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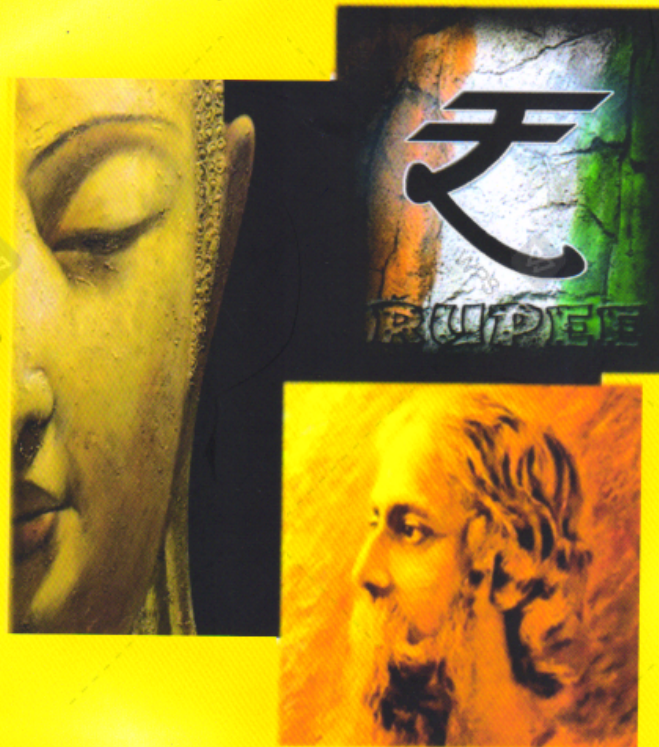
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Home as Empire of the Heart in *The Home Front Girls* by Rosie Goodwin

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Abstract

The paper aims to bring out the best in the three female protagonists during a crisis in the novel *The Home Front Girls* by Rosie Goodwin. Charles Darwin's concept of "survival of the fittest" is the looking glass through which the lives of the trio are assessed in this paper. The courage, determination and strong will of these women make them overcome seemingly insurmountable circumstances. With the imminent war lurking within and without, living each day becomes an ordeal for all irrespective of class, race and gender. These women prove that all is not lost and that one just needs the grit and perseverance to move on in life, despite the odds.

Keywords: Home Front, Indomitable, Insurmountable, Memory

1. Introduction

In the novel *The Home Front Girls*¹ by Rosie Goodwin, the three principal female characters are truly heroines in their own little world. Annabelle, the richest among the three tries to rediscover herself in a war-torn world by enlisting herself in a war zone as a nurse. Doty whose identity is a mystery, unravels herself through her vocation as a story writer, thereby venting her hidden emotions. Lucy, with her maternal instincts, attends to her family and to her little one, in particular, and is preoccupied with domestic commitments at home. Initially, all three of them meet at a Departmental Stores for work and then part ways.

2. The Space Called Home

Home is not only a place where a person lives but also where his heart is. It is a place where people share their feelings and emotions. It is a place most people look forward to easing themselves at the end of the day. It is a place of understanding. It is a place of hope yet at the same

time it is not always a place of comfort and happiness ironically. It can be also a place where identities have to be proved. However, a real home resides in the heart. When the going gets tough and when familiar things fade into oblivion, when homes are razed to the ground during catastrophes, there is only one thing that matters - the indomitable heart.

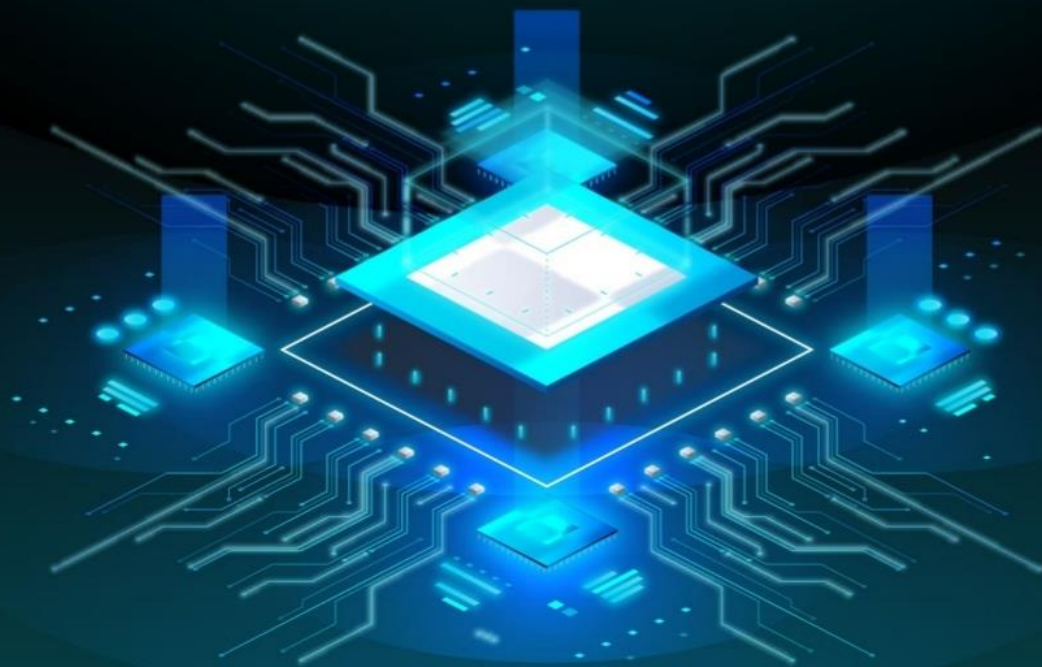
The novel, *The Home Front Girls*² by Rosie Goodwin is set against the backdrop of Hitler's tyranny and his impending invasion of London. The story revolves around the fortunes of three girls whose future is seemingly uncertain and fraught with dangers. Despite the hazards of life, the three of them, Annabelle, Doty and Lucy meet as employees at Owens, a Departmental Store, Owens. It turns out that Annabelle belongs to a well-to-do family unlike the other two. However, all three are bound by one common factor - they all have an untold story which needs an outlet.

Life went by as usual despite the war and the daily routine was disrupted by occasional bombings and threats of war. As the days went by, the three girls meet each other

*Author for correspondence



Free and Open Source Software for Libraries and Information Centres: A Software Toolkit



Edited by

Dr. K. RAMASAMY & Dr. M. MANI

Muthra Publishers

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A Glimpse of Story Software Applications with Special Emphasis on “Let’s Read” App

