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Environmental Management Systems in Higher Education Institutions in India: A Workplace Management Approach

–Meena Bhandari*, Seema Raj*

ABSTRACT

Environmental Management System (EMS) is the need of hour to attain sustainable environment. The stabilization or execution of EMS in an organization approaches towards the environmental concern. EMS provides the data regarding utilization of natural resources and reduction or reuse of generated wastes. ISO 14001 of EMS is for the prevention of environmental pollution, compliance of environmental regulations and improvement in environmental performance. Under this objective; plan, do, check and act are the four basic principles for the execution of EMS in an organization. This paper discusses the importance of EMS in higher education institutions and its relevance with youth awareness regarding objective of environmental education and its protection. Several case studies are available in Indian context, which always inspire the utility and application of EMS in education system. If higher educational institutions and other organizations/industries in India attain complete EMS practices, we can fill the gaps to approach the perfect environment safety practices.

Keywords: Environment, Sustainable, Regulation, Compliance, Education

INTRODUCTION

Environment may be defined as the surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora fauna, humans and their interrelation (ISO, 1996).

* Assistant Professor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana, India.
Email: seema.raj@krmangalam.edu.in



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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road. Gurugram (Haryana)

Multifractal Analysis of Dominating American and Indian Stock Indices Using Mfdfa

¹Pooja Devi, ²Sunil Kumar

ABSTRACT

In this paper we apply MF DFA method (Multifractal de-trended fluctuation analysis) to show the multifractal properties of CCMP, NYA indices of USA and NSE and BSE indices of Indian stock market. In this methodology first we calculate Hurst exponent and then strength of multifractality for moving window of size 500. Then we plot the graph between time and strength of multifractality and observed that increases during the period of global financial crisis of 2008. Hence we conclude that during any period of crisis or boom multifractality will increase for developed as well as developing markets. Also we can say that this change in multifractality will be more in case of developing markets in comparison to developed markets.

Keywords: Multifractality, Hurst exponent, Generalized Hurst exponent, Singularity spectrum

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¹Pooja Devi, ²Sunil Kumar

¹School of Basic and Applied Sciences, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Haryana-122103, India, ²Department of Physics, Ramjas College, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, India

Ethical Issues and Concerns in News Management: A study of TV news channels in India

Dr. Manasvi Maheshwari¹ and Mehak Pandit²

^{1,2}(Assistant Professor, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, K.R. Mangalam University)

Abstract: News Management means acts intended to influence the presentation style and content within the news media. There has been an ongoing debate within the news media industry about the news management or managing the news. The practice is more popular in political reporting and investigative reporting. The upsurge of TV news channels in India has instigated a war between news channels to show their content first and better than their competitors. The content war has made it difficult for reporters, editors and production team to make their content and presentation style as per the market needs. Media has been considered watchdog of society and the fourth pillar of democracy. The growing competition has led to the pressure from owners for reporting it first and be called "NEWS BREAKER" for as much news as possible. As a result, there is a risk for the reporter to fall prey to news management practice. In such scenario 'news management' has become a challenging task to deal with. The study will highlight the ethical issues faced by journalist in dealing with news management. The paper will explore practical solutions to address these issues and concerns. It will be an exploratory study. The primary data will be collected through in-depth interviews of working journalists, media educators and experts.

Keywords: News management, media, ethics, news channels, spin

Well, to be honest I think I tell less truth when I write journalism than when I write fiction. - Julian Barnes

I. INTRODUCTION

News is acronym of North, East, West and South. News is an important element required in process through which the world is constructed, and social meanings are created. News is the product of judgments and is constructed too at times. For Philip Schlesinger, news is "the product of judgments concerning the social relevance of given events and situations based on assumptions concerning their interest and importance." Making news, in his words, is "putting 'reality' together."

Sawant, 2003 as mentioned in Raj, S. J., Sreekumar, R., & Kalorth (2014) "The Press Council of India (PCI) was established in 1966, with funding from the State, as an autonomous, nonofficial, and statutory body comprised of political appointees, journalists, and editors". The PCI code of conduct addresses issues of accuracy, fairness, privacy, obscenity, vulgarity, suggestive guilt, violence, social evils, riots, and sensationalism.

"The influx of several 24-hr news channels in the Indian media-scape has dramatically changed the concept of news in India because of a turn toward media practices." Thussu(2000) called globalized infotainment, an infotainment that works through its "hegemonic appeal rather than force" (p. 342).

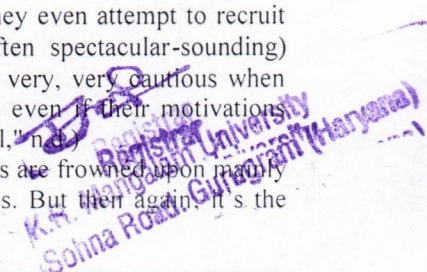
Tulloch defines news management as 'an attempt by an organization or individual to systematically influence the coverage of news media through: [1] the planned production of information and events and/or [2] the creation of a manipulative relationship with journalists and media executives' (Tulloch, 1993, p. 367).

Brown, R. (2011) in his study defined "News management is an element of the broader process of professionalization of political communications. It is concerned with the efforts of political actors to shape the way in which media organizations report politics." Alike the above-mentioned quote by Julian Barnes portrays media is something unacceptable as what news, which media, in what manner disseminates is also a part of decision of a news management.

Spin doctors play huge role in news management. The official spokesperson and lobbyists are called spin doctors. Their job is to make their organizations' event in most positive way and create spin on events. As a result, stories are planted, and journalists fall prey to such spin stories at times. Such cases are common in investigative reporting.

"These spin doctors often spy on journalists to find out what investigators know, they even attempt to recruit them (in some cases, successfully). But just as often, they feed journalists (often spectacular-sounding) information with the objective of spinning them, and through them, the public. Be very, very cautious when someone seems all too willing to 'help' you with important tapes and documents, even if their motivations sound plausible." ("How to Deal with Spin Doctors?" Investigative Journalism Manual, n.d.)

Jaya Uttamchandani (2004) in article Journalists and spin-doctors wrote "Spin-doctors are frowned upon mainly because they bear no responsibility for the speech, their depiction or interpretations. But then again, it's the



media's job to play watchdog, to differentiate between reality and fiction. Increased reliance on news management leads to a kind of 'meta journalism'."

The objectives of the study are to explore the ethical issues related to news management practice in television news media and to find out how journalists deal with such challenges.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Davis, R., & Owen, D. M. (1998) in their book *New media and American politics* stated "Today, the definition of news is more malleable and is determined majorly by market forces. An increasing proportion of the news product is manufactured. News management does not rely on the talents of a better educated, more diverse class of professional journalists to decide what news is. Further, there is a fear that news content and critique may be limited by the requirement that it not offend the media organization's corporate partners."

