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3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

❖ **Additional information/ Supporting Documents**

Sl. No	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
2022-23										
1	Dr. A. S. Kapse	Multimed Tools Appl (2023).	High capacity reversible data hiding in encrypted images using multi-MSB data hiding mechanism with elliptic curve cryptography	Multimedia Tools Appl (2023).		International	2023	28087-28115 (2023)		springer
2021-22										

Sr. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal			
1	A Comprehensive Survey on Multilingual Opinion Mining.	Dr. K. H. Walse	Computer Science & Engineering	Mobile Computing and Sustainable Informatics. Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies, vol 126. Springer, Singapore.	2022	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-2069-1_4				
2	Model for Efficient Data Storage on Public Cloud.	Dr. K. H. Walse	Computer Science & Engineering	2022 IEEE International Conference on Blockchain and Distributed Systems Security (ICBDS)	2022	ISBN:978-1-6654-2832-3				
3	Lightweight Auditable Secure Cloud Storage With Privacy Enabled Data Storage Optimization	Dr. K. H. Walse	Computer Science & Engineering	2022 IEEE International Conference on Blockchain and Distributed Systems Security (ICBDS)	2022	ISBN:978-1-6654-2832-3				
4	, "A Novel Deep Learning Approach Based Multilingual Opinion Mining,	Dr. K. H. Walse	Computer Science & Engineering	First International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Information and Communication Technologies (ICEEICT), Published In IJCRT (www.ijcrt.org)	2022	ISBN:978-1-6654-3647-2				
5	Book Chapter: Utilization of Rice and	Sunil K Deokar	Chemical Engineering	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-7481-6_8	2023	ISBN978-981-19-7483-0				

2022-23

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Published: 16 February 2023

High capacity reversible data hiding in encrypted images using multi-MSB data hiding mechanism with elliptic curve cryptography

[Priyanka V. Deshmukh](#) , [Avinash S. Kapse](#), [V. M. Thakare](#) & [Arvind S. Kapse](#)

Multimedia Tools and Applications **82**, 28087–28115 (2023)

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Abstract

Data-hiding technology plays an important role in fields of the image such as copyright identification and annotation. Predicators may be exploited in RDH in the encrypted image (RDHEI); this has become a research interest in recent years because of the development of cloud computing and a need for content owner privacy. The existing algorithms cannot implement large embedding capacity and good reconstructed image quality simultaneously. Consequently, for secure data image transfer, the

article suggested the High-Capacity Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Images (RDH-EI) approach. The original image was pre-processed by the content owner to free up hiding space in the RRBE scheme, following which the image will be encrypted and transferred to the data hider. Asymmetric encryption is considered to be more secure than symmetric encryption as it uses two keys for the process. Initially, to offer authenticity and integrity, Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) is proposed to encrypt, decrypt, and authenticate the cipher image. This requires much shorter key lengths and was highly efficient in the decryption process. Further, the encrypted images are directed to the data hiding process. A considerable amount of data is employed to embed in the image encryption domain to ensure that the embedded data can be extracted error-free. Subsequently, to have high embedding capacity, the research proposed Multi-MSB (Most Significant Bit) data embedding scheme in which secret bits can be directly extracted from the encrypted domain from the pixels without any error. In addition, to retain image quality by employing both reference and context pixels, a near-lossless solution based on the Huffman Coding technique is proposed. With the use of decryption and a data concealing key, the receiver can restore the original image and extract hidden data afterwards. The keys are made in such

a way that the decryption key cannot be easily deduced from the public encryption key. The experiment was carried out in MATLAB software using a built-in function. The findings reveal that the suggested method outperforms conventional RDH strategies in terms of PSNR and embedding with 3.6 bpp respectively. In addition, the algorithm can resist steganalysis attacks, and demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

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1: A Comprehensive Survey on Multilingual Opinion Mining.



