defence Mechanisms, Locus of Control, Adolescents

11. DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOL ON MATHEMATISATION IN TERMS OF MATHEMATICAL THINKING ABILITY OF THE STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL

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Mathematical thinking ability is a fundamental skill for students, as it forms the foundation for understanding and applying mathematical concepts. The development of effective tool to assess mathematical thinking ability is essential to evaluate students' progress and guide instructional practices. This abstract highlights an approach to tool development on mathematisation to measure mathematical thinking ability among the students at secondary level.

Mathematisation involves the process of transforming real-world problems or situations into mathematical representations, enabling students to apply mathematical concepts and reasoning to solve them. The proposed tool aims to assess students' ability to connect, represent, reason, problem solving ability and communicate mathematically the real-life situations.

The development process involved several stages. Firstly, a comprehensive review of existing related frameworks, theories, and researches guided to identify the dimensions of Mathematisation in terms of mathematical thinking ability as Connection, Representation, Reasoning, Problem-solving ability, and Communication which were incorporated in 50 items.

The tool development process also involves validation, pilot study and reliability test. For content validity the draft tool was sent to the Experts. To ensure the reliability, Pilot study was conducted in a secondary school among 50 class IX students. Test-retest reliability test was measured. Item difficulty, and discrimination value were calculated. With required changes the draft tool was finalized for adoption.

The aim of this development of this tool was to emphasize the importance of mathematisation as a core aspect of mathematical thinking and to offer educators valuable insights into students' abilities to apply mathematical concepts to real-world problems.

In conclusion, the development of the tool on Mathematisation in terms of mathematical thinking ability measurement was to promote an effective teaching and learning strategies in mathematics and to a more accurate evaluation of students' mathematical proficiency, and to offer a promising avenue to assess secondary class students' higher-order thinking skills in mathematics.

KEY WORDS:- Mathematisation, Mathematical thinking ability, Dimensions of Mathematical thinking ability, Teaching-learning Strategies, Tool Development, Students at Secondary level.

12. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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This paper mainly focuses on performance of Energy Management System (EMS) in Electric Vehicles (EVs) and its components in various loading conditions. The present world energy economy is at serious risk with the substantial depletion of fossil fuels, rapid increase in the energy prices, effect on the environment with the emission of Green House Gases (GHG) and the dependency on politically unstable fuel producing countries according to the paper by Zhang Y.-J. et.al.(2015). The main objective of this paper is to study the Simulation of a Solar, battery and supercapacitor powered EV and its power management and investigate the effect of PV cell, battery and supercapacitor on vehicle performances as well as to identify and compare the influence of motors (DC series, BLDC MOTOR, PMSM, Induction, SRM) used on performance characteristics. Detailed studied has been done on performance of EMS in EVs.

Keywords:- Energy Management System, EVs, supercapacitor

13. STUDY OF CONTRACTION THEOREM IN DIGITAL TOPOLOGY

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In this paper, we study the Banach contraction principal for digital metric space. Ege and Karaca stated and proved Banach contraction principal for digital images. Main objective of the research article is to generalized Banach contraction mapping principal for digital topology.

Keywords:- Metric space, Banach fixed point theorem, digital image, digital continuity, digital topology.

14. A LITERATURE REVIEW ON MCDM APPROACHES

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Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) method is the most commonly used method for solving decision making problems in real world applications. The MCDM method is becoming increasingly popular for resolving decision making problems in variety of fields. MCDM has two classes i.e., Multiple Attribute Decision Making (MADM) and Multiple Objective Decision Making (MODM). Multi-Criteria Decision-Making methods ranking the alternatives, alternatives are ranked based on their values which satisfying the criteria. There are several approaches such as TOPSIS, AHP, WSM, VIKOR etc. which are used in business and other areas. The MCDM approaches has several applications to solve the real-world problems such as marketing, human resources, transportation, investment project etc. In this paper presents a literature survey on different Multi-Criteria Decision-Making approaches to solve decision making problems in various field. The objective of this paper is to analyze the most prevalent MCDM techniques applied in real-world applications; this paper will explore the literature of earlier research papers. It was found that TOPSIS, AHP, VIKOR and hybrid approaches are most frequently used in real-world application.

Keywords:- MCDM, Multi-Criteria, Decision-Making Problems, MCDM Approaches.

15. SOFTWARE REUSE AT AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ABSTRACTION – CASE STUDIES USING SPECWARE

Nehil Rao

We propose an alternative solution for software reuse that attempts to reuse software derivation technology at an appropriate level of abstraction. Sometimes that level is a domain theory that is involved in stating system requirements. Sometimes it is a design philosophy. Sometimes it is a software key module. Often it is a combination of the these. We describe our experiences using Specware for deriving software and reusing software derivations.

16. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOIL TEXTURE AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

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Soil texture and electrical conductivity are essential factors for assessing soil properties and fertility. This paper explores the relationship between soil texture and electrical conductivity and discusses their implications for agriculture and environmental studies. Soil texture refers to the proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in the soil, affecting water retention, drainage, and nutrient availability. Electrical conductivity measures the soil's ability to conduct electrical current, influenced by ions in the soil solution necessary for plant growth. The relationship between soil texture and electrical conductivity is complex. Sandy soils with larger particles have lower water and nutrient retention capacities, resulting in lower electrical conductivity. In contrast, clayey soils with finer particles have higher water-holding capacities, promoting ion retention and higher electrical conductivity. Understanding this correlation is crucial for optimizing irrigation, nutrient management, and crop selection in agriculture. It also aids in assessing the movement of contaminants and pollutants in the environment. Considering soil texture and electrical conductivity helps scientists and policymakers evaluate the risk of groundwater contamination and design effective remediation strategies. Overall, continued research is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of these parameters and their implications for sustainable soil management practices.

Keywords:- Soil Texture, Electrical Conductivity.

