



R. C. Patel Educational Trust's
**Institute of Management Research
and Development, Shirpur**

Approved by AICTE New Delhi and Affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Trusts Registration No. F. 61022 (Mumbai)

Hon. Shri. Bhupeshbhai R. Patel
President

Prof. Dr. Vaishali B. Patil
Director

"Quality Education for Nourishing Tomorrow's IT and Management Professionals"

3.3.1 Number of Research Papers Published Per Teacher in the Journals Notified on UGC Care List during the Last Five Years.

Calendar Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Number of Research Papers	21	11	16	20	4
Total	72				

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Dept. of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/ Scopus/ Web of Science/others, mention
1	Location Based Encryption-Decryption Approach for Data Security	Mr. Vitthal M. Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Dr. Manoj S. Sonawane	PG	International Journal Of Innovative Research In Technology	2023	2349-6002	https://ijirt.org/	--	--
2	Location Based Encryption-Decryption Approach for Data Security	Dr. Amit P. Patil, Mr. Vitthal M. Patil, Dr. Manoj S. Sonawane	PG	International Journal Of Innovative Research In Technology	2023	2349-6002	https://ijirt.org/	--	--
3	Location Based Encryption-Decryption Approach for Data Security	Dr. Manoj S. Sonawane, Mr. Vitthal M. Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil,	PG	International Journal Of Innovative Research In Technology	2023	2349-6002	https://ijirt.org/	--	--
4	Towards Recognition of Degraded Printed Marathi Characters	Dr. Manojkumar Sonawane, Dr. Chitra Dhawale, Dr. C. H. Patil, Dr. Sachin Bhoite	PG	Gradiva Review Journal	2023	0363-8057	https://gradivareview.com/	--	--
5	A Analytical Study on Growth, Awareness, Problems & Satisfaction Level of Tax payers Regarding Income Tax E-filing with Special reference to Dhule District of Maharashtra state	Mr. Yogesh C. Shethiya, Dr. A. G. Sonawane, Mr. Gaur Amarsingh K	UG	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2023	2347-7180	https://www.drrs.in/dogo-rangsang-research-journal	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1m8qfwG4mdC-Dt2Vs3iao9K0l4ps4tOrL4	UGC Care Group I

6	DEEP LEARNING: UNRAVELING WORD MEANINGS WITH LANGUAGE MODELS	Dr. Amit P. Patil, Ms.Chhaya S. Patil, Mr.Vishal A. Pawar	PG	International Journal of Novel Research and Development	2023	2456- 4184	https://ijnrd.org/	--	--
7	DEEP LEARNING: UNRAVELING WORD MEANINGS WITH LANGUAGE MODELS	Ms.Chhaya S. Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Mr.Vishal A. Pawar	PG	International Journal of Novel Research and Development	2023	2456- 4184	https://ijnrd.org/	--	--
8	DEEP LEARNING: UNRAVELING WORD MEANINGS WITH LANGUAGE MODELS	Mr.Vishal A. Pawar, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Ms.Chhaya S. Patil,	PG	International Journal of Novel Research and Development	2023	2456- 4184	https://ijnrd.org/	--	--
9	APPLICATIONS, CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES OF THE INTERNET OF THINGS IN HEALTHCARE	Dr. Vaishali Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Ms.Chhaya S. Patil, Mr.Vishal A. Pawar	PG	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2023	2347- 7180	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/	--	DRSR Journal
10	APPLICATIONS, CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES OF THE INTERNET OF THINGS IN HEALTHCARE	Dr. Amit P. Patil, Dr. Vaishali Patil, Ms.Chhaya S. Patil, Mr.Vishal A. Pawar	PG	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2023	2347- 7180	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/	--	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/
11	APPLICATIONS, CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES OF THE INTERNET OF THINGS IN HEALTHCARE	Ms.Chhaya S. Patil, Dr. Vaishali Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Mr.Vishal A. Pawar	PG	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2023	2347- 7180	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/	--	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/
12	APPLICATIONS, CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES OF THE INTERNET OF THINGS IN HEALTHCARE	Mr.Vishal A. Pawar, Dr. Vaishali Patil, Dr. Amit P. Patil, Ms.Chhaya S. Patil,	PG	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2023	2347- 7180	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/	--	https://www.journal-dogorangsang.in/
13	A Study on Factors Affecting Employee Turnover in the Textile Industry with special reference to Dhule district of Maharashtra State	Mr. Amar K. Gaur	UG	Genius	2023	2279- 0489	www.sjifactor.com	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1m8qfwG4mdC-	--

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14	Whatsapp Marketing: Changing Trends in Social Media Marketing	Mr Sachin S Surana	UG	Genius	2023	2279- 0489	--	--	--
15	A study on Women Empowerment in 21st Century: Issues and Challenges	Mr. Dinesh A. Borase	UG	Galaxy Link	2023	2319- 8508	www.sjifactor.com	--	--
16	Text Summarization Techniques Algorithm	Dr. D. M. Marathe	UG	Mukt Shabd Journal	2023	2347- 3150	Mukt Shabd Journal – UGC CARE LIST GROUP – I JOURNAL (shabdbooks.com)	--	Mukt Shabd Journal – UGC CARE LIST GROUP – I JOURNAL (shabdbooks.com)
17	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CHALLENGES FACED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THEIR ONLINE SHOPPING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHIRPUR CITY	Mr. Sumit S. Sagale, Dr. Manoj B. Patel, Dr. Tushar R. Patel, Dr. Vaishali B. Patil	UG	SOUTH INDIA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	2023	0972 - 8945	Printed Journal	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/ViewDetails?JournalId=101002654&flag=Search
18	A Study on Human Rights of Tribal Children Policy inference in Current Scenario	Mr. Kaustubha K. Sawant, Dr. Deepak S. Sharma	UG	International Journal of Advanced and Applied Research	2023	2347 - 7075	--	--	-
19	ANALYSIS THE GROWTH AND IMPACT OF COVID -19 SITUATION ON ONLINE SHOPPING	Dr. Rupali Pawan Agrawal, Dr. Laxmikant M. Sharma, Mr. Sufiyan Mustak Bagwan	UG	SOUTH INDIA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	2023	0972 - 8945	https://sijss.com/	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/ViewDetails?JournalId=101002

									654&flag=Search
20	EQUITY BASED MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES: TECHNICAL APPROACH	Dr. Laxmikant M. Sharma, Dr. Rupali P. Agrawal	UG	SOUTH INDIA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	2023	0972 - 8945	https://sijss.com/	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/ViewDetails?JournalId=101002654&flag=Search
21	E-Governance in Schools Regulated By the Government in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra: A Study on Implementation and Impact.	Vijay Ramesh Garge	UG	International Journal of Advance and Applied Research (IJAAR)	2023	2347-7075	www.ijaar.co.in	--	--
22	e-Governance in Educational Institutions: A Literature Review with Management Effectiveness and Human Resource Efficiency Perspective	Vijay Ramesh Garge	UG	International Journal of Education and Information Studies.	2022	2277-3169	https://www.ripublication.com/ijeis.htm	--	--
23	A Study on Impact of Covid -19 Pandemic on the Indian Economy and a Road Map Ahead	Gaur Amarsingh K.	UG	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2022	2349-638x	https://www.aiirjournal.com/	--	--
24	Impact of ICT Tools in subject of Management Research	Dr. D. M. Marathe	UG	International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering	2022	2278-1021	https://ijarcc.com/	--	--
25	Online vs. Paper Exams: Perceptions of Professional Courses Students	Dinesh A. Borase	UG	An International Multidisciplinary Quaterly Research Journal	2022	2277-5730	www.sjifact.or.com	--	--

26	Outdoor Advertising and It's Social and Enviromental Implications	Sachin S Surana	UG	International Journal of Advance & Applied Research	2022	2347-7075	https://ijaar.co.in/	--	--
27	Urbanization and it's Impact on Urban Governance	Sachin S Surana	UG	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2022	2349-638x	https://www.aiirjournal.com/	--	--
28	M-Commerce: A New Way of Commerce in India	Mahesh K Bhavsar	UG	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal, International Research Journal	2022	2582-5429	https://www.aimrj.com/	--	--
29	Overview on Factors Influencing Preference of Online Shopping	Mahesh K Bhavsar	UG	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2022	2349-638x	https://www.aiirjournal.com/	--	--
30	Semantic Role Labeling: The leading task in today's computational linguistics for the computational identification and labeling of arguments	Amit Patil & Chhaya Patil	PG	International Journal of Advanced Research in Science and Engineering	2022	2319-8354	http://www.iarse.com/	--	--
31	Semantic Role Labeling: The leading task in today's computational linguistics for the computational identification and labeling of arguments	Chhaya Patil & Amit Patil	PG	International Journal of Advanced Research in Science and Engineering	2022	2319-8354	http://www.iarse.com/	--	--
32	Investor's Perceptions Towards Mutual Fund Investment	Mr. Laxmikant M. Sharma, Dr. Shamkant N. Kotkar	UG	GIS Science Journal	2022	1869-9391	http://www.gisscience.net/	--	--
33	Human Resource Management Practices and its Impact on Employee Satisfaction	Mr. Laxmikant M. Sharma, Dr. Shamkant N. Kotkar	UG	Journal of Engineering, Computing & Architecture	2021	1934-7197	http://www.journaleca.com/	--	--

34	The computational approach for keeping Indian dialect alive	Chhaya Patil, Dr.V.B.Patil, Dr.M.B.patel, Mr.A.P.Patil, Mr.V.A. Pawar	PG	Vidyabharti International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (Special Issue	2021	2319-4979	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
35	The computational approach for keeping Indian dialect alive	Mr.A.P.Patil, Dr.V.B.Patil, Dr. M. B. Patel, Chhaya Patil, Mr.V. A. Pawar	PG	Vidyabharti International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (Special Issue	2021	2319-4979	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
36	The computational approach for keeping Indian dialect alive	Dr.V.B.Patil, Mr.A.P.Patil, Dr. M. B. Patel, Chhaya Patil, Mr.V. A. Pawar	PG	Vidyabharti International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (Special Issue	2021	2319-4979	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
37	The computational approach for keeping Indian dialect alive	Mr.V. A. Pawar, Mr.A.P.Patil, Dr.V.B.Patil, Dr. M. B. Patel, Chhaya Patil,	PG	Vidyabharti International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (Special Issue	2021	2319-4979	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
38	Employee Retention – A Real Time Challenges In Global Work Environment	Dr. B. D. Patil, Gaur Amarsingh K.	UG	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal, International Research Journal	2021	2582-5429	https://www.aimrj.com/ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1td_kxX1rhf4SRRVXM7ZuHS-OcHoLSJCQ	--	--
39	The computational approach for keeping Indian dialect alive	Dr. M. B. Patel, Mr.V. A. Pawar, Mr.A.P.Patil, Dr.V.B.Patil, Chhaya	PG	Vidyabharti International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2021	2319-4979	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/	--	--

		Patil,		(Special Issue			Part%208.pdf		
40	Analytical Study of Knowledge Management practices in Higher Educational Institutes	Dr. Manoj B. Patel	PG	Lino Journal	2021	0211-2574	--	--	--
41	Graph-Based Algorithm for Word Sense Disambiguation: A Performance and Comparison	Amit P. Patil, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	Sambodhi	2021	2249-6661	--	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/SearchList
42	Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation using Modified Lesk Algorithm	Amit P. Patil, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	Journal of Information and Computational Science	2021	1548-7741	--	--	--
43	Student opinion classified using clustering algorithm	Dr. D. M. Marathe	PG	ANVESAK	2021	0378 – 4568	--	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/SearchList
44	Study on Customers Attitude towards Online Shopping with Special Reference to Shirpur City	Mr. Jaypalsing E Rajput, Mr. Manoj. B. Patil	PG	RESEARCH JOURNEY International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal	2021	2348-7143	--	--	--
45	Study on Customers Attitude towards Online Shopping with Special Reference to Shirpur City	Mr. Jaypalsing E Rajput, Mr. Manoj. B. Patil	PG	RESEARCH JOURNEY International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal	2021	2348-7143	--	--	--
46	Dialect Identification and Speech Corpus of Isolated Agriculture Words for Ahirani Language	Mrs. Chhaya Patil , Dr. Manoj Patel, Dr. Vaishali Patil	PG	PROTEUS Journal	2020	0889-6348	http://www.proteusresearch.org/Vol-ume-11-Issue-10-2020/	--	--

