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Critical failure factors in enterprise resource planning implementation at Indian SME

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ABSTRACT

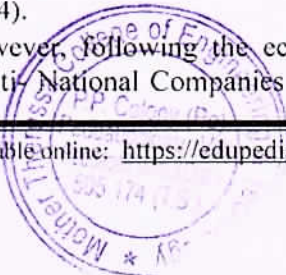
Many companies in developing countries have implemented Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), to capture its benefits; still there is a lack in examining Critical Failure Factors (CFFs) that influence failure of ERP implementation at Indian Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs). This paper develops an ERP implementation failure model by identifying and ranking the twenty CFFs that differs from existing models in that it has a broader and more holistic focus. It proposes a framework in terms of recommendations for managing these CFFs. A quantitative survey based method was used to collect the data from the Indian ERP consultants. The data collected were analyzed using statistical techniques. This paper argues that Indian consultants often fail in recognizing the technology, vendor, employee, project etc related influence to the ERP implementation, as a consequence for the evaluation of ERP, instead of choosing a system supporting specific business functions. ERP is not just a technological work; it's a socio-technological challenge, which mandates modifying existing applications and redesigning processes that may put Indian SMEs on the competitive position. Findings are discussed along with the implications of the research for the future work to bridge the current literature gap and provide practical advice for both academics and practitioners.

Keywords: Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Critical Failure Factors (CFFs), Indian ERP, Implementation, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs).

1. Introduction

In the post liberalization and opening up of the economy business era, ease in international trade barriers, economic liberalization, globalization, privatization, disinvestments and deregulation have thrown several challenges to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the fast developing economies like India. Compressed product development cycles, cut throat domestic and global competition, economic downturns, rapidly changing customer demands and volatile financial markets have all increased the pressure on SMEs to come up with effective and competitive capabilities to survive and succeed. Enterprise Resource Planning is often considered as one of the solutions for their survival (Rao, S.S.2000).Up to mid-1990s, SMEs sector in India had operated under a much-protected economic regime characterized by limited competition and a highly regulated business environment. This business atmosphere had resulted in limited focus on process efficiencies, centralized control structures, highly formalized business settings and lack of professional business practices (Ranganathan, C. and Kannabiran, J., 2004).

However, following the economic liberalization and opening up of the economy to foreign Multi-National Companies (MNCs), Indian SMEs have been forced to adopt modern business



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AN OVERVIEW STANDALONE SOLAR POWER SYSTEM

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Abstract: This paper present basic information about off grid solar power system and major components of off grid solar power system. Operation of solar cell and how solar energy converted into electrical energy. The paper includes basic arrangement of off grid solar power system for house holds appliances and fundamental of design considerations of off grid solar power system.

Index terms: Solar panel, Components of solar power system, Arrangement and design consideration of off grid solar power system.

I. INTRODUCTION

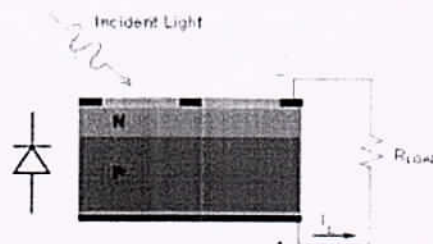
Power generated by fossil fuels cause pollution to environment. One day fossil fuel are going disappear completely so in that case we need to depend upon alternating energy source i.e. Renewable energy source. Renewable energy system is used for the future power generation. Among the several renewable energy source solar systems are used in many application like rural electrification, water pumping and remote home etc.

Standalone (off grid) solar power system means producing own power for your requirements. Stand alone system is one that does not have utility connection. Solar power system are used for rural electrification and remote house where access of grid power is not Viable. Power supply to remote house or villages where small amount of power required is more economically from solar standalone system than from main electricity.

II. SOLAR CELL

Solar cells are made up of special materials called semiconductor such as silicon. Solar cell is also called photovoltaic(PV) cell. Which as the name implies photo meaning light and voltaic meaning electricity. A solar cell is a solid state electrical device P-N junction that converts the energy of light directly into electricity (DC) using the photovoltaic effect. The process of conversion first requires a material which absorbs solar energy photon and then raises an electron to higher energy state this high energy electron flows to an external circuit.