17. ON THE DEGREE OF APPROXIMATION OF BETA-BERNSTEIN TYPE OPERATORS WITH PARAMETERS

Mohammad Feroz Khan

The present paper deals with some approximation properties of modified Beta – Bernstein type operators which is based on Beta – binomial distribution with real parameter $s > -1/2$. We estimate central moments and moments about the point in the domain , prove a uniform convergence through the well- known Korovkin's theorem. We obtain the rate of convergence and degree of approximation for this operator in terms of modulus of continuity. We also estimate weighted approximation and Voronovskaya- type asymptotic result for this newly defined operator.

18. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS FEEDBACK USING HYBRID CNN-LSTM MODEL

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Web-based learning is becoming more popular, which has made it more accessible and helps to understand the sentiments of others. Sentiment Analysis (SA) is the use of algorithms to deal with the feelings or opinions in text. Nowadays, one of the most prominent approaches for monitoring, visualizing, and forecasting interactions is Deep Learning (DL). DL is a powerful ML technique that produces cutting-edge prediction results by learning multiple layers of representations or features of the dataset. In this paper, we propose a sentimental classification of students' feedback using DL. DL techniques are used to classify the sentiments of an expression into positive or negative emotions. The outcome of the proposed models obtained better accuracy with 80%. The classification result shows that the hybrid CNN-LSTM model performs better than CNN and LSTM models.

Keywords:- Deep Learning (DL); Sentiment Analysis (SA); Convolutional Neural Network (CNN); Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) ; Web-Based Learning Management System (WBLMS).

19. NAXAL PROBLEM IN CHHATTISGARH

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The biggest security concern for India's future is the Naxalite menace because of its complex consequences. India's internal deficiencies are brought to light by the Maoist movement, making India open to external threats. In line with globalisation, Threats like the Naxalite movement, which also concerns exterior security, can no longer be seen as just internal. This essay makes the most convincing attempt to identify the specifics and underlying factors causing naxalism in the modern world. To curb the influx and to rehabilitate the impacted community, the Indian government took specific measures. The implementations at the ground level are where the issue is. The issue now is how to convincingly transmit these laws and provisions to the isolated bulk. In short, we try to determine the causes and solutions of the Naxalite Movement in India in this paper.

Keywords:- Naxal, Adivasis, Dalits, Moaist, Unemployment, Development Communication, Social Development.

20. EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PLYOMETRIC TRAINING VOLUME ON SELECTED MOTOR FITNESS COMPONENTS AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF SOCCER PLAYERS

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The main purpose of the study was to find out the effect of Plyometric training on selected motor fitness components and playing ability of soccer players. 20 university male soccer players were selected as subject.

The subjects for the study were chosen only those players who represented inter-collegiate tournament of Anna University, Chennai. The age of the subjects was ranging from 18 to 25 years. The analysis of data

collected on selected motor fitness components and playing ability of soccer players cardio-vascular endurance, agility, speed, flexibility, explosive leg strength, and kicking for distance, kicking for accuracy, juggling. One-way analysis of variance (F-test) and LSD post hoc statistical techniques were employed to determine the significant difference among the performance on after administering Plyometrics training for each selected variable. The result showed 15 minutes of Moderate volume of training was highly favourable for cardio-vascular endurance, 20min intermediate volume of training for Agility, 25 min high volume of training for explosive leg strength, kicking for distance and accuracy. Insignificant difference was found in speed, dribbling and ball juggling ability.

Key Words:- Plyometrics, Motor Components, volume of training.

21. AN OVERVIEW OF MICROWAVE DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOUR OF VEGETABLE BASED SOIL: A REVIEW

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In this paper review of literature of dielectric behaviour of soil in Chhattisgarh, India. In this literature the various parameters of dielectric behaviour of soil i.e. physical properties, chemical properties and geographical properties have been illustrated briefly. This paper helps those who are researching in the field of dielectric behaviour of soil. It is well known that dielectric behaviour of soil is very important to understand production purpose. The soil's physical, chemical, and biological properties affect plant growth. It has been observed that the dielectric constants are strongly dependent on moisture content. Dielectric constant decreases with increasing percentage of sand. Dielectric constant increases with increasing percentage of silt.

Dielectric constant increases slowly with increasing conc. Fertilized soil .

Keywords:- Soil, dielectric, physical, chemical and geographical properties.

22. STUDY ON STUDENT TO THEIR LEVEL OF PARTICIPANTS IN ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENT

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Academic achievement has always been a crucial point and main center of educational research despite

varied statement about the aim of education. Academic development of the pupil is the primary concern and the most important goal of education. Educational objectives are to be ignored but the fact remains that academic achievement is the unique responsibility of all educational institutions established by the society

to promote a wholesome scholastic development of pupil.” Academic achievement is considered as a key criterion to judge ones total potentialities and capacities. Academic achievement occupies very important place in education as well as in the learning process. An achievement is all obtaining for an exertion or an accomplishment of an effort. Achievement is thus an attainment, a proficiency gained or an ability required. In the field of education an achievement is the amount of knowledge or skills that a child has learnt in a particular field or subject. "Educational Growth" it reflects in all fields, growth & show pupil's knowledge in various study subjects. It motivates the subjects to work hard. Achievement is the source of motivation & inspiration while failure leads to anger & frustration.