47	Dialect Identification and Speech Corpus of Isolated Agriculture Words for Ahirani Language	Mrs. Chhaya Patil , Dr. Manoj Patel, Dr. Vaishali Patil	PG	PROTEUS Journal	2020	0889-6348	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
48	Dialect Identification and Speech Corpus of Isolated Agriculture Words for Ahirani Language	Mrs. Chhaya Patil , Dr. Manoj Patel, Dr. Vaishali Patil	PG	PROTEUS Journal	2020	0889-6348	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
49	Exploring Resources in Word Sense Disambiguation for Marathi Language	Amit P. Patil, Chhaya Patli, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	International Research Journal on Advanced Science Hub (IRJASH)	2020	2582-4376	https://rspsciencehub.com/article_3377.html	--	--
50	Exploring Resources in Word Sense Disambiguation for Marathi Language	Amit P. Patil, Chhaya Patli, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	International Research Journal on Advanced Science Hub (IRJASH)	2020	2582-4376	https://rspsciencehub.com/article_3377.html	--	--
51	Review on various NER systems for Marathi Language	Chhaya Patil, Dr. Vaishali Patil	PG	Strad Research	2020	0039-2049	http://stradresearch.org/Volume-7-Issue-10-2020/	--	--
52	Review on various NER systems for Marathi Language	Chhaya Patil, Dr. Vaishali Patil	PG	Strad Research	2020	0039-2049	http://www.viirj.org/specialissues/2021/SP2108/Part%208.pdf	--	--
53	Different Approaches of Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation	Amit Patil , Chhaya Patil, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering and Basic Sciences (IJEEBS)	2020	2349-6967	https://ijeebs.com/differentapproaches-of-marathi-	--	--

							language-word-sense-disambiguation/		
54	Different Approaches of Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation	Amit Patil , Chhaya Patil, Dr. Rakesh Ramteke, Dr. R. P. Bhavsar, Dr. Hemant Darbari	PG	International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering and Basic Sciences (IJEEBS)	2020	2349-6967	https://ijeebs.com/differences-of-marathi-language-word-sense-disambiguation/	--	--
55	Study of Industry 4.O and Decision Making Process Reduce Manual Efforts in Service Sector Industries	Dr. D. M. Marathe	PG	Journal of Information and Computational Science	2020	1548-7741	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sources.uri
56	A study on new work openings in the rustic region with special reference to North Maharashtra	Yogesh C Shethiya	PG	Dogo Rangsang	2020	2347-7180	https://www.drrs.in/dogo-rangsang-research-journal	--	--
57	Online Teaching Learning: Challenges with Rural India Perspective Post Covid 19 Pandemic	Sachin S Surana	PG	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal	2020	2582-5429	--	--	--
58	Hits Algorithm in SEO	Dr. Dagadu. M. Marathe	PG	Journal of the Gujarat Research Society	2019	0374-8588	--	--	http://www.gujaratresearchsociety.in/index.php/JGRS
59	Improved Variational Methodology Towards Enhancement of Marathi Printed Degraded Documents	Mr. Manoj S.Sonawane	PG	International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)	2019	2278-3075	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sources.uri

60	An Appraisal of Diverse Image Augmentation Methodologies	Mr. Manoj S.Sonawane	PG	International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)	2019	2249 – 8958	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sources.uri
61	Study of Knowledge Management Practices in HEIs in KBC North Maharashtra University region with perspective of Teachers	Dr. Manoj B. Patel, Mr. Tushar R. Patel	PG	Journal of Information and Computational Science	2019	1548-7741	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sources?sortField=citescore&sortDirection=desc&isHiddenField=false&field=issn&issn=15487741
62	Study of Knowledge Management Practices in HEIs in KBC North Maharashtra University region with perspective of Teachers	Dr. Tushar R. Patel, Dr. Manoj B. Patel	PG	Journal of Information and Computational Science	2019	1548-7741	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sources?sortField=citescore&sortDirection=desc&isHiddenField=false&field=issn&issn=15487741
63	An Algorithm to perform Sentiment Analysis of Web reviews using C++	Mr. Manoj B. Patil Mr. Jaipal E. Rajput	PG	International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering	2019	2347-2693	--	--	https://ijcseonline.org/
64	An Algorithm to perform Sentiment Analysis of Web reviews using C++	Mr. Jaipal E. Rajput, Mr. Manoj B. Patil	PG	International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering	2019	2347-2693	--	--	https://ijcseonline.org/
65	Employee Job Satisfaction and its Impacts on Productivity	Mr. Laxmikant M. Sharma	UG	Journal of Information and Computational Science	2019	1548-7741	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/144748
66	Employer- Employee Relationship: A Dimension of Superior HRM	Mr. Laxmikant M. Sharma	UG	Shodh Sanchar Bulletin	2019	2229-3620	--	--	https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User

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67	Eeg Artifacts Removal By Ica	Mrs. Vijaya Ahire, Dr. Jagadish Jadhav	PG	International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research	2019	2277-8616	--	--	https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100894501
68	The Role of Education in Empowering Women in India	Mr. Dinesh A. Borase	UG	Ajanta	2019	2277-5730	--	--	http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=18979
69	Building a Healthcare Future through Trusted System	Mrs.Chhaya S. Patil	PG	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING, IT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (IJREISS)	2018	2250-0588	--	--	http://www.indusedu.org/IJREISS.php
70	Building a Healthcare Future through Trusted System	Mr.Amit P. Patil	PG	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING, IT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (IJREISS)	2018	2250-0588	--	--	http://www.indusedu.org/IJREISS.php
71	Opinion Mining Algorithm	Mr. D. M. Marathe	PG	International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering (IJCSE)	2018	2278-9979	--	--	https://www.iaset.us/archives?jname=14_2&year=2018&submit=Search
72	Impact of ICT Tool In Dhule District Industries	Mr. D. M. Marathe	PG	Review of Research	2018	2249-894X	--	--	http://oldror.lbp.world/UploadedData/10922.pdf

STUDENTS OPINION CLASSIFIED USING CLUSTERING ALGORITHM

Dr. D. M. Marathe

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Abstract:-

In this research paper researcher classified College Students' opinions using Clustering Algorithms. In this paper researcher discovers opinions on a particular college related points. To capture the opinion and it classifies an evaluative text as being positive or negative. The system determines whether the review expresses a positive or a negative sentiment of the student. Cluster is nothing but the same group of objects. Classification and tree structure of opinion done using WEKA Classifier.

1) Introduction

Generally Colleges are good or bad shows the opinion for students. In this paper, researcher classified College Students' opinions using Clustering Algorithms. In this paper researcher classified opinions on a particular college related points. The classification is so difficult, but practically useful. Simply, a teacher teaches good or bad. It is an opinion of students. Opinion mining provides valuable feedback about college and discovered using various algorithms. If a student expresses positive opinions for a college then it's good for colleges. If students express negative opinions about a college then it's bad for colleges. colleges are best, it shows some review, blogs, forum etc.

Opinion classifications depend also on parts of speech. Sentiment analysis is the most important for classification of data.

Some opinion examples

- 1) This college is best.
- 2) This college is bad.
- 3) The ABC teacher respects students.
- 4) ABC teachers are not good for students. Etc.

The researcher classified those students' opinions using clustering algorithms. Cluster is nothing but the same group of objects.

2) Objectives & Hypotheses

1. The main objective is to classify College Students' opinions using Clustering Algorithms.
2. To study about clustering techniques for data analysis in machine learning.

Hypotheses

- With assist machine learning algorithms are useful for classified data.
- Clustering algorithms help to make perfect classification of data.

3) Research Methodology

The research area was Dhule District and it covers Four Tehsil in Dhule District were Shirpur, Dhule, Shindkheda and Sakri. The total sample size chose for the research 15 respondents in each Tehsil. The researcher has estimated minimum 60 and maximum 80 respondents from Dhule district.

4) Experiment

To connect dataset to WEKA Classifier using `jdbc:odbc:datasourcename`

**APPLICATIONS, CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES OF THE INTERNET OF THINGS IN
HEALTHCARE**

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Dr. Amit P. Patil Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, RCPET's I.M.R.D College, Shirpur, (Affiliated to KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon)

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Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) has a variety of potential applications in the field of medicine, some of which include assisting patients in retaining their independence, enhancing their health, and taking responsibility for their own medical treatment. The Internet of Things (IoT) purpose healthcare is also to increase patient-provider conversation and participation, as well as to offer patients a bigger role in the decisions that are made about their treatment. The Internet of Things (IoT) has far-reaching effects due to the intricate interweaving it has with traditional systems, gadgets, the cloud, mobile apps, internet applications, and management systems. The phrase "the Internet of Things" is used to refer to the connected devices that are capable of communicating with each other, either one-way or in both directions, and can carry out the instructions that are given to them. A great number of applications that are used in the real world largely depend on the Internet of Things. These applications include ones for "smart health," "smart cities," "smart homes," "smart transit," and "smart traffic control." This article addresses some of the new concerns about security, privacy, and identification that have arisen as a result of the exponential growth in the number of devices that are connected to a network via the Internet of Things (IoT). These concerns are a direct result of the meteoric rise in the number of devices that can connect to the internet.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Smart Health, Sensors, Issues & Challenges

Introduction

The Internet of Things has the potential to completely change the way medical treatment is delivered. The Internet of Things (IoT) has the potential to revolutionize the healthcare industry by improving the management of patients, increasing productivity, and reducing costs. By building a sophisticated system, you will be able to collect critical data in real time that no one else has access to. Internet services that are intelligent and operate in real time are able to perform analyses on the crucial data that has been gathered, allowing for more informed decisions to be made regarding health management, information gathering, and medical assistance.

Around this time two hundred years ago, the industrial revolution significantly increased productivity, which in turn accelerated production and business. When computers first started doing the laborious work that had previously been done by people and other organisms. Since its beginning in 1950, the Internet has depended on networking and communication to boost productivity and support a worldwide economy that is obviously more resilient to technological disturbance. This has been the case ever since the Internet was created. The Internet of Things is the next disruptive power that will usher in a new era of increased productivity [1].

The concept of the "Internet of Things" is new that has surfaced as a consequence of the meteoric rise in the quantity of gadgets that can connect to the internet. These devices can range from the most basic displays to the most advanced cloud platforms. All gadgets that are part of the Internet of Things need to have the capacity to communicate to the internet and share info. The system availability characteristic of distant administration of things over the already-established system base allows for



DEEP LEARNING: UNRAVELING WORD MEANINGS WITH LANGUAGE MODELS

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Abstract:

In Natural Language Processing (NLP), the term "word sense disambiguation" (WSD) pertains to the process of determining the specific meaning or sense of a word based on the context in which it is employed. The term polysemy refers to words that take on a different meaning depending on their context in a sentence. Tie, Bank, Interest, and Book are some examples of polysemy words. In Natural Language Processing, the task of WSD remains an open problem. WSD is easy for humans but challenging for automatic systems.

Several WSD systems have been proposed, and it enables discrete word features to be extracted. These methods use a classifier that is trained using surrounding words and collocations in order to identify the words. By incorporating continuous words of surrounding words, this classifier can be improved. Recent improvements haven't been noticed by any of them. This is due to the fact that all systems use word representations that are independent of the context in which they are used.

Recent research has demonstrated that contextualized word embeddings enhance several NLP tasks. BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) contains pre-trained contextualized word representations. BERT identifies the word that is most likely to be in a word that has been hidden in a sentence.

In this paper we are giving introduction to transformers in NLP and the BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) model. We also explained here the limitations of transformer and work done using BERT model for WSD.

IndexTerms - BERT, NLP, Deep Learning, Language Models

I. INTRODUCTION

Word Sense Disambiguation is employed when a word with more than one meaning appears in a text. Determining the appropriate context for a word in a sentence or other piece of writing is a task carried out by a computer system. Ambiguity is common in natural language. Lexical ambiguity is dealt with by word sense disambiguation (WSD), this is referred to as polysemy in the sentences. Examples of polysemy terms are Bank, Book, Interest, Mouse, etc. Humans can quickly determine a word's appropriate meaning given the context, but WSD is a difficult work for automatic machines, and it is still unsolved in NLP. To appropriately determine the senses, systems must first apply various algorithms. Take these sentences as an example. Bass is one of my favorite foods, and she plays bass frequently. A musical instrument and a food-related item, or anything that may be eaten, are the two meanings of bass, respectively.

Three procedures are used in the fundamental WSD task. Because there are several words in a context, we must first rank their senses. Ranking is therefore required to understand the significance of each word in the context. The second step is to choose the window to be considered, which means the length of the sentence is considered in the same way that Bag of Words. Finally, there is the use of a knowledge base such as WordNet. WordNet is the most used sense inventory in English. WordNet is a lexical database created specifically for NLP. For the WSD task, a pre-trained contextualized word representation, such as the BERT model, is used. Consider the sentence "Artificial intelligence should always [MASK] humans," which contains a word that has been masked. According to BERT, the most likely word in the masked position is "help." This demonstrates that BERT has a profound comprehension of a wide range of sentences or contexts, and it is clear that this understanding will be very beneficial to the WSD system. The system takes a sentence and an ambiguous word as input, and it outputs the word's target sense.

Word Sense Disambiguation is an ongoing research topic in natural language processing, with various approaches being used. Determining how much information to employ for the most accurate disambiguation is a difficult part of the WSD endeavor. Another difficulty is determining whether the word in a particular context should be disambiguated for a more general sense or for a finer sense. Furthermore, it can be challenging to pinpoint a word's senses as well as the level of information that each

Location Based Encryption-Decryption Approach for Data Security

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Abstract—Data security is an important task in today's life. Data security can be done using GPS device. Among computer user mostly use data in electronic format. How to provide a security for data is important. In this paper, we propose a Location Based Data-Security System to secure data by applying Encryption-Algorithm and co-ordinate using GPS device. Encryption means of efficient secure integer comparison. The encryption technology cannot restrict the location of data decryption. In order to meet the demand of a location-dependent approach location-dependent data encryption algorithm is needed.

A target latitude/longitude co-ordinate is determined firstly. The co-ordinate is incorporated with a random key for data encryption. The receiver can only decrypt the cipher text when the co-ordinate acquired from GPS receiver is matched with the target co-ordinate. GPS-based encryption is an innovative technique that uses GPS-technology to encode location information into the encryption keys to provide location based security. GPS-based encryption adds another layer of security on top of existing encryption methods by restricting the decryption of a message to a particular location.

Our experimental results not only validate the effectiveness of our scheme, but also demonstrate that the proposed integer comparison scheme performs better than previous bitwise comparison scheme.

Keywords—*encryption, decryption, security, GPS technology.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Most of the data encryption techniques are location-independent. They cannot restrict the location of clients for data decryption. In proposed system, a novel location-dependent approach is used for incorporating location information into data transmission.