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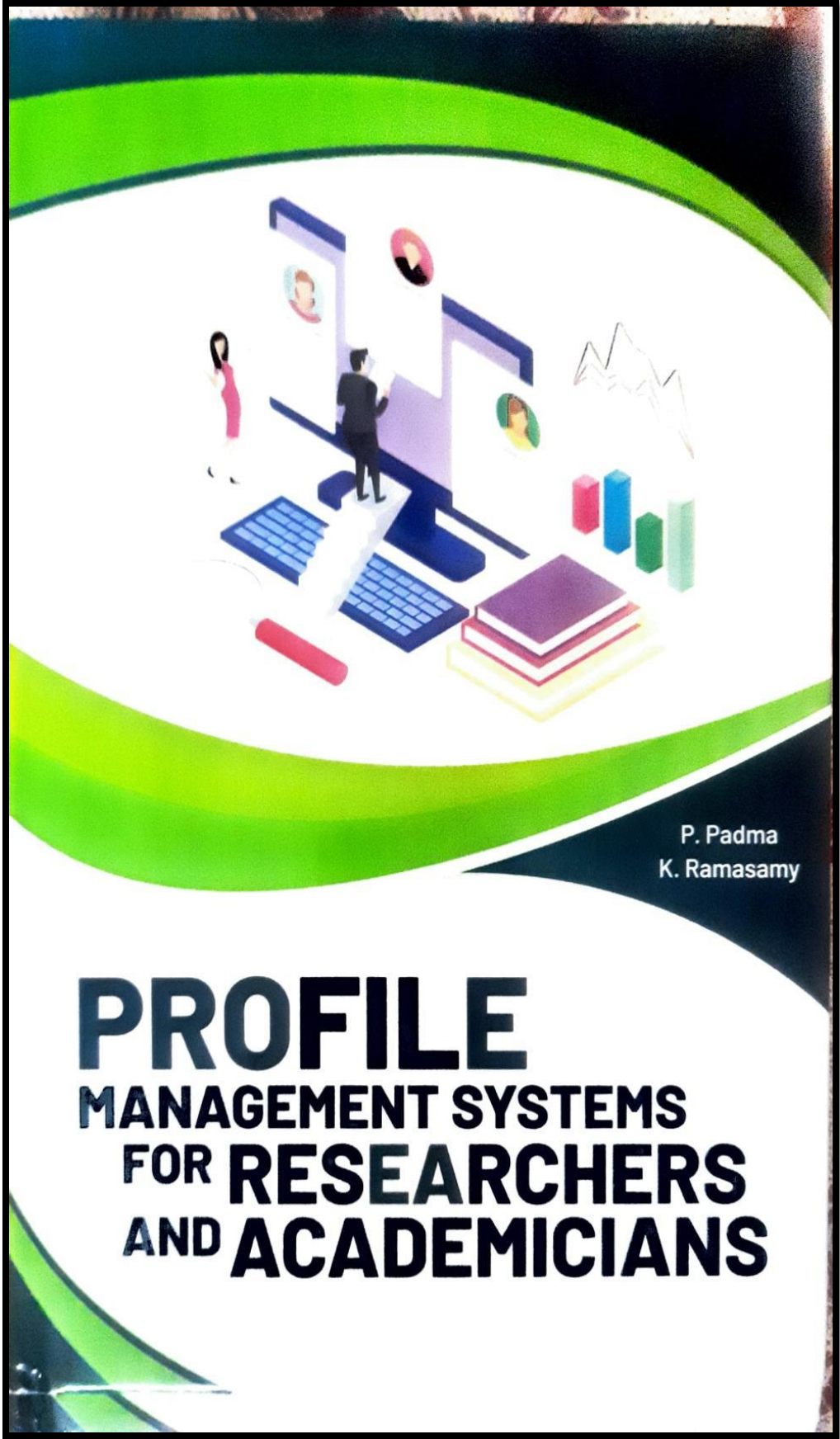
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INTRODUCTION

The Leisure Reading is highly acclaimed means to improve the reading habits and gain knowledge and is preferred widely by all age groups. Stories, be it short story or a novel is the highly preferred genre. Since the primitive civilization, oral stories are always the most desired medium to pass on the traditional knowledge and customs of a community. The schools Libraries have the most significant role in inculcating the reading habit in young minds. Reading has multiple benefits of increased concentration, knowledge addition, Vocabulary building and memory enhancement. Many Multinational NGO’s have joined hands to improve the reading habits of the children by initiating several Free Open Access Software which is loaded with content, that is interestingly read by all age groups. “Let’s Read” is one such free and Open Application which is full of stories in multiple levels of reading which can be used for pleasure/Leisure Reading. The Application is designed for easy installation on Mobile. A deep Insight is given about the Application in this chapter.

FOSS

The Free Open-Source Software are boon to the libraries. As the fifth Law of Library Science asserts that “A Library is a growing Organism”, the requirements keep on growing along with the collection and patrons. The free and open-source Software and Applications comes handy to help the Librarians to meet the objectives without the need to spend for it.



P. Padma
K. Ramasamy

PROFILE

**MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
FOR RESEARCHERS
AND ACADEMICIANS**

PROFILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS For Researchers and Academicians

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INFLIBNET Vidwan : An Indigenous Profile Management System to Integrate the Indian Experts

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Arts College for Women, Tirupur, Tamilnadu*

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INTRODUCTION

The Research and Development of any country plays a pivotal role in the progress of the Socio-Economic sphere and in improving the living standards of the citizens. The Central Ministry of Research and Development and the Ministry of Higher Education has the utmost responsibility to encourage the Research in every possible way to multiply the Intellectual output of the Academicians, Researchers and Scientists. Collaborative efforts yield better innovations than the individual research output hence The Ministry of Education's (MoE) mission of NME-ICT, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology, has initiated the VIDWAN portal, A profile management system, through INFLIBNET. The portal is open and allows free registration of profiles of Experts, Scientists and Technologists.

2022



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FAMILY DYNAMICS IN LITERATURE

Dr. Olive Thambi, Assistant Professor of English, LRG Govt. Arts College for Women, Tirupur

"Family isn't defined by last names or by blood; it's defined by commitment and love"

Dave Willis

Abstract:

Families in general have certain parameters like structure, size, hierarchy, modus operandi etc. The structure may vary from family to family. In general, a family comprises parents, children and if it is an extended family, the grandparents, cousins, aunts, uncles are also included. Sometimes, there is an absent parent which affects the entire family. At other times, one of the parents just exists as in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Sometimes it is a separation or a divorce as in Anne Fine's *Mrs. Doubtfire*. Again, there are families where all the members are there but they do not connect very well as in Preeti Shenoy's *Life is what you make it*. Once again in Eleanor H. Porter's *Pollyanna*, there are no parents to oversee the child's well-being

Key words: Family dynamics, structure, hierarchy, modus operandi.

Introduction : Family was originally instituted by God. God intended people to bond with one another and enjoy close companionship. The dynamics of family evolves and changes with the passage of time. Each family is unique and certainly different from the others.

The paper examines some families portrayed in a few classics which form a microcosm of a miniature world. The novels taken up for the analysis here are:

1. *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen
2. *Mrs. Doubtfire* by Anne Fine
3. *Life is what you make it* by Preeti Shenoy
4. *Pollyanna* by Eleanor H. Porter.

The theories which have been applied here are Attachment Theory by John Bowlby, which explains an uncanny bond among strangers and others despite differences in classes, beliefs and backgrounds Pollyannaism which entails seeing the positive in negative situations and Daniel Goleman's Theory of Emotional Intelligence which discusses understanding human emotions and adapting oneself accordingly.

Main Content:

Coming to the novels, one by one, *Pride and Prejudice*, two stories of lovers run parallel to each other. The stories are set against a background of a father, Mr. Bennet who just exists. He is not interested in settling his five daughters. This is in sharp contrast to his wife who is overly anxious about her daughters. The actual role of a father is taken up by the second daughter Elizabeth Bennet.

