Key Indicator 3.3- Research Publication and Awards								
3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years								
						Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object		
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
Review paper on design of flexible pavement by Stabilization of soil using lime and Flyash	Prof. Samriddhi Shelavale,	Civil Engg	IJRND	2023	ISSN: 2456-4184	https://www.ijnrd.org/pubcurrentissue.php?v=8&i=4&m=April&y=2023	https://www.ijnrd.org/pubcurrentissue.php?v=8&i=4&m=April&y=2023	Yes
Design and Development of Smart Health-Care System based on Deep Learning for Lung Diagnosis	Prof. Swati Pawar	Computer engg	JETIR	2022	ISSN:2349-5162	https://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2210042	https://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2210042	Yes
Rain Water Harvesting in VOGCE Campus	Prof.Dattatrey Patil	Civil Engg	IJARSCT	2022	ISSN 2581-9429	https://ijarsct.co.in/Paper3913.pdf	https://ijarsct.co.in/Paper3913.pdf	Yes
Secure Banking System Using QR Code Authentication	Prof. Harshada Sonkamble	Computer engg	IJIRT	2022	IJIRT | Volume 8 Issue 11 | ISSN: 2349-6002	https://ijirt.org/Article?manuscript=154584	https://ijirt.org/Article?manuscript=154584	Yes
IOT based Smart Plant Monitoring System	Prof. Harshada Sonkamble	Computer engg	IJRASET	2022	ISSN:2321-9653	https://www.ijraset.com/best-journal/iot-based-smart-plant-monitoring-system	https://www.ijraset.com/research-paper/iot-based-smart-plant-monitoring-system	NO
Purification of Drainage Water for Farming Situated Near Railway Tracks	Prof. Samriddhi Shelavale,	Civil Engg	IJPRSE	2021	ISSN (Online): 2582-7898	https://journal.ijprse.com/index.php/ijprse/article/view/257	https://journal.ijprse.com/index.php/ijprse/article/view/257	No
Image Caption Generator	Prof. Harshada Sonkamble	Computer engg	IJCRT	2021	ISSN: 2320-2882	https://ijcrt.org/generatecerti.php?&pid=IJCRT2103510	https://ijcrt.org/generatecerti.php?&pid=IJCRT2103510	Yes
The Study Of Lung Cancer Detection Module Execution In The Smart Monitoring Environment Utilising The Neural Network Classifier	Prof. Swati Pawar	Computer engg	IJRAR	2020	(E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138)	https://ijrar.org/track.php?r_id=254750	https://ijrar.org/track.php?r_id=254750	Yes

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REVIEW PAPER ON DESIGN OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT BY STABLIZATION OF SOIL USING LIME AND FLY ASH.

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[1]Student of Civil Dept, [2]Student of Civil Dept, [3]Student of Civil Dept, [4]Student of Civil Dept, Assit.Prof Civil Dept.
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Abstract : Today, poor soil properties are a big issue in engineering projects. Changing the qualities of the bad soil may be the initial step in the construction process. Low soil subgrade pavement structures show early distress, which causes the pavement to break quickly. It is common for clayey soil to have the potential to have unfavorable engineering features like limited bearing capacity, substantial shrinkage and swell characteristics, and high moisture susceptibility. Stabilizing these soils is a typical practice to improve their tensile strength. A method called soil stabilization is adding a binder to the soil in order to improve the engineering performance of the soil. This study describes the local strengthening of the cohesive soil due to the addition of both lime and fly ash.

Keywords -: Lime, Fly ash, Pavement, Clayey Soil, Bearing Capacity, Soil Stabilization.

1.INTRODUCTION

The process of modifying a soil to maintain, change, or enhance its performance as a material used in building is soil Stabilization. Soil stabilization is a method used in civil engineering to hone and enhance the engineering qualities of soils. Compressibility, mechanical strength, permeability, plasticity, and durability are some of these qualities. It involves modifying soils to improve their physical characteristics. Stabilization, which can increase a soil & shear strength and or manage its shrink-swell characteristics, enhances a subgrade & capacity to support foundations and pavements. When the subsoils are inappropriate for building, soil stabilization can be used on highways, parking lots, site development projects, airports, and many other places.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

1. Lime and fly-ash stabilization increase engineering qualities of soil in place of poor soils.
2. The strengthening of the soil results in an increase in its bearing capacity.
3. Dust control for a safe environment.

