

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters/papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher in the year 2021-22

No	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	National / International	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Dr.G.NAGA MALLESWARA RAO	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOFT COMPUTING AND INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGIES	FABRICATION AND TENSILE,COPRESSIVE FLEXURAL MECHANICAL TESTING OF ALIMINUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITE REINFORCEMENT WITH TIO2	ICSCIT-2021	INTERNATIONAL	978-93-91535-15-5	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	AR RESEARCH PUBLICATION
2	SHAIK CHAND MABHU SUBHANI	EMERGING TRENDS IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRAIL AUTOMATION	THE AERODYNAMIC ANALYSIS ON CAR BODY AND DRAG REDUCTION BY MODIFYING THE DESIGN	ICETMEIA-2K22	INTERNATIONAL	978-93-91420-07-9	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS
3	Dr SK MUZEER	Developments and Trends in the Banking and Finance Sector	QUALITY OF WORKLIFE AND ITS IMPACT ON JOB SATISFACTION IN BANKING SECTOR- A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Developments and Trends in the Banking and Finance Sector	International	978-93-93810-00-7	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	Empyreal Publishing House
4	Dr.G.NAGA MALLESWARA RAO	An Overview of Influencing parameters on performance of a mantle heat exchanger for a solar water heater - a simulation study	An Overview of Influencing parameters on performance of a mantle heat exchanger for a solar water heater - a simulation study		INTERNATIONAL	978-93-89816-50-1	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	
5	Dr SK MUZEER	BUSINESS FINANCE: THE CHANGING SCENARIO	A STUDY ON INDIAN DIRECT TAX STRUCTURE-AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK	A STUDY ON INDIAN DIRECT TAX STRUCTURE-AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK	International	979-8-715-69954-1	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	Amazon Publishers

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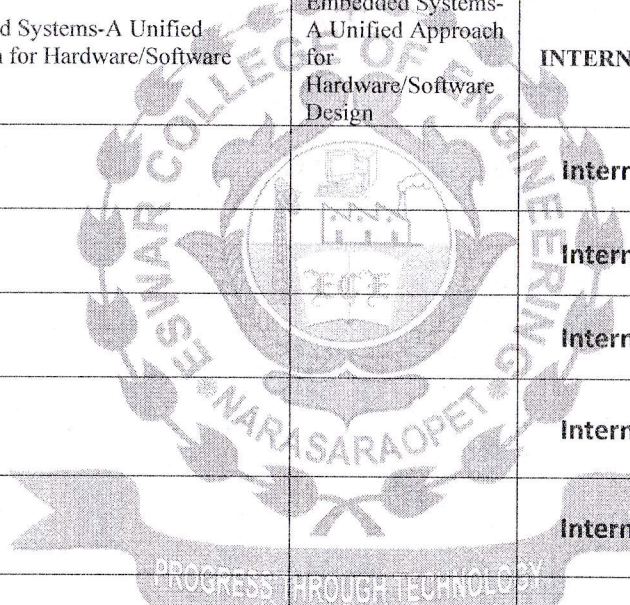


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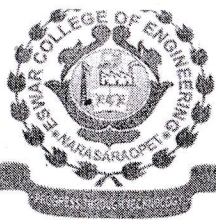
6	Dr.Kunchala Sanjeevra Rao	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	INTERNATIONAL	978-93-5578-913-6	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	IMMORTAL PUBLICATIONS
7	Sk.Lal John Basha	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	Embedded Systems-A Unified Approach for Hardware/Software Design	INTERNATIONAL	978-93-5578-913-6	ESWAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	IMMORTAL PUBLICATIONS
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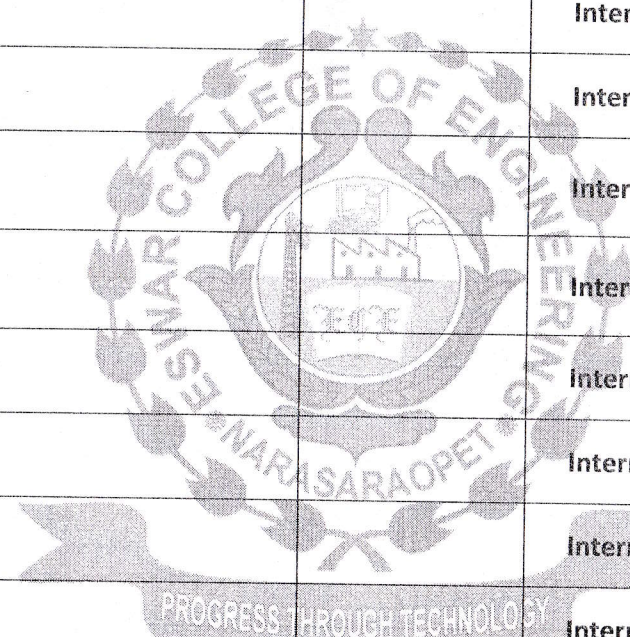


