



वीर माधो सिंह भण्डारी उत्तराखण्ड प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय

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Veer Madho Singh Bhandari Uttarakhand Technical University

(Formerly Uttarakhand Technical University Established University by Act no.415/2005by Uttarakhand Government)

Chakrata Road, P.O. Chandanwadi, Preamnagar, Suddhowala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Tel. No. 0135-2774067 Website : www.uktech.ac.in

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Date- 14/9/2023

To,

The Directors/Principals

All Affiliated and Campus Institutions of VMSBUTU/Colleges of Uttarakhand.

Subject: Regarding 1st Research Scholar Day celebration in the University.

Dear Sir/Madam,

It is to inform you that the University's "1st Research Scholar Day" is **rescheduled to 10th November 2023**. The faculty, present post graduate students and Ph.D. Scholars of the university are invited to submit their work and present their research articles/innovations in the form of a full paper in this event as per format enclosed herewith.

Also, The University is going to start research journals in Engineering/ Pharmacy/ Management/Hotel Management/Law and it is quite possible that few of the good research papers presented on The "Research Scholar Day" event are chosen for publication in the forthcoming issues of the journals.

Research Scholars from the State Universities/Institutions/Research Organizations can also participate in this very first event of its kind in the region.

Kindly accord highest publicity for large publication of research scholars in the event.

Send your Research papers/Innovations in the following e-mail id till 1-11-2023.

Sandeepnegi80@rediffmail.com.

(Prof. Satyendra Singh)

Registrar

CC:

1. PS to VC for kind information to Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Sir.
2. Finance Controller, VMSB-UTU Dehradun.
3. Webmaster for uploading this letter and program poster on the university website for wider publicity of this workshop.
4. Office Copy.

(Prof. Satyendra Singh)

Registrar



(Paper title)

Authors Name/s : Main / Corresponding Author

Address line 1 : Department

Address line 2 : Name of organization, City Country.....

Address line 3 : e-mail: pqrst@abc.com

Co – author 1st Name/s : Corresponding Author

Address line 1 : Department

Address line 2 : Name of organization

City Country.....

Address line 3 : e-mail: pqrst@abc.com

Co – author 2nd Name/s : Corresponding Author

Address line 1 : Department

Address line 2 : Name of organization

City Country.....

Address line 3 : e-mail: pqrst@abc.com

Abstract —

An abstract typically follows a specific structure and should be concise, clear, and informative. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to write an abstract:

Understand the Requirements: Before you start writing, familiarize yourself with any specific guidelines or word limits provided by the target journal, conference, or educational institution. Typically, abstracts range from 150 to 250 words, but this may vary.

Identify the Purpose: Clearly state the purpose of your research or the main question you are addressing. Explain the significance of the study and why it matters in the context of the broader field of research.

Describe the Methodology: Briefly outline the research methods or approaches used in the study. Include any key experimental procedures, data collection techniques, or theoretical frameworks employed in your research.

Summarize the Results: Provide a concise overview of the main findings or outcomes of your study. Focus on the most important and impactful results rather than including all details.

Highlight the Conclusions: State the conclusions or implications of your research. Explain how your findings contribute to the existing body of knowledge and what potential applications or future research directions are possible.

Use Clear Language: Write in a clear and straightforward manner, avoiding jargon or technical language that may not be familiar to a broader audience. Remember that the abstract serves as a standalone summary of your work.

Be Specific and Concise: Space is limited in an abstract, so be concise and avoid unnecessary details. Focus on conveying the essence of your research in a compact manner.

Follow the Structured Format: In most cases, abstracts are written in a structured format, including four main components:

a. **Introduction:** Briefly introduce the topic and context of the study.

b. **Methods:** Summarize the research methods or approaches used.

c. **Results:** Present the main findings or outcomes.

d. **Conclusions:** State the conclusions and implications of the research.

Revise and Edit: After writing the abstract, review it carefully to ensure clarity, coherence, and accuracy. Remove any redundant information and make sure your abstract aligns with the content of the full paper.



Proofread: Check for grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors. A well-written abstract enhances the credibility of your work.

ABSTRACT SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY SYMBOLS, SPECIAL CHARACTERS, OR MATHEMATICAL PORTION.

Keywords - keywords help readers and researchers quickly identify the scope and content of the journal and assist in searching for relevant articles. You can have these from your article's index or database.

e.g. Artificial intelligence, image processing, satcom etc.