Mayer-Schonberger and Hurley, (2000) in their study conclude "News management includes the need to demonize the enemy, build a moral and virile self-image and to carefully select coverage of the event. These images are built by relying on a variety of techniques, such as generalizations, recalling past violations, and suppressing or omitting information not conducive to the cause. In many cases, media access to a region of conflict is restricted or heavily monitored so that there is little independent reporting, forcing reporters to rely on official sources. In this manner, it is possible to supply carefully chosen information to the media and hence the public—limiting open debate." Shrivastava & Hyde-Clarke (2004).

"A news management regime would be able to affect 'the creation, availability, dissemination, and use of information in global information systems'" (p. 330).

Brown (2006) argued that at a structural level effective news management relies on three dimensions. Firstly, the ability to shape events, secondly, the ability to give journalist access and finally, the narrative that accompanies the unfolding of the events. However, it is the consistency between these three elements that generates success.

Jackson, D. (2013) in *Time to get serious? Process news and British politics* quoted theory of Media Politics, Zaller (1992) which offers an illuminating theoretical explanation for exactly why journalists respond to news management the way they do.

Zaller (1992) concludes that "if reporters were forced to work as news readers, they will not be able to do justice with their profession." In his study he found that "Reporters from elite media such prefer producing a highly sophisticated news product in terms of journalistic interpretation and critical analysis. The reasons could be more pay, status, peer recognition and intellectual interest professional and personal rewards. The elite journalists want to pursue a profession that adds something to the news and freedom to select frames, investigates, interprets, and regulates the flow of political communication."

Zaller (1992) states that "the effort to control media through news management has lot of disadvantages also, it angers journalists, who find ways to even up the score. News management involves the physical exclusion of reporters from events. The cost of this form of news management is extreme as well. The reporters become gets furious and respond by turning out lurid stories about "isolated," "secretive" and "reclusive" officials".

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The researcher conducted 12 in-depth interviews were conducted of working journalists, media experts and academicians to know their view point on news management practice. The three segment of people were chosen because it is imperative to understand the issues from people who are facing the problem of news management, academicians were chosen because they are the one who closely follow media and are in process of training future journalists and media experts were questioned to get an opinion from someone is not part of process but carefully observes the industry.

Research Objectives:

- To explore ethical issues in news management
- To find out ways of dealing with news management
- To discuss advantages of news management

The sampling tool used was Purposive Sampling. It was ensured that respondents should be within the age group of 18 years to 70 years.

To attain the objectives of the study following questions were asked from the respondents:

- Q.1 What are the ethical issues linked to News Management?
- Q.2 Which media is more prone to spin? TV or Print?
- Q.3 According to you what are the best ways of dealing with News Management?
- Q.4 Are there any advantages of news management?

The identity of working journalists has been kept confidential due to professional concerns.


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Pharmaceutical Quality by Design

Principles and Applications

2019, Pages 229-253

Chapter 12 - QbD Applications for the Development of Nanopharmaceutical Products

Md Noushad Javed ^{*} ✉, Md Sabir Alam [†], Aafrin Waziri [‡], Faheem Hyder Potttoo [§], Ashutosh Kumar Yadav [†], Md Saquib Hasnain [¶], Faisal A. Almalki ^{||}

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Abstract

Quality cannot be tested in final product rather it must be maintained within the process so judiciously planned approaches will improve the performance of process as well as final products in terms of minimum number of quality deficit in developed products. Furthermore, quality control of pharmaceutical nanoformulation has been given prime importance because deviation from quality standard within the product would draw legal issues as well as harm the business prospects of the organization in terms of loss of both reputation and revenue. Hence, in lieu of that the current work highlights different aspects of quality by design (QbD) such as regulatory issues with nanopharmaceuticals; approaches adopted in order to assure product quality; objective and principles of different elements for developing QbD products; guidelines; significance and practices of quality in the pharmaceutical industry as well as importance of different statistical tools being used in QbD approach.

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Cited by (42)

Quality by design assisted optimization of temozolomide loaded PEGylated lyotropic liquid crystals: Investigating various formulation and process variables along with in-vitro characterization


2022, Journal of Molecular Liquids

Citation Excerpt :

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780128157992000137>



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...Various causes (material attributes and process parameters) that are likely to affect the outcome were recognized. A relationship between the CQAs and material attributes (MAs) along with the process parameters (PPs) was obtained [15,16]. The relative risk-based matrix analysis (RRMA) was employed to categorize the risk into low, medium, and high potential [17]....

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...Hence, some ligands, such as anti-miRNA 221 nucleotides, are often being designated at the surface of nanoparticles for site-specific delivery of loaded anticancer agent (Doxorubicin) in multidrug-resistant leukemia cells, on the principle of standard ligands-receptor theory [73]. Briefly, conventional technology for anti-cancer drug formulation(s) is plagued with several pharmaceutical challenges which include poor solubility, inconsistent bioavailability, faster elimination, high dose loading, lack of selectivity and toxicity for normal cells [74]. Other complexities, including upregulation of efflux pumps, transporters, signal interferences and drug-drug interactions, further limit the overall bio-availability of drugs [75]....

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Designing and simulation of hardware based light signal transference in visible light communication

Puja Acharya, Neeraj Gupta

K.R.Mangalam University, Sohna Road, Gurgaon 122103, India

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ABSTRACT

As RF spectrum is shrinking in terms of its capacity and Bandwidth, the visible light communication (VLC) is the innovative solution to mitigate the insurmountable of the spectrum. For indoor communication, the VLC is the energy efficient green technology which offers budget savings and carbon reductions having numerous advantages. It uses LEDs which is already existing lighting infrastructure that can be re-used. In this the optical energy of LEDs is modulated using IM/DD technique. Li-Fi stands for light fidelity which is 5G wireless optical networking system in which the signal is encoded in the form of strings bit's 1's and 0's. It is a high-speed network which utilizes visible light communication of the electro-magnetic spectrum in which LEDs are used; which acts as a source of transmitter. Here, we have designed and implemented a Li-Fi model using hardware and simulation software using solar cell and live results can be observed and calculated. The design is based on the possibility of transmission of light in the visible light communication (VLC) of a signal using solar cell. The solar cell or photo voltaic cell is very sensitive to the light energy and gives photocurrent of high intensity. The testing of the circuit is done by using Every Circuit simulation software in which we have designed each section of the model and then interfaced to verify the results.