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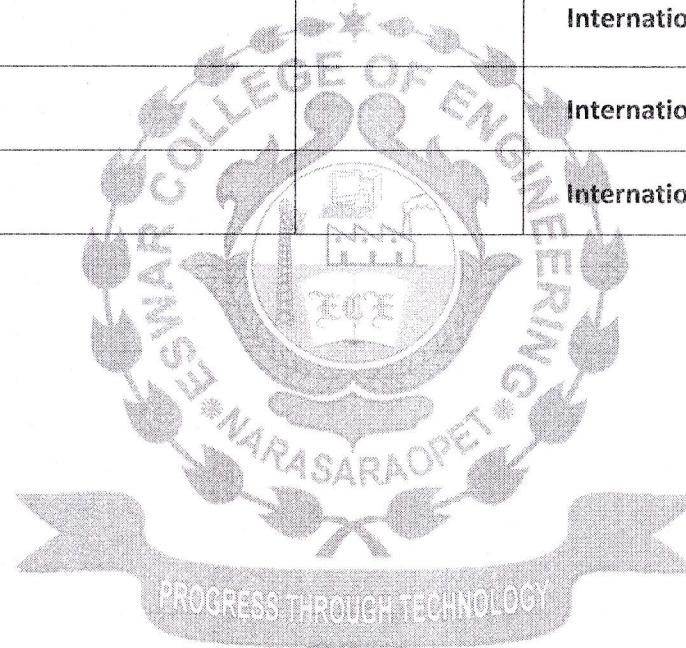
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**QUALITY OF WORKLIFE AND ITS IMPACT ON JOB SATISFACTION IN
BANKING SECTOR- A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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INTRODUCTION

The service sector, like banks, has gone through an underlying change in the course of recent many years, due to which an ocean change could be seen in the job and duties of bankers combined with pressure and stress. Bank representatives face the most significant work stress in executing on-time service to achieve management goals and to ensure customer satisfaction. Expanded utilization of advanced technology, internet bank exchanges, expanded financial propensities for clients, economic changes, Government and R.B.I.s rules and controls, etc., intensified the issue of representatives' work pressure causing the declined nature of work life. The banking house offers a broad scope of financial products and services to corporate firms and retail clients through various conveyance channels and its specific subsidiaries and members in speculation banking, life, and non-life insurance investment and resources the board separated from the usual financial business. Bank workers have been dealing with incalculable issues in effectively conveying the variety of these items and services to clients. The challenges have additionally disturbed with inferior Quality of work life. Banking hours were expanded to encourage the satisfaction of clients' expectations. In the quickly changing financial climate, the bank representatives' duty broadened further and more than the other corporate workers. The bank representatives who manage cash/account-related items are presented with higher anxiety feelings in the changing workplace. It hurts the representatives' physical and mental wellbeing, bringing about bad Quality of work life. The two businesses and representatives are presently perceiving and valuing the meaning of the nature of work-life in associations.

Nature of Quality of work-life is fundamental to banking business execution. It focuses on two destinations - (I) to improve productivity and (ii) build the fulfillment level of satisfaction of customers. Quality of work life is the nature of the connection among employees and their complete workspace with human measurements added to services' arrangement. Bank workers anticipate a few money-related and non-financial advantages from the bank. Thus, an endeavor is made to contemplate the Quality of bank representatives' work-life considering current real factors.