Mobile Computing and Sustainable Informatics pp 43–55

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A Comprehensive Survey on Multilingual Opinion Mining

[Aniket K. Shahade](#) , [K. H. Walse](#) & [V. M. Thakare](#)

Conference paper | [First Online: 16 July 2022](#)

324 Accesses

Part of the [Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies](#) book series (LNDECT, volume 126)

Abstract

In a current scenario use of multimedia, gadgets have increased the usage of social websites and the Internet. Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Telegram, and WhatsApp are the generally used platforms in the Internet community. Sharing reviews, feedbacks, and personal experiences are the most common

task on social media. Such data is available in an unorganized and immensurable manner on the Internet. Opinion Mining can be carried out on such data available on the Internet. Most of the analyzers are working on the analysis of Chinese and English language sentiments, data available on the Internet is also in different languages which needs to be analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to discuss the different frameworks, algorithms, Opinion Mining processes, classification techniques, evaluation methods, and limitations faced by the analyzers while bringing off the sentiment analysis on different languages.

Keywords

Sentiment analysis Multimedia Data

Machine learning technique

Deep learning technique Opinion mining

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The increasing use of online services has a great impact on the organizations to adopt cloud services in order to scale and keep pace with upcoming new technologies that require making use of these services more efficiently and effectively with very low downtime. As cloud computing grows, companies are adapting and changing their ways of storing data in the traditional cloud. Images have tended to become a large emphasis when communicating and showing the relevant things when users search for it is a big win. This tends to propose a lot of questions when storing data in the cloud. The biggest concern here is the amount of storage it takes and when scaled is it going to cut the budget gap that the corporation/organization has to spend. This can be contained and control cloud services the organization has consuming through a system of compression and decompression. We could secure the content that is stored in the cloud using encryption and decryption. We can put more data into the images themselves for a faster approach to Retrieve them and store them in the cloud in a very need-to-have manner

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I. Introduction

Cloud computing and Data storage is grown enormously tending more and more organizations to adapt to this new approach to come over traditional routes to store data. Data storage domain in cloud is in the market for a long period of time and when done right could save the organizations a huge of amount in terms of expenditure and resources. Storing data in cloud may seem simple, but it has a lot of factor which may seem to make it go haywire and cost companies massive amounts in Cloud service bills. To overcome this we have designed a system to make use of encryption, image compression and processing to save the data to be stored in cloud and bind the material stored with Data for more concise way in terms of retrieving and storing with more data encapsulation. This could mean in less expenditure in cloud service bills. The algorithm is a simple function that comes in and compresses the image with a encryption tag and feeds some data into it for grouping them for a single source of truth. This leads to more efficient way for storing data across the cloud. The algorithm is uses basic encryption and decryption using RSA and DCT Algorithm to compress and decompress the images and feed the data in them as well.

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Abstract: Cloud computing platforms are the widely used state of the art platforms by various organizations. Data storage and data sharing services are the most widely used services in the cloud, while the maintenance of data integrity is a big challenge. A public cloud platform which is not reliable, users must generate digital signature of their data and then share generated signature for integrity auditing. Any attack on cloud can compromise the users valuable data which is most likely carried out by external entity. By generating signature we can write the rules of who can access update or delete the data. If data is updated by unauthorized user, then auditing can identify which data is compromised. Here we are using asymmetric keys that is when user upload his/her data over cloud then digital signature will get created with users private key, and when TPA (Third Party Auditor) wants to check the integrity of that users data then he can generate digital signature with users public key. Not only carried out low cost for data storage by compressing data but also established data access protocol to maintain data privacy.

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I. Introduction

Cloud computing platforms are the state of the art technology trends that allow users to save their data over the cloud and can access data whenever required which makes data cataloging easier for many users. Main advantages for using cloud platforms are that it is scalable and pay per use, means if you want to upgrade your storage you can do it fairly easily. Now a days cloud computing is embraced by many IT as well as not IT organizations however still there are many security loopholes that need to be fixed. Cloud can be compromised by external or internal entities means attack can be executed from cloud environment itself. Sensitive information of an organization like bank, medical or any marketing organization can be stored over cloud but many are hesitant to store the sensitive information. Breach in cloud data security can pave the way to compromise data privacy, data leaks or data modification by unauthorized users [1] [2].