It is important to provide a secure and convenient data transmission. We propose a location-dependent approach for better data security. The client put the coordinates manually in application for data encryption. Then our application create a encrypted file and then we

send that encrypted file using e-mail or by any external device to our destination. The client only decrypt the cipher text when the coordinate acquired from GPS receiver matches with the target coordinate. According to our discussion, the approach can meet the confidentiality, authentication, simplicity and practicability of security issues. As a result, the proposed approach can meet the demand for personal and industrial data security.

II. PROPOSED WORK

Enhancing the security is the prime aspect of the proposed system. By adding the location based services with the encryption process one can make the data more secure.

System consists of following components:

1. Login and Registration
2. Encryption
3. GPS Interfacing and Location Matching
4. Decryption

1. Login and Registration:

Login and registration module provide user the access rights to interact with the system. Registration contains some basic details regarding to username, password and email id. Login uses username and password to allow the user to pass in to the system.

For storing the details, we use SQL server 2005. For username and password separate table is maintained. Tables are handled by administrator.

2. Encryption:

The process of converting the plaintext to human non understandable form, so that if the data is obtained by third party person then they will not able to understand or retrieve it.

For this purpose, we use various algorithms like M. Aikawa et al. proposed a light-weight encryption

**A ANALYTICAL STUDY ON GROWTH, AWARENESS, PROBLEMS & SATISFACTION
LEVEL OF TAX PAYERS REGARDING INCOME TAX E-FILING WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO DHULE DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE**

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Abstract

Tax is the main structure of government revenue, the evolvement of the economy of every country is essentially affected by the tax arrangement that the country has adopted. A tax structure that makes it tranquil to do business and avoids taxes conveys fortune to a nation's budget. The process to electronically file Tax Returns by using the internet is called e-filing. The method to e-file ITR is fast, easy, and can be completed from the ease of an individual's home or office. E-filing ITR can also assistance in saving money as assesee would not have to hire an individual to file ITR. The research study major objectives are to understand Taxpayers' knowledge of E-filing, an overview of Taxpayers' issues with Income Tax Return E-filing, and research of Taxpayers Satisfaction Level with Income Tax E-Filing. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The source data was collected from 70 taxpayers in Maharashtra's Dhule District. E-filing of income tax returns is becoming a necessary and desirable service, and online income tax return filing is replacing old methods to usher in a new era of development.

Keywords: E-Filing, Tax Payers, Problems and Satisfaction Level.

Introduction

Taxes are the main cause of income for the government authority, the progress of a nation's economy is primarily predisposed by the accepted tax structure. A tax arrangement that allows for easy transactions and nope opportunity for tax evasion brings fortune to a nation's economy. On the additional hand, the tax structure, which includes necessities for tax circumvention and does not expedite doing business, is slowing down the nation's economic growth. Therefore, the tax structure plays a significant role in the development of the country. India has a well-developed tax arrangement India has a well-developed tax arrangement with noticeably defined powers between central and state governments and local authorities. The Indian tax system has long varied seeing the length and scope of India. The method has become more fluid following the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, which is one of the most important tax changes in India. It serves as an all-encompassing excise tax that has helped eliminate the cascading effect of the tax as a whole. It is inherently simpler and has been controlled to improve logistic productivity.

The tax arrangement in India alludes to its origins in prehistoric versions such as Arthashastra and Manusmriti. As predicted by these manuscripts, taxes paid by farmers and artisans at this time would be in the form of unindustrialized products, silver or gold. Based on these manuscripts, the foundation of the contemporary tax system in India was summarized by Sir James Wilson during the British rule of India in 1860. Although, after independence, the Indian government. The newly established degree then corrected the system to stimulate the monetary enlargement of the nation. . After this epoch, India's tax structure has undergone a series of fluctuations.

Tax structure in India is a three tier central structure. Duties in India are charged by the Central and state government of nation. Some tariffs are also charged by the local authorities such as the Municipality. Articles 265 of the Constitution of India explain that "No tax shall be charged or

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03

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020: PROVIDES ADDED ALTERNATIVES DESIGNED FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Due to the fact that education promotes social and economic advancement, a nation's school and college systems must have an education strategy that is clearly defined and oriented toward the future. To make their education systems efficient, many nations employ various stages at the high school and college levels throughout their life cycles, taking into account tradition and culture. The Government of India unveiled its new education strategy, which is based on the suggestions of an expert group led by Dr. Kasturirangan. The focus of this study is Women empowerment different arrangements declared in the higher schooling system and contrasts them and the presently taken on framework. The benefits of NEP 2020, as well as a number of its innovations and anticipated effects on the Indian higher education system, are discussed. In conclusion, a few recommendations are made for its efficient

STUDY ON TAX PAYER AWARENESS, PERCEPTIONS AND SATISFACTION TOWARDS ELECTRONIC FILING OF INCOME TAX RETURNS, WITH A SPOTLIGHT OF DHULE AND NANDURBAR DISTRICTS

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Abstract:

Each and every individual in the nation with an income has an accountability to pay taxes. The returns a person files with the Income Tax Department provide as confirmation that they are receiving tax payments. In the past, returns were by hand filed. However, as new technologies continue to advance and develop at a swift pace across all sectors. The internet has changed the technique that people currently work by shifting less manual to automated systems. Creatively proposing income tax returns online is referred to as Electronic filing.

Therefore, this follows a line of investigation to observe the degree to which taxpayers are aware of electronic filing in order to measure their level of satisfaction with it. To make inquiries about the motivating services for electronic filing and to be aware of respondents' problems with it. So, the primary emphasis of this study is on Dhule and Nandurbar district taxpayers who file their income tax forms online. With the use of questionnaires, samples from individual taxpayers were gathered. The researcher congregates the data using the convenience sampling approach. There is no perceptible variation in respondents' gender, ages, occupation and e-filers' knowledge levels.

Keywords: E-filing, Taxpayers, Awareness, Satisfaction level, Perception

Introduction:

A tax plays a significant and essential part for the improvement and escalation in all nations. Tax practices have at all times been a main mechanism for enhancing income, in particular rising nations, wherever it is the most important source of domestic income. Tax elusion is a main foundation of slippage in the fiscal system, but the approach it functions is

ANALYSIS THE GROWTH AND IMPACT OF COVID -19 SITUATION ON ONLINE SHOPPING

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Abstract:-

The main purpose of this study is to investigate if the Covid-19 is aggressive people to do online shopping and will they continue doing online shopping when this outbreak is over. The records for this paper have been composed by socializing survey on the social media as the circumstances are inappropriate to go for physical studies. The questionnaire is included of fourteen different questions 300 people were approached for feedbacks on the questionnaire and 170 people responded. This ratio is not wicker as online investigation frequently provides replies about this number.

The COVID-19 pandemic has constantly transformed online shopping performances; rendering to a survey of about 170 consumers is increasing and developed economies. The survey, entitled “Covid - 19 and Online Shopping”, examined how the pandemic has changed the way consumer’s use online shopping and digital solutions. It covered urban and rural areas, Educated and uneducated people ,male and female and each age criteria .Following the pandemic, more than half of the survey’s respondents now shop online further often and trust on the internet further for newscast, health-related information and digital performing. Consumers in developing economies have complete the highest modification to online shopping, the survey appearances. “The COVID-19 epidemic consumes previous the transformation in the system of a further online shopping . The modifications we make currently will have long-term possessions as the world budget originates to improve

This report is comprehensive in knowing whether Covid-19 is triggering people to do online shopping, or they are still managing to buy products physically. Investigation has brought on the conclusion that people are doing more online shopping during Covid-19 and people also agreed that they will be continuing doing online shopping with the similar proportion in upcoming when this pandemic is ended.

Keywords: Covid-19, Internet Marketing, Online Shopping

EQUITY BASED MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES: TECHNICAL APPROACH

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Abstract:

Mutual funds are the preferred investment avenue for small amounts of money. It offers an opportunity to investor for long term investment through the dimensional portfolio. Mutual fund is provides opportunities for investment in private and public corporate with facility of professionally managed fund to diversify the risk and accumulation of the returns. The present research work carried out to determine better options for mutual fund investors in the segment of equity-linked savings schemes. Equity linked savings schemes that allow investors to long term investment plans and tax-saving benefits. Mutual fund scheme has different features as application of various technical indicators. According to technical perspectives of the selected financial data, BOI AXA tax advantage fund, Quant tax fund and IDFC tax advantage fund are good options for mutual fund investors to long term investment approach.

Keywords: *Equity linked savings schemes, Mutual Fund, Technical Analysis, Benchmark*

1. Introduction

Mutual funds are an option for public and private corporations to raise a huge fund by selling small units to the common person who is able to invest money on regular basis or lump sum mode. Mutual funds have a common goal of capital accumulation through professionally managed funds for investors. Nowadays, numerous asset management companies are providing a lot of schemes according to capital investment criteria, lock-in period and risk return pattern. Mutual funds are the preferred investment avenue for small amounts of money. It offers an opportunity to investor for long term investment through the dimensional portfolio. Mutual fund is provides opportunities for investment in private and public corporate with facility of professionally managed fund to diversify the risk and accumulation of the returns. Equity-linked savings schemes allow investors to long term investment plan and invest up to INR 1.5 lakh and claim under section 80-C as per Income tax act for taxable income deduction. Equity-linked savings schemes are popular as tax-saving funds. Equity-linked savings schemes invest a large percentage of their portfolio in equity. These funds have compulsory three years lock-in period.

Location Based Encryption-Decryption Approach for Data Security

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Abstract—Data security is an important task in today's life. Data security can be done using GPS device. Among computer user mostly use data in electronic format. How to provide a security for data is important. In this paper, we propose a Location Based Data-Security System to secure data by applying Encryption-Algorithm and co-ordinate using GPS device. Encryption means of efficient secure integer comparison. The encryption technology cannot restrict the location of data decryption. In order to meet the demand of a location-dependent approach location-dependent data encryption algorithm is needed.

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II. PROPOSED WORK

Enhancing the security is the prime aspect of the proposed system. By adding the location based services with the encryption process one can make the data more secure.

System consists of following components:

1. Login and Registration
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The process of converting the plaintext to human non understandable form, so that if the data is obtained by third party person then they will not able to understand or retrieve it.

For this purpose, we use various algorithms like M. Aikawa et al. proposed a light-weight encryption

Towards Recognition of Degraded Printed Marathi Characters

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Abstract: Optical character recognition (OCR) creature design is an exciting and fascinating area of image processing. The goal of the OCR system is to translate scanned text into machine-understandable text. For different scripts, languages, and up to this point for high-quality characters, there are numerous methods for doing this. However, only defined permutations of the same have been investigated for poorly written Marathi letters. The goal of this study is to create an OCR system for such characters that includes preprocessing, feature extraction, segmentation, classification, and recognition, among other steps. The performance measures of mutual information (MI), mean square error (MSE), and peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) are used to estimate the augmented image. To recognize the characters, support vector machine (SVM) and zone-based statistical feature extraction techniques are used with ANN and SVM classifiers. In MATLAB R2015a, the recommended methodology's results are obtained. Accuracy, precision, recall, and specificity are all improved by the work, coming in at 93.47, 87.80, 97.46, and 90.75 respectively.

Keywords: - Optical Character Recognition, degraded, Marathi, zone based, texture based, artificial neural network, support vector machine.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a multi-script, polyglot country having 22 languages around, specifically, Assamese, Bodo, Bangla, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, Kashmiri, Kannada, Marathi, Manipuri, Maithili, Malayalam, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Santali, Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil, and Urdu etc. Only 12 scripts have been used to write such languages. Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Konkani, Nepali, Mathili, Dogri and Bodo etc., languages are written in Devnagiri script. Sindhi language is written in Devnagiri script in India whereas in Pakistan it's in Urdu script. Bangla, Manipuri and Assamese languages are transcribed by Bengali script. The script Gurumukhi is utilized to inscribe Punjabi language. Remaining languages have their specific scripts. Upper and lower case letters are absent in Indian languages. Maximum Indian languages are resulting from Ancient Brahmi. Such languages are phonetic in nature and therefore characters have precise shapes. Excepting Urdu all above languages are written from left towards the right direction [1].

A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING THROUGH M-COMMERCE

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Abstract –

M-Commerce, or online shopping, is an electronic commerce practice that enables consumers to purchase goods online directly from sellers through a computer or mobile browser. Developing a mobile commerce strategy has become a necessity in the M-Commerce space. Mobile phones play a major role in developing countries today. Online shopping through mobile has reached our fingertips today. New technologies have revolutionized the online shopping business. A new form of retailing has emerged with online shopping. This study focusses on consumer perception in online shopping through M-Commerce. The purpose of this study is understanding the essential factors related to M-Commerce acceptance. This study also understands the factors that motivate and influencing factors on consumer confidence in online shopping.

Keywords – M-Commerce, Online Shopping, Smart phones

Introduction –

The process of buying goods and services online is known as online shopping. Mobile phones are playing a major role in developing countries today. Online shopping is in your hands today. Developing mobile commerce strategies has become a necessity in the e-commerce sector. There are a variety of ways to transact online, such as making payments online, playing games online, buying and selling goods and services online, and downloading audio and video content. Smartphones, tablets, and mobile devices are usually used for M-commerce.

As the Internet opens up new possibilities, it is imperative to understand the factors that drive Indian shoppers' trust in online shopping systems. The most significant variables are web-based shopping trends; Motivation, trust, risk socio-economics, websites, etc. need to be studied in detail. The online shopping business has been revolutionized by new technology. A new kind of retailing has emerged with online shopping. Through the development of e-products and services to meet changing consumer needs, online shopping increases its sales base and financial resources. Advances in technology have opened up new avenues for online shopping.