As her love story unfolds with Darcy, a wealthy young man, Elizabeth proves to be more than a bride. She steers the family towards distinct directions and with the help of Darcy catapults the family to a higher status. Elizabeth and Jane the eldest girl have decidedly fixed their spouses though with uncertainties in the beginning. The bond between the sisters is special. They have so much to discuss about the happenings and mishappenings in the family including their youngest sister Lydia's elopement and her eventual marriage to Wickham. As far as the size of the family is concerned, it is quite large with seven of them- five daughters, parents and besides them a host of servants. Hierarchy is flat and uncertain with Elizabeth at the helm of affairs. The system seems to be bordering on matriarchy. The

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B P International

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Study about Statistical Normalization and Back Propagation

T. Jayalakshmi ^{a*} and A. Santhakumaran ^a

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Abstract

The Artificial Neural Network is one of the popular machine learning method, which has recently been applied in many areas of medical and medically related fields. Diabetes is one of the chronic diseases that occur when the blood sugar is too high. Early prediction of the disease may reduce the complications. Artificial Neural Network is known as an excellent classifier for nonlinear data. Some major issues are to be considered while constructing the network model. The network structure, learning rate parameter and normalization of input vectors. The proposed research focuses on various normalization methods applied in back propagation neural networks to enhance the reliability of the trained network. The experimental results show that the performance of the classifier model can be increased based on the selection of the normalization method.

Keywords: Artificial neural networks; back propagation; diabetes mellitus; normalization.

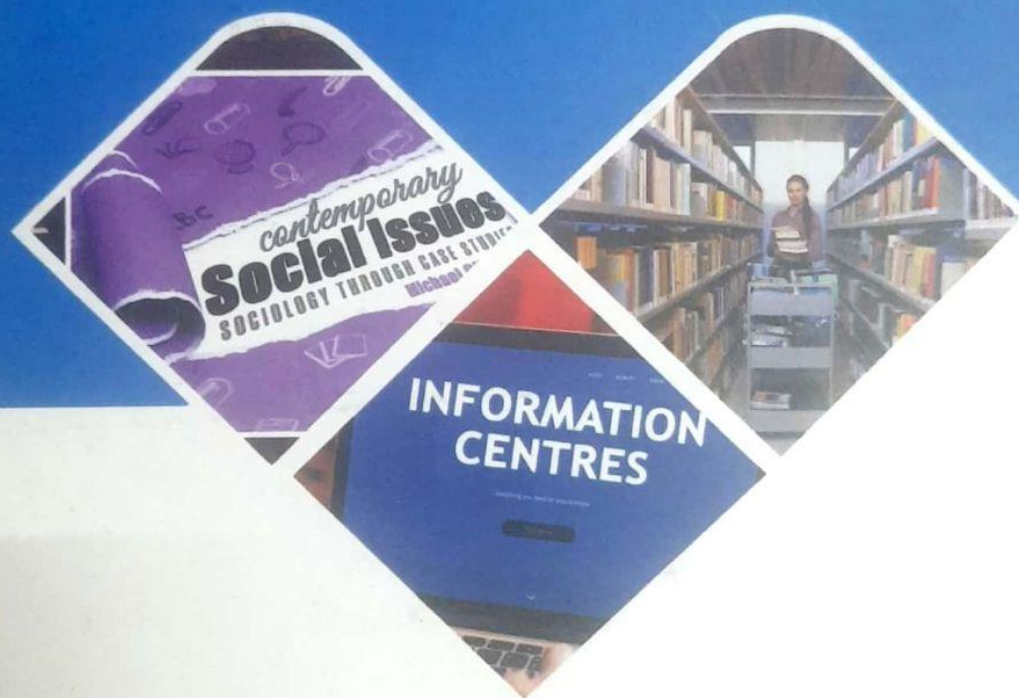
1 Introduction

Machine learning techniques suiting computer-aided medical diagnosis should have good comprehensibility. The diagnosis of diseases is decisive for planning proper treatment and ensuring the well-being of patients. Human error hinders accurate diagnostics, as interpreting medical information is a complex and cognitively challenging task. The application of artificial intelligence can improve the level of diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The importance of AI as a component of the diagnostic process has been steadily increasing since building systems became more practical [1,2]. It has the transparency of diagnostic knowledge and the explanation ability. Machine learning methods for classification provide inexpensive means to perform diagnosis, prognosis, or detection of certain outcomes in health care research. It includes neural network models as one of the attractive approaches for diagnostic tasks. Increased number of clinical databases, increases manual processing which increases the cost. The majority of medical data sets include non-linear patterns that are challenging to categorize. As a result, using machine learning approaches to improve classification is necessary. Artificial neural networks appeared to be one of the most promising approaches in the field of machine learning. ANNs are software structures that are supposed to learn in the same way that the human brain does [3-6]. The neural network's ability to mimic human behavior and tackle nonlinear problems has led to its widespread application in calculating and predicting complex systems, as well as achieving a nonlinearity mapped effect that traditional calculating methods could not achieve. The nerve cell, which is the foundation of the neural network, is responsible for information processing [7]. Neural networks extensively used in medical applications such as image/signal processing [8], pattern and statistical classifiers [9] and for modeling the dynamic nature of biological systems [10]. Some of the systems employing neural networks are developed for decision support purposes in diagnosis and patient management [10,7,11]. Most medical images have a poor noise-to-signal ratio than scenes taken with a digital camera, which often leads a frustratingly lower spatial resolution and makes the contrast between anatomically distinct structures too low to be computed reliably [12]. Because of their capacity to model nonlinearity, the application of neural networks for diabetic categorization has piqued the interest of the medical informatics community [13,14]. One of the most extensively used error minimization strategies for back propagation networks is gradient based methods. Back propagation algorithm is a classical domain dependent technique for supervised training. It works by measuring the output error calculating the gradient of this error, and adjusting the ANN weights and biases in the descending gradient direction. Back propagation is the most commonly used and the simplest feed forward algorithm used for classification.

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CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES



Dr. S.Aravind
Dr. K Ramasamy
Dr. J.Arumugam



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Virtual Reading Guidelines and Initiatives of Who to Mitigate the Infodemic: A Pandemic Parallel

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I. INTRODUCTION

The UN general Secretary Antony Guterres on May 21, 2020 has tweeted "As COVID 19 spreads, a tsunami of Mis- Information, hate, scapegoating, and Scare Mongering has been Unleashed." "Infodemic" is a condition, which is always said to be followed by a pandemic period yet, the term isn't familiar as much as the word "Pandemic". The common public is facing the "Infodemic" condition least recognizing the condition and the concept. The COVID 19 pandemic, unlike the previous pandemics, is privileged with the abundant advanced technology with umpteen number of medias to spread information about the disease and its characteristics. As common laymen keeps sharing information they come across through media, without a second thought about its validity or the Authenticity leading to the Psychological and socio- Economic consequences among the global public. WHO declared at the early course of COVID 19 i.e April 2020, the existence of "Infodemic", a huge wave of Information including both accurate data, fabrications and falsifications about the pandemic.