2. LITRATURE SURVEY

PAPER NO 1. "Soil stabilization using fly ash and iron dust" by Vikas B.Manchare, Prafullakumar R. Mahale, Rohan P. Warugase, and Vaibhav P. Shinde

Conclusion: Increased soil strength can be achieved with the use of fly ash soil stabilization. Fly ash is an inexpensive material that accumulates substantial strength, giving the construction its sturdiness and durability.

PAPER NO 2. "Geotechnical properties of fly ash and its application on soft soil stabilization" by Emilliani Anak Geliga and Dygku Salma Awg Ismail.

Conclusion: Axial tension was being applied with its greatest possible force. When clay is blended with fly ash (60 percent by Weight). Clay and fly ash mixtures should contain 50% to 60% fly ash as an addition. Fly ash not only improves shear strength but also combination soil & dry density and the optimal moisture content.

PAPER NO 3. "Stabilization of Red soil using lime and fly ash" by Aravind.V.Boobesh A., Gnanamanikandan. K, Jawahar Sundhar. A, Raman.P, Conclusion: Nonetheless, a minor (3%) rise in fly ash content is possible. Ash content increases decrease plasticity. For silty Soil, fly ash is not a particularly effective stabilizer. PAPER NO 4. "Stabilization of Soil using fly ash, lime & cement" by Santosh Dhaka, S. K. Jain Conclusion: The soil & liquid limit and plastic limit are raised when lime, fly ash, lime + fly ash, and cement + lime are combined.

PAPER NO 5. "Comparative study of soil stabilization using lime and cement" by Kaiser Saleem, Amit Kumar, Sukhdeep Singh.

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Design and Development of Smart Health-Care System based on Deep Learning for Lung Diagnosis

[1]Swati Pawar, [2]Prashant Itankar, [3]Ankit Sanghavi

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[1]ARMIET, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: As you know That Nowadays in the world, IoT play a major role in the smart healthcare monitoring applications through collecting the patient information and forwarding to the healthcare provider for the sooner and effective diagnosis. Accordingly, in this research, the CT images of the patient will be collected using the IoT nodes for which the simulation environment of IoT is established using the PYTHON language. The nodes will be deployed in the distributed areas in the sensing environment and the role of the nodes will be to collect the CT images from the patient. Since the network environment is simulated, the nodes will be equipped with the LIDC-IRDI dataset to showcase the data collection, and to manage the massive data collected through the IoT nodes, blockchain technology will be used that not only handles the big data but also ensures security to the collected data so that the effective diagnosis shall be suggested to the patients. Now, the data collected will be forwarded to the server, from which the data will be acquired for the detection process. Accordingly, initially, the CT images will be pre-processed to make it fit for the further processed associated with the lung cancer detection. Then, the nodule segmentation will be done using a novel optimization, which will be implemented through hybridizing the standard characteristics of salp swarm and sail fish optimizers. The output of the proposed optimization will be the segments, from which the features will be extracted. In order to improve the performance of detection, the significant features, like Texture features (LDP, LBP, and LOOP descriptors), Contourlet wavelet and statistical features, like segment mean, segment variance, segment conditional gain, and segment entropy will be extracted from the individual segments to resemble the feature vector that forms the input to the neural network classifier. Moreover, the accuracy of the classification depends on the effective tuning of the classifier for which the standard stochastic decent algorithm will be applied as the training algorithm. The significance of the research will be revealed through the comparative analysis for which the existing methods are implemented and compared with the proposed method based on the performance measures, such as detection accuracy, Specificity, Sensitivity and Segmentation Accuracy.

Index Terms - IoT, HealthCare, Accuracy. Deep Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things plays an interesting role to all people due to its different applications in various fields and it has numerous utilizations in the field of smart city, healthcare and so on [2]. Various physiological activities cause severe diseases to the human health worldwide, and the important ones are heart diseases, brain and lung related diseases [3]. The main biological activities related to the lung disease are lung cancer, tuberculosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which in turn affects the society directly [5]. By the utilization of computed tomography, the thoracic medical images allow the patient to see clearly the airways of the lungs.

