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IOT Based SLT (Smart Line Transmission) Pole wth Electrical Lineman Safety

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ABSTRACT

Most of the times in TV, Newspapers we read and hear that someone died in electrical pole accidents and it may be a child, student, farmers, animals etc. Thus we need a solution to avoid accidents due to electric broken lines.

As we need a solution for avoiding accidents due to electric broken lines, the system includes smartness where if electrical lines are broken its location should be sent to the authorities automatically with the help of IoT technology without any human intervention as well as it should include a mechanism to avoid accidents and death caused by stepping on that broken electrical line. To modify the existing power distribution system for an automatic electrical line breakage detection and power supply breaking mechanism, a remote telemetry system is implemented in which RF transceivers are used to detect electrical line breakage. Also, the location where electrical line is broken will be sent to the authorities using GPS via IoT technology i.e., Wi-Fi along with the notification of SMS using GSM. To provide localized safety measurements of a lineman the system provides a password protected electrical line breakage system if automatic line breakage fails. Also to protect the entire system, a password protected door locks is implemented. The switching of the electrical line will be done by the Relay. All components in the proposed system are controlled by the Arduino Microcontroller.

Keywords: *Arduino Microcontroller, GSM, GPS, Wi-Fi, RF transceivers, Relay.*

Introduction

Electricity is one of the basic needs in every field. Electrical power system is non-linear and has complex system which is very difficult to detect and monitor regarding electrical line breakage in entire glob. Day by day the ratio of people who die due to Electrical accidents is increasing and in that major reason is by unknowingly stepping on a

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broken electric line which is caused by natural calamities, accidents, etc.

Idea of the proposed system in module1 is that every pole is designed in such a way that it is connected to each other through wireless communication (RF-Radio Frequency modules) Consider we are having 5 poles. If the 4^{th} pole line is broken, 5^{th} pole senses the signal from 4^{th}, if there is no signal, it will alerts the public with a buzzer alarm so that anyone can get information that some danger aroused.

Once it acknowledges the breakage of the line occurred, it sends message to predefined numbers and also disconnects the power line automatically from substation poles 1 to 4 in order to ensure that no harm occurs to anyone. Also it sends location of that area where the line has broken to the authorities through GPS via Wi-Fi i.e. IoT technology and the location will be displayed on web browser.

Critical electrical accidents to line men are on the rise during electric line repair, due to lack of communication and co-ordination between the maintenance staff and electric substation staff.

The idea of the system in module 2 provides a solution that ensures safety of maintenance staff, i.e., line man and the control to turn ON/OFF of the line will be maintained by the line man only, because this system has an arrangement in such a way that a password is required to operate the circuit breaker (ON/OFF). Also to ensure the safety of the developed system, another system which is a password protected door lock system is included. It helps in protecting the accessing of the password protected circuit breaker system, such that only authenticated people can get access to the system.

Literature Review

Studies so far show that there is a need to automate the existing electrical power system by including IOT.

Dr.k.Sathiyasekar et al.[1] Proposed a scheme for minimizing the delay caused by traffic congestion and to provide the smooth flow of emergency vehicle by providing green signal to the path where emergency vehicle travels and also the system identifies accident location and sends that location immediately to the main server. The main server finds the nearest ambulance to the accident zone and sends the exact accident location to the emergency vehicle so that it reaches the nearest hospital soon.

B.A. Jan proposed [2] Proposed a new technique of detection of faults on EHV electrical lines up to and above 800 KV .The paper presents GPS (Global Positioning

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System) for detection of faults and protection of EHV lines both + 800 KV. Relays are located at each bus bar in a transmission network. These relays detect the fault and generate high transact signals and trace the time instant corresponding to different fault occurring at bus bar and it generates initial travelling wave.

Ing. Komi Agbesi et al.[3] Proposed a smart GSM based fault detection and location system was used to adequately and accurately indicate and locates the exact spot where fault had occurred which will ensure a shorter response time for technical crew to rectify these faults and thus help save transformers from damage and disasters. The system automatically detects faults, analyses and classifies these faults and then, calculates the fault distance from the control room using an impedance-based algorithm method. Finally, the fault information is transmitted to the control room.

Mr. Pravinkumar et al. [4] Focused on critical an electrical accident which happens to line men which are on the rise during electric line repair due to lack of communication and co-ordination between the maintenance staff and electric substation Staff. The proposed system provides a solution that ensures safety of maintenance staff, i.e., line man. On detecting a fault in electric line, the line man sends SMS and the main line is switched OFF which is again switched ON after solving the fault.

Anjana A S et al. [5] proposed a concept where **t**he electric line man safety system makes use of a new concept of one time password (OTP). When the user put a request, the system generates passwords and a relay switches to turn ON or OFF the circuit breaker. OTP plays a major role in this system. The one-time passwords mean the generated passwords are different at each time and also the activation or deactivation of the circuit breaker is indicating by a lamp (ON/OFF).

Prof. Manik et al. [6] proposed a system which describes a modification to existing power distribution system with remote telemetry unit for wire break detection and a power supply breaking mechanism. The circuit breaker with shunt trip mechanism breaks the supply and avoids damages from electrical accidents due to overhead transmission lines conductor breakage problems which will operate on open circuit principle rather than short circuit.

Methodology

System architecture

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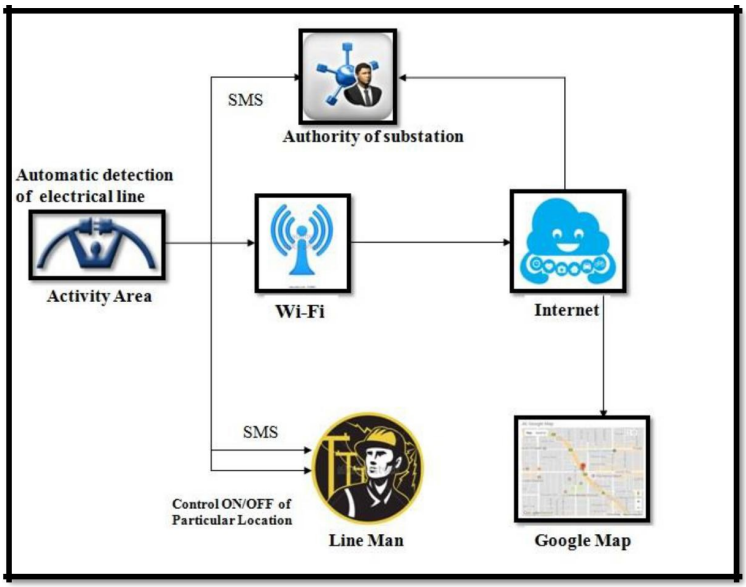

The system architecture shown in the figure 1.1

- **Activity Area:** It is the place where the components involved in the proposed system are implemented. It checks for electric line hazards and sends the SMS to authority substation and line man.

- **Wi-Fi:** It is an Internet of Thing (IoT) responsible in finding the Location of the occurred electrical line.

- **Authority of Substation:** Authority which is responsible in viewing and maintaining the confidentiality.

- **Line Man:** Controls ON/OFF of the particular location's electrical line. Where, authority gets the SMS of the electrical line controlling.

- **The Internet:** GPS location's activity area.

- **Google Map:** Map the location of the electrical hazard which can be viewed by the authority of substation.

Activity area sends the message about the electrical line breakage to the authority and the lineman where, authority can access the location via Wi-Fi module through the internet. Also, the message will be sent to the authority when the lineman tries to switch ON and OFF the electrical line.