A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING THROUGH MOBILE COMMERCE

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Abstract:

This study delves into the intricate dynamics of customer buying behavior concerning online shopping through mobile commerce platforms. The rapid advancement of technology has significantly transformed consumer habits, particularly in the realm of e-commerce, where mobile devices have emerged as a pivotal tool for accessing online marketplaces. Understanding the nuanced factors influencing customer behavior in this domain is crucial for businesses aiming to thrive in the digital marketplace.

Mobile phones have a big role to play in developing countries today. Online shopping is in your hands today. In the e-commerce sector, mobile commerce is no longer an option; it has become a necessity. Mobile commerce is popularly known, can be defined as the process of completing business operations using a mobile phone connected worldwide via the Internet. Business operations can include making online payments, playing online games, buying and selling goods and services, using a variety of software applications, downloading audio or video content, and more. M-Commerce is usually run using smartphones, tablets and mobile devices. The popularity of internet purchasing has prompted retailers to concentrate their efforts in this sector. This study will be helpful to find out the factors that affect the online shopping, their confidence and the factors that motivate them to buy. This study relates to customer behaviour in online shopping through M-commerce. In this study, we will discuss the scope of Mobile Commerce.

Keywords: *M-Commerce, Online Shopping, Internet.*

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Introduction:

The emergence and widespread adoption of mobile devices have revolutionized the way consumers engage with online shopping. The convenience, accessibility, and evolving capabilities of mobile commerce (m-commerce) have catalyzed a paradigm shift in consumer

behavior, prompting researchers and businesses to explore the intricate dynamics shaping customers' buying habits in this domain. Understanding the factors influencing consumer behavior in the context of online shopping through mobile devices is critical for businesses aiming to capitalize on this burgeoning

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE STATUTORY & NON-STATUTORY WELFARE MEASURES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN DHULE DISTRICT

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Abstract:

In India, welfare benefits for employees, whether mandated by law or offered voluntarily, are primarily accessible to those in the formal sector, constituting only about 10% of the workforce. This leaves over 90% of laborers, totaling more than 40 crore individuals, engaged in the unorganized or informal sectors, such as textiles, construction, and agriculture, often without access to these rights. This study aims to investigate the welfare measures available in textile industries within the Dhule District. Primary data was collected through a detailed questionnaire & observation distributed randomly to a representative sample of employees. Percentage analysis is employed to assess employee satisfaction with the welfare measures outlined in the Factories Act, 1948.

Keywords:- Mandate, formal, unorganized, employee satisfaction etc

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Introduction:

Human resources play a pivotal role in the growth of the textile industry, emphasizing the significance of understanding labor behavior to enhance production efficiency. Labor is the cornerstone of a nation, responsible for transforming natural resources into prosperity and contributing significantly to its development. The efficient utilization of any resource is heavily contingent on the dedication and competence of the labor force. Laborers are essential not only for operating machinery and equipment but also for assuming responsibilities and introducing innovative processes to enhance productivity and foster industrial development.

In India, the textile industry stands as a prominent unorganized sector, following agriculture, with a substantial workforce comprising temporary and casual labor. This industry demands both skilled and semi-skilled & unskilled labor. However, laborers in this sector face inherent risks to life and well-being due to job-related hazards, coupled with inadequate basic facilities and insufficient welfare provisions. Issues like safety concerns, lack of skills, substandard materials, meager wages, and communication barriers contribute to significant mental stress among laborers, adversely affecting their productivity.

Employers benefit from contented employees as they are more likely to experience reduced staff turnover and



Semantic Role Labeling: The leading task in today's computational linguistics for the computational identification and labeling of arguments

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Abstract:

Semantic role labeling, sometimes referred to as shallow semantic parsing, is a task in Natural Language Processing that determines the labels of words or phrases (groups of words) in a sentence. Semantic Role Labeling (SRL) is the process of identifying essential event structures in a sentence, such as "who" did "what" to "whom," "when," and "where." Nowadays, the computational identification and labeling of arguments in text is a one of the important tasks in computational linguistics. Agent, receiver/patient, temporal, goal, locative or objects are the types of agents. Semantic role labeling belongs to one of the domains of Artificial Intelligence. This paper gives detailed overview of the literature in the field of semantic role labeling followed by the various techniques used to tackle shallow semantic parsing in the past, the development of different datasets built for semantic analysis and semantic role labeling task for Indian languages.

Keywords: - SRL, NLP, Computational linguistics, Semantic Labeling

Introduction:

One of the important but challenging tasks in NLP is semantic role labelling, which is also known as shallow semantic parsing. It determined "Who", "did", "What", to "Whom", "How", "When" and "Where". SRL aim is to identify events in sentences, their participants and properties of the events. SRL determines the semantic roles of each predicate that present in the given sentence. For example, "Ram killed Kartik with a bat", here SRL should recognize 'killed' (represents the phrase "to kill") as a predicate. Then 'Pawan' as killer (agent), 'Kartik' as the recipient/receiver and 'a bat' as the theme/object. Knowledge of semantic relationships is very useful in many downstream applications of NLP such as information extraction, machine translation, text summarization, worsens disambiguation and text entailment.

Using two pipeline states SRL is done traditionally, first state is predicate identification and second one is argument role labelling, nowadays end to end SRL is achieved by integrating both steps in a single model [1]. Predicate detection, predicate disambiguation, argument identification, and argument classification are the four subtasks in which SRL can be split up. Argument annotations have two formulations or styles such as constituents that is phrase or span and dependencies. The CoNELL 2008 proposed semantic dependency parsing which annotates the heads of arguments instead of phrasal arguments [2].

THE COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH FOR KEEPING INDIAN DIALECTS ALIVE**V.B. Patil¹, M.B. Patel², C.S. Patil³, A.P. Patil⁴, V.A. Patil⁵**^{1,2,3,4,5}RCPET'S IMRD, Shirpurvaishali.imrd@gmail.com, manojpat123@rediffmail.com, chhaya.imrd@gmail.com,
patilamit03@gmail.com, vishal10nov@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

A dialect is a regional or social variation of a language that differs from others in terms of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. A vast number of people speak these dialects. There is also a large amount of literature available in the dialects. While language identification has received a lot of attention, the same cannot be said for dialect identification. One possibility for this can be a scarcity of databases. Dialects not only add to our culture's diversity, but they also enrich it. These are important aspects of our colonial heritage. Because the number of dialects is dwindling, it is more crucial than ever to conserve them. Language and dialect identification systems also help in preserving a dialect. The search for the ability to automatically recognize languages and dialects has never stopped, so research on automatic language and dialect recognition systems is increasing.

21st major languages of India have been recognized by the Indian constitution also known as "the 8th Schedule" of the Constitution. Marathi is one of the majorities speaking the language in India. The Marathi Language also has a variety of dialects Ahirani / Khandeshi is one of them. In this paper, we are giving a review of computational approaches used to develop a dialect identification system and a case study of the development of the Ahiran dialect speech database which will be useful for developing a dialect identification system.

Keywords: *Dialects, Automatic Speech Recognition, Ahirani, DIS*

Introduction

A dialect is considered to be a variety of utterances that differ from the standard written language and utterance patterns of the culture in which it exists. In addition to language, people communicate through dialects. This variety can be tied to a specific place or region. For example, Marathi Language has dialects like varhadi which is spoken Maharashtra's Western Vidarbha region, Zadi Boli which is spoken Maharashtra's eastern Vidarbha and Ahirani in northern Maharashtra.

Dialects of a particular language contrast from each other but they are still justifiable to the speakers of another tongue of the same dialect [3]. Dialect recognizable proof is the assignment of recognizing a speaker's territorial dialect inside a foreordained dialect. The issue of automatic dialect identification is seen as more challenging than that of dialect acknowledgment due to the more prominent similitude between tongues of the same dialect. Dialects of a specific language differ from each other but they are still understandable to the speakers of another dialect of the same language [1]. Dialect identification is the task of recognizing a speaker's regional dialect within a predetermined language. The problem of automatic dialect identification is viewed

more challenging than that of language recognition due to the greater similarity between dialects of the same language.

Speech recognition, machine translation, data mining, document summarization, spam filtering, etc. are the areas where language identification has received much interest and attention due to its importance. On the other hand, creating a great strategy to distinguish dialect precisely makes a difference in making strides certain applications and services such as speech recognition systems which exist in most of today's electronic gadget [3,5]. It'll permit analysts to induce the speaker's territorial beginning and ethnicity and to adjust highlights utilized in speaker identification to territorial uniqueness [4]. An exact dialect identification strategy is anticipated to assist in providing unused services within the field of e-health and telemedicine which is particularly vital for more seasoned and homebound individuals.

Other than the Scheduled dialects, the Indian Census did record 1,576 rationalized dialects as well as 1,796 other mother-tongues. It is vital to keep lively the dialects of the Indian language due to the following reasons:

1. These dialects are talked about by a huge number of individuals. The vast amount of writing is additionally accessible within the dialects.

REVIEW PAPER ON RURAL MARKET OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA.

AUTHOR: YOGESH SETHIYA

Abstract:-

In recent times, the development of the Indian economy after opening of liberalization and globalization policy has been substantial increase in the purchasing power of the rural habitants. Indian Rural Marketing has always been complex to predict and consist of particular distinctiveness. However many business were successful in entering the rural markets. The spotlight is on rapid speech the rural markets. Businesses that are familiar with this huge opportunity are footstep up hard work to grow a tough grip in these markets. However the high overheads necessary to provide rural patrons make it complex for business to set up a gainful attendance at level. Still, executive shouldn't be preventing by these challenges. This paper presents a review of rural markets " environment, opportunities and challenges. Development in infrastructure and reach undertake a bright future for those intending to go rural. For many businesses, India's rural markets grip the key to potential growth. Hence, it is planned to undertake in this paper to review a variety of dimension of Indian rural markets. This paper attempts to look into the challenges and opportunities of Indian rural market.

Objectives:

1. To know the rural market.
2. To understand the environment of rural market.
3. To discuss the challenges and opportunities in the field of rural market.

Research Methodology

For this paper secondary data are collected from sources such as newspaper, magazines, books, journals, websites and government sites.

Introduction:-

In modern years, rural markets have obtained significance, as the overall development of the economy has consequence addicted to considerable increase in the purchasing power of the rural population. Business organizations in India have always had the benefit of an enormous probable market for the reason that the big population of the nation. The better financial condition of both the rural and urban customers has helped business organization to additional increase their market to the area of the country. The business organizations are glance for new opening and possibility, as they are watcher a turn down in their development in urban markets because of market dissemination and they do have a huge, safe and sound and available rural Indian market. The powerful strength for this is rural youth they are educated and well-informed, have access to technology and have frankness to modify. Rural market is huge in size but unstructured in aspects. The rural market corresponds to the biggest potential market in the country. More than 68.84% of India's population live i rural areas, capturing these markets is appropriate one of the majority beneficial opportunity for all business organizations. The rural markets govern Indian marketing prospect and must particular concentration for the development of marketing behavior. The rural market has changed significantly in the prior to one and half decade. A one and half decade before, the rural market was more shapeless and was not a prioritized objective spot for business organizations.

"Rural Marketing is defined as a function that manages all activities involved in assessing, stimulating and converting the purchasing power of rural consumers into an effective demand for specific products & services and moving these products & services to the people in rural areas to create satisfaction and a better standard of living and thereby achieving organizational goals" (Iyer, 2010).

Environment of rural market:

Each business organization functions in an environment and several of the elements of environment are manageable and unmanageable. The size and concentration of the environment will form business strategies and operational usefulness. No firm ignore the significance of environment in accomplish business. The Rural marketing environment is difficult and is varying constantly. The

To Study the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Small Business

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Abstract :

In the year 2019-20 it was seen that the COVID-19 plague is a harsh notice from the other pandemics and it has occurred in the past and will remain to happen in the future scenario. We cannot even avoid risky viruses from emerging; we should prepare to reduce their effects on humanity. The existing epidemic has had severe trade and industry values across the world, and it does not appear like any other country and it will be unaffected to other. Due to this situation all the small business has been affected all around and its results are so affected to all the entrepreneurs. This superior problem is a global struggle to report some of the pandemic-related issues disturbing society. There are other papers that cover the study of the society of business (e.g. retail, tours and travels, education sector etc.). In this study we will find out the different sort of problems and positive and negative impacts occur due to covid-19 pandemic and its effect to the small business.