These excess charges can flow through an external circuit to produce power.



• Figure 1: Basic structure of solar cell



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Fabrication and Demonstrating Of Solar Powered Air Cooler with Cooling Cabin for Household Food Items

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In hot and humid conditions the need to feel relaxed and comfortable has become one of few needs and for this purpose utilization of systems like air-conditioning and refrigeration has increased rapidly. These systems are most of the time not suitable for villages due to longer power cut durations and high cost of products. Solar power systems being considered as one of the path towards more sustainable energy systems, considering solar-cooling systems in villages would comprise of many attractive features. This technology can efficiently serve large latent loads and greatly improve indoor air quality by allowing more ventilation while tightly controlling humidity. Despite increasing performance and mandatory energy efficiency requirements, peak electricity demand is growing and there is currently no prevalent solar air cooling technology suited to residential application especially for villages, schools and offices. This project reviews solar powered air cooler with cooling cabin for household food items hence their viability for residential application.

Keywords: Solar energy, Cooling cabin, Centrifugal fan, 3D modelling

INTRODUCTION

This paper reveals the comfort conditions achieved by the device for the human body. In summer (hot) and humid conditions feel uncomfortable because of hot weather and heavy humidity. So it is necessary to maintain thermal comfort conditions. Thermal comfort is determined by the room's temperature,

humidity and air speed. Radiant heat (hot surfaces) or radiant heat loss (cold surfaces) are also important factors for thermal comfort. Relative Humidity (RH) is a measure of the moisture in the air, compared to the potential saturation level. Warmer air can hold more moisture. When you approach 100% humidity, the air moisture condenses—this is called the



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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY: REVOLUTIONIZING THE TRACKING OF ORGANIC FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

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ABSTRACT:-To record and distribute transactions on an immutable ledger is a key function of blockchain technology. The traditional supply chain does not ensure the cleanliness or authenticity of the products sold to customers. The primary objective of this research is to use Blockchain technology to develop a decentralized system for confirming the authenticity of products and their provenance. To ensure the authenticity of the products, we need to establish a reliable distribution system for organically certified foods. The goal of this research is to discover whether or not supply chain data can be made more secure by employing blockchain technology. Using blockchain technology to create a Smart contract can help ensure that information is not altered or misrepresented. The addition of a quality assurance certificate helps reassure buyers that the products they're purchasing are of the highest standard. The goal of this essay is to provide a thorough explanation of the blockchain-based system so that specialists from a variety of fields can learn how to maximize its potential..

Index Terms: Blockchain technology, food supply chain, Ethereum, smart-contract, quality assurance, trust ability, security, and transparency.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh's agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy. Agricultural occupations account for more than 70% of all jobs in the economy. With a rapidly expanding global population, we must assess agriculture's capacity to provide for our requirements. Bangladesh contributes significantly to global agricultural output. Rice, jute, maize, tobacco, and many other agricultural products are just a few of the many that Bangladesh is the world's leading producer of. The only way to guarantee that everyone has enough to eat is to raise agricultural productivity. Companies and establishments involved in the production of food have a responsibility to effectively address consumer concerns regarding the safety and nutritional value of the products they produce. Because of the rise in global population, efforts are being made to increase food production. When purchasing food from a reliable source, it is crucial that information regarding the production processes and ingredients be made public to all members of the

organic food distribution chain must have a thorough familiarity with each product's ingredients and production methods if food safety is to be maintained at all times. Tracking things, ensuring their safety and quality, explaining where they come from and how they are processed, and establishing transparency are all issues plaguing conventional supply chains. Many believe that blockchain technology holds the key to resolving the current crisis. The potential for blockchain technology to enhance the existing supply chain infrastructure is substantial. In the FSC system, blockchain functions as a secure, searchable, and auditable distributed ledger. It facilitates append-only operations. Blockchain technology relies heavily on cryptographic hashing procedures. The data in each block is encrypted so that it cannot be altered in any way. Consumers' confidence in a company's security practices is boosted when their data is encrypted on the blockchain. Less misinformation was being shared. We will analyze the current manual supply chain and devise a blockchain-based system that will provide verified