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Rain Water Harvesting in VOGCE Campus

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Abstract: *At the rate in which India populace is expanding, it is said that India will definitely supplant China from its number 1 position of most thickly populated nation of the world after 20-30. These will prompt high rate of utilization of most profitable regular asset; Water's subsequent in enlargement of weights on the allowed freshwater assets. Old technique for damming waterway and transporting water to urban zone has its own issues of everlasting inconveniences of social and political. Keeping in mind the end goal to save and take care of our day by day demand of water prerequisite, we have to think for elective savvy and generally less demanding mechanical techniques for monitoring water. Rainwater reaping is outstanding amongst other techniques satisfying those necessities. The specialized parts of this paper are water gathering gathered from housetop which is thought to be catchment territories from all lodgings and Institutes departmental working at VISHWATMAK OM GURUDEV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AGHAI Campus. As a matter of first importance, required information are gathered i.e. catchment zones and hydrological precipitation information. Water gathering potential for the inns and workforce flats was ascertained, and the tank limit with appropriate plan is being considered. Volume of tank has been ascertained with most suitable strategy for estimation. Ideal area of tank based on hydrological investigation. Over the years, the rising population, growing industries and expanding agricultural practices have raise the demand of water supply. Monsoon is still the main hope and source of our agriculture. Hence water conservation had become need of the time. Rainwater harvesting is a way to capture the rainwater at the time of downpour, store that water above the ground or charge the underground water and use it later. As the groundwater resources are depleting, the rainwater harvesting is the only way to solve the water problem. Rainwater harvesting will not only be helpful to meet the demand of water supply but also be helpful to improve the quantity and quality of water. Here, in this paper our focus is to design a tank to store rainwater from rooftop of the building to cater the need of water requirement for College of Engineering,*

Keywords: Rain Water Harvesting

I. INTRODUCTION

Rainwater harvesting is an important environment friendly approach. It is a Green Practice having double benefit of keeping the groundwater level undisturbed and charging the aquifer. This green practice can be encouraged in the form of Community Development Program. Rainwater and run-off water, stored in a planned way, can save the earth from soil erosion and flood and recharge the aquifers to increase the groundwater level. The extensive and unplanned use of groundwater has not only disturbed the natural water level but also has made the groundwater contaminated and unfit for use. Collecting and harvesting rainwater and run-off water would reserve the water for future generation. Rainwater harvesting is ecofriendly and economical. The cost of digging a catchment area can be saved by roof-top collection of rainwater. The catchments and settlement tanks reduce the ground heat and act as a natural cooler. The best part of the practice of rainwater harvesting, is that if unused, this water can be collected in natural ponds or artificial tanks and decanted to the ground thus charging the a aquifer.

1.1. What Is Rain Water Harvesting?

Rainwater harvesting is a simple strategy by which rainfall is gathered and stored for future usage. The process involves collection and storage of rainwater with help of artificially designed systems, that runs off natural or man-made catchment areas e.g. rooftop, compounds, rocky surface, hill slopes or artificially repaired impervious/ semi pervious land

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Secure Banking System Using QR Code Authentication

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***Abstract*— This work is based on the design and implementation of a secure authentication method which utilizes a QR code an open source concept authentication system that uses a two-factor authentication by combining a password and a camera-equipped mobile phone, which acts as an authentication token. QR code is extremely secure as all the high-sensitive information is stored and transmitted and encrypted; however it is cost-efficient and easy to use. In this the QR code has a complex password which is stored. Smart Mobile phones are used for scanning the QR code. The code is scanned with the help of QR code scanner. Scanning generate the string which then combination of IMEI number of the phone which is register by the user. The random number is generated by the random number function. If the network is available on the smart phone then that generated string is automatically entered into the login page and homepage of bank. Otherwise six digit pin code is generated and it can be manually enter in the login page and home page of bank and then it is open for transactions. In a modern world where we are able to do almost everything on – line .Nowadays it is a matter of time were we are too able to access these services in the most secured manner. Indeed, as viruses and cracking methods become it is becoming more complex and powerful day by day, the available security techniques must improve as well as, allowing users to protect their data and communications with the maximum confidence. The aim is to develop an authentication method using a two factor authentication: a trusted device that will read a QR code and that will act as a token, and a password known by the user.**

Index Terms: **Analysis, Authentication, QR code, Website, Data-Base.**

I.INTRODUCTION

Now a day's all the things that we do we are able to do because of online. For example 1 banking, shopping, communicating etc. In this the most important thing is that while doing this online transition our information is not gets damaged. As the method of cracking the security code get more complex and powerful. There is got it develop more powerful security application. These powerful applications allow user to work on untrusted computers confidently. This work is predicated on the 2 way authentication system. In this the QR code provides security. QR code is the Quick Response code (QR). The existing system having security methods like password, username, figure prints, and face detection. But in these methods security isn't up to the mark, so there's got to develop such security system which provides high Security.