In the Quality of work-life, personal satisfaction portrays an individual's or group standard of living, general wellbeing, security, and general environmental factors. Conversely, the work-life rate includes things that influence their prosperity, like compensation and advantages. Quality of work life is progressively a critical piece of the complete benefits bundle. The survey on the nature of work-life concerning the banking area, especially of a between sectoral approach, is sparse and not satisfactory to show up at important derivations. The current examination is an endeavor on Q.W.L. in the organized public and private sector banks. It perceives the different elements associated with work-life, work fulfillment, and worker execution in the financial area.

QUALITY OF WORKLIFE

Q.W.L is concerned with making the employee's service time pleasant, giving them sufficient wages and salaries so that his family life may become comfortable. He is given due importance in the organization that his sense of self-respect and pride are satisfied. Now the employees are

A STUDY ON INDIAN DIRECT TAX STRUCTURE-AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

Tax is one of the major sources of revenue income to the government, the economic development of any country majorly depends on the tax structure it has been adopted. Every government collects its major revenue by way of taxes, which is compulsory charge imposed by the government without rendering any service to tax-payer. The taxes are classified into direct tax and indirect taxes first one i.e., taxes on person income received and indirect taxes i.e., taxes on expenditure incurred to the assessed. A good Taxation Building which is facilitates easy of doing business and having no chance for tax evasion brings wealth to a country's economy. On the other hand, taxation structure which has provisions for tax evasion and the one which does not facilitate ease of doing business slows down the growth of country's economy. A taxation structure plays an important role in country's development. India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Indian taxation structure has gone through many reforms and still it is very far ahead from being a ideal taxation structure. Also, it is seen that there is major dependence on indirect taxes for tax collection than the direct taxes. Both Indirect taxes and Direct taxes have their own advantages and disadvantages.

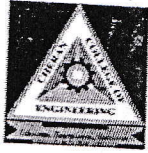
Key Words: Direct Taxes, Direct Tax Structure of India, Tax Collection

INTRODUCTION

Any Government gets its revenue for expenditure purpose from three different sources i.e., income from taxes, income from services rendered to the general public and various grants and contributions received from foreign countries and international organizations. Usually, the government collects its major revenue by way of taxes, which is a compulsory charge imposed by the government without rendering any service to tax-payer. By taking into account on whom the money burden of the tax will fall, the taxes are classified into direct tax i.e., taxes on income received and indirect taxes i.e., taxes on expenditure incurred. India has a well-developed tax structure. The power to levy taxes and duties is distributed among the three tiers of Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The main taxes/duties that the Union Government is empowered to levy are: Income Tax (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), Customs duties, Central Excise and Sales Tax and Service Tax. The principal taxes levied by the State Governments are: -Sales Tax (tax on intra- State sale of goods), Stamp Duty (duty on transfer of property), and State Excise (duty on manufacture of alcohol), and Land Revenue (levy on land used for agricultural/non-agricultural purposes), Duty on Entertainment and Tax on Professions & Callings. The Local Bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties (buildings, etc.), Octroi (tax on entry of goods for use/consumption within areas of the Local Bodies), Tax on Markets and Tax/User Charges for utilities like water supply, drainage, etc.

Component of Direct tax levied by the Union Government and state Government are as follows.

- Corporation tax
- Taxes on income
- Land revenue
- Agricultural tax
- Hotel receipts tax
- Others*



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Fabrication and Tensile, Compressive, Flexural Mechanical Testing of Aluminium Metal Matrix Composites Reinforcement with TiO₂

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ABSTRACT:

To enhance the mechanical properties of aluminium alloy we prepared the aluminium metal matrix composite with varying weight percentages of 0%, 3%, 6% and 9% of titanium dioxide and testing their strength limits with all combinations. This work includes the fabrication of pure aluminium with three different weight percentages of titanium dioxide preparing four samples of each weighing 1000gms by using the stir casting process. From each sample three combinations of tensile, compression, flexural, impact, hardness and wear testing specimens were prepared. In this section, this work restricted to tensile, compression and flexural testing to check the mechanical properties of prepared specimens. This work found favourable results of these Al-TiO₂ composites compared with the pure aluminium composite specimens.