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN AFFORDABLE BACK-TO-BACK DYNAMIC VOLTAGE RESTORER

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ABSTRACT: In power distribution networks, power converters such as the dynamic voltage restorer (DVR) are used to improve voltage. A standard DVR features an energy storage device (ESD) that keeps it charged in the event of a power outage. ESD, on the other hand, raises the cost and utility of DVRs. Simulations and small-scale hardware implementation were used to do research on a single-phase back-to-back DVR. By connecting two converters in series and parallel to the DVR's distribution system, power can be routed in both directions. This design is cost-effective since it can withstand extended voltage drops and spikes. Using a digital control system, the recommended DVR can alter for power factor correction (PFC), harmonic current, and voltage rise/fall all at the same time. As a result, the study looks into the DVR literature before delving into the control mechanism and how it operates. In addition, hardware experiments and two simulation queries were conducted. A small-scale hardware implementation and simulation using common software demonstrate that the proposed DVR and control mechanism function as expected.

Keywords: Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR); power quality control; back-to-back converter; digital controller.

1. INTRODUCTION

More green energy plants have been created in recent years. People desire to save energy and leave a smaller carbon footprint. Concerns about power quality are increasing as Industry 4.0 and smart, automated manufacturing equipment become more ubiquitous (Johnson and Hassan, 2016; Ndirangu et al., 2018). Voltage drops and spikes are the worst things that can happen when loads are sensitive. These problems are usually caused by the power's strength. Many people believe that utilizing a dynamic voltage restorer (DVR) to correct voltage sag or swell is a low-cost and practical solution.

Many individuals have utilized it to safeguard sensitive loads from power outages. Most DVRs use injection transformers to match the load voltage to the grid supply voltage, allowing for real-time sag and swell adjustment (Farhadi Kangarlu et al. 2017; nci et al. 2017). Ansal et al. (2016) propose a circuit architecture that eliminates the need for injection transformers while also increasing system efficiency. Figure 1 depicts a power distribution system with a DVR connected in series to the load.

experiences a short circuit, the voltage on the distribution generator may drop rapidly. This could result in a decrease in power at load 2. When connected to a power source, the DVR can swiftly restore voltage to load 2.

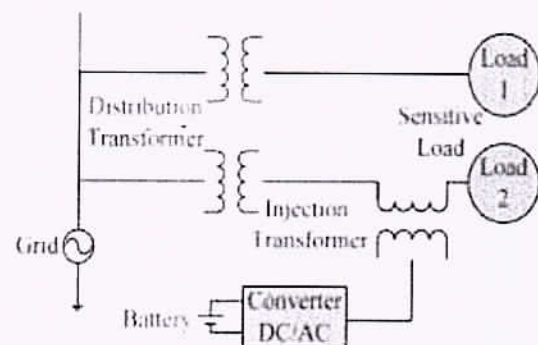


Fig.1A single-line diagram demonstrating how to connect a battery-powered DVR to a power grid. To simplify control, the DVR injection voltage replenishes load voltage when voltage drops or surges. The DVR and cable can switch between active and reactive power when viewed. DVRs need their own power in case of power outages. Thus, most DVRs connect flywheels, supercapacitors, and batteries to their DC bus. However, energy storage devices cost more and require maintenance (Udayakiran and Vali, 2017).

RADAR SYSTEMS: DGS ALLOCATION AND LOSS OF SPREAD

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ABSTRACT: The significance of distribution loss allocation (LA) has increased since the deregulation of the energy market and the establishment of distributed generation (DG). This paper proposes a novel approach to the distribution of electricity in radial networks, focusing specifically on the operations of Local Authorities (LA). The proposed methodology comprises three distinct components, employing power flow analysis to incorporate active and reactive power flows on the transmission lines in Los Angeles (LA). The calculation of power loss involves the consideration of every node, starting with the source nodes that generate power beyond their capacity. Consequently, the power dissipation is distributed among the loads connected to each individual node. Based on the data obtained in the previous phase, the aggregate power loss is subsequently attributed to Distributed Generators (DGs). In contrast to the preceding phase, the current stage involves the allocation of power losses to nodes that are connected to sink nodes when the load surpasses the generation capacity. The final stage of the process is normalization. The proposed methodology was implemented and evaluated on two distribution feeders, and the obtained results were subsequently compared to those generated by established methodologies.