Keywords : Small business, Covid-19 Pandemic,

Introduction :

Needless to state, Covid-19 has created a great impact for small businesses across India. Nevertheless, it has not only restricted its impact to small businesses, but also extended to India's labour market; nationally & internationally. Large businesses, corporates, institutions, conglomerates, on the other hand, stay mildly affected as compared to their "industry colleagues" - the micro and small businesses. Indian inc. launched the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" along with banning various Chinese products. According to research conducted by Institute for Competitiveness along with Times Network, 90 per cent of respondents believe in shifting government focus on substituting imports of essential commodities. For instance, domestic and home-grown businesses have requested an increase of import duties, such as the sodium sulphide, and basic chrome sulphate, which is used for treating leather, hence making it difficult and expensive for Indian distributors, wholesalers, importers who were previously importing such foreign products. Here, multiple businesses are gaining and losing simultaneously. For example, the distributors, importers of these chemicals would be at a loss, & would now need to shift to Indian manufacturers of the same chemicals. Here, Indian chemical manufacturing industry is booming. The distributors, retailers, wholesalers, resellers across various industries would be gaining and losing at the same time and would be on a "new manufacturer hunt". This creates opportunities for Indian manufacturing companies. To solve this problem of choice for middlemen, "Which manufacturer to

choose?" the Distributor's Discretion on Manufacturer Matrix can be adopted. The matrix allows the distributors, middlemen, agents, retailers, wholesalers, and more to choose the right manufacturer on the basis of marketability and cost. Thus, making shift from foreign brands to Indian brands more feasible, clear, & effective. Positive impact We begin with positivity. Covid-19 has initiated, "Atmanirbhar Bharat", "New Educational Policy 2020", "Labour Codes", "One Nation One Ration Card", new MSME policies, and so much more. All of the above have considerably re-built the trust of Indian businesses, labourers, and society at large. Undoubtedly, with Atmanirbhar Bharat, and new MSME policies, the Indian manufacturing sector has been given a push. India has the second largest labour force globally according to the International Labour Organization 2018. Post-Covid, in 2019, India had ranked 63rd in Ease of Doing Business category of the World Bank, which was a visible leap from 142nd position 5 years ago. Although, we can predict that the health & care industry, pharmaceutical industry, essential commodities industry, education industry, are now on major focus due to multiple factors such as ban of Chinese products, Japan investing 2.2 billion to move Japanese companies out of China, increase in import duties, tariffs, and taxes, and most importantly, India ranks 'third' in Manufacturing Risk Index 2020 of Cushman and Wakefield, where it implies that, India is the THIRD most suitable place for global manufacturing firms on basis of conditions of operations and competitiveness. For example, India also has initiated "Vocal for Local" and "Production Linked

Human Resource Management Practices and its Impact on Employee Satisfaction

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Abstract: *Human resources are a single living factor between production factors. Human resources are responsible for industrial goal achievement through a dedicated manner towards workplace. Workforce has playing role of thinkers and initiators because they have potentialities to attain competitive advantages for business. The present research undertaken to study the human resource management practices and its impact on employee satisfaction. The present research study is limited to grape processing industries of Nashik, Sangli and Pune districts of Maharashtra state. The researcher has considered 7 different human resource management practices to determine the relationship between human resource management practices and employee satisfaction. The researcher has revealed that there is a significant relationship between human resource management practices and employee satisfaction.*

Keywords: HRM Practices, Employee satisfaction, Grape processing industry

1. INTRODUCTION

The long term survival of every organisation is merely based on dedication of human resources because they are part of decision making, resource utilization and industrial peace. Human resource management consists traditional as well as modern practices to creating cordial relations at the workplace. Human resource management is concerned with functions related to workforce i.e. recruitment, planning, development, training and retention. Human resource management practices are essential to attract, recruit, develop and retain potential human resources. Human resource management consists lot of practices that can attain optimum employee satisfaction. Employee satisfaction is defined as, happiness and prosperity of human beings, satisfaction level and supportive attitude towards works. Employee satisfaction and productivity can indicate reduce absenteeism and turnover reduce wastage, scrap, absence fatigue, stress and finally high dedication of employees at work place (Pirzada and et al., 2013)^[3].

Indian economy is often known as the agricultural economy because scope for agro based industries are available here and it is proved by most of agro based industries. Grape processing industries are one of them to contributing employment generation in the economy. Grapes are sweet and sour, juicy and healthy fruit with numbers of minerals and vitamins

Investor's Perceptions Towards Mutual Fund Investment

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Abstract: *Mutual Fund is a professionally managed financial intermediary to set up for collects slight quantum of money from significant investors who willingly share a collective financial goal and interested to properly invest in the different asset classes as per the investment objective. The research study is based on both primary and secondary data. Researchers have been adopted questionnaire method to collect primary data from 80 samples selected through simple random sampling method. Mutual fund investor perception is significantly influence to the investment decisions. It is revealed that 'Safety and liquidity' both highly preferred by mutual fund investors, 'Balanced fund' schemes are highly preferred by mutual fund investors and 'Brokers and Financial advisors' both highly influenced to mutual fund investors to selection of mutual fund scheme.*

Keywords: *Investor, Perception, Mutual fund, Determinants*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mutual Fund is a professionally managed financial intermediary to set up for collects slight quantum of money from significant investors who willingly share a collective financial goal and interested to properly invest in the different asset classes as per the investment objective. An investor receives units of mutual fund as per quantum of money invested and scheme adopted by him. Mutual fund units represent proportionate ownership and his liability in case of loss accordance to fund invested by the investor. An investor can enjoy a lot of financial benefits by investing a quantum of money periodically in to mutual fund.



Nowadays, numbers of schemes provided by mutual fund providers to cater different categories of investors which have different investment objectives like capital protection and capital appreciation.

11. Online vs. Paper Exams: Perceptions of Professional Courses Students

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Abstract

This paper investigates the effects of online exams on students' perceptions of online and paper exams. After taking a survey about their experiences with both exams, the students indicated to prefer certain aspects of online exams such as automatic results and feedback.

Keywords: Offline Learning, Online Learning, Education, Paper exams, Online exams, Effectiveness.

Introduction

Education system has changed in many ways over the last decade, with the most important change coming in the mode of learning and examination. Educational institutions are slowly moving into online teaching and education, which in a way, is changing the perception of learning among students and parents. Students often raise a query about which is better, online or offline exam. Conducting the exam online has many benefits like less operational and administrative cost, no security threats and use of unfair means (cheating) and feasibility to students and organisers. This paper presents the results of a survey of paper based and online exams conducted on a group of university students, who had no prior experience of taking online exams. In this paper, the name "online exams" is adopted to refer to an exam that is computer based with connection to a network in the server/client setup, where the student sits on the client side and the exam is located on the server side (that can be outside of the local institute campus). The paper exam is the traditional paper and pen exam that requires students to write their answers. This research paper gives the results of a survey about students' perception of online exams and paper based exams: which type is more effective evaluation tool and which type is more satisfying to the students. The overall results of this research should give some good knowledge based on the students' exam results and the results of the surveys on future directions

Dialect Identification and Speech Corpus of Isolated Agriculture Words for Ahirani Language

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Abstract

Automatic Dialect Identification and classification has recently gained substantial interest in the field of speech processing. Dialects of a language normally are reflected in terms of their phoneme space, word pronunciation/selection, and prosodic traits. These traits are clearly visible in natural speaker-to-speaker spontaneous conversations. However, dialect cues in prompted/read speech are often neglected by the community. This study narrate a method to develop a speech database of isolated agriculture words in Ahirani dialects which is helpful for Dialect Identification system useful in agriculture sector. The speech corpus developed will help to design and develop various assertive devices. This will overall help to improve the common life of man and a bridge is designed filling the space between man and technology.

Introduction

A dialect is a particular form of language which is peculiar to specific region or society group. In recent time dialect identification (ID) has emerged to be of considerable interest in the speech processing community [1]. Dialect ID systems used dialect dependent acoustic and language models to progress the performance of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) engines. Due to variations by speaker dialect/accent, traditional speech recognition systems are not robust. As human speech is highly variable signal and there is immense growth needed in this field to built up various assertive devices [2]. For development of these models there is need of speech databases. However, little work has been done to development and collection of Ahirani database. This paper attempts to explore the creation of database and its design for dialect ID systems. The proposed study drafts the speech corpus for Ahirani language with agricultural background. As agriculture is the most common occupation in Northern part of Maharashtra, this database will be helpful in various speech and dialect identification techniques. This paper is structured as follows. In Sec. 2, we describe the applications of Dialect System. Significance of involved study is mentioned in Sec 3. Next we discuss the Corpus collection in Sec4. In Sec 5. Experimental setup and recording are explained. Conclusion and references are mentioned in 6 and 7 respectively.

Different Approaches of Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation

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Abstract : Ambiguity is the big challenge in computational linguistics. Word sense disambiguation (WSD) is a natural classification problem. It is task to disambiguate the meaning of the word, which word has multiple senses. In natural language processing WSD is the crucial and challenging task in many applications, Such as machine translation, question answering system, multi-document summarization, information extraction and language generation. Marathi Language is predominantly spoken by the Marathi people of Maharashtra. It is an Indo- Aryan Language and officially uses in Maharashtra and Goa State. It is one of the twenty two scheduled languages of India. Lots of work is carried out for foreign languages using various technique of WSD as compare to Indian Languages. This paper is majorly focused on Marathi language word sense disambiguation. We discuss different techniques of WSD to disambiguate the Marathi language words.

Keywords : Graph Based Algorithm, Lesk, Marathi WSD, SVM

I.INTRODUCTION

The task of finding a correct sense of word in a given context is called as word sense disambiguation. In Natural Language Processing it is critical and challenging task to disambiguate the ambiguous word. It plays a vital role in a computational linguistics.

In 1940s Word Sense Disambiguation was first formulated as a distinct computational task in the early days of Machine translation. Warren Weaver introduces WSD in computational context in the year 1949. In 1960 Bar-Hillel claims that there is need of general model which has all world knowledge to solve this problem.

In the 1970s, WSD systems were mainly handcrafted and rule-based, which cause Knowledge acquisition problem. In 1980s Knowledge acquisition is done with the help of large scale lexical resources. Supervised machine learning techniques was started in 1990s.

Since 2000s supervised techniques reach a level in correctness, and so the focus has diverted to domain adaptation, semi-supervised, coarser-grained senses, unsupervised corpus-based systems, combinations of different methods, and the return of knowledge-based systems.

Example of Marathi Ambiguous word:-

“○○○○○○○○○○○○○”

In above example “○○” word has multiple senses.

Sense1:- “○○○○○○○○○○○” (English Gloss - Groom)

Sense2:- “○○○○○○○○○○○” (English Gloss- high)

The most of research work has been proceeded in English languages because availability of different resources like corpus, tagged data set, Word- Net. In Indian language like Punjabi, Hindi, Manipuri, Gujarati etc. very less work is done due to less resource availability.



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Exploring Resources in Word Sense Disambiguation for Marathi Language

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Abstract

Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD) is one of the most challenging problems in the research area of natural language processing. To find the correct sense of the word in a particular context is called Word Sense Disambiguation. As a human, we can get a correct sense of the word given in the sentence because of word knowledge of that particular natural language, but it is not an easy task for the machine to disambiguate the word. Developing any WSD system, it required sense repository and sense dictionary. It is very costly and time-consuming to build these resources. Many foreign languages have available these resources, that is why most of the foreign languages like English, German, Spanish etc lot of work is done in these Natural languages. When we look for Indian languages like Hindi, Marathi, Bengali etc. very less work is done. The reason behind this is resource-scarcity. In this paper, we majorly focus on Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation because of very less work is done in the Marathi Language as compared to Hindi and other Indian Languages. Our main objective is to provide information about various resources available for the Marathi language which will be helpful for researchers who wants to do work for Marathi WSD. This paper also gives a review on work done for Marathi Language WSD and its challenges and problems.

Keywords: WSD, WordNet, Indo WorldNet, Part of Speech(POS), NLTK, iNLTK

1. Introduction

Word sense disambiguation is a process which is automatically recognized which multiple meaning of ambiguous words is being used in a specific sentence. In other Word, WSD is identifying which meaning of a word (i.e. sense) is used in a sentence when the word has multiple senses text. In natural language processing, word sense disambiguation (WSD) is an open problem of computation linguistic. It is a word sense disambiguation is a massive challenge in natural language processing. The human mind is quite talented at word-sense disambiguation. A human language developed in a way that human easily understands the meaning which reflects in the sentence. In the computer, it

has been a long-standing challenge to improve the ability of computers to do natural language processing. In the supervised machine learning approach, the classifier is trained for every different word on manually senses annotated. These methods assume that the context can provide sufficient proof on its own to disambiguate the sense. It uses annotated corpus and ambiguity is resolved by finding the nearest or closest word having similarities.

2. WSD Application and Techniques

WSD is required in various areas like Information Retrieval (IR), Sentiment Analysis, Knowledge Graph Construction, Text Mining and Information Extraction (IE), Lexicography and Machine Translation. Solutions to WSD are mostly categorized into knowledge-based, supervised and

Graph-Based Algorithm for Word Sense Disambiguation: A Performance and Comparison

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ABSTRACT

Human verbal language is extremely ambiguous. People are masters in producing language and understanding language and its meaning. Word sense disambiguation (WSD) is an art to find the senses of ambiguous words and disambiguate them. This is an essential task in Natural Language Processing that detecting the correct sense of ambiguous words. There are many methods for WSD in this paper we elaborate on the graph-based method with its performance and comparison.

Keywords: Graph-based, WSD, DFS, BFS, WordNet

INTRODUCTION

NLP or Natural Language Processing is a subfield of Artificial Intelligence. Which interaction between Humans and Computers Machines. Natural language processing is largely defined as the automatic handling of natural language, like Information retrieval, Text summarization, Text to speech, Speech recognition, Speech to text, Question Answering System, etc.

Natural Language Processing works on multiple levels like Morphological levels, Lexical levels, Syntactic levels, Semantic levels, Discourse levels, Pragmatic levels.

Morphological level: It works on small chunks of words that carry sense, prefixes, and suffixes.

Lexical level: It works on the lexical sense of a word.

Syntactic level: It works on the structure of sentences and grammar.

Semantic level: It works on the sense of sentences and words.

Discourse level: It works on the structure of different classes of text.

Pragmatic level: It works on the knowledge that derives from the outside world.

In Natural language processing, word sense disambiguation is a big challenge. Solving the ambiguity is the big deal in any language. In verbal language, many words have multiple

meanings. So, the correct sense of the word in the statement is art. The human brain could disambiguate the sense of ambiguous words because it has the capability of choosing the correct senses. What about the system? We have to train the system to find the correct sense of a given word or sentence.

Example of ambiguous words as follows,

The *mouse* ate some cheese.