WHO spreads awareness on "Infodemic" along with the Initiatives to combat the Pandemic. US has initiated a mission to United Nations, A Cross-Regional statement on COVID 19 Infodemic which is endorsed by 132 countries which are member states, Non -Member Observer states and Observer Nations. It emphasizes the need for access to free, reliable, factual, trustworthy, multilingual, accurately targeted, clear and science based information. Ensuring participation of all the stakeholders like Independent and pluralistic media, Social Media Platforms,

READING IS A VOYAGE OF JOY



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BOOKS HELP TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD IN THE CHEAPEST WAY

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Introduction

Book Reading is said to be the best intellectual activity and an individual's knowledge can be judged by his or her reading habits and skills. The reading activity is said to be the basic and foundation of language skill, upon which the other skills like writing, speaking and listening are formed. Reading and travelling are said to be equally preferred hobbies. They both have their own benefits and drawbacks. The choice of the hobby depends on the individual's nature and personality features. The introverts tend to read more avoiding interactions and extroverts prefer travelling and meeting new people and atmospheres.

Generally, people desire to travel to different places in the pretext of visiting their friends, relatives or religious places. The ulterior motive may also be to enjoy the new environment, to confront strange cultures to refresh themselves, to gain a different experience and a diversion from the routine life style. Though the travelling is a rewarding experience, it involves many compromises in food, expenses, life style and physical strain. Reading is much better than traveling as it involves only a meager expense of either book or online access with

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E-Bibliotherapy: A Substantial Practice to Sustain the Reading Habits among the Youngsters in the Google ERA

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E-BIBLIOTHERAPY :A SUBSTANTIAL PRACTICE TO SUSTAIN THEREADING HABITS AMONG THE YOUNGSTERS IN THE GOOGLE ERA

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Abstract

Book or any reading material, is always revered not only for its intellectual content but also for the new directions about life and the pleasure it offers while reading. The technology has grown exponentially and has become an inevitable aspect of life, influencing the reading habit, place, materials and there by the mode of offering Bibliotherapy also. Bibliotherapy is a term which refers to the Art and Science of using books and other reading materials to heal the individuals with psychological problems like depression, anxiety, frustration, stress, negative behavior, hoarding disorders etc. The technology based Bibliotherapy or the online bibliotherapy is known by various terms like E Bibliotherapy, Webotherapy, and Online Therapy etc. Though the terms differ, the concept is the same and it means using/directing the web resources or Online Reading materials for healing the patients with psychological disorders. The online social media has a huge impact on the youngsters in this age so it can be used as medium to offer E-Bibliotherapy. Among the different kinds, Developmental Bibliotherapy is the one which is focused in any Academic Environment for enhancing the mental capacities of the students.

Keywords:: Bibliotherapy, E-Bibliotherapy, Webotherapy, E-Reading materials, Academic Environment.



I. INTRODUCTION

Bibliotherapy is a Greek term in which "Biblio" means Book and "Therapy" means Treatment/Healing. The treatment or healing process given by trained experts for the psychological well being of the respondents, with the help of Books or any Reading material is called as Bibliotherapy. The term is synonymous to many other terms like reading therapy, Literotherapy, book



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Web Usability and Its Influence on the Online Reading Strategies of the 'Digital Native' Students

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Abstract

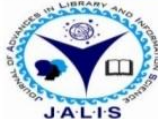
The Online Reading is preferred among the Higher Education students extensively, irrespective of their branch of study, their demographic background and reading Interest. "Young Adults (18-29 years) are more likely than older adults to read books on electronic and several other formats on a variety of devices" (Perin, 2018). The other factors which contribute for the online reading are the affordable gadgets, easy availability of network connectivity and huge chunk of E Resources on the web. The Online Readers have an umpteen number of Web resources to read but the most sought after source is the website. The web Usability of a website, is a broad term denoting how practically usable and convenient a website is designed that decides the number of visitors and the time spent by them during their visit to the site. The Reading strategies are the deliberate style of reading and comprehending the information. Each and every student has their own style or bunch of strategies to read the print and the online material..

Keywords

E-Reading; Websites; Web Usability; reading strategies; E Resources and patrons.

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Introduction

E Reading is the most preferred mode of gaining knowledge, owing to its affordability and wide use of Electronic products and Internet connectivity in the market. The E- version of Newspaper, Magazines and Books are highly sought after than the print version. The digital natives or the current generation who are well versed in the use of gadget tend to project themselves as E-Readers due to trending "E" culture and craze. The pandemic has also added to the situation by urging the people to read from their own gadgets rather than getting in touch of print resources. Though there are several choices to access the necessary information on the web, the most convenient are the websites, which are the preferred ones to satisfy the student's information requirement due to convenience of accessing it easily and instantly, without the need of remembering the links. The designing of a website should be done with its usability as the top priority rather than any other features, as the web usability of a webpage decides the no of users and the time spent by the visitors in it. The E-Reading indirectly or indirectly dependent on the designing of usability of the websites.

E-Reading and its Strategies

"Strategy" is a word derived from Greek word "strategia". It means generalship or the art of war and implies planning, conscious manipulation, and movement towards a goal (Oxford, 1990). Reading Strategies are the "deliberate conscious actions, identifiable by the readers and by intention and select goals" (Paris, Lipson & Wixson, 1983). Dole illustrates that the Reading strategies are conscious and flexible plans emphasizing reasoning that readers apply and adapt to a variety of texts in order to construct meanings from texts (Dole et al., 1991). Reading Strategies are an indicator of how a task is conceived, the text cues attended during reading, how text is perceived and sensed and how a text is understood (Block, 1986).

The E-Reading strategies don't differ much with physical reading strategies. Many of the aspects of physical reading are exactly same that of E-Reading, like text processing which involves a number of processes. The process sometimes occurs parallel or sequentially one by one (Kinstch & Van Dijk, 1978). Leu and Reinking (1996) opined reading as an interaction between the reader and the text. In physical reading only the reader is active whereas the text and the reader are both actively engaged in E-



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THE INTERNET OF THINGS AND ITS PROLIFERATING POTENTIALS TO ENHANCE THE READERSHIP IN THE LIBRARIES

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Abstract

The Technology evolves each day with new paradigm arising at dawn which multiplies the efficiency of the people and devices .The invention of computer, internet, high speed Wi-Fi connectivity ,smart phones have changed the life style of even laymen due to its availability in affordable prices. Followed by these is the next strategy, IoT, Internet of Things. The IoT is nothing but gaining access to analog and digital entities through internet with help of minute devices. Analog Entity refers to the Objects like Thermostat, Car Tyre, Washing Machine or it could be anything. IoT provides data about the object to which it is attached with help of sensors and networking. IoT has the capability to provide real time data which in turn helps in Transparency, Improved Efficiency and accountability to the system in which it is used. Libraries being the forerunner in technology upgradation have already embraced the IoT in the form of RFID technology. The functioning, characteristics and potentials of IoT in Libraries is discussed in detail in this paper.

Keywords – *IoT, Technology, RFID, Internet, Libraries, Analog Entities*

Introduction

Internet of Things (IoT) can be said as a yet another technology paradigm which has already made its way in to the libraries in its precursor form, RFID. The Internet of Things may be said as the linking of physical /Analog objects to the internet and gather

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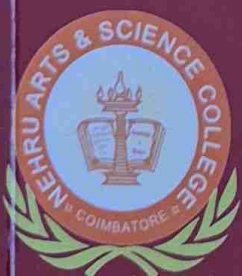
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Solid Waste Sorting and Classification Techniques

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Abstract—Around the world millions of tons of garbage are generated daily. In many countries such amounts of garbage generation pose great threat to environmental health and increase the risk of contaminating the living condition for humans and animals. Presently nations around the world conduct research and explore the possibility of management of garbage collected. Management of waste is a complex work which requires more number of human resources and the cost of managing few tons of garbage become high due to lack of right technology to support. Sorting and processing of waste is complex due to the diversity of materials dumped is large and require many specialized techniques. This paper surveys on waste classification methods and techniques using image processing.