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3.1 Block Diagram Module 1: Automatic Lines Break Detection System Using IOT Technology

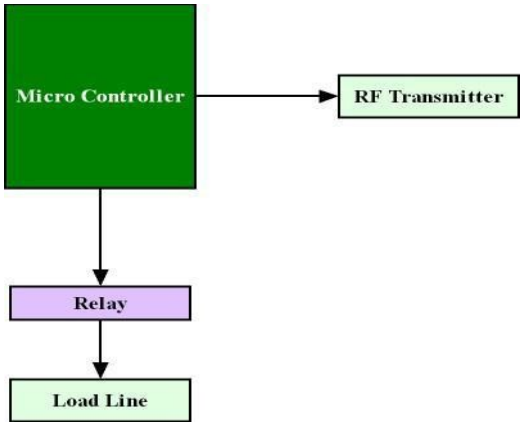

Figure 1.2 **(**Transmitter part)

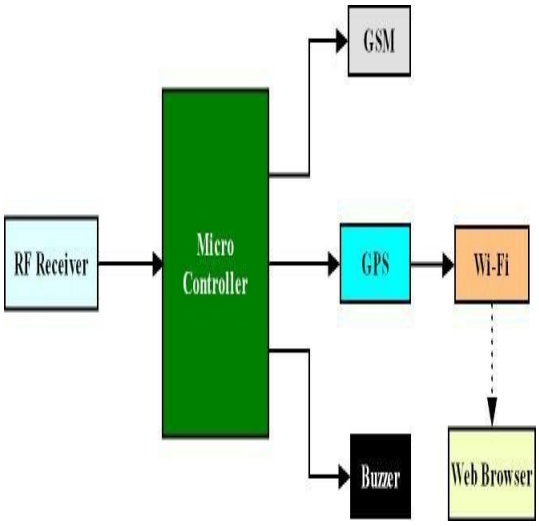

Figure 1.3 (Reciever part)

The block diagram of module 1 is shown in the figure 1.2 and 1.3.

In the figure 1.2 ie. At the transmitter part RF transmitter is connected to the Microcontroller for sending the data to the RF receiver and also a Relay is connected to the Microcontroller for switching ON and OFF the load line.

Whereas in the figure 1.3 i.e. At the receiver part it contains a Microcontroller, GPS, Wi-Fi, GSM and Buzzer. The RF receiver receives the data sent from RF transmitter if that load line is not broken. When the load line gets broken, RF Transmitter won't send the data to the RF receiver. Then the receiver will actuate GSM to send the notification and actuates GPS to fetch the coordinates and that coordinates will be sent to the Wi-Fi module. Wi-Fi module will be connected to the local network and using an IP address of that Wi-Fi module we can fetch the data of the coordinates through the web browser. For the purpose of safety we are using the Buzzer to indicate about the hazard.

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Module 2: Password Automated Circuit Breaking Mechanism with Password Based Door Lock

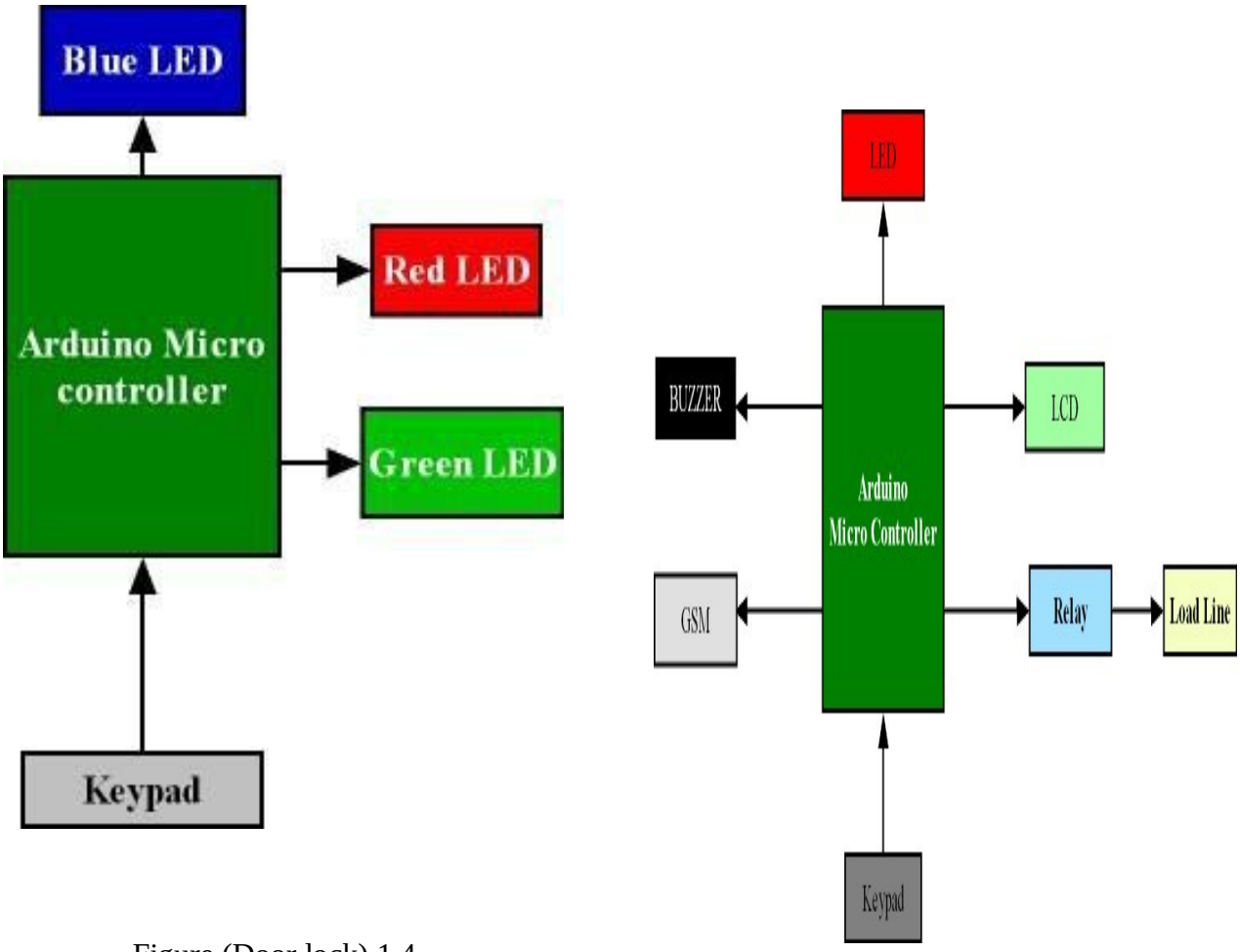

Figure (Door lock) 1.4

The block diagram of module 2 is shown in the figure 1.4 and 1.5

The figure 1.4 ie,. Password based doorlock will contain a Microcontroller with an matrix keypad. It will allow only the authorized person to access through the system. Another system inside this module 2 ie,. figure 1.5 contains a block of arduino which is connected to the keypad to enter the password and an LCD display to visualize the password and other messages. LEDs

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like Red and Green are connected for the indication of activation and deactivation of the electrical lines and also a Buzzer is connected to give sound to the matrix keypad. When the entered password is correct and the circuit breaks theelectrical line and GSM connected will send a message to the authorization about someone accessing the system.

Conclusion and Future Scope

The automatic detection of broken electrical lines of the electrical pole and also automatic power supply disconnection is very useful to avoid electrical shock hazards. Also, it is very easy to detect the location where the electrical lines are broken through a local network using Wi-Fi technology and also the wireless communication technology issued for the detection of broken electrical lines that can be used over years and years without any maintenance. If any malfunction occurs in the system and if automatic power supply disconnection is failed then we can use a password based electrical line disconnection system which is localized i.e., only authorized lineman who knows the password can disconnect the electrical line locally for certain number of poles without affecting the main station power supply. This helps to protect linemen from getting shock due to miscommunication between lineman and the substation authority that monitors the power control of the electrical lines. The system also includes a password protected door lock technique which helps to safeguard the password based electrical line disconnection system from unauthorized people as well as the environmental hazards**.** As a future work, the system can be implemented such that we can send the location of the electrical broken line to an application instead of the web browser, for an easy accessing and recording regarding electrical line issues, to both authorities and lineman. Also, the authentication can be done using biometric method i.e., by using finger printer sensor

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Automated Attendance System Using IOT

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Abstract

In this modern era with Internet and Web, everything is possible, which made the entire world as a small global village. With the help of Internet and web, people can access required valuable information and communicate with others through verbal chat, instant messaging, email etc… This paper proposes an approach which can be applied in Universities, schools, colleges and various Organizations. With the aid of Proposed work employees can be monitored automatically without any conventional methods and with a reasonable price compared to already existing programs. The proposed work depends on smart devices which are inclined to members of schools, organizations, where each smart device has a special MAC (physical) address. Students can be connected to the application through MAC address and results can be saved finally, we can generate the report on daily or weekly or Monthly basis. The proposed system consists of two parts; the first one is a website, which can be accessed through the main screen of the system management like registration of student data, adding the admin to the system and so on. The second part is a system work environment which is a controller (Raspberry Pi) and running the main script of the system.