The several possible meanings of *mouse* are rodents, device, etc.

#Meaning 1- Any of numerous small rodents...

#Meaning 2- A hand-operated electronic device...

The ambiguity may follow in syntactic ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and semantic ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity means words have multiple meanings. Syntactic ambiguity means a sentence has multiple parse trees. Semantic ambiguity means even after the resolved syntax and sense of each word, still more than one way of reading the sentence.

In Natural Language Processing many approaches have been explored like a supervised approach, unsupervised approach, and knowledge-based approach.

In the supervised machine learning approach manually trained the classifier using sensed tagged corpora. This approach follows many algorithms like Decision Lists, Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbour

Marathi Language Word Sense Disambiguation using Modifies Lesk Algorithm

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Abstract

The human being doesn't regularly think about the intricacies of our own languages. It's a natural behavior used to convey information and meaning with semantic cues such as words, signs, or images. Generally, in a language, words have several distinct senses (Different meanings). Identifying the right context of a given word in any given sentence is called "word sense disambiguation (WSD)".

The objective of this paper is to determine the correct sense of the given ambiguous word in the Marathi language using a modified Lesk algorithm. This modified Lesk algorithm uses the dynamic context window approach. Almost all Lesk-based algorithms for word sense disambiguation (WSD) had complex Computational complexity characteristics. In this paper, we try to reduce this complexity using the neighborhood concept.

Keywords: Lesk Algorithm, WSD, Marathi Word Sense, WordNet

1. Introduction

It's been said that language is easier to learn and comes more naturally in adolescence because it's a repeatable, trained behavior much like walking and language doesn't follow a strict set of rules, with so many exceptions like "I before E except after C."

What comes naturally to humans, however, is exceedingly difficult for computers with the amount of unstructured data, lack of formal rules, and absence of real-world context or intent. That's why machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) are gaining attention and momentum, with greater human dependency on computing systems to communicate and perform tasks and as AI gets more sophisticated, so will Natural

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The social media are playing in the assortment of an attribute of life is attractive increasingly greater day by day, generally in the area under discussions like social interface, and cultural and educational feature of our lives. The consequence of social media is growing in the part of the tourism industry. To a superior extent, researchers are undertaking studies in the areas of the impact of social media on the tourism industry.

The desire of this research paper is to be acquainted with this growing consequence medium in the tourism industry and to understand the impact of social media in tourism. The underlying principle is to be aware of the opportunity of social media in the years to come in the tourism industry so that it reimbursed the tourism industry and the tourists worldwide.

The leveraging of social media to the tourism products has explained to be a superior strategy in humanizing, not only the value of the do business but also the revenues of the tourism industry at large. In this world of stable technical expansion, tourists are untrustworthy their performance model gives the impression to be far more “tourist-friendly” resources of information.

Thus, this research study spotlight on the impact of social media in promoting the tourism business internationally.

KEYWORDS: Social Media, Impact, Tourism, Business, and Improvement.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Pforr and Hosie (2009), the tourism business is the most important in the world with a considerable annual growth rate of approximately 25 percent. In this look upon, Alsos, Eide, and Madsen's (2014) study that the development rate of the tourism industry in the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nation has gone over the enlargement rate of their GDP.

UNWTO defines tourism as “a social, cultural and economic phenomenon,



A Study on Consumer Awareness and Preception about Online Purchasing

□ Sufiyan M. Bagwan*

ABSTRACT

Internet affords purchaser the influence to examine goods and services to mark them and pass opinion on them in the same appraise, and more. The internet has developed eager on a new supply channel and online market is hastily upward. The major effectiveness of an online purchasing is to make easy the search for needed product or services. This has cruel require to be aware of how the consumer identify online shopping. The growing price rises rate in current years has not reduce away the performance of online purchasing business in India. Business organizations are utilizing the internet to place across and swap over a few words the information. At the same time it facilitates the business organization to provide a suggestion about their goods. Studycenter of attention on Advantages of online purchasing and consumer decision making process. The most important objective of the study is to be aware of the online buying behaviour of consumers in Chopda Tehsil, and know the reasons for which consumer's purchase goods online purchasing. Result shows that the 47% respondents very often used the internet for the incisive product information reason and also 42% respondent's motives for online purchasing is easy and convenient shopping place.

Keywords : Online Purchasing, Consumer Behaviour, Consumer Awareness, Consumer decision making process.

INTRODUCTION :

Now a day's most current channel used for direct purchasing is online channel. Online business describes anextensivediversity of electronic platforms. Online purchasing can be defined as purchasing and selling of products and services by means of the online media. The majorpurpose of an online purchasing is to make easy the search for necessary product or services provided by the particular company. The opening and execution of online purchasing technologies has fashioned new marketplace for sellers. Onlinepurchasing can be used for sponsorship of goods and services and manage one of business. Online purchasing iseven the progress of business for consumerdeal which is been willing for consumer. Online purchasing is one of the growing tools in the Indian market. In the current market scenario, every marketer wants to reach to the highest potential consumers.

In the fast changing world every consumer's wants

to develop the products and service quality with lower price at front entrance way. The consumer behaviour is currently very fashionable topic in purchasing management. Consumer behavior is simply means to study when, why, how, and where individuals do or don't purchase a product and also consumer judgment making process. The study of consumer behavior is scared not only with what consumer'sacquired, but also with why they acquire it, when they buy it, and how frequently they buy it. There is vast challenge in the way consumersbuy and use products. This consumer behaviour study is significant for online purchasing, because online purchasing has been urbanized drastically. Generally online purchasing mostly successive significant functions are included.

- Buying and selling of products
- Distribution of products
- Producing financial statements

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An Appraisal of Diverse Image Augmentation Methodologies

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Abstract: Image augmentation is very significant, challenging methods in image exploration. The intention of augmentation of the image is to expand the graphical image form, or to give a superior renovated illustration for imminent programmed image treating. Various images such as aerial images, images of satellite, medical images, etc., undergo for noise and meager contrast. Therefore, it is obligatory to eliminate the noise and to augment the contrast in order to upsurge image superiority. Among imperative phases in medical images exposure and investigation is an image development practice that develops the worth or lucidity of images for hominoid seeing, eliminating noise and blurring, rise contrast, and enlightening minutiae are cases of enrichment maneuvers. The augmentation practice varies from one arena to another rendering to its purpose. The present methods of image augmentation could be divided into 2 groupings: frequency, spatial domain enrichment. This work offers a brief summary of image augmentation methods in spatial territory. More precisely, paper classifies processing methods centered representative techniques of Image augmentation. Hence an impact of this paper is to categorize and analyze image augmentation methods, effort for evaluation of inadequacies and common desires in an arena of dynamic investigation and at last paper focuses on auspicious information on exploration for image augmentation for imminent study.

Keywords: Image augmentation, spatial, frequency domain, histogram equalization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Image augmentation could be expressed by means of assumed an input poor class image, the production great superiority image for accurate uses. The ambition is towards increase the pictorial form of given image, to offer a healthier renovate depiction for forthcoming computerized image handling, like analysis, segmentation, feature extraction, classification, recognition, etc. Likewise, it supports to scrutinize the background data, which is crucial to know object actions short of demanding costly humanoid optical examination. Doing image improvement considerate under poor superiority image is a stimulating question since these causes. Because of low contrast, substances cannot obviously mine from the dusky contextual. Maximum color centered approaches can miscarry on such difficulty whenever the color of the substances, background are analogous.

The review of existing procedures is founded on the present systems of image augmentation that could be ordered into 2 comprehensive sorts: spatial domain, frequency province image augmentation. The spatial territory image improvement works straightly on the pixels. The chief benefit of the spatial territory system is, they abstractly artless to know and the complication of such methods are stumpy that favors factual time executions. However, these procedures are usually inefficient to provide satisfactory healthiness and noiselessness necessities. Frequency territory image improvement is a terminology employed to designate the study of signals or mathematical utilities related to frequency, function right on image transform constants, like Fourier Transform (FT), Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT), Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT), Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), etc. The pluses of frequency image enrichment comprise little complication of calculations, effortlessness of seeing, handling the frequency structure of the image, relaxed use of distinct transmuted area belongings. The elementary restrictions, comprising are it can't concurrently improve whole fragments of the image too fine; it's moreover hard to mechanize the image augmentation method. In this work, conferring to if boosted image implant great eminence background data; the present methods of image improvement such as spatial field approach could yet once more be categorized into 2 wide types: spatial filter, point processing operation. Customary approaches of an image augmentation are; to advance lower superiority image themselves. This not embeds great superiority background data. The cause is in the dusky image, certain regions are too dusky that whole data is at present vanished in such areas. No trouble exactly how considerable brightness enrichment applied, it couldn't be competent to get back missing data. Frequency territory systems could yet once more be ordered into 3 groups: Image sharpening, Image smoothing, periodic noise lessening through frequency area filtering. Work focuses on improvement of image seeing parts of spatial domain enhancement methods. The remaining work is ordered as below. Section 2 offers a short review of correlated literature, in Section 3 analysis of spatial domain techniques is deliberate; Section 4 is about some frequency domain methods. Usefulness and annotations are written in section 5, 6 respectively. The result, conclusion is mentioned in Section 7 and 8 correspondingly.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Image augmentation course comprises of an assortment of practices that pursue to advance the visual look of a given image, to renovate given image in a format well suitable for examination by a humanoid, appliance. The basic purpose of image enrichment is to adapt an image individuality to mark

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Improved Variational Methodology Towards Enhancement of Marathi Printed Degraded Documents

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Abstract: Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system aims to translate scanned text to a machine understandable text. To do so, numerous tactics exist for several scripts and so far for good quality documents. Conversely, only a delimited permutation of the same has been investigated for degraded printed Marathi documents. This work offers learning which aims to discover and fetch out a marginal and competent policy of pre-processing in treating OCR for degraded printed Marathi documents. An effective estimation of the offered substitute has been considered by exposing it to documents having bleed-through, border smear, smear inside, low illuminations, unclarity etc. Proposed methodology's results are examined in MATLAB R2015a. The work produces preprocessed images having better lucidity. Subsequent phases like segmentation, feature extraction, classification etc., offers better results with such preprocessed images having better clarity.

Keywords : bleed-through, degraded, low illuminations, Marathi, preprocessing, smear, unclarity.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's technological world, it is necessary to have entire existing information in a digital format acknowledged by machines. In our country, where there is a richness of information available in the form of books, documents, manuscripts, ancient texts, etc. those are conventionally presented in handwritten or printed form, such things are unsuitable when it comes to examining information between hundreds of pages. It should be digitized and renewed to a textual form with an aim to diagnose by machines doing explorations of a thousand of pages per second. It is also required to recover and mine the text which is deprecated. Only at that moment, the proper information about culture, tradition, history, etc. would be obtainable to the crowds. OCR has become one of the greatest fruitful applications in an area of artificial intelligence and pattern recognition. To distinguish handwritten or printed texts in commonly used languages like English, Japanese, Chinese, etc. judiciously competent and reasonable OCR packages are commercially presented. OCR is the utmost indispensable fragment of a document analysis system, which converts the scanned magazines, books, text into machine comprehensible forms. Document analysis and recognition can be separated into 2 portions, which are printed, handwritten character recognition. The printed documents could be additionally allocated into 2 slices: degraded printed documents and good quality printed documents.

Degradation of the text could have bleed-through, border smear, smear inside, low illuminations, unclarity, touching characters, broken characters etc. Refer figure 1.

Huge efforts have been done in Indian script recognition. In 1970, R.M.K Sinha [1],[2] at Indian Institute of Technology commenced automatic recognition of printed Devanagari script. For Devanagari script recognition, he offered a syntactic pattern analysis method [3]. Another OCR scheme for printed Devanagari script had been provided by Palit and Chaudhuri [4], Pal and Chaudhuri [5]. First viable level invention for printed Devanagari OCR industrialized by B. B. Chaudhuri, U. Pal, M. Mitra and U. Garain. Certain general anomalies in Devanagari script writing are described in Satish [6]. Efforts of degraded Gurumukhi script found in Jindal and Lehal [7]-[10].

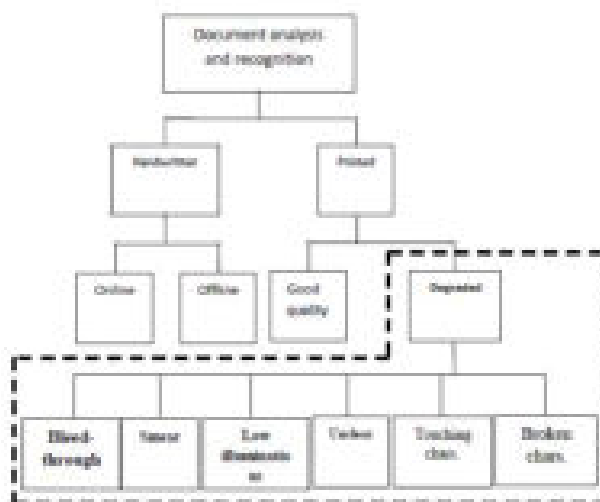


Fig. 1. Document Analysis and Recognition

Bansal [11] and several other investigators had fingered the problem of degradation of the Devanagari script, however extreme degradation was not deliberate. Therefore, it is the region where huge investigation is vital. In considering the good quality printed documents in English, Gurumukhi, Devanagari, etc. several OCR systems are presented [22]-[25]. However, no work available for recognition of degraded printed Marathi documents [12]-[15]. The outcomes of projected methodology are realized to be improved as equated to 6 present methods proposed by Otsu, Gatos, Niblack, Souvola, Bernsen and Brij Mohan Singh. This effort tries to improve the quality of degraded printed Marathi documents while doing preprocessing, so that classification, recognition can be done smoothly.