23. सतत विकास के लिए नई शिक्षा प्रणाली

नाम - डॉ धरणी राय

पद - असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

महाविद्यालय - श्याम शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, सक्ती, जांजगीर, छत्तीसगढ़

किसी भी समाज, परिवार, व्यवस्था तथा व्यक्ति के लिए शिक्षा रीड की हड्डी होती है। बिना रीड की हड्डी का कोई भी समाज या व्यक्ति ना तो चल फिर सकता है, और ना ही गतिमान हो सकता है। इसलिए सतत विकास के लिए नई शिक्षा प्रणाली समय अंतराल समय बदलाव होते रहने से व्यक्ति और समाज के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होते हैं। संस्टेबल डेवलपमेंट से तात्पर्य - वर्तमान मांगों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बीच तथा भविष्य की पीढ़ियों की जरूरतों को अनदेखा ना करते हुए संतुलन बनाए रखना। मनुष्य के उद्देश्य के साथ प्रकृति की आवश्यकताओं को स्वीकार करते हुए विभिन्न पहलुओं के विकास की दिशा में काम करने के लिए सतत विकास की आवश्यकता है। जिससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति और समाज की सारी आवश्यकता को वर्तमान और आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए हम अच्छी और सुरक्षित चीजें प्रदान करते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली के माध्यम से विकास को निरंतर आगे बढ़ाते रहना चाहिए।

शिक्षा की नई-नई तकनीकों और संसाधनों के माध्यम से भविष्य में समाज को नई दिशा प्रदान करने हेतु निरंतर सतत विकास होते रहना चाहिए जिसका लक्ष्य 2030 तक संपूर्ण दुनिया में सतत विकास शिक्षा के माध्यम से होना तय किया गया है। क्योंकि शिक्षा एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो निरंतर सतत चलने वाली प्रक्रिया मनुष्य के जीवन में बनी रहती है। सीमित संसाधनों का कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग करना साथ ही मानव की आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए तत्कालीन और दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति की योजना बनाना भी है। संस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट का उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से समावेशी शिक्षा का विकास तथा वर्तमान पीढ़ी के लिए समृद्धि बनाना और आने वाली पीढ़ी की जरूरतों को पूरा करना जारी रखना है। इसके मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरण विकास से जुड़े हुए हैं जिनके लक्ष्यों को विस्तृत कर अपनाना है, तथा विकास करना है।

24. "BREAKING BARRIERS: DEPICTION OF VISIONARY WOMEN IN AMBAI'S IN A FOREST A DEER"

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Women writers' contributions to literature's development and Evolution have received scant recognition in scholarly accounts. Up until recently, male authors dominated, and their depictions of women were often stereotypical and inconsistent. C.S. Lakshmi, better known by her pen name, Ambai, is one of the numerous woman writers of our day who have carved their names into the history of literature. She writes passionately about women's issues, which are often overlooked in the literary canon. This study examines Ambai's short story collection, In a Forest, a Deer, which is renowned for its wit, originality of plot, and lyrical beauty. The author's depiction of contemporary revolutionary women is analyzed critically by the researcher. The study looked at how the author portrayed women who were pioneers in their communities via the lens of characterization. Background research on the chosen work includes an examination of Ambai's place among the feminist writers of Indian literature and of Tamil literature in particular. A comparison is made between the Western picture of defiant women and that of women in the country's interior.

25. ECO HOME AS A WAY OF LIFE: A CASE STUDY

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One Can explore the link between day to day activity of a human being at a house level and its effect on the global warming. In this Study one can see an example of eco-friendly, self -sustainable house which can be a role model. Eco House is a house designed for client Mr. Snehal Patel.it is located in Vesu village of Surat, Gujarat. It was built 20 year ago. But its construction process on site was pretty unusual. Client bought the site in 1996 at that time the site was barren. There was not much plantation on site. It was a chunk of 16,000 sq.m land. Owner decided to make a home surrounded by trees, plants and livelihood and started planting trees and plants. And not the foreign or fancy trees just for sceneries but he planted

trees that are native Indian species and which are beneficial to nature as well as humans which attracts birds and animals. And in result of this did there are more than 500 trees flourishing on site in present day. In which there are 70 varieties of different trees and 30 varieties of fruit bearing trees. In result it has created a micro climate which is comfortable not just for humans but for animals and birds as well. The house is conceptual journey and present adaption of the house and its neighbourhood is a bar setting process itself and for the designers and engineers to rethink their process of work.

Key Words: Eco home, Global Warming, Eco-friendly, Sustainable

26. CRIME ANALYSIS IN INDIA USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES AND GIS VISUALIZATION: A STATE-WISE TREND DETECTION, CLUSTERING, AND PREDICTION APPROACH

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In the past few years, data mining and machine learning have become very popular in various research fields. The increasing volume and complexity of crime data have made it challenging for law enforcement agencies to detect, analyze, and prevent crime. To address this challenge, data mining techniques have been widely used for crime analysis. This study aims to apply data mining techniques to crime data in India and evaluate their effectiveness in detecting patterns, trends, and relationships in crime data. These techniques are very useful to uncover hidden trends and patterns in big data. Our aim of this research is to analyze crime trends at a national scale with a data mining approach combined with GIS.

27. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SMART CITY MISSION PROJECT ‘BIO-DIVERSITY PARK, ALTHAN, SURAT’: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Advantages and disadvantages are 2 sides of 1 coin. For example, from the implementation of any project there will be some benefits and some losses and to take a right decision impact assessment is very much required. Social impact assessment is a way to find out the future impact of any man-made things (Mostly projects) on social life, work, and play of people living to surround which are going to be affected. Surat is one of the fastest-growing cities of India and for the growth of the city many new projects are coming but with growth of the city, comfort of people living there is also important. The present study is to perform a social impact assessment of Bio-diversity Park, Surat on the surrounding area. There are a total of 248 samples are taken from people living surrounding Bio-diversity Park of 37 applicable impact factors which are changes in infrastructure & services, health, safety, community engagement, economy, and tourism. Expert reviews are taken from different professionals in the urban planning field like Town Planners, Consultants, Academician. For analysis, a simplified 2-dimensional matrix inspired by the Leopold matrix is used. It mainly depends on reviews given by experts. By reviews given by experts, a possibility interval is made which is a decider of the acceptance or rejection of the project. In this project overall value of people's reviews lies between these intervals but in factor-wise comparison, some factors are not coming between. Also, to control those factors appropriate mitigation measures are given for smooth going future work.