Keywords: Aluminium, Titanium dioxide (TiO₂), Mechanical Properties, Tensile Strength, Compression Strength, Flexural Strength.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The increasing demands on innovative light in weight designs in transportation promote the marketplace of personalized components such as complex and also multi-phase products. An appealing product combo is actually aluminium and also titanium. While titanium alloys present high mechanical durability and good deterioration protection, aluminium alloys provide lesser density, and subsequently, greater possibility for weight discounts [1] The current job is actually an attempt to study the mechanical behaviour of Aluminium and Titanium compounds made utilizing the rouse casting method [2].

Aluminium matrix composites have formed tremendous rate of interest in assorted applications featuring aerospace and also car elements due to their light-weight, higher strength to body weight ratio, higher rigidity, affordable as well as higher perspective security [4, 6, 9, 11-14].

New developed aluminium based alloys, specifically with titanium, are obtaining even more level of popularity as a result of their excellent homes. The combination of light in weight as well as high strength

THE AERODYNAMIC ANALYSIS ON CAR BODY AND DRAG REDUCTION BY MODIFYING THE DESIGN

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Abstract— This is a case study on the influence of CAR on the global drag characteristics. Reducing overall drag by redesigning the CAR has a potential of almost 20% in the overall drag breakdown, mainly due to the viscous effects and the fluidic interaction of the flow under the car with the typical bluff body flow pattern behind the vehicle. A special parameterization is proposed for the global shape of the sedan car, taking into account most of the specificities of the system. For such a complex interaction, CFD analysis is probably the only efficient tool in order to assess specific design parameterization of a generic car shape. Based on the CFD results, possible strategies to be used in order to reduce viscous drag and global drag characteristics are proposed.

Aerodynamic drag is one of the main obstacles to accelerate a solid body when it moves in the air. Firstly we analyzed the Sedan car using at a definite velocity to note down the Drag coefficient. We also noted the velocity, pressure and Vortex generation around the car body at a certain velocity. Then we validated our Results with the Issued Research Paper and we were almost nearer to the value of Drag coefficient. Further, we tried to reduce the Drag coefficient by attaching the Vortex generator at the rear end of the roof of the Car body.

I. INTRODUCTION

Aerodynamics is a branch of fluid dynamics concerned with studying the motion of air, particularly when it interacts with a moving object. Automotive aerodynamics is a sub branch dealing with the aerodynamics of road vehicles. Its main goals are reducing drag and wind noise, minimizing noise emission, and preventing undesired lift forces and other causes of aerodynamic instability at high speeds. Air is also considered a working fluid in this case. For some classes of racing vehicles, it may also be important to produce downforce to improve traction and thus cornering abilities by understanding the motion of air around an object.

Aerodynamic drag of racing cars has probably received highest attention over last five decades in using the experimental and practical field of fluid dynamics. Many researchers and authors have described different forms of drag, possible reasons behind them and several ways of minimizing the drag to improve the fuel efficiency of the vehicle.

By defining a control volume around the flow field, equations for the conservation of mass, momentum, and energy can be defined and used to solve for the properties. The use of aerodynamics through mathematical analysis, empirical approximation and wind tunnel experimentation form the scientific basis. External aerodynamics is the study of flow around solid objects of various shapes. Evaluating the lift and drag on an airplane, the shock waves that form in front of the nose of a rocket, or the flow of air over a wind turbine blade are examples of external aerodynamics. On the other hand, internal aerodynamics is the study of flow through passages in solid objects. For instance, internal aerodynamics encompasses the study of the airflow through a jet engine or through an air conditioning pipe and other internal flow

conditions.

The vehicle aerodynamic flow process is fall into three types

- (i) Flow of air around the vehicle
- (ii) Flow of air through the vehicle body
- (iii) Flow of air within the vehicle machinery. Today's fast-moving, highly competitive industrial world, a company must be flexible, cost effective and efficient if it wishes to survive. In the process and manufacturing industries, this has resulted in a great demand for industrial control systems/ automation in order to streamline operations in terms of speed, reliability and product output. Automation plays an increasingly important role in the world economy and in daily experience. Automation is the use of control systems and information technologies to reduce the need for human work in the production of goods and services. In the scope of industrialization, automation is a step beyond mechanization. Whereas mechanization provided human operators with machinery to assist them with the muscular requirements of work, automation greatly decreases the need for human sensory and mental requirements as well.