Employer - Employee Relationship : A Dimension of Superior HRM

□ Laxmikant M. Sharma*
Dr. Shamkant N. Kotkar**

ABSTRACT

Human resource management is mainly concerned with the functions of managing of people to achieve desired objectives. Human relation is one of the essentialities for better human resource management. In the industry whichever manufacturing or service, Employer-employee relations are the foundation of industrial peace. The Indian geographical, environmental and demographic factors are well supporting to development of Indian grape wine industry. The Maharashtra is one of the states in largest production of grapes wine in the India. In Maharashtra Nashik, Sangli, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Solapur and Osmanabad districts are leading in grapes wine production. Present research work is undertaken to study respondent's perceptions to determine relationship between variables and employer - employee relations. Researchers are revealed that variables studied in present research work have been significant relationship with employer–employee relations.

Keywords : Employer, Employee, Relations, HRM

1. INTRODUCTION

While business concern recruits a new candidate in his workforce, both are needed to build strong relationships because it will lead to business success, as strong relationships can lead to employee familiarities, morale and productivity. Industry means a business activity carried by an employer and his employee for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services to satisfy human want and purpose of to make profit. Human resources have pivot role in this cutthroat competitive scenario because of industries wants to improve quality, productivity and profitability [1].

Human resource management is the functions of managing of workforce to achieve desired objectives. Human relation is one of the essentialities for better human resource management. In the industry whichever manufacturing or service, Employer-employee relations are the foundation of industrial peace. The industrial relation is also called as employer-employee relations

with perspectives of two parties, employer and employee.

Employer-employee relations are important to determine attitudes, morale level and dedication level of an employee towards his task. Employer-employee relations include both individual relations as well as group relations. Individual relations involve relations between the employer and employees and group relations involve relations between the trade union and employers association.

The footprint of grape winery was marked in India in the 1980. The Indian climate, geography and demographic factors are well supporting to development of Indian grape wine industry. The Maharashtra is one of the states in largest production of grapes wine in the India. In Maharashtra Nashik, Sangli, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Solapur and Osmanabad districts are leading in grapes wine production. The grape wine sector has showing huge development in the last ten years in India and the related tourism activity has also increased,

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Employee Job Satisfaction and its Impact on Productivity

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Abstract

Human resource management is function of enrichment in employee satisfaction and productivity. Human resource management consists of number of practices to attract, recruit, develop and retain of talent in industry. When the grapes production is much more and demand is unavailable in markets, grapes growers have to undergo heavy financial losses but after introduction of wine industry a beneficial alternative is available to in economy. The remarkable growth in youth populations and middle class are foster promising consumer markets for grapes wine industry in India. Industrial performances are merely based on dedication and satisfaction of its workforce therefore present study undertaken to determine impacts of employee job satisfaction with perspective of employee productivity. Researchers are revealed that employee job satisfaction has significant impact on employee productivity.

Keywords: HRM, Employee, Satisfaction, Productivity

1. Introduction

There are typically three grape regions in India consists of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Maharashtra is the biggest grape region in India, and most of the grape wineries are situated in this state. The grape wine industry is fastest emerging sector but it has additional efforts to achievement of desired stages and popularity in India. The wine consumption in India has consistently been increasing which giving immense opportunity to wineries to enhance quality and market share of own brands ^[13]. The grape wine industry has been achieved good growth in last ten years due to popularity of grape wine in the youngsters ^[6]. In Maharashtra Nashik, Sangli, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Solapur and Osmanabad districts are leading in grapes wine production. The grapes wine sector enjoys enormous development in the last ten years in Indian economy. Human resource management is one of the essential features of overall business administration. Human resource management is process of allocation, functions, roles and responsibility to procurement, sustain and development of human assets of an organization. The pivot aspect of human resource management is to motivate and satisfy to employees. The increasing employee satisfaction and prosperity level results in improve profitability of industry ^[8].

Recently, skilled workforce is becoming vital need to achieve competitive advantage in global competition. There is relationship between human resource management and skilled

A Study on Impact of Social Media in Tourism Business Development

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Abstract:

The media are playing in the variety of feature of life is becoming progressively more greater day by day, mainly in subject like social interaction, and cultural and educational feature of our life. The significance of social media is upward in the area of the tourism industry. To a greater extent researchers are undertaking studies in the areas of the impact of social media on the tourism industry. Aspire of this study is to recognize this upward importance media in the tourism business and to appreciate the impact of media in the tourism. The rationale is to understand the future role of media in the years to come on the tourism business so that it benefits the tourism business and the tourists internationally. The leveraging of media to the tourism products has show to be a good strategy in improving not only the quality of the trade but also the revenues of the tourism business at large. In this world of steady technological development, tourists are varying their behaviour patterns seem to be for more "tourist-friendly" resources of information. Thus this research paper focuses on the collision of media in promoting tourism business globally.

Keywords : Social Media, Tourism, Business, GDP, Development.

Introduction :

UNWTO defines tourism as "a social, cultural and economic phenomenon, which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes" The tourism business is one of the fastest increasing sectors in the world. In reference to Pforr and Hosie (2009), the tourism business is the major in the world with a significant annual growth rate of approximately 25 percent. In this look upon, Alsos, Eide and Madsen (2014) study that the growth rate of the tourism business in Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) nation has go over the enlargement rate of their GDP.

Social media pass on to the resources of communications among community in which they share, make, or swap over information and thoughts in virtual group of people and association. In today's times social media plays an extremely significant role in almost every section. Platforms such as Facebook, Whatsapp, Twiter, Instagram etc. have become vital both from individual and trade point of view. Social media has made a massive impact on the tourism business. Tourist engages with social sites in order to make up to date decisions regarding their travels and share their own experiences which they had at a particular hotel, restaurant or airline. The tourism business is in position to take benefit of social media channel, as the business has long relied for the most part

on target reput, tourist opinion, spread of information, and positive word-of-mouth publicity. In many examples, for example the case of the 'Bharat Darshan' campaign and 'Incredible India' campaign, incorporation of social media into the marketing approach of Indian Tourism has shown incredible, considerable outcome in greater than before rates of visits as well as visitor happiness. As a outcome, a variety of states around the nation are appropriate more dependent on social media as a cost-efficient and successful tool for visiting the attractions promotion for their particular state.

Need for the Study :

Global and domestic tourism business contributes more to India's GDP. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at \$16.757 billion between January and July 2019, as against \$17.059 billion in the corresponding period last year, posting a -1.8% growth vis-à-vis a 12.1% surge last year, according to data from the ministry. In this competitive world media plays a vital role in all business. There is main purpose that this study will take in hand to the extent that the role of social media in the tourism business is concerned. To start with, the study will assess how both existing and probable tourists use social media stage to make travel decisions. In this study will seek to understand how tourists utilize diverse types of social media to research and plan their travel behavior.

**A STUDY ON NEW WORK OPENINGS IN THE RUSTIC REGION WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO NORTH MAHARASHTRA**

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Abstract:

Increase of new work opportunity has been an indispensable motivation behind advancement arranging in India. There has been an extensive development in work throughout the long term. On the other hand, a relatively privileged growth of populace and labor force has show the way to a boost in the number of idleness from one period to another. The extraordinary promise of the current Government of India to sincerely deal with the need for employment creation is a favorable prospect to put into action approach for engender full employment in the rural areas. The most important aspire of rural persons is to get hold of good and well-paid employment chance. This research study observes the drawing closer for area explicit profitability development, work, credit markets, and framework to add to the advancement of steady, generously compensated work in provincial territories.

The significant motivation behind this exploration study is to get a capable insight of work openings, in which country people are involved. The significant regions that have been considered are, the climate of joblessness in the rustic zone of the North Maharashtra district, kinds of work openings in the provincial gathering of people, factors that convince individuals to get occupied with business openings, and variables impacting the obtaining of business openings.

Keywords: Employment Opportunities; Productivity growth Expansion; Development

Introduction

India has come sent as one of the brief developing nations in the globe with exhaustive reform in its rustic market as much as in the all in all market. All the rising nation, India extras basically country with about 70% of its kin and around 65 % of its laborers unmoving operational and living in rustic territories, While by the focal of the most recent decade over half the world's kin were vocation in metropolitan regions, there is proceeding with the quick relationship of individuals to metropolitan zones. India with a provincial populace of 842 million, which is already predominant than China's rustic populace of 725 million (Proctor and Lucchesi 2012), will stay home to the biggest country populace on the planet even in 2050 – regardless of whether its provincial populace diminishes in size to about 30%. This builds it even more critical to know about the technique of progress in country India with regards to the nearly quick extension.

This exploration study clarifies the dynamic of revamping with fussy reference to provincial work and environmental factors of life and job of rustic business. One of the significant breakdowns of monetary improvement in post-Independent India hangs about its inadequacy to impressively recoil the dependence of laborers on cultivating. Notwithstanding the way that add to Gross Domestic Product induces from cultivating has gone down from throughout half at the hour of Independence to almost 14% as of now, add to laborers occupied with cultivating, which was about 70% in 1951, still extras at over half. This has prompted make more extensive space flanked by income in cultivating and nonagricultural regions, which is shallow to be one of the main justification for the goal of insufficiency in the country. The space flanked by the numeral of new country representatives and the numeral of imaginative employment opportunity formed in cultivating is growing. Hence, the provincial utilize broadening towards the non-farming region has extended perilous centrality over the long haul. The organization of India is amazingly fearful with the notable insufficiency and being without occupation in the provincial territories and has full in excess of a couple of plan including the execution of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The rustic area in India is going through a change and the commitment of provincial non-ranch area to the country pay and work is developing. A few examinations on country work broadening in India (Kumar, 2009; Mukhopadhyay and Rajaraman, 2007; Chadha and Sahu,



Online Teaching Learning: Challenges with Rural India Perspective Post Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract :-

As a result of spread of Covid 19 virus the whole world is going through a huge economic crisis. The outbreak of this pandemic has posed several challenges in all the sectors of the economic development; no doubt education sector has also been hampered a lot. This global epidemic has created numerous issues in the academic sector also. The governments of all the countries have adopted complete lockdown as a safety measure to combat the onslaught of this pandemic. The central government of India has also announced nationwide lockdown in phased manner to prevent the spread of deadly Novel Corona Virus 2019. Consequently all the schools, colleges, universities, academic hubs in the country have been closed as a safety measure. Lockdown resulted into the complete shutdown of all the academic activities such as teaching learning, student assessment, campus placement, etc. therefore the whole educational system was confused about how to tackle the onslaught of the disease. Policy makers, educational institutes, academicians were continuously working on designing strategies to overcome this uncertain situation.

The researcher under the present study had tried to understand the concept of online learning, Offline learning, offline teaching learning vs. online teaching learning. The researcher also tried to analyze the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on teaching learning process and also tried to analyze challenges in online learning with rural India perspective.

Keywords: -Covid, Pandemic, teaching learning process, online learning, platforms

Introduction: -

The countrywide lockdown resulted in the closure of the entire education centres for an indefinite period because of uncertain Covid 19 calamity. Therefore teaching learning process is on the pause mode. All the board examinations, university examinations, qualifying examinations are postponed for a indefinite period. With the ultimate motto of continuous teaching learning whole academic sector is working not only on the educating students but also finding a long term and concrete solution to tackle such an onslaught on teaching learning. Technology is playing a phenomenal role in today's context. In the current era of digital transformation teachers quickly adopted

Building a Healthcare Future through Trusted System

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Abstract:- *Universally every country is the sufferer of inferior or counterfeit drugs, which result in life threatening issues, financial loss of patient and manufacturer and loss in trust on health system. For minimizing falsified or counterfeit drugs or not of good quality medicine, there is need of trusted system in the country. This system will work as preventive measure and fight against the poor quality drugs for protecting and promoting the public health.*

The aim of this paper is to propose a trusted health care system and probes the extent on poor quality drugs with their consequences on public health and the preventive measures would be taken by the Indian government.

Keywords: - Counterfeit, DTAB, Health, Medicine, FSDA, DTAB

I. INTRODUCTION

Counterfeit medicine can look identical to genuine medicine from an approved manufacturer and pharmacy, and the packaging can, too. In the internet era, it is also accessible at the touch of a button online.

Pharmaceuticals Counterfeit is potentially dangerous, sometimes fatal—and they seem to be on the rise.

A lot of counterfeit medicines flooding in the market and the harmful impacts of those counterfeit medicines know no boundaries. They are unsafe and toxic and thus, specific care must be taken to avoid its usage.

There are two categories of counterfeit medicines in the world:

- i) Fake medicines which lie about their dosage, quality, method of preparation and raw materials used to prepare them.
- ii) Substandard medicines, which are similar to normal medicines in every way but were not able to make the cut for usable medicines because of storage, preparation or timeline of expiration. The proposed system will not only reduce the chances of buying fake medicine but will also benefit our health. In this way, we can contribute to combating against the black-market of counterfeit drugs.

II. THE PROBLEM EXTENT

Although it is difficult to obtain accurate figures, estimates put counterfeits at more than 10% of the market of global medicines. They are present in all regions but developing countries tolerate the impact of the problem. An estimated 25% of the medicines consumed in developing countries are believed to be the fake.

Trade in these products is more common in countries with weedy drug regulation control and enforcement, lack and/or unpredictable supply of basic medicines, unregulated markets and excessive prices.



Best Practices Implemented in College Libraries : A Study

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Abstract

This paper has basically focused on various best practices to be followed by college library. It discusses crucial importance of introducing best practices in college library to enable it to improve its process and activities, optimum resource utilization and deliver high quality, efficient services to library users. This paper includes traditional best practices, information technology (IT) based best, extension services and general best practices also. This article will be useful guide to other academic libraries to get an idea about various practices which can be used in their respective libraries to provide their services in effective manner.