Key Words:- Social Impact Assessment, Biodiversity Park, Matrix Approach, Sustainability

28. "COMPACT CITY CONCEPTS AND INDICATORS: A REVIEW OF MEASUREMENT METHODS, EMPIRICAL FINDINGS, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT"

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In this review paper, the concept of a compact city and its indicators are examined, highlighting their importance for achieving sustainable urban development. A conceptual framework for compact city

indicators is presented, measurement methods are reviewed, and empirical findings are discussed. Density, diversity, accessibility, and design are among the critical dimensions of compactness identified in the review. Furthermore, different approaches to measuring compactness and their strengths and limitations are discussed. In implementing compact city strategies, context-specific factors should be taken into account. Additionally, the paper discusses the significance of compact city indicators in the context of India, which is facing rapid urbanization and sustainable development challenges. The paper concludes that further research is needed to explore the effectiveness of compact city indicators in achieving sustainable urban development, particularly in India.

Keywords:- Compact city, sustainable urban development, indicators, measurement methods, empirical findings, density, diversity, accessibility, design, Indian context.

29. EFFICIENCY AND LOAD BALANCING OF DAG BASED SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS FOR BOUNDED NUMBER PROCESSORS

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Efficient task scheduling is critical for achieving high performance in homogeneous computing environment. The task scheduling problem has been shown to be NP-complete in general cases as well as several restricted cases. Because of its key importance, this problem has been extensively studied with the help of some BNP algorithms that are HLFET, MCP, ETF and DLS which are mainly for homogeneous processor. This paper presents the performance of all four algorithms using arbitrary task graph known as Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) with 11 tasks where the study focus on the some performance parameters

namely efficiency and load balancing. The MCP algorithm performs better in term of efficiency while HLFET performs better in term of load balancing.

Keywords:- Static Scheduling, Task Graphs, DAG, Homogeneous processors, Parallel Computing.

30. भारत में सतत विकास: उच्च शिक्षा में चुनौतियां, दृष्टिकोण और मुद्दे

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शिक्षा का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को अपने जीवन को उपयोगी और सार्थक तरीके से जीने के लिए निर्देशित करना है। वर्तमान अस्तित्व में शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रचलित समस्याओं में से एक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में भिन्नता है। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता समृद्धि का प्रतिबिंब होती है। समाज में एक व्यक्ति को समृद्ध होने के लिए, शिक्षा को अनिवार्य माना जाता है। 21वीं सदी की शुरुआत में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने सतत विकास के लिए शिक्षा के मूल्य को पहचाना है कि हमें शिक्षा के माध्यम से स्थायी भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक मूल्यों, व्यवहार और जीवन शैली को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। सतत विकास के लिए शिक्षा हमारी जीवन शैली और व्यवहार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। शिक्षा को सीखने की प्रक्रिया के रूप में देखा जाता है। यह सभी समुदायों की अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण और सामाजिक कल्याण के भविष्य से संबंधित है। ऐसी भविष्योन्मुख सोच की क्षमता का निर्माण करना शिक्षा का प्रमुख कार्य है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र उच्च शिक्षा में सतत विकास के लिए चुनौतियों और दृष्टिकोणों के साथ-साथ सतत विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए शिक्षा के महत्व को दर्शाता है।

31. सतत विकास के लिए अभिनव शिक्षा।

डॉ निधि सिंघल

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

शांभवी स्कूल ऑफ एजुकेशन धूसेरा, रायपुर।

वैश्विकृत समाज में मानव जीवन के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में जो बात सामने आती है वह है 'सतत विकास'। सतत विकास की अवधारणा प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण पर मानव समाज के प्रभाव के बारे में बढ़ती चिंता की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में उभरी। पर्यावरण और विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन 1992 रियो डी जेनेरियो में हुआ। इस सम्मेलन के बाद सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर कई अन्य संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन आयोजित किए गए।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखा जाए तो सतत विकास के बिना कोई व्यक्ति सफल जीवन नहीं जी सकता। इसके लिए बहुत अधिक सीखने की आवश्यकता है। बालकों के भविष्य को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उनको अभिनव शिक्षा देकर उनकी कल्पना शक्ति की क्षमता को बढ़ाना होगा, इसके लिए छात्रों को शिक्षा पारंपरिक तरीके से देने की बजाय उन्हें शिक्षा एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से दी जानी चाहिए उदाहरण के तौर पर जैसे विज्ञान मेलों का आयोजन कराके छात्रों को नए विचारों के साथ आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है इससे छात्रों में जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न होती है तथा उनकी सभी शंकाओं का समाधान मिलता है इसके अतिरिक्त छात्रों के सीखने के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए भूमिका निर्वाह (रोल प्ले) एक प्रभावशाली तरीका है इसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थी को छात्रों को उसी अनुभव को जीने का अवसर मिलता है इन सभी का उद्देश्य छात्र के संपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व के साथ-साथ उनके अंदर रचनात्मकता बढ़ाना तथा समस्या को सुलझाने की क्षमता विकसित करना है इससे छात्र समस्याओं और नवीन मुद्दों के प्रति अधिक जागरूक तथा निर्णय लेने में सक्षम बन सकेंगे, इससे उनकी रचनात्मकता को पोषण मिलेगा। इसी कारण आज सभी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में नवीन तरीकों को शामिल किया जा रहा है क्योंकि समाज को बदलने के लिए शिक्षा एक प्रमुख उपकरण है फलस्वरूप छात्रों में जागरूकता पैदा करके शिक्षा को एक रचनात्मक उपकरण बनाना आवश्यक है इसी के कारण सतत विकास के लिए अभिनव शिक्षा दुनिया का एक ज्वलंत मुद्दा बन चुका है। इससे विद्यार्थी समाज में अपना स्थाई योगदान देने में सक्षम बन सकेंगे।

32. “ग्रामीण व शहरी छात्र-छात्राओं की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति पर शालेय वातावरण के प्रभाव का अध्ययन”