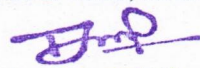
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1. Introduction

Li-Fi consists of distinguished dimensions of frequencies and wavelengths, covering all the radiation of the spectrum like infrared, visible and ultraviolet spectrum (Eason, Zheng and Zhang, 2010). It incorporates several gigabits of data speeds and transfers information for near and distant communication with the help of line-of-sight or any other technique like reflection. It is a framework of imparting new credentials to current and future services. This technology utilizes LEDs as a main source for the transmission of information in the form of signals (Wu, Wang, and Youn, 2014). When a fraction of current is applied to light emitting device, photons are emitted from the device in form of visible light (Buso, Bhosle, Liu, et al., 2014). If the current is modulated, the output intensity of the light also changes in the same direction (Grubor, Lee, Langer 2007). As LEDs are semiconductor devices that produces optical output in the form of current, and that can be modulated at tremendous speed and which is further observed by a photo-detector and transformed into electrical current. The intensity modulation is indistinguishable, and thus communication (Jimenez, Perez-, Rufo Rabadan, Quintanaand 2011) is just as undeviating as RF (radio frequency technology). By using this technique, information (Rajbhandari, Chun., Faulkner 2015) can be transmitted turbulently through LED source which flickers light at an extremely tremendous rate and is easily captured by the solar cell and thus the received signal is changed into electric current and provides exorbitant speed internet connectivity which is undetected by human eyes. (Nyakomitta 2016).

In my paper, a design on transmission of audio signals using LEDs and the reception of the same signal is achieved with the help of solar cell. Further amplifiers are used to get the desired output which is the sound signal. The paper is designed into two main parts i.e. hardware and software. The hardware part is designed and tested in which we use components passive components such as transistors, resistance, LEDs, capacitors, zener diode etc. Simulation is verified through output waveform results using Every Circuit software. The project finds its application in indoors where VLC can be established and high bit rate data can be transmitted in a secured manner and with already existing infrastructure like LEDs and congestion of the RF spectrum can be overcome (Tanaka, Komine, Haruyama 2001). and strong connectivity can be maintained. Further, this technology could be a substitute to support Internet of things in indoors platforms. (Hernsdorf, Gu., Dawson 2015)


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Li Fi model

The Li-Fi technology set-up is divided into two portions: Transmitter and Receiver. The transmitter part utilizes LED as a source where as in the receiver part, solar cell is connected to pre- amplifier (Basnayaka and Haas 2015). The LED works on light energy in accordance to with input which is in the form of audio signal and is sent from the mobile cell phone. The solar cell receives the light from LED.

- Transmitter
- Receiver

2. Transmitter Section

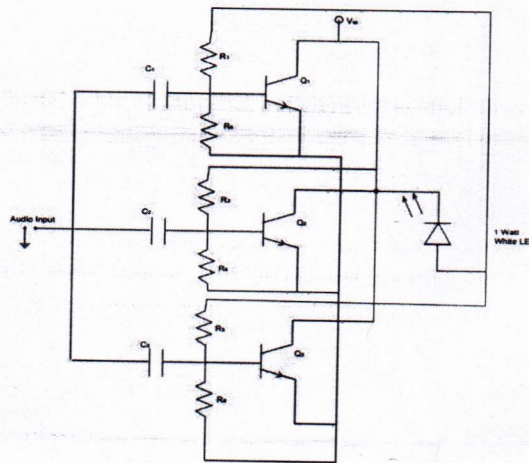


Fig. 1 - Transmitter Circuit Diagram

The transmitter section employs input as a sound signal through mobile phone, where it is converted into electrical form using distinct components like transistors, capacitors and resistors. The capacitors at input side are blocking capacitors. The resistors R1-R4, R2-R5, R3-R6 make the transistor voltage divider biasing (Wu, Wang, and Youn 2014). The sound signal at different frequencies is rectified through capacitors and the current starts flowing through transistors. The gain is maintained and the current is sufficient to inject the current in LED and thus the LED glows and emit radiance.

3. Receiver Section

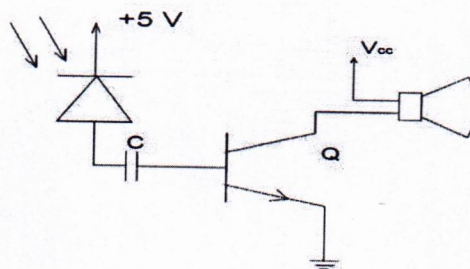


Figure 2- Receiver Circuit Diagram

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The light signal is now demodulated through solar cell and goes to transistor after filtering through capacitor where it is amplified and goes to load, which is audio amplifier. The light signal is now demodulated through solar cell and goes to transistor after filtering through capacitor where it is amplified and goes to load, which is audio amplifier.

4. Hardware Implementation

The Li-Fi technology set-up is categorized into two sections: Transmitter and Receiver. The LED generates light signal in accordance to the input. The audio signal is sent from the mobile cell phone. The solar cell (Wang, Tsonev, Videv 2015) receives the light from LED and thus transforms light signal into electrical signal. Hence, this electrical energy is injected to amplifier, it then generates the pulse in the form of audio signal and is fed to booster amplifier. Here, the solar cell has been used and detects the light from the transmitting LEDs and produces the same output in the form of electrical signal which is analog signal. The frequency of analog signal is same as that of input signal as the blinking of LED is controlled by the input signal and the solar cell monitors and check the fluctuations in LED (Elgala., Me, Haas 2010) signal and thus output is produced (Grubor, Lee, Langer. 2007). The transistor amplifies the output and filters or eliminates any phase change that may occur during transmission. The amplified signal is then provided to speaker and generates audible sound signal.

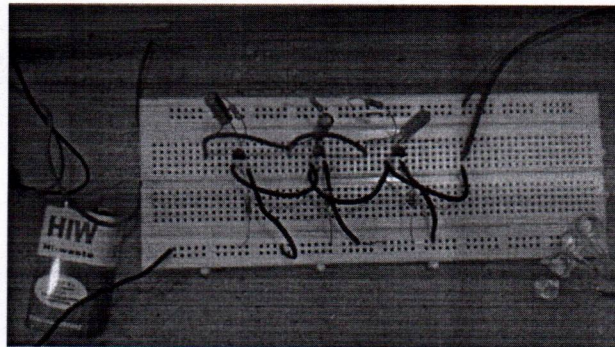


Figure 3-Transmitter Design

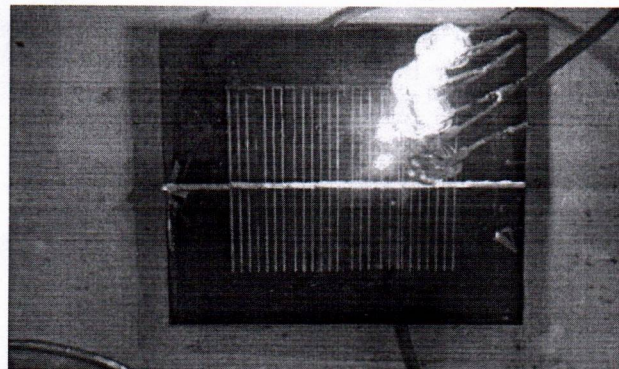


Figure 4- Solar Cell Detection

In this circuit, light from the LED is incidented on the solar cell which acts as detector and convert light signal into electrical signal.