Finally results can be obtained automatically based on students MAC address. For some exceptional cases, an Android application has been developed for admin to update all future plans. At present the system can be operated by itself and also can be a part of other integrated systems.

Keywords: *IOT, Raspberry Pi, MAC address, Android Application.*

Introduction

Nowadays with the concept of the Internet of Things, it is possible to connect millions of devices and let them to communicate with each other. As almost all organizations have the IoT infrastructure they can make use of this facility to monitor the attendance of employees automatically. Some of the benefits of automatic attendance over manual and semi automated attendance are: saves manpower, time, easier reporting, and lower margins of error. This paper proposes a system known as Automated Attendance System using IoT which can record the attendance of students automatically with less human interaction.

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The Automated Attendance System works on the basis of Machine to Machine (M2M) interactions. By using the unique MAC (Media Access Control) address of Wi-Fi devices, such as a laptop network card, phone, media player etc. the proposed system automatically records the user. When this is done, manual verification of the user can be easily performed by the administrator. This system will use the MAC address of each student which will be stored in the beginning. The Proposed System also allows a teacher to add attendance manually for the student who doesn't have a smart phone. The Automated Attendance System includes some other features like print the final attendance report directly from the website, monthly notification about the attendance for each student and the ability to remark the student as present in case of any emergency.

Literature Review

Studies so far show that automated attendance system without human intervention is important and gaining more attention. **Mahesh Sutar et. al [1]** proposed Smart Attendance System Using RFID in IOT. In This system, an effort is made to solve regular lecture attendance monitoring problem in developing countries using RFID technology. This system will ease is school/collage to monitor the student as it reduces manpower, gives time saving, easy control and reliability.

Chethana Gosal S et. al [2] proposed a method of taking attendance using Bluetooth and Wi-Fi in Specific Region has been presented here which is automatic, paperless, quick, and accurate. A Bluetooth receiver along with a camera for face detection is used to overcome the disadvantage of proxy and biometric.

Mahesh P et. al [3] presented an automated attendance management system using Raspberry Pi and NFC which is a smarter and more efficient way .with the help of such system the attendance management system in school/colleges/universities and hence reducing the time required for attendance in class. This system is applicable to not only students but also teachers, employees, workers.

Rajat Chaudhary et. al [4] developed a wireless automatic attendance system using fingerprint identification technique which automates the whole process of taking attendance and maintaining it. The fingerprint identification technique was used for maintaining the attendance record.

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K.Lakshmi et. al [5] Authors proposed system is to help the teachers in college to avoid maintaining the registry book. This project uses a barcode scanner. B.B.S.A.S uses Barcode scanner to take the attendance of students entering the lab. Each student's ID card will have a barcode at the back side of it which contains unique data of the student such as roll number, branch and year. Etc. It will reduce the teacher's efforts to manually mark attendance and their headache

and send email to those students whose attendance is below the required amount.

Methodology

The system architecture shown in Figure consists of the students (MAC addresses), wireless router (getaway), Raspberry pi3 (system), Internet (web server), and administrator for the web application.

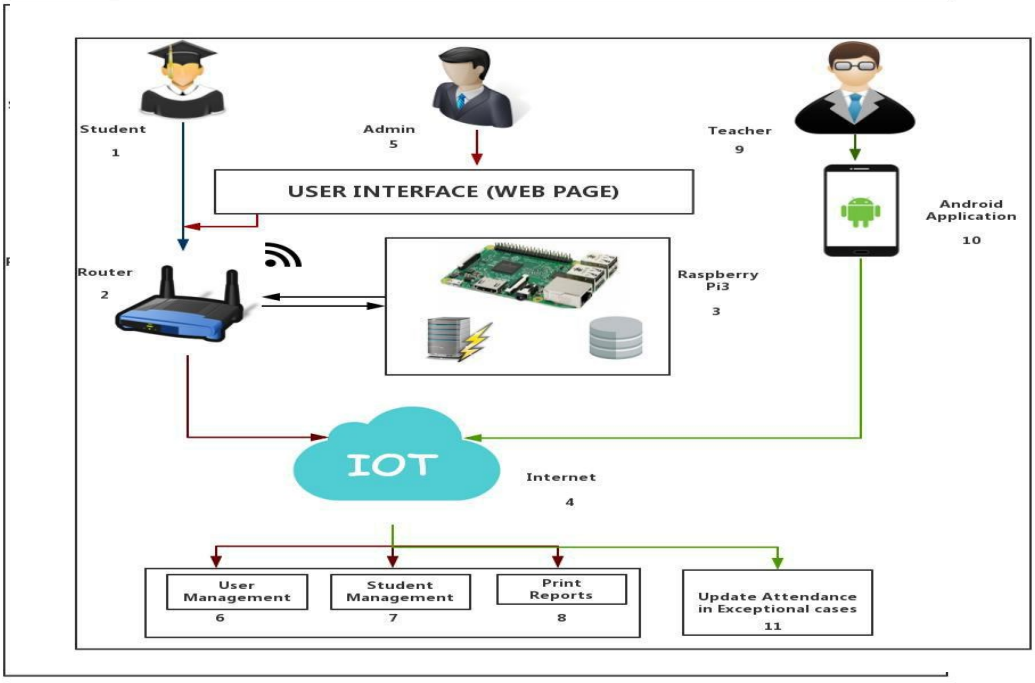

Figure1 : System Architecture

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of maintaining the register since everything would be stored in the database. It will also help in generating the defaulters list on its own

Students (MAC addresses): Each student must open his/her WIFI network when he reaches the college morning and he must be

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pre-registered in the college network by Admission and Registration Department.

Wireless router (getaway): A wireless router is an electronic device that works as a router meaning it sends data from the internet cable to a device and as a wireless access point. The students devices will connect with this device via WiFi service, the wireless router is responsible to identify the MAC addresses of all phones which is connected and sent it to the system.

Raspberry pi3 (System): The Pi is a tiny computer about the size of a credit-card, the board features a processor, RAM and typical hardware ports you find with most computers. This means you're able to do most things a desktop computer can do such as document editing, playing HD video, and playing games, coding and much more. In this part we have installed the system, which is responsible to make most of tasks in project, such as sending a request to the router to ask about connected devices and bring them MAC addresses, store those MACs in a database to do some of the processes in case of future, this card can be a web server, getaway also.

Internet (web server): The Internet is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer, to achieve the principle of Internet of things (IOT). We have built our server in the network and will make a simple website on it to do some tasks on our system such as generate reports and add student's details to the system including the MAC addresses.

Administrator (admin): is a person who is responsible for the systems which are behind our Web sites. Admin will be responsible of add student details and generate the reports any time through internet from anywhere. The Proposed system will start every day morning at 9:00AM to scan college network. When a Student enters into the college campus, he must connect with college network; in turn Router is connected to Raspberry Pi which has system. When a student enters into a college campus, system checks database to ensure whether the student's MAC address is stored or not. If a Particular student has been registered with his MAC address, then the system is going to monitor the student by his MAC address for a particular period of time (9:00 AM to 1:00

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PM). System can automatically record all traffic for each MAC address i.e. how many classes a student has attend and store this information into a database. System Administrator can access the interface from anywhere, at anytime via website and he can generate daily report, monthly report. He can also add new students, admin, teachers into the system. An Admin can also add new Admin, teachers, students and delete & update existing users in the system. There may be some exceptional cases like if a student does not have Smartphone, if a student loss his/her phone, if a student has to leave the class in middle in some emergency situation. To handle these issues an Android Application has been developed, with the help this Android Application teachers can mark the student's attendance manually.