Index Terms: Distributed generation, lossallocation, radial distribution systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

The role of distribution networks has undergone a transformation from a passive to an active state due to the increasing adoption of distributed generation (DG) and the gradual transfer of distribution responsibilities from consumers to prosumers. The current circumstances have led to the transfer of several difficulties that were previously impacting the transmission network to the distribution networks.

Loss allocation, also referred to as LA, is a structured approach utilized to ascertain the specific share of total distribution loss that may be attributed to particular loads or distributed generation (DG) sources. Within the field of legal analysis, it is customary to employ the abbreviation "LA" as a means to denote "loss allocation." Based on the comprehensive analysis undertaken, this method is frequently perceived as an impediment.

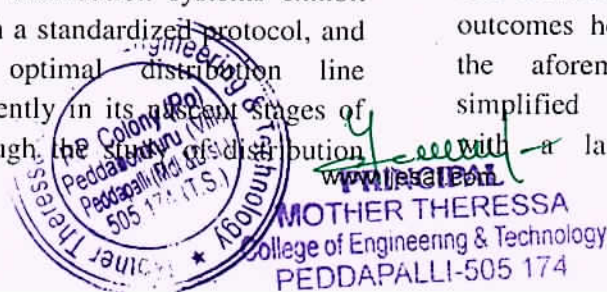
A significant proportion of individuals engaged in the management of distribution systems exhibit non-compliance with a standardized protocol, and the domain of optimal distribution line management is presently in its nascent stages of development. Although the structure of distribution

line techniques is still in its early stages, there is a significant body of existing knowledge regarding the various strategies used in the design and construction of transmission lines.

The current methods utilized for the dissemination of Los Angeles (LA) were initially implemented as mechanisms for the distribution of LA. The use of marginal analysis, as demonstrated in this specific situation, involves the calculation of marginal loss coefficients. The coefficients are employed to evaluate the extent of the impacts that changes in active and reactive node injections have on the total loss.

The coefficients utilized in this study are derived from the results of the power flow analysis. The coefficients listed above are employed to determine the specific contributions of distributed generators (DGs) and loads to the overall loss. In order to address any overestimation, it is crucial to incorporate appropriate modifications to the results obtained using this methodology.

The utilization of Newton-Raphson power flow outcomes holds significant importance for both the aforementioned methodology and the simplified methodology. Distribution systems a large number of nodes encounter



EVALUATING THE HEAT RESISTANCE OF THE MUDFLIER HEAT SHIELD ON THE HERO XTREME 200R MOTORCYCLE: AN INVENTIVE METHOD

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ABSTRACT - Because of differences in the strokes during the combustion cycle, pressure fluctuations occur in the exhaust systems of combustion engines. A conduit is a fundamental component of an exhaust system that transports combustion byproducts away from the engine. The path of the exhaust gasses is determined by the engine. The goal of this study is to determine the best exhaust system arrangement for a passenger car engine in order to generate the requisite pressure pulses. SOLIDWORKS is used to design and compute the exhaust system for a compact utility passenger vehicle. This is done to identify the ideal system size. To proceed, we will use ANSYS software to do a Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analysis of a typical exhaust system found in a typical family car. The Design of Experiments methodology can be used to determine the ideal exhaust system layout. The goal of the improved design will be demonstrated by experimental confirmation. A computational fluid dynamics (CFD) research provided recommendations for reducing the present pressure drop by 13%.

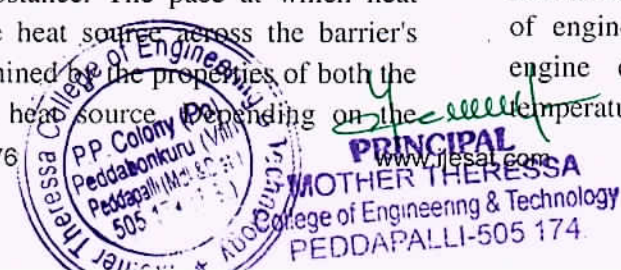
Keywords: Muffler Heat Shield, pressure fluctuations, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