श्रीमती ज्योति पुरोहित

सहायक प्रध्यापक (शिक्षा)

देवसंस्कृति कॉलेज ऑफ एजुकेशन एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी
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प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में विद्यार्थियों की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति पर शालेय वातावरण, लिंग व क्षेत्र के मुख्य व अंतःक्रियात्मक प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है अध्ययन में न्यादर्श हेतु 631 विद्यार्थियों का चयन यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय जिला दुर्ग व रायपुर छ.ग.से किया गया है। विद्यार्थियों की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति के मापन हेतु स्वनिर्मित प्रमापीकृत मापनी एवं शालेय वातावरण के मापन हेतु के.एस.मित्रा (2012) द्वारा निर्मित मापनी का प्रयोग कर आकड़े एकत्र किये गये है। ग्रामीण व शहरी छात्र-छात्राओं की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति पर शालेय वातावरण के प्रभाव को ज्ञात करने हेतु त्रिदिश प्रसरण विश्लेषण (2x2x2) कारकीय अभिकल्प की गणना कर विश्लेषण किया गया। परिणाम से ज्ञात हुआ कि शालेय वातावरण व लिंग विद्यार्थियों की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते है व क्षेत्र प्रभावित नहीं करता है। शालेय वातावरण x क्षेत्र, शालेय वातावरण x लिंग का संयुक्त प्रभाव अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति को सार्थक रूप से नहीं पड़ता है वही शालेय वातावरण x क्षेत्र x लिंग एवं क्षेत्र x लिंग का सम्मिलित अंतःक्रिया का प्रभाव छात्र-छात्राओं की अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति पर नहीं पाया गया।

33. रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के शिक्षा दर्शन मूल्यों की उपादेयता का अध्ययन

शोधार्थी प्रदीप तिवारी संस्कृति विश्वविद्यालय मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश
डॉ० रेनु गुप्ता प्रोफेसर संस्कृति विश्व विद्यालय मथुना, उत्तर प्रदेश

सारांश—प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के शिक्षा दर्शन मूल्यों की उपादेयता का अध्ययन पर आधारित है। रवीन्द्रनाथ बालको का सर्वांगीण विकास चाहते थे। इस संबंध में उन्हें प्राचीन भारतीय प्रणाली एवं वैदिक आदर्श सर्वथा मान्य था। उनके लिए बालकों के बौद्धिक और शारीरिक पक्ष के समान ही अत्मिक, आध्यात्मिक, चारित्रिक आदि पक्ष भी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण थे। बालकों की वास्तविक उन्नति प्रकृति माता की गोद में ही संभव है। प्रकृति से एकरूपता स्थापित कर वे मानव तथा जीव मात्र से तादात्म्य स्थापित कर सकेंगे। शिक्षा के माध्यम के संबंध में टैगोर ने पाश्चयी भाषा के माध्यम को अस्वीकार किया है। पाश्चयी भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा विश्व के किसी भी सभ्य देश में नहीं प्रदान की जाती है। इससे छात्रों का मन में मनोविकार उत्पन्न हो जाता है, और वे अपने ही देश में परदेशी के समान मालूम पड़ते हैं।

मूलशब्द—रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, शिक्षा दर्शन, मूल्य, उपादेयता

34. EVALUATION OF DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE IN HOT-DRY CLIMATE: A CASE STUDY OF ACADEMIC BUILDING-SVNIT, SURAT

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The design of academic buildings should balance thermal comfort, daylight, and energy efficiency to improve the performance of occupants. Daylight improves morale, mood, and reduces eyestrain. Better building designs can reduce space cooling demand. Rhinoceros and Grasshopper software are used for daylight simulations. The study suggests case studies of academic building from hot-dry climate to design energy-efficient and occupant-friendly building. In Conference of Parties (COP) 26, an action plan was prepared for climate action. Two of the Sustainable Development Goals, SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG-13 (Climate Action), focus on the development of buildings having significant impact on society. According to studies, only 11% studies are carried out in hot-dry climates. Building energy consumption contributes to increased global energy consumption, and daylight can lead to energy efficiency by reducing artificial lighting demand. Therefore, environmental comfort is essential to influence building energy efficiency. The research focuses on optimizing building energy and daylight by considering various envelope parameters in academic building. Climatic parameters of Surat are considered. The data is collected for the electricity consumption. Field visits and expert interviews are done. A model is constructed using Rhino and the energy consumption for different orientation angles of the building and shading lengths is identified by performing simulation. The building located in Surat is a part of Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology. Data of occupancy, usage hours, the purpose of the use, and energy consumption is collected for the research. The secondary data is collected using guideline of ECBC-2017. The solutions found in the study results in increased Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI) by 1 to 1.5% which leads to reduction of energy up to 9%. The research's conclusions are thought to be relevant for developing an energy-efficient educational facility in a hot- dry climate. The model established in the study might be applied for different building form factors in other climate zones as well with more testing, change in the value of factor and fine-tuning.

Keywords – Daylighting, Energy Consumption, Hot-Dry Climate, Useful Daylight Illuminance.

35. RESEARCH PAPER ON: INNOVATIVE EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Gulabbhai Lakhubhai Rohit

Education plays a crucial role in fostering sustainable development, equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and social inequality. In recent years, educators, policymakers, and stakeholders have increasingly recognized the importance of innovative educational approaches to cultivate a culture of sustainability. This research paper delves into the significance of innovative education in promoting sustainable development and explores various methods, technologies, and strategies employed to achieve this goal. It also examines case studies from around the world to highlight successful initiatives and identifies potential barriers and opportunities for the integration of innovative education in mainstream systems. By synthesizing existing literature and real-world experiences, this paper aims to offer insights that can help guide future efforts in building a more sustainable and resilient world through education.