Module Description

Proposed system consists of two modules

1. Administrator Module
2. Confirmation Module

Administrator Module

In this module Admin is responsible for adding a new Admin, Teachers, and Students; remove and display information about the people who are included into the system. Also it is the responsibility of the Admin to maintain Attendance report and if necessary, print the reports monthly.

Confirmation Module

This module is designed for teacher to update the student's attendance in exceptional cases. If any student does not have Smartphone like a phone without WiFi facility, if a student loss his phone then their attendance can be updated manually by the teacher.

Conclusion and Future Work

Traditionally student attendance has to taken by professor and it is wastage of time and much proxy attendance can be recorded in manual system. This can be replaced with computerized system. Most of the existing system needs some techniques or some applications have to be installed in student's phone.

In proposed system application just needs personal phone MAC address of each student and that make the system cost is low. In this work , the web based Automated attendance system is developed using python object oriented programming language , PHP server-side scripting language and CSS,HTML ,JavaScript for designing which is fully meet the system's goals.

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This system represents the machine to machine interaction (M2M), which is the basic concept of internet of things (IOT) and take the advances of this new techniques to simplify management works in organizations. The system has overcome many limitations incorporated in attendance, and saves a great amount of time and reduces errors which may occur during attendance calculation. The proposed system is fully responsive which can be used flexibly in mobile, tablets and different operating systems. As a future work Evasion of the attendance in organizations and colleges can be implemented.

For this seek it is better to use IP camera to recognize the student face and connect it with collage database to improve the system's accuracy. Organizations manager need to track the employees. For this purpose we have to As we get huge amount of data from IoT platform, so with the concept Big data we can Analyze the collected data, Predict the future based on historical data and ease the organizations management work. In some develop model which uses GPRS module to track the location of employee within organizationonly.

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Comparative study of Interpersonal support for elderly destitute and non destitute women

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Abstract

Elderly population is increasing over time. The elderly people not only face physical problems as they are aged but they also experience psycho- social problems as well. Elderly people are faced with depression that may include living on a reduced income or enable to care for themselves independently. They may be facing the lack of a spouse, siblings or close friends etc. Comparative study of Interpersonal support for elderly destitute and non destitute women. The objective of the study is to compare between the destitute and non destitute on interpersonal support for elderly. The researcher has opted descriptive design. The Sample was selected on the basis of convenient sampling. The sample consisted of 80 destitute and 80 non destitute elderly women in Mysore. The destitute women were selected from destitute homes in Mysore and also from the streets of Mysore. The tool used for the study was Social support- Interpersonal support evaluation list - Cohen et al. Scoring was done according to the manual provided. Data analysis was done through SPSS software using suitable statistical techniques. The analysis done for the data included finding the mean, standard deviation, t-test, co-relation and Cramer's V test.

Key Words: *Elderly women, destitute, social support*

INTRODUCTION

In a traditional Indian society, elderly people had a sense of honour and authority. The decision making in family and the community was mostly assigned to them. As globalization a modernization creeping into Indian culture families are becoming more of nuclear in nature. The dramatic change in the present day situation where both couples have to work in different shifts makes them no time to attend either their elders or children. The elderly ones are affected more as they are in a confuse state to stay with their children or to stay alone or to become a destitute. The family relationship are breaking so much that the elderly ones as an outwardly rejected by the present day youngster and adults.

Government of India adopted 'National Policy on Older Persons' in January, 1999. The policy defines Senior Citizen as Elderly as a person who is of age 60 years or above. Elderly population is increasing over time. The elderly people not only face physical

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problems as they are aged but they also experience psycho- social problems as well. Elderly people are faced with depression that may include living on a reduced income or enable to care for themselves independently. They may be facing the lack of a spouse, siblings or close friends etc.

Lena *et al* (2009) in a study titled 'Health and Social Problems of the Elderly: A Cross Sectional Study in Udupi Taluk, Karnataka' found out about the health problems of the elderly and their attitude towards life. The study was descriptive in nature and the sample size was 213 elderly who were above 60 years of age who belonged to the rural field practice area of the Department of Community Medicine at a medical college located in south India. The data was collected between January 2013 and December 2013. Almost half of the respondents (48%) were unhappy with their lives. The common health problems were found to be hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, asthma, cataract and anemia. The study strongly advocated the need to have counselling centers for the elderly in order to address their psychological and physical needs. It was also suggested that the social security schemes should be made easily available in order to reach out to a largernumber of people. The study advocated the need to conduct more qualitative research in the field of geriatric care. The findings of the study did not reflect the health status of the community as the respondents were taken only from the clinics. Singh *et al* (2013) in a study titled 'Psychosocial Problems: An Issue among the Elderly in Kathmandu, Nepal' found out about the prevalence of psychosocial problems in elderly residing in institutional setting and the ones that resided in their homes. The study was a co-relational comparative one and the sample size consisted of 132 elderly who are above the age of 60 years. A pre-tested structured interview schedule was used for the study. It was found out that there was a significant difference between the psychosocial problems of the elderly residing in institutional settings and the ones that lived in their homes. The ones that resided in institutional settings had more problems compared to their male counterparts. The factors that affected the psychosocial problems were marital status, educational status, monthly income, interpersonal relations and gender. The study strongly advocated the need to train the elderly for

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active ageing. It also patronized the system of joint families and emphasized on the need to keep the elderly engaged in household activities.

Methodology:

Comparative study of Interpersonal support for elderly destitute and non destitute women. The objective of the study is to compare between the destitute and non destitute on interpersonal support for elderly. The researcher has opted descriptive design. The Sample was selected on the basis of convenient sampling. The sample consisted of 80 destitute and 80 non destitute elderly women in Mysore. The destitute women were selected from destitute homes in Mysore and also from the streets of Mysore. The tool used for the study was Social support- Interpersonal support evaluation list - Cohen et al. Scoring was done according to the manual provided. Data analysis was done through SPSS software using suitable statistical techniques. The analysis done for the data included finding the mean, standard deviation, t-test, co-relation and Cramer's V test.

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 1: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "If I wanted to go on a trip for a day (for example, to the country or mountains), I would have a hard time finding someone to go with me" and results of Cramer's V test

Inter-personal Support Q1		Category		Total
		Destitute	Non Destitute	
DEF FALSE	Frequency	28	30	58
	Percent	35.0%	37.5%	36.2%
PROB FALSE	Frequency	30	26	56
	Percent	37.5%	32.5%	35.0%
PROB TRUE	Frequency	20	21	41
	Percent	25.0%	26.2%	25.6%
DEF TRUE	Frequency	2	3	5
	Percent	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Total	Frequency	80	80	160
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Test statistics=CV=.060; p=.901				
Test statistics=CV=.060; p=.901				

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36.2% of the respondents said that it is definitely false that it would be hard for them to find company if they wanted to go out for a trip. 35% of the respondents said that it was probably false that it would be hard for them to find someone to give them company if they wanted to go out for a trip. 3.1% of the respondents answered the question by saying that it was definitely true while 25.6% of the respondents said that it would probably be true that finding company for a trip would be hard. Further, Cramer's V revealed a non-significant association (CV=.060; p=.901) between groups and their responses on the selected statement, reflecting that pattern of responses are same from both destitute and non-destitute respondents.