INTRODUCTION :

The English written manuscript's guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information. Please follow them and in confusion you can call on mobile Number : 09760945225 production editor in charge of your proceedings. You can write e-mail to us on sandeepnegi80@rediffmail.com. Please do not re-adjust these margins and above said.

A well-written introduction should grab the reader's attention, highlight the significance of the research, and clearly state the research problem or question. Few terms here are Opening Statement/Hook, Research Background and Context, Literature Review, Literature Review, Research Objectives and Hypotheses, Research Scope and Limitations, Methodology, Paper Structure.

Keep in mind that the length and level of detail in the introduction may vary depending on the complexity of the research topic. However, regardless of the length, the introduction should be clear, concise, and well-structured to engage the reader and set the stage for the rest of the research paper.

If you are not fully proficient in English, consider using an English language editing service before submitting your article but only writing good English is not guarantee that your paper will be accepted for the publication.

Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed in the introduction section.

TYPE STYLE AND FONTS :

Font is Times, Times New Roman or Times Roman only.

Paper Title: The paper title should be written in 24-point font size and be centered at the top of the first page.

Author Names and Affiliations: The names of authors and their affiliations should be written in 10-point font size and be centered below the paper title.

Section Headings: Section headings should be in bold and written in 11-point font size. They should be aligned to the left margin.

Subsection Headings: Subsection headings should be in bold and written in 10-point font size. They should be aligned to the left margin.

Regular Text: The main body of the text should typically be written in 09-point font size, in a two column format.

Captions: Captions for figures and tables should be written in 9-point font size and be centered below the figure and centered above the table.

EASE OF USE :

MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF SPECIFICATIONS :

This is the format for paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. Side margins are one inch from each side i.e from top, bottom, left and right.

PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. It will be done in later stages.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS :

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms need not to be defined. Avoid using abbreviations in the title.

UNITS :

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive".
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed



units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m²”. Spell out complete units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”.

EQUATIONS :

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of the format. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi. \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

SOME COMMON MISTAKES :

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).

- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

AUTHORS AND AFFILIATIONS:

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3): To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

Selection (Heading 4): Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

Change number of columns: Select Format > Columns > Presets > One Column.

Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

For author/s of more than two affiliations: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

Change number of columns: Select Format > Columns > Presets > One Column.

Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

Formatting: Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then pastethe copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

Reassign number of columns: Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation



line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Format > Columns and select “2 Columns”.

If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

IDENTIFY THE HEADINGS :

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

FIGURES AND TABLES : Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE 1 : TABLE TYPE STYLE

	TABLE COLUMN HEAD	
	TABLE COLUMN SUBHEAD	

- a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (ideally 300 dpi), with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord pull-down menu, select Format > Borders and Shading > Select “None”.

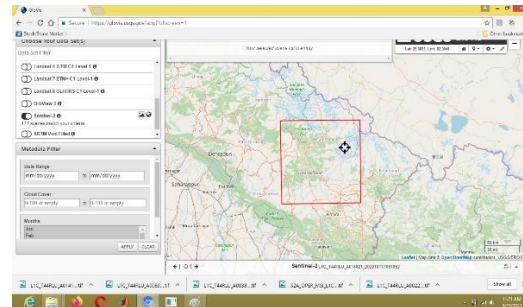


Figure : Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

FOOTNOTES :

Use footnotes sparingly (or not at all) and place them at the bottom of the column on the page on which they are referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

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Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R.B.G.) thanks . . .s.” Instead, try “R.B.G. thanks”. Put applicable sponsor acknowledgments here; DO NOT place them on the first page of your paper or as a footnote.

References

List and number all bibliographical references in 8-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [1]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books. The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first . . .”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

Reference style should be in MLA format only.

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. (*references*)
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
- [8] Electronic Publication: Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs):
Article in a journal:
[9] D. Kornack and P. Rakic, “Cell Proliferation without Neurogenesis in Adult Primate Neocortex,” *Science*, vol. 294, Dec. 2001, pp. 2127-2130, doi:10.1126/science.1065467.
Article in a conference proceedings:
[10] H. Goto, Y. Hasegawa, and M. Tanaka, “Efficient Scheduling Focusing on the Duality of MPL Representatives,” *Proc. IEEE Symp. Computational Intelligence in Scheduling (SCIS 07)*, IEEE Press, Dec. 2007, pp. 57-64, doi:10.1109/SCIS.2007.357670.
Author Profile : XYZ R Ghadge. B.E. Electrical Engineering (2009); M.E. Power System Engineering (2015).