3.4.4.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published, and papers in national/international conference-proceedings year wise during last five years

3.4.4 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published per teacher during the last five years (5)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING:

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Whether at the time of publication Affiliating Institution Was same Yes/NO	Name of the publisher
01	Dr. S S Honnanagoudar	-	Studies on the use of Geology, Pumping test of Coastal Dakshina Kannada District for logical examination of salt water intrusion	NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIONS & RECENT TRENDS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING	2021-22	ISSN (O) 2393-8021	Yes	International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology
02	Dr. S. D. Venkataraja Mohan	-	Sub-Grade Soil Stabilization of Black Cotton Soil using Conventional & non-Conventional Stabilizer	Recent Trends and Innovation in Civil Engineering (NCRTIC-AIT)	2019-20	ISSN No : 1006-7930	Yes	Journal of Xian University of Architecture & technology
03	Sowmya M	REV: International Conference on Remote Engineering and Virtual Instrumentation	Smart Attendance System using Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Network	Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Remote Engineering and Virtual Instrumentation	2019-20	978-981-16-3945-6_78	Yes	Springer

04	Dr. C Nanjundaswamy	-	Municipal solid waste Characterization, recovery and recycling options in Mysore	International Conference on Solid Waste Management	2017-18	ISBN - 81-86862-45-5, Printed volume Vol 1 - ISBN 81-86862-46-3 & Vol. 2 - ISBN 81-86862	Yes	ICONSWM

Professor& Head

Dr.S.Vijaya

International Conference on Remote Engineering and Virtual Instrumentation
↳ REV2019 2019: **Cyber-physical Systems and Digital Twins** pp 343–356 | Cite as

Smart Attendance System Using Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Network

I. Pooja, J. Gaurav, C. R. Yamuna Devi, H. L. Aravindha & M. Sowmya

Conference paper | First Online: 11 July 2019

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 80)

Abstract

Image recognition has been playing an increasingly larger role in the modern life like driver assistance systems, medical imaging system, quality control system to name a few. Artificial Neural Network models are extensively used for the above purposes due to their reliable success. One such update used here is the convolutional neural network (CNN, or ConvNet). This paper highlights the importance of pre-trained neural networks as well as the significance of Deep Learning used in the field of Academics and Advancement which is implemented in MATLAB Software. Smart Attendance Systems involves the image (face) detection and analyzes the data accurately. This approach solves the time consuming traditional method of attendance system and paves way for new advanced technologies.

Keywords

View article

Chikkamadaiah Nanjunda Swamy

Municipal solid waste Characterization, recovery and recycling options in Mysore

[PDF] from researchgate.net

Authors	M Lokeshwari, C Nanjunda Swamy
Publication date	2017
Journal	International Conference on Solid Waste Management
Volume	1
Pages	183-190
Description	Solid waste management is a part of public health and sanitation and is entrusted to the urban local bodies. Now a days garbage and its management has become a tenacious problem and this notwithstanding the fact that largest part of municipal expenditure is allotted to it. Mysore city is called as cultural capital of Karnataka extended over an area 128.42 sq. km. Study carried out to understand the existing solid waste management system in the city. Presently all solid waste generated in Mysore city is transported to a central windrow compost plant at vishveshwara nagar. Presently only in some parts of the city, source segregation and segregated waste management is practiced. 12 Solid waste samples were collected from six predetermined sampling stations which include residential, commercial, institutional, mixed, market areas. Physical and chemical characteristic analysis as per standard methods shows that residential area waste contains about 70% of bio degradable material. Commercial area consists of about 20-25% paper, plastic, metal and other recyclable materials. Source segregation and recovery, recycling is preferred for commercial and central residential areas. Decentralized composting is suitable in city peripheral residential areas. Market waste is purely compostable. Instead of mixing and treating all waste at a single place, market waste can be treated separately to produce good quality compost and is best suited for vermicomposting. The result of the study not only reduces the load on the central compost plant but also localize the problem. Reduces the quantity of waste to be treated, promotes Reuse of materials to their full ...
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Scholar articles Municipal solid waste Characterization, recovery and recycling options in Mysore
M Lokeshwari, CN Swamy - International Conference on Solid Waste Management, 2017
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Lokeshwari M. and Dr. C. Nanjunda Swamy "**Municipal solid waste Charecterization, Recovery and Recycling options in Mysore**." at 3rd International Conference on Solid Waste Management ICON SWM2012 at Mysore Infosys Campus, Mysore. Sl.No. 26, pp 183-190, July 30- August 1, 2012. Ref. No. IND-abs-40. e- proceedings ISBN – 81-86862-45-5, Printed volume Vol 1 - ISBN 81-86862-46-3 & Vol. 2 – ISBN 81-86862-74-1

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE CHARECTERIZATION, RECOVERY AND RECYCLING OPTIONS IN MYSORE.

M. Lokeshwari[1] * and C. Nanjunda Swamy[2]

*[1] *Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engg., R.V.College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560059, India.*
[2] *Prof. & Head, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Dr. AIT, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India Swamu_vtu@yahoo.com*
* *Email: +91-9741214628, Fax: 080 -28600337,* ***eshwarienv08@gmail.com***

ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is a part of public health and sanitation and is entrusted to the urban local bodies. Now a days garbage and its management has become a tenacious problem and this notwithstanding the fact that largest part of municipal expenditure is allotted to it. Mysore city is called as cultural capital of Karnataka extended over an area 128.42 sq.km. Study carried out to understand the existing solid waste management system in the city. Presently all solid waste generated in Mysore city is transported to a central windrow compost plant at vishveshwara nagar. Presently only in some parts of the city, source segregation and segregated waste management is practiced. 12 Solid waste samples were collected from six predetermined sampling stations which include residential, commercial, institutional, mixed, market areas. Physical and chemical characteristic analysis as per standard methods shows that residential area waste contains about 70% of bio degradable material. Commercial area consists of about 20-25% paper, plastic, metal and other recyclable materials. Source segregation and recovery, recycling is preferred for commercial and central residential areas. Decentralized composting is suitable in city peripheral residential areas. Market waste is purely compostable. Instead of mixing and treating all waste at a single place, market waste can be treated separately to produce good quality compost and is best suited for vermicomposting. The result of the study not only reduces the load on the central compost plant but also localize the problem. **Reduce**s the quantity of waste to be treated, promotes **Reuse** of materials to their full life extent, Gives Eco friendly and self sustainable **treatment systems** for processing the **waste**. Hence leads to zero waste management system.

Key words: Municipal solid waste, Source segregation. Bio-degradable matter, Recyclable materials, waste minimization.