Keywords—Image Processing, Waste Classification, Data Mining, Image Classification, Waste Recycling, Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE global environment is polluted and affected by large amount of garbage accumulated. The garbage wastes are thrown away in lands and water bodies which contaminates the environment and ground water. Approximately in India, 63 ton s of municipal waste is generated annually and expected to affect the environment in a large scale if not managed properly. Waste management is a process of identifying, treating and disposal of waste. Technology growth and advancement gives immense opportunity to convert waste into wealth. Waste management targets for managing waste through reuse, recycle, and reduction of waste. The difficulty in solid waste management continues to grow with increasing population and more number of lands are urbanized.

The process of solid waste management starts with sorting of wastes into degradable and non degradable. This sorting of waste require large number of human labors to manually segregate into plastic, glass, paper, food etc. When plastics are separated and the plastics can be recycled to save energy, cost and environment. The cost of waste management is high and requires capital to automate the process where human labors could be reduced. However there are more opportunities to improve waste recycling through creating regulations, allocating funds, improving awareness on waste segregation, improving recycling technology, and reducing the cost of management of waste collection and processing.

Presently the waste sorting is carried out using machines still require high precision is discriminating objects into appropriate categories. The waste objects are fed in a conveyor where the objects are separated manually and by tools. The cost of separating manually becomes high and time consuming with humans and the performance of separating tools depends on the precision of classifying the objects automatically. The classification of each object is presently

aided through computer vision and machine learning technology. Data mining is a process of extracting useful information and patterns hidden inside large volume of data. Machine learning is a division of data mining through which algorithms gain the ability to improve their performance through self-learning. Data mining and machine learning algorithms are used in variety of data formats which includes numerical data, signals, multimedia formats, spatial data, sensor data etc.

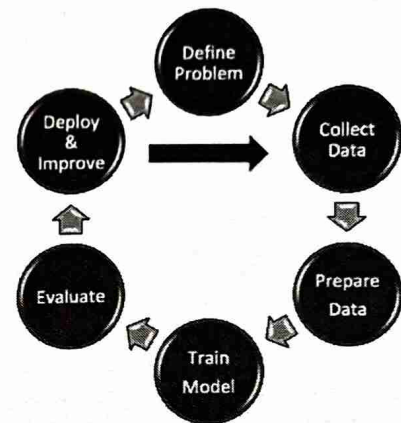


Fig 1 Machine Learning Process

Machine learning algorithms and computer vision technology together forms the image processing unit where digital images are acquired, processed and analyzed. The machine learning algorithms are broadly classified based on the learning type. The type of learning includes supervised, unsupervised, reinforced learning and associations. Supervised learning models include classification while unsupervised models include clustering or grouping. Digital images can be processed through both supervised and unsupervised learning models.

This paper is organized into three sections, section I gives an introduction about waste management and Machine learning, section II presents the literature survey on various image processing techniques used for waste management, image classification, object identification and section III concludes the survey paper.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

(Wang et al., 2019) classified plastic bottles based on their position into adjacent, overlap and disjoint using distant measurement and threshold segmentation. The work also extends to classify plastic bottle colors using ReliefF algorithm for selection of color features and the extracted

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Crop Yield Prediction in Machine Learning Models

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Abstract—The fast pace of urban development minimize the agricultural lands. Owing to poor rainfall and drastic climatic changes farmers often face challenges to sustain cultivation of crops with respect to crop cycle. With growing economic competition and rising population, governmental agencies design long term plans which rarely address the farmer's needs. To meet the global demands agriculturist needs to investigate every opportunity that could improve agricultural production and growth. Whether to expand agricultural lands or to improve the production farmers needs to assess the suitability between land and crops. The investigation of land suitability and crop suitability has attracted many researchers to utilize latest technology such as remote sensing, geographical information systems etc. This paper aims to survey on recent researches on crop and land suitability using data mining techniques.

Keywords—Crop Suitability, Land Suitability, Data Mining, Classification, Agricultural Data Mining

I. INTRODUCTION

THE growing agricultural demand for rising population and depletion of natural resources urge agriculturist and researchers to develop efficient production methods. In India agriculture contributes to about 60% of livelihood with production of 285 million tons of grains. India is the world's largest producer of rice, wheat, spices and cultivates rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, pulses and vegetables as a staple food. To meet the growing demands the agriculture industry need to address the problem of sustainable production system. The production and yield percentage largely varies due to various reasons such as changing physical, biological and natural conditions. Also the type of agricultural practices affects the growth and yield of crops. And apart from these, other elements such as water, climate, rainfall, soil type etc affect the growth and yield.

Generally suitability analysis plays a major role in understanding the agricultural needs and addressing the problems associated with production. The suitability analysis can be grouped into land suitability and crop suitability or crop-land suitability. Land suitability is the measure of land fitness to specific crops or methods while crop suitability is the measure of crop fitness suitable to grow in a particular land or region specific to temperature, soil type and moisture. Agriculture was influenced either negatively or positively by change in environmental, geographical, climate and political and the changes directly affects the agricultural production. Weather and climatic variations also affect the agriculture production. Prediction of rainfall and changing soil conditions are required to make decisions on selecting the right crop.

Using data mining and machine learning techniques large volume of data from different sources can be effectively used to make accurate decisions on crop, crop management and prediction services to plan or schedule agriculture practices. Also data mining techniques are the best choice to mine information from the weather data, soil data, temperature, climate data etc. Presently data mining are used for Crop Yield prediction, Disease detection, weed detection, crop quality assessment, seed classification, livestock production and management, water management, soil management and weather prediction. Data mining process involve gathering, cleaning, transformation, training, pattern mining and evaluation. Classification, clustering, association, prediction and forecasting are the main techniques employed on agriculture data to mine information.



Fig 1 Data Mining Process

This paper is organized into three sections, section I gives an introduction about agriculture and data mining, section II presents the literature survey on various data mining techniques and methods used for crop, land, crop-land analysis and section III concludes the survey paper.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Farmers and agriculturist need to utilize vast amount of data to make decisions on factors that affect and improve agriculture process, production and yield. Data mining techniques offer numerous ways to capture data, process data and mine information from large amount of data. Several literatures points out that agriculture data mining offer immense benefit and solve numerous problem related to data mining goals. The field of agriculture data mining is growing tremendously with new algorithms and methods being introduced for specific agriculture related problems such as soil, irrigation, disease, growth, yield and farming decisions.

(Filippi et al., 2019) proposed random forest models combined with STC to predict wheat, barley, canola yield for three different seasons. LOFOCV and LOFYOC cross validation methods are used to measure the prediction quality

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The Landmarks of the Open Access Movement of Scholarly publications and its Impact on the Online Intensive Readings

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Introduction

Open Access refers to the Free and Open Access to any kind of resources either Print or Online but the cost factor has limited the Open Access to Online version alone. The concept of Open Access is of recent origin. The Open Access Movement has offered access to Peer Reviewed Research and Scholarly content, but Publications in open access journals has burdened the authors with Article Processing Charges and other kind of charges for publishing in the Journals.