Table 2: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "I feel that there is no one I can share my most private worries and fears with" and results of Cramer's V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q2			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS2	DEF FALSE	Count	16	5	21
		% within Category	20.0%	6.2%	13.1%
	PROB FALSE	Count	48	49	97
		% within Category	60.0%	61.2%	60.6%
	PROB TRUE	Count	12	19	31
		% within Category	15.0%	23.8%	19.4%
	DEF TRUE	Count	4	7	11
		% within Category	5.0%	8.8%	6.9%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

13.1% of the respondents said that the chances of them not having anybody to share their most private fears and worries is definitely false while 60.6% of the respondents replied that such a situation was probably false. 19.4% of the respondents said that it would probably be true that they do not have anyone to share their most private fears and worries while 6.9% of the respondents said that such a situation is definitely true.

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Table 3: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "If I were sick, I could easily find someone to help me with my daily chores" and results of Cramer's V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q2			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS3	DEF FALSE	Count	24	15	39
		% within Category	30.0%	18.8%	24.4%
	PROB FALSE	Count	28	22	50
		% within Category	35.0%	27.5%	31.2%
	PROB TRUE	Count	16	33	49
		% within Category	20.0%	41.2%	30.6%
	DEF TRUE	Count	12	10	22
		% within Category	15.0%	12.5%	13.8%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

31.2% of the respondents said that it is probably false that they could find someone to help them do their daily chores in case they were unwell while 24.4% of the respondents said that it is definitely false. 30.6% of the respondents said that it was probably true that they would find someone to help them with their daily chores in case they get unwell while 13.8% of the respondents said that such a situation is definitely true.

Table 4: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "There is someone I can turn to for advice about handling problems with my family" and results of Cramer's V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q4			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS4	DEF FALSE	Count	24	27	51
		% within Category	30.0%	33.8%	31.9%
	PROB FALSE	Count	28	23	51
		% within Category	35.0%	28.8%	31.9%
	PROB TRUE	Count	22	20	42

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		% within Category	27.5%	25.0%	26.2%
IS4	DEF TRUE	Count	6	10	16
		% within Category	7.5%	12.5%	10.0%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

31.9% of the respondents said that they it was probably false that they could ask someone for advice in matters pertaining to family issues and the same percentage of respondents also said that such a situation was definitely false. It was found out that 26.2% of the respondents said that it was probably true that they could ask someone for advice in matters related to family issues while 10% said that such a possibility is definitely true.

Table 5: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "If I decide one afternoon that I would like to go to a movie that evening, I could easily find someone to go with me" and results of Cramer's V test.

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q5			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS5	DEF FALSE	Count	34	12	46
		% within Category	42.5%	15.0%	28.8%
	PROB FALSE	Count	24	44	68
		% within Category	30.0%	55.0%	42.5%
	PROB TRUE	Count	18	15	33
		% within Category	22.5%	18.8%	20.6%
	DEF TRUE	Count	4	9	13
		% within Category	5.0%	11.2%	8.1%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

42.5% of the respondents said that it was probably false that they would find someone to accompany them for a movie the same evening while 28.8% of the respondents said that such a situation was definitely false. 20.6% of the respondents said that it was probably true that they would find someone to accompany them for a movie the same evening they make a plan while 8.1% of the respondents said that such a possibility was definitely true.

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Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.341	.000
N of Valid Cases		160	

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Table 7: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "I don't often get invited to do things with others" and results of Cramer's V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q7			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS7	DEF FALSE	Count	18	10	28
		% within Category	22.5%	12.5%	17.5%
	PROB FALSE	Count	38	41	79
		% within Category	47.5%	51.2%	49.4%
	PROB TRUE	Count	22	24	46
		% within Category	27.5%	30.0%	28.8%
	DEF TRUE	Count	2	5	7
		% within Category	2.5%	6.2%	4.4%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

49.4% of the respondents said that it is probably false that they do not get invited to do things with others while 17.5% of the respondents said that such a situation was definitely false. 28.8% of the respondents said that it was probably true that they do not get invited to do things with others while 4.4% of the respondents said that such a possibility was definitely true.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.154	.287
N of Valid Cases		160	

Table 8: Frequency and percent responses on the statement "If I had to go out of town for a few weeks, it would be difficult to find someone who would look after my house or apartment (the plants, pets, garden, etc.)" and results of Cramer's V test

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Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q8			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS8	DEF FALSE	Count	32	17	49
		% within Category	40.0%	21.2%	30.6%
	PROB FALSE	Count	18	19	37
		% within Category	22.5%	23.8%	23.1%
	PROB TRUE	Count	18	33	51
		% within Category	22.5%	41.2%	31.9%
	DEF TRUE	Count	12	11	23
		% within Category	15.0%	13.8%	14.4%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

30.6% of the respondents said that it would definitely be false that they would get someone to look after their house in case they had to go out of town for a few weeks while 23.1% of the respondents said that such a possibility would probably be false. 14.4% of the respondents said that it would definitely be true that they could find someone to look after their house in case they have to go out of town for a few weeks while 31.9% of the respondents said that such a possibility would probably be true.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.238	.028
N of Valid Cases		160	

Table 9: Frequency and percent responses on the statement “If I wanted to have lunch with someone, I could easily find someone to join me” and results of Cramer’s V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q9			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
	DEF FALSE	Count	14	10	24
		% within Category	17.5%	12.5%	15.0%
	PROB FALSE	Count	42	41	83
		% within Category	52.5%	51.2%	51.9%

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IS9	PROB TRUE	Count	18	20	38
		% within Category	22.5%	25.0%	23.8%
	DEF TRUE	Count	6	9	15
		% within Category	7.5%	11.2%	9.4%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

15% of the respondents said that it would definitely be false that they could find someone to accompany them in case they wanted to go for lunch while 51.9% of the respondents said that such a possibility would probably be false. 23.8% of the respondents said that it would probably be true that they would manage to find someone to accompany them in case they wanted to have lunch while 9.4% of the respondents said that such a possibility would definitely be true.

Table 10: Frequency and percent responses on the statement “If I was stranded 10 miles from home, there is someone I could call who could come and get me” and results of Cramer’s V test

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Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q10			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS10	DEF FALSE	Count	18	26	44
		% within Category	22.5%	32.5%	27.5%
	PROB FALSE	Count	36	18	54
		% within Category	45.0%	22.5%	33.8%
	PROB TRUE	Count	24	25	49
		% within Category	30.0%	31.2%	30.6%
	DEF TRUE	Count	2	11	13
		% within Category	2.5%	13.8%	8.1%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

27.5% of the respondents said that it would definitely be false that in case they were stranded 10 miles away from their homes, someone would go and get them while 33.8% of the respondents said that such a possibility would probably be false. 30.6% of the respondents said that it is probably true that in case they get stranded 10 miles away from their homes, someone will go and get them while 8.1% of the respondents said that such a possibility is definitely true.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.293	.003
N of Valid Cases		160	

Table 11: Frequency and percent responses on the statement “If a family crisis arose, it would be difficult to find someone who could give me good advice about how to handle it” and results of Cramer’s V test

Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q11			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
	DEF FALSE	Count	20	8	28

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		% within Category	25.0%	10.0%	17.5%
IS11	PROB FALSE	Count	30	42	72
		% within Category	37.5%	52.5%	45.0%
	PROB TRUE	Count	18	25	43
		% within Category	22.5%	31.2%	26.9%
	DEF TRUE	Count	12	5	17
		% within Category	15.0%	6.2%	10.6%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

45% of the respondents said that it is probably false that in case a family crisis emerges, someone could give them advice about the same while 17.5% of the respondents said such a possibility is definitely false. 26.9% of the respondents said that it is probably true that in case of a family crisis, someone will give them advice about how to handle the same while 10.6% of the respondents said that such a possibility is definitely true.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.264	.011
N of Valid Cases		160	

Table 12: Frequency and percent responses on the statement “If I needed some help in moving to a new house or apartment, I would have a hard time finding someone to help me” and results of Cramer’s V test

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Crosstab					
Inter-personal Support Q12			Category		Total
			Destitute	Non Destitute	
IS12	DEF FALSE	Count	10	28	38
		% within Category	12.5%	35.0%	23.8%
	PROB FALSE	Count	40	31	71
		% within Category	50.0%	38.8%	44.4%
	PROB TRUE	Count	24	20	44
		% within Category	30.0%	25.0%	27.5%
	DEF TRUE	Count	6	1	7
		% within Category	7.5%	1.2%	4.4%
Total		Count	80	80	160
		% within Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

44.4% of the respondents said it is probably false that they would get someone's assistance in case they were moving to another apartment while 23.8% of the respondents said that such a possibility is definitely false. 27.5% of the respondents said that it is probably true they would get someone's assistance in case they moved to another apartment while 4.4% of the respondents said that such a possibility is definitely true.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Cramer's V	.292	.003
N of Valid Cases		160	

Table 13: Mean and standard deviation for destitute and non destitute respondents

Group Statistics					
	Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
ISTOTAL	Destitute	80	25.4000	4.28007	.47853
	Non Destitute	80	27.3625	6.38480	.71384

The mean for destitute respondents is 25.4000 while the standard deviation is 4.28007. The mean for non destitute women is 27.3625 while the standard deviation is 6.38480.