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Optimization of Sustainable Process Parameters of Friction-Stir Welding of Aluminium Alloy by Taguchi Method

Sandeep Kumar¹, Kaushal Kumar¹, Jarnail Singh^{2*}, Puja Acharya³, Prabhakar Bhandari¹, Musheer Vaqur⁴, Ram Subbiah⁵, Namita Kaur⁶ and D. Balaji⁷

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, K R Mangalam University, Gurguram-122103, Haryana

²Department of Mechanical Engineering, University Centre for Research and Development, Chandigarh University, Mohali- 1404133, Chandigarh

³School of Engineering and Technology, K R Mangalam University, Gurguram-122103, Haryana

⁴Division of Research & Innovation, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun, Uttaranchal

⁵Department of Civil Engineering, GRIET, Bachupally, Hyderabad, Telangana

⁶Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, 144001, Punjab

⁷KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technology, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract. In the current paper, AA6101-T6 aluminium alloy was subjected to friction stir welding (FSW) utilizing a vertical milling machine. Alloy plates were welded in butt position to provide a virtually flat interface, using a tool shape that was carefully selected. Because of the excessive generation of heat via the tool and workpieces during friction stir welding, substantial deformation in the nugget zone is seen. The mechanical attributes of the base metal at the joint are significantly impacted by an excessive variation in temperature at the weld. In this experiment, mechanical properties-related changes through the FSW process are kept to a minimum to achieve high tensile strength. The tool's rotating speed (measured in rpm), the workpieces' traverse speed (measured in mm/min), and the tool tilt angle were chosen as the parameters to regulate the weld quality. As a result of its 44% contribution, the rotating speed parameter is shown to be the most beneficial one for stir welding. The metric determining transverse speed contributes the least, at 19%. For effective stir welding, such as high strength welds, defect-free welds, short welding times, low welding costs, etc., it is preferred that the tool rotational speed parameter be concentrated. By using sustainable Taguchi approach to optimize the chosen process parameter, high tensile strength is achieved at the welded connection.

* Corresponding author: jarnailnith@gmail.com


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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road. Gurugram (Haryana)

Keywords: Friction stir welding, Sustainability, Tensile strength, Microstructure, ANOVA

1 Introduction

The future of aluminium alloys in industrial sectors like automotive, aerospace, construction, rail transportation, and marine is bright because of their intriguing properties like low density and mechanical properties, good corrosion resistance, and good thermal and electrical conductivity [1, 2]. Unfortunately, due to their poor weldability when using the traditional ways of welding fusion, some aluminium alloys cannot be used. Weld solidification cracking occurs when joining heterogeneous aluminium alloys because their constituent constituents produce low melting eutectics. (hot cracking) [3]. The composition of metal being weld is determined by the filler metal composition, base metal composition, and degree of dilution; this is especially important when welding aluminium alloys. Careful consideration of contents of filler followed by parameters of welding, is required to avoid cracking from solidification in the finished weld composition. When fusion welding equivalent aluminium alloys, this can be done without too many issues. For each category and subtype of aluminium alloy, there is a set of guidelines for selecting the appropriate filler metal [4]. However, when fusion welding different aluminium alloys, solidification cracking might be difficult to control. For the wide variety of incompatible aluminium alloys, there is no filler metal that can provide welding without cracks. Even if a suitable substitute filler metal exists, it is still impossible to achieve acceptable joint efficiency. Because of these issues, fusion welding is rarely used for joining dissimilar aluminium alloys in practical applications. Welding solidification cracking is not an issue when using these techniques, making them ideal for welding a variety of aluminium alloys. The number of pores, discrimination, inflexible quasi expansion, and heat-impacted region liquid cracking are only some of the challenges that can be avoided when using solid-state welding procedures for aluminium alloy fusion welding. As a result, highly strong aluminium alloys or alloys that have been molded are typically assembled mechanically using bolts or rivets. Friction stir welding, which completes the welding process totally in solid phase, offers a remedy in this case of alloys. This method of welding permits an assembly due to its solid nature, which eliminates conduit faults caused by solidification, as well as defects caused by internal stresses that are weaker than those in conventional methods of welding [5-7].

Friction stir welding, another solid-state welding technology, is extremely attractive for joining incompatible aluminium alloys because it can provide welding with a range of joint configurations, together with butt joints. The FSW of heterogeneous alloys and metals has attracted a lot of researcher's interest because of the possibility of technological significance. FSW has been used to combine several incompatible aluminium alloy combinations with high joint efficiency [8-10]. Mechanical mixing of the heterogeneous alloys was observed in the weld nugget or stir zone in most of these tests, with complicated whirl, quasi and swirling structures indicative of chaotic-dynamic mixing. The material's flow arrangement and the overall performance of the final weld were also shown to be significantly affected by the relative placements of two distinct alloys [11]. Many researchers argued that the more advanced side should use the tougher of both materials. Lee et al. [12] studied the friction stir welding of forged A356 material to hammer aluminium alloy AA6061 and found that a significant portion of the stir zone consisted of material on the retreating side. During conducting the FSW of aluminium alloys, Priya et al. [13] found that alloy deposited on the approaching edge controlled the stir zone.

Nevertheless, various studies [7,11,12] focused on material flow visualization rather than finding optimal FSW parameters or tool shape.

Thus, this method is particularly suited to aluminium alloys that are very closely related yet are not easily weldable. Within the context of the lightweight frameworks for land, sea, and air transportation, the coupling alloy with high mechanical assembly qualities is particularly intriguing [3-5]. A cylindrical or conical stem, ideally threaded or striated, is used in friction stir welding. It rotates at a very high speed (200 to 2000 rpm) and plunges through (plunges through) the joint between the two pieces to weld. The material becomes softer due to friction at the shoulder, and metal engagement is prevented by sufficient force being applied to the plate edges [6]. The plates' edges exhibit plastic deformation.

1.1 FSW parameters

The consumable rotational tool having distinctively intended shoulder and pin is used to move across the connection line once the outermost edges between the sheets or plates being joined have been placed into one another. The major roles of the tool are to preheat the workpiece and drive the material to form the junction. Friction amongst the workpiece and device generates heat by making the workpiece flex plastically. Specific ablation loosens the material adjacent to the pin, and as the tool spins and travels, the material travels from the front to the back of the pin. Using this technology, a solid-state joint is created. Because of the pin's multiple geometrical features, the material movement around it may be exceedingly complicated [14]. High-temperature FSW results in substantial plastic distortion of the material, resulting in the creation of tiny, reconciled recrystallized grains [9-15]. Friction stir welds provide exceptional mechanical properties due to their exact microstructure. Welding parameters, tool geometric shapes, and joint designs all have an impact on how to distribute material movement and temperature [16]. The rotational speed, N (in rpm), transverse velocity, S , tool tilt, the diameter of the tool's shoulder, the diameter of the needle's tip, and shoulder insertion on the workpiece are the FSW process parameters. (in mm).