Some Publications of Project -funding, professional Societies are exempted from payment by the authors. Professional Open Access Publications are benefitted by getting indexed in popular open access indexing services like Google Scholar, Research Gate and semantic scholar which add to the profiles of the authors of OA Publications. The open access movement has both pros and cons but the benefits are for a wide array of deserving researchers, academicians, scholars and professionals.

The Concept of Open Access

The Open Access refers to the free access to scholarly publications over the internet removes the price and permission barriers and ensures widest possible dissemination of research. The series of Open Access Initiatives in the scholarly literature laid the foundation for a massive movement in the field of Research. It can be classified into the following aspects

GOOGLE ERA LIBRARIANSHIP :

TOOLS, TECHNOLOGIES AND SKILLS



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Significance of Soft Skills in Librarianship in the context of Five Laws of Library Science

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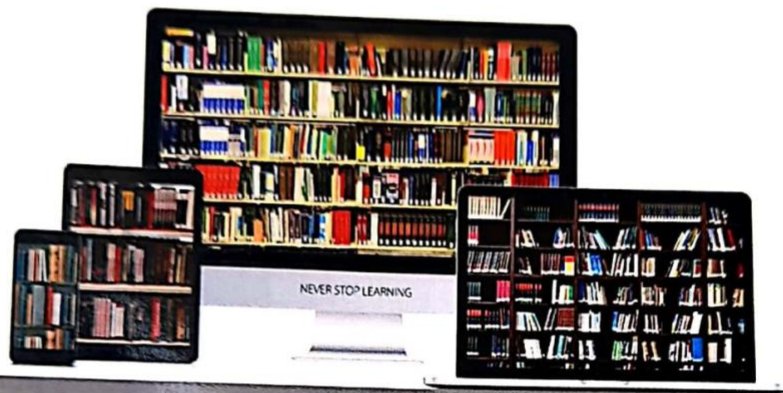
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Introduction

Every human is bestowed with some duties which in turn require skill, knowledge and talent to complete it efficiently and effectively. Knowledge and talent can be gained by learning but skills need to be developed by practice along with learning and inheritance. The set of skills or skill set requirement varies according to the career and job. The technical skills and the expertise gained over a period in performing a particular task is called as Hard Skills and the personality skills set requirement which is common to all the professions is called as soft skills. The soft skills are the set of social attitudes needed to deal with people and successfully complete the task.

There are a number of terms representing different skill sets like Social Skills, Life skills, Employability skills, Career skills and soft skills. Every skill set is not unique and some skills are common to many skill sets. For e.g., the communication skill is categorized in social skills, soft skills, career and Employability skills. The Librarianship requires a good number of soft skills along with hard skills to serve the patrons and fulfill the objectives of the Libraries.

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Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Library Service

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Abstract

The Artificial Intelligence or AI is pervading in each and every field in the present scenario. It saves the time and enhances the Quality of the product or services provided by any concern which utilizes the AI technology. Artificial Intelligence is the advanced version of the Automation and Expert System which is in use right now. Library and Information Science also embraces the technology like Expert System to help in Collection development, Cataloging and Reference Services. This paper deals with the Impact of AI in Library field. A SWOC analysis of using AI and its subsets like Expert System (ES), Robotics, Natural Language Processing (NLP) in different functions of Library is done in an elaborate manner.

Keywords- Artificial Intelligence or AI, 2. Library services
3. Expert System 4. Cataloging and Classification.



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THE ELABORATIONS AND COMPARISON OF THE PRINT AND DIGITAL READING STRATEGIES FOR THE ACADEMIC PURSUITS: AN IN-DEPTH INSIGHT

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Abstract

As the knowledge acquisition process is ever evolving, the typical method of reading printed text materials is withering gradually. The technology laid the basics foundation for this transition. Digital Reading is the 'most sought after' mode of reading as the technological era has bloomed with the invention of electronic gadgets like smart phones, Lap top, desk tops and I-Pad coupled with high-speed internet facilities at an affordable price. Every citizen, be it a literate or an illiterate, possesses a smart phone invariably. Due to the convenience of easy portability and availability of plenty of online resources, digital reading is done at any place, at any time and in no cost. The strategies that are naturally followed in reading printed resources is least applicable in the digital reading environment. Although there were many scientifically proven printed text reading strategies, reading was done with few, simple strategies that any individual was exposed to, at an early stage of life, by either his/her parents or teachers. The strategies of digital reading are quite unique and differ from text. Digital strategies need to be guided and instructed professionally to access the content relevant to the search or requirement amidst the huge information chunk.

Keywords: *Reading strategies, print Reading, Digital Reading, Technology.*

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An Overview on Classification of Mammogram Images with Data Mining Techniques

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Abstract—Breast cancer is genetically and clinically heterogeneous disease. An area of interest for data mining applications is the study of biomedical data which is the combination of image processing with the data mining techniques or algorithm to analyze the hidden data by creating the patterns. This paper deals with the classification of breast cancer within digital mammography images. Classification of breast cancer in mammogram image is an important step to classify whether the patient is affected by cancerous (malignant) or non-cancerous (benign) tumors. Researchers have been used various algorithms and investigation methods to investigate mammogram images depending on the ultimatum of the disease, status of the disease and the quality of image. The main aim of classification of mammogram images is to select the best treatment. Doctors suggest best treatment for the patient if the result is positive and can avoid from death. Researchers uses so many data mining algorithms used for classification of mammogram images are k-Nearest Neighbor, Nave Bayes, Artificial Neural Network and Support Vector Machine algorithm.

Keywords—Benign, Classification, Data Mining Algorithms, Malignant, Mammogram Images.

I. INTRODUCTION

MAMMOGRAM, breast x-ray imaging is an effective, low cost, reliable method in early breast cancer detection. Mammogram images are classified as normal, benign and malignant [3]. Breast cancer is a malignant (cancer) tumor starting with breast cells. A screening mammogram aims to find breast cancer when it's too small to be felt by a woman or her doctor. Cost effectiveness is one of the major requirements for a mass screening program to be successful. The ultimate diagnosis of all types of breast disease depends on a biopsy. In most cases the decision for a biopsy is based on mammography findings. Biopsy results indicate that 65-90% of suspected cancer detected by mammography turned out to be benign [8]. Hence, it would be valuable to expand a computer aided technique for mass classification based on extracted features from the Region Of Interest (ROI) in mammograms. This can reduce the number of unnecessary biopsies in patients with benign disease and thus avoid patients physical and mental suffering, with an added bonus of reducing healthcare costs. Finding breast cancers before they grow and spread greatly improves a woman's chance for successful treatment [3].

A diagnostic mammogram is a breast X-ray examination when a patient shows signs and symptoms of breast disease, or who with earlier mammography findings needs an imaging follow-up [5]. Feature selection and feature extraction [6] are dimension reduction techniques. Feature selection is generally used in breast cancer classification. Feature selection filters redundant and irrelevant features from original data. Feature selection, a data mining pre-pre-processing step selects and extracts valuable information in massive related materials. "It is investigated that logistic regression model differentiate between benign and malignant in decision making for early breast cancer detection and identifies most important features associated with breast cancer [7]". "Feature selection's advantage including improvement of prediction reduces training times and ensures faster classifier performance [8]". Benign tumors are non-cancerous whereas malignant tumors are cancerous in which, the cells grow abnormally [4].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In breast cancer classification various classification techniques are employed on the segmented image in order to classify the lesions, malignant or Benign. Some of the existing classification method for mammogram images is described in this section.