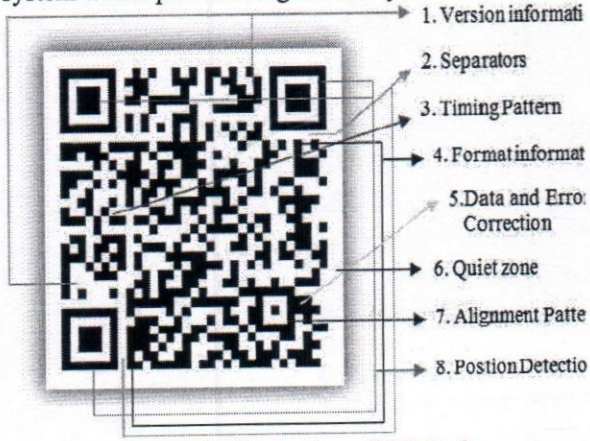

Figure 1: Illustration of QR Code

The QR code may be a matrix consisting of an array of nominally square modules arranged in an overall square pattern, including a singular pattern located at three corners of the symbol and intended to help in easy location of its position, size and inclination. A wide range of sizes of symbols is provided alongside four levels of error correction. Module dimensions

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IOT Based Smart Plant Monitoring System

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Abstract: ***As we can see in today's world only some devices like PC's and mobiles are connected to internet. Now-a-days world is fully overtaken by the internet and internet of things. Internet is use for basic need of all human beings. The Internet of Things (IOT) is the network of physical objects. It simply means to monitor a physical device or machine or it is inter-networking of physical devices which is embedded with electronics, sensors, software and network connectivity to enable it to achieve greater value and services by exchanging data with the manufacturer***

Agriculture is the backbone of our country; most of the people depend on agriculture. The main issue in agriculture is water scarcity. The water resource is not used in an effective manner, so the water is wasted. In order to overcome this irrigation process can be automated. The use of Internet of things in this field will be helpful to reduce the wastage of water. So that the temprature as well as humidity and light are measured by means of sensors and depend up on the outcome further processing can be performed. We propose a system that will capture all the details about the soil and the temprature by means of different sensors

IOT permits objects to be sensed or controlled remotely across the network infrastructure. The result improves accuracy, economic benefits, efficiency and reduces intervention of human. In this paper we are going to deal with basic and important concepts of IOT and its scope in upcoming future. This paper studies the need of IOT in day to day life for different applications and gives brief information about IOT. IOT contributes significantly toward revolutionary farming methods. So we are trying to demonstrate IOT in Automatic watering system. Automatic watering system monitors and maintain the approximate moisture content in soil. Arduino UNO is used as microcontroller to implement the control unit. The set up uses the temperature sensor, moisture sensor and humidity sensor which measure the approximate temperature, moisture and humidity in the soil. This value enables the system to useappropriate quantity of water which avoids over/under irrigation.

Keywords: IOT, Arduino UNO, NodeMCU 8266, Sensors, Arduino IDE, C++, Smart Plant Monitoring, Blynk App.

I. INTRODUCTION

Plant plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological cycle and forms the foundation of a food chain pyramid and thus to maintain the plant's proper growth and health adequate monitoring is required. Hence the aim at making plant monitoring system smart is using automation and Internet of Things (IOT) technology. This topic highlights various features such as smart decision making based on soil moisture real time data.

The computerized water system framework with IOT is practically and financially sufficient for planning water resources for plantation (group of a plant). Adopting the automatic water system framework we can demonstrate that the utilization of water can be decreased for various plantations (group of plants) usages. The system framework has an appropriated microwaves (wireless) chain of moisture content in the soil through soil moisture sensor, humidity and temperature sensor set in the root zone of the plants and level of water (ultrasonic) sensor is set in tank for checking the water level in tank. The data will gather from the sensors and send to the web server (cloud).