36. EFFECT OF ATTRIBUTES SIZE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Machine learning is an emerging technology in research, it is extend as a great tool to explore and study of any area where data are collected in huge amount. This involves analyzing and interpreting patterns and structures in data to enable learning, reasoning, and decision-making without the need for direct human interaction. It use in many areas such as health care, finance, marketing etc. as a tool of research and development. Machine learning tools will enable you to play with the data, train your models, discover new methods, and create algorithms. This paper presents the study of some well known Machine learning algorithms and the effect of attribute size on their performance in the term of accuracy. Experimental result shows that performance changes for some algorithms. Accuracy of Naïve bayes, Logistic regression, SMO are decreased as the number of attributes increased, while Random forest and J48 performance are same in both the cases.

37. COMPARISON OF LOGISTIC REGRESSION AND NAIVE BAYES CLASSIFICATION METHODS FOR DRUG REVIEW

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Machine Learning techniques are popularly used in a wide range of applications. However, it is not yet clear which classifier is best suited for which data. Moreover, the proposed work comparing how Naive Bayes differ from the Logistics Regression model based on given dataset. For analytical study R Programming is used. The focus of the paper is on comparing these classifiers by evaluating the classification accuracy compared in terms of performance factor. For that Drug review dataset is collected and processed for analysis. It provides patient reviews on specific drugs along with related conditions, and the reviews are analyzing by patient rating, which reflects overall patient satisfaction. Keywords: Machine Learning, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, R Programming.

38. THE INFLUENCE OF SAQ TRAINING ON SELECTED BIOMOTOR ABILITIES AMONG THE SOCCER PLAYERS OF MANIPUR

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This study was designed to investigate the influence of SAQ training on selected biomotor abilities among the soccer players of Manipur. To achieve the purpose of the study (N=30) female soccer players from Imphal West District, Manipur. The age of the subjects was ranging from 18 to 25 years. They are all normal players in good health and just as good in the game.

Methods: The subjects will be randomly assigned to two equal groups (n=15). Group- I (SAQ Training) and Group - II was act as a control group (CG). The selected biomotor abilities were speed (50m dash) and agility (T-Test 40 yard). The initial test was taken for both the groups. After the initial test respective training was given to the experimental groups for 3 days per week in the morning session (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) days the period of Eight weeks. The control group was not be given any sort of training except their

routine. The data collected from the subjects was statistically analyzed with 't' ratio to find out significant improvement if any at 0.05 level of confidence.

Results: The result of this speed and agility improved significantly due to effects of SAQ training with the limitation of (diet, climate, life style) status and previous training the result of the present study coincide findings of the investigation done by different experts in the field of sports sciences.

Conclusion: Due to the influence of SAQ Training significantly improved selected biomotor abilities among the soccer players of Manipur.

Keywords: SAQ Training, Sports Training, Speed, Agility, Soccer, Female.

39. ISOLATED AND COMBINED EFFECTS OF AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC TRAINING ON LEG EXPLOSIVE POWER PERFORMANCE OF COLLEGIATE MEN FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

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Leg explosive power is a crucial performance attribute for collegiate men football players, as it significantly contributes to their agility, sprinting ability, and overall athletic performance on the field. This research study aimed to investigate the isolated and combined effects of anaerobic and aerobic training on leg explosive power among collegiate men football players. A total of 40 male collegiate football players (aged 19-24 years) were randomly assigned to four groups: anaerobic training (AT), aerobic training (AET), combined training (CT), and control group (CG). The AT group underwent a high-intensity resistance training program focusing on explosive power exercises, such as plyometrics and weightlifting. The AET group participated in a moderate-intensity aerobic training program, consisting of continuous running and interval training. The CT group received a combination of both AT and AET programs. The CG group did not undergo any specific training and served as a control. Leg explosive power performance was assessed using standardized tests, including vertical jump height, standing long jump distance, and 40-yard sprint time. The measurements were taken before and after an eight-week training intervention. Preliminary results indicated significant improvements in leg explosive power performance in all training groups compared to the control group. The AT group showed the highest gains in vertical jump height, while the AET group demonstrated the most significant enhancements in standing long jump distance. The CT group exhibited improvements in all performance measures, suggesting the benefits of combining anaerobic and aerobic training modalities. In conclusion, both anaerobic and aerobic training interventions positively influenced leg

explosive power performance among collegiate men football players. Incorporating a combination of these training methods can provide comprehensive benefits and enhance overall athletic performance. Future research is warranted to explore the long-term effects and optimal training protocols for maximizing leg explosive power in this population.

40. TOWARDS MEASURING LIVABILITY IN PERI-URBAN AREAS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF KEY INDICATORS AND MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORKS

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'Peri-urban areas are transition zones between urban and rural areas that are distinguished by fast urbanization and unplanned development. Measuring livability in peri-urban areas is critical for enhancing residents' quality of life and ensuring long-term growth. However, there is no agreement on the key indicators and measurement frameworks for peri-urban livability. This systematic review seeks to identify relevant indicators and measurement methodologies for peri-urban livability. A systematic literature search was carried out using major academic databases such as Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Keywords included in the search approach were "peri-urban," "livability," "indicators," and "measurement frameworks." The search generated 58 (How?) relevant studies, which were then vetted and analyzed in accordance with stated inclusion criteria. According to the findings of the analysis, livability in peri-urban areas can be quantified using a variety of factors such as access to basic services, infrastructure, housing, transportation, and environmental quality. The Human Development Index, the Environmental Sustainability Index, and the Quality of Life Index are the most often used frameworks for measuring livability in peri-urban settings. Furthermore, the review emphasizes the need for a multidimensional approach to measuring livability in peri-urban areas that takes infrastructural, social, economic, and environmental factors into account. The assessment also recommends using participatory ways to measure livability, which entails engaging with the local community and incorporating their viewpoints and needs into the measurement framework. Overall, this systematic analysis sheds light on the main indicators and measurement frameworks for peri-urban livability. The review emphasizes the importance of a multimodal and participatory method for measuring livability, which can provide a more full and accurate assessment of

the peri-urban quality of life. The review's findings can help shape measuring frameworks and policies aimed at improving livability in peri-urban areas and, eventually, contributing to sustainable urban growth.'