Keywords - College libraries, IT, NAAC, Library services, users ...

Introduction

Now days, It is observed that following number of best practices has become a mandatory part for all academic institutions. In this competitive world, it has become a need to contribute for the development of the students so that they can make themselves much capable to shape their career. Hence it is necessary to study various best practices to provide library services in effective manner by library professionals. Best practices are an activity that leads to a superior performance. Successful identification & application of best practices can reduce cost and improve quality. These practices will assist to inculcate good environment among the users of library. There are some agencies to have a proper vigilance on the performance of college libraries and also to suggest certain measures to rectify the emerging needs, and for this kind of purpose, NAAC was established for maintaining quality education of the institutions. (Ahemad & Pal, 2012) The primary function of library is to create awareness and initiate the students to feel library as an integral part of their career. At the same time, Information and Communication technology has made tremendous change in the field of functioning college libraries.

Best Practices (Definitions and Meaning)

According to ODLIS (Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science), (Reitz, 2004), 'best practices' means "In the application of theory to real-life situations, procedures that, when properly applied, consistently yield superior results and are therefore used as reference points in evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative methods of accomplishing the same task. Best practices are identified by examining empirical evidence of success."

According to National Board of Accreditation and Assessment (NAAC), "Best practice may be innovative and be a philosophy, policy, strategy, program, process or practice that solve a problem or create new opportunities and positively impact on organizations. Institutional excellence is the aggregate of the best practices followed in different areas of institutional activities."

Some other definitions are also given as follows:

1. A Best practice is a method or technique that has been generally accepted as superior to any alternatives because it produces results that are superior to those achieved by other means or because it has become a standard way of doing things, e.g., a standard way of complying with legal or ethical requirements.
2. Best practices are a set of guidelines, ethics or ideas that represent the most efficient or prudent course of action. Best practices are often set forth by an authority, such as a regulator, governing body or internally by management, depending on the circumstances. While best practices generally dictate the recommended course of action, some situations require that industry best practices be followed.
3. A best practice is a technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. A commitment to using the best practices in any field is a commitment to using all the knowledge and technology at one's disposal to ensure success.
4. Best practice is a procedure that has been shown by research and experience to produce optimal results and that is established or proposed as a standard suitable for widespread adoption.
5. According to National Board of Accreditation and Assessment (NAAC), "Best practice may be innovative and be a philosophy, policy, strategy, program, process or practice that solve a problem or create new opportunities and positively impact on organizations. Institutional excellence is the aggregate of the best practices followed in different areas of institutional activities."

OPINION MINING ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper creates algorithms for opinion mining. It discovers positive, negative or neutral opinion on a particular product as well as a comparative sentence of product. To capture the opinion and it classifies an evaluative text as being positive or negative. For example, given an object review or blogs, the system determines whether the review expresses a positive or a negative sentiment of the reviewer. To discover the opinion of Internet forums, discussion groups, blogs, etc. Classification and tree structure of opinion done using WEKA Software.

KEYWORDS: *Opinion Mining, Algorithm for Opining Mining, Sentiment Classification, Comparative Sentences and Relation Mining*

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

Generally product is good or bad shows the opinion for peoples. In this paper opinion mining means to give opinion on content on the Web, e.g. reviews, forum discussions, and blogs etc. The problem is intellectually challenging, but practically useful. Simply, teacher teaches good or bad it is an opinion of students. Opinion mining provides valuable information for placing advertisement in web pages or not. If in a page people express positive opinions for product then the industry place the advertisement on websites. If people express negative opinions for product then cannot place. Product is best it shows some review, blogs, forum etc.

Opinion mining depends also on parts of speech. Business spends a huge amount of money to find consumer sentiments and opinions. The accuracy is usually reasonable (greater than 80%) if the sentences are either positive or negative, but if neutral sentences are included, the accuracy often drops significantly. Sentences containing negations also pose difficulties.

Some opinion examples

This cloth is best.

This cloth is bad. Etc.



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IMPACT OF ICT TOOL IN DHULE DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

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MCM (Computer Management).

ABSTRACT:

In this era ICT is used in everywhere to solve the human problems and perform smooth functioning of industries. In the industries to communicate easily using ICT tools. In this paper to study the impact of ICT tools in Dhule District industries. This presents research, which identified the benefits in using ICT, the challenges when it comes to managing it, corporate performance and the attitudes of executives, and the relationship that exists among these dimensions in Dhule District industries. The contribution is to increase the knowledge about the dimensions of the use of this technology, as the relationship among them and the technology, and among the dimensions themselves, and to present a framework for analyzing this use. To analyze or classified the data using SPSS.



KEYWORDS: ICT, Impacts of ICT, SPSS.

INTRODUCTION :

The use of computer and information technology in mainstream business has redefined workplace practices, operational metrics and business models. To get a better handled on business operation, data management, improved product quality, reduce human work, smooth function of organization, good management of work, to generate various report etc. Information and communication technology Typically, ICT is widely used for administrative purposes, especially by the large contractors. Information is transferred between participants and different

stages of the project are inefficient and redundant information is created. Transfer of information is often carried out manually. It is very obvious that ICT has done great for businesses. In spite of the possible benefits of ICT, presently a debate exists about how their acceptance enhances firm output. Use of and venture in ICT needs balancing investment in skills, organization and innovation and investment and change entails risks and costs as well as bringing potential benefits.

ICT Tools:-

• Radio	• Cell phones
• Computer	• Software
• Internet	• Television
• Satellite	• Slide Presentation
• Teleconferencing	• Websites etc.

OBJECTIVES:-

- The main objective is to study impact of ICT tools in Dhule District industries.
- To study the use of ICT tools to make the functioning smooth in industries.
- To study utilization of ICT tools for good communication.

Hits Algorithm in SEO

Dr. Marathe Dagadu Mitharam
[Ph.D. MCM (Computer Management)]

ABSTRACT:-

In this paper we proposed the system for HITS in Search Engine Optimization. How captures the webpages from various web servers. HITS in Web crawling it is a program to downloading web pages, download only those web pages whose satisfies some criterion.

In this paper we see how to get webpages when we enter any query in search engine. Here we define one algorithm to specify how HITS work when crawler the web pages.

Goal: - HITS concepts

In this paper describes

- 1) *How get webpages in client machine in rank.*
- 2) *Hubs and Authorities.*
- 3) *To find answer for this question- "How does a search engine know that get all these pages contain the query term?"*

Ans: - Because all of those pages have been crawled and display page ranking using HITS and PAGERANK algorithms.

INTRODUCTION:-

Hyperlink Induced Topic Search (HITS) Algorithm is a Link Analysis Algorithm that rates webpages. This algorithm is used to the web link-structures to discover and rank the webpages relevant for a particular search. A good hub represented a page that pointed to many other pages. A good authority represented a page that was linked by many different hubs.

HITS first enlarges the list of relevant pages returned by a search engine and then produces two rankings of the expanded set of pages, authority ranking and hub ranking.

Web crawler is a relatively simple automated program or scripts that automatically scan or crawl through inter pages. Google is Google's web crawling bot (Sometimes also called a "Spider"). Crawling is the process by which Googlebot discovers new and updated pages to be added to the Google index. Web crawling has so many names just like Robot, Web Agent and Spider etc. Web crawler to looking for new web pages to index, and checking if pages already in its index have been updated or not.

“Study of Industry 4. O and Decision Making Process Reduce Manual Effort in Service Sector Industries”

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Abstract:-

In this research paper researcher study about industry 4.o e.g. Artificial Neural Network, Programmable logic controller, Robotics, Distributed Control System, Human Machine Interface, Instrumentation, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligent, Computer Aided Design, Computer Aided Manufacturer etc. The purpose of this research is to investigate various predictions with a view towards forming conclusion regarding the hypothesis that the computer automation tools and decision making process reduce manual efforts in service sector industries.

Keywords: - Industry 4.O, Impacts of Industry 4.O & SPSS

1) Introduction

“Automation is the technology by which a process or procedure is performed with minimum human assistance” Automation is the use of various manage systems for operating tools such as machinery, processes in factories, boilers and heat treating ovens, switching on telephone networks, steering and stabilization of ships, aircraft and other applications and vehicles with minimal or reduced human interference. Some processes have been completely automated.

The researcher also study about Decision making process and how decision making helps to utilize the available resources for achieving the objectives of the industries. Decisions are important in daily life. Suppose we try to predict teaching, so that people will be able to teach properly (take a Lesson notes if needed).Computers help positively in decision making at various levels. Many statistical tools help in same process.

2) Objectives& Hypotheses

1. The main objective is to study of Industry 4.o and Decision Making Process Reduce Manual Effort in Service Sector Industries.
2. To study involvement & use of industry 4.O automation tools in decision making by management.



Impact of ICT Tool in subject of Management Research

Dr. DAGADU. M. MARATHE

[Ph.D. MCM (Computer Management)]

Abstract: In this era ICT is used in everywhere to solve the human problems and perform smooth functioning of each and every task of life. In this paper to study the impact of ICT tools in the Management research. This presents research, which identified the benefits in using ICT, the challenges when it comes to managing it, communal performance and the attitudes of executives, and the relationship that exists among these dimensions in subject of Management research. The contribution is to increase the knowledge about the dimensions of the use of this technology, as the relationship among them and the technology, and among the dimensions themselves, and to present a framework for analyzing this use. To analyze or classified the data using SPSS.

Keywords: - ICT, Impacts of ICT, SPSS, Management Research

INTRODUCTION:-

The use of computer and information technology in mainstream business has redefined workplace practices, operational metrics and business models. To get a better handled on business operation, data management, improved product quality, reduce human work, smooth function of organization, good management of work, to generate various report etc.

Information and communication technology Typically, ICT is widely used for advancement purposes, especially by the large researcher. Information is transferred between participants and different stages of the project are inefficient and redundant information is created. Transfer of information is often carried out manually. It is very obvious that ICT has done great for businesses. In spite of the possible benefits of ICT, presently a debate exists about how their acceptance enhances firm output. Use of and venture in ICT needs balancing investment in skills, organization and innovation and investment and change entails risks and costs as well as bringing potential benefits.

ICT Tools:-

➤ Radio	➤ Cell phones
➤ Computer	➤ Software
➤ Internet	➤ Television
➤ Satellite	➤ Slide Presentation
➤ Teleconferencing	➤ Websites etc.

Objectives:-

1. The main objective is to study impact of ICT tools in subject of Management research.
2. To study the use of ICT tools to make the functioning smooth in Research area.
3. To study utilization of ICT tools for research in Management subject.
4. To study involvement & use of ICT tools for data analysis.

Hypothesis:-

Hypothesis is usually considered as the principal instrument in research. A hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.

- 1) Use of ICT tools is helpful for doing good research work.
- 2) ICT tools perform good classification of data analysis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

The research area was Dhule District and it covers Four Tehsils in Dhule District were Shirpur, Dhule, Shindkheda and Sakri. The total sample size chose for the research 10 responent in each tehsil. The researcher has estimated minimum 50 and maximum 80 respondents from Dhule district.

Text Summarization Techniques Algorithm

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Abstract: -

In this paper researcher study and review various research on the text summarization. The researcher also discovers algorithm to display text summary in proper format. Text summarization is the problem of creating a short, accurate, and fluent summary of a longer text document. This review determines how to extract proper, short, accurate, and fluent summary reports using current algorithm. In this review paper to study about how to get a summary when we input any long document or multiple documents using algorithm.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing (NLP), Text Summarization Techniques, Extractive summarization, Abstractive summarization and Machine Learning algorithms.

1) Introduction

In this paper researcher studied how to extract needful information from long documents. Text summarization is a process of extracting or collecting important information from original text and presenting that information in the form of a summary. Text summarization has become the necessity of many applications for example search engine, business analysis, market review. Summarization helps to gain required information in less time. NLP tasks are machine translation, tokenization sentence segmentation, named entity recognition, parsing, Part-of-speech tagging and so on. The applications of NLP are knowledge management, language translation, information retrieval, question & answering, automatic summarization etc.

Text summarization approaches can be broadly divided into eight groups: Deep learning techniques, Machine Learning, Graph based, Rule based, Heuristic based, Linguistic Features, Sentence Extraction Method and Sentence weight. These techniques are useful for extracting proper text summary reports.

2. A Study on Women Empowerment in 21st Century: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

As we all know, empowerment of women globally is a top priority of both the Government and civil society in any country of the world. The status of the world's women isn't only a matter of morality and justice. It is also a political, economic, and social imperative. Put simply, the planet cannot make lasting progress if women and girls within the 21st century are denied their rights and left behind. An investment in women and girls is an investment in our own security, prosperity and way forward for the earth. We know that when women and girls receive more education, they are able to contribute greatly to their families, villages and nations as successful workers, healthy mothers, and full participants in the political life of their countries. The GDP of India might be raised significantly if women are employed at the extent of the many developed countries for this Education is most needed also as essential.

Keywords: Education, Women, Empowerment, Development, Female Literacy Rate.

Introduction

Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of people and communities. And also empowerment means tremendous changes in position than the previous position. Women empowerment is identified with women's ability to influence their own lives and also other decisions in the society which may be expected to result in the betterment of the society-economic conditions of the society. It also enhances the leadership quality, decision making, and social awareness and enhances social status. Empowerment requires an understanding the self and the cultural and social expectations, which may be enabled by education. In all the above education plays a vital and functional role. Women Empowerment is most significant system to strengthen the longer term of girls in India. It is a scientific approach which must develop more seriously in India.