The background of chapter highlights the study of IOT in the field of agriculture. This shows how we can implement the IOT technology to make our planting smart and reliable with the real time updated data. This chapter also helps the beginners to implement the IOT technology and learn thebasics of this technology.

Internet of Things (IoT) plays an important role in most of the fields. The use of IoT increased because of the various advantages we can get from that. The agriculture is the area where a lot of improvement is needed because that is one of the essential needs and a large sector of people is involved in that. Most of the area the major problem is the water scarcity because of low rainfall and even though there is rainfall the water is wasted because of no proper arrangement for the storage of water. Many techniques are proposed in IoT in terms of providing a better irrigation to the crop. The IoT devices can also be used in home for monitoring the garden real time.

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At-Mohili, Post-Aghai, Tal-Shahapur Dist-Thane

Purification of Drainage Water for Farming Situated Near Railway Tracks

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Abstract: - This examination manages the horticultural practices that are conveyed other than the rail tracks around there. A cautious and nitty gritty examination has been done on the different boundaries. The boundaries that taken under perception for water test were pH, hardness, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Turbidity and Total Solids and Dissolve Oxygen (DO) etc. After the examining the waste-water it is inferred that water contains unfortunate contaminations and it is inadmissible for water system. In light of the nearby condition diverse channel Medias were utilized to eliminate pollutions from water which incorporates sifter, charcoal channel, sand channel and fiber channel. Sifter is utilized for eliminate huge size particles. Initiated carbon channel (Charcoal) is utilized for eliminate compound harmful debasements. Two kinds of charcoal channel are utilized for example Pre actuated and Post activated charcoal channel. Fine suspended molecule is eliminated by sand channel of total size 3-15mm. For eliminating residue and earth Fiber Filter is utilized.

Key Words: — ***Railway Track, Vegetables, Testing and Analysis.***

I. INTRODUCTION

India is an agrarian country. Practically 72% of the absolute populace relies upon farming as their methods for live-hood. The vast majority of the yields and different vegetables are developed and developed in various pieces of India and a large portion of them being traded to various pieces of the world [6]. Wastewater reuse in horticulture includes the further utilization of "treated" wastewater for crop water system. This sort of reuse is viewed as a productive instrument for overseeing water assets, coming from the requirement for a directed stock that makes up for water deficiencies brought about via irregularity or the unpredictable accessibility of other water hotspots for crop water system all through the hydrological year [5]. With the rising populace lately, numerous nations overall fight with the issue of waste administration, particularly the proficient treatment of waste water just as its removal. This has led to different types of contamination [2]. Assets are constantly restricted. Also, in a creating and profoundly crowded nation like India, assets are considerably more difficult to find [4].

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Enacted carbon has been utilized as water separating vehicle for cleaning of drinking water for a long time.

It is broadly utilized for the evacuation impurities in water because of their high limit with regards to adsorption of such compound, emerging from their huge surface region and porosity [3]. Initiated charcoal alludes to a type of handled carbon with high porosity and an enormous surface region for adsorption. It can adequately decrease certain natural and inorganic mixtures like miniature contaminations, lead, chlorine, fluorine, broken up radon, disintegrated oxygen, shading, innocuous taste and scent causing compounds, which may not be taken out in sluggish sand filtration [2]. Initiated carbons have fluctuated surface attributes and pore sizes circulation, this trait of actuated carbon assume significant part in adsorption of impurities in water [3].

Vegetables are rich wellsprings of nutrients, minerals, and filaments, and furthermore have valuable enemy of oxidative impacts. Be that as it may, admission of weighty metal-debased vegetables may represent a danger to the human wellbeing. Hefty metal tainting of the food things is quite possibly the main parts of food quality affirmation [6]. Metropolitan Agriculture is one of the arrangements that are seen universally to fulfil the need of food of metropolitan populace. There are

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IMAGE CAPTION GENERATOR

Using Convolutional Neural Networks And Long Short Term Memory

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Abstract: When you see an image, your brain can easily tell what the image is about, but can a computer tell what the image is representing? Computer vision researchers worked on this a lot and they considered it impossible until now! With the advancement in Deep learning techniques and availability of huge datasets and computer power, we can build models that can generate captions for an image. This is what we have implemented in this Python based project where we have used the deep learning techniques of CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) and LSTM (Long short term memory) which is a type of RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) together so that using computer vision computer can recognize the context of an image and display it in natural language like english.