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II. Related Work	Abstract:
III. Hypothesis of the Research Study	Deep learning is an emerging technique in natural language processing applications. In today's internet world a large amount of data is generated every day. This massive amount of data generated over the internet attracted researchers, industries, decision-makers for investigating the people's thoughts and views on different aspects. Opinion Mining is considered to be a great tool for analyzing people's views and thoughts regarding the products, services, individuals, entities, etc. The decision-makers, companies, business persons, service providers consider opinion mining as the best tool for improvement of their services as it analyzes the people's perspectives. The main objective of this paper is to propose a novel deep learning approach for multilingual opinion mining. A country like India is diversified in languages. People express their views in different languages. The multilingual Opinion Mining technique plays an important role in analyzing the reviews in different languages. Multilingual Opinion Mining is the technique of analyzing people's opinions in different languages. The proposed Deep Learning-based hybrid SMITH algorithm with Adam Optimizer has proven to be efficient in multilingual opinion mining.
IV. Proposed Methodology	
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I. Introduction

Opinion Mining is an application of natural language processing that aims to analyze the feelings of the author expressed on different platforms [1]. Today's scenario expansion of social media platforms has changed the mode of communication of people. Nowadays people are sharing or communicating or obtaining information through various online applications. Companies are also using these reviews from social media to analyze and improve their products. This includes a collection of data from social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. analyze people's opinions regarding their products, services, and identifying their competitors. Such data also attract decision-makers and business owners to improve their services and products [2].

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Utilization of Rice and Sugarcane Ashes in Wastewater Treatment: A Case Study for Pesticide Removal from Aqueous Solution

[Sunil K. Deokar](#) & [Pranav D. Pathak](#)

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Abstract

Rice and sugarcane are two important food materials used on large scale throughout the world. These food materials are produced in many countries to meet the requirement of the world population. The processing of rice and sugarcane crops in the rice mill and sugar industry generates a huge quantity of biomass mass, namely, rice husk

and sugarcane bagasse, respectively. These industries have started the utilization of the above biomass as solid fuel in boilers to make the process more profitable. While utilizing the waste biomass to solve the disposal problem, the new waste in the form of biomass ash such as rice husk ash (RHA) and bagasse fly ash (BFA) is generated in million tonnes. Therefore, the RHA and BFA are being applied in different areas to prepare variable products.

These biomass ashes (RHA and BFA) are utilized in the construction industry due to their pozzolanic properties. Another important application is in the preparation of silica-based catalyst, activated carbon, in chemical reactions and adsorption process. Along with metal oxides, RHA predominantly contains silica, whereas BFA contains carbon. Both the ashes possess good properties of adsorbent; therefore, these ashes are applied as adsorbent for the removal of heavy metals, dyes, pesticides, and other chemicals from wastewater. The high-purity silica obtained from rice husk ash is used for the development of catalyst which has shown very fast adsorption with high adsorption capacity for dyes such as brilliant green. The activated carbon produced from BFA is successfully applied as adsorbent for phenol removal. In addition to these, the metals such as zinc, nickel,

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Sustainable Fruit Peel Waste Biorefinery: Challenges and Future Perspectives

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generated, which is a nuisance to the environment

as a solid waste. Sometimes the generated fruit peel waste (FPW) is more than that of consumed part. At present, FPW seems to be a suitable alternative material for the production of many value-added products. However, its sustainability has been not examined. In this regard, the biorefinery concept offers an opportunity to develop a bio-based economy, given the series of value-added products that can be obtained from this facility. Nonetheless, there are major hurdles that lie ahead for the conversion of FPW into products with value added to their full scope. It is necessary to design an appropriate plan and implement the appropriate technology in order to triumph over these obstacles. As a result, the reuse of FPWs has the potential to develop goods that are both beneficial and profitable, effectively generating "wealth from waste."

Keywords

Biorefinery **Sustainability**

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