The literature contains various approaches for supervised feature learning, risk factors, classification to classify the lesions in mammogram images. Hua Li, Shasha Zhuang, Deng-ao Li, Jumin Zhao, and Yanyun Ma, proposed an enhanced DenseNet neural network model, the DenseNet-II neural network model. This model has produced effective and accurate classification of benign and malignant mammography images [11]. The datasets in this paper was collected from mammography images from Shanxi Medical University. This study has produced good accuracy in classification.

M. Kanchana and P. Varalaxmi discussed on the methods for mass detection and classification. This proposed work has also discussed on their merits and demerits of the methods. It also provides various classifiers and combinations for mass classification [9]. The datasets were collected from DDSM (Digital Database for Screening Mammography) and MIAS (Mammographic Image Analysis Society) dataset.



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DETECTION OF BREAST LESION USING IMPROVED GLCM FEATURE BASED EXTRACTION IN MAMMOGRAM IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

A classic mammogram image processing method commonly illustrates of mammogram image pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction and classification techniques. Feature extraction is a significant measure in Computer Assisted Diagnosis (CAD) of Breast cancer abnormalities. Feature Extraction is the method of shrinking the dimension of image data by finding an essential detail as of the segmented image. The visual substance of a segmented image portions can be confined using this procedure. Feature extraction is one of the Image retrieval methods for achieving higher accuracy. In this paper an Improved Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) Feature based Extraction with shape and Tamura features are discussed. Tamura features are extracted from Optimized Kernel Fuzzy Clustering Algorithm (OKFCA) which is one of the segmentation methods. This paper proposed Improved GLCM Feature Based Extraction algorithm to obtain the trained features which will be used for further processing in future. Experimental results of 322 images were evaluated from Mammographic Image Analysis Society (MIAS) database and used to evaluate the feature extraction process.

Keywords—Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD), MIAS, OKFCA Segmentation, Feature Extraction, Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM)

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer has become a foremost threat, primary to woman death. Early exposure is the finest solution to reduce this mortality. Digital mammography is the mainly reliable method for diagnosis of breast cancer suitable to its simplicity, portability and cost efficiency. To attain, high accuracy rates in the identification of breast cancer, special clinical decision support systems have been considered in the recent years. Breast cancer is one of the crucial diseases among women [1]. This hazardous sickness is rooted by lesion that preserve categorized into 2 forms, which are malignant and benign. Benign is non-cancerous lesion which be able to uninvolved and improbable near reappear, whereas malignant is affected cell which is extremely probable to mature up and extend to other elements of the human body [2]. The majority of breast cancer patients does not observe about its attendance and die prior to the getting appropriate prescription. Thus, breast cancer recognition on the premature phase is an essential in order to decrease the amount of death [1].

Mammography is presently the best technique for detecting breast cancer at its premature phase. The issues with mammography images are complex. Therefore, image processing, feature extraction and classification techniques are used to support radiologist for detecting tumor. Features or attributes extracted from doubtful regions in mammography images can assist doctors to determine the subsistence of the tumor at real time thus speeding up treatment procedure. Detecting breast cancer can be moderately a demanding job. Particularly, as cancer is not a single disease but it is a group of manifold diseases. Consequently, every cancer is dissimilar from every other cancer that exists. Also, the similar drug might have dissimilar reaction on parallel type of cancer. Hence, cancer differs from individual to individual person. Depending on only one method or single algorithm to detect breast cancer may not afford us with the finest possible consequence. As one cancer diverges from another, likewise every breast shows differently from another. In general feature extraction plays a vital task in image classification method and superior selection of feature for obtaining high accuracy. Texture is an extremely significant uniqueness for the examination of several kinds of images that shows everywhere in an environment like remote sensing images, natural images, and medical images [14].

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Re-Mapping Identity, Culture and History through Literature



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A Culinary Journey of Faith, Hope and Love

Dr. Olive Thambi

'We have many of our biggest moments in life either preparing or sharing a meal'

- Aaron Sanchez

The culinary journey has a mélange of influences in terms of culture, ethnicity and beliefs. It is a journey which restores faith in humanity and brings people together. Lifestyle and food preferences may differ across the globe. But nevertheless, exotic food brings people together. Food transcends barriers of religion, caste and creed. People always enjoy good food.

The novel entitled *The Hundred Foot Journey* by Richard C. Morais is a brilliantly read book revolving around a Muslim family whose livelihood hinges on the culinary skills of its members. Set against a background of Mumbai, the Hajis, as they are known, make a modest beginning. As the popularity of the restaurant grows by the day, the Hindus resent it for religious reasons and very soon the Hajis' restaurant is aflame in the midst of a mob fury which unfortunately claims the life of the matriarch of the family. Hassan is the protagonist and the memory of his mother haunts him and his entire family for decades. His father vows before his dead wife that he would leave the country for good. They travel to London where they fail to find a footing. So they move to Lumiere and face challenges there as well. In Lumiere, they set up an Indian restaurant. Just a hundred foot away, there is a French restaurant owned by one Mrs. Mallory. Mrs Mallory in her own formidable way tries to downplay their business but to no avail. In the market, the best produce is bought by the Hajis even before Mrs. Mallory reaches the market. The much coveted third Michelin star which Mrs Mallory yearned for, kept evading her.

One day, Hassan's father and Mrs Mallory get into an altercation where some mishappenings take place. Mrs Mallory pushes Hassan's father and right behind him Hassan had been cooking. Hassan is knocked down and he sustains burn injuries and is immediately hospitalized. Mrs. Mallory visits Hassan in the hospital with pastries. She questions him about the ingredients and to Mrs. Mallory's utter amazement is able to tell all of them distinctly and for the first time in her life she recognizes Hassan as a talented chef. This is the turning point for Mrs. Mallory. Guilt stricken and remorseful, Mrs. Mallory pleads for forgiveness and implores the Hajis to send Hassan as her apprentice after his full recovery. After long deliberations, Hassan's father relents and Hassan is trained along the lines of French cuisine.

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SURVEY ON IMAGE SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUES IN MAMMOGRAM IMAGES

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Government Arts College.

In research and clinical applications digital imaging devices plays vital role in tissue recognition and segmentation. Image segmentation helps to partitioning a digital image into multiple segments. Mammogram is an efficient method for detecting breast cancer at earlier stages. The main objective of segmentation is to simplify and or to modify the representation of an image into something that is more significant and easier to examine. Image segmentation is normally used to find objects and boundaries such as lines, curves and so on in mammogram images. The result of image segmentation is a set of segments which covers the entire image collectively. This paper concentrates on various image segmentation techniques on mammogram images. Image segmentation is an important part of image analysis process. It differentiates between the objects that want to be inspected further and the other objects or their background. The segmentation techniques such as edge detection, thresholding, region growing and clustering are used to segment the image.