Key Words: Peri-urban, livability, indicators, measurement frameworks, sustainable development, Human Development Index, Environmental Sustainability Index, Quality of Life Index.

41. REFORESTATION ENRICHES THE EARTH: A STUDY

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Countries and states with more greenery tend to have healthier populations, happier citizens, and higher per capita incomes. Greenery has been shown to reduce stress, improve mental health, and boost physical health. It has also been linked to increased happiness and well-being. It can also boost economic prosperity. In Past 10 years people have cut so many trees that now we have to plant 4 billion trees every year for next 10 years to offset the loss. Today only 4 billion hectares of forest are remaining. That means the world has lost one third of its forest. 30% percent of tree species have become extinct in the world. In the last 300 years, trees have been cut from 1.5 billion hectares of forest land in the world. Globally there are more than twice the number of threatened tree species than the total number of threatened mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. Wildlife is dying out along with the trees. Deforestation threatens the lives of millions of forest dwellers and the survival of other wild animals. According to a UN Research report, forest fires will become more severe in the next decade due to environmental change. Wildfires are expected to increase by 50% by the end of this century. From 2001 to 2021, fires in India have destroyed 34.8 hectares of trees. 2.03 million hectares of trees were damaged from all other causes. India is second in terms of forest loss. 89 thousand hectares of forest land used for urban development works. In the 5 years since 2018, the largest portion of land of 19,424 hectares has been taken for road construction. After that 18,847 hectares have been given for mining and 13,344 hectares for irrigation projects. A single tree produces 260 pounds of oxygen per year. A mature tree intercepts more than 15,000 liters of rainwater every year. 6 of the world's top-10 greenest countries (Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) are also in the top-10 in the World Happiness Ranking. The oldest tree in India is the Baobab in Zoosi, Allahabad, and the species of Kintoor in Uttar Pradesh. Radio carbon analysis of these two trees revealed that their age is more than 800 years. Thimmamma Marrimanu is the largest tree in India with 8 acres of land and is 660 years old.

Keywords: Deforestation, Earth, Reforestation, Greenery

42. RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE: A CASE STUDY OF SVNIT, SURAT

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Solid waste generation has significantly increased as a result of rapid urbanization, population growth, and rising standards of people. Both urban and rural areas have struggled with the management and disposal of solid waste. The capacity to handle solid waste sustainably cannot keep up with the rate at which solid waste is being produced. The standard method has long been to dump the garbage in landfills, which causes a scarcity of resources and also cause harm to the environment. The academic campus of SVNIT, Surat, is taken as the case study for this paper. A discussion of waste collection, segregation, reuse, recycling, incineration, and decomposition is done, and suitable suggestions are given. The goal is to produce zero waste and not send anything to the landfill sites.

Keywords: Solid Waste, landfills, zero waste

43. **POSTURAL ANALYSIS OF ROSE FIRM WORKERS: AN ERGONOMIC STUDY**

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The cultivation of roses has gained significant importance in the floral industry, driven by its high demand and potential for profitable returns. However, rose farm workers often endure physically demanding and repetitive tasks maintaining awkward posture which leads to physical discomfort that impacts their well-being and productivity. Therefore, the present study aims to analyse the posture adopted during Rose harvesting process by the Rose firm workers. A descriptive research design was adopted, and a sample of 60 workers were selected using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected through structured interviews schedule and observation sheet, and descriptive statistics were applied for analysis. The findings revealed that the majority of respondents were male (76.67%), with an average age of 39 years. Most respondents belonged to nuclear families (80%), had 2-6 years of work experience, and had a mean family monthly income of ₹9500. None of the respondents had any medical-related health problems or were pregnant and 46.67% of the respondents worked in farms with a rose production of 101-131 kgs per day. In terms of the duration of maintaining adopted postures (standing, standing and forward bending) during the rose harvesting process, less than one-third of the respondents took a short duration (90-133 minutes), less than half took a moderate duration (134-177 minutes), and more than one-fourth took a long duration (178-221 minutes) during the harvesting process. Furthermore, statistical analysis revealed a positive relationship between the duration of maintaining adopted postures and the situational variables, indicating that these variables significantly influenced the workers' postures during the rose harvesting process. The study also indicated that, age had a significant effect, while BMI and work experience did not significantly impact the workers' postures. Based on the findings, recommendations were made to improve the workers' postures and reduce the risk of health-related injuries which includes incorporating rest breaks during the harvesting process to reduce exhaustion and improve mobility and flexibility.

44. छत्तीसगढ़ में सामाजिक जागरूकता का प्रसार और सतनाम आंदोलन का विकास
(छत्तीसगढ़ के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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संराश – असमानतावादी, सामाजिक व्यवस्था के कारण सजे संवरे समाज विभिन्न धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय, जाति, उपजाति तथा गोश में बट गये। बिखराव के विचार व भाव के जंजीरो से जकडती गयी। योगापंथी विचार धाराओ, कपोलकल्पित कहानियों के साथ रुढिवादिता, भेदभावों पाखंडों से जोड़ कर अपने आमदनी के साधन बनाये। समाज की इन्ही बीमारी, दुर्दशा से पीड़ित होकर सर्वप्रथम राजपूत घराने में पैदा होने वाले गौतमबुद्ध मानव कल्याण आत्मस्वाभिमान की बातें की। इस बड़ी को मजबूत करते गुरुनानक, सतं कबीर, सतं रैदास एवं गुरुघासी दास ने सब को धर्म का मूल्य आधार मानकर सामाजिक क्रांति, विचार परिवर्तन अपनाते, वास्तविक प्रमाणित, वैज्ञानिक नैतिक, अनुभव, ज्ञान चरिश एवं व्यवहार की बीज बो दिये। वहीं बीज अंकुरित होकर पौधे से विशाल वृक्ष बने और सतनाम आंदोलन फलो की प्राप्ति हुई।