According to the literature that is currently available [17–20], FSW factors including tool geometry, transverse speed, and rotational speed, have a substantial impact on the procedure and are crucial in determining the weld quality. Transverse speed, tool tilt angle, and rotational speed optimization lead to produce defect-free welds in dissimilar materials of Al alloys. Furthermore, rotating or welding speed increases tensile strength to a peak level and then decreases as an effect of the void defect [21–26]. The fracture is obvious in the weld nugget's zone at moderate welding speeds due to the significant softening in these spots and the emergence of occasional, oddly shaped cavities adjacent to the separation among the base alloy and weld area on the advancing side. Furthermore, the bulk of weld failures observed are for high rotation speeds. Baeslack et al. [27, 28-33] revealed that the yield strength of AA8009 was 60-70% of the base metal when working at elevated revolving rates of 1200 rpm and 90% at modest speeds of rotation of 428 rpm in their investigation on friction stir welding. per Parket et al.'s experiment [28], adequate material blending appeared in the nugget region when the more robust base substance was placed on the advancing side. Faux material on the approaching side, resulting in narrower weld nuggets and insufficient mixing. As previously stated, the performance of dissimilar friction stir welding is dependent on precise material location, tool layout, and process parameters that are dependent on the physical characteristics of the materials to be welded. Aluminium alloy is mostly used in the aircraft industry. (AA6101). Because the Mg is brought together in a liquid state, fusing these alloys would result in low melting point eutectic and solidification cracking. Several researchers have investigated friction stir welding for connecting incompatible metals and alloys. The technique of friction stir welding is being

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- III. Optimization of Notched Bands, Reconfigurable Characteristics and Surface Current Density Distribution

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
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Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Aakash Gupta ; Neeraj Gupta ; Rakesh Garg ; Ramesh Kumar All Authors

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- I. Introduction
- II. Software Reliability Growth Models
- III. Software Reliability Growth Model's Characteristics
- IV. Software Reliability Tools
- V. CONCLUSION

Abstract:

Software reliability has been considered as a crucial parameter in the measurement of software quality. In the present scenario, software companies try to develop high reliable software to sustain in the competitive market environment. Reliability may be defined in terms of software ability up to which it can perform its desired functions without any failure. Many software reliability growth models (SRGMs) have been provided by the researchers with a sole motive of reliability measurement. The high availability of these models raises a question that "is each model is fit to each type of dataset?" To answer this question, a comprehensive analysis of SRGMs is highly required. The present study highlights the various concepts about the SRGMs so that they can be used more efficiently to measure the software reliability

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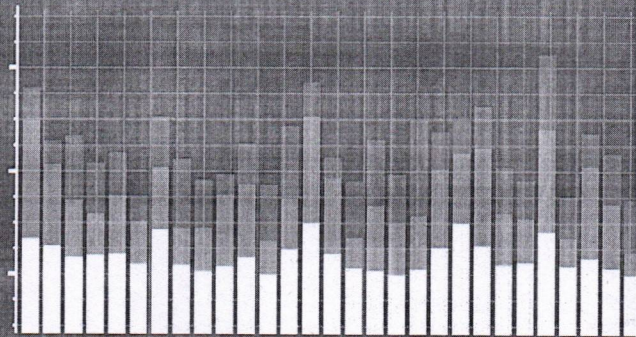
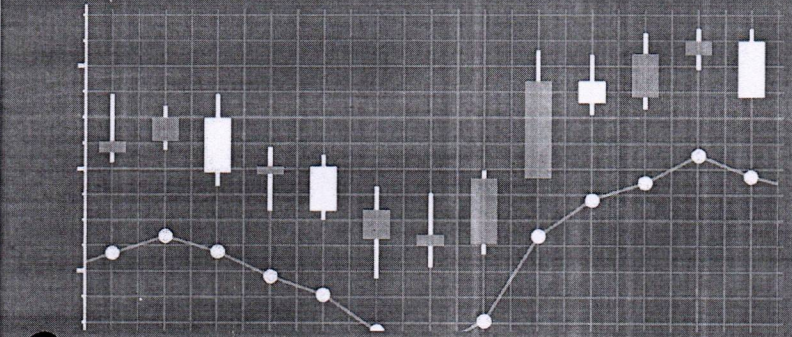
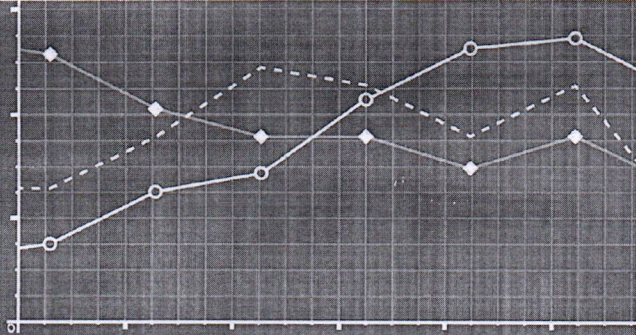
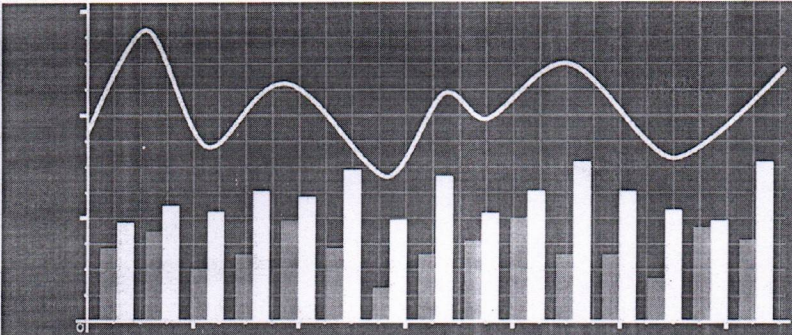
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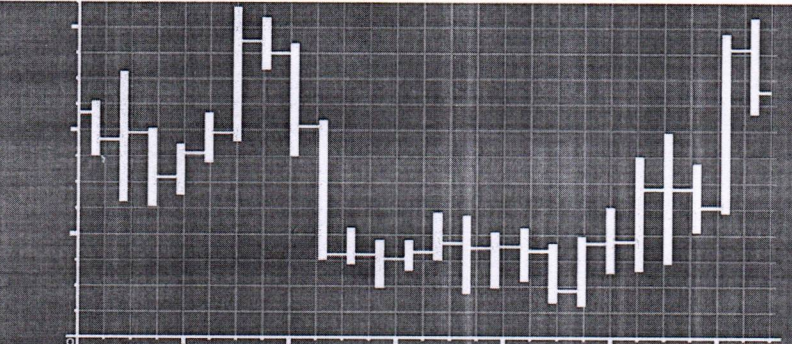
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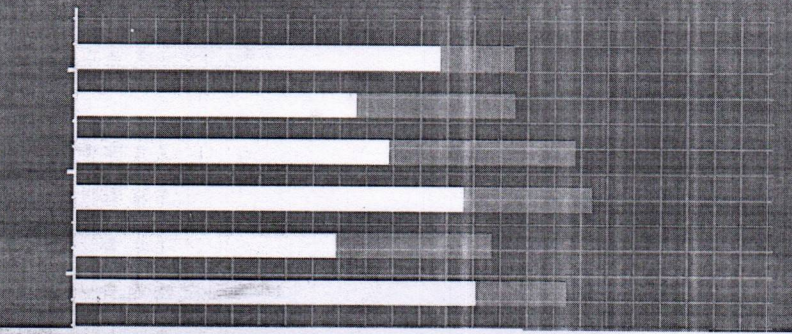