Automation Control System - system that is able to control a process with minimal human assistance or without manual and have the ability to initiate, adjust, action show or measures the variables in the process and stop the process in order to obtain the desired output.

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An Overview of Influencing Parameters on Performance of a Mantle Heat Exchanger for a Solar Water Heater – A Simulation Study

G. Naga Malleshwara Rao^{1*} and K. Hema Chandra Reddy²

DOI: 10.9734/bpi/etert/v1

ABSTRACT

Solar domestic hot water systems are used for absorbing solar energy during day time and using it on demand. In open-circuit cycle solar domestic hot water system, fluid inside the collector is directly injected to water inside the tank. In the case of closed-circuit cycle, in order to transfer heat between collector fluid and water inside the tank, a heat exchanger is used. Among all types, mantle heat exchanger is commonly used for solar water heaters.

In this research work, the performance of an innovative collector loop heat exchanger used in solar water heater is investigated experimentally. The heat exchanger evaluated in this work is a narrow gap mantle on a vertical tank. The heat exchanger is assessed for a range of operating conditions to quantify both the mantle side and the tank side heat transfer coefficients and the effect of thermal stratification in the tank. The experiments are simulated and validated by using CFD tool ANSYS-CFX and a good agreement is obtained between experiments and simulations.

Keywords: Innovative heat exchanger; vertical tank; mantle side heat transfer coefficient; tank side heat transfer coefficient; operating conditions; ANSYS-CFX.

NOMENCLATURES

SDHWS	: Solar domestic hot water system
T_i	: Heat exchanger inlet temperature ($^{\circ}K$)
T_o	: Heat exchanger outlet temperature ($^{\circ}K$)
T_w	: Tank wall temperature ($^{\circ}K$)
T_t	: Temperature of fluid in tank ($^{\circ}K$)
A	: Available heat exchange area (m^2)
h_m	: Mantle side convective heat transfer coefficient (w/m^2K)
h_t	: Tank side convective heat transfer coefficient (w/m^2K)
m	: Mantle fluid mass flow rate (kg/sec)
Q	: Heat supplied to the system (W)
ΔT_{lm}	: log-mean temperature difference ($^{\circ}K$)
T	: Time (sec)
t_w	: Tank material wall thickness (m)
k_w	: Thermal conductivity of tank material ($w/m.k$)

1. INTRODUCTION

There are many good methods and sources used to store warm thermal energy. These include solar heaters, solar ponds, geothermal storage methods, and many others. The advantage of warm thermal energy storage is that usually, the warm thermal energy storage is obtained from an abundant and

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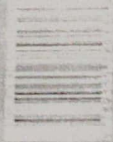
Dr. Kirichalo Sanjivendra Rao has been working as a Professor & HOD in the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sri Sairam Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. He has worked in the field of Embedded Systems, VLSI, and Microprocessors. He has worked in the field of Embedded Systems, VLSI, and Microprocessors. He has worked in the field of Embedded Systems, VLSI, and Microprocessors.

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Since this book has been written with considerations that benefit the large number of Embedded System Design, hence it is going through all chapters, readers should know what are the key benefits about learning embedded systems.

Following are reasons to why one should learn embedded systems.

- Understand the basic concepts of an embedded system and able to design an embedded system design approach to system a specific hardware.
- The hardware components required for an embedded system and the design approach of an embedded hardware.
- The various embedded systems design approaches an embedded system.
- Understand how to integrate hardware and firmware of an embedded system using RTOS.



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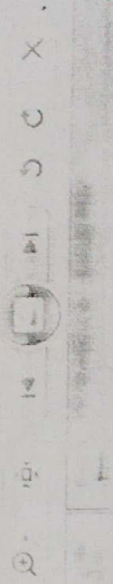


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