1. INTRODUCTION

Placement of heat shields in a gaseous atmosphere or in close proximity to the object can significantly reduce the amount of heat that escapes. In order to reduce the amount of heat lost through radiation, convection, and/or conduction into the surrounding air, heat shields are frequently used. Within a solid or liquid, heat is transferred by means of conduction. Convective heat transfer refers to the process by which heat is transmitted from a solid surface to a fluid in motion. Radiant heat transmission is the mechanism by which excess energy from atoms is transferred to a distant object. A metallic panel or other type of partition can be used to provide a thermal barrier between the source of heat and the area or object that needs protection. This metal sheet is often made from a high thermal conductivity substance. The pace at which heat travels from the heat source across the barrier's surface is determined by the properties of both the barrier and the heat source. Depending on the

conditions, the barrier's surface can either reflect or absorb the heat. The importance of effectively managing the excessive heat created by several car components is emphasized in the automotive industry.

To prevent dangerous buildups of temperature, heat shields work to scatter or divert the source of the heat away from the region in question. The exhaust system of an internal combustion engine-powered automobile is the second most significant source of heat after the engine itself. The vehicle's exhaust and the engine's cooling system make up this system. Component surfaces can reach temperatures of 900 degrees Celsius when exposed to hot exhaust fumes. Drain insulation is critical for preserving essential and thermally susceptible regions in close proximity from excessive heat. Furthermore, it's possible that heat shields can keep the temperature in the vents of engine mounts to a comfortable level. The engine compartment is kept at a constant temperature by the aerodynamic flow created by



COLOR IMAGE ENHANCEMENT METHODS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT- The process of modifying digital photographs on a computer is known as digital image processing, or DIP. The field of visual communication is concerned with the visual aspects of communication within the context of signals and frames. DIP, or digital image processing, is the act of configuring computers such that visual data can be successfully evaluated and modified. A digital image is supplied into the system, which subsequently transforms it using specified algorithms into a new image. Adobe Photoshop is a well-known example of this. When it comes to digital image processing, this application is widely regarded as the best. Improving a photograph entails bringing out the best in everything about it and attracting attention to the elements that stand out the most. The purpose of this research is to look into a variety of methods that have previously been employed for multi-scale retinex. Among these are histogram normalization and others.

Keywords: Image processing, Image Enhancement, Histogram Equalization (HE). Digital image processing.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Image processing" (IP) refers to a vast collection of procedures used to alter or change photographic images in modern information technology. Many activities can be done with IP, including as identifying images and patterns, extracting them, enhancing them, and assessing them. Digital image processing software modifies a digital array of pixels, whereas analog image processing software modifies a real picture. Computer vision, pattern recognition, and endoscopic image processing all do research to increase image quality. One key topic of research is how to improve the appearance of color photographs.

PRINCIPLES OF IMAGE PROCESSING

People who can visualize may perceive and grasp aspects that aren't immediately plain or noticeable. You can improve a photograph by editing it to remove defects and sharpen it.

The technique of constantly searching for a certain image in a collection is known as image retrieval. Using patterns allows you to measure various graphic aspects.

A "photographic photograph" is one that was taken with a camera and by following photography techniques. The objective at hand is

to categorize the many elements visible in a photograph.

APPLICATION OF DIP

- Image sharpening & restoration
- Medical field
- Remote-sensing
- Transmission & encoding
- Machine-Robot vision
- Color processing
- Pattern recognition
- Video processing

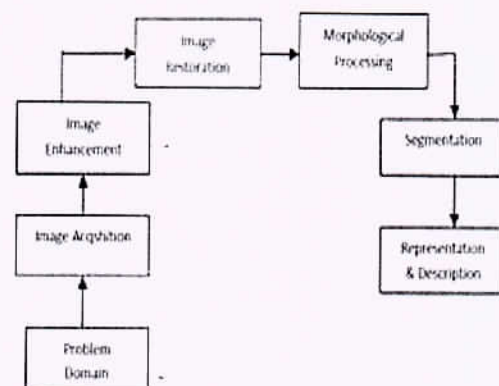


Fig. This paper is about making adjustments to digital photographs

Image enhancement is required to make an image



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