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Table of Contents

Preface/Forward	xi
Acknowledgement	xiii
Committees	xv
Features	xix
<i>Image processing and its applications</i>	
3D Tumor segmentation using surface rendering technique <i>K. Sudha Rani, K. Mani Kumari, K. Aruna Kumari & T. Gnana Prakash</i>	3
Integration of big data and cloud computing for future Internet of Things <i>S. Mittal, S. Mall, S. Juyal & R. Chauhan</i>	9
Five-grade cancer classification of colon histology images via deep learning <i>M. Dabass, R. Vig & S. Vashisth</i>	18
An RGB image steganography algorithm with dual layer security <i>K. Biswas & S. Chand</i>	25
Software requirements selection using different patterns of pairwise comparison matrices of analytic hierarchy process <i>C.W. Mohammad, S. Khan & M. Sadiq</i>	32
Identification of the forged images using image forensic tools <i>A. Parveen, Z.H. Khan & S.N. Ahmad</i>	39
KNN classification using multi-core architecture for intrusion detection system <i>B.S. Sharmila & R. Nagapadma</i>	46
Creating 3D facial model from a 2D facial image <i>S. Mukherjee & D. Kamthania</i>	52
A novel Zernike moment based approach for optical flow estimation <i>S. Anthwal & D. Ganotra</i>	58
Epidemic spreading based word sense disambiguation of Hindi text <i>G. Jain & D.K. Lobiyal</i>	64
Empowering IoT with cloud technology <i>A. Kumar & A. Mehta</i>	70
Analysis of deforestation using satellite images of a region by color image segmentation <i>M. Pentakota & K. Kundu</i>	76
<i>Recent trends in communication and soft computing</i>	
Available bandwidth estimation in wireless ad-hoc networks: A modified approach <i>Mukta & N. Gupta</i>	85

Available bandwidth estimation in wireless ad-hoc networks: A modified approach

Mukta & N. Gupta

K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, India

ABSTRACT: Provision of Quality of Service (QoS) in wireless ad hoc networks depends upon the accurate quantification of available resources in the network. One of the most fundamental and widely requested resources is the available bandwidth (ABW). In the present literature a lot of work has been done in the area of estimating the ABW but still no promising solution is achieved till date. In this paper, we are presenting a modified approach of “ABE” given by Sarr et al.(2008) for estimating the ABW on a link in terms of collision probability and average backoff. Lagrange Interpolating polynomial used by “ABE” does not exhibit permanence property and is restricted to a fixed range of data points. Thus, we are using a better polynomial known as Newton Divided Difference interpolating polynomial for calculating the collision probability which is much simpler and equally applicable to the outside range of data points. Further, according to IEEE 802.11 standard a station must wait for an EIFS (Extended Inter frame space) time rather than DIFS (Distributed Inter frame space) time in case the last transmission is unsuccessful during the calculation of average backoff. Incorporating these changes improves the overall accuracy of bandwidth estimation technique.

1 INTRODUCTION

A wireless ad hoc network is an infrastructures-less, dynamic and self-organized mobile network created spontaneously without any centralized control. Each node acts as a router as well as host and capable of forwarding data packets to another node to reach the destination. In ad hoc network mobile devices are communicating with each other using radio signals. Ad hoc network is beneficial in many areas including military, rescue operations, emergency, conference or meeting where prompt setup of network is necessary for sharing of data to each other. IEEE 802.11 standard is used for wireless LAN (WLAN), which support ad hoc mode. Due to different requirements of multimedia applications in terms of bandwidth, delay, jitter etc., the network should be able to provide acceptable amount of QoS support to the users. Thus, this domain is extensively studied by the researchers and many QoS solutions are proposed. One of the most adopted QoS solutions is to estimate the remaining bandwidth in the network. Estimation of ABW in wireless ad hoc networks is challenging task due to shared medium and unstable topology. Precise evaluation of ABW will improve the overall system performance.

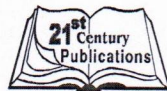
In this paper we are estimating the ABW on a single-hop link between sender and receiver. ABW estimation depends on the assessment of channel usage ratio within the carrier sensing range of the two nodes constituting the link, thereby evaluating the amount of remaining free resources. Sarr et al. (2008) considers four main challenges for ABW estimation: carrier sense mechanism, idle period synchronization, collision probability and average backoff. Authors utilized the “Lagrange interpolating polynomial” for calculating collision probability of data packets which is not only complicated to solve but also suffers from efficiency issues. In order to improve these issues, we are using a better polynomial which is much more efficient, and evaluation can be done comparatively faster. According to IEEE 802.11 specifications on unsuccessful transmission, the node must wait for the EIFS time before retransmitting the

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Dr. P.C. Jena

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page Nos.</i>
1. Constructivist Thinkers, Pedagogy and Designing the Classroom in a Constructivist Setting — <i>Dr. P.C. Jena</i>	1-8
2. Pedagogical Interventions in Higher Classrooms: Perspectives from Constructivism — <i>Dr. Ananda Padhan</i>	9-15
3. Effect of Chunking and Non-Chunking of Language Learning on Recall by Short Term Memory — <i>Dr. Jasmeet Kaur Tandon & Ms. Sarita Sharma</i>	16-28
4. Constructivism in English Language Teaching & Learning — <i>Ganeswar Patra</i>	29-35
5. ICT Integrated to ELT : A Look into the Digitalized Future — <i>Dr. Kanu Priya</i>	36-42
6. Enhancing Language Competence through Language Lab : An Attempt to Constructivist Approaches in Teaching — <i>Priyanka Redhu Singh</i>	43-50
7. Constructivist Model of Teaching of a Language Teacher : An Effective Instructional Approach for Learners — <i>Rohini Harsh</i>	51-66

5

ICT Integrated to ELT : A Look into the Digitalized Future

Dr. Kanu Priya*

The world we live today is full of complexities and human beings are running fast to compete with the world around them. Modern technologies and advancements have outshined the traditional and old-fashioned ways to teaching learning process. As such, in the last two decades ICT integrated to ELT has become the major area of interest both for the teachers and students. Previous researches show the positive side of this integration how teachers have adapted the new mode of imparting knowledge and students equally have shown interest in gaining knowledge through new means and methods. The combination of different kinds of media enables students to fast and easy learning without wasting time. With the advent of ICT equipment in English language we have seen a sea change in the teaching at various schools and colleges. Resultantly, this change has been successful in achieving language adeptness and an overall development of the students. Therefore, with a concern to foster innovative changes in the teaching- learning process effective use of ICT has to be constructed in the pedagogy so as to prepare the present and the future generation furnished with the knowledge of technology because these computer savvy persons will be the future hope in the increasingly globalized job market.