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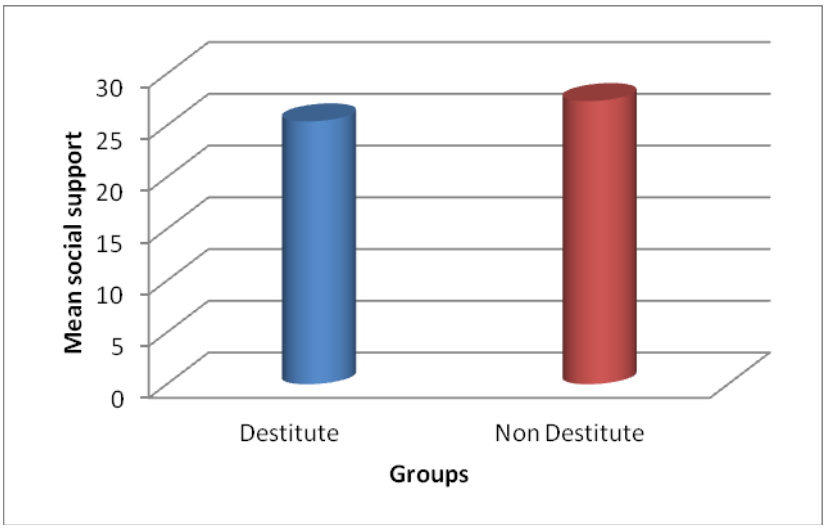
T-test for equality of means

Independent Samples Test				
	t-test for Equality of Means			
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
ISTOTAL	-2.284	158	.024	-1.96250

The t value is -2.284 while the mean difference is -1.96250.

Figure shows the t-value and mean difference of destitute and non destitute respondents



Around 71% of the respondents thought it would be hard for them to find company in case they want to go out for a trip. An astonishing 73% of the respondents said that they did not have anybody with whom they can share their private worries and anxiety clearly signaling the non availability of a confidante in their lives. Almost 56% of the respondents thought that they would not have a helping hand with respect to the household chores in case they fell ill. Approximately 72% of the respondents thought that they would not get company to watch a movie in case they desire to watch one. Most of the respondents (66%) did not feel that they are not invited to do things with others.55% of the respondents felt that they would not be able to find anyone to look after their house in case they have to go out of town for a few weeks.67% of the respondents felt that they would not find anyone to have lunch with them. Around 61% of the respondents thought that they do not have anybody whom they can call to fetch them in case they are stranded ten miles from their homes. A staggering 68%

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of the respondents felt that nobody will assist them in case they have to move in to a new house.

Conclusion:

Interpersonal support is found to be grossly lacking especially with respect to destitute women, which spruces the onset of geriatric problems among them. The situation of non destitute women was not found to be much better as they have social support on a theoretical level rather than a practical one. The elderly women fared quite poorly in the domain of general health conditions and the primary reasons for the same can be attributed to lack of awareness (in destitute women) and poor lifestyle (in non destitute women).

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESONSIBILITY: A STUDY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

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ABSTRACT: *Social Responsibility of business refers to what the business does over and above the statutory requirement for the benefit of the society. It is an ethical behavioral of a company towards the society. It means engaging directly with the communities in its vicinity, identifying their basic needs and integrating the same with business goals. These activities of corporate sectors have brought significant positive changes in the society. In this paper, the case studies of six major industrial organisations committed to the cause of the society are presented. The relevance of social work practice in undertaking CSR activities is highlighted.*

INTRODUCTION

The industrial growth especially, in the recent past, has improved the economy of the countries that have liberalized their economy and welcomed the private investment in the business.

The corporate houses have a clear vision and mission to take-up business activities with the motto of profit-making and contributing their share to the economic growth of the nations. Further, corporate sectors have talent people at work and also have a sound process of business activities and a clear vision for the future. This is not enough for the corporate sectors to contribute only to economic development. They must also have a clear responsibility towards the society. There is vagueness with regard to the scope of the term "Social Responsibility". Different authors have defined Corporate Social Responsibility differently. But, the fact remains that corporate sector has to shoulder its responsibility for the growth of society in general and individuals and communities in particular.[1]

Every giant organisation that has reputation in the society has philanthropy of its own which is an integral part of business activity for

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centuries. For example: Tatas and Birlas have exhibited a clear amount of responsibility for the welfare of the public since decades. But, CSR has become a buzz word in the industrial scenario only from recent times. Many organisations with a social commitment have evolved policies and programmes beyond the profit motive. Thus, it is abundantly clear that corporate social responsibility sustains and even extends its wings for the growth of the society in the years to come.

Chaudhary (2009) vividly mentions that Corporate Social Responsibility makes an impact on company's goals, vision, mission, culture and the strategies. It enables the organisation to look beyond profits. It is realized that corporate houses have certain social obligations to perform in addition to strong business motive. Needles to mention that corporate sector cannot function in a social vacuum and only with a primary task of making profits. It ought to be responsive to social needs; be a part of society and proactive to welfare of people; and must assume the role of a responsible enterprise.

Commonly, people view Corporate Social Responsibility as a charity. The globalization, liberalization and privatization have changed the entire scenario of service component of organisation. The Corporate Social Responsibility is going beyond the charity and philanthropy and entered into a professional phase. (Athreya, 2009)

The Late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had said "Too often, the community views businessmen's aims as selfish gain rather than advancement of the general welfare. That impression can be removed only if business is fully alive to its social responsibilities and helps our society to function in harmony as one organic whole" (quoted by ICFAI Centre for Management Research, 2003)

Corporate Social Responsibility has become relevant and essential in the present set of socio-economic conditions. It refers to the concern of corporate sector to the social needs of people. This does not mean the CSR is a charity and it does not denote that something is provided with sympathetic considerations. Dr. Man Mohan Singh, the Prime Minister India has rightly mentioned that corporate social responsibility is neither philanthropy nor charity. It is an investment in our collective future. A company should aim to go beyond the business perspective and it must view its relationships with stakeholders – customers, employees, government,

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community groups and suppliers – in a wider social and ethical context. (Pandey, 2009)

It is found that every right thinking organisation is taking up activities or service programmes to different stakeholders not out of momentary actions but with a genuine concern. There are organisations which have a clear policy of CSR and with responsible people at work to carry out the same. There are also organisations which out-source the CSR activity with adequate or little monitoring procedure.

Corporate Social Responsible activities are not to be seen as an investment with no returns. It is to be viewed that a responsible organisation with proper commitment to society will always be in the limelight with proper reputation. There cannot be a return equivalent to that of deriving satisfaction from the activities, a strong feeling that the organisation is an integral part of society, and a step in the right direction to Nation's commitment to welfare of all.

Corporate Social responsibility covers various issues like human rights, working conditions, equality and diversity, consumer protection, environment and wealth impacts, economic development. Social responsibility of business refers to what the business does, over and above the statutory requirement, for the benefits of the society. The word responsibility connotes the business has some moral obligations to the society. All organisations have moral obligation to the society in general. The own set of corporate social responsibilities of any organisation strengthen its relationship with the external environment.