मुख्य शब्द – सतनाम, आंदोलन, सत्य, मानव, उद्भव

**45. TRAINING OUTCOMES OF YOGIC PRACTICES AND AEROBIC DANCE
ON SELECTED HEALTH RELATED PHYSICAL FITNESS VARIABLES
AMONG TAMILNADU FEMALE ARTISTIC GYMNASTS**

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The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of selected Yogic Practices and aerobic dance on health related Physical Fitness variables among women artistic gymnasts. Forty five students were selected from various Schools in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu. The age of the subjects ranged from 14 to 17 years. The selected subjects were divided in to two experimental groups by random. Group-I underwent Yogic practices in selected asanas and pranayama for a period of six weeks; Group II underwent Aerobic dance practice and Group III acted as a control group for three alternate days in a week for a period of six weeks. The dependent variables selected for this study were Cardio Vascular Endurance, Muscular Strength/Endurance, Flexibility and Body Composition. The dependent variables namely Cardio Vascular Endurance measured by Cooper's 1- mile run/walk test, Flexibility measured by Sit and Reach test, Muscular Strength/Endurance measured by Bent Knee Sit ups and Body Composition measured by Skin Fold Caliper. The data were collected from

each subject before and after the training period and statistically analyzed by using dependent 't' test and analysis of co variance (ANCOVA). It was found that Aerobic dance group was found to be better in improving Cardio Vascular and Muscular strength/Endurance when compared to the Yogic practices group. Yogic practices group was found to be better in improving Flexibility when compared to the Aerobic Dance group. Both yogic practices and Aerobic Dance groups were developed the body composition equally.

Key Words: Yogic Practices, Aerobic Dance, Health related physical fitness.

46. REALITY BASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR REDEVELOPMENT MECHANISM IN SOUTH-WEST ZONE OF SURAT

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The study investigates the reality-based opportunities for redevelopment mechanisms in the South-West Zone of Surat, a rapidly urbanizing area in need of effective and sustainable redevelopment strategies. The need for the study arises from the increasing demand for urban infrastructure and housing, coupled with aging and dilapidated structures in the region based on the literature review and experts' inputs, a total of sixteen factors were finalized for the research. The analysis reveals that the top factors contributing to successful redevelopment projects according to residents include transparency and fairness by the developer Importance Index (IMPI:72.77), co-operative attitude between developers and members (IMPI:63.97), and for the builders they are Municipal approvals (IMPI: 89.54) and Progress of payments (IMPI: 72.32.). Factors like Suspension of work by developer (RII: 0.726) and Co-operative attitude between developers and members (RII: 0.761) were validated by taking specific case studies of Sargam Shopping Center, Surat and other factors like cooperative attitude among the member (RII: 0.901) and Resourceful developer with good working capital (RII: 0.65) were validated in case study of Panchratna Apartment, Surat. These include policy reform via the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and the implementation of a single-window approval system, to streamline planning processes and expedite decision-making. Ultimately, the research provides a comprehensive blueprint for reality-based opportunities to transform the redevelopment mechanism in the South-West Zone of Surat, ensuring sustainable urban development in the region.

Keywords: Importance Index (IMPI), Relative Importance Index (RII), Transparency and Fairness, Co-Operative Attitude, TDR, mechanism

47. “CORRELATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND COPING STRATEGIES IN CHHATTISGARH FARMERS”

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This pilot study aimed to explore the personality traits and coping strategies of farmers in Chhattisgarh, India. The study included a sample of 50 farmers, who completed a personality assessment and a coping strategies questionnaire. The results showed that the farmers in Chhattisgarh were predominantly conscientious, agreeable, and emotionally stable. In terms of coping strategies, they relied heavily on problem-focused coping strategies such as seeking information, planning, and taking action, while they used less emotion-focused coping strategies such as seeking social support and using positive reinterpretation. The findings suggest that farmers in Chhattisgarh may have a unique personality profile and coping strategies that are tailored to their specific environmental and cultural context. Further research is needed to better understand the relationships between personality, coping strategies, and agricultural outcomes in this population.

Key words: Farmers, Personality, Coping Strategies, Agriculture.

48. A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON AWARENESS PROGRAMME OF WATER THROUGH CAI AND CONVENTIONAL METHOD

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Investigating the efficacy of the CAI programme is also appropriate for collecting data on both CAI and conventional methods of instruction. The goal of the study comparing computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and traditional/manual teaching methods is probably to find out how well these two approaches work at increasing participants' knowledge and comprehension of quality of life (QL) and water management (WM). Overall, the questionnaire method is a crucial research tool because it enables researchers to quickly and effectively collect standardised, trustworthy, and valid data while guaranteeing that the data is representative of the larger population. There are a number of important ramifications from the study comparing the efficiency of computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and conventional manual teaching methods in

the fields of quality of life and water management. Overall, the study may have important repercussions for the educational field, from teaching methods to the creation of policies. The study can offer important insights into how technology can be used to increase learning outcomes and improve educational practices by contrasting the efficacy of CAI and manual teaching methods.

Keywords: Society, CAI(computer assisted instruction),environmental education, water management, awareness programme, school-going learner(SGL),CTM(conventional teaching method).

49.COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN CANCER GROWTH CELLS

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Cancer is leading cause of death in India and across the world. In this paper we will use ordinary differential equations such as Logistic model and Gompertzian model and state which method would be more efficient. Model such as the Gompertzian growth curve helps us to visualize growth rate of cancerous cells. Gompertzian model has almost exponential growth rate followed by a slower growth rate.[5] Finally we compare both the models graphically.

Key Words: Cancer, Mathematical Modelling, Logistic Model, Gompertz Model

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