Index Terms **- Computer vision, Deep learning, Convolutional Neural Networks, Long short term memory, Recurrent Neural Network.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Image caption generator is a task that involves computer vision and natural language processing concepts to recognize the context of an image and describe them in a natural language like English. In this Python based project, we will have implemented the caption generator using CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) and LSTM (Long short term memory). The image features will be extracted from Xception which is a CNN model trained on the imagenet dataset and then we feed the features into the LSTM model which will be responsible for generating the image captions.

Convolutional neural networks are specialized deep neural networks which can process the data that has input shape like a 2D matrix. Images are easy. It can handle the images that have been translated, rotated, scaled and changes in perspective.

LSTM stands for Long short term memory, they are a type of RNN (recurrent neural network) which is well suited for sequence prediction problems. Based on the previous text, we can predict what the next word will be. LSTM can carry out relevant information throughout the processing of inputs and with a forget gate, it discards non-relevant information.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. SkinVision: SkinVision is a mobile application available for Android and IOS which lets you confirm whether a skin condition can be skin cancer or not.
2. Google Photos: Google Photos is an android application which makes use of an image caption generator to classify photos into Mountains, Sea, etc.
3. Picasa: Picasa is a cross platform image organizer which organizes images and identifies you and your friends in a group picture.
4. Tesla/Google Self Drive Cars: All Self driving cars are using image caption generators so that computers can drive cars safely and efficiently.
5. Adobe Photoshop: It is an image editing application which uses image captioning for providing editing recommendations.
6. Facebook: Facebook is an online social media and social networking service which automatically generates captions of images you have uploaded.
7. ShutterStock: ShutterStock is a stock photography application where you can sell images and it automatically generates tags for images using an image caption generator.

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The Study Of Lung Cancer Detection Module Execution In The Smart Monitoring Environment Utilising The Neural Network Classifier

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Abstract:

IoT today plays a significant part in smart healthcare monitoring apps by gathering patient data and sending it to the healthcare professional for a quicker and more accurate diagnosis. As a result, in this study, the patient's CT images will be acquired using IoT nodes, and the IoT simulation environment will be set up using the MATLAB tool. The nodes' job will be to gather the patient's CT pictures, and they will be placed in various scattered locations around the sensing environment. The LIDC-IRDI dataset will be installed on the nodes because the network environment is a simulation, showcasing the data collecting. The server will now get the data collected, and the data will be obtained for the detection process from there. As a result, the CT images will first undergo pre-processing to prepare them for subsequent processing related to the diagnosis of lung cancer. Then, a novel optimization will be used to segment the nodules. This optimization will be achieved by fusing the salp swarm and sail fish optimizers' typical traits. The segments from which the characteristics will be retrieved will be the result of the suggested optimization. Significant features, such as Texture features (LDP, LBP, and LOOP descriptors), Contourlet wavelet, and statistical features, such as segment mean, segment variance, segment conditional gain, and segment entropy, will be extracted from the individual segments in order to more closely resemble the feature vector that serves as the input to the neural network classifier in order to improve the performance of detection. Additionally, since the normal stochastic decent approach will be used as the training process, the accuracy of the classification depends on the classifier's effective tuning. The comparison study that compares the suggested technique to the existing methods based on performance metrics including detection accuracy, specificity, sensitivity, and segmentation accuracy will demonstrate the value of the research.

Keywords: Neural Network, Accuracy, IoT, Healthcare.

Introduction:

Lung cancer, TB, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are the main biological processes associated with lung disease, and these conditions have a direct impact on society. Around the world, a number of physiological processes result in serious diseases that affect people's health, the most significant of which are conditions related to the heart, brain, and lungs. The patient can plainly view the lungs' airways thanks to the thoracic medical images produced by computed tomography. The thoracic region of the anatomy and the lung structures are examined using a CT scan, which is a high-variation imaging technique that is ideal for a variety of medical image analyses. The density of the pixels in the image also aids in gathering data.

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