Key Words: Information & Communication Technology, English Language Teaching, Transformation, Technology Enhanced Learning, Digitalized Future.

1. Theoretical Orientation of the Problem

Every age has its own peculiarities and it tends to lead us to new knowledge, awareness, and enlightenment. With the beginning of a

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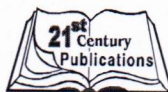
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page Nos.</i>
1. Constructivist Thinkers, Pedagogy and Designing the Classroom in a Constructivist Setting — <i>Dr. P.C. Jena</i>	1-8
2. Pedagogical Interventions in Higher Classrooms: Perspectives from Constructivism — <i>Dr. Ananda Padhan</i>	9-15
3. Effect of Chunking and Non-Chunking of Language Learning on Recall by Short Term Memory — <i>Dr. Jasmeet Kaur Tandon & Ms. Sarita Sharma</i>	16-28
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(vii)



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1

Constructivist Thinkers, Pedagogy and Designing the Classroom in a Constructivist Setting

Dr. P.C. Jena*

Constructivism is an epistemology, a philosophical explanation about the knowledge. In Constructivism, knowledge is seen as Relativistic (nothing is absolute, but varies according to time and space) and Fallibilist (nothing can be taken for granted). Constructivist approaches are regarded as producing greater internationalization and deeper understanding than traditional approaches. In the Constructivist classroom, the focus tends to shift from the teacher to the students and the classroom is no longer a place where teacher pours knowledge into passive students, who wait like empty vessels to be filled. The teacher functions more than a facilitator who coaches, mediates, prompts and helps students develop and assess their understanding and thereby their learning. The purpose of this paper is to develop an insight into the paradigm shift from traditional to new strategy i.e. constructivism and its concept, perspectives, thinkers, pedagogy and framework for designing a classroom in the light of constructivist setting.

Keywords: Constructivist Thinkers, Pedagogy, Constructivist Classroom

1. Introduction

In comparing constructivism to both behaviourism and cognitivism; Cooper summarizes: "The constructivist sees reality as determined by the experiences of the knower. The move from behaviourism through cognitivism to constructivism represents shifts in emphasis away from an external view to an internal view. To the behaviourist, the internal processing is of no interest; to the cognitivist,

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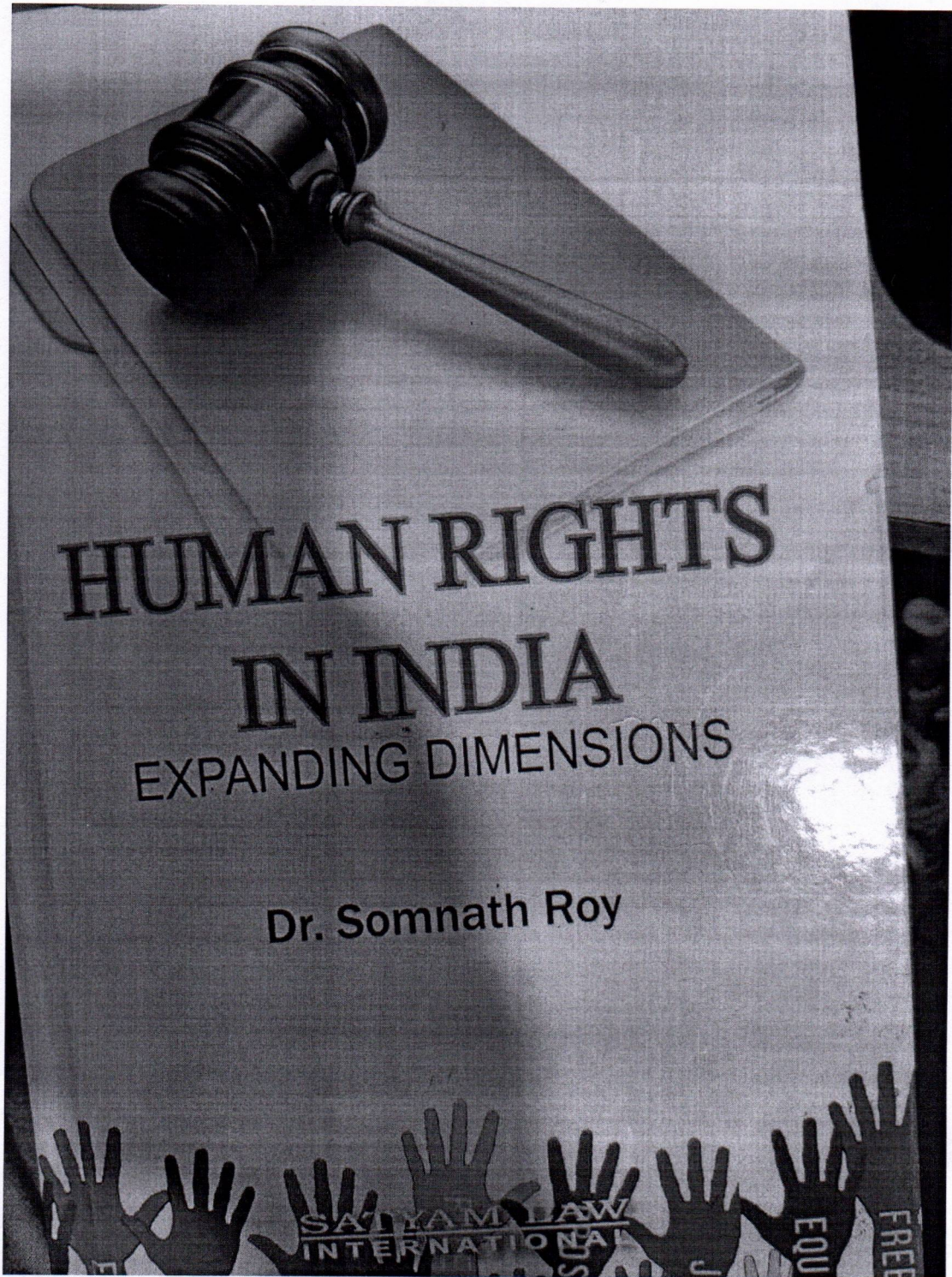
an internal processing is only of importance to the extent to which it explains how external reality is understood. In contrast, the constructivist views the mind as a builder of symbols, the tools used to represent the knower's reality. External phenomena are meaningless except as the mind perceives them. Constructivist view reality as personally constructed, and state that personal experience determine reality, not the other way around" (Cooper, 1993). Constructivism has grown like wild-fire throughout the world in academic parlance. Many thinkers have contributed tirelessly in the development of constructivist ideas theoretically and practically both. Much of the impetus for constructivism as an educational movement stems from a reaction to the over-reliance in classrooms on rote memorization, which is regarded as a serious problem in education (Lipman, 1991). It is a holistic-realistic philosophy and an epistemology, a learning or meaning-making theory, which offer an explanation of the nature of knowledge and how human beings learn. According to Spencer (2000). From the perspective of learner and learning there are three principles of constructivism:

- Knowledge is actively constructed by the learner
- Coming to know is the process of organizing and adapting the world to the learner's experience;
- The learner does not discover an independent world outside his mind (i.e. the discovery is constructed from ideas within his mind).