Corporate Social Responsibility has attracted academicians, practitioners and even researchers too with a practical concern. The organisations too projecting Corporate Social Responsibility as a business goal.

Social Work is a practice based profession primarily works for the empowerment of the people in general and welfare and development of the distressed classes. In this context, it is to be mentioned that the goals of corporate social responsibility and the goals of social work match in practice. Further, it is high time that social workers must know the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility activities on the stakeholders and the right thinking researchers must know how the system of Corporate Social Responsibility is functioning to the tunes of social development.

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Not many attempts are made by social work researchers to understand in practical terms the activities of the Corporate Social Responsibility and how the activities have really benefited people at large.

Successful industries in carrying the corporate social responsibility

The study is intended to understand the Corporate Social Responsibility activities undertaken by major industrial organisations. The case studies of six major corporate sectors are explained.

Case Studies - TATA GROUPS

The Tata group strives to convert their intent into action. It balances the responsibility both in business and society.

The Tata group's service activities relate to health, primary education, vocational training and helping women, children and the mentally and physically challenged. In addition, it also undertakes activities for conserving bio-diversity and wild life.

The Tata Trusts and Relief Committees build institutions, support schools and rehabilitate disaster- affected people.

INFOSYS – Corporate Governance

The big giant of world's soft ware industry "INFOSYS" has its own way of looking at corporate social responsibility. The company has established:

1. **Infosys foundation**: which reaches out its support to the destitute, rural poor, the mentally challenged and the economically disadvantaged sections. The foundation also helps preserve certain cultural forms and dying arts of India.
2. **Community Service**: Under the community service programs, it gives computers to the various institutions across India. The program was launched in January 1999.
3. **Social commitment in education**: Through Infosys Extension Program, it gives fellowships and training the trainer program.

WIPRO Ltd.

Wipro ltd is a large giant of the IT sector. It has got its own way of rendering the social services to the people.

It has initiated its social responsible activities as follows:

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a) **Learning Enhancement**: This program is being initiated by the Wipro at schools to the children who are under privileged sections of the society. This program objectives are:-
   1. To improve the standards of learning.
   2. Build confidence in children.
   3. Ignite curiosity
   4. Broaden their awareness levels.
   5. Improve their communication skill in english.
   6. Build a healthy self-esteem.

b) **Makkala Jagrithi**: It is an NGO, which is being tied up by the Wipro for its corporate social responsible activities. This centre focuses on providing, enriching, exciting, safe and secure environment to children from under privileged sections of the society.

c) **Summer camp for children:** It arranges summer camps for the children to exhibit their hidden talents. These camps help children develop skills, confidence and motivate to proceed in the life in general and academics in particular.

d) **Disaster relief:** The Wipro cares has adopted a village in Tamilnadu, which was badly affected by tsunami, to rehabilitate survivors and rebuild the village.

KANSAI NEROLAC PAINTS LTD

The Nerolac Paints Ltd has set up its own corporate social responsibility vision, mission and policy which make them to attain the goals of the organisation. It has an objective as "to position Nerolac as a socially active corporate citizen and leverage the activities in the media to gain maximum visibility for the cause and the company.

The Nerolac Paints Ltd has chosen four specific areas viz.

a) **Education:** To promote the education in the society, it helps out the deserving students through providing scholarships, promoting the education for female, vocational classes in rural areas, developing the infrastructural facilities of the schools and vocational course facility for the handicapped and mentally challenged. It also reaches out its hands to the children through providing books/ equipping libraries.

b) **Health:** The organisation pays much attention on health, through

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conducting health checkup camps, providing equipments to the hospitals, facilitating financial assistance to those in need of treatment of critical illness and support cornea collection.

c) **Community Development**: As the organisation, it has taken up different community development activities.
   1. Water supply facility to the rural areas.
   2. Assistance during the natural disaster.
   3. Community centers.
   4. Support activities at homes for the aged.
   5. Senior citizens' outreach program
   6. Sponsor activities for the underprivileged children.

d) **Environment preservation**: It focuses its attention on the issues of protecting the environment. It does tree plantation water conversation projects and area beautification.

JINDAL STEEL LTD.

Jindal steel is also a renowned industry in the country. As a corporate member, it is also practicing social responsible activities. It addresses key social and environmental issues and encourages participation of all stake holders in various community based initiatives.

It has established JSL foundation with the aim of implementing various social and environment initiatives through direct and indirect methods.

It has initiated the following activities under the head of corporate social responsibility.

1. **Infrastructure development**: It has taken up rehabilitative activities of the displaced people of 'Green field' project at jajpur, Orissa.
2. **Education:** The aim is to bring the children (those who have never gone to school or those who are dropouts) to school. Further, it provides remedial education to dropout children so as to prepare them to appear for class 10^{th} and class 9^{th} examination. It also provides adult education for the members of employees.
3. **Women Empowerment**: It strongly believes in empowering the women. It trains the womens in agro-based production activity,basket and chattal -making.

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4. **Integrated community health programs**: The foundation has built a hospital at Hisar, and also provides mobilite clinics for the care of the needy.
5. **Environment**: It strives to be an eco-friendly corporate. Regarding with this, they have started different environmental protection and conservation programs at jajpur, hisar and delhi. It includes energy saving projects, organic farming, waste management and environment protection.
6. **Skill Training Program**: JSL foundation has opened up stainless Skill Training Centers at Hisar and Jajpur (Orissa) in which five professionally designed courses are being run for the unemployed youth. The program is also known as "PRERANA".

TVS GROUP

The TVS Group of companies is the largest manufacturing company in the field of automobiles. Especially TVS Motor Company Ltd and Sundaram Clayton Ltd have together formed a Trust to carry out their social commitments. It has established Srinivasan Services Trust (SST), an NGO, is the organisation that carries out social activities of TVS Group of Companies. Both Sundaram Clayton And TVS Motor Company contribute 1% of their annual profits to the SST.

The Trust aims at self – sustainable development of countries with a holistic perspective to make the communities self – reliant.

The focus areas of the Trust are:

1. Rejuvenation of economy.
2. Health Care.
3. Education and Literacy promotion.
4. Improving rural infrastructure.
5. Rural/ Community Development through welfare programmes, economic empowerment of women, income generating programmes, child welfare.
6. Community relationship building by involving employees in community development, providing social amenities, assisting community groups in micro financing and credit assistance.
7. Environment.
8. Tribal Development.

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CONCLUSION

The case studies imply that Corporate Social Responsibility has become an integral part of business scenario. Further, the responsibility of corporate sectors is viewed as wise investment on human resources. From social work point of view Corporate Social Responsibility is an organised service which the corporate sector undertakes beyond profits. The services found to be scientific and people-oriented.

Many industries, even small in size, have made Corporate Social Responsibility as a policy. Organizational growth and social growth are inter-twined and no organisation can sustain in a social vacuum.

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E-Bakery shop System

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Abstract

This paper proposes an e-commerce bakery shop system that allows both bakery owners and customers to manage their daily activities of online buying and selling product by incorporating data mining technique. This system develops an Android application for customer to purchase the online product of their choice from different bakeries, get suggestions based on their choices and also to get notification /bill through email once the product delivered and a website is built for bakery owners to predict some of the features such as Fast, Slow moving products based on each day, area, are predicted and the system calculates which products are sold more, depending on their respective season/period products sold more in (monthly, yearly)are tabulated

Keywords- *Online bakery shop, data mining-classification, Decision tree classifier Notification/bill through email.*

Introduction :

Nowadays most of the people are purchasing the product online rather than going to the shop to save time and to purchase the product of their choice in cheap rate anywhere and at any time but they are so many different websites that offer the same product in cheap price and the customer have to search in each website about the product and compare the product price which is time consuming. The examples of online business are food ordering, bus booking, flight ticket booking, hotel booking and others. Electronic or e-commerce food ordering systems are one of the popular online businesses.. Various items of food can now shop through the internet such as fast food, bakery and others. Customers can view and select the product from bakery shop, add to cart, choose the delivery

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types, make payment, give rating and the order is complete.