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DIGITAL INFORMATION LITERACY – AN INDISPENSIBLE SKILL OF THE INFORMATION AGE

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Abstract

The Digital Information Literacy tops the list of the essential life skills required for all the flourishing academic stakeholders in the society. The Digitalization, Automation and Artificial Intelligence pervasion has left no stone unturned in every public and private sector with special impact on the Education. The Digitisation of the most crucial sectors like Banking, Public Administration lead to the sudden upsurge in the digital literacy requirement for all the citizens in the country irrespective of age, sex, occupation and societal status. The Digital Information Literacy may be said as one's ability or fluency in recognizing the requirement of particular information followed by locating, accessing, collecting, coordination, evaluation and utilizing of the Information and Data with the help of Digital technology. In short the Digital Literacy is the Literacy of the Technology-Era.

Keywords : Digital Literacy, Essential Life skills, Society, Digitization, Technology-Era.

INTRODUCTION

The Digital Information Literacy is half-way in the Academic set up. The students in any Institution are either Digital-Natives or Non-Digital Natives. Digital Natives are those who are born after 1980 in this Digital Era and the Non Digitals born before the on-set of the Digital era but right now both belong to the "C" generation which indicates to their connectivity with the online world spontaneously. They are always accessible and available through online. The digital natives are good in handling the online information except for lack of some skills. There is also a huge difference in the digital skills of the rural youth and Urban. The older the generation lesser the digital skills, this may be called as the "Digital Divide"

The UNESCO Sustainable Development Goal 4(SDG4) is to build digital skills in the third world countries to face the transformation period of manual to digitalization in every sphere. The rural common man has a long way to go to be digital Literate as the general literacy is itself is limited, not only Government but corporate giants must extend a helping hand for the mission of digital literate India.

DEFINITION

ALA defines Digital Literacy as the ability to use the information and digital technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills.

Wikipedia says "It refers to the individual's ability to find, evaluate and compose clear information through writing and other medium on various digital platforms". Digital Literacy may be evaluated from individual's grammar, composition and Typing skills. The ability to produce writing, audio, Images, videos and also designs using technology is also a method to gauge one's digital literacy.

Digital Literacy in socio-cultural view by Paul Gilster,(1997) is the Ability to understand and use information in multiple formats from a wide range of sources when presented via computers.

Conceptual definition of Richard Lanham,(1995) advocates that the literacy has reached its semantic level from the meaning "the ability to read and write" to a new meaning "the ability to understand information however presented." He emphasizes the multimediated nature of information and argues that digitally literates are skilled at deciphering complex images, sound as well as syntactical subtleties of words.

The word Digital Literacy has evolved from the word Literacy-Information Literacy-computer literacy-Media Literacy-Web Literacy/Digital Literacy. The Media Literacy is the immediate precursor of Web/Digital Literacy. As the media literacy refers to the composing and deciphering the right meaning of the media information or news, the digital literacy is said to be that of the web/Online resource information.



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IMPACTS OF IOT IN BIG DATA ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In today's growing technological revolutions and advanced networking system Internet of Things (IoT) is the most popular and evolving term in technological world. Explosive growth of the devices connected to IoT and exponential growth of information conception makes it possible to overlap with the recent advancements of Big Data Analysis. IoT is used for variety of applications. The applications are interacting with text books using QR code printed on it, smart meters, home router, TV, light control, A/C control. The convergence of these areas creates several flourishing opportunities in Big Data and IoT systems. The advantages of IoT for the user there are many security aspects which need to be taken care by the user of IoT enabled devices. In an effort to understand the development of IoT and Bigdata. This paper reviews the current research of IoT, key enabling technologies, IoT applications, and identifies research trends and challenges.

Keywords: IoT, Big Data, Data Analysis, Taxonomy

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of things (IoT) is the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances, and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity which enable these objects to connect and exchange data. It refers to a network of objects, each of which has a unique IP address & can connect to the internet. The network can be a combination of people-things, things-things, and people-people. In other words, it is a system of interrelated computing devices, digital machines, object, animals or people that are provided with a unique identifier and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-machine interaction. Convergence between wireless communications, Digital electronic devices, and Micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technologies led to the rise of the Internet of Things. Internet-connected objects like computers, smart phones, tablets and Wi-Fi de-vices, sensors, wearable devices and household appliances are all the objects of the IoT components [1]. Since there is a massive growth in number of devices day by day, the amount of data generated would also be enormous. Here is where Big Data and IoT go hand in hand. Big Data manages the enormous amount of data generated using its technologies. The Internet of Things (IoT) and big data are two vital subjects in commercial, industrial, and many other applications [2].

Given that sensors are used in nearly all industries, the IoT is expected to produce a huge amount of data. The data generated from IoT devices can be used in finding potential research trends and investigating the impact of certain events or decisions. These data are processed using various analytic tools. In this context, leveraging a big data plat-form that can assist in consuming and reading diverse data sources as well as in accelerating the data integration process becomes vital [3]. Data integration and analytics allow organizations to revolutionize their business process. Specifically, these enterprises can use data analytics tools to transform a huge volume of sensor-collected data into valuable insights. Given the overlapping research trends in these areas, this paper focuses on the recent advances in management of big data and analytics in the IoT paradigm.

II. TAXONOMY

Figure 1 shows the thematic taxonomy of big data and analytics solutions that are designed for IoT systems. These solutions are categorized based on the following attributes: a) big data sources, b) system components, c) big data enabling technologies, d) functional elements, and e) analytics type [4].

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Noise Removal in Breast Cancer Using Hybrid De-noising Filter for Mammogram Images

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Abstract. Breast Cancer is a one of the major disease for women in today's world. The aim of this paper is to develop a robust and image pre-processing methods to realize mammogram images features with different dimensions. To categorize an image is to be illustrated or signified by particular features. In this paper, proposed a mammogram image pre-processing extraction process for deriving the image classification. The proposed method present two phases namely, (1) Image Re-sizing: The original MIAS mammogram image database images are resized into predefined sizes; (2) Image pre-processing. The Hybrid De-noising Filter is obtained by Median Filter and Applied Median Filter Integration. It is established out using Hybrid Denoising Filter (HDF) to discard the noise; Different image de-noising algorithms are discussed in literature review. The proposed Hybrid Denoising Filter algorithm performs an important function in image feature selection, segmentation, classification, and investigation. According to the experimental results the Hybrid Denoising Filter algorithm mainly focuses on discarding irrelevant noise and focuses on the execution time using MATLAB R2013a Tool. The proposed Hybrid Denoising Filter has less Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) variation and High Peak Signal Noise Ratio (PSNR) when compared with other de-noising algorithms of Gaussian, Wiener, Median and Applied Median Filters.

Keywords: Breast Cancer · Image pre-processing · Hybrid De-noising Filter · MIAS

1 Introduction

Image processing is a technique to carry out several operations on an image, in order to obtain an enhanced image or to mine some precious information from it. It is a type of signal processing in which input (contribution) is an image and result could be image or characteristics or attributes linked with that image. Digital Image Processing (DIP) is an ever budding area with a variety of applications. It forms core research area within engineering and computer science regulations too. Digital image processing deals with developing a digital system that perform operations on digital image.

A cancer is a type of disease having source in the abnormal growth of the cells. Breast cancer known as breast disease having starting point is breast tissues and it can

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