Constructivism is a theory of how the learner constructs knowledge from experience, which is unique to each individual, (Marsh, 2011). Constructivism is a theory about knowledge and learning, it describes what 'knowing' is and one 'comes to know' (Fosnot, 1996). Constructivism has deep historical roots. The learning theory of Constructivism evolved from the extensive study of cognitive development by Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget (1896–1980) and the Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky (1896–1934). Their study of development provided the foundation for the psychological theory of constructivism. Constructivists believe that children develop knowledge through active participation in their learning (Rummel, 2008, p. 80). Jean Piaget (1896–1980) defined accommodation and assimilation as ways for new knowledge to build upon previous knowledge. Socrates (470- 399 BC) focused on helping students construct meanings on their own rather than having authority figures transmit information


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Chapter 19	APPLICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	237
	<i>Monoj Kumar Sadhu</i>	
Chapter 20	SURROGACY AND INDIAN LEGISLATIVE REGIME: A REVIEW	253
	<i>Dr. Sangeeta Roy (Maitra) & Dr. Somnath Roy</i>	
Chapter 21	HUMAN RIGHTS AND EUTHANASIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA	267
	<i>Dr. Caesar Roy</i>	
Chapter 22	THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW SAVES WAR VICTIMS FROM HELL	281
	<i>Dr. Mukul Mondal</i>	
Chapter 23	JUDICIAL RESPONSE TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF PRISONERS HUMAN RIGHT IN INDIA	293
	<i>Dr. Archana Vashishth</i>	



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Sohna Road. Gurugram (Haryana)

JUDICIAL RESPONSE TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF PRISONERS HUMAN RIGHT IN INDIA

Dr. ArchanaVashishth¹

INTRODUCTION

As we all know that every society has the system of protection of the rights of its citizens in case of its violation. It is the obligation and duty of the judiciary to protect the human rights of the citizens whether they are free or in prison. In India this responsibility is taken care by the hon'ble Apex court and the High courts in the name of the protection of fundamental rights provided by the constitution. Perhaps the Indian Apex Court is one of the most active judiciary when it comes the question of protection of human rights and that too of the prisoners. And the independence of the judicial system in India upholds the effectiveness of the judiciary in protection of the human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PRISONERS

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, irrelevant to our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination as these rights are fundamental to us because we are human¹. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. As we are living in a civilized society that is managed by the law and system, it is the duty of the society to provide the human rights to all the persons as defined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. A person is entitled to human rights even if he is confined to imprisonment due to the wrongs committed by him. According to Universal Declaration of Human



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Chapter 37

The Pursuit of Work Life Balance among Entrepreneurs

¹Arunima, ²Dr. Richa Nangia

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the idea and significance of Work Life Balance for Entrepreneurs. Prosperity and Happiness are the two primary variables for anybody that prompts the upgrade of the general personal satisfaction while empowering the body and psyche. Plainly, work life balance agreement isn't viewed as one of the characterizing qualities of the life of a business person, however maybe it ought to be. Is work life balance a legend for business visionaries? Or then again their energy (that may now and then fringe on fixation) makes it hard to adjust and concentrate on sound connections (individual life). All the more explicitly, the reason for this paper is to comprehend the different difficulties looked by business visionaries, and to create model for the equivalent. The paper examines various perspectives of business visionaries given by them in different individual meeting and investigates in detail the troubles and issues they face while in transit to their prosperity. This paper will likewise discuss the difficulties they face from society. This exploratory examination is the consequence of topical investigation which was found to discover the answers for the equivalent. Subjective research strategy is being utilized for this examination through topical investigation by social affair information from individual meetings. Through this investigation the scientist is attempting to comprehend work life balance from the perspective of business visionaries in the present situation for a general personal satisfaction. Recognizable proof of difficulties and work life equalization issues looked by business people and advancement of models for the equivalent toward the end because of this investigation will be utilized for the further research by academicians and by different Government and scholarly establishments for preparing and improvement, adding to the development of ladies business people in India.

Keywords: Work life balance, Entrepreneurs, Thematic Analysis, Quality of life, Well-being

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¹Arunima, ²Dr. Richa Nangia

¹Research Scholar, K.R Mangalam University,

²Associate Professor, K.R Mangalam University


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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram (Haryana)

19

THE IMPACT OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY ON FORTIS ESCORTS HOSPITAL

Neha Singh*, Richa Nangia**

Abstract

The study focuses on the impact of training and development on employee performance at Fortis Escorts Hospital. Training and development is a critical process, which seeks to improve the performance of workers in the organization. In order to form competent committees, employees relevant expertise and intellectual capacity needs to be improved. The Success or failure of a modern business organization depends on the quality of their human resources. Employees are major assets of any organization as the active role they play towards a company's success cannot be underestimated. As a result, equipping these unique assets through effective training becomes imperative in order to maximize the job performance. Well trained and highly developed employees are considered as a corner stone for such successes.

Moreover, the ineffectiveness of training and development of employees in the organization reduces the organization's productivity, as organizations depend on having people with the right skills, attitudes and capabilities in order to reach goals effectively. Hence the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between training, development, training and development and employee's performance and its overall Impact on productivity.

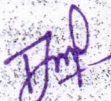
Keywords: Training, Development, Employees, Performance and Productivity, Change & Development, Motivation, Research Problem, Research Design.

INTRODUCTION

Training and development can be described as "an educational process which involves the sharpening of skills, concepts, changing of attitude and gaining more knowledge to enhance the performance of employees". Training and development is a vital part of the human resource development. It is assuming ever important role in wake of the advancement of technology which has resulted in ever increasing competition, rise in customer's expectation of quality and service and a subsequent need to lower costs. It is also become more important globally in order to prepare workers for new jobs. In the current write up, we will focus more on the emerging need of training and development, its implications upon individuals and the employers.

The training and development of employees helps attaining specific knowledge or skills to improve performance in their current roles. It also focuses on employee growth and future performance.

*Research Scholar, K.R Mangalam University, Gurgaon-Sohna Road
**Associate Prof., K.R Mangalam University, Gurgaon-Sohna Road.


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

brainstorming, demonstrations and other methods which encourage collaboration and cooperation among attendees. Don't rely on the usual lecture and discussion alone.

Take advantage of technology. Use new methods of teaching, including simulation (SIM) labs and just-in-time training (JITT). We discussed the concept of Sim labs vs. JITT extensively, in this previous post.

- **Evaluate the Program's Effectiveness**

A method to evaluate the program's effectiveness must also be developed. Training which doesn't improve employees' skills or competency is a waste of hospital funds, human resources, and the employees' time as well.

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