However, most of the existing online bakery items ordering system was done only for single bakery shop and user have to download another app to compare the items, till now they have not included data mining technique in bakery shop system that helps both the bakery owner and customer to increase their efficiency and reduce the cost and time and also they do not have proper notification/bill services through email. To solve the above problem of existing system the e-bakery shop system is been developed.

The aim of this proposed system is to build a website for bakery shop that include n-number of bakeries and help them to increase their sales and improve efficiency by predicting some features such as Fast, Slow moving product based on each day, depending on area which product have sold more and based on respective season/period which product have sold more (monthly, yearly)by incorporating data mining technique and also to develop an android application for user to purchase the product, search the product from different bakeries, get suggestion about the product of their choice and also to get notification/bill through email after delivery.

Literature Review

Venkata Rajeev P et al.[1]proposed a web base system for recommending and comparing products which is sold online, and use natural language processing that automatically read reviews and to determine the polarity of reviews and used Naive Bayesian classification.

Rana Alaa El-Deen Ahmeda et al.[2] included eleven data mining classification techniques to find the best classifier for consumer online shopping attitudes and also to build a recommender system using decision table classifier to find the products that user is searching for in some websites.

Noorfa H. Mustaffa et al.[3]: build a system using rational unified process for bakery shop that provide the Short Message Service to notify customer when the order is ready for delivered and give flexibility in delivery options to the customer.

Dr. Bharti Joshi et al.[4] user to buy the books build a recommender system for online book shopping that helps the as per the user needs and interest and this system helps to solve data

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Sparsity problem and combined two algorithms that is the collaborative-based filtering and association rule mining to get better performance .

Ming-Hsiung Ying et al.[5] proposed an online shopping website to search the commodity using ontology, and web mining technique to track consumer demand like when the commodity price of any website is lower than the consumer price conditions, then the system will notify to consumers

Methodology

Data mining techniques can be applied in any online business to increase their sales because it helps in extracting and identifying useful information from large amount of data that is why retailing companies operate purchase databases in a long way, such that all transactions are stored in arranged order.

A classification technique called decision tree classifier is used to predict some of the features which help the bakeries to increase their efficiency and helps them to reduce time and cost such as fast , slow moving products sold based on each day, based on area which product have sold more, depending on respective season which product have sold more in month and year, and customer can search items based on availability and overall rating of product and also get suggestion of products as per user needs and interest .

Module Description

In E-bakery shop system, there are 3 modules. Admin will login through the website and he add/view the bakeries. Once the bakery register, the admin can add the bakeries through the website.

once the bakery is accepted from admin the bakeries can add product ,update the product ,give discount, and also they can predict products such as fast moving, slow moving product based on each day, depending on area which product sold more, based on respective season/period which product have sold more in month and year using data mining technique.

User will login through android application and they can search the item, view n number of bakeries and order different product of their choice, they can get suggestions of product based on their interest and also they can rate the product.

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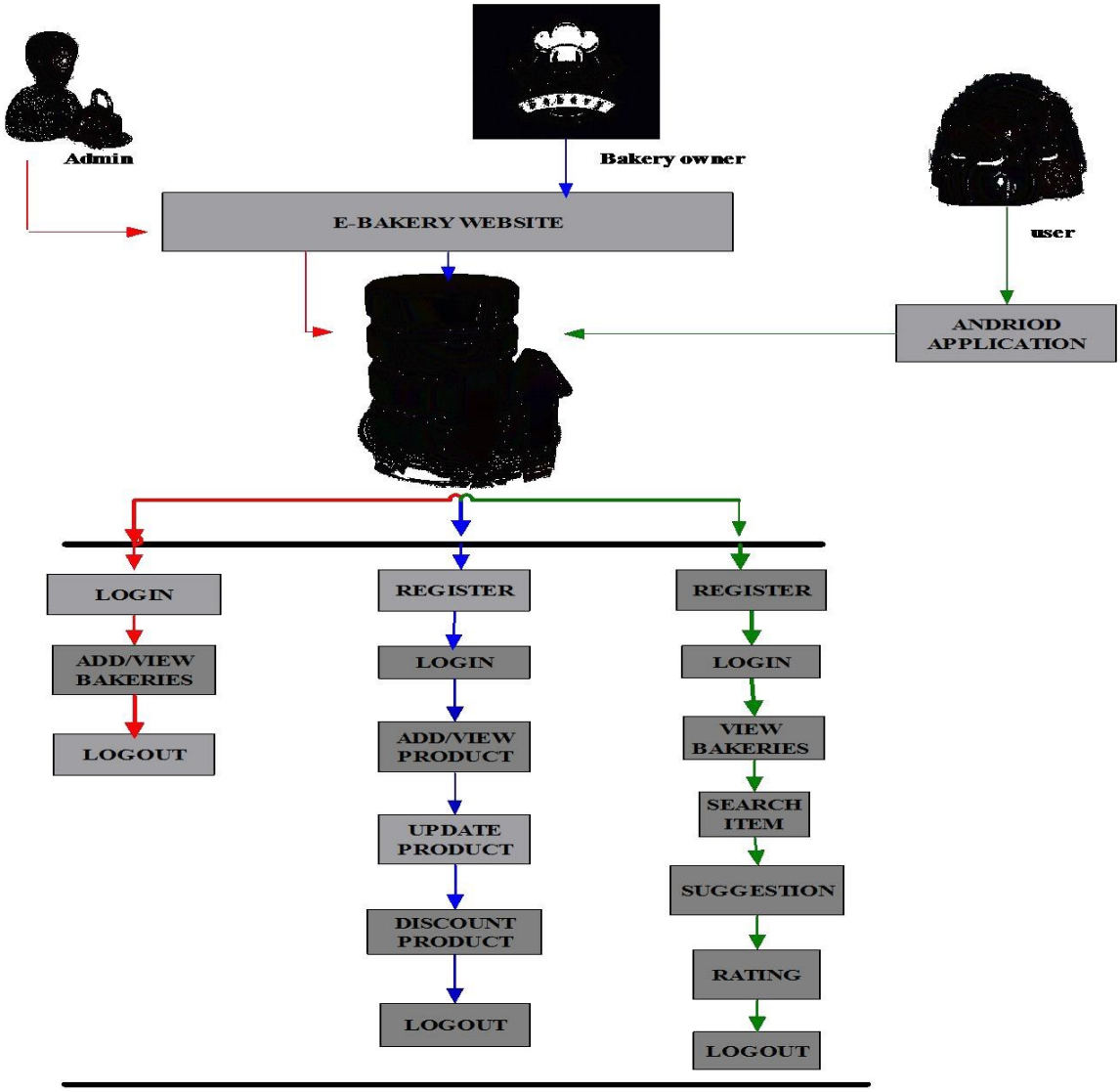

MODULES

There are 3 modules

Admin:

Admin will login using user id and password.

[3] Admin will add/delete/view bakeries.

Bakery shop

2 Bakery shop will register and login

3 They can add, update the product

4 They can discount on products and view the products

5 They can predict products like(fast moving, slow moving, Area wise, Season wise)

User

[5] User will register and login

[6] User can view the bakeries.

[7] Search items.

[8] User can give the suggestion and rating

Conclusion and Future Work

The E-Bakery Shop System helps both the bakery owners and users to improve the efficiency and reduce the time and cost. Predicting features like which products have Sold More, Sold Less, in each day ,based on area predicting particular product sold more, based on respective season/period predict most sold products in month and year .through this the bakery owner will improve efficiency, save time and cost. The customer will also get benefits to search product from different bakeries and buy the best product from best bakeries with their appropriate cost based on rating and availability of product and also get suggestions about the product based on their choice and get notification/bill through email once the item delivered.

For further work prediction can be applied to other data mining technique and also they can add extra features to the proposed system to help both the bakery owner and customers.

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